

[Report 1920] / Medical Officer of Health, York City.

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CITY OF YORK.

1920.

Annual Reports

of

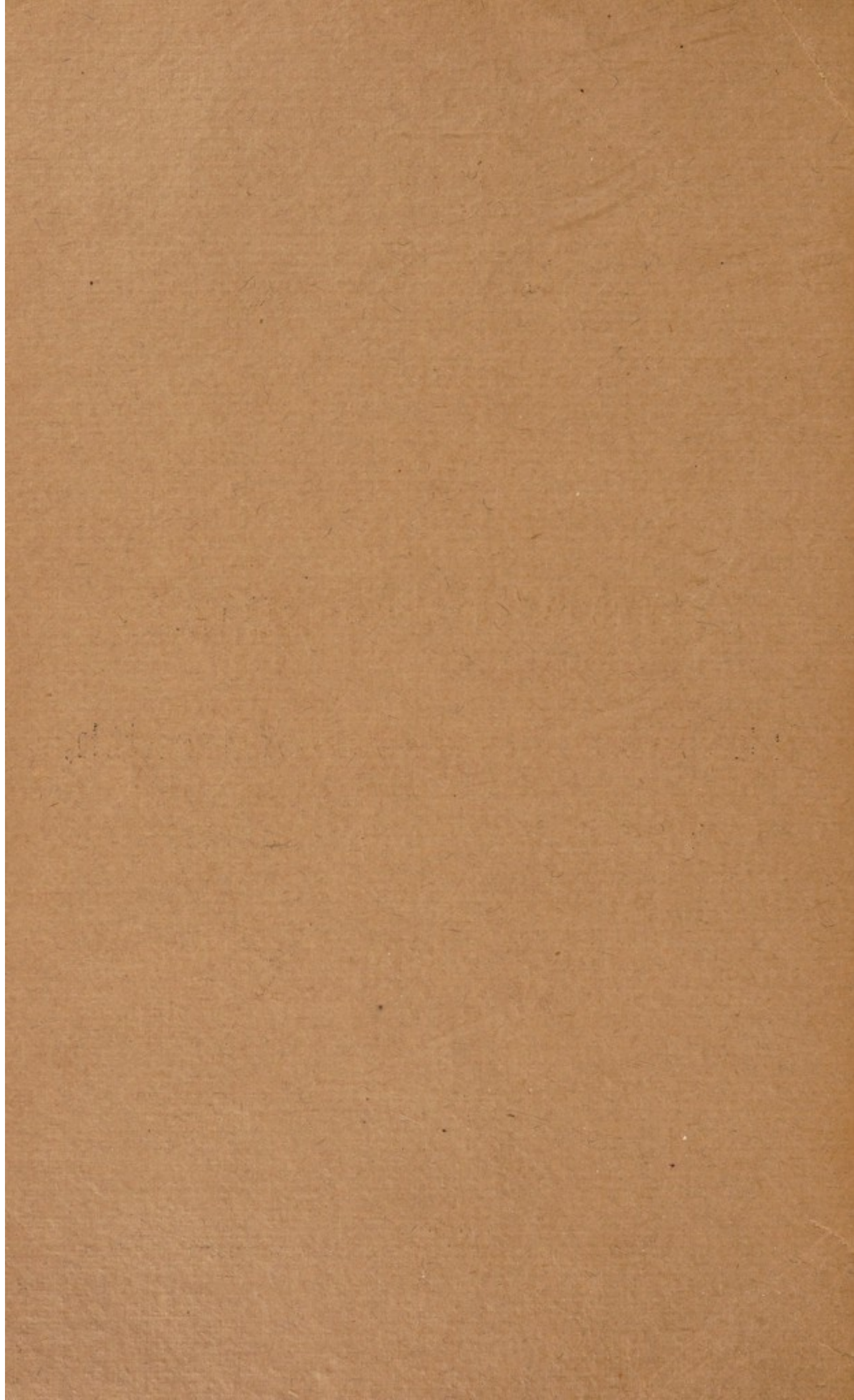
The Medical Officer of Health,

The Inspector of Nuisances,

and

The Public Analyst.

YORK :
YORKSHIRE HERALD CO., LIMITED, CONEY STREET.
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1921.

