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CITY OF YORK.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF

The Medical Officer of Health,

The Inspector of Nuisances,

AND

The Public Analyst.

YORK:

YORKSHIRE HERALD NEWSPAPER COMPANY, Ltd., CONEY STREET. 1918.

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CITY AND COUNTY BOROUGH OF YORK.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

November, 1916, to November, 1917.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR (ALD. SIR W. A. FORSTER TODD).

Chairman-Alderman J. B. Inglis, J.P.

Vice-Chairman-Councillor WM. WRIGHT.

Ald. V	V. Birch, J.P.	Coun.	W. Dixon	Coun.	Mercer
Coun.	Robinson	,,	Dodsworth	,,	Bury
,,	O. Rowntree	,,	Lucas	,,	T. F. Clark
,,	Glew, J.P.	,,	Wiseman	,,	Allen
,,	Horsman	,,	Varey		

.Sub-Committees:—Fever Hospital, Public Baths, Midwives, Maternity and Child Welfare, Housing, Tuberculosis and Special Diseases.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer-EDMUND M. SMITH, M.D., D.P.H.

Temporary Tuberculosis Officers—{ Joseph Corker, M.B., B.Ch. R. D. Sabnis, M.D. (Bombay), D.P.H. (Lond.).

Chief Inspector of Nuisances-

A. E. DRUMMOND, A.R. San. Inst. and Certificated Meat Inspector.

Assistant Inspectors-

R. HAGYARD, A.R. San. Inst. and Certificated Meat Inspector.

F. L. LEACH, ditto ditto.

D. Brown, ditto ditto.

Health Visitors-

Miss M. Boston, C.M.B. and R.S.I. Certificates.

Miss E. Hirst, C.M.B. and R.S.I. Certificates and C.W.W. Certificate, R.S.I.

Clerical Staff-

MRS. A. L. CLARK.

Miss M. Y. Young.

MISS C. B. PARLOUR.

Matron of Fever Hospital-Miss A. E. PROCTER.

Meat and Cattle Inspector-W. FAWDINGTON, M.R.C.V.S.

Public Analyst—John Evans, F.I.C., Sheffield.

Town Clerk-Percy J. Spalding, B.A., LL.M.

City Treasurer-J. W. DAVISON.

City Surveyor-F. W. Spurr.

Temporary Assistant School Medical Officer-Norah Kemp, M.B.

On Military Service-

Assistant Inspector—F. FISHBURN, Cpl., Sanitary Section, R.A.M.C., B.E.F., Egypt and France.

Ditto J. W. Beaumont, 2nd Lieut., Labour Company, B.E.F., France.

Ditto T. H. MILLAR, Staff Sergt., Sanitary Section, R.A.M.C., B.E.F., Egypt.

Ditto W. G. PYATT, 2nd Lieut., M.G.C., B.E.F., France. Chief Clerk—F. Powell, 2nd Lieut., R.A.F., B.E.F., France.

Junior Clerk-W. V. Morris, Pte., Border Regt., B.E.F., Italy.

Ditto L. P. Sawyer, Pte., London Regt., B.E.F., France.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Councillors of the City of York.

My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health of the City and its sanitary conditions and on the work of the Health Department during the year 1917. This constitutes my Twentieth Annual Report.

In view of the great difficulty of compiling Death-rates owing to the present disturbance of population statistics, some of the statistics must not be regarded as absolutely accurate. Nevertheless, although there was a decidedly lower general Death-rate, we regret to have to record (a) a very serious drop in the Birth-rate, which has been steadily declining for 15 years or more, and is now nearly as low as the Death-rate—(that for 1917, viz.:—14·7, was by far the lowest on record); (b) the Infant Mortality rate—which in 1916 had dropped to the lowest point on record, viz.: 92—again disappointed us by rising to 109, thus emphasising once more the need for the most strenuous efforts being made for Maternity and Child Welfare, a task and duty involving the very future of the nation, but one which still fails to evoke anything like the public sympathy and support it ought to do.

The principal events of the year which this Report reviews were:—(1) the extensive double epidemic of Measles and German Measles in the Spring; (2) the first celebration of National Baby Week; (3) the action taken to meet the very pressing need for more accommodation for the adequate treatment of the increasing number of cases of Tuberculosis amongst civilians and discharged soldiers; (4) the establishment of the local treatment and educational campaign under the national scheme for combating those race-destroying, but hitherto neglected scourges, the Venereal Diseases. This campaign has many difficulties and prejudices to overcome, but when we realise, as the Royal Commission's Report has made us do, how these diseases fill our hospitals, workhouses, and asylums with their derelicts, how much maternal suffering and pre- and post-natal mortality, and how much inefficiency, civilian and military, these diseases are responsible for, the campaign calls for the utmost national and local effort, and I venture to think it is one of the most promising tasks in the realms of preventive medicine which the Government and its allied helpers have ever set before them.

My most cordial thanks are due to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Members of the Health Committee, to my colleagues, to the Head Teachers of the schools, to the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his assistants, and to Mrs. A. L. Clark and the other members of my staff for their earnest help in the work of the department.

I am, my Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

(Signed) EDMUND M. SMITH, Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1917.

POPULATION.

The total deaths stated in the following Report are of civilians only, and the death-rates are based upon the estimate of the civilian population furnished by the Registrar-General, viz.: 78,492.

The birth-rate is that relating to the whole population of the City, the estimate of the entire population for 1917, viz.: 87,496, having also been used in accordance with the Registrar-General's communications.

TABLE I.-CITY OF YORK.

Year.	Total births.	Total (nett) deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.
1909	2067	994	1073
1913	1977	1034	943
1914	1903	1153	750
1915	1779	1315	464
1916	1757	1153	604
1917	1278	1098	180

TABLE II.-CITY OF YORK.

		Estin	nates of Population		
Year.		at Ju	nne 30th each year.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.
1891	(census)		†67,841	30.0	23.8
1901	(census)		78,023	30.2	16.6
1909			81,505	25.4	‡12·2
1910			81,951	24.2	12.8
1911	(census)		82,399	23.6	13.5
1912			82,863	22.9	13.8
1913			83,329	23.7	12.4
1914			83,380	22.8	13.8
1915			*79,802	21.3	16.4
1916			*77,177	20.9	14.9
1917			*78,492	‡14·7·	13.9

Average birth-rate during ten years 1904-13, inclusive=25.9.

Average death-rate during ten years 1904-13, inclusive=14.0.

^{*} Civilian Population only.

[†] Population of City as afterwards extended in 1893.

i Lowest on record.

THE BIRTH-RATE.—The total number of births notified to me by the Sub-Registrars during the year ending December 31st, 1917, was 1,299, but of these a nett total of twenty-one births has been deducted by the Registrar General (on a system introduced during 1911) as not belonging to the City, the mothers having been brought into the City for child-birth. The nett City total of births for the year was, therefore, 1,278. The nett number of births in 1916 was 1,757. The birth-rate in 1917 was, therefore, only 14.7 per 1,000 living, and was by far the lowest on record.

The gross total births were registered in the Sanitary Sub-Districts as follows:—

:							
Bootham					282		
Micklegate					494		
Walmgate	***		***		523		
total males born	68	53 F	Registere	d as:-	-		
total females born	62	25	Legitin	nate			1,181
			Illegitin	nate			97
			(See Tal	ble 9 (c) as to	previo	us years.)
	Micklegate	Bootham Micklegate Walmgate total males born 68	Bootham Micklegate Walmgate total males born 653 F	Bootham	Bootham	Bootham 494 Walmgate 523 total males born 653 Registered as:— total females born 625 Legitimate Illegitimate	Bootham 282 Micklegate 494 Walmgate 523 total males born 653 Registered as:— total females born 625 Legitimate

INFANTILE VACCINATION.—I am indebted to the Vaccination Officer for the following information (the figures for 1917 are not yet available):— The total number of children successfully vaccinated in 1916 was 741 (total births 1,757); vaccination was postponed in 111 cases; 2 children were declared insusceptible; there were 602 declarations of "conscientious objection" (these are steadily on the increase); 127 died unvaccinated; 193 children were not vaccinated, or left the City unvaccinated.

TOTAL MARRIAGES IN YORK.

			Mari	riage rate per 1	900 of total population.
Average for thr	ee years.			York.	England & Wales.
1 1911-13		658		15.8	15.5
1914		702		16.6	15:9
1915		.887		21.2	19:3
1916		724		18.7	15:4
1917		621		15.8	13.8

THE GENERAL DEATH-RATE.

The gross total number of deaths registered within the City of York during the year ended December 31st, 1917, was 1,177.

If the deaths of 49 members of the armed forces, and of 73 civilians who died in York but who did not belong to the City ("Non-Residents" or "Outward Transfers") be deducted, and those of 43 civilian citizens who died outside the City ("Residents" or "Inward Transfers") be added (as required by the Local Government Board), the nett total number of deaths of York civilian citizens was 1,098, giving a nett recorded death-rate of 13.9 per 1,000 living of civilian population.

Total deaths of Males, 564; Females, 534.

Three deaths occurred in the Union Workhouse (in Bootham District) of persons who had no other residence.

		Civilian City Residents.	Civilian Non-Residents.
Total deaths in Union Workhouse		155	13
Total deaths in County Hospital		105	31
Total deaths in other City Institutions .		22	23
Total deaths in private residences in the City .		TOTAL STATE	6
Total deaths in City Fever Hospital		5.	or deal of the last of
Total deaths in York City Asylum		17	107.1-1101
Total deaths in other Institutions, &c., outside the	ne		
City		21	Agreement and
		325	73

These nett civilian deaths in 1917 were registered during the four quarters of the year as follows:—

n'str	8111	WHOLE	SAN	ITARY SUB-DIST	RICTS.
8.21	 B-10 1	CITY.	Bootham.	Micklegate.	Walmgate.
First quarter	 	344	84	122	138
Second ,,	 	267	69	89	109
Third "	 	249	57	82	110
Fourth "	 	238	48	72	118
Totals	 	1098	258	365	475

The following were the average death-rates for the periods approximately specified, as submitted at the meetings of the City Council:—

		TAE	BLE 3			
Average Death-rate for	weeks in :	No me	1916.	YORK.	1917.	Average of the 96 Great Towns, 1917,
January			15.7	1	15.7	17.2
February			19.7		18.6	20.8
March			13.9		16.0	17.4
April			14.5		14.0	17.0
May			15.5		13.6	13.8
June			9.4		13.6	12.0
July and August			9.4		12.6	10.8
September			12.0		11.1	10.9
October			10.0		10.4	12.0
November			13.5		11.8	12.1
December			22.3	-	13.0	15.4

Deaths of members of the armed forces occurring in the City during 1917 (excluded from City totals of deaths, and from death-rates, according to L.G.B. instructions):—

Canse.	Total Deaths.	Cause.	Total Deaths.
Phthisis	3	Suicide	3
Broncho-Pneumonia	5	Accident	4
Lobar Pneumonia	4	Battle Wounds	12
Cancer	5	Other causes	7
Heart Disease	2		45
Cerebro Spinal Fever	3		49
Apoplexy	1		20

None of these deaths were men of the Navy,

The following table of the causes of death has for years past been compiled according to the classifications which my predecessors and I have made, as carefully as possible, from the information supplied to us by the local Sub-Registrars. This year, for the second time, we have received a list of the Registrar-General's classification, and his totals are placed in the last column of the following table. I have no information of the exact classification made by the Registrar-General in each case. The differences in classification have no doubt occurred to some extent in cases where causes were complicated, or where they have been loosely certified, otherwise the differences are inexplicable. There is much room for differences in the classification of the deaths certified as due to Debility from Birth, Marasmus, Inanition, and Diarrhoea, and there is no section of certification of the cause of death so vague as that concerning Heart Disease. Another point of difference may lie in the exact period of the year covered by the statistics; I find it very inconvenient to make the calendar year cover any other period than that which ends with the Saturday nearest the last day of the calendar year.

TABLE 4.-CITY OF YORK.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1917.

		DEA IDENT	s" w	HETH		OCCUR	RING	AGES WIT	OF HIN	neral's ures. hs at s.
CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	Registrar-General's Revised Figures. Total Deaths at All Ages.
1. Enteric Fever 2. Small-pox 3. Measles 4. Scarlet Fever 5. Whooping-cough 6. Diphtheria and Croup 7. Influenza 8. Erysipelas 9. Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) 10. Tuberculous Meningitis 11. Other Tuberculous Diseases 12. Cancer, malignant disease 13. Rheumatic Fever 14. Meningitis 15. Organic Heart Disease 16. Bronchitis 17. Pneumonia (all forms) 18. Other diseases of respiratory organs 19. Diarrhœa and Enteritis 20. Appendicitis and Typhlitis 21. Cirrhosis of Liver 21a Alcoholism 22. Nephritis and Bright's Disease 23. Puerperal Fever 24. Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition 25. Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth 26. Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide 27. Suicide 28. Other Defined Diseases 29. Causes ill-defined or unknown Totals	3 -48 1 10 5 18 1 76 9 27 100 1 5 125 82 71 15 19 4 8 -25 2 3 66 38 2 332 2 1,098	- 4 - 4 2 3 - 1 - 8 17 - 14 64 2 - 21 - 140	- 18 - 2 - 1 1 1 5 1 1 8 51	- 22 - 4 3 1 - 1 6 1 1 8 	- 1 1 - 1 - 2 2 5 5 + 3 2 2 2 6 1 - 1 - 2 12 - 5 1 50	1 — — — 20 3 6 — 1 — 4 — — — 2 — — 4 — 4 — — 47	1 — 1 3 — 40 — 4 3 5 6 — — 1 1 — 3 — 10 1 26 — — 123	1 — 7 — 7 — 13 — 2 49 — 39 20 14 4 — 1 7 — — 3 — 74 1 — 250		3
SUB-ENTRIES included in above i	figures	:-	-				T .	ueldi		
17 (a). Lobar Pneumonia	23 1 3 6 87 8 15 15 124 5	1 - 5 1 - 10 2 - -			2 - - 4 - 1 - - -	- - - 1 - - - - 1	5 1 2 - 5 1 - 2 - 1 - 2	11 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	$ \begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline 47 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline 4 \\ 122 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{array} $	

There was one uncertified death during the year.

Epilepsy

TABLE 5.—CITY OF YORK. CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO SANITARY SUB-DISTRICTS.

CAUSES O	F DEAT	н.		Bootham	Mickle- gate.	Walm- gate.	Whole City.
Measles			JEAT	 5	12	31	48
Scarlet Fever	-			 1	1	_	1
Diphtheria and Membra			***		3	2	5
****			***	 2	1	7	10
Enteric Fever				 _	1	2	3
Zymotic Diarrhœa and E				7	4	8	19
Epidemic Influenza				 8	3	7	18
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tu				 18	27	31	76
Tuberculous Meningitis				 2	6	1	9
Other Forms of Tuberc	ulosis			 4	11	12	27
Cancer				 29	36	35	100
Premature Birth and De				 - 8	21	.27	66
CUT				 35	41	48	124
Meningitis				 1	4		5
Organic Heart Disease				 35	34	56	125
-				 13	34	35	82
Pneumonia				 10	29	32	71
Nephritis and Bright's l				 7	8	10	25
Deaths by Accident				 9	15	14	38
Deaths by Suicide				 NATI	1	1	2
All other causes				 65	73	106	244
All Causes				 258	365	475	1,098

During the year 385 deaths (being 35 per cent. of total deaths at all ages) occurred at advanced ages, viz.;—208 between 65 and 75 years, 137 between 75 and 85 years, and 40 at 85 years and over.

Nearly half of these deaths, it will be observed, were at ages over 75.

TABLE 6. DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 LIVING IN YEAR 1917, as compared with those for England and Wales.

				Average for England and Wales.	Average for the 96 great towns including York.	for the 148 smaller	YORK.
Birth-rate				17.8	18.1	18.0	14.7*
General death-rate				14.4	14.6	13.2	13.9
Infant mortality (per 1,000	births)			97	104	93	109
Measles death-rate				0.30	0.41	0.30	0.61
Scarlet Fever death-rate				0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
Diphtheria death-rate				0.13	0.13	0.13	0.06
Whooping-cough death-rate				0.13	0.15	0.15	0.13
Typhoid Fever death-rate				0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04
Diarrhœa and Enteritis de 2 years) per 1,000 births	ath-rat	e (u	nder 	12.18	16.14	10.08	14.86

^{*}Lowest on record. † Non-civilian deaths are included in the figures for England and Wales, but not in the other areas.

INFANT MORTALITY.

DEATHS UNDER THE AGE OF TWELVE MONTHS.

The nett total number of infant deaths in 1917 was 140, or 109 per 1,000 births.

TABLE 7. INFANT MORTALITY RATE.

Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births.

			YORK.		ENGLAND AND WALES.
Year of	r Period.	No. of deaths.	Proportion per 1,000 Births.	Percentage of total deaths at all ages.	Proportion per 1,000 Births.
Ten year	S				
	891-1900	_	167	-	154
	1900	477	211	30.4	154
Averages	1901-05	_	143	_	138
,,	1906-10	_	109	-	126
,,	1911-13	197	101	17.9	111
Year	1914	225	118	19.5	105
,,	1915	217	122	16.5	110
,,	1916	163	92	14.1	91
,,	1917	140	109	12.7	97

It is disappointing that the reduced infant mortality rate of 1916 and some previous years (e.g. 94 in 1913 and 97 in 1912) has not been sustained, although the percentage of the total deaths is lower than before.

TABLE 8.

(a)—INFANT MORTALITY RATES IN 1917.

			England and Wales.	96 Great Towns.	City of York.
First Quarter			123	124	132
Second Quarter			90	95	76
Third Quarter		***	79	91	103
Fourth Quarter	***		93	104	117
Whole	Year		97	104	109
					Management .

(b)-TOTAL INFANT DEATHS IN YORK IN 1917.

Q	uarter o	of the Yes	ar.		Sanita	ry Sub-D	istrict.	
First				50	Bootham	***		22
Second Third				25	Micklegate			38
Fourth				33 32	Walmgate		***	80
1 0011011								-
				140				140
				-				-

The chief causes of infant mortality in York during the year were as follows:-

			1917		1916.		1915.
Premature Birth	***	***	 19)	0.1	24)	70	34 1
*Other Developme	ental	Causes	 45	64	49	73	41 75
Zymotic Diarrho				14		13	32
Convulsions				10		9	16
Tuberculosis				5		1	2
Pneumonia			 17)	25	27	38	39
Bronchitis			 8	20	11 5	00	5 00
Whooping-cough			 - 35	4		5	7
Measles				4		-	100

^{*} This group of diseases comprises the deaths registered as due to "Debility at Birth," Congenital Defect, "Want of breast-milk," Atrophy, "Marasmus."

TABLE 9.

CITY OF YORK. INFANT DEATHS.

(a)-Total Deaths. (b)-Percentages of Total Infant Deaths.

	er		Total de	eaths at	ages:-		Tot	al death	s due to	-: 0
Year.	Total deaths under 1 year of age.	Under 1 week.	Under 1 month.	Under 3 months.	Under 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	Premature birth and other develop- mental causes.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Diarrheal diseases.	Other common infectious diseases.
(a) Averages, 1911-15	206	46	77	118	15 2	54	83	34	34	12
1916	163	43	65	90	117	46	73	38	13	6
1917	140	29	45	68	98	43	64	25	14	8
(b) Averages,										
1911-15		22.3	37.6	57.4	73-8	24.4	40.8	19.6	13.0	5.9
1916		26.4	40.0	55.2	72.0	27.6	44.8	23.3	8.0	3.7
1917		20.7	32.4	48.9	70.5	30.9	45.7	18.0	10.7	5.7

The most satisfactory features in these tables are the diminished proportion of deaths under the age of three months, that critical period during which the too-diseased-or-feeble-to-live infants succumb. Over the age of six months improper feeding, exposure to cold, and other risks, result in mortality from the infections, diarrhoea, bronchitis, and pneumonia. That first three months of life and the ante-natal period constitute the difficult sphere in which most future preventive effort will be required.

(c) Deaths of Illegitimate Infants:-

Year.	Total illegitimate births.	Total deaths of illegitimates under the age of twelve months.	Mortality of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births.	Mortality of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births.
Averages,				
1911-15	98	21	217	103
1916	118	17	144	89
1917	97	25	258	97

The unsatisfactory higher mortality of these infants points to the great need of provision for the more special care of a class who tend to perish, through neglect, or the social and economic struggle of the unmarried mother.

Total burials of dead-born (still-births and premature births) notified by Registrar of York Cemetery during 1917, 50; as compared with 85 in 1916, and 69 in 1915.

