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PORT OF LIVERPOOL.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TO THE

PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY,

FOR THE YEAR

1908.


[ORDERED BY THE PORT SANITARY AND HOSPITALS COMMITTEE TO BE
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Explanation

● Epidemic Centre of Plague

● Towns

● Spontaneously

● Towns affected with Cholera

● Plague

PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY

OF

LIVERPOOL.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1908,

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

The Local Government Board issued on March 23rd, 1891, a General Order in accordance with which the following Report for the year ending December 31st, 1908, is made to the Port Sanitary Authority.

Included in the purview of the Report is a summary of the measures taken during the course of the year for preventing the introduction of Epidemic Disease into the Port, and for the prevention of the spread of Infectious Disease on board ship or into the City, together with an account of the supervision exercised in regard to Sanitary conditions over all ships, vessels and canal-boats within the Port and the action taken to abate any conditions injurious to health found during the course of that supervision. There are also included in the Report an account of the measures taken to carry out the Regulations issued by the Local Government Board with regard to Unsound Food, and of action taken under the Aliens Act, together with certain information kindly supplied by the Board of Trade regarding Emigration from Liverpool during the course of the year.

The Liverpool Port Sanitary Authority was permanently constituted by an order of the Local Government Board dated June 11th, 1874. The Amending Order of October 31st, 1893, is issued in accordance with the Public Health Act of 1875, and assigns to the Authority certain powers, rights, and obligations and specifies the various Acts under which it is empowered to take proceedings.

Under the Amending Order the Jurisdiction of the Authority is made co-extensive with that of the Port. This comprises the waters, docks, basins, quays and wharves contained within the area between the Red Rocks, Hoylake, and Ince Ferry on the Cheshire side, the boundary then extending in a straight line across the Mersey to Dungeon Ness and thence along the Lancashire shore to the inner mark at Formby Point. And the Powers extend over all ships coming within the area of the Port.

Included within the area of the Port is the Estate of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, and also the three docks at Garston, belonging to the London and North Western Railway Company, of which the Southernmost will not be open for use until the early part of the current year.

The extent of the Dock Estate will be gathered from the following tables:—

TOTAL WATER AREA AND QUAYAGE OF LIVERPOOL
AND BIRKENHEAD DOCKS AND BASINS.

	Water Area.		Quayage.	
	Acres.	Yards.	Miles.	Yards.
Liverpool Docks and Basins	427	2,967	26	1,466
Birkenhead Docks and Basins	165	795	9	932
Total	592	3,762	36	638

AREA OF THE DOCK ESTATE.

Liverpool	1,171 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres.
Birkenhead	506 „
Total	<u>1,677$\frac{1}{4}$ „</u>

From the returns of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board the total tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the River during the year ending 1st July, 1908, was 34,223,628 tons.

The value of merchandise, which reached the high figure of £303,307,103 for the year 1907, and the number of persons passing through the Port of Liverpool* constitutes an indication of the importance of the Trade of the Port and of the interests which the Authority has the duty of safeguarding.

Statement showing the passenger movement between Liverpool and Ports out of the United Kingdom during the year 1908.

	Ports in Europe. All Nationalities.	Ports out of Europe.		Total.
		British.	Foreign.	
From Liverpool.....	5,710	130,323	81,832	217,865
To Liverpool	4,763	74,490	97,966	177,219

POWERS WITH REGARD TO INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER AND PLAGUE.

Under section One Hundred and Thirty of the Public Health Act of 1875, the Local Government Board may from time to time issue regulations for the prevention of Epidemic Disease by land or sea.

During the years 1892 and 1893 Cholera was prevalent in Hamburg and at other places on the Continent, and certain regulations were issued concerning the importation of rags from France, the Black Sea, and the North Sea Littoral. These have either been rescinded or are in abeyance, but are of interest having regard to the recent recrudescence of Cholera in Russia.

Order of November, 1896.

On the 9th November, 1896, a general order was issued which is the foundation of the present system for the protection of this country from Cholera, Yellow Fever or Plague. This protection is entrusted in the first instance to the Officers of H.M. Customs who are empowered to

* See Returns of Board of Trade *re* " Emigration " on pages 61-62, and also figures furnished by the Inspector of Aliens, page 55.

demand replies to certain questions. In the case of the Officer finding the ship to be infected with one of the above diseases, he is to detain her and give notice to the Medical Officer of Health of the detention.

The Medical Officer of Health is to forthwith examine any ship so reported and every person on board, and he may also examine any ship that he may suspect to be infected, or coming from an infected port.

On finding any person infected with Cholera, Yellow Fever or Plague, he shall give a certificate to that effect and shall cause the ship to be anchored in the appointed quarantine ground, and every infected person shall be removed to the Quarantine Hospital if his condition permit; all persons suspected to be infected may be detained for two days, either in hospital or on board ship. No one shall be permitted to land until he has satisfied the Medical Officer of his name, intended destination and address at that destination, and until the Medical Officer's Examination is completed.

The order also empowers the Medical Officer of Health to require disinfection of quarters, bedding, bilges, ballast tanks, fresh water tanks, &c.

Order of August, 1897.

A special order was issued on August 30th, 1897, for the Ports of Liverpool and Manchester similar in effect to the above, but applied to the special conditions present. Vessels arriving in the Mersey for the Port of Manchester are reported to the Medical Officer of Health to the Liverpool Port Sanitary Authority, and the procedure is then similar to that outlined by the General Order of 1896. If the Medical Officer of Health of Manchester finds any ship that has not yet moored in the Manchester Docks, to be infected, he is empowered to cause her to return to the Liverpool Quarantine Ground. It also empowers the Medical Officer of Health to require the names and intended destinations of all persons in a filthy and unwholesome condition, on arriving from a Port infected with Cholera, Yellow Fever, or Plague, and to prevent their landing until such information is obtained.

The General order of September 19th, 1900, makes Plague a notifiable disease.

Order of September, 1907.

The General order of September 9th, 1907, makes a distinction between "infected" ships on which Cholera or Plague has been present within seven days or on which Yellow Fever has been present within eighteen days, and "suspected" ships on which the diseases have been present during the voyage but previous to these specified periods. Where the Medical Officer of Health certifies a vessel as infected or suspected by reason of the occurrence of Plague, he may require suitable means to be taken for the destruction of Rats, or for preventing their egress from the ship.

In addition, where the Medical Officer of Health is satisfied and gives a certificate that precautionary measures against Rats are necessary in ships coming from, or which have called at, Ports infected with Plague, or on which Rats affected with Plague have been discovered, or even where an excessive mortality amongst Rats has occurred, he may make a similar requisition.

The Medical Officer of Health may also require certain measures to be taken for the destruction of Mosquitoes and their larvae on shipboard for the prevention of Yellow Fever. All reasonable expenses incurred under the last two heads may be repaid by the Sanitary Authority.

Every infected or suspected ship when within three miles of the shore, must show the required light or flag.

Special orders for the joint Ports of Liverpool and Manchester are in process of preparation by the Local Government Board and will be issued shortly.

Paris International Convention, 1903.

An International Sanitary Convention was held in Paris in 1903 to revise the Venice Convention of 1897, and bring the procedure in Quarantine into line with the latest teaching of Science, and the more extended information now procurable with regard to the prevalence of the principal Epidemic disorders.

In order to give effect to the resolutions of that Convention a short Act was passed in the year 1904 to enable the Local Government Board to issue regulations in accordance with that or subsequent Conventions.

Two general Orders were issued on September 9th, 1907, and are intended to prevent the spread by sea of Plague or Cholera, should either of these diseases become established in any British Port.

The first Order concerns outward-bound vessels, and enables the Medical Officer of Health of that Port to examine all persons on board ship, together with clothing or bedding.

On the requisition of the Master the Medical Officer must visit, and if the vessel is free from infection, give a certificate to that effect. Alternatively, if the vessel is infected he may detain the vessel till infected persons have been removed, and infected bedding, clothing, or quarters disinfected.

It also prohibits the removal of Rags, Clothing, or Bedding from an infected area.

The second order concerns Coasting Ships, and empowers the Medical Officer of Health to inspect Coasting vessels lying in the area affected with Cholera or Plague, or if he have reason to suspect any such vessel to be infected with Cholera or Plague and give a certificate or carry out the measures outlined in the first order.

Rome International Convention, 1907.

This Convention was held to found and maintain an "International Bureau of Public Hygiene," the object of which is to collect and bring to the knowledge of the participating states facts and documents interesting to Public Health, especially as concerns infectious diseases—notably Cholera, Plague and Yellow Fever—as well as the measures taken to combat these diseases. The Office cannot, in any way, concern itself in the administration of the several states.

The Convention was signed on December 9th, 1907, Great Britain being one of the contracting parties, and has been duly ratified.

The Bureau, which was formally inaugurated on November 10th, 1908, has its offices in the Department of Labour at Paris, and is under the control of an international committee composed of technical representatives designated by the participating states at the rate of one representative for each state. The British representative is Dr. Theodore Thomson of the Local Government Board. M. Jacques de Cazotte, late

Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Diplomatic Corps has been appointed Director, and Dr. Potevin, Secretary General. A Bulletin is to be issued at least once a month and will comprise the Laws and Regulations concerning transmissible diseases, information concerning the progress of infectious diseases and the work carried out for the Sanitation of Localities; also statistics concerning Public Health, and Bibliographical notes.

Diseases other than Cholera, Yellow Fever or Plague.

The Infectious Disease Notification Act requires the Notification by Masters or Ships' Surgeons of all the diseases scheduled under the Act occurring within the Port; to these is added Chicken-Pox within the area of the Port Sanitary Authority.

Under the Public Health Act of 1875 the Port Sanitary Authority may remove to Hospital all persons suffering from dangerous infectious disorder on board any ship, and may require or carry out such disinfection or destruction of clothing, or disinfection of the quarters of a ship as may be necessary. Further they may, with the sanction of the Local Government Board, issue regulations concerning the removal to Hospital of infected persons.

Amended Regulations were issued in 1905, under section 4 of which the Medical Officer of Health may require a vessel having on board any person suffering from dangerous infectious disease to be brought to, or if necessary, moored or anchored in the Customs Boarding Station or in the Quarantine Station in the Sloyne. This section is, however, only enforced in the case of Small-pox as it is found that all necessary precautions can be taken and it is more convenient if the patients are removed by Ambulance after the vessel has entered Dock.

PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHOLERA, PLAGUE AND YELLOW FEVER.

Cholera.

During 1905 and 1906 Cholera was somewhat in abeyance as far as Europe was concerned.

In the earlier part of 1907 it became well established in Russia, more especially in the Volga Basin, and thence spread to the Southern and

Central parts of Russia; sporadic cases occurred in Moscow and Lodz in Poland, and a small outbreak of 28 cases in St. Petersburg occasioned eighteen deaths.

The position at the end of 1907 was that Cholera was present in the Endemic centres of India, The Straits, China, and Arabia, whilst it was epidemic in Japan, the Philippines, and in Russia, and was also present at Sinope on the Turkish Black Sea Littoral and at Constantinople.

In Russia in the Volga Basin the provinces of Astrakhan, Samara, Simbirsk, Saratov, and Orenburg were affected. Kharkov, Poltava, Kiev and Kursk in Little Russia. Moscow and the Provinces of Penza, Yaroslav and Kostroma. Kuban and Ekaterinoslav on the Black Sea Littoral and Minsk in West Russia. The Cities of Rostov on Don and Kiev were well established foci of the disease.

No new cases of Cholera were reported during January, 1908, from Russia, and the Siberian Railway with the Districts of Tomsk and Tobolsk were declared free from the disease.

With the onset of summer the usual increase of Cholera occurred in the Far East; Rangoon, Calcutta and Tuticorin being especially affected. It appeared in Persia at Teheran during July. On August 10th Cholera was reported in Russia from centres so far apart as Batoum, Rostov and Moscow, although unreported cases had occurred in the Towns on the banks of the Volga during July.

During August the Epidemic spread rapidly, reaching Warsaw, and on September 9th fifteen cases were reported from St. Petersburg where its subsequent spread is shown by the weekly reports as to prevalence.

			Cases.	Deaths.	
Week ending	September 13th	...	197	...	53
	„ 20th	...	1,456	...	439
	„ 27th	...	2,437	...	1,115
	October 4th	...	1,403	...	622
	„ 11th	...	730	...	356
	„ 18th	...	390	...	180
	„ 25th	...	181	...	89

Week ending			Cases.	Deaths.
November	1st	...	105	34
	8th	.	70	26
	15th	...	112	32
	22nd	...	154	45
	29th	...	171	66
December	6th	...	120	40
	13th	...	107	38
	20th	...	121	36
	27th	...	96	40

Cholera became very prevalent at Nijni Novgorod and cases were reported in succession from the Vistula District, Cronstadt, Helsingfors, and Peterhof. Riga and Odessa were affected on September 20th and it also spread over the Austrian border into Galicia.

Quarantine was declared against the Baltic Ports on September 30th and medical inspection carried out in the case of all vessels arriving from those Ports, and early in October the Local Government Board instituted weekly Bulletins as to the prevalence and extension of cholera.

The Epidemic obtained a good foothold in Cronstadt and also spread to Archangel and the Livonian Government and to Viborg, Tornea and other Ports on the Baltic Littoral, whilst on the Black Sea Littoral the Ports of Kherson, Theodosia, Novorossisk, Poti, &c., were affected.

During December towards the close of the year under report Cholera was at Odessa, Kherson, Riga and Cronstadt, and considerable numbers occurred weekly in St. Petersburg. Its continued presence not only over a larger area than at the end of 1907, but also so late in the season presages an early outbreak with the onset of the warm weather in 1909. Cholera appears to be well established not only in the City of St. Petersburg but in the vicinity, and as the water supply is derived from the River Neva and the efficiency of the filter beds is doubtful, a further Epidemic is to be anticipated, together with a probable extension along the Baltic Littoral. Every precaution against the carriage of infection from these ports is therefore necessary, and Quarantine is still in force against St. Petersburg and Cronstadt.

Plague.

The year 1908 witnessed only slight extension of the present pandemic of Plague. There is a considerable reduction in the numbers affected throughout India, though the area affected is not appreciably altered. Mandalay was rather severely affected towards the end of the year.

On the Chinese Coast Plague was still prevalent. The epidemic at Hong Kong continued during the summer. At Shanghai a heavy mortality from Plague amongst rats occurred, presaging an extension to human beings. Sporadic cases occurred in the Japanese and Korean Ports and in the principal Brazilian and River Plate Ports, whilst the disease was spread over a wide area on the West Coast of South America.

A further extension occurred into Venezuela, the disease being prevalent in La Guaira and Caracas, and also in Trinidad. A somewhat disquieting event was the establishment of foci of the disease in the Azores, considerably lessening the distance between England and the nearest centre of the disease.

Plague was present at Jeddah and Yembo, and the opening of the Arabian Railway has much increased the rapidity of travel and consequently the risk of infection. This year's Haj has been declared infected, and disinfection of the pilgrims will be carried out at El Tor.

Plague is still sporadic throughout Lower Egypt and the occurrence of one or two cases at Adalia and Beirut shows the difficulty of stamping out the disease once it has obtained a footing.

Plague was reported from several places on the Gold Coast

Yellow Fever.

Yellow Fever continues prevalent in Central America and Tropical and Sub-Tropical South America. One case was imported into Liverpool during the year and proved fatal.

Infectious Disease.

During the year the routine inspection of vessels arriving from Ports infected with Plague and Cholera has been carried out by Dr. Hanna and Dr. Roberts with their usual care and thoroughness.

During the earlier part of the year Alexandria and the Indian and Burmese ports were declared infected with Plague. In the autumn owing to the extension of the Russian Cholera Epidemic the following Ports were regarded as Cholera infected.

Libau, Sveaborg, St. Petersburg, Riga, Reval, Helsingfors, Viborg, Narva, Memel and Cronstadt, on the Baltic. Odessa, Rostov, Kherson, Kertch, Taganrog, Theodosia, Nicolaieff, Azov and Novorossisk on the Black Sea.

This entailed a considerable increase in the work of the Sanitary Authority.

With the increase of Cholera the Local Government Board commenced early in October to forward to all Port Sanitary Authorities a weekly bulletin of Cholera occurring in the Baltic and Black Sea Ports.

A further extension of this notification commences during 1909 when information with regard to Plague and Yellow Fever as well as Cholera occurring throughout the world is forwarded weekly.