CITY AND COUNTY BOROUGH OF YORK.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

November, 1919, to November, 1920.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR (ALDERMAN EDWARD WALKER).

Chairman :—ALDERMAN J. B. INGLIS, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :—COUNCILLOR WM. WRIGHT.

Ald. W. H. Birch, J.P.	Coun. Lucas.	Coun. T. F. Clark.
Coun. Glew, J.P.	„ Wiseman.	„ Allen.
„ Horsman.	„ Varey.	„ J. T. Clarke.
„ Crichton.	„ Fawcett.	„ E. Rymer.
„ Dodsworth.	„ Bury.	

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

HOUSING SUB-COMMITTEE (UNHEALTHY HOUSES).

Chairman.	Coun. W. Horsman.	Coun. Allen.
Vice-Chairman.	„ J. T. Clarke.	„ Fawcett.
Ald. W. H. Birch, J.P.	„ Crichton.	

TUBERCULOSIS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman.	Coun. J. T. Clarke.	Coun. Crichton.
Vice-Chairman.	„ T. F. Clark.	„ Fawcett.
Ald. W. H. Birch, J.P.	„ W. Horsman.	

SPECIAL (VENEREAL) DISEASES SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman.	Coun. J. T. Clarke.	Dr. J. C. Lyth.
Vice-Chairman.	„ J. F. Glew, J.P.	Dr. G. W. Micklethwait.
Ald. W. H. Birch, J.P.	„ E. Rymer.	
Coun. T. F. Clark.	„ C. C. Lucas.	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE (STATUTORY) COMMITTEE.

Chairman.	Ald. W. H. Birch, J.P.	Coun. Crichton.
Vice-Chairman.	Coun. Fawcett.	„ E. Allen.

Mrs. Laycock (York Trades and Labour Council).

Mrs. Edwin Gray and Dr. Louise Fraser (York Child Welfare Council).

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

The Lord Mayor.	Coun. Watson.	Coun. Birch.
Ald. Inglis.	„ Wright.	„ Hopkins.
„ Rowntree.	„ Fawcett.	„ Kilyon.
„ Shipley.	„ Horsman.	„ Wiseman.
Coun. Dodsworth.	„ Morris.	„ J. T. Clarke.
„ Crichton.	„ Petty.	„ Lucas.

(Chairman, Coun. Dodsworth. Vice-Chairman, Coun. O. Rowntree.)

1920.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:—

EDMUND M. SMITH, M.D., D.P.H.

Chief Inspector of Nuisances:—

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

Deputy Chief Inspector and Housing Inspector:—

F. FISHBURN, C.R.San.Inst. and Certificated Meat Inspector.

Assistant Inspectors:—

*T. H. MILLAR, A.R.San.Inst. and Certificated Meat Inspector.

J. W. BEAUMONT, C.R.San.Inst. ditto.

F. L. LEACH, ditto ditto.

*D. BROWN, ditto ditto.

*W. G. PYATT, ditto.

Health Visitors:—

MISS M. BOSTON, C.M.B. and R.S.I. Certificates.

MISS E. HIRST, C.M.B. and C.W.W. R.S.I. Certificates.

Clerical Staff:—

Chief Clerk:—F. POWELL.

Second-class Clerks:—W. V. MORRIS and L. P. SAWYER.

Junior Clerk:—C. E. SANDERSON.

Temporary Clerk, 1920:—MISS M. Y. YOUNG.

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 and Engineer:—F. W. SPURR.****Tuberculosis Officer and Deputy Medical Officer of Health:—**

P. RUSSELL McNAUGHT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officers:—E. SCOTT GALBRAITH, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.),
D.P.H.

NORAH KEMP, M.B., C.M. (Glas.), part-time.

* Left the Department during the year.

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

My Lord Mayor, Ladies 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 1920. This constitutes my Twenty-third Annual Report, and it has been compiled as far as possible in compliance with a detailed Memorandum, issued by the Ministry of Health. The issue of the Report has been delayed by the extreme pressure of Committee work and by my illness during May.