When considered necessary, some further enquiries were made concerning them; 23 had been certified for burial by doctors and 27 by certified midwives.

TABLE 10. CITY OF YORK. INFANT MORTALITY, 1917. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 year of age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes Certified Uncertified	29	6	2	9	46	23	30	21 —	20	140
Measles	F1 1 1 1 1 1 1		_ _ _ _ 1	1 - - - 1 1 1	1 - - - 3 2 1	1 1	- - 1 2 - 5 1 4		3 3 - 1 1 - 1 2 4	4 4 4 - 2 3 1 10 8 17
Diarrhœa		1 - 2 1		- 1 - - 3 1	- 3 - 4 18 11. 3	2 1 1 - 2 1 14 -	7 1 - - 9 -	3 -1 - 4 1	2 1 2	14 2 5 -6 19 39 6
Totals	29	6	2	9	46	23	30	21	20	140

Nett Births in [legitimate 1,181 the year

Nett Deaths in [legitimate infants 115 illegitimate 97 the year of lillegitimate infants 25 DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF FIVE YEARS.—The nett total number of deaths was 243, or 22 ·1 per cent. of the nett total of deaths at all ages, or 3 ·09 per 1,000 living at all ages in the whole City.

Year.		otal Deaths ider 5 years.	4 153	Year.		otal Deaths ader 5 years.
1912	 	285	-	1915	 	321
1913	 	255		1916	 	258
1914	 	331		1917	 	243

The deaths under the age of five years in 1917 were distributed in the Sanitary Sub-districts as follows:—Bootham, 36; Micklegate, 65; Walmgate, 142. It will be observed that 58 per cent. occurred in Walmgate Sanitary Sub-district.

The chief causes of death amongst the 103 children between one and five years of age were as follows:—Measles, 40; Whooping-cough, 6; Tuberculosis, 9; Bronchitis and Pneumonia, 22; Diarrhœa, 5.

Inquests on deaths of young children:—During the year 17 inquests were held on the deaths of children under the age of five years. The chief causes of death were registered as follows:—Convulsions, 6; Developmental diseases, 4; Broncho-pneumonia, 2; Accidents, 3.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK IN YORK.

This work is being carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and his two whole-time Corporation Health Visitors, the Infants' Welfare Association ("The Maternity Centre"), the York Dispensary, the Maternity Hospital, and the County Hospital, working in co-operation, each dealing with cases according to their special need for help.

The co-ordination of the work is directed by the York Maternity and Child Welfare Representative Committee, which comprises representatives of the above institutions, of the Corporation Health Committee and Education Committee, the Board of Guardians, the Infants' Creche of St. Vincent de Paul, the Women's Co-operative Guild, Women's Trades Union League, and Railway Women's Guild.

The York Infants' Welfare Association carries on the School for Mothers, Clinics for babies and young children, and the Ante-Natal Clinic; the scheme also involves the home visiting of expectant mothers, and the home visitation of infants and of children not on a school register.

Cases requiring special treatment are referred:-

TO THE YORK DISPENSARY, which provides medical treatment for expectant and nursing mothers and for babies and children under school age;

OR TO THE YORK MATERNITY HOSPITAL, which provides attendance on necessitous maternity cases at home; skilled treatment for complicated cases of pregnancy, for complicated cases of parturition, and

for very feeble young babies; it also receives indoor maternity cases from very poor, or insanitary or otherwise unsatisfactory homes, or unmarried (hitherto respectable) mothers; and it provides for the training of midwives;

OR TO THE COUNTY HOSPITAL for general or operative treatment; also cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, venereal disease, &c.

Many hundreds of leaflets (about the care and feeding of young children, ante-natal care, food economy and preparation, summer diarrhœa, and about flies) have been distributed to parents and households.

GRANTS MADE OR RECEIVED DURING 1917 :-

- York Corporation (from Local Government Board, in respect of work of Health Visitors, &c.), £213 10s. 4d.
- (2) York Infants' Welfare Association (from Board of Education, for its School for Mothers), £154 12s. 10d.
- (3) York Dispensary and Maternity Hospital (from York Corporation, approved by Local Government Board), £200.
- (4) York Corporation to the Infants' Welfare Association (in view of its medical supervision and advice given to expectant and nursing mothers and young children), £100. (50 per cent. of these Corporation grants are recoverable from the Local Government Board.)
- (5) The Infants' Creche, Fishergate (from Board of Education), £54 17s. 8d.

A very vital development, having special bearings upon future maternal and child welfare, was instituted during 1917, viz.: The Local Government Board's scheme for the prevention and treatment of Venereal Diseases. This will lead to more scientific investigation and prevention of abortion, premature birth, and still-birth—so often due to these destructive diseases—than has been hitherto possible.

Dr. Hutchinson, of the Local Government Board, visited the City in February and made full enquiries as to the Maternity and Child Welfare work being carried out in the City. A letter was subsequently received from the Board expressing appreciation of the work being done by the Council, and stating that the Board was pleased to note the satisfactory co-operation of the York Infants' Welfare Association in the Council's scheme, and they trusted that arrangements for re-visiting would be carefully supervised, to ensure that visits will be continued up to school age in all cases where necessary.

In March, 1917, the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust issued two large and handsome volumes, constituting their Report on the Physical Welfare of Mothers and Children, England and Wales. Volume I, compiled by Dr. E. W. Hope, Medical Officer of Health for Liverpool, and Professor of Public Health in the University of Liverpool, reviews the causes and incidence of infant mortality (with charts and diagrams) and the maternity and infant welfare work being carried out, with detailed returns as to each county and county borough.

Volume II, compiled by Dr. Janet Campbell, one of the senior medical officers of the Board of Education, reviews the developments of and the improvements needed in the practice of midwifery, and the work and sphere of Schools for Mothers, Clinics for Mothers and Infants, Day Nurseries, Nursery Schools, Play Centres and Playgrounds. This volume is beautifully and interestingly Copies of the volumes were sent by the Trust for our office and illustrated. other reference libraries in the City.

OPERATION OF THE NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 AND

1915, IN THE CITY DURING 1917:—
Total City births registered with the Sub- Registrars 1,278
Total births notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours, as required by the Act 902 92.4 per cent. of total births registered.
Total births notified after 36 hours after birth 281
1,183
Total births not notified at all 95 (percentage 7.4)
Total births notified by general medical practitioners and parents 127
Total births notified by registered ("certified") midwives and other nurses 1,056
Total births notified (of the above 1,183) as still-births (after 28th week of pregnancy) 45
The percentage of total births which were notified under the Notification of Births Act during 1917 was considerably higher than in any previous year since 1911, when the percentage reached 94.8. It fell as low as 86.6 in 1912.
TABLE 11.
THE WORK OF THE YORK CORPORATION HEALTH VISITORS
OI D. LIE

(Nurses Boston and Hirst).

	***	 869
		 3,301
		 29
		 281
		 40
		 1,728
&c.)		 787

Re cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum
To Expectant Mothers 40 Obtaining Swabs
To Phthisis Cases (advice and help) 40 Obtaining Swabs
Obtaining Swabs
Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics 126
Housing Defects, &c., referred to Medical Officer of Health
Trousing Delects, act, referred to incured on the
and Chief Sanitary Inspector 195
Mothers referred to York Maternity Hospital or Dispensary
for ante-natal attention 14
Mothers referred to York Maternity Hospital or Dispensary
for confinement 28
Demonstrations to senior elementary school girls on the wash-
ing, dressing, and personal hygiene of a baby, at the
Domestic Centre, Haxby Road 8

Nurse Hirst passed the advanced examination of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors, and obtained the Child Welfare Workers' Certificate.

Of the total of 1,289 infants visited between July 1st, 1916, and July 1st, 1917, 66 per cent. were entirely breast fed at the end of three months, and 57 per cent. at the end of six months.

THE WORK OF THE YORK INFANTS WELFARE ASSOCIATION

(Rooms at No. 22 St. Saviourgate, and at No. 74 Stamford Street, Leeman Road.

President, Mrs. Edwin Gray; Hon. Sec., Dr. Micklethwait; Medical Officers, Dr. Norah Kemp, Dr. Janie S. Baugh, and Dr. Gayner. Superintendent, Miss Follows.

It is somewhat difficult to obtain definite statistics of this work, but the following give some idea of the amount and variety of the work:—

TABLE 12. STATISTICS FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1917.

	Total visits to babies and expectant mothers by Superintendent		
	and Nurse	3074	
	By Voluntary Workers ditto ditto	_	
	Total expectant mothers on the books	119	
	Total lecturette sessions (School for Mothers)	152	
	Total medical consultation sessions	104	
	Total attendances of mothers	3458	
	Total attendances of children under school age—3015 under 2		
	years of age; 1277 over 2 years of age and under School age	4292	
	Average attendance of children per session	41	
	Total children dealt with at Clinic	591	
	Total Ante-natal cases in attendance at Clinic	57	
	Total attendances of ditto	103	
	130 Hospital and Dispensary Notes, 21 Maternity Hospital		
	Notes and 20 Milk Tickets were given to necessitous mothers.		
	Total cases referred to York Dispensary (17 Ante-natal)	86	
	Total cases referred to County Hospital	93	
	Total children referred to Tuberculosis Dispensary	5	
	Total Women referred to Maternity Hospital, Ante-natal cases	91	
	Total Women referred to Maternity Hospital, for confinement	45	61
	Total Women referred to Maternity Hospital, after confinement	7)	
	Total cases referred to Board of Guardians	7	
	Total cases referred to patients' own Doctor	57	
	Total new infants on register, 1917 (in 1916, 332)	327	
	Of whom were under age of six months	203	
r	otal Children on Registers :-		
	Under one year of age	127	
	Aged one to two years	231	
	Aged two to three years	194	
	Over three years	286	
		838	
		000	
			CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF THE PA

The preparation called Lactagol has been administered to some of the mothers, threatened with cessation of lactation, with considerable success.

In addition to the above figures, it must be recorded that large numbers of mothers call upon the Superintendent, in the early forenoons, to consult her upon numerous details concerning their own welfare and that of their children and their homes. Records of the health and physical progress of the young children are kept for subsequent reference to the School Clinic.

Ante-Natal Clinic.—The above figures do not represent by any means all the work being done in this connection. Miss Follows says that:—

"Except for the actual attendance for special advice and examination I keep no register of all the expectant mothers we meet; many of the women who attend the sessions with other children are also expectant, and we put in a word when we can, but they are rather shy of anything like reporting themselves, and we must respect their feelings and proceed very carefully. Once in every two months or so they get a health talk on ante-natal care. Just the same in visiting; the expectant mother is seen along with one or maybe two children already on the books, so the mere number of visits does not cover the work done any more than the figures of attendance always do, as it would increase the figures considerably if I multiplied and counted one visit as four because I had seen an expectant mother, with her child of 10 or 11 months, another one of 2 years, and perhaps a much older one, the two latter not on our books at all. In the same way a mother who brings her child or children is not counted as an expectant mother for attendance because she happens to be pregnant."

Many of the Ante-natal cases are referred to this Clinic by the certified midwives, the Health Visitors, and the Maternity Hospital.

TABLE 13.

THE WORK OF THE MATERNITY HOSPITAL, OGLEFORTH, DURING 1917:-

Total in-patients admitted within the year, 165.

These cases included:-

23 cases admitted on emergency;

19 sent in by private medical practitioners;

11 admitted from among the out-patients of York Dispensary;

42 ante-natal cases;

SI cases referred from the Infants' Welfare Clinic or by the Corporation Health Visitors for ante-natal treatment or for confinement;

77 wives of soldiers;

15 unmarried mothers.

Total outdoor district cases, 84.

Total visits paid to outdoor district cases, 1,675.

Total visits to expectant mothers, 203.

146 babies (75 boys and 71 girls) were born in the Hospital, of which 2 died during the first two weeks of life and 6 were still-births; 15 were retained for longer than the usual period, or were specially admitted for incubator or dieting treatment (four of these died).

There were 74 abnormal confinements in Hospital, 15 of which required operative treatment. Only two mothers died in Hospital.

During the year the Hospital successfully trained for certification, 9 pupil midwives.

By the circular of the Board of Education (No. 879) grants are now received towards the cost of working the Creche conducted for young children by the Sisterhood of St. Vincent de Paul, in Fishergate, which has satisfactory accommodation for 15—20 babies and young children.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MIDWIVES ACT (1902) DURING THE YEAR 1917:—

There are now 32 certified midwives practising within the City area, of whom four work in Institutions and seven are practising entirely as monthly nurses. Their work is supervised by the Medical Officer of Health and Health Visitors.

There were no newly-certified midwives added to the local roll during the year; one returned to York, and one aged certified midwife retired.

The following notifications were received from the certified midwives during the year 1917:—

Notices of intention to continue in practice		23
Of sending for medical help in emergencies		22
Of preparing a dead body for burial	***	3
Of death of mother or child		1
Of attendance at still-births, under C.M.B. rules		18
Ditto under Notification of Births' Act	***	25

Puerperal Fever.—Three cases were notified by doctors, two of which were attended by a certified midwife, who in each case was duly advised and disinfected.

A memorandum from the Association for Promoting the Training and Supply of Midwives was received, setting forth their scheme for a State-aided midwifery service in England and Wales. The Medical Officer of Health reported that whilst we were approaching the time when some such scheme would have to be devised, he did not approve of this particular scheme in its entirety, and he had found that other Medical Officers of Health held the same opinion; he proposed to report more fully upon the midwifery service of the City at some early date, as the subject is claiming serious attention.

NATIONAL BABY WEEK, 1917 .- YORK CELEBRATION.

The first "National Baby Week" was observed, more or less throughout the Kingdom, during the week July 1st to 7th, 1917, and was celebrated in York in the following manner:—

The object of Baby Week is to concentrate the attention of citizens and parents upon the needs and difficulties in the rearing of babies and young children, and to make the public acquainted with all that is being done for the welfare of children and mothers.

The National arrangements were made by committees comprising leading men and women from numerous interested Associations, members of the peerage and of the clergy, etc., with the Premier (Mr. Lloyd George), as President, and Lord Rhondda as Chairman of the Council. The National Baby Week Council afterwards published a very interesting and well illustrated Report on the London and provincial celebrations, which included the lectures given at the London Conference.

The arrangements in York were made by a small sub-committee of the Maternity and Child Welfare Representative Committee, with Mr. Alderman Inglis as Chairman, and Mrs. Hope and the Medical Officer of Health as Hon. Secretaries. The funds were raised by collections at the Meetings, by donations, and by grants from the Corporation Funds and York Sanitary Congress Surplus Fund. On Sunday, July 1st, a proportion of the sermons in the churches and chapels was devoted to the subject, and in the afternoon the Medical Officer of Health addressed the Adult School Union in the Old Priory Adult School, about 150 persons being present. The Minster services contributed a donation from the collections to the Infants' Welfare Association. That was the only church collection contributed.

During the week the following children's institutions were thrown open to public inspection:—The Maternity Hospital, The Victoria Children's Ward at the County Hospital, the Infants' Ward at the Union Workhouse, The Haxby Road Domestic Centre, The Infants' Welfare Clinic, The Temporary Open-Air School (Castlegate), The Temporary School for Mentally Defective Children, The School Clinic, The Infants' Creche in Fishergate. Numerous visitors availed themselves of these opportunities.

On one afternoon a very successful Garden Party for Mothers whose names were on the books of the York Infants' Welfare Association was held in the Museum Gardens, by kind permission of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, when between 300 and 400 mothers were present. They were entertained to tea, and a short address by Dr. Levick of Middlesbrough, and a short lantern demonstration, were given during the afternoon. Useful prizes were given to those mothers whose perambulators afforded the most hygienic comfort to their babies; prizes were also given for the best essays on the dressing of children according to age and season, on the preparation of cow's milk in feeding a baby aged three months, and upon the evils of the "comforter" or "soother." The Pram Parade created great interest, and the afternoon passed off very successfully.

On another afternoon, the Medical Officer of Health gave a short, simple lantern lecture on Home and Personal Hygiene, in the Museum, to the senior girls in the elementary schools; 450 girls were present and constituted an appreciative and remarkable gathering.

On the Friday afternoon, an invitation meeting in the Mansion House was addressed by Alderman Inglis, Mrs. Edwin Gray, the Dean of York, and Sir Francis Champneys, Bart., M.D., F.R.C.P., Chairman of the Central Midwives' Board. The Lord Mayor presided.

Various appropriate models, pictures, etc., were exhibited during the week in a window of the York Gas Co., Davygate, by kind permission of the Manager and the Committee of the Company.

The week concluded with a crowded and most successful Sunday evening meeting in the Victoria Hall, Goodramgate, kindly lent for the occasion by Sidney Bacon, Esq. Short speeches were given by Alderman Inglis (who organised the meeting), Mr. Arnold Rowntree, M.P., the Dean of York, and Mr. T. H. Gill, and the special Baby Week "Motherhood" film, designed by Mrs. H. B. Irving and featuring her as a health visitor, was exhibited. Suitable orchestral and vocal music was provided. The film proved to be an exceedingly interesting and clever portrayal of the troubles of motherhood in poor homes, and of the beneficent work of Maternity Centres and Health Visitors in alleviating such difficulties and promoting health and happiness in the home.

Altogether, the Week's celebration in York was a decided success and aroused widespread interest.

THE PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

The total number of deaths from the seven *principal Epidemic Diseases in the year 1917 was \$6, equivalent to a death-rate of 1 09 per 1,000 living at all ages, as compared with 0.7 for 1916.

* The seven principal epidemic diseases are Smallpox, Measles, Whooping-cough, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Diarrhœa (or Enteritis).

TABLE 14.

TOTAL SUSPECTS REPORTED TO SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER BY HEAD TEACHERS
OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS DURING 1917:—

			1	In Upper Departments.	In Infants Departments.	Total.
Sore Throat	***	 		87	29	116
Mumps		 		102	275	377
Measles		 		442	776	1,218
Whooping-cough		 		20	198	218
Chickenpox		 		33	193	226
Contagious Opht	halmia	 		65	67	132

SUMMER DIARRHŒA (EPIDEMIC OR ZYMOTIC ENTERITIS).

There were 19 deaths under two years of age due to this distinct and specific disease in 1917, equivalent to a death-rate of 14.86 per 1,000 births.

Nine of those 19 deaths occurred in the third or summer quarter of the year, and 8 in the fourth quarter. Seven deaths occurred in Bootham, 4 in Micklegate, and 8 in Walmgate Sanitary Sub-District.

There was also 1 death due to "Diarrhœa" in a boy of four years of age and 5 deaths so certified in persons of ages over 25 years, making a grand total of 25 deaths ascribed to Diarrhœa, Enteritis or Gastro-Enteritis, equivalent to a rate of 0.31 per 1,000 living. For some years past, acting upon Local Government Board instructions, such deaths over two years of age have been classified among "all other causes," and only those under two years were estimated as zymotic mortality.

The usual distribution of advice leaflets re summer diarrhoea and flies, and of educational posters to schools and institutions, was carried out. Manure pits, ashpits, ashbins, &c., were specially supervised during the season, and fly-poisons and disinfectants were given out freely.

During the year the maximum shade temperature of the air attained in York was 83 deg. Fahrenheit, viz., on June 17th. There were 58 days with a maximum temperature of 70 deg. and over, as compared with 37 days in 1916.

The mean temperature of the air for the third quarter was 60.3, and the total rainfall 6.80 inches.

The temperature of the earth at four feet depth reached 56 deg. Fahrenheit on July 11th, and that was maintained until October 3rd (85 days). The maximum attained was 58.4 on August 19th.

TABLE 15.

Death-rates due to Diarrhœa and Enteritis under two years of age per 1,000 births:—

1917:—	3	rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1915.	Whole Year. 1916.	1917.
City of York		28.1	29.4	19.1	10.24	14.86
96 Great Towns		31.20	18.87	24.5	16.24	16.14
England and Wales		21.99	14:31	18.2	12.47	12.18

MEASLES.

During the year 48 deaths occurred, equal to a death-rate of 0.61 per 1.000 living.

Twenty-eight cases died of secondary Broncho-Pneumonia, and 3 of secondary Bronchitis.

	Yea	ur.			Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.
1903 (1 mar	ked yea	r)	 	43	0.54	54
Averag	ges, 18	904-13		 	13	0.16	16
1914				 	21	0.25	25
1915				 	23	0.28	28
1916				 	4	0.05	5
1917				 	48	0.61	61

THE EPIDEMIC OF MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES.—In last year's Annual Report an account was given of the epidemic of measles which began in the autumn of 1915 and continued during the first quarter of 1916, and of the measures taken to control the epidemic and to help the victims, including the measures adopted after the new Regulations of the Local Government Board came into operation, which made all cases of measles and German measles compulsorily notifiable from the 1st January, 1916. That Report also gave an account of the exclusion of children from Sunday schools, and the efforts made to limit their entrance into picture palaces.