With the establishment of an International Bureau of Epidemiology at Paris in pursuance of resolutions under the Rome Convention, 1907, early and accurate information with regard to Epidemic Disease should now be available, thus considerably facilitating the prevention of Epidemic Disease.

Plague.—The occurrence of three cases of Plague at Liverpool is the principal event to be recorded.

After an absence of seven years, Plague appeared in Liverpool in October. Fortunately, however, it confined itself to a barge in the docks. The following is an epitome of the Medical Officer's report on the subject.

October 23rd, 1908.—Ernest Illage, mate of the coal barge "Wesley," Trafalgar Dock, who had been ailing for a couple of days was told by the medical man who attended him to go to Hospital. Later in the evening his wife who lived with him on board conveyed him to Hospital, which he reached at 8-30 p.m.; on arrival the man was found to be dead.

On October 23rd a postmortem examination was made and an inquest held, the verdict being that death was due to natural causes consequent upon acute blood poisoning.

As the Hospital surgeon suspected that the case might have been typhus, he communicated at this stage with the Medical Officer, who requested Dr. Hanna, Assistant Port Medical Officer, whose large experience of Plague has on former occasions proved so valuable, to see the body and obtain specimens for cultivation.

Dr. Hanna found indications of the presence of an axillary bubo, and he obtained a portion of the tissues for bacteriological examination at the Laboratories and a portion was forwarded to the Bacteriologist of the Local Government Board.

Meantime, October 27th, the barge in question was thoroughly disinfected and a rat-catcher was immediately placed on board, but no rats could be found. Furthermore, a survey and careful inquiry were made along the line of docks and the area which the barge traversed, but no dead rats could be seen or had been observed. Meanwhile, considerably over 100 live rats from the vessels with which the barge had dealings and from sheds in the neighbourhood were sent to Professor Boyce for examination and all were found healthy.

The usual proceedings were taken to keep under observation all persons who could be ascertained to have been in contact with the patient or to have had dealings with the barge, some of the probable contacts being in Widnes. A cat which had belonged to the patient could not at this time be found; it may also be mentioned that the cabin was found to be swarming with fleas. The articles of clothing of the deceased were either destroyed or disinfected, and some of them which had been pawned were recovered from the pawnshop and dealt with in a similar way.

The bacteriological investigations were pursued with every care both in Liverpool and London, but no positive results could be obtained by either investigator, owing probably to the delay in taking the material, and to the presence of large numbers of other organisms, until the afternoon of November 3rd, when positive results were arrived at.

It may be stated here that immediately E. Illage fell ill, a man named W. Thompson was taken on board the barge to assist in its navigation,

and on October 26th, before the disinfection of the quarters his wife also came on board. The master of the barge lived at Walton and only came on board during the day.

On November 4th, under the terms of the Paris Convention relative to Plague, the case was reported to the Local Government Board, and at the same time the Medical Officer informed the Consular body in the City. On the evening of November 5th, an announcement was made to the daily press by the Local Government Board.

On the morning of November 6th, Mrs. Thompson, in conformity with instructions to report herself if any sickness arose, came to the Port Office and stated that her husband had been unwell throughout the night, and that she had been unable to get any medical assistance for him owing to the barge being remotely placed in the dock.

Dr. Hanna at once visited the barge and Thompson and his wife were removed to Hospital at New Ferry, and the barge again submitted to a further disinfection with hatches closed down.

The usual notifications were given in conformity with the terms of the Paris Convention, and Dr. Farrar, of the Local Government Board, visited Liverpool on November 8th and gave material assistance in investigating the origin of the first case.

With reference to the two patients, Thompson and his wife, in each case the illness was of a most critical nature and although the man succumbed to the disease, the woman fortunately recovered. The patients were under the care of Dr. Hanna, and he also applied prophylactic vaccination to the staff of the hospital.

The barge was employed for the purpose of coaling steamers in the Trafalgar Dock, and travelled between that dock and the Bramley Moore Coal tips.

One possible source of the disease which fell under suspicion was certain bales of rags brought round from Newcastle, the time of arriving coinciding with the average period of incubation of plague, and there are good reasons to think that Illage may, in some way, have come in contact with them. The rags in question, however, had been dealt with in Liverpool, and no one who handled them was any the worse for it.

Moreover, as soon as they were unpacked, they were dealt with in a carboniser, a process subjecting them to high temperature and the intense fumes of hydrochloric acid, all hands at these mills remained well.

The source of origin of the first case, therefore, is extremely obscure, but the origin of the other two cases is abundantly evident, these persons having obviously been infected on the barge.

It seems hardly necessary to say that the main importance of the incident arises, not from any effect on the public health which may ensue, but from the great commercial injury which may be done to the port unless every care and discretion are exercised.

Five cases of a suspected nature were landed from vessels at this Port during the year but the presence of plague was not confirmed.

Rats.

The close association of rats with the dissemination of Plague has caused endeavours to be made in all centres where the disease is likely to establish itself, to exterminate these pests. Attention has accordingly been given to the subject in the Port and City of Liverpool.

After the appearance of plague in the East and the subsequent temporary outbreaks in Europe, endeavours were made to check the importation of rats from vessels, by placing rat guards on ropes and hawsers, and by mooring vessels at a safe distance from the quay wall, and the unshipping of gangways at night-time.

Some seven years ago, it was found, however, that these measures could not be absolutely relied upon, and in order to make matters more certain, it was decided in addition to use rat catchers. These men have been trained from youth in this business and are expert in trapping and have a full knowledge of the habits of these rodents.

Every vessel from plague infected ports is boarded and rats caught every day whilst in dock. These are sent to the bacteriological laboratory where they are examined for the presence of Plague. It will be evident that this plan is much more efficient. Samples of the animals are obtained from every ship and the rat catcher is enabled to keep the Port Authority advised as to the health of the animals aboard.

Many methods have been advised for the wholesale destruction of rats, namely, by SO_2 gas (Clayton process), CO gas and various viruses—*e.g.* Dany's bacillus which is stated to be fatal in from 8 to 12 days; Ratin (Neumann's bacillus); also chemical poisons.

To be efficient it is necessary that these methods should be extensively employed and sustained.

The destruction of rats by chemicals and by the dissemination of bacterial disease has not proved as successful as anticipated, and the attempts have usually been employed as isolated or temporary measures; one chief reason for failure in the rat virus is the diminution of virulence which is stated to occur within a short time.

It will be readily understood that under the present day anxiety and alarm in regard to Plague, the extermination of rats on shipboard by poisoning or destruction by germs would never be tolerated, for the simple reason that if the dead or dying rats were found on our vessels in foreign ports, much inconvenience and delay might arise.

For this reason trapping has been adopted and so far yielded the best results in the Port of Liverpool, an experienced rat-catcher being engaged for the purpose, who also closely watches the numbers and mortality of rats on the Dock estate.

Since June, 1902, when the system was first introduced, up to date 26,386 rats have been caught and examined bacteriologically. The number caught on a single vessel has not infrequently reached about 80, but taking the present time, whilst operations have been conducted, the average per ship works out something like 30.

During 1908, 1,926 rats have been trapped and examined at the University Pathological Laboratories in addition to 14 rats which were found dead. None were found to be plague infected.

A systematic examination of the rats in the docks in the vicinity of the Clarence Dock where the barge "Wesley," on which Plague occurred, was lying, was carried out, but none were found to be infected with plague.

The wholesale destruction of rats by fumigation, or the Clayton process, is not undertaken as a routine measure; where, however, a ship is found

to be infected with plague on arrival arrangements are made for the thorough fumigation of the vessel.

In the City of Liverpool, no extensive measures have been adopted for the wholesale destruction of rats, but at places where food is stored, such as the markets and slaughter houses, traps are regularly set and the rats caught are sent to the bacteriologist for examination.

Endeavours have also been made to exterminate by means of the Liverpool Rat Virus prepared by Professor Annett, at Runcorn. Whilst partial success has followed these attempts, no marked diminution can be hoped for amongst these rodents, unless the crusade be carried out over extensive areas and for a considerable time.

Cholera.—Four cases of Cholera occurred on board Liverpool vessels and were landed abroad.

Yellow Fever.—Eight cases of Yellow Fever were reported as having occurred on board Liverpool bound vessels. Whilst one case was landed and treated in Hospital at this port.

Smallpox.—During the year there were five cases of this disease brought into this port, some of them of a serious character. As far as could be ascertained the names and addresses of all possible contacts were obtained and forwarded to the districts of destination. Vaccination was offered and carried out where possible.

Phthisis.—Sixty cases of Tuberculosis were reported to the Authority. Whenever Phthisis or Consumption was reported as occurring, disinfection was carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors. On the larger vessels these cases are frequently isolated in the ship's hospital.

Beri-beri.—Thirty-seven cases of Beri-beri occurred on board thirteen Liverpool bound vessels, an increased number compared with last year. Nineteen of these cases occurred on board two vessels, viz. :—ten on board the ship Magdalena from Rangoon, which were landed in hospital at Ascension, and nine on board the Clan Campbell from Vizagapatam. Enquiries were made in each case as to the probable cause.

Enteric Fever.—Thirty-three cases of Enteric Fever occurred on vessels and were treated in the Liverpool Hospitals. Two of these proved fatal. Twelve suspected cases of Typhoid were also removed from vessels arriving in Liverpool. The majority of cases were on vessels arriving from the River Plate and the Eastern Coast of North America. A further twenty-three cases occurred abroad on Liverpool bound vessels.

The source of the water supply of the vessels is in all cases enquired into, and the water tanks emptied and cleansed, as well as the usual disinfection of the quarters from which the patient is removed which is carried out in all cases of infectious sickness. This involved the disinfection of twenty-eight vessels.

TABLE 1.
ENTERIC FEVER IMPORTATIONS DURING 1908.

Date.	Ship.	From.	Number of Patients.
Jan. 14	Mount Royal	Antwerp	Passenger
„ 20	Belgian	New Orleans	Quartermaster
Feb. 27	Consols	Buenos Ayres	6 members of Crew
April 11	Carthaginian	St. John's	Number of crew
„ 16	Accra	W. Coast of Africa	One Passenger
„ 21	Zermatt	Campana	Seaman
„ 22	Ripplingham Grange	Rosario	Member of Crew
„ 25	Peerless	Rosario	Donkeyman
May 5	Ivernia	Boston	Passenger
„ 15	Rameses	Alexandria	Steward
„ 17	Ortega	Valparaiso	Passenger
„ 25	Oropesa	S. America	Steward
June 8	Hermione... ..	River Plate	Member of Crew
July 24	Cedric	New York	3rd Engineer
Aug. 4	Indore	Baltimore... ..	Fireman
Sept. 14	Canada	Montreal	Seaman

TABLE 1.

ENTERIC FEVER IMPORTATIONS DURING 1908.—*Continued*

Date.	Ship.	From.	Number of Patients.
Sept. 21	Lusitania... ..	New York	Musician
Oct. 5	Vancouver	Montreal	Seaman
„ 6	Fluminense	Para	Passenger
„ 17	Quernmore	Baltimore... ..	Cattleman
„ 22	Westernland	Philadelphia	Seaman
Nov. 12	Empress of Ireland	Quebec	Steward
„ 16	Cara	Galveston... ..	1st Officer
„ 20	Lake Erie... ..	Quebec	Fireman
„ 20	Empress of Ireland	Quebec	4 Stewards
Dec. 4	Raeburn	Monte Video	Cook
„ 5	Inkum	Galveston... ..	Boatswain and Seamen (2)
„ 14	Veria	Alexandria	Fireman

Consular Health Certificates.

During the year the demand for certificates indicating the freedom of the City from quarantinable infectious sickness showed a slight decrease, the number of certificates of this character issued to merchants and shipowners for various Consular purposes during 1908 being 351.

Anthrax.—There was a marked reduction in the number of cases of Anthrax coming to the knowledge of the Health Department during the year.

There were only three cases during 1908 compared with fourteen in 1907. The patients were engaged in handling hides and wool and no deaths were recorded.

The diminution is in all probability due to the lessened prevalence of the disease abroad and consequently a lessened amount of infected material imported, as well as to an increased knowledge of the disease and the channels of infection amongst those who handle imported animal products in the port.

TABLE 2.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The actual number of cases of infectious sickness landed from vessels arriving in the Port of Liverpool during the years 1907 and 1908, and the comparison with the average of the preceding 10 years, is shown in the following Table:—

Diseases.	Number of Cases.		Average for the 10 years preceding 1907.
	1907.	1908.	
Smallpox	3	5	13·1
Scarlatina	14	17	7·8
Typhus Fever	0	0	0·6
Enteric Fever	48	33	34·3
Diphtheria.....	8	8	4·3
Measles	25	20	16·1
Whooping Cough	0	0	0·4
Erysipelas	6	4	5·1
Chicken Pox	7	6	5·6
Cholera and Choleraic Diarrhœa .	0	0	0·0
Yellow Fever.....	0	1	0·3
Plague	0	3	0·8
Suspected Plague	2	5	3·7
German Measles	0	0	0·9
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0·2
Parotitis.....	0	0	1·8
Epidemic Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	2	0	0·2
Totals	115	102	95·2

TABLE 3.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The number of cases of infectious sickness reported to have occurred on Liverpool-bound ships during the years 1907 and 1908, and which were disposed of prior to the arrival of the vessel at this port, and the average of such cases for the preceding 10 years, are as follows:—

Diseases.	Number of Cases.		Average for the 10 years preceding 1907.
	1907.	1908.	
Smallpox	7	8	11·3
Scarlatina	1	0	0·9
Typhus Fever	0	0	0·2
Enteric Fever	10	23	7·8
Diphtheria.....	10	2	1·4
Measles	0	10	4·9
German Measles	0	1	0·1
Erysipelas	1	0	0·2
Chicken Pox ...	0	3	0·6
Cholera and Choleraic Diarrhœa..	3	4	0·7
Yellow Fever	2	8	4·0
Plague	0	0	1·1
Suspected Plague.....	2	0	0·9
Totals..	36	59	34·1

TABLE 4.

The following table shows the number of disinfections carried out after infectious disease or as a precautionary measure during the year 1908.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Smallpox .....	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	9
Scarlet Fever .....	...	3	1	2	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	2	14
Yellow Fever.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Beri-Beri	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Enteric Fever	3	1	...	4	3	1	1	1	2	5	3	4	28
Diphtheria .....	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
Measles .....	...	2	3	3	2	3	4	3	4	...	...	1	25
Plague.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
Suspected Plague.....	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6
Erysipelas .....	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Chicken Pox .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4
Diarrhœa.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Parotitis.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4
Phthisis	3	1	5	2	7	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	30
Meningitis.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Precautionary Measure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total	9	14	14	15	18	13	12	8	13	10	9	9	144

The following Table gives the particulars of the 108 vessels on board, with the measures adopted in each case :—

TABLE 5.

Date 1908.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	Nature of Sickness.	Hospital to which Patient was removed.
Jan. 14	Indefatigable (Training Ship)	in the River	Diphtheria ...	Park Hill ...
Jan. 14	Mount Royal	Antwerp ...	Enteric Fever	Grafton Street..
Jan. 15	Ribston ...		Enteric Fever	... ..
Jan. 20	Magdalena ...	Rangoon ...	Beri Beri ...	... ..
Jan. 20	Belgian ...	New Orleans	Enteric Fever	Netherfield Road
Jan. 30	Lanfranc ...	Para... ..	Yellow Fever	... ..
Jan. 31	Haverford ...	Philadelphia	Measles ...	... ..
Feb. 1	Baltic ...	New York ...	Scarlatina	Fazakerley ...
Feb. 3	Corsican ...	St. John's ... N.B.	Measles ...	Fazakerley ...

reported on their arrival as having, or having had, Zymotic Disease

REMARKS.

One of the boys on this Training Ship was brought ashore, suffering from Diphtheria, and was taken to the City Hospital, Parkhill. Disinfection of the vessel was carried out by the ship's officers, under the supervision of the Doctor.

The patient, one of the crew, was removed to Hospital, and the vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and the City Staff.

One of the stewards of this vessel, who was suffering from Enteric Fever, was landed and taken into Hospital at Merville on the homeward passage. Disinfection carried out on arrival in this Port.

The Master of this vessel reported having left eleven cases of Beri-Beri (members of the crew) in Hospital at Ascension. Investigation of the sickness was carried out by Professor Ronald Ross. The vessel was disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers.

The Quartermaster of this vessel, who was suffering from Enteric Fever, was removed to Hospital, and the vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers.

Two of the crew, an Engineer and a Steward, suffered from Yellow Fever during the voyage. The Engineer died at sea and the Steward had recovered on arrival in this Port. Disinfection was carried out by the Port Sanitary Officers.

This patient, convalescent and free from infection on arrival, was allowed to proceed.

The patient, a saloon passenger, was removed to Hospital, and the vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and the City Staff.

The patient was removed to Hospital, and the vessel and bedding disinfected by Port Sanitary Officers and the City Staff.

Date 1908.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	Nature of Sickness.	Hospital to which Patient was removed.
Feb. 8	Campania ...	New York ...	Measles ...	Park Hill ...
Feb. 10	Dominic ...	Para... ..	Yellow Fever ...	... ..
Feb. 11	Campania ...	New York ...	Scarlatina ... (3 cases)	Grafton Street
Feb. 14	Lusitania ...	New York ...	Scarlatina ...	Fazakerley ...
Feb. 15	Celtic ...	New York ...	Diphtheria ...	Park Hill + ...
Feb. 27	Consols ...	Buenos Ayres	Enteric Fever (6 cases)	Grafton Street
Mar. 4	Dominion ...	St. John's ...	German Measles	... ..
Mar. 7	Campania ...	New York ...	Scarlatina ...	... ..
Mar. 13	Mauretania .	New York ...	Chicken-pox (2 cases)	Fazakerley ...
Mar. 13	Mauretania ...	New York ...	Erysipelas ...	Fazakerley ...

REMARKS.

The patient, a child passenger, was removed to Hospital, and the vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

Two of the crew suffered from yellow fever on the homeward passage, but had recovered and were convalescent on arrival. Disinfection carried out by the Port Sanitary Officers.

Information was received from the Medical Officer of Health for Wallasey that two of the crew of this vessel, who had gone to their homes in Wallasey, had been removed to Hospital suffering from Scarlatina. Another of the crew (a Steward) was removed from the vessel to the City Hospital, Grafton Street. Disinfection of the vessel and bedding was carried out by the Port Sanitary Officers.

The patient, a child passenger, was removed to Hospital, and the vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and the City Staff.

One of the passengers, suffering from Diphtheria, was removed to Hospital, and the vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and the City Staff.

The patients, all members of the crew, were removed to Hospital, and the vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

A child steerage passenger had suffered from German Measles during the voyage, but was convalescent and free from infection on arrival in this Port.

The patient, a child saloon passenger, who was convalescent, was allowed to proceed to Woking. Special arrangements being made with the Railway Company to isolate the patient, and all precautions were taken. Disinfection carried out by the Port Sanitary Officers.

The patients were removed to Hospital, and the vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and the City Staff.

Patient removed to Hospital. The vessel and bedding were disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

Date 1908.	Name of Vessel.	Where from	Nature of Sickness.	Hospital to which Patient was removed.
Mar. 14	Celtic ...	New York ...	Measles ...	Fazakerley ...
Mar. 21	Anselm ...	Para ...	Yellow Fever	Southern ...
Mar. 24	Baltic ...	New York ...	Measles ...	Fazakerley ...
Mar. 25	Caronia ...	New York ...	Scarlatina ...	Fazakerley ...
Mar. 25	Moyune ...	Shanghai ...	Small-pox ...	... ..
Mar. 26	Indefatigable (Training Ship)	in the River..	Diphtheria ...	Mill Lane ...
Mar. 26	Crispin ...	Para ...	Yellow Fever (3 cases)	... ..
April 2	Olympia ...	Bombay ...	Small-pox (2 cases)	Port

REMARKS.

The patient, a child passenger, was removed to Hospital, and the disinfection carried out by the Port Sanitary Officers.

A Steward, who was suffering from Yellow Fever, was removed to the Royal Southern Hospital from his home in the City, and died on the 21st instant. Owing to the undeveloped nature of the symptoms, the ship's Surgeon did not diagnose the disease before the patient left the ship for his home. All necessary disinfection was carried out by the Port Sanitary Officers, and the usual notice sent to the Local Government Board.

Two cases occurred on the homeward passage, one proving fatal; the other, an infant, was removed to Fazakerley Hospital. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Officers.

The patient, one of the crew (a Trimmer), was removed to Hospital, and the vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

One of the crew (a Chinaman) was landed and taken into Hospital at Suez, suffering from Smallpox. Vaccination was performed by the ship's Surgeon, and disinfection carried out by crew, and also by the Authorities on arrival at Genoa.

The patient, a Servant Maid, was brought ashore in the ship's boat and taken to the Mill Lane Hospital. Disinfection carried out by the Ship's Officers.

Three of the crew of this vessel, an Engineer, Officer, and a Cook, died from this disease at Galveston. The vessel was quarantined and disinfected by the Authorities at Galveston.

This vessel arrived on the 1st of April, and the Surgeon reported that he had landed a case of Chicken-pox at Marseilles on the 20th of March. On the 2nd of April the Chief Officer and Second Engineer, along with one contact, were removed to the Port Hospital suffering from Smallpox. The vessel and bedding were disinfected and 8 Europeans and 71 of the native crew re-vaccinated. From the developments it will be evident that the case left at Marseilles was one of Smallpox.

Date 1908	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	Nature of Sickness.	Hospital to which Patient was removed.
April 2	Logician ...	Calcutta ...	(holera ...	... ..
April 2	Ivernia ..	Boston ...	Measles ...	... ..
April 3	Lanfranc ...	Para... ..	Suspected Plague	Port
April 11	Carthaginian	St. John's ...	Enteric Fever	Stanley ...
April 12	Carmania ...	New York ...	Measles ...	Fazakerley ...
April 16	Accra ...	W. Coast of Africa	Enteric Fever	... ..
April 16	City of London	Karachi ...	Small-pox ...	... ..
April 21	Zermatt ...	Campana ...	Enteric Fever	Grafton Street ..
April 23	Merion ...	Philadelphia..	Measles ...	Fazakerley ...

REMARKS.

Four of the crew, the Chief Steward and three Firemen, suffered from Cholera on the home passage; three of these proved fatal. Disinfection was carried out at Colombo and Suez.

The patient, a cabin passenger, being convalescent and free from infection was allowed to proceed. Disinfection carried out by the Port Sanitary Officers.

The patient, a Messroom Steward, who was suffering from an inguinal Bubo, was removed to the Port Hospital, New Ferry. The disease, on examination, proved to be of a non-infectious nature.

The patient, one of the crew, was admitted to the Stanley Hospital. The vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and the City Staff.

The patient was removed to Hospital, and the vessel disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers.

A passenger by this vessel developed the disease two days after reaching his home in the City. Disinfection of the vessel and bedding was carried out by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

A passenger and a Quartermaster were landed at Port Said suffering from Smallpox. Disinfection was carried out under the supervision of the ship's surgeon. On arrival in this Port the vessel was visited, but there was no extension of the disease.

The patient was removed to Hospital, and the vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

The patient, a child passenger, was removed to Hospital, and the vessel disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers.

Date 1908.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	Nature of Sickness	Hospital to which Patient was removed.
April 25	Peerless ...	Rosario ...	Enteric Fever	Gralton Street ..
April 26	City of Karachi	Karachi ... <i>via</i> Havre	Suspected Plague	Port
May 1	Ivernia ...	Boston ...	Scarlatina ...	Fazakerley ...
May 5	Ivernia ...	Boston ...	Enteric Fever	Brownlow Hill..
May 9	Arabic ...	New York ...	Scarlatina ...	Fazakerley ...
May 14	Ardeola ...	Lisbon ...	Diphtheria ...	Mill Lane ...
May 16	Rameses ...	Alexandria ...	Enteric Fever	Netherfield Road
May 17	Ortega ...	Valparaiso ...	Enteric Fever	Northern ...
May 20	Mauretania ...	New York ...	Chicken-pox (4 cases)	Port

REMARKS.

The patient removed to Hospital, and the vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary and City Staff.

One of the crew of this vessel (a Lascar) who was suffering from symptoms suspicious of Plague was removed to the Port Hospital, and disinfection carried out. The sickness proved to be non-infectious.

The patient, a child passenger, was removed to Hospital, and the vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

A steerage passenger from this vessel was admitted to the Brownlow Hill Hospital suffering from Enteric Fever. Vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

The patient was removed to Hospital, and the vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and the City Staff.

The patient removed to Hospital, and the vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

The patient removed to Hospital, and the vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and the City Staff.

The patient, a saloon passenger, was removed to the Northern Hospital. Vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

Four children steerage passengers who were suffering from Chicken-pox were removed to the Port Hospital. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Officers.

Date 1908.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	Nature of Sickness.	Hospital to which Patient was removed.
May 20	Mauretania ...	New York ..	Diphtheria ...	Mill Lane ...
May 20	Mauretania ...	New York ...	Measles ...	... ..
May 20	Jersey Moor	Rosario ...	Enteric Fever	... ..
May 25	City of Glasgow	Bombay ...	Suspected Plague	Port
May 28	Ivernia ...	Boston ...	Measles ... (4 cases)	Port
June 1	Oropesa ...	S. America ..	Enteric Fever	Grafton Street ..
June 1	Floridian ...	Bombay ...	Smallpox ...	Port
June 3	Lusitania ...	New York ...	Erysipelas ...	Fazakerley ...
June 6	Empress of Britain	Quebec ...	Diphtheria ...	Fazakerley ...

REMARKS.

The patient was removed to Hospital, and the vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

The case occurred on the homeward passage; the patient, being convalescent on arrival, was allowed to proceed.

The Third Engineer was left in Hospital at Rosario, and the vessel disinfected by the crew.

One of the native crew was suffering from symptoms suspicious of Plague and was removed to the Port Hospital. The sickness proved to be non-infectious. The vessel and bedding were disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

The patients, four children (passengers), were removed to the Port Hospital, the disinfection being carried out by the Port Sanitary Officers.

The patient, a Steward, was removed to the City Hospital, Grafton Street. The vessel and bedding were disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

The patient, a passenger, contracted the disease in New Orleans; on arrival he was removed to the Port Hospital, together with the Steward who had attended on him during the passage home. All the passengers and crew were re-vaccinated and the vessel thoroughly disinfected before entering the dock. A list of the names and addresses of all on board was obtained, and those in the City were visited daily by the District Sanitary Inspectors. There was no extension of the disease.

A steerage passenger was removed to the City Hospital, Fazakerley. Disinfection carried out by the Port Sanitary Officers.

One of the stewards was removed to the City Hospital, Fazakerley, the vessel and bedding being disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and the City Staff.

Date 1908.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	Nature of Sickness.	Hospital to which Patient was removed.
June 6	Empress of Britain	Quebec ...	Measles ...	Fazakerley ...
June 8	Indefatigable	Lying in the River Mersey	Erysipelas ...	Fazakerley ...
June 8	Hermione ...	River Plate ...	Enteric Fever	Royal Southern
June 10	Mauretania ...	New York ...	Scarlatina ..	Fazakerley ...
June 22	Tunisian ...	Montreal ...	Diphtheria ...	... ..
June 23	City of Benares	Bombay ...	Small-pox ...	... ..
June 27	Cedric ...	New York ...	Measles ..	... ..
June 29	Cymric ...	Boston ...	Measles ... (2 cases)	Fazakerley ...
June 30	Mauretania ..	New York ...	Measles ...	Fazakerley ...
July 1	Merion ...	Philadelphia..	Measles ...	... ..

REMARKS.

Patient, a child passenger, removed to the City Hospital, Fazakerley. Disinfection carried out.

The patient was removed to the City Hospital, Fazakerley. Disinfection was carried out by the Officers of the ship.

One of the crew who was suffering from Enteric Fever was removed to the Royal Southern Hospital, and disinfection was carried out by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

The patient, a saloon passenger, was removed to the City Hospital, Fazakerley. The vessel and bedding were disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

The patient, a passenger, died, and was buried at sea on the homeward passage. On arrival, the vessel and bedding were disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

A European passenger was landed and taken into Hospital at Port Said on the homeward passage. Disinfection was carried out at Port Said and again at this Port.

The patient, a child passenger, was landed at Queenstown on the homeward passage. The usual disinfection was carried out at this Port.

The patients, two children, passengers, were removed to the City Hospital, Fazakerley. Disinfection was carried out by the Port Sanitary Officers.

A child passenger was removed to the City Hospital, Fazakerley, disinfection being carried out by the Port Sanitary Officers.

The patient being convalescent and free from infection was allowed to proceed.

Date 1908.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	Nature of Sickness.	Hospital to which Patient was removed.
July 2	Donata ...	Bilbao ...	Small-pox (?)	Port
July 10	Virginian ...	Quebec ...	Chicken-pox (2 cases)	... ..
July 10	Saxonia ...	Boston ...	Measles ...	... ..
July 13	Oronsa ...	West Coast of S. America	Scarlatina ... (5 cases)	Netherfield Road
July 14	Alcinous ...	Yokohama ...	Enteric Fever (2 cases)	... ..
July 18	Clan Mackay	Glasgow ...	Erysipelas ...	Port
July 21	Lusitania ...	New York ...	Scarlatina ...	Fazakerley ...
July 24	Cedric ...	New York ...	Enteric Fever	Grafton Street..
July 24	Cedric ...	New York ...	Measles ...	... ..
July 31	Empress of Ireland	Quebec ...	Measles ...	Park Hill ...

REMARKS.

A passenger who was suffering from symptoms suspicious of smallpox was removed to Port Hospital, New Ferry, for observation. Vaccination of both passengers and crew was carried out, and the vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff. The sickness proved to be non-infectious.

Patients being convalescent on arrival and free from infection were allowed to proceed.

The patient, a child, was landed at Queenstown, disinfection being carried out at this Port.

The patients, three passengers and two of the crew, were removed to the City Hospital, Netherfield Road. The vessel and bedding were disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

Two of the crew were landed at Port Said, where disinfection was carried out by the ship's crew and again by the Authorities at Genoa. All were reported well on arrival here.

One of the crew (a Lascar) was removed to the Port Sanitary Hospital, New Ferry. Disinfection was carried out by the Port Sanitary Officers.

The patient, a child passenger, was removed to the City Hospital, Fazakerley. Disinfection of the vessel and bedding was carried out by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

The Third Engineer was removed to the City Hospital, Grafton Street. The vessel and bedding were disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

A case of Measles was left at Queenstown on the homeward passage. Disinfection carried out by the Port Sanitary Officers.

The patient, a child steerage passenger, was removed to the City Hospital, Parkhill. Disinfection was carried out by Port Sanitary Officers.

Date 1908.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	Nature of Sickness.	Hospital to which Patient was removed.
Aug. 3	Oriana ...	West Coast of S. America	Small-pox ...	Port
Aug. 4	Indore ...	Baltimore ...	Enteric Fever	Netherfield Road
Aug. 6	Saxonia ..	Boston ...	Measles ...	Fazakerley ...
Aug. 11	Lusitania ...	New York ...	Measles ...	... ..
Aug. 14	Highland Watch	River Plate Ports	Enteric Fever	... ..
Aug. 14	Baltic ...	New York ...	Measles ...	Park Hill ...
Aug. 24	Ortega ..	West Coast of S. America	Diphtheria ...	... ..
Aug. 27	Haverford ...	Philadelphia..	Small-pox ...	Port

REMARKS.

The patient, a Fireman, arrived in the Port on this vessel on 25th July. He was removed from his home to the Port Sanitary Hospital on 3rd August, suffering from smallpox. He contracted the disease on board about 20th July and developed it on 3rd instant. No sickness was reported during the voyage or on arrival, all being apparently well. All names and addresses of those on board were obtained and forwarded to the districts of destination. On 8th instant another of the crew, a Fireman, who was infected at the same time, developed the disease at his home in Liscard and was removed to Hospital. Disinfection of the vessel and bedding was carried out by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

One of the firemen, who was suffering from Enteric Fever, was removed to the City Hospital, Netherfield Road. The vessel and bedding were disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

The patient, a child passenger, was removed to the City Hospital, Fazakerley. Disinfection was carried out by the Port Sanitary Officers.

The patient, a child steerage passenger, being free from infection, was allowed to proceed.