In the latter part of the autumn of 1916 measles again appeared, and by March of 1917 the outbreak had assumed epidemic proportions, which continued right on until August, after which month it rapidly subsided, with a little recurrence in December. From the beginning of March until the end of July we were overwhelmed by the large number of notifications received from parents, doctors, teachers, and others. The epidemic proved to be a double one. During March, April, and May, especially, a very large proportion of the cases notified were undoubtedly cases of German measles (Roseola), whilst there were numerous cases also of the complaint commonly called Measles (Morbilli), whereas in June, July, and August, the cases were mostly of Morbilli, and there was some mortality certified as due to Morbilli, viz., 36 deaths, of which 16 had not been previously notified. There were really two epidemics dovetailed into each other. In the first five months of the year there was very great confusion between the two diseases, and German measles seemed to predominate. Later on, undoubtedly it was Morbilli which predominated, and the mortality was contributory evidence to that effect. So overwhelming was the double epidemic at a time when we were very busy with the initiation of the Venereal Diseases Scheme and other difficulties, and there was such a very large number of enquiries re soldiers on leave in connection with the epidemic, that there were some measures of control which we were unable to carry out in anything like a thorough manner, although a temporary health visitor (Nurse Burrow) was engaged for four or five months in helping in the visitation work. At three Sunday schools we called upon them to exclude the children under eight years of age, and the cinema theatre people were asked to exhibit a slide warning the public not to bring young children into the picture palaces. Everything possible in the way of visitation and advice (as to isolation, disinfection, medical attendance, &c.) was carried out by the staff of Health Visitors and School Nurses.

The following are the statistics of the epidemic:-

- (a) Table showing the number of notifications of each disease in each month during the year 1917.
- (b) Table referring to the notifications.
- (c) Table showing the age periods affected.
- (a) Number of notifications received by the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1917 certified as:—

		Measles.	German Measles.	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1		Measles.	German Measles.
Januar	y	 90	19	July		187	3
Februa	ry	 99	12	August		134	nil
March		 347	175	September		31	1
April		 201	190	October		16	3
May		 214	90	November	***	11	2
June		 308	33	December		50	5

A small proportion of these notifications proved not to be cases of either Morbilli or Roseola.

(b) During the year ended December 31st, 1917, 1,584 cases of Measles and 575 cases of German Measles were notified as follows:—

	MEA	SLES.	GERMAN	MEASLES.
By whom first notified.	Primary cases in household.	Secondary cases in household.	Primary.	Secondary.
Doctors	728 230 352	87 142 45	344 133 48	23 18 9
Totals	1,310	274	525	50
to Mechilit, vic., ill deal	1,8	584	5	75

It is satisfactory to note that of the total notifications, 1,182 were received from medical practitioners (viz.: over 54 per cent.), which shows that medical attendance was being called in, as is so desirable in many cases; 523 notifications (25 per cent.) were received from householders.

(c) The following statement tabulates the ages of cases notified:-

		304		4	9		-	
Total	. 49	118	137	169	250	513	633	290
German Measles.	. 7	10	11	16	20	154	198	159
Measles	Under 1 year. . 42	1 to 2. 108	2 to 3. 126	3 to 4. 153	4 to 5. 230	5 to 8. 359	8 to 15. 435	15 and over. 131

(See also Table 16 as to other age periods.)

The proportion of children notified at ages 8—15 was unusually high. The cases over 15 years of age included 71 clerks, 35 housewives, 16 munition workers, 15 domestic servants, 6 school teachers or students, 2 nurses; the other workers were factory or workshop employees.

The York Corporation united with the Corporation of West Bromwich in suggesting to the Government that money should be set aside for research work into the causation of measles and the best means of securing its prevention.

				WHO	DOPING	G-COUGH.	and the second	The state of the s
1903 (4	Year. A mark	ed yea	.r)			Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living. 0.46	Death-rate per 100,000 living. 46
Averag	es, 190	4-13				13.6	0.16	16
1914					***	18	0.21	21
1915						18	0.22	22
1916						14	0.18	18
1917						10	0.13	13

The number of cases of this disease notified by the Head Teachers during the year was 190; 61 per cent. occurred in the second half of the year; 90.5 of the notifications were from the Infants' Departments. The Micklegate Ward schools were those chiefly affected.

Two cases of Whooping-cough died of secondary Broncho-Pneumonia. All the deaths occurred under five years of age—four deaths were under the age of one year, two between one and two years, and four between two and five years.

There were large numbers of cases of "Influenza," "Sore Throat," and "Ophthalmia," which were investigated by the School Nurses. Most of the latter cases were treated at the School Clinic.

TABLE 16.—CITY OF YORK. NOTIFICATIONS.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1917. (Civilian cases only).

			NUMBE	R OF CA	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED	TETED.			TO	TOTAL CASES	ES	S
TOTAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE					At Ages				SUL SUL	NOTIFIED IN EACE SANITARY SUB-DISTRICE.	KACH CT.	CASE
NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	Bootham	Mickle- gate.	Walm. gate.	HOSE LOTAL
Smallpox		1	1	. !	-1	- 1	-1		1	1	1	1
Diphtheria (including Membranous	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
croup)	39	1	00	21	00	9	1	1	10	55	1-	23
Erysipelas	12	1	1	67	8	21	61	. 2	4	4	4	-
Scarlet Fever	+ 9	1	9	45	00	5	1	1	9	34	24	99
Typhus Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	18	1	1	4	1-	67	4	1	9	9	-1	11*
Relapsing Fever-Continued Fever	1	1	1	1	I	ı	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal Fever	9	1	1	1	00	1	1	-	1	-	01	18
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Poliomyelitis	F	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	11	=	!	1	1	1	1	1	-	9	4	3**
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	140	1	1	16	45	55	23	-	54	53	63	62+
Other forms of Tuberculosis	102	ा	13	09	14	11	31	-	18	45	39	36+
Measles (Morbilli)	1,584	45	617	794	83	46	91		272	744	568	207
" German (Roseola)	975	-	22	352	95	58	6	1	197	157	221	1
Totals	2.548	64	702	1,294	258	185	42	3	538	1.071	939	212

* 4 cases were received into the County Hospital; 1 into the Union Workhouse.

§ 1 case in County Hospital.

** Admitted into County Hospital.

† 15 cases were received into the County Hospital; 7 into the Union Workhouse.

; 3 cases were received into the County Hospital.

All the other cases were received into the City Isolation Hospital.

The York Isolation Hospital and the Smallpox Hospital (The Bungalow) are both situate in Flaxton Rural District.

TABLE 17.

1917.

for infectious diseases in various County Boroughs and in neighbouring Rural Districts, and the aggregate for Showing the Attack-rate (i.e., the number of persons attacked by the disease per 100,000 of the population) 82 County Boroughs.

Erysipelas.	45	31	39	48	19	151	750	30	37	39	49	13	15		1	44	43	28	1	50)
Puerperal Fever.	īĠ .	60	00	1	10	9	9	4	5	5	10	80	4		1	1	1	1	-	10	
Enteric Fever.	11	26	18	27	11	17	13	6	6	111	111	44	19		124	1	1	1	1	10	
Diphtheria.	120	143	181	52	01	52	09	113	131	53	115	167	49		21	111	235	83	100	110	
Scarlet Fever.	157	199	141	44	98	98	99	96	129	241	247	132	81		41	1	192	20	149	06	
Small-pox.	3 (cases)	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	+	1	1	-	1	
Estimated Civil Population.	11,274,459	246,357	119,251	47,943	266,338	52,244	92,775	105,818	417,051	64,685	469,293	47,830	78,492		4,842	4,524	9,878	7,194	2,009	10,000	
	pu 	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	
	England	:	:		:		::	:		::		:	:		:		::		:	::	
-	ighs	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	**	:	
ighs, &	Aggregate of 82 County Boroughs in and Wales	:	:		:	:	:	::	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	***	:	
County Boroughs, &c.	unty	:	:	****		:	::	:::	:		:	:	:	RURAL DISTRICTS :-	:			:	::	Great Ouseburn	
onn	Cor		Middlesbrough																	-	

1917. TABLE 18.

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL NOTIFIED CASES OF SCARLET FEVER & DIPHTHERIA AMONGST SCHOOL CHILDREN DURING THE YEAR 1917.

	SCARLE	T FEVER.	DIPHT	THERIA.
ATTENDING .—	Primary Cases.	Secondary Cases.	Primary Cases.	Secondary Cases.
Upper Elementary Schools	26	1	10	4
nfants' do. do	11	2	7	1
Patients 7 years of age and under (not attending school)	4	_	6	-
Total cases notified	41	3	23	5
	4	4	2	8

SCARLATINA (SCARLET FEVER).

During the year 1917, 64 civilian cases were notified, 56 (87 per cent. of which were received into the Fever Hospital.

TABLE 19. CITY OF YORK.—SCARLET FEVER.

Year.	Total cases notified.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of population.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to Fever Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospital.
Averages, 10 years, 1903-12	}289	36	7.4	0.092	9.3	2.6	154	55.4
1913	161	1.9	1	0.012	1.2	0.62	91	56.5
1914	278	3 33	2	0.024	2.4	0.72	162	58.2
1915	245	3 06	3	0.037	3.7	1.22	144	58.8
1916	317	4.12	4	0.052	5.2	1.26	197	62.1
1917	64	0.81	. 1	0 012	1.2	1.56	56	86

The average attack-rate in 1917 in the 78 English County Boroughs was 1.58 per 1,000 of the population.

Altogether 71 cases were notified as Scarlet Fever; of these 2 cases were notified amongst the troops located in the City and 1 case of a sailor—these were deducted in accordance with Local Government Board instructions; so also were 4 cases which subsequently proved to be Diphtheria. Five other cases proved in Hospital to be doubtful cases. Eight "missed cases" were discovered by the School Nurses. Only 8 cases occurred in the second quarter of the year; otherwise the cases were evenly distributed throughout the year. Six cases occurred in Bootham, 34 in Micklegate, and 24 in Walmgate Sub-Districts.

The total of cases of Scarlatina notified in the City during 1917 was the lowest notified during the past 20 years.

There were small localised outbreaks in Price Street and Clementhorpe districts. Two nurses in the County Hospital were victims of the disease.

There were 5 secondary cases; 3 were sent to Hospital. There was one probable "return" case.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

During the year 1917, 39 cases (nett) were notified, and there were 5 deaths.

TABLE 20. CITY OF YORK.—DIPHTHERIA.

Year.	Total. cases notified.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of Population.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospital.
Averages for 5 years, 1904—1908	90	1.12	10	0.132	13.2	12.5	21	21.9
Averages for 5 years, 1909—1913	79	0.96	8	0.096	9.6	9.9	41	51.3
1914	190	2 28	19	0.227	22.7	10.0	95	50.0
1915	102	1.27	8	0.100	10.0	8.0	53	51.9
1916	42	0.54	2	0.026	2.6	4.1	27	64.3
1917	39	0.49	5	0.063	6.3	12.8	23	59.0

- 35 cases were notified as Diphtheria, and 4 cases notified as Scarlet Fever proved to be cases of Diphtheria after removal to the Fever Hospital, total 39;
- 3 cases admitted to the Fever Hospital proved to be doubtful cases of Diphtheria; 1 case was imported; 2 cases were complicated by Measles.
- 5 of the total cases of Diphtheria were secondary cases, all due to home infection;
- 4 cases died at their homes, 3 of whom died before or soon after notification, and 1 adult case died very soon after admission to the Fever Hospital; the case mortality was unusually high;

Twenty-one cases were proved to be Diphtheria by bacteriological examination; 6 cases were negative; 12 were not tested.

Of the cases notified during the year, 17 occurred in the second quarter, and 22 in Micklegate Sub-district.

No school or district was particularly affected.

The attack-rate in the 78 English County Boroughs in 1917 was 1.21 per 1,000 of the population.

The average death-rate for the 96 great towns in 1917 was 0.06 per 1,000 living.

HOUSING DEFECTS :-

Defects of drainage			 	5 c	ases.
Defects of water-closets			 	2	.,
Defects of yard surface			 	1	
Foul midden			 	1	**
Foul refuse heaps near to		ise	 	2	
Damp or dilapidated hous	es		 	2	

Sanitary notices were duly served regarding these defects.

ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER.

During the year 1917 a total of 20 patients in the City were notified to me as suffering from Enteric or Typhoid Fever. Of these one was a military case; one notification was withdrawn by the docter who notified the case; 3 cases proved not to be cases of Typhoid Fever after removal to the Fever Hospital; there was therefore a nett total of only 15 bona fide civilian cases. Of these nett cases, 4 were isolated in the County Hospital, 3 in the Fever Hospital, and 1 in the Union Workhouse. Five cases were proved to be Typhoid per the Widal test. The Widal blood test was used in 14 suspects, 5 with positive and 9 with negative results. There were 3 deaths, one of which occurred in the Union Workhouse.

Three of the total cases were under 15 years of age. One case was diagnosed as a paratyphoid.

TABLE 21.
CITY OF YORK.—ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEYER.

Year.	Total cases.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of population.	Total Deaths,	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death- rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases re- moved to County or Fever Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospitals.
Averages or 5 years 1904—1908	61	0.76	10	0.12	12	16 9	37	53.1
Averages or 5 years 1909—1913	32	0.38	5	0.06	5.7	18.0	18	54.0
1914	27 nett	0.32	7	0.08	8	26.0	20	74
1915	12 ,,	0.15	5	0.06	6	41.6	5	41.6
1916	22 ,,	0.28	5	0.06	6	22.7	18	81.8
1917	15 ,,	0.19	3	0.04	4	20.0	11	61.1

The attack-rate for the 78 English County Boroughs was 0·11 per 1,000 persons.

Two cases were imported into the City; there were no secondary cases, and no history of "carriers" or of shellfish consumption. At 6 of the houses affected there was defective drainage, at one defective yard pavement, at 7 defective sinks; 1 house was very dirty, 4 overcrowded, and 3 had foul W.C.'s; foul privy-middens at 6 houses. Special excreta pails were sent to 5 of the houses affected.

SMALLPOX.—No cases have occurred in York since April, 1905, but in England and Wales 7 cases were notified during 1917 (as compared with 149 in 1916).

OTHER GREAT EPIDEMIC DISEASES.—In England and Wales, during 1917, only 4 cases of Typhus Fever were notified; no cases of Cholera occurred during 1917, but 8 cases of Plague were notified, all of which occurred in the Port of London. No such cases occurred in York.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—1,465 cases occurred in England and Wales during 1917, mostly during the first five months (1,306 in 1916). One fatal case occurred at York Military Hospital, in March—a private soldier. Three suspected civilian cases were reported to and investigated by me; 2, of boys, proved to be tuberculosis, 1 of whom died; the other case was due to some unexplained cerebral functional disturbance.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).—357 cases were notified in England and Wales during the year 1917, as compared with 689 in 1916. No case was notified in York.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—During the year 1917, 3 cases were notified in York (about our yearly average), 2 of which proved fatal.

		Montollin						
	Year.		Ca	ses notified.	Te	tal Deaths.	pe	Mortality r cent. of cases.
Five years		190105		260		18		6.9
Five years		1906-10		177		13		7.3
		1914		25		2		8.0
		1915		30		1		3.3
		1916		29		1		3.4
		1917		12		1		8:3

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM (Ophthalmia of the Newborn).

Eleven notifications were received during 1917; 6 from private medical practitioners. Nine suspected cases were notified by certified midwives, 5 proving genuine cases. Ages of cases ranged from 5 days to 2 weeks; 4 were illegitimate.

Ten of the mothers had been attended at confinement by certified midwives; 4 had been attended by doctors; 4 were wives of soldiers.

All the cases were kept more or less under medical treatment—4 at the County Hospital. All recovered without blindness or other damage to the eyes.

In 6 cases bacteriological examination was obtained, and in 5 cases the gonococcus was present. In seven cases there was history of maternal "leucorrhœa."

Eight soldiers who had been discharged from hospital after suffering from Dysentery, 6 after Enteric, and 4 who had been affected by Scabies (Itch), were referred to the Health Department, and enquiries were made by the Assistant Inspectors as to their progress in convalescence.

HUMAN TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE 22.

CITY OF YORK.—(a) DEATHS DUE TO TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNGS (Phthisis—"Consumption").

Year.	Total Deaths Phthisis.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Total Deaths due to Tubercular Meningitis.
Averages for 5 years,				
190408	96	1.15	115	17
Averages for 5 years,				
1909—13	78	0.95	95	16
1914	79 .	0.95	95	16
1915	100	1.25	125	20
1916	74	0.96	96	16
1917	76	0.96	96	9

(b) TOTAL DEATHS DUE TO TUBERCULOSIS (all forms).

	TM 43.1.1	Other			Tuberculosis d rates).	
	Phthisis.	Tubercular Diseases.	Totals.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	
Averages for 5 years,						
1904-08	96	36	132	1.58	158	
Averages for 5 years,						
1909—13	78	29	107	1.30	130	
1914	79	36	115	1.38	138	
1915	100	- 40	140	1.75	175	
1916	74	39	113	1.46	146	
1917	76	36	112	1.42	142	

^{*} Tubercular Meningitis, Tubercular Enteritis, Tabes Mesenterica, "Acute Miliary," "General Tuberculosis." Tuberculosis of Joints, Skin, and other Organs.

Total deaths due to Tuberculosis,	1	Bootham		24
in Sanitary Sub-Districts, in	3	Micklegate		44
the year 1917.	1	Walmgate		44
			-	-
				112

The total deaths from Tuberculosis (all forms) in 1917 constituted 10.2 per cent. of total deaths from all diseases.

The total new cases of Tuberculosis notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, during the year 1917, notified by medical practitioners (per Forms A. and B.), were as follows:—

Ages:	_	0-15.	15-25.	25-45.		45-65.	65	& 0	ver.	Totals.
Pulmonary		16	 45	 55		23		1		140
Non-Pulmonary		75	 14	 11		2		0		102
				Tot	al r	new o	cases			242

Of these new cases, 20 were notified by the School Medical Officer (per Form B) and 64 by the Tuberculosis Officer.

			Males.	Females.
Total	Pulmonary cases notified	 ***	80	60
Total	Non-Pulmonary cases notified	 	46	56

In addition, there were 20 cases notified by Poor-Law Institutions and Sanatoria (per Form C.), all of which had been otherwise notified previously.

Thirty-one fatal cases of Tuberculosis occurred during the year which had not been notified.

Of the 242 cases notified in 1917, 41 died within the year 1917 (30 from Phthisis, 11 from other forms of Tuberculosis), and 14 have died in the early months of 1918 (11 from Phthisis).

TOTAL NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS notified per Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations of 1912:—

Pulmonory Tuberculosis	1913. 20 3	1914. 176	1915. 115	1916. 129	1917. 140
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	105	90	62	87	102
The latest	308	266	177	216	242
	-		-	-	-

The attack-rate (i.e. the number of persons notified during the year as suffering from Tuberculosis, per 1,000 of the population) is given below for England (excluding London), for London, and for the City of York:—

TABLE 23.-1917.

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 1,000.	Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 1,000.	All forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 1,000.
England	 2.01	0.63	2.64
London	 3.69	0.96	4.65
City of York -	 1.78	1.29	3.07

If the decimal points be omitted, the reader will obtain the rates per 100,000 of the population—perhaps a more vivid way of expressing the facts.

A detailed account of the measures of investigation and treatment carried out will be found in the report of the Tuberculosis Officer. The local facilities may be briefly summarised here as follows:—

York Corporation Tuberculosis Dispensary, No. 11 Castlegate. The staff investigates and deals with the personal factors, diagnosis, tuberculin and other treatment, home and employment conditions, supervision, &c. (this is the centre of all the personal work);

Open-Air Ward and Shelters at the Corporation Isolation Hospital at Yearsley Bridge—accommodation for 22 cases;

"Hospital" beds at the County Hospital for insured persons, subsidised by the Local Insurance Committee;

Ditto, for non-insured persons, subsidised by the Corporation;

Union Workhouse, a varying number of beds used for the treatment mostly of advanced cases;

Tuberculosis Crusade (After-Care) Committee;

The bacteriological examination of sputum, &c., is carried out by the Tuberculosis Officer at the Health Department laboratory;

Issue of leaflets of advice and of "Don't Spit" warnings;

Disinfection of houses, bedding, etc., by Health Department staff. During 1917, 159 houses, with their bedding, etc., were disinfected, 51 after death, 108 after removal to other houses or to sanatorium;

Notices to cleanse dirty houses are served by the Health Department.

The following provision exists for the treatment of Tubercular cases occurring amongst City children:—

- (a) All cases are referred to the York Tuberculosis Dispensary.
- (b) The temporary Open-air School at No. 11 Castlegate.

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Admitted to the Class in 1917	 24	17	41
On books December 31st, 1917	 12	12	24

- (c) The open-air ward and shelters for Tubercular patients at the City Isolation Hospital, Yearsley Bridge. Sixteen cases were treated during 1917.
- (d) Cases requiring surgical treatment are sent into the York County Hospital, at the cost of the Corporation Health Committee. Thirteen cases were sent in during 1917.

CHILD TUBERCULOSIS.—Cases of Tuberculosis amongst City children between 5 and 15 years of age notified during 1917:—

	-					Males.	Females.	Total.
Tuberculosis	of	Lungs (P	hthisi	s)		7	9	16
,,	of	Eyes				2	1	3
,,	of	Meninges	(Men	ingitis)		_	2	2
,,	of	Glands			***	14	24	38
,,	of	Spine				1	_	1
,,	of	Skin				-	1	1
,,	of	Hip Joint				3	_	3
,,	of	other Join	its			1	1	2
-,,	of	Peritoneur	TI.			3	3	6
,,	of	Intestines				_	2	2
,,	of	Leg				_	1	1
General Tub	erc	ulosis				1		1
		Т	otals			32	44	76

Fifteen cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis were also notified amongst children under five years of age. These also receive supervision.

Total children excluded from school attendance during whole or part of year, 48.

Total deaths of children at ages 0—15 in York in 1917:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis 2 Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis 21

With considerable reluctance, the Corporation permitted Dr. Bell Ferguson (Tuberculosis Officer) to enter the military medical service, and he left his work therefore on November 7th, 1916. Dr. Joseph Corker, formerly of Rochdale Poor Law Infirmary, succeeded him as temporary Tuberculosis Officer, and carried on the work, notwithstanding much ill luck in the way of personal illness, until September, 1917, when his health obliged him to leave to take up a post at the Westmorland Sanatorium. He was succeeded by Dr. Ramchandra Dattatraya Sabnis, who had been assistant temporary Tuberculosis Officer to the East Riding County Council.

In the autumn of 1917 the Health Committee, Insurance Committee, and War Pensions Committee, all became very concerned about the increasing demand for sanatorium beds for tuberculous discharged soldiers and others at the Open-air Shelters at Yearsley Bridge and the long waiting-lists of patients, and in view of the increasing need of carrying out that part of the Tuberculosis Scheme which would make some provision (a) in the form of a farm colony, for cases requiring prolonged convalescence and (b) for cases of intermediate or advanced type, the Health Committee forthwith proceeded (1) to join with the East Riding County Council in urging the Local Government Board for permission to proceed with the joint sanatorium at Raywell for the treatment of early cases, and (2) to rent a small estate, including a fairly large house, for the farm colony purpose. Such an institution as the latter would not only relieve the pressure upon the accommodation at Yearsley Bridge, but would provide for patients requiring several months' convalescence, who require to work under medical supervision and in open-air conditions, and for patients whom it is not advisable to send at once from a sanatorium to unsatisfactory housing conditions at home. Temporarily (i.e., until the extension of the Fever Hospital at Yearsley Bridge is carried out), this place would also accommodate advanced cases. At such an institution patients would be provided with workshops where they could carry out carpentry, shoemaking, dressmaking, knitting, etc., and gardening, etc., could be carried on. The Tuberculosis Sub-Committee expeditiously proceeded to find a suitable site for the farm colony, and eventually submitted a scheme for the acquisition of Gate Helmsley House and its attached six acres of grounds, as being in every way the most suitable. Unexpected local opposition has, however, eventually led to the abandonment of the site, so that, at the present day, although people are dying from tuberculosis at apparently a more rapid rate, we are still without the use of such a place, and the Raywell scheme also makes grievously slow progress.

DEATHS DUE TO BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA, AND OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

TABLE 24.—CITY OF YORK.

TOTAL DEATHS—ascribed to—									Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and other Respiratory Diseases.			
7000 100 100 100 100 100	YEAR.		Acute Bronchitis.	Chronic Bronchitis.	Total Bronchitis.	Lobar Pneumonia.	Broncho Pneumonia,	Total Pneumonia.	Other Respira- tory Diseases.	Total Deaths. Death-rate per 1,000 living. Percentage of total deaths		
Averag	es for s, 1909-	five 13			OH!	_		_	-	160	1.97	15.2
1914			25	40	65	21	49	70	9	144	1.72	12.5
1915			47	58	105	49	73	122	6	233	2.91	17.7
1916			52	61	113	29	66	95	10	218	2.82	18.8
1917			28	54	82	23	48	71	14	167	2 12	153
		The same									and the same	-

The deaths from Bronchitis and Pneumonia in 1917 occurred as follows:-

First Quarter	 	64	Third Quarter	 ***	14
Second Quarter	 	42	Fourth Quarter	 	33

The "other Respiratory Diseases" comprise various diseases of the Larynx, False Croup, Pulmonary Congestion and cedema, Gangrene of Lungs, Pleurisy, Empyema, &c.

DISEASES OF THE HEART.—The total number of deaths due to Diseases of the Heart was 125 (11 3 per cent. of total deaths from all causes), which is equivalent to a death-rate of 1.59 per 1,000 living.

The certification of the exact kind of Heart Disease is so often stated in vague terms that classification is rendered very difficult. The certification in 1917 gives the following totals:—

Indefinitely certified as "Heart Disease" or "Cardiac Disease," 70; "Valvular Disease," 42; Fatty and other forms of degeneration, 8; other conditions, 5; total, 125.

91 of these deaths occurred between the ages of 55 and 85.

CANCER.

Under the title "Cancer" are comprised:—Deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, "Malignant Disease," Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous Tumour and Papilloma of Bladder, and Rodent Ulcer—different terms for, or different structural manifestations of, the disease.

During the year 1917 there were 100 deaths from Cancer in the City (9.1 per cent. of total deaths from all causes, or 1.27 per 1,000 living). The figures for previous years are as follows:—

TABLE 25. CITY OF YORK.—DEATHS FROM CANCER.

				Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.
Averages	for 1	0 years,	1904-1	 74	0.90	90
1914				 86	1.03	103
1915				 86	1.07	107
1916				 83	1.07	107
1917				 100	1.27	127

Twenty-nine deaths occurred in Bootham Sanitary Sub-district (including the Workhouse); 36 in Micklegate Sub-district; 35 in Walmgate Sub-district.

The sites affected principally by the disease were as follows:—Tongue and Jaw, 6; Larynx and Gullet, 6; Neck glands, 3; female breast, 6; liver, 11; stomach, 28; rectum, 5; uterus, 14; intestines (colon and cœcum), 13; other parts of the body, 6; total, 100. There were two cases of rodent ulcer.

Whether Cancer is really on the increase is a matter of doubt. It must be remembered that the X-rays and other advanced methods of diagnosis may account considerably for the apparent increase.

INQUESTS.

During the year 1917, 74 inquests (6.8 per cent. of total deaths) were held on deaths of York citizens, as compared with 91 inquests (7.9 per cent. of total deaths) in 1916. They were classified as follows:—

DEATHS FROM NATURAL CAUSES.

Developmental Causes	 	4	Neglect at Birth .		 	1
Infantile "Convulsions"	 	6	Charles I Diana		 	3
Heart Disease	 	7	Senile Decay .		 	4
Bronchitis	 	1	Miscellaneous Cause	s	 	4
Broncho Pneumonia	 	3				
Measles	 	1				35
Diarrhœa	 	1				-

DEATHS BY ACCIDENT AND SUICIDE.

	Accide	nt.					Suic	ide.	
Choked Crushed Scalds and Drowning Fall Run over Poisoning Chloroform Heat Apopl				1 1 10 8 10 2 2 2	Hanging Poisoning	::			1 1 2
				37					

Of these 74 inquest cases, 13 were resident in Bootham Sanitary Sub-District; 29 in Micklegate; and 32 in Walmgate.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF THE CHILDREN IN THE PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

(For complete Report see Annual Report published by the Education Committee for 1917.)

School Medical Officer: The Medical Officer of Health.

Temporary Asst. Ditto: Dr. Norah Kemp:

There were 14,215 children on the school registers, distributed as follows:-

Upper Department, Boys	 	 	4,836
" Girls	 	 	4,712
Infants' Department, Boys	 	 	2,441*
., Girls	 	 	2,226*

* Among the Infants are included 853 children under 5 years of age (460 boys and 393 girls).

There are in the City 18 Private Schools, in addition to the Blue Coat Boys' and Grey Coat Girls' School, with about 700 pupils on the registers.

Owing to the medical and other exigencies of the times attention has been concentrated on the children of all ages found to be ailing or physically defective, and thus to carry out the maximum amount of ameliorative work in the School Clinic.

Total children inspected:—357 boys, 449 girls, also 196 girls at the Municipal Secondary School, total, 776.

Among the selected children inspected, the percentages of principal defective conditions discovered were as follows:—

Verminous hair				10.0	Defective vision				21.5
Ringworm (scalp)				0.04	Defective hearing				9.9
Malnutrition				25.0	Defective teeth				82.0
Adenoids (marked) .)	7.5	Deformities				9.5
Tonsils (markedly e	nlarge	d)		1.0	Definite or suspec	ted	Tubercu	losis	
Latina and the same of the sam					(all forms)				1.3

The Assistant School Medical Officer paid 80 visits to the schools re inspection, &c.

79.8 per cent. of the children bore well-defined vaccination marks, as compared with 90 per cent. in 1910.

Tubercular, crippled, contagious, and ill-nourished children are kept under special supervision, and so are the children in the special schools for tubercular and mentally defective children. The former school is referred to in the Tuberculosis section of this Report.

Contagious diseases of the scalp and body (Pediculosis, Ringworm, etc.) have demanded increased efforts during the last three years to keep them in check, due to incessant importation of the diseases and parental slackness. Very marked during the War has been the greatly increased prevalence of Scabies (Itch), no doubt due to repeated importation of the disease by new recruits, and by soldiers home on leave; by personal contact, and by occupying infected beds, and so forth, the disease spreads more or less through all the members of a household. It is easily cured if attended to at once, but requires some perseverance if allowed to become chronic. Special arrangements were made during 1917 for treatment and for disinfection of clothing in both child and adult cases at the School Clinic, The Bungalow, and the Disinfecting Station.

356 school children were notified as affected during 1917; 163 children were treated at the Clinic, and 193 at their own homes.

SCABIES	AND	PEDICULOSISThe	Chief	Inspector	of	Nuisances	has
furnished the	followi	ng data:-					

11	rnished the following data:-	
	Number of houses inspected 192, of which 47 were dirty.	
	Number of houses where Bedding was removed for steam disinfection	183
	Cleansing Notices under Section 122 of the Children Act, 1908:-	
	Number of cleansing notices served on parents by the Education Department	
	(re body lice)	39
	Number of cases referred to the Medical Officer of Health for house disinfection	39
	Number of children cleansed at home	32
	Number of children cleansed at Disinfection Station	7
	the state of the second st	
	TABLE 26.	
	Abridged tabular statement of home visits by the School Nurses:-	
		1,286
	Other Infectious and other Cases notified by Head Teachers	6,682
		633
	Upon notification of Ailing Children by Parents, &c	465
		77
	At Schools:—	
	Re Contagious Cases, or Ailing Children	329

4,765 children attended the School Clinic during 1917, including 198 cases of ringworm, 209 of lice and nits, 617 of impetigo, 125 of eczema, 344 of contagious ophthalmia, 20 of abscess, 240 of discharging ears, 1,493 with defective teeth, and 252 children with defective vision and squint. Parents of all cases of contagious scalp or body are compelled to effect the complete cure thereof.

Total visits paid at homes or schools

Special sections of the full Report relate to "cinema theatres and school children," the control of juvenile employment, the teaching of mothercraft, physical education, and nursery schools.

THE CITY ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

TABLE 27.-CASES ADMITTED IN 1917:-

From the City , Flaxton Rural District , Escrick ditto	 Scarlet Fever. 58 5	Diphtheria. 23 1	Typhoid Fever. 6 — 4	Measles. 15 1
Totals	 63	24	10	16
	**********		-	-

The hospitals also received:-

Open-air School ...

80 City cases of Tuberculosis,

6 cases of Scabies,

3 suspected cases which did not prove to be Cerebro-spinal fever,

33

.. 10,031

1 suspected case of Glanders.

A total of 203 cases of all kinds.

Five of the total cases of "Scarlet Fever" admitted, and 3 of "Diphtheria" admitted proved doubtful; 3 "Typhoid" cases proved negative, and 1 Typhoid case proved to be malignant Scarlatina; 4 "Scarlatina" cases proved to be Diphtheria; 2 Diphtheria cases had also attacks of Measles.

There was 1 probable "return" case of Scarlet Fever from the City. There were no return cases of Diphtheria. Three cases had private wards.

Deaths.—There was 1 death from Scarlet Fever in the Hospital, a rural case; 1 death due to Diphtheria, a City case; 3 City cases died of Tuberculosis.

During the year a large potato patch and a poultry run were started, and a joiner's work-room in connection with the male tuberculosis ward.

A case of suspected Glanders, which had been sent into the County Hospital, was removed thence to the Bungalow, where it remained for many weeks. Bacteriological examinations as to Glanders were all negative. My opinion that it was a severe case of Coccogenic Sycosis (parasitic inflammation of the skin of the lower part of the face) was supported by two other doctors who saw the case.

LABORATORY WORK, 1917.—Carried out at 50 Bootham, or at Leeds or Liverpool Laboratories:—

Swabs examined for Diphtheria From suspected cases, positive From suspected cases, negative From convalescent cases, positive From convalescen	ve resul			::		21 114 8	
From convalescent cases, neg						40	
From contact cases, positive							
From contact cases, negative						18	
Tront continue cases, meganin	,,	100					201
Blood submitted to Widal's test	for Typho	id Fev	er:-				
TTT: 11 1.1 1.1 1.1						6	
******* *** ***						9	
						-	15
Fæces examined for Typhoid (bo	th with n	egative	result	5)			2
Swabs for Contagious Ophthalmi:							
With positive result (Koch-V		cillns)					
With negative result		···				4	
With hegative result							4
Pus from Eyes, examined for Ge	onococcus	-					
TYT'- 1 11 11						5	
**************************************						3	
	3 (100)						8
Hairs examined for Ringworm S	pores:-						
**** * ***						90	
******						97	
•							187
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid (for Cerebro	-Spinal F	ever) :-	-Susp	ects			2 2
			000000000000000000000000000000000000000				2
Specimens examined for Tubercle Bac	illi bu the	Tuher	culosi	o Office	99" "		
Sputum:—	test by the	1 16067	Cterose	· Office			
**************************************						77	
TTT: 1						206	
Trial negative result							283
Urine :- With negative result .							5
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
			To	tal			709

During the year the Health Department Laboratory was registered as a place where minor inoculation tests may be carried out in respect of the detection of disease.

THE VENEREAL DISEASES CAMPAIGN.

The Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations of the Local Government Board, dated July, 1916, provided for the prevention of the spread of venereal diseases by the establishment of facilities in every county and county borough for

- (a) the free bacteriological diagnosis of specimens obtained from doubtful cases;
- (b) free treatment to be established, preferably in connection with the general hospitals, to be available to all comers, irrespective of residence or of the means of the patient, and to be carried out under conditions of secrecy;
- (c) the free supply to medical practitioners of the present-day costly specific remedy for syphilis, viz.: Salvarsan, or its substitutes;
 - (d) the instruction of the public by lectures, leaflets, and otherwise.

The Local Government Board undertook to pay 75 per cent. of the cost of carrying out all schemes approved under the above Regulations, and urged the co-operation of the general medical practitioners, the general hospitals, the Poor-Law facilities, the midwives, rescue workers, the clergy, and other social workers.

A special sub-committee of the Health Committee, together with Dr. Micklethwait, as representing the County Hospital, and Dr. Lyth, as representing the York Local Medical and Panel Committee, was appointed to consider and arrange details of the local scheme.

THE LOCAL FACILITIES:-

(a) After prolonged negotiations, the local facilities for the treatment of Venereal Disease were approved by the Local Government Board, and were satisfactorily inaugurated at the York County Hospital on July 1st, 1917. There, free skilled diagnosis and treatment can be obtained, beds are provided for those requiring in-door treatment, and the lady resident medical officer of the Hospital was engaged to attend to those female patients who prefer to see a woman doctor.

Evening as well as day clinic sessions were arranged.

The East and North Riding County Councils also arranged for facilities for treatment of cases at the County Hospital through the York Corporation.

Among the main points of the agreement between these Authorities and the County Hospital, were the following:—

The Hospital to suffer no financial loss in connection with the scheme; at the end of the year the Hospital to be paid on the basis of a sum per bed per day in respect of in-patients, and actual expenditure so far as it can be ascertained in respect of the Clinic generally, such amount to be divided amongst the Authorities concerned in proportion to the use of the Clinic by the patients coming from their respective areas; each Authority to agree to pay a minimum sum irrespective of the number of patients from its area, but such sum to be taken on account of the Authority's share of the total expense.

- (b) Specimens for bacteriological diagnosis can be sent by the County Hospital, or by any medical practitioner, to the Pathological Department of Leeds General Infirmary. That was found to be the most expedient and satisfactory arrangement that could be made. The York Corporation shares with Leeds Corporation and other County Authorities the cost incurred by Leeds Infirmary in connection with this work.
- (c) It was arranged that Salvarsan substitutes should be supplied to the city Medical Practitioners (for the treatment of their own patients) through the County Hospital stock.

Particulars of the Government scheme and of these local arrangements were conveyed:—

(1) By advertisements in the public local press; (2) by pamphletcircular to the medical practitioners of the city and immediate neighbourhood; (3) by circular to the clergy and other ministers, and to social, rescue, and parochial workers, midwives, etc.; (4) a special circular was issued to the chemists and druggists of the City, soliciting their co-operation in the working of the scheme, to which they have very kindly responded.

All the above circulars were drawn up by your Medical Officer of Health, and the Principal Medical Officer of the Local Government Board paid him the compliment of requesting a dozen copies of the set of circulars for the use of his staff of Inspectors. As to the other necessary forms and leaflets, those published by the Local Government Board were adopted.

The circular to the chemists referred to the Venereal Diseases Act, 1917 (which aims to stop treatment by unqualified persons), and when the Local Government Board made an order, including the City of York in the list of towns in which the Act is now operative, intimation of that fact was duly published in the local newspapers.

I also issued a Report to the Members of the Corporation, giving a short precis of the Royal Commission's Report and of the Local Government Board and local schemes. The Report also referred to the work of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases. Attached to the Report was an Appendix giving notes of an address delivered at Leeds Medical School to a large audience of medical practitioners, M.O.H.'s, and members of sanitary authorities, on "Venereal Diseases and the National Health," by Colonel Harrison, the Head of the Rochester Row Special Military Hospital, London, and one of the most authoritative experts on the modern treatment of these diseases. Alderman Inglis and I attended that conference.

Altogether, the County Councils and County Borough Councils in the Kingdom have provided a total of over one hundred free treatment centres under the above-mentioned Regulations.

The local facilities have so far worked satisfactorily, and have been encouragingly utilised by patients in the City and district. Knowledge of such arrangements travels so slowly, and is remembered so imperfectly by a large

number of people, that it will be some time before we can say whether the scheme is being as fully utilised by the citizens as it might be, but, like the other facilities of the County Hospital, these will also become known more and more widely as time passes on. It is also too early to express any definite opinion about the amount of venereal disease which the scheme has revealed to exist in York, but I have reason to believe that the amount is below the average of many towns.

The following Tables give the chief statistics for the first half-year of the working of the scheme so far as the above facilities for diagnosis and treatment are concerned:—

FIRST HALF-YEAR OF VENEREAL DISEASES SCHEME, ended December 31st, 1917.