The patient, a Fireman, was landed at Buenos Ayres and removed to Hospital at that Port. Disinfection carried out by the crew.

The patient, a child, was removed to the City Hospital, Parkhill, disinfection being carried out by the Port Sanitary Staff.

A passenger was removed to Hospital at Rio de Janeiro on the homeward voyage, disinfection being carried out at that Port.

The patient, a Butcher's Mate, was taken ill on 16th August, and developed a rash which proved to be smallpox. He was isolated in the ship's hospital, and on arrival at this Port was removed to the Port Sanitary Hospital. Three contacts were taken for disinfection and vaccination. Twenty-six cattlemen who could not give satisfactory addresses were vaccinated, and a list of the names and addresses of the passengers and crew was obtained and forwarded to the different districts of destination. The patient was in all probability infected about the 4th August on the outward voyage by an unvaccinated child (a Russian), aged two years, which developed smallpox and was removed to Hospital at Philadelphia. Complete disinfection was carried out by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

Date 1908.	Name of Vessel	Where from.	Nature of Sickness.	Hospita to which Patient was removed.
Aug. 28	Empress of Ireland	Quebec ...	Enteric Fever	Grafton Street ..
Sept. 4	Virginian ...	Montreal ...	Measles ...	Park Hill ...
Sept. 7	Oropesa ...	Valparaiso ... <i>via</i> Lisbon	Small-pox ...	... ..
Sept. 11	Baltic ...	New York ...	Diphtheria ... (2 cases)	Fazakerley ...
Sept. 21	Orita... ...	Valparaiso ...	Measles and Chicken-pox	... ..
Sept. 21	Lusitania ...	New York ...	Enteric Fever	Grafton Street.
Sept. 22	City of Paris..	Bombay ...	Suspected Plague	Port
Sept. 22	Vancouver ...	Montreal ...	Scarlatina .. (2 cases)	Mill Lane ...

REMARKS.

A passenger, aged 31 years, was removed to the City Hospital South, Grafton Street. The vessel and bedding were disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

An infant passenger was removed to the City Hospital, Parkhill. Disinfection of the vessel and bedding was carried out by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

The patient was removed to Hospital at Lisbon. On arrival at this Port the vessel was visited and all on board found to be well. Seventy-four of the crew and passengers were re-vaccinated and disinfection of the vessel and bedding was carried out by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

A seaman, member of the crew, was removed to the City Hospital, Netherfield Road. Disinfection of vessel and bedding was carried out by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

Both patients had recovered and were quite convalescent prior to the arrival of the vessel in Liverpool, and were allowed to proceed.

The patient was removed to the City Hospital South, Grafton Street. The vessel and bedding were disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

One of the native crew was suffering from symptoms suspicious of Plague, and removed to the Port Sanitary Hospital, New Ferry, for observation. The vessel and bedding were disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff. The sickness proved to be non-infectious.

The patients, two children, passengers, were removed to the City Hospital, Mill Lane, Old Swan. The vessel and bedding were disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

Date, 1908.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	Nature of Sickness.	Hospital to which Patient was removed.
Sept. 22	Vancouver ...	Montreal ...	Measles ...	Park Hill ...
Oct. 5	Vancouver ...	Montreal ...	Enteric Fever	Netherfield Road
Oct. 6	Fluminense ...	Para... ...	Enteric Fever	Grafton Street ..
Oct. 13	Kensington ...	Montreal ...	Diphtheria (2 cases)	... ..
Oct. 17	Quernmore ...	Baltimore ...	Enteric Fever	Grafton Street...
Oct. 19	Oronsa ...	S. American Ports	Small-pox ...	... ..
Oct. 21	Boniface ...	Galveston ...	Yellow Fever	... ..
Oct. 22	Alexandrian ..	Galveston ...	Enteric Fever	... ..
Oct. 27	Wesley (Barge)		Plague ...	... ..

REMARKS.

The patient was removed to the City Hospital, Parkhill. Disinfection being carried out by Port Sanitary Officers.

One of the crew, a seaman, was removed to the City Hospital, Netherfield Road, from his home, 112, Blenheim Street, suffering from Enteric Fever. The vessel had been disinfected as stated above.

A passenger was removed to the City Hospital South, Grafton Street. Disinfection of the vessel and bedding was carried out by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

The patients, two steerage passengers, proceeded to their homes in Bexley. A notification was received from the Medical Officer of Health of that place stating that the children had been removed to Hospital suffering from Diphtheria, which had developed subsequent to arrival. The matter was taken up by the Medical Officer of Health with Dr. Bresland, the Surgeon of the ship.

A cattleman was removed to the City Hospital South, Grafton Street, disinfection of vessel and bedding being carried out by the Port Sanitary Officers and the City Staff.

A steerage passenger, suffering from Smallpox, was landed at Lisbon on the homeward passage. On arrival in this Port the vessel was visited, and the crew and passengers found all well.

The patient, a Fireman, died of Yellow Fever at Manaos. Disinfection was carried out at that Port.

An Engineer was left in Hospital at Galveston, suffering from Enteric Fever. Disinfection was carried out by the Authorities at that Port.

(See special report, page 13.)

Date, 1908.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	Nature of Sickness.	Hospital to which Patient was removed.
Oct. 27	Mauretania ...	New York ...	Enteric Fever (2 cases)	Grafton Street ..
Oct. 31	Westernland	Philadelphia	Enteric Fever	Royal Infirmary
Nov. 3	Celtic ...	New York ...	Enteric Fever	Grafton Street ..
Nov. 11	Menes ...	Alexandria ...	Suspected Plague	... ..
Nov. 12	Empress of Ireland	Quebec ...	Enteric Fever	Netherfield Road
Nov. 13	Scindia ...	Bombay ...	Suspected Plague	Port
Nov. 14	Orcoma ...	S. American Ports	Small-pox ...	... ..
Nov. 16	Cara ...	Galveston ...	Enteric Fever	Grafton Street..

REMARKS.

A Cook and a Fireman were removed to the City Hospital South, Grafton Street. The vessel and bedding were disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

One of the crew was removed from his home in Leyden Street to the Royal Infirmary. Disinfection by the Port Sanitary Officers.

The patient, a Fireman, was removed to the City Hospital South, Grafton Street. The vessel and bedding were disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

The Carpenter was removed to Hospital in Alexandria suffering from suspected Plague. Disinfection was performed by the Authorities at Alexandria. On arrival at this Port the crew were medically examined, and all were found to be well; measures were taken for the destruction of rats. The nature of the illness was subsequently confirmed by telegram from Alexandria.

A Steward of this vessel was removed from his home to the City Hospital North, Netherfield Road. Disinfection was carried out by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

One of the Lascar crew, who had symptoms suspicious of Plague, was removed to the Port Sanitary Hospital, New Ferry, for observation. The vessel and bedding were disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and the City Staff. The sickness proved non-infectious.

An infant was landed at Lisbon suffering from Smallpox. On the arrival of the vessel at this Port she was visited and the passengers and crew found all well.

The Chief Officer was removed to the City Hospital, Grafton Street. The vessel and bedding were disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

Date 11908.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	Nature of Sickness.	Hospital to which Patient was removed.
Nov. 20	Lake Erie ...	Quebec ...	Enteric Fever	Parish Infirmery
Nov. 20	Empress of Ireland	Quebec ...	Enteric Fever (3 cases)	Grafton Street .
Nov. 30	Celtic ...	New York ...	Diphtheria ...	Park Hill ...
Dec. 4	Raeburn ...	Monte Video..	Enteric Fever	Netherfield Road
Dec. 6	Inkum ...	Galveston ...	Enteric Fever (2 cases)	Grafton Street ..
Dec. 14	Veria ...	Alexandria ...	Enteric Fever	Northern ...
Dec. 22	Lusitania ...	New York ...	Scarlet Fever	Fazakerley ...
Dec. 24	Saxonia ...	New York ...	Measles ...	Park Hill ...

REMARKS.

One of the Firemen, who had gone to his home, developed Enteric Fever, and was removed to the Parish Infirmary. Disinfection was carried out by the Port Sanitary Officers.

Three Stewards were removed to the City Hospital South, Grafton Street. On enquiry it was ascertained that an outbreak of Enteric Fever had occurred on board on the outward passage and that fourteen cases, of a greater or less severity, were landed at Quebec. The outbreak seems to have originated about the middle of October, owing, it is supposed, to the consumption of infected milk. The disease was strictly confined to the Saloon Stewards and their assistants. None of the cases were among other class Stewards or passengers, and there was no sickness amongst the firemen, sailors, or engineers. The conditions under which milk was carried in the cool chambers were fully investigated, but no evidence of contamination was forthcoming.

The patient, a third class passenger, was removed to the City Hospital, Parkhill. The vessel and bedding were disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

The Cook was removed to the City Hospital North, Netherfield Road, the vessel and bedding being disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

Two of the crew of this vessel, the Boatswain and a Seaman, were removed to the City Hospital South, Grafton Street. The vessel and bedding were disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

A Fireman was removed to the Northern Hospital, and the vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

A child passenger was removed to the City Hospital, Fazakerley, and the vessel and bedding were disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

A child passenger removed to the City Hospital, Parkhill. The vessel and bedding were disinfected by the Port Sanitary Officers and City Staff.

SANITATION OF VESSELS.

The Port of Liverpool is divided into three districts for sanitary purposes—North, South, and Outlying Districts, namely Birkenhead and Garston. There is a fully qualified Inspector told off for each District. These visit the vessels lying in the Docks, and make inquiry as to the health of all on board, examine the quarters of the crew, the sanitary appliances, the fresh-water tanks and bilges, and also the condition of the vessel generally.

Defects come under three headings:—

- (a) Faulty construction.
- (b) Defects arising from wear and tear.
- (c) Lack of cleanliness or care.

Defects under the first heading are much less common in the newer boats than in the older ones, which is very satisfactory. But faulty planning and construction is still from time to time found in even the most recent vessels. Under this heading are included insufficient lighting and ventilation, conditions causing dampness, and incomplete separation of sleeping quarters from the cargo-spaces or lavatories.

Under the second heading fall defective sanitary appliances, broken port-lights and leaky decks.

The majority of defects fall under the third heading as they are conditions which are likely to recur.

During the year 3,823 vessels were inspected. Of these 1,292 (or 33 per cent.) were found to have defects numbering 3,136, a slight decrease compared with 1907, the diminution being, however, confined to vessels sailing under foreign flags. Of these defects 2,530 were ascertained by the inspectors to have been remedied. The difference between the number of defects reported and those ascertained to have been remedied is mainly due to the short duration of the stay of many vessels in this port.

INSPECTION OF SHIPPING.

Year 1908.

TABLE 6.

The following Table indicates the number of visits paid to vessels by the Inspectors during the year:—

Nationality.	Visits.	Re-visits.	Total.
British ...	3,394	1,325	4,719
Norwegian ...	128	60	188
Swedish...	35	11	46
Spanish...	147	74	221
Danish ...	30	12	42
American ...	1	—	1
German...	24	10	34
Italian ...	5	3	8
Belgian ...	4	—	4
Russian...	20	9	29
French ...	25	8	33
Dutch ...	3	2	5
Greek ...	2	—	2
Austrian ...	2	2	4
Roumanian ...	1	—	1
Argentine ...	2	—	2
	<hr/> 3,823 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,516 <hr/>	<hr/> 5,339 <hr/>

SUMMARY OF INSANITARY CONDITIONS.

TABLE 7.

Class of Vessels.	Number Inspected.	Number on which nuisances were found.	Per cent.
FOREIGN—			
Steamers	2,060	824	40·0
Sailing	108	58	53·7
Total	2,168	882	40·6
COASTWISE—			
Steamers	1,053	255	24·2
Sailing	602	155	25·7
Total	1,655	410	24·7

Nationality.	Number Inspected.	Number on which Nuisances were found.
British	3,394	1,113
Foreign	429	179
	3,823	1,292

Nuisances arising through

Defects of Original Construction.	Per cent. of Total Defects.	Structural Defects through wear and tear.	Per cent. of Total Defects.	Dirt, and other conditions prejudicial to health.	Per cent. of Total Defects.
47	1·49	479	15·27	2,610	83·23

THE VESSELS ON WHICH DEFECTS

3.

Defective Chain Pipes.	Defective Hawse Pipes.	Defective W.C. Fittings.	Defective Soil Pipes.	Inadequate Ventilation.	Inadequate Lighting.	Inadequate Drainage.	Bare Iron not Sheathed.	W.C.'s deficient in Ventilation and situation bad.	Total number of Defects.	Total Remedied.
3	8	34	1	11	6	13	4	7	2770	2247
...	...	1	3	2	...	1	...	1	100	74
...	1	...	1	...	...	23	17
...	151	128
...	19	13
...	23	17
...	4	3
...
...	15	10
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	14
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3
...
...
...	4	4
3	8	39	4	14	6	15	4	8	3136	2530

Canal Boats.

The Port Sanitary Inspectors are also appointed Canal Boat Inspectors, under the Canal Boat Acts of 1877 and 1884. This is rendered necessary by the large numbers of Canal Boats which are to be found lying in the Liverpool Docks, the Duke's Dock being entirely devoted to this class of traffic.

By rotation one inspector devotes one day per week for a period of one month at a time, as it has been found that in this way it is easier to follow up any boat that may be defective. These boats are for the most part kept in very good repair.

Contraventions of the Acts and of the regulations made under them, include failure to register the boat; failure to have the boat clearly marked with the registered number or to produce the certificate of registration on demand; failure to keep the cabins or water-casks in good order or repair; carrying offensive cargoes insufficiently separated from the cabins; overcrowding or improper habitation; and failure to notify infectious disease.

656 boats were inspected during the year, of which number 55 were found to have some condition contravening the regulations.

Special Visits.

In addition to the daily routine inspection of the sanitation of vessels, special visits require to be made to many vessels on reports of sickness. Smallpox contacts have to be kept under daily observation. Vessels which have had on board cases of cholera, plague or smallpox left at foreign ports require visiting. Disinfection has to be carried out or supervised on all vessels which have had cases of actual or suspected infectious disease. 144 vessels were disinfected during the year, in some cases extensive precautions being required.

The inspectors invariably inquire into the health of those on board the vessels they visit. They report daily to the Assistant Port Medical Officer.

Aliens Act, 1905.

An "immigrant" ship (i.e., a ship bringing more than 20 alien steerage passengers to be landed in the United Kingdom) may not land these passengers at other than immigration ports at which Immigration Officers and Medical Inspectors have been appointed and Immigration Boards have been established.

The immigration Ports are:—Cardiff, Dover, Folkestone, Grangemouth, Grimsby, Harwich, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, London (including Queenborough), Newhaven, Southampton, and the Tyne Ports.

An alien shall be considered to be an "undesirable" according to section 1 (3) of the above Act:—

- (a) If he cannot show that he has in his possession or is in a position to obtain the means of decently supporting himself and his dependants (if any); or
- (b) If he is a lunatic or an idiot, or owing to any disease or infirmity appears likely to become a charge upon the rates or otherwise a detriment to the public; or
- (c) If he has been sentenced in a foreign country, with which there is an extradition treaty, for a crime, not being an offence of a political character, which is, as respects that country, an extradition crime within the meaning of the Extradition Act, 1870; or
- (d) If an expulsion order under this Act has been made in his case; but in the case of an immigrant who proves that he is seeking admission to the country solely to avoid prosecution or punishment on religious or political grounds or for an offence of a political character, or persecution, involving danger of imprisonment or danger to life and limb on account of religious belief, leave to land shall not be refused on the ground merely of want of means, or the probability of his becoming a charge on the rates.

The alien has to prove in regard to "means" that he is the actual possessor of enough money to decently support himself and his family, and the Secretary of State has advised that the amount should be fixed at £5, with an additional £2 for each dependant, if any, accompanying him.

It is interesting to note that the numbers of **aliens** inward and outward at Liverpool are very large.