Total	Pathological Outfits issued by	York :	Health	Department 162
	To the V.D. Clinic To Private Practitioners			96) 162
				66 /
	For Syphilis Wassermann block	od test	S	120
	For Microscopic tests			27
	Fœtal tissues, for syphilis			15

TOTAL PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Made at Leeds Infirmary Laboratory.	S. *	G. *	W.	0.	Total	Made at York County Hospital	Totals.
Specimens from V.D. Clinic at York County Hospital— From City of York cases From East Riding cases From North Riding cases From West Riding cases	1	4 - 1	70 6 3 11	1111	75 6 3 12	3 all G* 1 S.* 1 G.*	78 7 4 12
Total sent by Clinic	1	5	90	-	96	5	101
From private medical practitioners in York	_	2	16	_	18	-	18
Grand total	1	7	106	_	114	5	119

Received by the Leeds Laboratory:-		
(Pathologist: Dr. M. J. Stewart.)	Results.	
1 was for detection of Spirochetes	 Negative.	1
	Positive	2
7 were for detection of Gonorrhæa	 Equivocal	2 3 2
	Negative.	
	Positive	58
and 106 were Wassermann tests for Syphilis	 Equivocal Negative	5
	Negative	43
		114

^{*} S. For detection of Spirochetes.

^{*} G. For detection of Gonococci

^{*} W. For Wassermann reaction.

^{*} O. Other tests.

CITY OF YORK.—VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC, YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL (July 1st to December 31st, 1917).

Clinic Medical Officer—Peter MacDonald, M.D.
Assist. ditto Lucy MacBean Ross, M.B.

CASES.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhea.	Not V.D.	TOTALS.		cases of D. Females
Total out-patients dealt with, first time	53	2	11	19	85	36	30
Discharged, treatment complete Ceased attendance, treat-	25	-	6	_	31	17	14
ment not complete Total attendances, out-	12	2	4		18	11	7
patients Total persons fully treated	325	5	78	36	444	235	173
as in-patients Aggregate number of days	8	-	-	-	8	4	4
of in-patient treatment	41	-	11	-	52	26	26

A total of 192 doses of Salvarsan Substitutes (Kharsivan, Arseno- or Novarseno-billon) were given to 46 York City cases of Syphilis.

The 25 Syphilis cases who were discharged after completion of treatment received 132 doses, they made a total of 225 attendances, and spent a total of 41 days as in-patients.

The Syphilis cases included 9 cases of Congenital Syphilis, of whom 2 were adults.

Of the 30 female cases of Venereal Disease, 21 were married and 9 unmarried.

No cases were received for treatment from the Infants' Welfare Association or the Maternity Hospital (stillbirth cases, &c.).

No persons from York have applied to the Leeds General Infirmary for treatment during the above period.

On the other hand, 10 West Riding cases (6 of Syphilis and 1 of Gonorrhæa) attended the above Clinic, made a total of 48 attendances, spent a total of 13 days among them as in-patients, and received 20 doses of Salvarsan Substitute.

Efforts are being made to effect an agreement with the West Riding County Council as to future treatment of cases from their area.

The total expenditure of the York Venereal Diseases Clinic, for the half-year ended December 31st, 1917, amounted to £475 5s. 1d., of which the City of York's share amounted to £393 15 5 York's share of the cost of the Pathological work at Leeds Infirmary amounted to 23 0 9

£416 16 2

The total of £475 5s. 1d. (Clinic Expenditure) comprised the following main items:—

Medical Officers' fees		 	 £239	8	0
Drugs, Instruments, Stationery, &c.	***	 	 45	12	7
Remuneration of Nurses, &c		 	 70	1	6
Cleaning, Lighting, &c		 	 15	0	0
Equipment (Furniture, Baths, &c.)		 	 16	10	6

Early in this New Year, the Local Government Board published V.D. Circular 9, which provides for extension of the scheme so as definitely to cover the treatment of women who have had repeated abortions, or still-births, the treatment of expectant mothers or lying-in women, and the treatment of women and girls admitted to rescue homes. Arrangements under this Circular are in process of negotiation.

The educational and propaganda work suggested by the Local Government Board has been undertaken throughout the country by the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, a very influential representative body founded in London during the sitting of the Royal Commission, the Final Report of which Commission (a very historic and instructive document) led to the initiation of this campaign.

At a meeting held in the Mansion House, York, on October 27th, 1916, to initiate the local campaign, a large and representative propaganda committee was elected, which, on March 23rd, 1917, was constituted the York Branch of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, with an Executive Committee of 15 members, including the President (Mr. Alderman J. B. Inglis, J.P.), three Vice-Presidents (Mrs. Edwin Gray, Mr. James Hamilton, J.P., and the late Mr. W. H. Jalland, J.P.), the Hon. Secretary (Dr. Edmund M. Smith, Medical Officer of Health), and assistant Hon. Secretaries (Mrs. Lewis A. Hope and Rev. A. E. M. Glover, M.A.).

The Lord Mayor and the Sheriff of York, His Grace the Archbishop of York, the Dean, the Members of Parliament for the City, and other representative leaders in the community have become patrons of the Branch, which now totals 111 representative and co-opted members. The lady members were constituted a Ladies' Committee, who, during last winter, conducted a study circle for the training of women speakers on the subject.

The Branch and its Executive have held several meetings during the year, and have passed Resolutions:—In favour of the Venereal Diseases Bill; antagonistic to the policy of prophylaxis; protesting against the permission of tolerated houses in France for the British troops; urging the Watch Committee to appoint women police; urging the rescinding of Regulation 40 D of the D.O.R.A.

The Branch has also been very active in the free distribution and sale of literature covering a wide range of themes connected with the work. Thousands

of booklets and leaflets have been sold or given away, and a reference library was established at the Health Office, which also serves as the central office of the Branch. This valuable library of approved publications is open to the members of the Branch and other social and educational workers, for reference and study. An immense amount of time has also been devoted to the arrangement of lectures for different sections of the community. These lectures have dealt with the various phases of sex physiology, ethics, and hygiene, and have been graded according to sex, age, and class. Special efforts have been made in these courses to elevate the biological, moral, and ethical aspects of normal sex life, and, in the case of young people, not to over-emphasise the pathological and sordid side of the subject. The lecturers sent down by the National Council have dealt with their subjects admirably. Indeed it is not too much to say that the audiences have been delighted, as well as greatly impressed, with the manner in which the subject has been presented.

The following is a brief statement of the lectures and meetings which have been held during the past year:—

Two lectures in the Museum, to men;

A special lecture to nurses and midwives;

A delightful course of lectures on "Sex Education" was delivered to the teachers in our elementary and secondary schools, by Miss Norah March, B.Sc., author of "Towards Racial Health." The lectures were presided over by representative educationalists;

An address to the parents of pupils in the secondary schools;

Three lectures on "The Laws of Life," to those pupils;

Five lectures to young women and girls—in connection with the Girls' Patriotic Club;

Two lectures to wives and mothers;

A lecture to women railway employees;

Four special lectures to the ladies' study circle;

A Mass Meeting for men in the Empire Theatre, at which the Archbishop of York presided, and Professor Wardrop Griffith, of Leeds, gave the address. About 1,400 men and youths attended this meeting;

Three special addresses to the clergy and other ministers of York and District, one of which was addressed by Sir Francis Champneys, Bart., M.D.

All the lectures to females were delivered by lady doctors or other special lady lecturers.

Whilst the Branch has derived some small amount of funds from collections at the above meetings and from subscriptions and donations, its funds have been mostly derived from grants made by the York Corporation Health Committee, 75 per cent. of which grants will be refunded by the Local Government Board. During the first eighteen months of its existence, the Branch expenditure in the above directions has totalled about £220, and it has received £160 by Corporation grants. More private subscriptions are very much desired.

Such an extensive field for further educational work has opened out, that the York Branch has decided to unite with the very active Durham County Council Branch in the employment of a paid joint organising and lecturing secretary, to be engaged in the first instance for twelve months. There is great need for many earnest and educated men and women workers and speakers in this campaign, the wisdom of which will become more and more evident as we approach and pass the end of the war, when there is considerable reason for the belief that we shall find that the prevalence of venereal diseases has considerably increased and will continue to increase for some time after the war, unless the utmost efforts are put forth in the directions of immediate diagnosis, treatment and education. is one very important factor in the treatment of both syphilis and gonorrhea which will require to be reiterated to the foolish and thoughtless thousands of times, viz.:-that treatment, to be effective and to save subsequent disease and misery, must not only be immediate, but it must be continued until expert medical opinion has certified complete cure. Otherwise, a case that has apparently been cured after a short period of treatment, will realise some day-perhaps many years hence, but with certainty-that the disease has not been fully cured and has either led to such an awful and incurable sequel as insanity, or locomotor ataxia, or aneurism, or has led to the lamentable infection of an innocent wife, or the handing down of the disease to another generation.

MILK SUPPLY:—The now famous Hunt v. Richardson, and other recent court decisions, in connection with summonses for the adulteration of milk, have thrown the whole question into a very chaotic condition, and it is high time that the Government placed the matter on a satisfactory basis.

Upon the recommendation of the Health Committee, the Corporation passed the following resolution, November, 1917:—

"That as in consequence of recent decisions in the High Court to the effect that if milk is sold in the same state as it came from the cow no conviction can be obtained, notwithstanding that by reason of abnormal treatment of the cow in the way of feeding or otherwise, the milk falls below the standard mentioned in the Sale of Milk Regulations, the Government be urged to initiate legislation so as to ensure that the public may be supplied with milk of good quality by fixing a minimum standard below which milk may not be sold as new milk."

There were times during the year when a number of people complained of considerable difficulty in obtaining their supplies of milk. At one time, there were so many of such complaints in the South Bank and Bishopthorpe Road districts, that the York Citizens' Committee, acting upon my suggestion, opened two milk shops in those districts, which sold milk at a cheap rate to those who called at the shops for it. One of these shops carried on a fairly successful sale, but the other was rather a failure—people would not take the trouble to send a little out of the way for fresh milk, they would rather buy

tinned milk next door-and the experiment was closed at the end of six weeks The local Food Control Committee on after incurring some financial loss. several occasions had to consider the question of shortage, and at one time there was a proposal that they should buy up a large part of the supply of the city There was some opposition to the scheme, and secure its proper distribution as it was feared that it involved pooling the milk supply and therefore the mixing of the products of both good and less satisfactory dairies. Early in 1918, the Ministry of Food, in order to contend with shortage difficulties, arranged that local authorities, or Infant Welfare centres, should be able to obtain one of the excellent brands of dried milk at wholesale prices. The York Infants' Welfare Association has availed itself of these special facilities, and such milk has been readily obtainable through that source by mothers and young children.

HOUSING OF, THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS:—There has been practically no work under these Acts during the past year, except the consideration given by the City Surveyor and the Committee to the Heworth Housing Scheme. The Committee approved the scheme for the erection of 238 houses on a portion of the Tang Tall Estate, together with 20 tenements for old people, and they instructed the City Engineer to proceed with the details of the scheme and submit the same to the Local Government Board, along with particulars as to the present and future needs for housing accommodation in the City, which particulars the Local Government Board had asked for. The ultimate scheme for the total area of 48 acres provides for about 414 houses (about 10 houses to the acre) and 119 allotments, and a portion of low-lying land would be laid out as public gardens. The whole site is included in Area No. 1 of the Town Planning Scheme, and will be laid out on town planning lines. House building is of course practically at a standstill. Only 14 houses were completed during the year 1917, as compared with 118 in 1914.

PUBLIC BATHS.—The Public Baths are under the control of the Health Committee and the City Surveyor, and have been freely used, especially by soldiers, and by school children, who are admitted free for learning swimming.

REFUSE REMOVAL.—The York Corporation united with Sheffield in representing to the Local Government Board that any further depletion of the staff of workmen engaged in the collection and disposal of house refuse was fraught with great danger to public health from accumulations which might arise in the vicinity of houses, and they requested that the Board should insist upon the inclusion of workmen engaged in such work among the reserved occupations which are in the national interest.

Considering the reductions in staff, the scavenging of the City has been very well maintained on the whole, and there have not been more complaints than could be explained by the difficulties of the times. The approximate

number of midden privies remaining in the City in the middle of the year was about 2,250.

MILITARY WORK.—13,100 horse rugs were disinfected during the year for the Military Authorities, at our City Disinfecting Station.

THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH.—On the recommendation of the Health Committee, the Corporation decided to support the following resolution of the Association of Municipal Corporations:—

"That inasmuch as the conservation and improvement of the public health calls for the exercise of wide powers of local government, touching the lives of the people at many points, and involving questions, not only of public medicine but also of engineering, economics and finance, and as these powers have been for many years entrusted to publicly-elected bodies under the supervision and regulation of the Local Government Board, and under this system there has been a steady and progressive improvement in the health of the people; this Council is of the opinion that further consolidation or extension of public health powers is desired, and that it should be attained by a development of the present organisation, and the recognition of the Local Government Board as the Central Public Health Department."

It was agreed to confirm the action of the Chairman in asking the City Members to support the proposals to give to English Local Authorities as full powers to deal with questions of Maternity and Child Welfare as Scotch and Irish Authorities.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS IN 1917.

The more remarkable features of the weather of the year may be summarised as follows:—

It was a fair weather year as a whole, but it was remarkable for its cold April (with snowfalls on 11 days, the heaviest snowfall of the year occurring on April 1st, Palm Sunday, snow also falling on Easter Monday and Easter Tuesday, a week later), and its very wet August (5:11 inches), it being the wettest August on record at York Museum; it contained 27 wet days, 1:17 inches falling on August 8th.

The lowest minimum temperature of the year occurred on April 2nd (11° Fahr.). The highest maximum temperature of the year occurred on June 17th (83° Fahr.); June 13th attained to 82° Fahr.

The next wettest months were January and October. September, February, and December had the lowest rainfalls. The total rainfall for the year was 21.94 inches; in 1916 it was 24.14, and the average for the ten years, 1906-15, was 24.8. Snow fell on 17 days in January, 10 in March, 11 in April, and 5 in December. Thunderstorms occurred on 20 days, and fog on 20 days.

There were 213 observations of North wind, 123 N.W., 75 N.E., 94 East, 79 S.E., 184 West, 150 South, 162 S.W.

The mean barometer readings were lowest in October, and the next lowest in August and March, the lowest reading of the barometer on any one day being on August 28th (28.5). The mean barometer readings were highest in December and February; the highest readings on any one day being on March 15th and April 25th (30.5).

The total sunshine for the year amounted to 1,266 hours=29 per cent. of total possible sunshine (1916, 1,139 hrs., 26 per cent.).

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE MUSEUM, YORK.

1917.		Т	EMPERATUR	E.	Sunshine.	Total Rainfall	Mean
1917.		Mean.	Maximum. Minimum		Total Hours.	in inches.	percentage humidity.
January		36.0	59	27	17	3.07	92.5
February		33.4	57	12	40	0.71	92.0
March		38.0	55	17	91	1.83	84.5
April		41.5	62	11	100	1.85	81:5
May		54.8	78	34	181	1.26	74.5
June		59.9	83	43	202	1.63	74.0
July		61.6	82	- 41	193	1.04	70.5
August		61.4	78	49	133	5.11	82.5
September		58.0	72	45	124	0.65	80.0
October		45.7	72	30	106	2.60	83.0
November		47.1	58	30	48	1.33	85.0
December		36.7	52	23	31	0.86	86.5
Average		47.8	-	-	_	- 1	82.5
1,2	1	То			. 1,266 hrs.	21·94 ins.	

EDMUND M. SMITH,

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Nuisances for the Year 1917.

MR. A. E. DRUMMOND, A.R.S.I.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your information a statement of Sanitary work, carried out under my supervision, for the abatement of Nuisances, &c., during the year 1917. This constitutes my fifteenth Annual Report.

As requested by the Local Government Board, the particulars are given mostly in tabular form.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT.

Number of	of inspections made				***			7082
Number of	of re-inspections m	ade						1888
Number of	of Food Inspections							2316
Number of	of premises which re	equired	sanitai	ry impr	oveme	nt		853
Number of	of notices served							905
Number of	of letters sent							766
Number of	of complaints received	ved						430
Privies:—						Under Notice.		Without Notice.
	into water-closets					24		0
Abolished						20		0
Limewash						0		0
	es converted into					. 0		0
The state of the s	es converted into		00000					
Ashpits:—						-		
Abolished		***		***		17		0
Floors lai	d with cement cor	icrete				3		0
Portable	receptacles provide	d				125		2
Drains:-								
New drai	ns constructed					35		0
Re-constr	ucted					22		3
Disconnec	cted from sewer					34		3
Ventilated	1					48		3
Waste pi	pes of sinks discon	nected				2		0
Drains ur	nder house abolishe	d				11		0
Stonewar	e syphon traps fix	ed	***			34		2
Waste pi	pes of sinks trappe	d or re	newed			43		3
	lavatory waste pip					1	11 11	2
	or repaired					101		8
Urinals i						14		0
	l gullies fixed in y					31		0
	0							

		Under Notice,	Without Notice.
Drains (continued):			January 1
Cesspits abolished		3	0
Inspection chambers built		42	2
Drain openings removed from inside buildings		2	0
Tests applied to new drains		61	0
Tests applied to old drains		36	31
Single private drains examined		17	0
Single private drains reconstructed		21	0
Water-Closets:—			
Provided with a sufficient supply of water		13	3
Limewashed or cleansed		70	14
Additional provided		0	3
"Wash-down" water-closets provided in lieu	of		
" old pan " apparatus		3	0
"Wash-down" water-closets provided in lieu	of		
"waste-water" closets		1	1
Repaired		74	6
Re-constructed		5	0
Soil pipes repaired or renewed		4	0
New flush pipes fixed		20	4
Light and ventilation provided or improved		3	0
New cisterns fixed		23	4
Houses:			
Cleansed and limewashed		28	1
Provided with damp-proof courses		12	0
Roofs, &c., repaired		39	1
Water spouts fixed or repaired		38	1
Down spouts disconnected from drain		29	0
New sinks fixed		20	4
Accumulation of manure or refuse removed		14	8
Nuisances arising from the keeping of swine and of			Disself.
animals abated		12	4
Pavements of yards repaired		17	0
Yards re-paved with asphalt		1	0
Yards re-paved with cement concrete		15	1
Supplied with a sufficient supply of water		4.0	0
Means of ventilation improved			0
New floors laid or repaired		35	1
Overcrowding abated		6	3
Miscellaneous works not classified above			7
No. of Housing Cards compiled since 1911 to Sept.,			4653
10. of Housing Cards compiled since 1311 to bept.	101		1000

Infectious Diseases:-
Patients removed to Hospital in Ambulance 132
Rooms disinfected 749
Articles disinfected by steam disinfector 12,884
Articles disinfected for the Military authorities 13,100
Library books disinfected 67
Numbers of houses inspected, and reports made to the Medical
Officer of Health, where cases of infectious disease have
occurred (including all forms of Tuberculosis) 769
Notifications of infectious disease sent to Head Teachers of
Schools 134
Notifications sent to the Secretary of the Education Com-
mittee 59
ADMINISTRATION OF THE ELOTOPY AND WODESTIONS AST 1001
ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.
During the year 435 workshops were on the register, including:—
Retail bakehouses 54 Tinsmiths 12
Boot and Shoe repairing 43 Watch repairing 8
Dressmaking 65 Restaurants 10
Millinery 38 Cabinet making 13
Tailoring 61 Laundries 12
Joinery 13 Cycle making and repairing 14 Plumbing 12 Workplaces 7
Saddlery 10 Miscellaneous 63
On the whole the workshops, retail bakehouses, &c., were found to be in a satisfactory condition. No legal proceedings had to be instituted.
Full details of the workshops and of our inspections were placed on record
in accordance with the Act.
The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year:—
Notices of occupation of workshops received from H.M. Inspector
of Factories 11
Notifications received from H.M. Inspector of Factories re
provision of fire escapes 1
re Unsuitable Sanitary Accommodation 4
re Fumes from Gas Heaters 3
re Intervening ventilated space between water-closet and Workshop 8
water and the second se
re Dirty Workshop 1
Factories:—
No. inspected 7
No. of inspections 27

Workshops and Domestic Workshops:—	The
No. inspected	96
No. of inspections made	122
Notices served under Public Health Acts re sanitary defects	20
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	9
No. of notices to abate overcrowding	0
No. of notices to provide means of ventilation (Sec. 9)	8
No. of notices re wet floors (Sec. 8)	1
Retail Bakehouses (54 in number):—	
No. inspected	25
No. of inspections	72
Notices served to limewash	0
Workplaces (Restaurant Kitchens, Stables, &c.):—	
No. on register	17
No. inspected	10
No. of inspections	10
Sanitary Conveniences in Workshops:—	
Closets were insufficient or unsuitable or defective at	1
There were "no closets separate for the sexes" at	1
*(These were dealt with under Sec. 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, which was adopted by York Corporation, April 4th, 1892).	
Home Work (Sections 107 to 115):—	
The names of 48 Outworkers (or Home Workers) were received in the first half of the year and 55 in the second half.	
No. of lists of outworkers received	51
No. of employers	25
No. employed in making wearing apparel	53
No. employed in furniture and upholstery work	2
No. of inspections	101
No. of outworkers' premises inspected	101
No. found unwholesome and occupiers ordered to cleanse	1
Work stopped because of the prevalence of infectious disease, vide Section 110	1
Names of outworkers forwarded to the Clerks of Councils in whose	
districts their places of employment were situated	2 0
No. of employers failing to send in lists	U
Smoke Nuisances:—	
No. of chimneys of which observations were taken	6
No. of observations	26
No. of observations in which black smoke was emitted in such	
quantities as to be a nuisance	7
No. of occupiers cautioned	1
No. of notices served to abate nuisance	3

The following were the chimneys of which observations were taken:-

Names and addresses of Firms:-

Yorkshire Laundries, Ltd., Peaseholme Green.