The numbers for 1908 are as follows:—

FROM PORTS IN EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA:—

1st Cabin	...	...	...	...	...	367
2nd Class (exempted)	...	...	...	...	...	30
Transmigrants	...	...	...	...	...	485
Others	...	...	...	...	...	632
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,514
						<hr/>

TO SUCH PORTS:—

1st Cabin	...	...	...	...	...	302
2nd Class	...	...	...	...	...	49
3rd Class	...	...	...	...	...	627
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	978
						<hr/>

FROM PORTS OUTSIDE EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA:—

1st Cabin	...	...	...	...	...	14,606
2nd Class (exempted)	...	...	...	...	...	13,765
Transmigrants	...	...	...	...	...	41
Others	...	...	...	...	...	69,554
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	97,966
						<hr/>

TO SUCH PORTS:—

1st Cabin	...	...	...	...	...	15,489
2nd Class—transmigrants	...	...	...	...	5,471	
„ non-transmigrants	...	...	...	...	8,827	
						<hr/>
						14,298
3rd Class—transmigrants	...	...	...	...	45,496	
„ non-transmigrants	...	...	...	...	6,549	
						<hr/>
						52,045
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	81,832
						<hr/>

Food Inspection.

The responsibilities of the Authority in connection with the inspection of food imported into Liverpool are very great, when it is considered that Liverpool and London are far in advance of all other ports as regards the quantity and value of these imports.

The Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act of 1907, gave powers to the Local Government Board to make regulations under the Public Health Act, 1896, to prevent danger arising to the public health from the importation, preparation, storage and distribution of articles of food or drink (other than drugs and water) intended for sale for human consumption.

Two sets of regulations* have now been issued by the Board and they are drawn up on the same principle as previous regulations dealing with infectious diseases such as Cholera and Plague.

It is provided for in the Regulations that the Officers of Customs shall co-operate in part with the Port Sanitary Authority in carrying them out.

The first set of Regulations is called the Public Health (first series, Unsound Food) Regulations, 1908. These provide that articles of food which are unsound, unwholesome, and unfit for human consumption, and which, as part of the cargo of a ship, are brought to a place in this Country either as a place of destination or as a place of deposit for transmission to a place of destination elsewhere in the United Kingdom, shall be dealt with at the port of discharge.

The Medical Officer of Health is authorised by Art. IV. to examine articles of food which have been landed within the district of the Sanitary Authority and he is also given the power to examine, if necessary, such articles before they have been landed.

In order that due supervision be exercised over the importation of food products, powers of sampling are conferred by Art. VIII. and special examinations may be made at the laboratory. Article VIII. also provides for the temporary detention of consignments pending the completion of the examination.

* See Appendix.

The second set of enactments issued under the title, Public Health (Foreign Meat) Regulations, 1908, is designed to deal with foreign boneless meat in the form of scraps, trimmings or in the form of pieces not sufficiently large to be identifiable with definite parts of the carcase, or to be so cut or trimmed as to exclude the lymphatic glands, so that no opinion can be formed as to whether the meat was derived from healthy animals. These also deal with imported tripe, tongues and kidneys to which certain chemical preservatives have been added and with the severed parts of a pig not prepared before importation as bacon or ham, and not contained in a package with an official certificate.

All these classes of meat are enumerated under the heading of Foreign Meat Class I., and unless the importer exports it within three days at his own expense or furnishes proof in proceedings before a magistrate that it is not intended for human food, the meat is required to be destroyed.

Carcases of pigs without the head or from which the throat, lymphatic glands and elsewhere have been removed so as to render it difficult to detect the evidence of tuberculosis, are styled Foreign Meat, Class II., and shall be dealt with as the previous class.

Foreign Meat of Class III. consists of the severed parts of the carcase of a pig not in the form of scrap, trimmings, &c., but contained in a box or package with an official certificate indicating by a competent authority that the contents of the package are prepared from pigs absolutely free from disease at the time of slaughter, and that the meat has been dressed and prepared and packed with careful observance of the usual sanitary requirements.

Unclassed Foreign Meat means foreign meat of a kind which does not bring it under any of the previous mentioned classes.

Foreign meat of Class III and Unclassed are not detained by the Customs Officers unless at the request of the Medical Officer, or unless from the evident bad condition or otherwise of the Meat, that it requires to be examined by the Medical Officer of Health.

The full text of the Orders will be found in the Appendix.

The Board of Trade return of food products imported into the more important British ports for the year 1907, is shown in the accompanying table:—

TABLE 9.

Shewing comparative Value of the more important Food Stuffs imported at the principal Ports during 1907.*

	London. 1	Liverpool. 2	Hull. 3	Harwich. 4	Leith. 5	Bristol. 6	Glasgow. 7	South- ampton. 8	Manchester 9	Newcastle. 10
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Animals—living	3,406,761	3,696,571	26,896	—	—	189,756	599,420	30,905	318,913	3,585
Butter	6,638,759	199,863	3,050,971	1,974,012	2,520,488	218,718	19,968	1,707,763	4,938	2,348,996
Cheese	3,267,778	1,572,318	93,844	85,042	229,799	919,881	228,009	144,585	120,775	36,020
Cocoa	1,065,337	470,350	—	239,938	—	313,650	—	678,878	—	—
Coffee	1,581,377	12,942	—	—	—	—	—	659,372	—	—
Grain	16,381,632	16,455,243	9,772,361	179,981	2,881,358	4,395,940	4,645,555	468,808	3,031,803	1,500,513
Eggs	2,057,932	143,621	1,162,612	1,021,614	1,076,183	21,190	34,360	131,417	27,542	366,881
Fish	749,446	826,584	648,116	90,330	73,352	—	—	33,723	—	126,313
Fruit	5,296,674	4,488,019	665,984	54,537	59,495	688,980	758,356	638,494	876,642	190,309
Lard and imitation Lard...	813,970	2,007,048	509,566	—	35,314	263,236	241,478	70,729	711,543	14,544
Margarine	273,483	290,041	527,252	706,366	140,896	—	18,853	—	—	52,823
MEAT :—										
Bacon	1,240,300	6,153,595	966,033	4,170,353	—	393,399	495,942	566,871	139,263	269,402
Beef, Fresh	2,856,110	4,991,841	209,731	289	—	—	—	1,933,576	—	145,380
" Salted	—	106,414	—	—	—	—	147,389	—	—	—
Hams	299,214	2,266,830	12,882	—	—	44,150	506,221	12,593	94,510	—
Mutton Fresh	6,098,398	1,833,716	89,789	336,635	—	—	—	—	—	98,936
Pork Fresh	951,801	197,096	—	196,987	74,763	—	—	4,246	—	25,641
" Salted	—	119,007	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rabbits	562,852	243,841	—	21,621	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unenumerated	419,909	338,896	—	191,927	8,723	—	—	—	—	—
Preserved, not Salted	739,092	265,615	50,878	—	—	35,243	48,745	124,634	143,089	—
Milk, Condensed	787,345	125,650	116,078	75,662	41,742	53,407	—	—	107,338	136,301
Poultry and Game	500,147	170,807	60,210	92,401	—	—	—	34,767	—	—
Sugar	6,282,392	3,449,087	820,200	83,576	1,571,866	1,012,240	107,222	152,841	824,789	172,371
Vegetables	1,028,743	713,115	—	44,543	44,406	61,023	56,771	1,013,418	95,512	76,925

* The return for 1908 is not yet published.

The Unsound Food Regulations came into force in October and the Foreign Meat Regulations did not take effect until January 1st of the current year. Some time necessarily elapsed before the Authority was able to get the inspecting officers at work. In addition, it was also considered advisable owing to the increased staff, to make some alterations in the existing office accommodation and to provide for depôts and telephone installation at certain points along the docks so as to facilitate the work.

These alterations have now been completed, and the work of inspection of foreign meat and other articles of food landed from the dock quays is now proceeding.

The Authority's food inspectors are strictly carrying out the provisions of the Regulations, with every care; due regard is paid to any request to have matters under dispute referred to the Local Government Board, the regulations providing for such a course to be adopted.

EMIGRATION.

The number of emigrants leaving the Port of Liverpool has been steadily increasing up to the year 1907, the lowest figure for the past seven years being reached in 1908, when the total of 212,155 left the Port; this is a decrease of 173,642 emigrants passing through the city as compared with the previous year.

The following is a return of the number of emigrants and clearances of ships, including those passenger vessels in which medical inspection was not required, from 1899-1908:—

TABLE 10.

In 1899, 118,568 Emigrants, and 714 Clearances of Ships.

„ 1900, 149,884	„	660	„
„ 1901, 167,452	„	761	„
„ 1902, 214,113	„	791	„
„ 1903, 265,918	„	902	„
„ 1904, 274,584	„	924	„
„ 1905, 277,536	„	983	„
„ 1906, 352,818	„	1,090	„
„ 1907, 385,797	„	1,102	„
„ 1908, 212,155	„	1,113	„

The following Tables, Nos. 11 and 12, relating to Emigration, have been kindly supplied by the Board of Trade.

TABLE 11.

Statement showing the Number of Passengers of each Nationality that left the Port of Liverpool for places out of Europe in the year 1908:—

DESTINATION.	NATIONALITY OF PASSENGERS.						
	English.	Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.	British Colonial.	Foreign.	Total.
British North America.	54,703	1,308	3,959	1,647	2,690	13,573	77,880
Australia and New Zealand	5,655	46	1,062	329	114	62	7,268
British South Africa ...	556	6	57	16	26	21	682
India (including Ceylon)	2,738	69	577	100	155	63	3,702
Other British Colonies and Possessions	2,110	22	340	137	150	140	2,899
Total British Empire...	65,762	1,451	5,995	2,229	3,135	13,859	92,431
United States.....	39,218	1,150	1,888	3,464	417	67,167	113,304
Other Foreign Countries	4,339	180	814	257	24	806	6,420
Total Foreign Countries	43,557	1,330	2,702	3,721	441	67,973	119,724
Grand Total.....	109,319	2,781	8,697	5,950	3,576	81,832	212,155

TABLE 12.

Number of Passengers of each Nationality, as given in Table No. 11, that sailed from the Port of Liverpool in each month of the year 1908.

MONTH.	NATIONALITY OF PASSENGERS.						
	English.	Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.	British Colonial.	Foreign.	Total.
January	4,152	129	398	224	158	3,576	8,637
February	7,137	228	692	406	133	4,060	12,656
March.....	12,676	377	899	492	304	5,381	20,129
April	14,910	332	803	819	276	7,174	24,314
May	12,560	306	861	618	214	6,452	21,011
June	8,912	234	673	428	144	5,781	16,172
July	10,369	244	764	481	533	6,985	19,376
August.....	10,320	253	849	618	730	11,173	23,943
September	10,153	309	1,120	766	527	13,437	26,312
October	9,330	245	812	616	370	8,382	19,755
November	4,985	76	449	318	110	4,901	10,839
December	3,815	48	377	164	77	4,530	9,011
Total	109,319	2,781	8,697	5,950	3,576	81,832	212,155

Emigrant Inspections.

All emigrants travelling second class or steerage on board vessels outward bound are subject to inspection by the Medical Officers of the Board of Trade, Dr. Stocker and Dr. Burland. An Inspector of the Port Sanitary Authority attends these clearances in order to supervise the removal of all persons who may be rejected on account of actual or suspected infectious sickness.

There were 382 such inspections, and 34 persons were rejected on account of infectious disease, most of whom were removed to the various City Hospitals.

In addition to the persons rejected by the Board of Trade Sanitary Inspectors, large numbers of persons are rejected on account of Trachoma, by the ships' surgeons. Persons suffering from Trachoma, which is a transmissible form of Ophthalmia, are not permitted to land in the United States.

TABLE 13.

PARTICULARS OF REJECTIONS OF EMIGRANTS.

(Board of Trade Inspections.)

Date, 1908.	Name of Vessel.	Nature of Sickness.	Where taken to.	Description of Patient.
Jan. 1	Haverford ...	Scarlet Fever ...	City Hospital, Netherfield Road	Infant
„ 7	Ivernia ...	Measles (2) ...	City Hospital, Fazakerley.	Children
„ 18	Campania ...	Measles ...	City Hospital, Parkhill ...	Infant
„ 25	Lusitania ...	Chicken-pox ... Convalescent	Returned home ...	Child
„ 25	„ ...	Whooping Cough.. (2)	Returned to Boarding House	Children
Feb. 4	Ivernia ...	Suspicious Rash... (2)	Returned home ...	Children
„ 7	Empress of Britain	Impetigo ...	Returned home ...	Infant
March 10	Ivernia ...	Measles ...	City Hospital, Fazakerley.	Adult
„ 20	Mauretania ..	Measles ...	City Hospital, Fazakerley.	Child
„ 20	„ ...	Whooping Cough..	Returned to Boarding House	Child

TABLE 13.—*Continued.*

Date, 1908.	Name of Vessel.	Nature of Sickness.	Where taken to.	Description of Patient.
March 28	Lucania ...	Scarlatina ...	City Hospital ... Grafton Street	Child
April 2	Tunisian ...	Small-pox... ...	Port Sanitary Hospital ... New Ferry	Infant
„ 2	„ ...	Scarlet Fever ...	City Hospital, Fazakerley.	Child
„ 9	Southwark ...	Measles	City Hospital, Fazakerley.	Child
„ 11	Mauretania	Whooping Cough..	Returned ashore	Child
„ 16	Dominion ...	Ophthalmia ...	Returned ashore	Infant
May 9	Cymric ...	Chicken-pox ...	City Hospital, Fazakerley.	Child
„ 22	Virginian ...	Chicken-pox ...	Port Sanitary Hospital ... New Ferry	Child
„ 29	Empress of Britain	Measles	City Hospital, Fazakerley.	Child
„ 29	Empress of Britain	Chicken-pox ...	Returned home	Child
June 3	Merion ...	Scabies	Returned home	Child
„ 11	Arabic ...	Sore Throat ...	Returned home	Adult
„ 18	Southwark ...	Scarlet Fever ...	City Hospital ... Netherfield Road	Child
„ 24	Haverford ...	Chicken-pox ...	City Hospital, Fazakerley.	Child
July 2	Oswestry Grange	Chicken-pox ...	City Hospital, Fazakerley.	Child
„ 8	Merion ...	Chicken-pox ...	City Hospital, Fazakerley.	Child
„ 10	Empress of Ireland	Chicken-pox ...	City Hospital, Fazakerley.	Child
Aug. 7	Empress of Ireland	Measles	City Hospital, Fazakerley.	Child

TABLE 13.—*Continued.*

Date, 1908.	Name of Vessel.	Nature of Sickness.	Where taken to.	Description of Patient.
Nov. 21	Campania ...	Barber's Itch ...	Returned ashore ...	Adult
Dec. 17	Haverford ...	Erysipelas ...	City Hospital, Fazakerley.	Adult
„ 18	Tunisian ...	Trachoma ...	Returned ashore ...	Adult

As in previous years, the various bodies connected with the administration of the Port, viz., H.M. Collector of Customs and staff, the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board and their officers, and the various Shipping Companies, have co-operated with the Port Sanitary Authority in preventing disease, and have worked harmoniously together in every particular. The Consular Body have at all times given courteous assistance.

E. W. HOPE, M.D.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,

LIVERPOOL, 8th April, 1909.

APPENDIX.

Circular.—Port and other Sanitary Authorities.

**REGULATIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (REGULATIONS
AS TO FOOD) ACT, 1907.**

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
16th September, 1908.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to advert to the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907 (7 Edw. 7, c. 32), and to state that they have made two sets of Regulations under that Act, one called "The Public Health (First Series: Unsound Food) Regulations, 1908," and the other "The Public Health (Foreign Meat) Regulations, 1908." Copies of each set of Regulations are enclosed.

PUBLIC HEALTH (REGULATIONS AS TO FOOD) ACT, 1907.

For the purpose of preventing danger to the public health from the importation, preparation, storage, and distribution of articles of food or drink (other than drugs or water) the Act applies the methods of control which, in pursuance of an earlier series of enactments, have long been in successful operation with respect to infectious disease.

The enactments thus applied include Section 180 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as amended by the Public Health Act, 1896, and as extended to London by Section 113 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

The procedure to which effect is given by these enactments is that adopted in Section 1 (1) of the Act of 1907. A general power of making Regulations for the main purpose is conferred upon the Board, and to the provisions conferring this general power is appended an enumeration of particular subjects as appropriate for treatment by the Regulations, one of which is the application as respects any matters to be dealt with by the Regulations of any statutory provisions dealing with the like matters with the necessary modifications and adaptations.

Under the combined enactments the Board are enabled to select the authorities and officers by whom the Regulations are to be enforced and executed, and, with the consent of the Board of Customs, to provide for the co-operation of the Officers of Customs for these purposes.

It will be seen that the execution of the Regulations now issued will in part devolve on the Officers of Customs, and the consent of the Commissioners of Customs has been given to them, so far as they apply to these Officers.

Subject to this, the execution of the Regulations is entrusted to Port Sanitary Authorities and to Councils who are Riparian Authorities. But provision is made for possible cases calling for the combination of these with other Local Authorities, and, in this way, for applying the principle of joint action according to the method recognised in such enactments as Section 139 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and Section 84 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (FIRST SERIES: UNSOUND FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1908.

Object of the Regulations.

These Regulations have been framed with the object of securing that articles of food which are unsound, unwholesome, or unfit for human consumption, and which as part of the cargo of a ship are brought to a place in this country either as a place of destination or as a place of deposit for transmission to a place of destination elsewhere in the United Kingdom shall be dealt with at the port of discharge. This procedure is necessary for the prevention of danger to the public

health from the consumption of unsound or unwholesome food. Inspection of articles of food for this purpose has for many years been carried out with satisfactory results by the Port Sanitary Authority in the Port of London, and more recently also in the Port of Manchester. The experience gained in these Ports has been utilised by the Board in preparing these Regulations, which enable action to be taken with regard to unsound food in all port sanitary districts and in all municipal boroughs and urban and rural districts which include or abut on any part of a Customs Port which part is not within the jurisdiction of a Port Sanitary Authority.

Date on which the Regulations take effect.

The Regulations will take effect on and after October 1st, and in the interests of public health and of uniformity of administration it is desirable that the arrangements which are necessary to give effect to them should be made at an early date in all the districts to which they apply.

Inspection.

Powers of inspection for the purposes of the Regulations are conferred upon the Medical Officer of Health, or any duly qualified medical practitioner appointed or employed by the Sanitary Authority to act in the execution of the Regulations, and upon any other person appointed or employed by the Authority under the Regulations to exercise any powers or discharge any duties assigned to the Medical Officer of Health. The appointment and payment of such persons, with the consent of the Board, is authorised by Article XI of the Regulations.

In applying to the Board in connection with any appointment under this provision a statement should be furnished showing the experience in food inspection possessed by the proposed officer, and whether he has obtained any special qualification such as the certificate in regard to meat and food inspection of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

As regards the powers and duties to be assigned to any such officer, it may be observed that the Board consider it advisable that notices or certificates in writing should only be given by the Medical Officer of Health, or by an officer acting in the place of, or as assistant to, the Medical Officer of Health.

Place and Method of Inspection.

The Medical Officer of Health is authorised by Article IV. to examine articles of food which have been landed within the district of the Sanitary Authority. If the circumstances, in his opinion, so require, he may also examine such articles before they have been landed. In this connection, reference should be made to the paragraph below headed "Communication with Customs Officers."

The same Article provides for necessary facilities being given for the purposes of his examination in the matter of convenient arrangement, unpacking, and the like, and Article VI. authorises him to apply to a Justice for a warrant to enter premises in special cases.

The Board consider it important that in determining the place and manner in which examination is made, the Medical Officer of Health should give full consideration to the circumstances in which particular foods are brought into or deposited within the district. It will be his object not only to examine under the conditions which are most favourable to efficient inspection, but in the case of perishable articles and food-stuffs in course of transit so to conduct the examination as to avoid any needless detention of goods or unnecessary inconvenience to the traders concerned.

Inspection of food-stuffs should in ordinary cases be made after they have been landed. Exercise of the powers of inspection on the ship or on lighters and barges may, however, be a matter of importance in special cases, as where the vessel discharges a cargo of food-stuffs overside.

Taking of Samples.

In order to meet the case of particular consignments in which it is necessary that special examination should be made (e.g., in the laboratory), powers of sampling are conferred by Article VIII. The Board consider it important that samples of food-stuffs, which themselves possess a material money value, should be taken only in cases where there is substantial reason for this course, and would recommend that a record should be kept of the nature and method of disposal of any such samples. Vouchers in respect of samples taken under this Article should be supplied in all cases on the request of the owner or other person having charge of the goods.

Article VIII. also provides for the temporary detention of consignments pending the completion of the examination of the samples taken. Such detention should, however, not be regarded as a necessary consequence of taking samples.

Communication with Customs Officers.

Attention is drawn to Article XIV. (2), which provides that in certain circumstances the examination of an article of food by an officer of the Sanitary Authority shall not be made without the consent of the Officer of Customs. The Officer of Customs is, however, required to afford facilities for such examination, and the Board would suggest that the Medical Officer of Health should confer from time to time, as circumstances require, with the Collector or other Chief Officer of Customs acting in his district, so as to secure co-operation between the officers concerned.

Procedure in connection with Unsound Food.

Under Article IV. the Medical Officer of Health is empowered, himself or by an assistant, to seize and carry away an article of food which, in his opinion, is unsound or unwholesome, or unfit for human consumption, in order that application may be made to a Justice for an order of condemnation. Alternatively, the Medical Officer of Health, by notice to the importer or to any other person having charge of the article, may require that until it has been examined by a Justice it shall not be removed from the place specified in the notice without the permission of the Medical Officer of Health. Such notice, however, does not preclude the removal of the food in question, at the request or with the consent of the importer, and with the permission of the Medical Officer of Health, for the purpose of its destruction or for the application of a process which will effectually prevent the article from being used for human consumption.

In order that Revenue interests may not be jeopardised, dutiable articles in Customs charge should not be seized or removed without reference to the Local Customs Authorities.

The Justice, if satisfied as regards the unsoundness of the particular food concerned, is required by Articles V. and VI. to condemn the food and order its destruction or its disposal under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health by such means and in such a manner as to prevent its being used for human consumption. If, however, evidence satisfactory to the Justice is adduced that the food in question, although unsound, is not intended for sale for human consumption, he is required to make an order dismissing the complaint. A description of the food in question is to be given in any such order of dismissal, and a copy of the order is to be furnished to the Sanitary Authority.

The Board consider it important that the Medical Officer of Health, in determining the place to be specified in any notice, and in taking other action in regard to food ascertained or suspected to be unsound, should keep in mind considerations such as those above specified in the third paragraph of the observations under the heading "Place and Method of Inspection." In the case of any articles which he has seized and carried away, it is desirable that he should afford all facilities which the circumstances may permit to the importer who wishes to make his own examination of the foods in question.

Records and Reports.

Article VII. requires the Sanitary Authority to keep for a period of not less than twelve months a record of any article of food destroyed or disposed of in pursuance of the Regulations. In this connection the Board would suggest that an abstract of these records should be furnished by the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the Authority, which should also include an account of proceedings which have been taken by him, or under his direction, during the year to give effect to the Regulations.

The Sanitary Authority will no doubt wish to accede to reasonable applications by importers for documentary evidence that particular foods or consignments have been destroyed or disposed of.

Provision for determination of Differences, &c.

Article XIII. empowers the Board, on the application of all the parties affected, to determine, either as arbitrators, or otherwise, any difference arising in relation to any subject-matter of, or anything done under, the Regulations.

Communication in special cases with the Board.

With a view to securing greater efficiency and uniformity of inspection under these Regulations, and of taking any necessary action in the interest of the country as a whole, the Board would be glad at any time to receive information in cases where, as a result of examination of foods under the Regulations, special danger to the public health is apprehended, or the foods have been found to present unusual or suspicious characteristics.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (FOREIGN MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1908.

Object of the Regulations.

The Board have given attention to the danger to public health entailed by the unrestricted importation of certain kinds of meat foods, and to the circumstance that equitable and efficient administration by local authorities in respect of disease and unsoundness in meat may be seriously hampered by such importation.

The Regulations are designed to deal with foreign boneless meat which is imported in the form of scraps, trimmings, or other pieces not sufficiently identifiable with definite parts of a carcass, and which has not before importation been made ready for human consumption in the form of a sausage, or of another prepared or manufactured article of food; with imported tripe, tongues, or kidneys to which certain chemical preservatives have been applied; and with severed parts of a pig not prepared before importation as bacon or ham, and not contained in a package with an "official certificate" of the kind referred to below unopened on it or attached to it. These meats are classed together in the Regulations as "Foreign Meat of Class I.," and unless the importer of meat of this class exports it at his own expense, or furnishes proof, in the manner prescribed by the Regulations, that it is not intended for sale for human consumption, the meat is required to be destroyed.

With a view to stopping the importation of carcasses of pigs from which the lymphatic glands about the throat and elsewhere are absent (thereby preventing the detection of evidence of tuberculosis and other disease in the carcass), the Regulations provide that carcasses of pigs, not prepared as bacon or ham, which are imported without the lymphatic glands, and from which the head has been removed (Foreign Meat of Class II.) shall be dealt with in a similar manner to Foreign Meat of Class I.

Foreign Meat of Class III. consists of the severed parts of a pig, not prepared as bacon or ham, and not being Foreign Meat of Class I., but contained in a package with an "official certificate" attached as evidence that the pig from which the meat is derived has been certified by a competent authority in the place of origin to be free from disease at the time of slaughter, and that the

meat has been certified by the like authority to have been dressed or prepared, and packed with the needful observance of all requirements for the prevention of danger arising to public health from the meat as an article of food. After the necessary communications with the responsible authorities of the countries concerned, the Board will take the steps contemplated by Article 1 (h) of the Regulations to define and publish the "official certificates" which are to be accepted for this purpose.

A further object of the Regulations is to provide means by which foreign meat generally which is diseased, unsound, unwholesome, or unfit for human consumption, may be detected and dealt with by public health authorities at the place of importation.

Date on which the Regulations take effect.

The Regulations will take effect on and after 1st January, 1909, and in the interests of public health and of uniformity of administration it is desirable that the arrangements which are necessary to give effect to them should be completed before that date in all the districts to which they apply.

Inspection.

Powers of inspection for the purposes of the Regulations are conferred upon the Medical Officer of Health, or any duly qualified medical practitioner appointed or employed by the Sanitary Authority to act in the execution of the Regulations, and upon any other person appointed or employed by the authority under the Regulations to exercise any powers or discharge any duties assigned to the Medical Officer of Health. The appointment and payment of such persons, with the consent of the Board, is authorised by Article XV. of the Regulations. It is desirable that, as far as possible, applications to the Board in this matter should also include applications which may be required in respect of the appointment of officers for the purpose of the Public Health (First Series: Unsound Food) Regulations, 1908.

Procedure under the Regulations.

The Regulations require by Article III. (2) that the Officer of Customs shall cause to be detained, for examination by the Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary Authority, any foreign meat which according to the best opinion which, in the circumstances of the case, his knowledge enables him to form has the characteristics of foreign meat of either Class I. or Class II.

If he finds that the cargo comprises Foreign Meat of Class III. or Foreign Meat unclassified he may allow it to be removed unless he is of opinion that the meat requires examination by the Medical Officer of Health.

It will be the duty of the Medical Officer of Health, on being informed by the Customs Officer of the detention, to examine the meat and to give either a notice forbidding its removal for any purpose other than exportation, or a certificate that it may be removed. But he is not to give a certificate and must give a notice as regards Foreign Meat of Class I. or Class II., and also as regards Foreign Meat of Class III. or Foreign Meat Unclassified if it is, in his opinion, notwithstanding the official certificate, diseased, unsound, unwholesome, or unfit for human consumption.

The Regulations as to the action to be taken where he gives a notice of the kind referred to will be found in Articles VI. to IX.

Article X. requires a record to be kept of foreign meat destroyed, and Article XII. enables the Medical Officer of Health to take samples of foreign meat for the purpose of the Regulations. He is to dispose of the samples in such manner as the Sanitary Authority direct.

It will be observed that under Article IV. the Medical Officer of Health is empowered to examine any foreign meat which is still in the District; even though its removal from the ship, or from the place of delivery or of landing,

may have been allowed, and that if he is of opinion that it should not be removed to a place of destination for any purpose other than exportation, he is to give notice forbidding its removal except for exportation.

Provision for determination of Differences, &c.

Article XVII. empowers the Board, on the application of all the parties affected, to determine, either as arbitrators or otherwise, any difference arising in relation to any subject-matter of, or anything done under, the Regulations.

Further Circular.

The administration of these Regulations will call for attention to various matters of detail in order that efficiency and uniformity of practice may be secured, and needless detention of meat foods and inconvenience to the traders concerned may be avoided. The Board propose to issue a further Circular in regard to certain of these matters before the date on which the Regulations take effect. It will meanwhile be desirable that each Sanitary Authority concerned should make suitable inquiries in order to ascertain the extent to which foreign meat is imported into the District, and as to the circumstances, if any, in which the importation of the special kinds of meat above referred to may take place.

The Regulations and this Circular will be placed on sale, so that copies may shortly be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from Messrs. Wyman and Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

S. B. Provis,

Secretary.

The Clerk to the Port Sanitary Authority, *or*
The Town Clerk, *or*
The Clerk to the District Council.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1908.

No. 717.

PUBLIC HEALTH, ENGLAND.
Unsound Food.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (FOREIGN MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1908.
 DATED SEPTEMBER 12, 1908.

To all Port Sanitary Authorities;—
 To all other Sanitary Authorities as herein defined;—
 To all Officers of Customs;—
 To all Medical Officers of Health of the Sanitary Authorities aforesaid;—
 To all Masters of Ships;—
 And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by Section 1 of the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, it is enacted as follows:—

- “(1) The power of making regulations under the Public Health Act, 1896, and the enactments mentioned in that Act, shall include the power of making regulations authorising measures to be taken for the prevention of danger arising to public health from the importation, preparation, storage, and distribution of articles of food or drink (other than drugs or water) intended for sale for human consumption, and, without prejudice to the generality of the powers so conferred, the regulations may—
- “(a) provide for the examination and taking of samples of any such articles;
- “(b) apply, as respects any matters to be dealt with by the regulations, any provision in any Act of Parliament dealing with the like matters, with the necessary modifications and adaptations,
- “(c) provide for the recovery of any charges authorised to be made by the regulations for the purposes of the regulations or any services performed thereunder;
- “(2) For the purposes of regulations made under this Act, articles commonly used for the food or drink of man shall be deemed to be intended for sale for human consumption unless the contrary is proved.