J. J. Hunt, Ltd., Aldwark.

Corporation Electricity Works, Foss Islands.

H. Leetham & Sons, Ltd., Hungate.

York County Hospital, Monkgate.

York Gas Works, Foss Bank.

GENERAL NOTICES IN DEFAULT.

When owners fail to comply with the notices served upon them to effect sanitary improvements, the works are carried out by the Corporation under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, and the costs recovered from the owners.

No. of houses provided with a sufficient drain	 	22
No. of houses provided with a sufficient water-closet	 	11
No. of houses provided with ashbins	 	11

In May of this year in consequence of an application by an owner to the Local Government Board asking them to hold an enquiry into the cost of converting two privies and ashpits into water-closets with the necessary drainage (which work had been done by the Local Authority owing to the owner failing to comply with Notices served under Sections 36 and 23 of the Public Health Act, 1875), the Local Government Board held such an enquiry, and it is interesting to note that the Board confirmed the action of the Local Authority, and ordered the owner to pay the cost of the work.

WATER SUPPLY.

During the year 16 houses were supplied with a proper and sufficient supply of water on account of the existing supply being insufficient.

Seven samples of water were submitted for analysis. One was from a Well; two from the City's water supply, and four from Wells outside the City, and were obtained in connection with enquiries as to suitable premises as Sanatoria. The first mentioned was certified as "not a safe source of supply for drinking and general domestic purposes," and the two from the City's supply as "satisfactory."

The attention of the City Surveyor	has be	en called	l to the	follow	ring o	defects :-
The condition of back roads	***	***				2
Choked or foul street gullies						6
Offensive smells from sewers and	sewer	ventilat	ors			3
Miscellaneous				***	***	10

	COMMON LO	DOGIN	G-HOU	ISES.			
No	of keepers				***		13
No	of houses						18
No	of rooms used for sleeping				***		89
No	. of lodgers accommodated n	ightly					344
No	o. of applications for registrati	ion					18
No	o. of inspections		/			۸.	335
No	o. of notices to limewash					***	32
No	closed or discontinued						0
	All the premises have been	kept i	n a sati	sfactory	y condi	tion.	
	HOUSES-LE	T-IN-I	ODGI	VGS			
No	6.1 11 1						11
No	o. of houses						45
· No	of separate families						69
	o. of inspections						154
No	o. of notices to limewash						94
	e premises and bedding were i				clean a	nd sat	
conditio			1000 000			10000	
	SLAUGH	TERH	OUSES	5.			
	on register	***	***	***	***	***	65
	registered						44
							21
	. temporarily unoccupied						4
	o. of notifications of change of o			***	2.17		8
	of inspections]	444
No	o. of notices to limewash		***				233
No	o. of notices to repair			0.011			2
No	o. of notices to provide refuse	recepta	cles		***		0
No	. closed or discontinued during	g the y	ear			1	1
	KNACK	ER'S	YARD.				
An	application for the renewal of	of the	licence 1	to Mr.	Rober	rt Bri	dge was
	for 12 months at a fee of 10s.						
	OFFENSI	VE T	RADES	3.			
No	on register						16
No	of inspections						171
No	o. of notices to limewash		***		1		54
In	July an application was recei	ved to	continu	e the ti	rade of	a Gut	Scraper
on prei	nises situate in Lower Dunda	s Stree	t. Th	e appli	cation	was ac	eceded to

for twelve months, a report to be made at the end of that period.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

In connection with these premises we found that a considerable number had temporarily given up the business on account of the difficulties of obtaining supplies of fish and frying material.

Those premises in occupation were found to be kept in a clean and satisfactory condition.

ICE CREAM DEALERS.

Similar conditions obtained with regard to these traders as those in respect to Fried Fish Shops.

COWSHEDS.

No. of registered keepers				***	 31
No. of cowsheds					 54
No. of cows kept in city					 299
No. of inspections	***				 245
No. of notices to limewash					 108
No. discontinued since January,	1917				 5
No. of new occupiers		***	***		 2

In company with Mr. Fawdington, Veterinary Inspector, many visits have been made for the purpose of examining the cows and sheds.

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

No. on register						 92
No. of inspections						 81
No. registered during the	year					 13
No. of notices requesting	purve	vors to	regist	er	***	 6

There are altogether 206 persons registered as purveyors of milk. Thirtyone of these are cowkeepers in the City, and 80 have their cowsheds outside the City.

MILK SUPPLY.

To ascertain the purity of the milk sold in the City, and following our action in previous years, 11 samples were obtained and submitted for bacterial examination. Seven were from Cow-keepers residing outside, and 4 were from Cow-keepers residing in the City. One was certified as containing Tubercular bacilli, 4 contained dirt, and 4 indicated some catarrhal affection of the udders of the cows.

The Tubercular sample was from mixed milk from a herd of 7 cows kept in the City.

Leaflets were again distributed calling the attention of the milkers to the need for using care during milking, and to the distributors and retailers with a view to ensuring the supply of clean milk.

REPORT OF ADMINISTRATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912,

during the year ended 31st December, 1917.

1 .- Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

		(a) per of samples examined for presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	 	70	nil.
Cream	 	nil.	nil,

CREAM.

Under the hand of the Town Clerk a circular letter was issued in April calling the attention of each purveyor of Cream to the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912, Amendment Order, 1917, which came into operation on the 2nd April, which prescribed that not more than 0.4 per cent. of boric acid shall be added to Cream, that Cream to which boric acid has been added shall be sold as preserved Cream and that there shall be affixed to the receptacle containing such Cream a label in the form and containing the information shown in the Schedule to the Order, and that the Local Government Board state the limit may be reduced below 0.4 per cent., and dealers were urged to make every effort to reduce the preservative to the smallest possible amount or to dispense with its use entirely.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

During the year 127 samples of Food and Drugs have been procured and submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified 122 samples genuine, and 5 samples adulterated (i.e., 3.9 per cent. of adulteration).

TABLE I.

Nature of Sam	ple.		Adulterated	Genuine.	Informal.	Formal.	Totals
Milk	1949		5	65	2	68	70
Butter				13	9	4	13
Margarine				3	2	1	3
Lard				8	2 7	1	8
Lard Substitute				2	2		2
Tea				1	1	_	1
Cocoa				2	1	1	2
White Pepper				2	2		2
Coffee				1	1	-	- 1
Malt Vinegar	***		-	1	-	1	1
Olive Oil	***		-	1	NO LEGICAL	1	1
Sugar	***			2	2	100-7	2
Arrowroot				1	-	1	1
Baking Powder			-	5	3	2	5
Oatmeal	***		-	1		1	1
lams			-	2	2		2
Compound Liquorio	ce Pow	der	0.0-	1	-	1	- 1
Bread Improver			-	2	-	2	2
Self-raising Flour				3	3	-	3
Flour Improver			-	1	-	1	1
Egg Powder				1	1	-	1
Sausage			-	1	1	-	1
Yorkshire Pudding	Powde	r	-	3	3	-	3
TOTALS			5	122	42	85	127

³⁶ of the samples, including 2 samples of milk, were procured by an agent.

THE PUBLIC ANALYST (MR. JOHN EYANS) REPORTS:-

That of the 127 samples examined, 85 were formal (taken in accordance with the Regulations of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts) and the remaining 42 were informal samples.

MILK.

During the year 70 samples of Milk were examined.

Of these:—61 conformed to the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901; 4 were slightly deficient in Non-Fatty Solids; 4 were deficient in Milk-Fat to the extent of 6, 17, 8·3, and 17 per cent. respectively; 1 contained 6·1 per cent. of added Water.

All the milk samples were free from preservatives.

The following Table shows the monthly average composition of the 70 samples of Milk:—

Month.	1	Number of Samp	oles.	Milk-Fat, per cent.	Non-Fatty Solids, per cent.
January		7		3.73	8.94
February		7		3.29	8.92
March		1		_	_
April		14		3.60	8.80
May		-			
June		7		3.41	8.96
July		-		_	-Lund
August		9		3.18	8.60
September		1		3.15	8.62
October		9		3.82	8.73
November		3		4.25	8.99
December		13		3.69	8.82
Average	for the	year 1917		3.57	8.82
Average	for the	year 1916		3.55	. 8.90

The following Table shows the composition of the 5 condemned samples:-

Mark.	Milk-Fat %.	Non-Fatty Solids %.		Remark	cs.
3	2.82	9.28	6 %	Deficient in	Milk-Fat.
17	2.49	8.81	17 %	,,	,,
20	2.75	8.92	83%	,,	,,
79	2.49	8.88	17 %	,,	,,
81	3.36	7.98	6.1 %	Added water	

BUTTER.

Thirteen samples of Butter were examined. Of these, eleven were genuine, and two were of a suspicious character, but no definite adulterant could be detected. They all conformed to the Sale of Butter Regulations, 1907, in

containing less than 16 per cent. of water (maximum limit). The amount of water present varied from 10 4 to 15 per cent. One sample (No. 29) contained Boric Acid added as a preservative in the proportion of 0 2 per cent. The remaining twelve samples were free from Boron preservatives.

MARGARINE.

The three samples of Margarine all proved to be genuine. They all contained Boric Acid in the proportion of 0.15, 0.19, and 0.30 per cent. respectively. They conformed to the Regulations in containing less than 16 per cent. of Water.

LARD AND LARD SUBSTITUTE.

Eight samples of Lard and two samples of Lard substitute were examined during the year. The eight samples of Lard were genuine. The two samples of Lard substitute were prepared from wholesome Fat, and were free from any deleterious substances. They were of vegetable origin; one being derived from Cotton Seed Oil, and the other from Sesame Oil.

BAKING POWDERS, SELF-RAISING FLOURS, EGG POWDER, FLOUR IMPROVERS, BREAD IMPROVERS, AND YORKSHIRE PUDDING POWDERS.

Five samples of Baking Powder, three of Self-Raising Flour, one of Egg Powder, one of Flour Improver, two of Bread Improver, and three of Yorkshire Pudding Powder, have been examined during the year.

Baking Powders, as now found in commerce, owe their gas-producing power to Bicarbonate of Soda in admixture with one or other of the following acidic constituents:—

- 1. Cream of Tartar and Tartaric Acid.
- 2. Acid Phosphate of Lime.

This article is examined from two points of view. Firstly, its efficiency as a gas-producer for baking purposes. Secondly, as regards the wholesomeness of the materials from which it is made and the residues left in the finished article. An admixture of Bicarbonate of Soda with one or more of the above acidic constituents will more or less rapidly deteriorate through the presence of traces of moisture in the powders themselves, or by access of moisture from the air. It is, therefore, usual to add starch, generally ground rice starch, as a "filler" to prevent as much as possible the reaction between the two chemicals. As above stated, it is in the nature of a Baking Powder to gradually deteriorate on keeping, the rate of deterioration depending much on the care taken in the manufacture of the article, such as the initial dryness of the powders, the way in which the article is packed, and the conditions under which it is stored. In my opinion, it is reasonable to require all Baking Powders as sold to yield a minimum of 10 per cent. of available Carbonic Acid Gas.

Of the five Baking Powders examined, four were Tartrate Powders and one a Phosphate Powder.

The following Table shows the available Carbonic Acid Gas produced by the samples:—

Mark.	Available Gas, per cent.	Character of the Powder
31	6.3	Tartrate.
65	5.95	Phosphate.
66	5.49	Tartrate.
89	8.08	Tartrate.
92	7.43	Tartrate.

As there is no legal minimum prescribed for the strength of Baking Powder, none of these samples can be described as adulterated.

Self-Raising Flours are essentially Flours containing a small proportion of the ingredients of Baking Powder. Of the three samples examined, I understand from the Inspector that one sample, though purchased as a Self-Raising Flour, was really labelled "Raising Flour." The acidic constituent in all the three samples was Acid Phosphate of Lime.

Yorkshire Pudding Powders may be regarded as a modified type of Self-Raising Flours. Three samples have been examined, and they were submitted specially with regard to contamination with Arsenic. They consisted of the constituents of Baking Powder, namely, Bicarbonate of Soda and the acidic constituent Acid Phosphate of Lime together with a cereal, either Wheat, Rice, or Maize. They were all tinted with a yellow dye. Preparations containing Acid Phosphate of Lime as an ingredient are liable to be contaminated with arsenic due to the use of an impure Acid Phosphate in the manufacture. One of the samples contained a rather excessive amount, namely, 1/70th grain of Arsenic per pound of the sample. The other two samples were practically free from Arsenic.

The sample of Egg Powder examined consisted of Baking Powder ingredients, colouring and flavouring matters, and Rice Flour. With the exception of the starch, the other components have no food value, and the preparation does not in any way represent the food value of Egg. In my opinion, the title of "Egg Substitute" or "Egg Powder" is a misnomer.

One sample of Flour Improver, and two samples of Bread Improver, were examined. The sample of Flour Improver consisted of a mixture of Rice Flour and Epsom Salts (crystallised Magnesium Sulphate). The two samples of Bread Improver consisted of a mixture of Rice Flour and Acid Phosphate of Lime. One of these samples contained an excessive amount of Sulphate of Lime, which was present as an impurity.

With regard to the use of Bread Improvers and Flour Improvers, Dr. J. Hamill in his Report to the Local Government Board on the Bleaching of Flour and the addition of so-called Improvers to flour, states that, "the increasing activity which is just now being displayed in the use of different articles as additions to Flour must be regarded with considerable apprehension. It does not appear desirable that such an indispensable food-stuff as Flour, the purity

and wholesomeness of which are of first importance to the community, should be manipulated and treated with foreign substances, the utility of which, from the point of view of the consumer, is more than questionable."

None of the other articles mentioned in the Tabular Statement call for special comment.

THE MARGARINE ACT, 1887, AND THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1899.

No.	of	manufacturers	 	 		1
No.	of	wholesale dealers	 	 	***	13
No.	of	premises on register	 	 		20

BUTTER AND MARGARINE ACT, 1907. There are no Butter-making Factories in the City.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Previous to the 10th of May all diseased meat (after having the outside fat removed) was destroyed by burning at the Corporation Destructor, the fat being rendered down for tallow by a Firm of Fat Melters just outside the City. Since the above date arrangements have been made whereby the meat is removed to the said Fat Melters so that the whole of the fat is extracted, and the residue used for fertilisers. The value of the fat is credited to the persons surrendering the diseased meat.

During the year 1,444 visits of inspection have been made to the slaughterhouses, and a large proportion were made by the Meat Inspector (who is a Veterinary Surgeon) and myself.

The following Table gives the number of carcases, &c., dealt with, and shows the number of seizures and surrenders:—

TABLE II.—CITY OF YORK.
RESULTS OF INSPECTION OF MEAT.

Carcases, &c.	Disease or condition.	Inspector's attention called by Owner.	Inspector called Owner's attention	Surrendered by Owner.	Seized by Inspector	Result of Action.
31 whole carcases with all organs	Tuberculosis	Yes—in each case	1 - 1	Yes—in each case	0-0	See paragraph re inspection of meat
5 part carcases, and in- ternal organs of 9	do.	do.	T	do.	0,778	do.
Internal organs of 9	Other diseases	do.	-	do.	-	do.
1 sheep at Cattle Market	Emaciated & parasitic		Yes		Yes	Proceedings taken. (See prosecutions.)
1 tub of pickled pork	Putrid	Yes	-	Yes	-	_

The total weight of butchers' and other meat surrendered and seized during the year amounted to 1,379 stones as compared with 1,114 stones in 1916 and 1,771 stones in 1915.

TABLE III.-CITY OF YORK.

PARTICULARS OF SURRENDERS AND SEIZURES OF UNSOUND ANIMALS AND MEAT (MOSTLY AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS).

	SURRENDERS.				SEIZURES.	Number of	All the parties
Year.	At Slaughter-houses.		Mart	Auction and on Carcases.		carcases from which some of the internal organs were	Total Surrenders and
	Whole Carcases	Part Carcases	Animals	Carcases	In Slaught'r Shops.	surrendered at slaughter- houses.	Seizures.
1917	. 31	. 5	1		1 Sheep at Cattle Market.	18	66

NUMBER AND CLASS OF ANIMAL AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS.

Bulls.	Oxen.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
_	17	14	7	1.	La Total	4 -

TABLE IV .- CITY OF YORK.

less subject adiabat	of diseased carcase	es, or part carcases	Number of SEIZURES (with subsequent destruction) of diseased carcases or par carcases by the Chief Sanitary Inspector		
Year.	Tuberculosis.	All diseases including Tuberculosis.	Tuberculosis.	All diseases including Tuberculosis.	
1917	42	51	-	1	

FOOD CONTROL, WORK.

In June the Health Committee approved of a recommendation of the Finance and General Purposes Committee that the Staff of the Health Department assist the Police in connection with the Food Controller's Orders, and in November, at the request of the Local Food Control Committee, permission was granted to utilise my services in connection with the work of Food inspection on behalf of that Committee. This has entailed a considerable amount of the time of the Department, and in particular of myself.

NUISANCE AT YORK GASWORKS, FOSS BANK.

The nuisance arising from the smoke and dust emitted from the Retorthouse was several times during the year under the consideration of my Committee, and in December notice was served upon the owners requiring them to abate the nuisance within 6 months from the service of the notice.

In my report for last year I mentioned that various works of improvement to the retorts were in hand, and that I hoped the nuisance would be abated, but I am sorry to report that these hopes have not been fulfilled.

PROSECUTIONS.

There were 6 prosecutions instituted during the year, as follows:-

No. Date.	Offence.	Result.
1 March 15th. S	Selling adulterated Milk (No. 3).	Convicted and fined 10s.
2 March 19th. I	Exposing for sale an emaciated Sheep at Cattle Market.	Convicted and fined £2.
3 March 20th.	Selling adulterated Milk (No. 17).	Summary proceedings instituted but afterwards withdrawn by Town Clerk. Further samples to be taken from the Wholesale Dealer.
4 September 20th. S	Selling adulterated Milk (No. 81).	Convicted and fined 5s.
5 September 20th. S	Selling adulterated Milk (No. 79).	Convicted and fined 5s.
6 October 25th.	Selling Milk contrary to Milk Prices Order (Nos. 86 and 87).	Magistrates decided that Vendor had committed a technical error and ordered him to pay the costs.

STAFF.

During the year the following Members of the Staff have been successful in obtaining Commissions whilst serving in the Army, viz.:—Assistant Inspector W. G. Pyatt, as Second Lieutenant in a Machine Gun Corps, and Assistant Inspector J. W. Beaumont, as Second Lieutenant in a Labour Corps. Assistant Inspector T. H. Millar is still serving in the Army, as also is Deputy Chief Inspector F. Fishburn.

In conclusion, I would like to point out the very great difficulties under which the work of my Department has been carried on during the past year, more particularly with respect to the abatement of nuisances owing to the difficulty of getting owners to do the necessary repairs and the scarcity of labour and materials. I take this opportunity to express my thanks to the members of the Health Committee, to the Medical Officer of Health, and to the Members of the Staff for their cordial support throughout the year.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours obediently,

> A. E. DRUMMOND, Chief Inspector of Nuisances.

Report of the Canal Boats Inspector.

The Ouse Navigation Offices,
Naburn Locks, York,
January 12th, 1918.

Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my Annual Report as Inspector of Canal Boats.

I am employed as Canal Boats Inspector for the City of York at a salary of £10 per annum. I am also Inspector for the Escrick Rural District Council at a salary of £2, and for Bishopthorpe Rural District Council at a salary of £1 1s. per annum.

During the year ended December 31st, 1917, I have inspected 168 Canal Boats, upon which I found 305 men, 33 women, and 7 children. The cabins were mainly in good condition, and there has been no case of illness reported.