* * * * *

And whereas We, the Local Government Board, are empowered by Regulations made under the Public Health Act, 1896, and the enactments mentioned in that Act, to provide for the Regulations being enforced and executed by the Officers of Customs, as well as by other Authorities and Officers, and by subsection 2 (a) of Section 1 of the Public Health Act, 1896, it is provided that the Regulations shall be subject to the consent, so far as they apply to the Officers of Customs, of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs;

And whereas, for the prevention of danger arising to public health, it is expedient that such Regulations as are hereinafter set forth be made in relation to articles of food;

And whereas the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs have signified their consent to the said Regulations, so far as they apply to the Officers of Customs:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, by this Our Order, and in the exercise of the powers conferred upon Us by the Public Health Act, 1875, the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the Public Health Act, 1896, and the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, and of every other power enabling Us in that behalf, do make the following Regulations, that is to say:—

Interpretation. Article I.—In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears—

- (a) Words importing the masculine gender include females;
- (b) Words in the singular include the plural, and words in the plural include the singular;
- (c) Expressions referring to writing include references to printing and other modes of representing or reproducing words in a visible form;
- (d) The expression "cattle" includes a bull, cow, ox, heifer, calf, ram, ewe, wether, goat, and kid;
- (e) The expression "pig" includes a boar, sow, and hog;
- (f) The expression "meat" means pork, the flesh of cattle, any other edible part of a pig or of cattle, or a substance, compound, material, or article of which pork, or the flesh of cattle, or any other edible part of a pig or of cattle is an ingredient;
- (g) The expression "foreign" used in relation to meat means brought from a place situate elsewhere than in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man;
- (h) The expression "Official Certificate" used in relation to foreign meat or in relation to a box, case, receptacle, or package containing foreign meat, means a certificate, label, mark, stamp, or other voucher which, by a notice published in the London Gazette at any time during the period of twelve months beginning on the First day of October, One thousand nine hundred and eight, or which, on and after the expiration of that period, by any further Regulations under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, is declared to be admissible during the said period, or after the expiration of the said period, in the manner, to the extent, and subject to the rules and conditions, prescribed in that notice, or in those Regulations, as evidence that the cattle or pig from which the meat is derived has been certified by a competent authority in the place of origin to be free from disease at the time of slaughter, and that the meat has been certified by the like authority to have been dressed or prepared, and packed with the needful observance of all requirements for the prevention of danger arising to public health from the meat as an article of food;
- (i) The expression "Foreign Meat of Class I." means foreign meat in the form
 - (A) Of scrap meat, namely, meat which, whether it is fresh, or has, before importation, been subjected to a process of freezing or other refrigeration, or to chemical or other treatment, with or without the addition of any preservative or colouring substance—
 - (i.) consists of scraps, trimmings, or other pieces of such shape or in such condition as to afford insufficient means of identification with definite parts of a carcass;
 - (ii.) has not, before importation, been made ready for human consumption in the form of a sausage, or of another prepared or manufactured article of food; and
 - (iii.) is without bone in its natural state of attachment;
 - or
 - (B) Of tripe, namely, any edible part of the stomach, or
 - Of a tongue, or kidney,
 - to which formalin, or a solution, or other preparation of, or comprising formic aldehyde; or a compound containing fluorine or boron;

or salicylic acid, formic acid, sulphurous acid, benzoic acid, or any compound of any such acid has been applied;

or

- (c) Of severed parts of the carcase of a pig, or of other edible parts of a pig, which have not, before importation, been salted, cured, pickled, dried, or smoked, or otherwise prepared as bacon or ham, and which are not contained in a box, case, receptacle, or package with an official certificate impressed thereon, or affixed or attached thereto;
- (j) The expression "Foreign Meat of Class II." means foreign meat which, being in the form of the entire carcase of a pig, has not, before importation, been salted, cured, pickled, dried, or smoked, or otherwise prepared as bacon or ham, and is without the head in its natural state of attachment to the carcase, and is without the lymphatic glands about the throat and any other part of the carcase in their natural position;
- (k) The expression "Foreign Meat of Class III." means foreign meat which is in the form of severed parts of the carcase of a pig, or of other edible parts of a pig, which has not before importation been salted, cured, pickled, dried, or smoked, or otherwise prepared as bacon or ham, which is not and does not comprise any foreign meat of Class I., and which is contained in a box, case, receptacle, or package with an official Certificate impressed thereon, or affixed or attached thereto;
- (l) The expression "Foreign Meat Unclassed" means foreign meat other than foreign meat of Class I., foreign meat of Class II., or foreign meat of Class III.;
- (m) The expression "importer" means any person in the United Kingdom who, either as owner or consignee, agent or broker, is entitled to the possession, custody, or control of any foreign meat;
- (n) The expression "ship" includes a vessel or boat;
- (o) The expression "Officer of Customs" includes any person acting under the authority of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs;
- (p) The expression "Master" used in relation to a ship includes the officer, or other person for the time being in charge or command of the ship;
- (q) The expression "Sanitary Authority" means every Port Sanitary Authority, and every Council of a Municipal Borough or other Urban District, and every Rural District Council whose borough or district includes or abuts on any part of a Customs port which part is not within the jurisdiction of a Port Sanitary Authority;
- (r) The expression "the District" means the District of a Sanitary Authority;
- (s) The expression "Medical Officer of Health" includes any duly qualified Medical Practitioner appointed or employed by a Sanitary Authority to act in the execution of these Regulations; and any other person appointed or employed by the Sanitary Authority under these Regulations to exercise any powers, or to discharge any duties assigned to the Medical Officer of Health;
- (t) The expression "Local Authority" means every Council of a Municipal Borough or other Urban District and every Rural District Council, not being a Sanitary Authority within the meaning of these Regulations, and includes the Common Council of the City of London and every Council of a Metropolitan Borough;
- (u) The expression "area" used in relation to a Local Authority means the area subject to the jurisdiction of the Local Authority for the purposes of the Public Health Act, 1875, or of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, as the case may be.

Article II.—These Regulations shall come into operation on the First day of January, One thousand nine hundred and nine, and shall then and thereafter apply and have effect in relation to the District of every Sanitary Authority

Commence-
ment and extent
of Regulations.

throughout England and Wales, and shall be enforced and executed by every Officer of Customs, by every Sanitary Authority, and by the Medical Officer of Health, and where the circumstances so require, by any other Officer of a Sanitary Authority.

Examination of
foreign meat
by Customs
Officer.

Article III.—(1) The Officer of Customs, on the arrival of a ship within the District, shall ascertain whether the cargo of the ship comprises any foreign meat.

(2) Where the Officer of Customs finds, or has reason to believe, that the cargo comprises foreign meat having, according to the best opinion which, in the circumstances of the case, his knowledge enables him to form, the characteristics of Foreign Meat of Class I., or of Foreign Meat of Class II., the Officer of Customs by a notice in writing given to the Master or to the importer shall require that, until the meat has been examined by the Medical Officer of Health, it shall not be removed from the ship, or from the place of delivery or of landing, or from any other place which the Officer of Customs specifies in the notice.

The Officer of Customs shall at the same time inform the Medical Officer of Health to the effect of the notice.

(3) Where the Officer of Customs finds that the cargo comprises Foreign Meat of Class III., or Foreign Meat Unclassed, the Officer of Customs, unless, by reason of facts brought to his knowledge, or of representations made to him, he is of opinion that the meat requires examination by the Medical Officer of Health, may allow the meat to be removed from the ship, or from the place of delivery or of landing without any such examination.

Where the Officer of Customs is of opinion that the meat requires examination by the Medical Officer of Health, the Officer of Customs by a notice in writing shall require that, until the meat has been examined by the Medical Officer of Health, it shall not be removed from the ship, or from the place of delivery or of landing, or from any other place which the Officer of Customs specifies in the notice.

The Officer of Customs shall at the same time inform the Medical Officer of Health to the effect of the notice.

(4) Where any notice has been given in relation to any foreign meat by the Officer of Customs, in pursuance of subdivision (2) or of subdivision (3) of this Article, a person shall not, without the express permission of the Officer of Customs, remove the meat, at any time before its examination by the Medical Officer of Health, from the ship, or from the place of delivery or of landing, or from any other place specified in the notice.

Examination of
foreign meat
by Medical
Officer of
Health.

(5) On being informed by the Officer of Customs to the effect of the notice given by him in pursuance of subdivision (2) or of subdivision (3) of this Article, the Medical Officer of Health shall forthwith proceed to examine the foreign meat to which the notice relates.

If, upon his examination of the meat, the Medical Officer of Health is of opinion that the meat may be removed to a place of destination in England or Wales for any purpose other than exportation, he shall give a certificate in writing to that effect.

If, upon his examination of the meat, the Medical Officer of Health is of opinion that the meat should not be removed to a place of destination in England or Wales for any purpose other than exportation, he shall by a notice in writing forbid the removal of the meat for any purpose other than exportation.

(6) Every notice given by the Officer of Customs, and every certificate and every notice given by the Medical Officer of Health in pursuance of this Article shall set forth the description of the foreign meat to which the notice or certificate relates, and such other details as will suffice to identify the particular consignment.

The Medical Officer of Health shall give every such certificate in duplicate, and every such notice in triplicate.

The Medical Officer of Health shall give one copy of the certificate to the Officer of Customs, and one copy to the importer.

The Medical Officer of Health shall give one copy of the notice to the Officer of Customs, one copy to the importer, and one copy to the Sanitary Authority.

Article IV.—(1) Where the Medical Officer of Health has ascertained that any foreign meat which the Officer of Customs has allowed to be removed, is still within the District, the Medical Officer of Health may proceed forthwith to examine the meat.

Examination of foreign meat by Medical Officer of Health in special cases.

If, upon his examination of the meat, the Medical Officer of Health is of opinion that the meat should not be removed to a place of destination in England or Wales for any purpose other than exportation, he shall by a notice in writing forbid the removal of the meat for any purpose other than exportation.

(2) Every notice given by the Medical Officer of Health in pursuance of this Article shall set forth the description of the foreign meat to which the notice relates, and such other details as will suffice to identify the particular consignment.

The Medical Officer of Health shall give every such notice in duplicate.

The Medical Officer of Health shall give one copy of the notice to the importer, and one copy to the Sanitary Authority.

Article V.—The Medical Officer of Health in determining whether, in the case of any foreign meat to which these Regulations apply, he shall give a certificate or a notice in pursuance of these Regulations, shall observe and comply with the following rules, that is to say:—

Rules for guidance of Medical Officer of Health.

He shall not give a certificate and shall give a notice as regards Foreign Meat of Class I. and Foreign Meat of Class II.:

He shall not give a certificate and shall give a notice as regards Foreign Meat of Class III., or Foreign Meat Unclassed, if, in his opinion, the meat, notwithstanding the official certificate, is diseased, unsound, unwholesome, or unfit for human consumption.

Article VI.—The Sanitary Authority, within twelve hours after the receipt of a copy of a notice by the Medical Officer of Health, in pursuance of subdivision (5) of Article III., or of subdivision (1) of Article IV., with respect to any foreign meat, shall give to the importer notice in writing which, in addition to such other particulars (if any) as the Sanitary Authority deem necessary or expedient, shall state that, unless, within twelve hours after the receipt of the notice, the importer gives to the Sanitary Authority a written undertaking to the effect that, subject to compliance in all respects with the requirements of any Regulations made under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, and in force for the time being, he will export the meat at his own expense, or, in proceedings before a Justice in pursuance of those Regulations, he will prove that the meat is not intended for sale for human consumption, the Sanitary Authority will cause the meat to be destroyed under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

Notice by Sanitary Authority to importer.

Article VII.—(1) Where, in pursuance of Article VI., a notice has been given by the Sanitary Authority with respect to any foreign meat, and no such written undertaking as is described in the notice has been received by the Sanitary Authority within the time specified in the notice, the Sanitary Authority shall forthwith cause the meat to which the notice relates to be destroyed, under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

Destruction of foreign meat.

(2) Where, in pursuance of Article VI., a notice has been given by the Sanitary Authority with respect to any foreign meat, and within the time specified in the notice the Sanitary Authority have received such a written undertaking as is described in the notice to the effect that the importer will at his own expense export the meat, and within three days after the receipt by the Sanitary Authority of the undertaking the importer fails to export the meat, the Sanitary Authority shall cause the meat to be destroyed under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

Proceedings for proof that meat is not intended for sale.

Article VIII.—(1) Where, in pursuance of Article VI., a notice has been given by the Sanitary Authority with respect to any foreign meat, and within the time specified in the notice, the Sanitary Authority have received such a written undertaking as is described in the notice to the effect that, subject to compliance in all respects with any Regulations made under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, and in force for the time being, the importer, in proceedings before a Justice, in pursuance of those Regulations, will prove that the meat is not intended for sale for human consumption, the Sanitary Authority shall within twenty-four hours after the receipt of the written undertaking take such steps as are prescribed or authorised by this Article to obtain the decision of a Justice with respect to the subject-matter of the undertaking of the importer or to any subject-matter of this Article.

(2) For the purposes of this Article, an application may be made by the Sanitary Authority to any Justice having jurisdiction in the District, and thereupon subsection (2) of Section twenty-eight of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, whether that subsection is or is not in force in the District, and any provision in any Act of Parliament which applies to a proceeding under or consequent upon that subsection, shall have effect in relation to the proceedings, as if the application were a complaint within the meaning of the said subsection, and otherwise subject to such modifications and adaptations as are necessary to give effect to the following provisions, that is to say:—

- (i.) An order made by a Justice under the said subsection, as applied by this subdivision, shall direct any foreign meat to be destroyed by the Sanitary Authority under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, if the Justice is satisfied that, in pursuance of any Regulations made under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, and in force for the time being, the removal of the meat to a place of destination in England or Wales for any purpose other than exportation has been forbidden, and that, on the evidence adduced before him, there is an absence of proof that the meat is not intended for sale for human consumption.

Where the Justice is satisfied, on the evidence adduced before him, that it has been proved that the meat is not intended for sale for human consumption, he shall make an order of dismissal of the application. By that order the Justice shall direct that the prohibition of the removal of the meat in pursuance of any such Regulation as aforesaid shall cease to have effect.

- (ii.) The Justice shall further set forth in the order the description of and such other details as will suffice to identify the particular consignment of meat; together with the name, description, and abode of the importer, and the name, description and abode of the person to whom the consignment of meat is to be delivered; and shall forthwith furnish the Sanitary Authority with a copy of the order.

Prohibition of removal or sale of foreign meat in certain cases.

Article IX.—Where a notice forbidding the removal of any foreign meat has been given by the Medical Officer of Health in pursuance of subdivision (5) of Article III., or of subdivision (1) of Article IV., and a Justice has not, in pursuance of subdivision (2) of Article VIII., directed that the prohibition of the removal of the meat shall cease to have effect, a person shall not at any time remove the meat to a place of destination in England or Wales for any purpose other than exportation.

Article X.—Where the Sanitary Authority in pursuance of these Regulations cause any foreign meat to be destroyed, the Sanitary Authority, before the destruction of the meat, shall cause the description of, and such other details as will suffice to identify the particular consignment to be duly recorded, shall give to the importer a notice in writing of the destruction of the meat, including the contents of the record, and shall keep the record in their custody for a period of not less than twelve months. Record of foreign meat destroyed.

Article XI.—A certificate or notice which, in pursuance of these Regulations, the Medical Officer of Health is empowered or required, or the Sanitary Authority are required to give, may be given by properly addressing, prepaying and posting a letter containing the certificate or notice. Certificates and notices by post.

Article XII.—The Medical Officer of Health may, for any purpose of these Regulations, take a sample of foreign meat on board a ship, or delivered overside or landed within the District, and shall dispose of the sample in such manner as the Sanitary Authority direct. Samples.

Article XIII.—A Master of a ship or another person shall not knowingly land or put on shore within the District of a Sanitary Authority, any foreign meat which, in compliance with a requisition of a Sanitary Authority in pursuance of these Regulations, the importer has caused to be exported. Improper landing or transshipment of foreign meat.

Article XIV.—A person, in relation to anything within his knowledge, shall answer truly all such questions put to him by, and give all such information to the Officer of Customs or the Medical Officer of Health as are necessary for any purpose of these Regulations; and a person in relation to anything within his knowledge, and material to any purpose of proceedings in pursuance of these Regulations, shall make a true statement, and truly answer any question when required or put by a Justice or other competent authority in the course and for any purpose of those proceedings. Answers to questions, &c.

Article XV.—(1) The Sanitary Authority may, with Our Consent, appoint and pay a legally qualified Medical Practitioner to act in the execution of these Regulations, either in the place of, or as an Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health. Substitutes for, or assistants, of Medical Officer of Health.

(2) The Sanitary Authority may also, with Our Consent, appoint or employ and pay a person to act, under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health, in the exercise of any such powers or in the discharge of any such duties of the Medical Officer of Health under these Regulations as the Sanitary Authority assign to the person so appointed.

Article XVI.—A Sanitary Authority and a Local Authority, or two or more Sanitary Authorities or Local Authorities shall act together for the purposes of these Regulations in every case in which We, by Order, require any such joint action. Combinations.

In every such case, these Regulations shall, in relation to each Sanitary Authority, to each District of a Sanitary Authority, to each Local Authority, and to each area of a Local Authority to whom and to which the Order applies, have effect subject to such adaptations and modifications as are made by the Order.

Article XVII.—(1) If a difference arises in relation to any subject-matter of, or to anything done under these Regulations, the difference may, on the application of all the parties affected, be referred to Us for determination. Determination of differences.

(2) It shall be at Our option to determine any such difference as arbitrators or otherwise; and, if We elect to determine the difference as arbitrators, the provisions of the Regulation of Railways Act, 1868, respecting arbitrations by the Board of Trade, and the enactments amending those provisions shall apply as if they were re-enacted in these Regulations, and in terms made applicable to Us, and to the determination of the difference.

(3) Where We elect to determine any such difference otherwise than as arbitrators, We may by Our Order determine the difference, and Our determination shall be final and conclusive.

(4) Every Order made by Us in pursuance of this Article shall have effect as if the Order were enacted in these Regulations.

Short title.

Article XVIII.—These Regulations may be cited as “The Public Health (Foreign Meat) Regulations, 1908.”

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this Twelfth day of September, in the year One thousand nine hundred and eight.

John Burns,
President.

S. B. Provis,
Secretary.

Notice.—The Public Health Act, 1896, provides by subsection 3 of Section 1 that if any person wilfully neglects or refuses to obey or carry out, or obstructs the execution of any regulation made under any of the enactments mentioned in that Act he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Pounds, and, in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding Fifty Pounds for every day during which the offence continues. The power of making regulations under the Public Health Act, 1896, and the enactments mentioned in that Act is enlarged by the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1908.