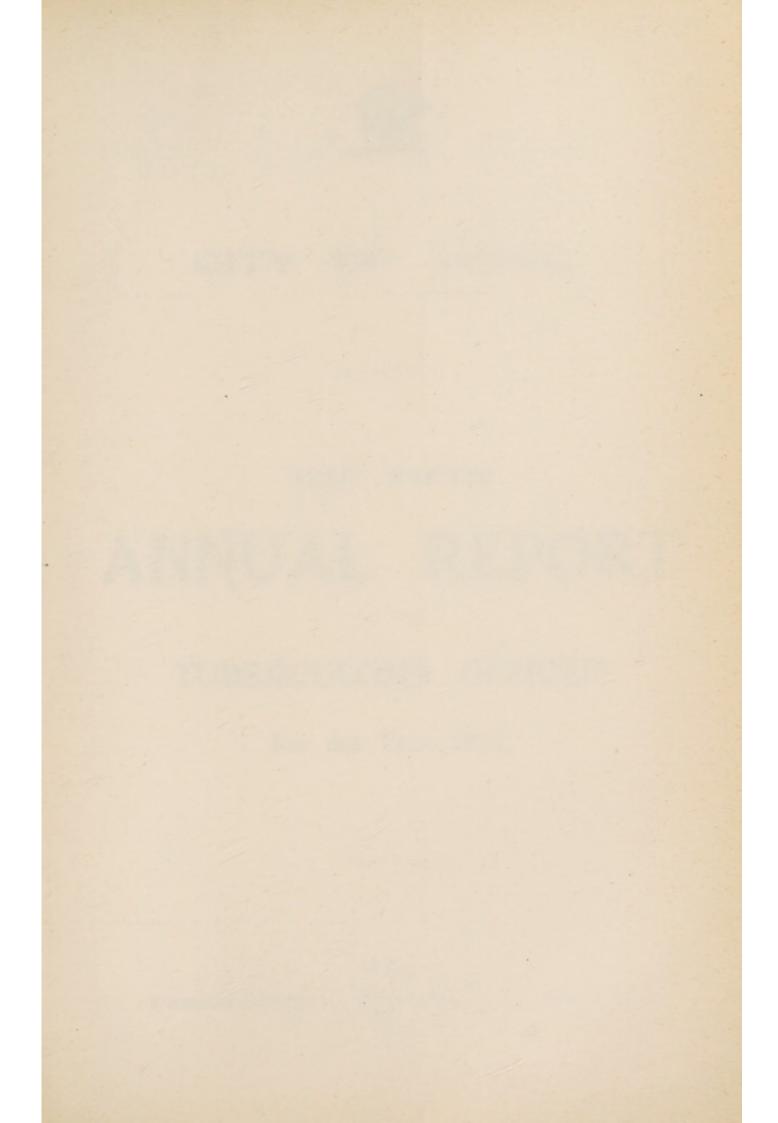
I have met with 9 boats with no certificates on board, and 4 boats with insufficient water casks; these 13 infringements were on 13 boats, and were remedied after notice was given to the owners.

The total number of boats on my register at the end of 1917 is 259; out of these, 132 have been broken up, withdrawn, or are not traceable, which leaves 127, which I believe are in use in this district.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. B. MUMMERY.





CITY OF YORK.

THE FIFTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER

For the Year 1917.

YORK:

YORKSHIRE PRINTING CO. (WM. STEVENS LTD.), HULL ROAD.
1918.

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ANNUAL REPORT

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TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER

For the Year 1917.

STAFF OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY,

Tuberculosis Officer

- J. BELL FERGUSON (On Active Service), M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Manchester).

Temporary Tuberculosis Officer Jan , 1917, to Aug., 1917) J. CORKER, M.B., B.Ch.

Temporary Tuberculosis Officer (Aug., 1917, to Dec., 1917) R. D. SABNIS, M.D. (Bombay), D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (Camb.), L.M. (Bombay).

Secretary to Dispensary and to the Tuberculosis Crusade Committee (After-Care)

the Tuberculosis Crusade Miss ELIZABETH CONING.

Nurses

Miss B. MANGHAM. Miss E. BURROW.

Dental Surgeon -

T. E. CONSTANT, M.R.C.S., L.D.S.

Tuberculosis Sub-Committee of the Health Committee:

Alderman INGLIS
(Chairman).

Councillor WRIGHT
(Vice-Chairman).

Alderman BIRCH.

Councillor HORSMAN.

Councillor T. F. CLARK.

Councillor J. T. CLARKE.

CITY OF YORK.

APPROXIMATE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN CONNECTION WITH ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME, APRIL 1st, 1917, TO MARCH 31st, 1918.

Approximate Expenditure:-	Approximate Income :-
Dispensary 1490	York Insurance Committee in regard to treatment of
Sanatorium beds at Years-	Insured Persons :—
ley Bridge 1847	* (a) Dispensary 283
Surgical beds at County Hospital 193	† (b) Sanatorium 837
Hospital 193	Local Government Board Grants:—
Miss E. BURROW.	(a) Re Dispensary 600
T. E. CONSTANT.	(b) Re Sanatorium beds and County Hospital beds 605
	Approximate nett cost to City 1205
£3530	₹3530
	The second secon

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY,

11, Castlegate, York.

August 1st, 1918.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Councillors of the City of York.

MY LORD MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report of the Anti-Tuberculosis work in this City during the year 1917.

The main aim of all Anti-Tuberculosis work is the stamping out of the disease, and I regret to have to report that the War has effectively barred the progress of all preventive and curative measures, and has directly and indirectly aggravated the disease. The need for the provision of satisfactory accommodation for the treatment and isolation of all cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs has been very acutely felt, and found expression in the determined efforts that are made by the Council to obtain a large extension of the existing inadequate facilities for the treatment and segregation of Tuberculous persons, and it is to be earnestly hoped that a comprehensive scheme will very soon come into operation.

In connection with this extension, I have to submit that, while palliative measures for the relief of suffering are very necessary, all our energies must be directed towards the primary aim, PREVENTION.

It must be remembered (leaving aside the question of milk of Tuberculous cows as one of the two great sources of infection) that the most potent source of infection is the people suffering from Tuberculosis of the lungs. The vast majority of these cases, however complete their economic recovery may be, remain infectious during their lifetime. It is useless and very harmful, so far as prevention of the disease is concerned, to treat consumptives in Sanatoria and patch them up, then send them out and let them loose on the public to spread the infection. Hygienic education in Sanatoria in the vast majority of cases does not reach far enough. It lessens danger, but does not banish it.

The present practice of treating such cases in Sanatoria and sending them back to the very same conditions of living and work which brought about the disease is productive of two very serious results. Firstly, a large proportion of these cases after a few months of industrial struggle break down hopelessly, and all the good done by the Sanatorium treatment is lost. This is a great waste of money and effort. Secondly, as pointed above, the majority of these cases, although they make a recovery of short or long duration, do not cease to be infectious, and Sanatorium treatment and recovery result in prolongation of life and prolongation of infectivity. However desirable in the interest of the affected individual it may be, the prolongation of life, from the interest and the

safety of the community generally, it is a serious danger, because it implies a prolongation of infectivity. Both these undesirable results must be avoided. It is obvious that Sanatorium treatment which was calculated to lessen the danger of the spread of infection, in many cases actually aggravates it, because effective measures for the after-care are not thought of or are neglected.

In the case of a disease of wide prevalence and affecting all classes of people compulsory segregation of infectious cases, however ideal a measure, is impracticable for many reasons. In considering useful and effective after-care it is necessary to admit three cardinal principles:—

- (1) Recovered and non-infectious cases must be prevented from breaking down and becoming infectious.
- (2) Recovered but still infectious cases must not only be prevented from breaking down but also must be excluded from the community so long as they continue infectious.
 - (3) Unrecoverable infectious cases must be excluded from the community.

To secure these objects, it is obvious that some sort of industrial and residential provision for consumptive patients and their families must be made a necessary complement to our Sanatoria and Hospitals. A complete scheme, which includes Hospital, Sanatoria, Work Colony, and Residential Colony, will bring about the segregation of Tuberculous people, and afford material protection to the community. It will enable recovered cases to earn their living under favourable conditions and protect them from breakdown. It will afford great economic relief to partially or totally, and temporarily or permanently disabled persons, and at the same time give them an opportunity of doing what work they can in return for the relief. Such a measure will be a great step forward in our preventive campaign. It will bring about segregation without involving any of the hardships of compulsory isolation. It will materially reduce the danger to the coming generations.

The loyal assistance and enthusiastic co-operation of Miss Coning (Secretary), Miss E. Burrow (Nurse), Miss Proctor (Matron of the Fever Hospital), Mrs. M. Wake (Sister-in-Charge of the Open-Air Wards), and Miss Jalland (Hon. Assistant Secretary), have enabled Dr. Corker and myself to cope with the greatly increased work. To Dr. E. M. Smith I am deeply indebted for valuable advice and instruction, and to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their unvarying support and encouragement.

I am, my Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

RAM CHUNDR DUTT SABNIS.

Temporary Tuberculosis Officer.

INCIDENCE OF THE DISEASE.

Notifications received during-

		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms.	Total.
	1913	203	105	308
	1914	176	90	266
	1915	115	62	177
	1916	130	87	217
	1917	140	102	242
LII	Y.		ls from	Deaths from

MORTALITY.		Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Deaths from other Respiratory Diseases.
1913		73	 138
1914		79	 144
1915		100	 233
1916		74	 251
1917	21022	75	167

DEATH-RATES PER 100,000 LIVING FOR RECENT YEARS.

Table I.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Pulmonary Tubercle	112	141	92	110	84	82	111	88	95	125	95	95
Other Respira- tory Diseases	178	257	197	186	219	183	227	166	172	291	282	212

SEX-DISTRIBUTION.

Pulmonary Notifications	 Males. 102 (in 1913)	 Females. 103 (in 1913)
Other forms	 55	 50

AGE-DISTRIBUTION.

		Adults.	Children.
Pulmonary notifications	***	163	 40
Other forms		35	 67

From these figures it will be seen that there has been an increase in the prevalence of the disease. This is in accordance with the experience, not only of this country as a whole, but of all the belligerent countries in Europe.

This rise is intimately connected with conditions arising directly out of the War. The progress of measures calculated to remove the conditions which favour the occurrence of the disease, namely, housing reform, industrial reform, hygienic reform, and hygienic education of the working classes, segregation of infectious cases, &c., has been stopped by the Government on grounds of

The beneficial effect of the temporary cessation of Unemployment has largely been neutralised by the enormous rise in the cost of living and the scarcity of food. The rise in the wages of the majority of the working classes of this City is disproportionate to the increase in the cost of living. Government scale of allowances to the dependents of sailors and soldiers is generally below the health minimum. The stress and strain of overwork incidental to the depletion of the staffs of small and large businesses, and continued industrial fatigue arising from overtime through necessity or temptation of higher wages, have been in operation during the past three years with steadily increasing force. All these factors have brought about a general lowering of vitality and resistance of the community. The result is evident in the heightened incidence of the disease among both sexes and at all ages. A large number of recovered and partially recovered cases joined the army or entered munition works and the majority of these have been unable to bear the strain and have broken down. The strain of military life, of overwork in industries and businesses, brought into activity unrecognised or latent Tuberculosis. The temptations to neglect the early symptoms, or to conceal them, have considerably increased, and have resulted not only in an advanced stage of the disease in the affected individual before the disease was discovered, but also in a large distribution of the infection both at home and at work, before preventive methods could be adopted. This increase in the prevalence and mortality from Tuberculosis is likely to last for some years after the war is over.

CAUSATIVE FACTORS.

A. THE EXCITING CAUSE.

The Human Germ of Tuberculosis.

Owing to the increased number of infectious cases in our midst, and the absence of any provision for the isolation of such cases, this factor continues to operate, probably with greater force than during the past few years. The hygienic education of patients and their families, carried out by *Home Visitation and Domiciliary Supervision of the Dispensary Staff*, and brief educative stay in the Open-Air Wards, is often materially effective in lessening the spread of the infection. The shortage of houses in this City is very acute, and some of the poorer districts of the city, which furnish most cases, are so overcrowded that it has often been impossible to isolate an infectious case in a separate room, and sometimes even in a separate bed. Owing to the absence or smallness of yards, shelters are often impracticable. Removal of Tuberculous families living under bad hygienic conditions, often attempted, has never been possible during this year.

The Bovine Germ.

There is no improvement to report with regard to the production, treatment, and distribution of milk. The Infant Welfare movement will, in due course, do much to lessen the danger.

B. Predisposing Causes.

HEREDITY.—This remains unaffected.

DEFECTIVE ENVIRONMENT AT HOME.—There is no general improvement to report. On the contrary, there would appear to be an aggravation of this

cause as a result of military and industrial congestion. In every case that comes to the knowledge of the Dispensary the staff repeatedly visit the home and do everything that is possible to prevent spread of the disease.

Defective Environments at Work.—There is no improvement to report.

NUTRITIONAL DEFECTS.—Unemployment does not exist. The "unemployed" of pre-war days, therefore, have generally benefited. On the whole, no great change can be detected on the surface, but while some people are probably benefited by the restricted war-time dietary, the nutritional condition of the working classes generally is below par. This seems to depend less on the reduction of quantity than on other factors, such as want of variety of fresh food, increased consumption of tinned food, and ignorance regarding and prejudice against the value of vegetable foods.

NUTRITION OF CHILDREN.—There has been a very noticeable increase in the prevalence of mal-nutrition among the children, Tuberculous as well as non-Tuberculous, that have come under the observation of the Dispensary. A special report was made from this office to the Health Committee recently. The question of mal-nutrition among children is a large and far-reaching one in relation to the healthy manhood and womanhood of the near future.

The children most largely affected are the children of the sailors and I have investigated a large number of cases that came under my observation at the Dispensary, and I am convinced that in a large number of cases the present Government scale of allowances for the dependents of the fighting men, as far as large towns and cities are concerned, does not allow of more than 50 to 75 per cent. of the nourishment necessary for healthy life. If the individual is under an obligation to the State, the State is equally under an obligation to the individual and his dependents. If the State conscripts the life and liberty of the individual, it is the duty of the State to ensure a decent provision for his dependents. The State has no right to keep the dependents on the brink of actual want. That the individual brought up his family in starvation is no argument for the State perpetuating the starvation. The State should have higher values of life, higher standards of living, and higher conception of duty than individuals. The present scale of allowances mean in a great many cases want and chronic incipient starvation, which has no justification whatever. It is not a starvation that shows itself in skin and bones, but it is a starvation none the less, and is fraught with serious results. The present childhood is the future manhood and womanhood of the country, and it is surprising that Infant Welfare has not yet interested itself in Child Weltare. A single case, out of many whose details of income and expenditure I collected and verified as far as possible, will illustrate the truth of these remarks.

SOLDIER'S WIFE, sickly, pallid-looking person.

SEVEN CHILDREN, eldest being 12 years old. Three of these have recently developed Tuberculous glands in neck.

Budget (Weekly).

Income from Army allowance (no other source of income), £2. Expenditure:—Rent, 5s. 6d.; coal and gas, 4s.; insurances, 1s.; clothes, boots, &c., at 1s. per head per week, 8s.; total, 18s. 6d.

This leaves a balance of 21s. 6d. per week for a family of eight. Average of 2s. 8d. per head per week for food for 21 meals.

Personal Habits.—There is no change in the general personal hygiene of the working classes. In every case that has come under the care of the Dispensary the patient and relatives are minutely instructed in personal hygiene, and kept under supervision, so as to limit the spread of the infection. Much harm is done in many cases before the patient comes under our care. To obtain efficient supervision, a larger staff of visiting nurses than we have at present is necessary.

Debilitating Influences.—Overwork, mental as well as physical, and the resulting fatigue and lowering of body resistance have already been referred to. Alcoholism has not at all been noticeable in any of our cases.

Other Diseases.—There is nothing special to report, except that among soldiers and sailors, wounds of the chest, gassing, and exposure to inclement weather have been responsible for the onset of the disease in many cases. No special association of any of the zymotic diseases or catarrhal or inflammatory affections of the respiratory organs was noticeable.

Public Hygiene.—There is no improvement to report with respect to the protection of *Food* on sale from street dust, one of the components of which frequently is the dried expectoration of careless and negligent consumptives.

CLINICAL FEATURES.

No departure from the usual features was noticed.

Pulmonary Tuber	culosis	***		 140
Gland Disease				 58
Bone and Joint		***		 19
Meninges			***	 7
Peritoneum	***			 13
Skin	***		***	 1
Eyes				 4

DETECTION OF THE DISEASE.

THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY.

It is with great pleasure that I have to express my thanks to the medical profession in this City for the co-operation and help they have continued to accord to the Dispensary. Without this co-operation and help the work of the Dispensary could not progress very much, and I sincerely hope that during the coming years the Dispensary will get into still closer touch with the practitioners, and receive still closer co-operation.

The Dispensary also acknowledges with great pleasure the appreciation of its services by all classes of patients and their relatives, and their loyal assistance in the palliative and preventive efforts of the anti-Tuberculosis campaign of the City.

The following table gives a general idea of the work of the Dispensary:-

WORK OF THE TUBERGULOSIS DISPENSARY, 11, CASTLEGATE.

Summary of work done during the year 1917.

	Adults	over 14.	Children	Tota
	Males.	Females	under 14	Tota
No. of New Cases Applying	84	100	150	334
No. of insured persons commencing treatment at				11,416
Dispensary	17	17		34
O.A.W	45	23		68
New cases taken on at the Dispensary for treatment	19	27	25	71
Cases passed for Open-Air Wards	51	40	25	116
Referred to other Institutions				6
New Patients Examined (Round No.)				334
Old Patients Re-examined				758
D.A.W. Cases transferred to Dispensary				2
Dispensary Cases transferred to O.A.W				1
Patients who have ceased attending on their own accord				I
atients who have ceased attending on advice of T.O.				
Iome Visits:—Tuberculosis Officer—First Visit			***	7.
-Re-Visits	***			2
Nurse Mangham —First Visit				20
-Re-Visits			***	76
Nurse Burrow —First Visit	***		***	34
-Re-Visits Special Visits in connection with After-Care (paid by				37
Dispensary Secretary)	***			22.
(Miss Jalland) for half-year				13
Patients Discharged after Injection Treatment		10000	3000	
Markedly Improved	***			
Improved	***			
In Statu Quo				1
Worse	***	***		
Total Attendances at Dispensary, Old and New Average Weekly Attendance	Cases	:::	11,750	
Surgical Dressings (Cases)			5,767	
Number of Meetings of Tuberculosis Crusade (A Number of Meetings of Acting Sub-Committee Number of Children sent away to Convalescent Number of Children referred to Open-Air Class	and other		ittee 3	7

Contact Work.

CONTACTS.

Number of Infecting Cases				 	 69
Number of Contacts Examined				 	 94
Number of Contacts Re-examined				 	 144
Number of Contacts found Tubercule				 	 19
Number of Contacts under suspicion	of Tu	berculo	sis	 	 22

SHELTERS.

During the year thirteen Shelters have been lent to patients. Eleven of these belong to the Tuberculosis Crusade Committee, and two belong to the Corporation. The Shelters have been lent without any fee, and are erected in the patient's back yard by men of the Corporation Depôt on Foss Islands.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

The Dental Surgeon commenced visiting the Dispensary in May, 1913. Patients who show evidence of carious teeth, with oral sepsis sufficient to interfere with the proper assimilation of food, are instructed to attend on Saturday mornings at 10 a.m.

Teeth are extracted under Novocaine, and if the condition of the mouth demands a clearance, a general anæsthetic is administered in the patient's home.

Eighteen patients attended, and 35 extractions were made. An enormous amount of dental caries exists amongst Tuberculous patients, and in these cases with oral sepsis at all marked, it is useless to attempt treatment while the patient's gastro-intestinal tract is being constantly dosed with Pus from the septic mouth.

In addition, 5 patients had a clearance under a general anæsthetic.

TEMPORARY OPEN-AIR CLASS, 11, CASTLEGATE.

During the year 1917, 64 children were dealt with by the Open-Air School. Of these cases, 34 were sent to the school through the agency of the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
No. of children in O.A.S. in 1916	14	9 -	23
Admitted during 1917	24	17	41
Discharged during 1917	26	12	38
No. in School end of year 1917	12	12	24

A full account of the work of this School will be found in the Report of the School Medical Officer for 1917.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

The Tuberculosis Officer uses the Laboratory at the Health Office, 50, Bootham, and during the year carried out the following examinations:—

				T.B. Pos.	Negative.
Sputa	***	 	299	80	219
Urines		 	7	-	. 7
Pus	114 .	 	1		1

TREATMENT.

DISPENSARY.

A large number of cases have been receiving regular treatment at the Dispensary.

Cases for General Treatment.

Cases of Gland Tuberculosis and other forms of non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Tuberculous Diathesis, and a few cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis have received regular treatment at the Dispensary. Only patients who have no regular medical attendants, and patients referred to the Dispensary by doctors are admitted for treatment. Abundant and wholesome food, abundant and wholesome air, are the prime essentials in the treatment of Tuberculosis. In the first place every possible effort is made to secure these. Here I must congratulate the Guardians and their Officials, and the Insurance Committee, on their readiness and large-heartedness in helping every case brought to their notice. A good many delicate children, exposed to infection, Tuberculously disposed children, and children suffering from Gland Tuberculosis, are sent to Scarborough Convalescent Home by the Tuberculosis Crusade Committee. A large home for the institutional treatment of such children is a crying need in this City.

Cases for Tuberculin Treatment.

A selection of suitable cases is made from those attending for general treatment, and also from the patients treated in the Wards, and 80 cases have received treatment during 1917.

Cases for Conservative Surgical Treatment and Surgical Dressings.

All dressings in connection with Tuberculous disease are now done at the Dispensary, and this has been a great strain on the accommodation and the time of my staff and me.

In the treatment of Surgical Tuberculosis, conservative methods of treatment were employed wherever possible, and gave satisfactory results.

Number of dressings done at the Dispensary during the year have been 5,767.

SANATORIUM TREATMENT.

The Open-Air Wards of the Fever Hospital, Yearsley Bridge.

These consist of :-

- A large, specially-constructed Sanatorium Ward of 12 beds. During the summer months two additional beds were provided in shelters. This Ward is for administrative reasons used for male patients only.
- 2. Ten beds, each in a separate shelter, for female patients.

The following table shows the working of this accommodation.

The cases, as a rule, stay from two to three months in the Open-Air Wards, and the more suitable cases, who have shown signs of improvement under Tuber-culin, are transferred to the Tuberculosis Dispensary to continue their "course," which usually lasts for nine or twelve months, and in some cases even longer.

TABLE 1.—Showing Admissions and Discharges to the above Wards during the twelve months ending December 31st, 1917.

O	pen-A	f Cases Air Wa ec. 31 916.	ards	No.		ases adm		Cases discharged or died during 1917.				No. of Cases in Wards on Dec. 31st, 1917.			
М.	F.	Chil- dren.	Total	М.	F.	Children under 16.	Total	м.	F.	Children under 16	Total.	M.	F.	Children nnder 16,	Total.
5	3	5	43	37	24	19	80	33 Die 2		15	68	8	8	7	23

During the year 80 cases were admitted to the Open-Air Wards for treatment.

Of the cases admitted, 51 were insured persons, 35 males and 16 females. 10 were non-insured, and there were 19 children under sixteen (8 boys and 11 girls).

70 were discharged during the year, including 2 who died, and 23 remained under treatment on December 31st, 1917.

Of the cases discharged, 23 were transferred to the Tuberculosis Dispensary, at 11, Castlegate, for further active treatment by Tuberculin or otherwise.

The results of Sanatorium treatment will be seen from the following table.

(a)	Discharged with Arrested Disease		33
	(Capable of returning to full work immediately	or	
	soon after discharge.)		
(b)	Discharged with Quiescent Disease		14
	(Restored to partial working capacity.)		
(c)	Discharged without material improvement		21
(d)	Died		2

It has to be pointed out that this accommodation, originally provided only for the treatment of Early cases of Lung Tuberculosis, has had to be used for the treatment of more or less advanced cases of the disease, as well as a few cases of Gland and Bone and Joint Tuberculosis, and it would be incorrect to

estimate the value of Sanatorium treatment from the above cases. If only the early cases of the disease of the lungs are considered, the result of Sanatorium treatment will be seen to be as below:—

Restoration to full	working	capacity	 	 27
Partial restoration			 	 4
No restoration			 	 2

Owing to the entire absence of any other institutional accommodation for observation cases, intermediate and advanced cases and non-Pulmonary cases, the admission into these Wards of a considerable number of such cases was for many reasons unavoidable, and this fact has seriously interfered with the value of this institution as a Sanatorium. The institution has had to serve almost as a hospital for all Pulmonary, except the hopeless cases, and many non-Pulmonary cases. A merciless selection of cases based purely on economic considerations would have entailed much suffering and distress, great spread of the infection, and in many cases injustice. Cases of disease of considerable extent and intensity and apparently hopeless with regard to recovery of working capacity often respond to treatment, and recover so well that in a great many cases it is necessary to determine the response to institutional treatment before a scientific and humane prognosis can be given. Owing to these and other considerations, a compromise has been unavoidable, but this compromise has rendered the available institutional accommodation altogether inadequate for the needs of the City. A long waiting list, and long delays in the admission of cases into the Open-Air Wards have been experienced, and these have been aggravated by the prolonged treatment and extension of stay in the Sanatorium, found necessary in many cases.

The treatment given in the Sanatorium consists of rest, feeding, life in open air, combined with graduated exercises and work (in joiner's work shop), and symptomatic medicinal treatment. Tuberculin treatment is given in selected cases (this is, after discharge from the Wards, continued in the Dispensary).

Of the more recent remedies, treatment by artificial pneumothorax was not tried. My experience and observations about this method have not yet convinced me of any superiority over the more conservative methods of treatment. Maragliano's serum was tried in a few cases, and gave distinctly beneficial results. The manufacturers having stopped the preparation of the serum, its use had, unfortunately, to be discontinued. Results with "Yadil" Antiseptic were encouraging, and this remedy is being tried and investigated. Results with nascent iodine treatment, intensive creosote treatment, and creosote derivatives, and with continuous inhalation treatment were as good as without.

Hospital Treatment of Acute and Advanced Cases.

No such Accommodation is Avilable in York at Present, apart from the Poor-Law Infirmary. The Infirmary has invariably given immediate admission and treatment in every case that needed such treatment and was willing to accept it.

After-Care.

All cases who improve under Sanatorium treatment attend regularly at the Dispensary for observation. Every effort is made to secure suitable employment and housing for such cases, and extra nourishment and other help is obtained for these cases until they settle down in work, and are able to earn full wages.

For advanced and incurable cases much relief is afforded by Home-Nursing—obtaining grants of milk and other nourishment, of money, clothing, &c. It is in developing this After-Care work that our energies should at the present time be directed, to make it a preventive as well as a palliative measure.

Surgical Treatment.

The Corporation has, by arrangement, a lien on six beds at the County Hospital for the Surgical Treatment of Tuberculosis.

During the year 16 uninsured persons, including 14 children and 2 males, received treatment, one died before admission, two others refused treatment.

The diagnosis was as follows:-

The diagnosis							
Tubercul	osis of	f	Cases.	Cured.	Improved.	1.S.Q.	Died.
Cervical Gla	nds		1	1	_	_	_
Hip			3	1	2		_
Genito-urina	ry Tra	act	1	_		1	-
Spine			1			1	
Peritoneum			2	2	TABLE OF STREET		_
Sacrum			1	_	-	1	_
Abdomen			2	1		1	
Bone			4			4	_
Pelvis			1				1
Total			16	5	2	8	1

Attendances at the Dispensary.

The Dispensary has been open five afternoons a week and five forenoons, with the exception of Public Holidays. New cases are seen on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 3 to 5 p.m., and cases for treatment are seen, by appointment, on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

During the year 1917, 334 persons have applied to the Dispensary for advice or treatment. Of these, 116 were insured under the National Insurance Act.

	Both Sexes.
 	 116
 	 31
 	 187
 	 334

Constitution and Diagnosis of 334 Persons who applied at the Dispensary from January 1st, 1917, to December 31st 1917

Pulmonary Tuberculosis			 	104
	Susp	ect	 	47
Other forms of Tubercul	losis		 3	87
Non-Tuberculous			 	96
Total			 	334

YORK TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE.

TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE COMMITTEE.

Chairman :- Alderman J. B. Inglis.

COUNCILLOR C. C. LUCAS.

*Dr. Bell Ferguson.

DR. EVELYN.

MRS. EDWIN GRAY.

DR. M. DU BOIS FERGUSON.

Mr. J. T. Holmes.

MISS M. KITCHING.

MR. J. R. POAD.

MISS SHEARD.

MR. W. M. TEMPLE.

*Miss Welch.

*Mrs. Waddington.

*MISS HARLOCK.

MRS. BELL FERGUSON.

MR. A. H. FOSTER.

MR. EDWIN GRAY.

Mr. G. S. Hughes, F.R.C.S.

*MISS JALLAND.

MISS GREER.

*MRS. PHILIP NEWMAN.

Mr. B. S. ROWNTREE.

Mr. G. Sykes.

*Mrs. Thornhill.

DR. EDMUND M. SMITH.

*Mrs. T. Anderson.

Hon. Treasurer:
Dr. W. A. Evelyn, 33, Bootham.

Secretary:
Miss Coning, 11, Castlegate.

Hon. Assistant Secretary:
MISS JALLAND, St. Leonard's House.

Bankers:
Beckett & Co., Coney Street.

Hon. Auditors:
W. B. Peat & Co., Clifford Chambers.

^{*} Members of the Tuberculosis Sub-Committee.

ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET, 1917.

In presenting the third Annual Report upon "After Care," the Committee realise that the financial needs of the cause have probably never been greater or more urgent, and that, adequately to meet these needs, public interest in Tuberculosis work must be encouraged and maintained.

The War has made it essential for us not only to readjust our methods of thought, but also to reconstruct our system of practice in regard to the prevention and arrest of Tuberculosis. The Disease is on the Increase, both amongst the civil and the military population, and we have now to face the fact that a steady stream of discharged Tuberculous soldiers has begun to flow homewards.

Among the civilian population three years of war conditions have demonstrated very clearly that the spread of the disease occurs not only from exposure to Tuberculous infection, but as the result of unsatisfactory industrial conditions, bad housing, and insufficient food.

In the forty-sixth Annual Report of the Local Government Board, Sir Arthur Newsholme shows that since 1913 (the last complete year before the War), the deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis increased by 1,582 in the year 1914, by 4,621 in 1915, and by 4,490 in 1916, the third year of the War.

The experience of this country is not unique, so far as can be gathered from official sources; it is shared by all the Continental countries involved in hostilities.

We would, therefore, urge all public-minded citizens by the vigorous and determined advocacy of decent industrial conditions for the working classes, by personal obedience to the simpler laws of individual and social hygiene, and by gifts of money, or time, to bear their part in the destruction of so increasingly serious a menace to the physical well-being of their own and succeeding generations.

FUNDS.

The annual "Flower Crusade" was held on Friday and Saturday, June 29th and 30th, and in spite of the numerous "Flag Days," the total sum collected was £160 14s. 8½d.; of this amount, £19 17s. 2d. came from the surrounding villages.

The expenses were again generously defrayed by Mr. Joseph Rowntree.

Our warmest thanks are again due to Captain Arthur Anderson and Miss Edith Sanderson, who so ably organised the scheme, and to many others who helped in the collection.

It must be remembered that, as this collection takes place in June, there will be little, if any, of the December balance in hand when this year's "Flower Crusade" is held.

NUMBER OF CASES TO WHICH HELP WAS GIVEN.

17 children were sent to the Scarboro' Convalescent Home for periods varying from one to five months, at a total cost of 8s. 6d. per week.

6 needed only the loan of a shelter.

2 were granted financial assistance.

4 women were employed in sewing.

3 received bedsteads and bedding on loan. 4 patients were supplied with extra food.

6 children were granted extension of treatment at the Scarboro' Convalescent Home.

5 cases were supplied with clothing.

3 patients were provided with artificial teeth. 1 adult patient was boarded out in the country.

28 patients were supplied with sick-room comforts.

1 patient was provided with a night nurse.

I was unable to avail herself of the help offered.

In addition to the above :-

30 families received fresh milk, and during the latter half of the year 50 patients were supplied with "Lactogen," a dried milk, on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officer, thus reducing our expenditure a little.

104 patients were given Hospital and Dispensary Notes, Maternity Home Notes, Invalid Kitchen Tickets, and Coal Tickets.

VARIOUS FORMS OF HELP GIVEN.

The help given has taken various forms, according to the individual necessities of the case, and includes:—

Provisional help for patients who are in need of immediate assistance.

Friendly visiting and advice.

Extra nourishment and milk.

Provision of separate bed and bedding, so that the patient may sleep alone.

Loan of air cushions, deck-chairs, and bath-chairs.

Provision of warm clothing and boots.

Loan of shelters.

Payment of light employment of partly recovered patients.

Provision of Hospital, Dispensary, and Maternity Home Notes for suitable cases.

Payment of expenses, or part expenses for boarding out at the seaside or in the country.

Assistance towards the provision of artificial teeth.

Assistance towards training for a more suitable employment than that in which the patient was engaged.

Carpentry Classes for the men patients in the Open-Air Wards.

Additional help in the home for advanced cases.

VISITS TO PATIENTS.

The Secretary paid 224 visits.

Miss Jalland, the Hon. Assistant Secretary, paid 131 visits. She was out of York for five months of the year.

SPECIMEN CASES.

Case Paper 1,053.—Girl, aged 4, was examined at the Dispensary as a "contact," in 1915. Her mother was an "open" case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and was undergoing treatment in the Open-Air Wards.

Child had a history of pneumonia and bronchitis, was coughing badly, and was described as "always fretful and tired." There were definite signs in the lungs.

She was sent to the Open-Air Wards for 15 weeks; during that period she gained $4\frac{3}{4}$ pounds in weight, and on discharge all signs in the lungs had cleared up.

She remained under observation at the Dispensary, and did well until the summer of 1917, when she showed signs of falling off, and had lost some weight.

She was sent by the Tuberculosis Crusade Committee to the Scarboro' Convalescent Home for two months, and returned much improved, and having gained three pounds in weight.

She attends the Dispensary fortnightly, and has maintained the improvement.

Case Paper 1,577.—Girl, aged 18, shop assistant, applied for treatment in 1916. She had Tuberculin injections, but was obviously underfed, and did not respond to treatment. She was, therefore, transferred to the Open-Air Wards in 1917, for 26 weeks, during which time she gained 13\frac{3}{4} pounds in weight.

During her stay in the Wards her teeth were extracted, and six months later the Committee sent her to the Leeds Dental Dispensary, and provided her with artificial teeth.

As she was a very early case of Tuberculosis, it was felt that if suitable employment could be ensured there was every prospect of complete and permanent recovery.

We had been asked if we could train and provide a chauffeur for a doctor's car, and the Committee agreed to advance the money for the necessary training, the patient offering to repay in weekly sums the whole of the cost.

She has now completed her training, and is in a permanent post.

BOARDING OUT. '

Seventeen children were sent to the Scarboro' Convalescent Home, for periods varying from one to five months, extension of stay being given to six of these cases.

The parents have contributed a weekly payment, varying from one shilling to 8s. 6d., the total amount received in this way being £32.

During the year the Tuberculosis Crusade Committee have subscribed £63 to the Home, and a special donation of £5 has been sent to the Hon. Treasurer as a small acknowledgment of the care our cases have received.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN PATIENTS.

This work has been successfully carried on throughout the year, and many special orders for sewing have been received. The women have frequently expressed their gratitude for and appreciation of this effort. No Sale of Work was held, but special orders amounting to £26 11s. 2d. were carried out. A considerable number of garments remain in stock; these include roller towels, glass and tea cloths, pillow cases, night-dresses, overalls, and petticoats.

EMPLOYMENT OF MEN PATIENTS.

During the winter months the weekly Carpentry Classes have been held for the men patients in the Open-Air Wards.

Increasing interest has been shown in the work, and the men have made wheelbarrows, sink drainers, medicine cupboards, extension apparatus, splints, hammocks, hay boxes, and bookshelves.

Patients confined to bed have done embroidery on frames, fretwork, and modelling in paper.

In his report Mr. Stancliffe says: "I think that the patients who can do work of this kind welcome the time for the lessons, and I feel sure that this kind of occupation (if not called work) is of much benefit to the patients."

SHELTERS.

The Shelters are in constant use, and bedsteads, bedding, and sick-room appliances are lent to any patients who are in need of them.

THANKS.

The Committee wish to express their appreciation of Mr. Joseph Rown-tree's continued kindness in defraying the expenses of the "Crusade," and to record with gratitude the receipt of the following:—

Hospital, Dispensary, Maternity Home Notes, Invalid Kitchen Tickets, Coal Tickets, Scarboro' Sea Bathing Notes, from Miss Jalland, Mrs. Brierley, Dr. Louise Fraser, the Charity Organisation, W. H. Peat & Co., Mrs. James Hamilton, Cecil Cobb, Esq., the Misses Wilson, Nurse Boston, Mrs. Richardson, W. H. Jalland, Esq., Mrs. Theodore Rowntree.

Clothing.—From the Citizens' Committee, Mrs. Bell Ferguson, Mrs. Booker, Mrs. Greener, Miss Jalland, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Grisdale, Mr. B. S. Rowntree, Miss Hill (Tollerton).

Books and Papers.—Miss Hill, Miss Russell, Miss Jalland, Mrs. Brown, Miss Kilvington, Geoffrey Jalland, Esq.

Tools, etc., for Carpentry Classes-Mrs. Chatwin, Mr. Cuss, Mr. Swift (loan of a bench).

Donations, Toys, Sweets, Fruit, and Presents for the Christmas Tree for the Open-Air School.—Dr. Bell Ferguson, Dr. Sabnis, Dr. and Mrs. Edmund Smith, Miss Atkinson, Miss Haw, Mrs. Grisdale, Councillor Sessions, Joe, Dick, and Michael Naish, and Nurse Mangham.

Messrs. Peat & Co. have kindly audited the accounts, and to them our thanks are due.

Our best thanks are also due to the Relieving Officers, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Kirby, and Mr. Stoker, for the hearty co-operation and kindly help which they promptly extend to us when called upon. Without their tactful assistance it would be impossible to remove many difficult advanced cases to the only institution at present available for purposes of isolation, viz., the City Infirmary.

It is gratifying to note that a recent Editorial in the "Lancet," on the "Tuberculosis Service in War-Time," contains the following comment on our work:—"Bad housing is a colossal evil which can scarcely be touched during the war, but the other two factors (inadequate food and improper occupation) may be greatly ameliorated by the efforts of local voluntary Care Committees. The experience of the Tuberculosis Officers of Lancashire, Somersetshire, Hertfordshire, and the City of York in particular, should commend to local authorities the formation of committees similar to those inaugurated by these public-spirited communities; a large measure of war economy may be accomplished by such measures. The spirit of generosity and anxiety to help others, aroused by the War, only needs guidance and suggestion."

TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE COMMITTEE.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1917.

RECEIPTS.

		REC	EIPT	S.						
					f.	S.	d.	£	S.	d.
To	Balance at 31st Decemb	er. 191	6 :		~			~		
	Due by Bankers				128	8	5			
	Due by Secretary	***			2	13	104			
					-	-	_	131	2	31/2
,,	Proceeds of Flower Cr	rusade						160	14	8
	Contributions Received f			toward	ls Bo	ard	ing			
"	0.4 -6 (21.11.1					-		32	0	0
								26		2
	Proceeds of Sale of Ga									
. ,,	Donations from Friend	IS	/		***			0	16	6
							-			
	Total							£351	4	71
							-			
		DAV	MENT	10						
		PAY	MENT	ъ.	_		,	-		
220		13 220			to	S.	d.	£	S.	d.
By	Assistance to Patients	and Pe	ersons	pre-						
	disposed to Consumpt	ion :-								
	Employment of Women			wing.						
,,	etc.)				13	6	6			
	2 6111									
	Milk				99	- 3	0	3		
	Bedding, Clothing, and				es 5	0	5			
,,	Financial Help to Patie	ents (D	ental	Treat-						
	ment, etc.)				11	12	7			
	Boarding Out Children	at Se	aside		126	5	1			
,,	boarding Out Children	at De	aside		120		-	255	7	71
	C . C!								7	$\frac{71}{2}$
	Carpentry Classes		***						11	2
,,	Postage and Stationery	***						3	1	9
,,	Shelters		Con.		***			11	0	1
	Annual Report							2	7	6
	Bank Charges							1000	12	1
"	Dank Charges				***				14	-
								C000	0	01
								£289	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
By	Balance at December 3	31st, 19	917 : -	-						
	Due by Bankers				57	17	2			
	Due by Secretary					7	3			
	- no of booterning							62	4	5
								02	1	U
	m						-	COLL	-	
	Total							£351	4	$7\frac{1}{2}$

We have examined the foregoing Statement of Accounts, and certify the same to be in accordance with the Vouchers and Accounts produced to us.

W. B. PEAT & CO.,

Chartered Accountants,

CLIFFORD CHAMBERS, YORK. 20th July, 1918.

Hon. Auditors.