No. 718.

PUBLIC HEALTH, ENGLAND.
Unsound Food.

PUBLIC HEALTH (FIRST SERIES: UNSOUND FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1908.

DATED SEPTEMBER 12, 1908.

To all Port Sanitary Authorities;—
 To all other Sanitary Authorities as herein defined;—
 To all Officers of Customs;—
 To all Medical Officers of Health of the Sanitary Authorities aforesaid;—
 To all Masters of Ships;—
 And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by Section 1 of the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, it is enacted as follows:—

“(1) The power of making regulations under the Public Health Act, 1896, and
 “the enactments mentioned in that Act, shall include the power of
 “making regulations authorising measures to be taken for the prevention
 “of danger arising to public health from the importation, preparation,
 “storage, and distribution of articles of food or drink (other than drugs
 “or water) intended for sale for human consumption, and, without
 “prejudice to the generality of the powers so conferred, the regulations
 “may—

“(a) provide for the examination and taking of samples of any such
 “articles;

“(b) apply, as respects any matters to be dealt with by the regula-
 “tions, any provision in any Act of Parliament dealing with the like
 “matters, with the necessary modifications and adaptations;

“(c) provide for the recovery of any charges authorised to be made
 “by the regulations for the purposes of the regulations or any services
 “performed thereunder.

“(2) For the purposes of regulations made under this Act, articles commonly
 “used for the food or drink of man shall be deemed to be intended for
 “sale for human consumption unless the contrary is proved.

* * * * *

And whereas We, the Local Government Board, are empowered by Regulations made under the Public Health Act, 1896, and the enactments mentioned in that Act, to provide for the Regulations being enforced and executed by the Officers of Customs, as well as by other Authorities and Officers, and by subsection 2 (a) of Section 1 of the Public Health Act, 1896, it is provided that the Regulations shall be subject to the consent, so far as they apply to the Officers of Customs, of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs;

And whereas, for the prevention of danger arising to public health, it is expedient that such Regulations as are hereinafter set forth be made in relation to articles of food;

And whereas the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs have signified their consent to the said Regulations, so far as they apply to the Officers of Customs:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, by this Our Order, and in the exercise of the powers conferred upon Us by the Public Health Act, 1875, the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the Public Health Act, 1896, and the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, and of every other power enabling Us in that behalf, do make the following Regulations, that is to say:—

PART I.

Interpretation.

Article I.—In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears—

- (a) Words importing the masculine gender include females;
- (b) Words in the singular include the plural, and words in the plural include the singular;
- (c) Expressions referring to writing include references to printing, and other modes of representing or reproducing words in a visible form;
- (d) The expression “ship” includes a vessel or boat;
- (e) The expression “Master” used in relation to a ship includes the officer, or other person for the time being in charge or command of the ship;
- (f) The expression “Officer of Customs” includes any person acting under the authority of the Commissioners of His Majesty’s Customs;
- (g) The expression “article of food” means an article of food which, as part of the cargo of a ship, is brought to, or delivered or landed at a place within England or Wales either as a place of actual or appointed destination, or as a place of deposit for the purpose of transmission to a place of actual or appointed destination elsewhere in the United Kingdom;
- (h) The expression “importer” means any person in the United Kingdom who, either as owner or consignee, agent or broker, is entitled to the possession, custody, or control of any article of food;
- (i) The expression “Sanitary Authority” means every Port Sanitary Authority, and every Council of a Municipal Borough or other Urban District, and every Rural District Council whose borough or district includes or abuts on any part of a Customs port which part is not within the jurisdiction of a Port Sanitary Authority;
- (j) The expression “the District” means the District of a Sanitary Authority;
- (k) The expression “Medical Officer of Health” includes any duly qualified Medical Practitioner appointed or employed by a Sanitary Authority to act in the execution of these Regulations; and any other person appointed or employed by the Sanitary Authority under these Regulations to exercise any powers, or to discharge any duties assigned to the Medical Officer of Health;
- (l) The expression “Local Authority” means every Council of a Municipal Borough or other Urban District and every Rural District Council, not being a Sanitary Authority within the meaning of these Regulations, and includes the Common Council of the City of London and every Council of a Metropolitan Borough;
- (m) The expression “area” used in relation to a Local Authority means the area subject to the jurisdiction of the Local Authority for the purposes of the Public Health Act, 1875, or of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, as the case may be;

(n) The expression "provincial enactments" means Sections one hundred and sixteen to one hundred and nineteen of the Public Health Act, 1875, and Section twenty-eight of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (which relate to unsound food); and

(o) The expression "London enactments" means Section forty-seven of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 (which relates to unsound food).

Article II.—These Regulations shall come into operation on the First day of October, One thousand nine hundred and eight, and shall then and thereafter apply and have effect in relation to the District of every Sanitary Authority throughout England and Wales.

Commence-
ment and extent
of Regulations.

PART II.

Article III.—Subject to the Public Health Act, 1896, and the enactments therein mentioned, as applied by the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, any provision in any Act of Parliament which applies to a proceeding under or consequent upon the provincial enactments, or the London enactments shall, according as the District is one in which the provincial enactments, or the London enactments, are or may be put in force, apply, with the necessary modifications and adaptations, to a proceeding under or consequent upon Articles IV. to VI. in this Part, and as if those Articles were comprised in, and were in force as part of the provincial enactments or the London enactments, as the case may be.

Application of
statutory
provisions.

Article IV.—(1) The Medical Officer of Health may examine an article of food which has been landed within the District.

Where the circumstances, in his opinion, so require, the Medical Officer of Health may examine the article of food while it is on board a ship within the District, or after it has been delivered overside, and before it has been landed.

Powers, &c., of
Medical Officer
of Health in
relation to
unsound food.

(2) The Master of a ship, or a person having the custody of any lands or premises within the District shall, at the request of the Medical Officer of Health, afford him access to the ship, or to the lands or premises, at any reasonable time, for the examination of an article of food which is on board the ship, or which has been deposited on the lands or premises.

(3) The importer, the Master of the ship, or a person having the custody of any lands or premises shall, at the request of the Medical Officer of Health, afford, by the convenient and suitable arrangement, unpacking or uncovering of so much of the cargo, or of any consignment delivered overside or landed, or deposited on the lands or premises, as comprises articles of food, all such facilities as the Medical Officer of Health may reasonably require for the examination of the article of food.

(4) If, on his examination, the Medical Officer of Health is of opinion that the article of food is unsound or unwholesome, or unfit for human consumption, he may himself, or by an assistant, seize and carry away the article of food, or he may by a notice in writing to the importer, or to the Master of the ship, or to any other person having charge of the article of food, require that, until the article of food has been examined by a Justice, the article of food shall not, without the permission of the Medical Officer of Health, be removed from the place at which the Medical Officer of Health has examined it, or from any other place which he specifies in the notice.

(5) Except where the Medical Officer of Health, at the request, or with the consent of the importer, allows an article of food, in relation to which a notice has been given in pursuance of subdivision (4) of this Article, to be removed for immediate destruction under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, or for the application and completion, under the like supervision, of any such process as the Medical Officer of Health approves, and as will effectually prevent the use of the article of food for human consumption, the importer, the Master

of the ship, or another person shall not, without the permission of the Medical Officer of Health, remove the article of food from the place at which the Medical Officer of Health has examined it, or from any other place specified in the notice, until the article of food has been examined by a Justice.

Powers, &c.,
of Justice in
relation to
unsound food.

Article V.—On the complaint of the Medical Officer of Health that an article of food seized and carried away in pursuance of subdivision (4) of Article IV., or that an article of food in relation to which a notice has been given in pursuance of that subdivision, is unsound or unwholesome, or unfit for human consumption, a Justice, if satisfied, on his examination of the article of food, and on the evidence adduced before him, that the article of food is unsound or unwholesome, or unfit for human consumption, and that there is an absence of proof that the article of food is not intended for sale for human consumption, shall condemn the article of food and order it to be destroyed or disposed of under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health by such means and in such a manner as to prevent its being used for human consumption.

Where, on any such complaint, a Justice, on his examination of the article of food, and on the evidence adduced before him, is satisfied that the article of food is unsound or unwholesome or unfit for human consumption, but that it has been proved that the article of food is not intended for sale for human consumption, the Justice shall make an order of dismissal of the complaint, and shall, in that order, set forth the description of, and such other details as will suffice to identify the article of food; together with the name, description, and abode of the importer, and the name, description, and abode of the person to whom the article of food is to be delivered; and shall forthwith furnish the Sanitary Authority with a copy of the order.

Powers, &c., of
Medical Officer
of Health and
Justice in
relation to
unsound food
in special cases.

Article VI.—(1) Where the Medical Officer of Health has reason to believe that an article of food which has been landed within the District, and has not been examined by the Medical Officer of Health, is deposited on any lands or premises within the District, and access to the lands or premises at a reasonable time, for the examination of the article of food by the Medical Officer of Health, has been refused by the person having the custody of the lands or premises, the Medical Officer of Health may make complaint to a Justice.

The Justice may thereupon by a warrant authorise the Medical Officer of Health to enter the lands or premises, and to search for, seize, and carry away the article of food by an assistant or otherwise.

(2) The person having the custody of the lands or premises named in the warrant shall, at any reasonable time, afford all such facilities as the Medical Officer of Health may reasonably require to enable him, by an assistant or otherwise, to search for, seize, and carry away the article of food.

(3) If, as the result of a search on the authority of a warrant granted in pursuance of subdivision (1) of this Article, the Medical Officer of Health finds and examines the article of food, and, on his examination, is of opinion that the article of food is unsound or unwholesome, or unfit for human consumption, he may himself or by an assistant seize and carry away the article of food, or he may, by a notice in writing to the importer, or to the person having the custody of the lands or premises, require that, until the article of food has been examined by a Justice, the article of food shall not, without the permission of the Medical Officer of Health, be removed from the place at which the Medical Officer of Health has examined it, or from any other place which he specifies in the notice.

(4) Except where the Medical Officer of Health, at the request, or with the consent of the importer, allows an article of food in relation to which a notice has been given in pursuance of subdivision (3) of this Article, to be removed for immediate destruction under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, or for the application and completion, under the like supervision, of any such process as the Medical Officer of Health approves, and as will effectually prevent the use of the article of food for human consumption, the importer or another person shall not, without the permission of the Medical Officer of Health, remove the article of food from the place at which the Medical Officer of Health has examined it, or from any other place specified in the notice, until the article of food has been examined by a Justice.

(5) On production of the warrant granted in pursuance of subdivision (1) of this Article, and on the complaint of the Medical Officer of Health that an article of food which has been seized and carried away in pursuance of the warrant, or in relation to which a notice has been given in pursuance of subdivision (3) of this Article is unsound or unwholesome, or unfit for human consumption, a Justice, if satisfied on his examination of the article of food and on the evidence adduced before him that the article of food is unsound or unwholesome, or unfit for human consumption, and that there is an absence of proof that the article of food is not intended for sale for human consumption, shall condemn the article of food, and order it to be destroyed or disposed of under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health by such means and in such a manner as to prevent its being used for human consumption.

Where, on any such complaint, a Justice, on his examination of the article of food, and on the evidence adduced before him, is satisfied that the article of food is unsound or unwholesome or unfit for human consumption, but that it has been proved that the article of food is not intended for sale for human consumption, the Justice shall make an order of dismissal of the complaint, and shall, in that order, set forth the description of, and such other details as will suffice to identify the article of food; together with the name, description, and abode of the importer, and the name, description, and abode of the person to whom the article of food is to be delivered; and shall forthwith furnish the Sanitary Authority with a copy of the order.

PART III.

Article VII.—Where, in pursuance of these Regulations, an article of food is destroyed or otherwise disposed of under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Authority before the destruction or other disposal of the article of food shall cause the description of, and such other details as will suffice to identify the article of food to be duly recorded, and shall keep the record in their custody for a period of not less than twelve months. Record of unsound food destroyed.

Article VIII.—(1) The Medical Officer of Health may take a sample from a consignment of articles of food for any purpose of these Regulations, and, subject to subdivision (2) of this Article, shall dispose of the sample in such manner as the Sanitary Authority direct. Samples, &c.

(2) Where the Medical Officer of Health who takes a sample from a consignment of articles of food is of opinion that special procedure is necessary for the examination of the articles of food, or where, at the request of the importer, the Medical Officer of Health who takes any such sample has recourse to special procedure for the examination of the articles of food, the importer or another person who has the custody or control of the consignment, shall, as regards the convenient and suitable arrangement and the place of deposit of the articles of food comprised in the consignment, afford during such time not exceeding forty-eight hours as the Medical Officer of Health by notice in writing appoints, or during any longer time which the Medical Officer of Health by notice in writing appoints, and to which the importer consents, all such facilities as the Medical Officer of Health may reasonably require for the completion of his examination of the articles of food.

Article IX.—A notice which, in pursuance of these Regulations, the Medical Officer of Health is empowered to give may be given by properly addressing, prepaying, and posting a letter containing the notice. Notice by post.

Article X.—A person, in relation to anything within his knowledge, shall answer truly to all such questions put to him by, and give all such information to the Medical Officer of Health as are necessary for any purpose of these Regulations; and a person, in relation to anything within his knowledge and material to any purpose of proceedings in pursuance of these Regulations, shall make a true statement, and truly answer any question, when required or put by a Justice or other competent authority in the course and for any purpose of those proceedings. Answers to questions, &c.

Appointment
and powers, &c.,
of Assistants.

Article XI.—(1) The Sanitary Authority may, with Our Consent, appoint and pay a legally qualified Medical Practitioner to act in the execution of these Regulations, either in the place of, or as an Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health.

(2) The Sanitary Authority may also, with Our Consent, appoint or employ and pay a person to act, under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health, in the exercise of any such powers or in the discharge of any such duties of the Medical Officer of Health under these Regulations as the Sanitary Authority assign to the person so appointed.

Combinations.

Article XII.—A Sanitary Authority and a Local Authority, or two or more Sanitary Authorities or Local Authorities shall act together for the purposes of these Regulations in every case in which We, by Order, require any such joint action.

In every such case these Regulations shall, in relation to each Sanitary Authority, to each District of a Sanitary Authority, to each Local Authority, and to each area of a Local Authority to whom and to which the Order applies, have effect subject to such adaptations and modifications as are made by the Order.

Determination
of differences.

Article XIII.—(1) If a difference arises in relation to any subject-matter of, or to anything done under these Regulations, the difference may, on the application of all the parties affected, be referred to Us for determination.

(2) It shall be at Our option to determine any such difference as arbitrators or otherwise; and, if We elect to determine the difference as arbitrators, the provisions of the Regulation of Railways Act, 1868, respecting arbitrations by the Board of Trade, and the enactments amending those provisions shall apply, as if they were re-enacted in these Regulations, and in terms made applicable to Us, and to the determination of the difference.

(3) Where We elect to determine any such difference otherwise than as arbitrators, We may by Our Order determine the difference, and Our determination shall be final and conclusive.

(4) Every Order made by Us in pursuance of this Article shall have effect as if the Order were enacted in these Regulations.

Powers to be
cumulative, and
to be exercised
subject to
Customs
procedure and
co-operation.

Article XIV.—(1) All powers given by these Regulations shall be deemed to be in addition to, and not in derogation of any other powers conferred by Regulations under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907; and those other powers may be exercised in the same manner as if these Regulations had not been made.

(2) Where the duties of an Officer of Customs with respect to the examination of a cargo or consignment comprising an article of food have not been wholly discharged, an examination of the article of food for the purposes of these Regulations shall not be made without the consent of the Officer of Customs; but every Officer of Customs shall afford such facilities as the circumstances require for the examination of the article of food in pursuance of these Regulations.

Short title.

Article XV.—These Regulations may be cited as "The Public Health (First Series: Unsound Food) Regulations, 1908."

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this Twelfth day of September, in the year One thousand nine hundred and eight.

(L.S.) *John Burns,*

President.

S. B. Provis,
Secretary.

Notice.—The Public Health Act, 1896, provides by sub-section 3 of Section 1 that if any person wilfully neglects or refuses to obey or carry out, or obstructs the execution of any regulation made under any of the enactments mentioned in that Act he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds, and, in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding fifty pounds for every day during which the offence continues. The power of making regulations under the Public Health Act, 1896, and the enactments mentioned in that Act is enlarged by the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907.