In view of the great difficulty of compiling accurate death-rates owing to the war-time disturbance of population statistics, some of the statistics must not be regarded as absolute; nevertheless it is correct to say that there was a decided fall in the general death-rate. The most remarkable figures of the year were those of the birth-rate, which had been steadily declining during the last decade and had fallen very low during the latter part of the war period; this now leaped up to 27·7 per 1,000 of the population, whilst the Infant Mortality rate not only fell for the seventh time below 100, but dropped to the remarkably low record figure of 63 per 1,000 births.

The more important public health work of the year comprised the following:—

- The actual development of the Tang Hall Estate Housing Scheme;
- The consideration of other sites for housing schemes;
- The constitution of a new committee to be concerned with new housing schemes, viz.:—the Housing Committee;
- Preliminary work connected with the scheduled unhealthy areas;
- The development and formal opening of Fairfield Sanatorium;
- The development of the Raywell Joint Sanatorium Scheme;
- The completion of the hutment wards at the Fever Hospital;
- The provision of a new motor fever ambulance;
- The development of a joint Maternity Hospital (along with the York Dispensary Committee), and the purchase of Acomb Hall;
- The opening of the new School Clinic in Piccadilly and the Fulford Road Open-air School;
- The Ministry of Health instituted the special sanitary inspection of theatres, picture palaces, dancing saloons, etc.

I hereby beg to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, my staff, and all others who have given their co-operation in the very wide range of the work of this Department during the year.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Yours obediently,

EDMUND M. SMITH,

Medical Officer of Health.

August, 1921.

CITY AND COUNTY BOROUGH OF YORK.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR 1920.

Area in acres, 3,730.

Rateable value (1920), £429,093.

Population of County Borough, Census 1911, 82,282.

Do. at middle of 1920 (Registrar-General's revised estimate), 77,501
(Civilian population only).

Number of "families or separate occupiers,"	18,078	} Census 1911.
Do. inhabited houses	17,517	

Proportion of persons per acre ..	22.06	} Census 1911.
Do. do. per family ..	4.33	

Birth-rate, 27.7 per 1,000 living (highest since 1906).

Nett general death-rate, 12.7 per 1,000 living.

Infantile mortality, 63 per 1,000 births; lowest on record.

Total Zymotic mortality .. 0.37 per 1,000 living at all ages (Civilian population only).

Death-rate of Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under two years)	0.14
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Death-rate of Bronchitis and Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	2.05
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Phthisis death-rate	0.94
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Total Tuberculosis death-rate..	1.26
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Cancer death-rate	1.29
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Epidemic Influenza death-rate	0.25
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Natural increase of population in 1920, 1,217.

Total hours of bright sunshine, 1,081.

Total rainfall, 27.32 inches.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1920.

For particulars re the geology and climate of the City, and the distribution of the population according to ages and occupations, at the Census of 1911, see my Annual Report for 1919.

CENSUS POPULATION FIGURES, 1911.

YORK CITY, COUNTY BOROUGH, AND CIVIL PARISH.

Census Totals, 1901 and 1911.

Area in acres (land & water).	Families or separate occupiers.		Total Population.		1901.		1911.		Females per 1,000 males.	
	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	1901.	1911.
3730	16862	18078	77914	82282	38147	39767	39969	42313	1042	1059
Totals.							Census, 1901.		Census, 1911.	
			Males				38,147		39,969	
			Females				39,767		42,313	
Excess of females							1,620		2,344	
Excess of females in 1911 over 1901									724	

CITY OF YORK.—POPULATIONS OF THE SANITARY SUB-DISTRICTS AT CENSUS 1911.

	Population.	Total families or separate occupiers.
Bootham Sanitary Sub-district	21,656	4,774
Micklegate Sanitary Sub-district	28,787	6,620
Walmgate Sanitary Sub-district	31,839	6,684
Whole City	82,282	18,078

York is not described as an industrial town. It is largely a residential town. It is the geographical centre of a large country area, and therefore the City contains several large hospitals and several large schools, etc. It is an important railway centre, the headquarters of the North Eastern Railway Company. It is a military centre (the headquarters of the Northern Command), with extensive cavalry and infantry barracks, a large military hospital, and a camp adjacent to the City, 6 miles out. It is an ecclesiastical centre, and the See of an Archbishopric.

The most important works in the City are the following:—

	Average Number of Workers:—
Railway Carriage and Wagon Building and Repairing Shops	2,800
Cocoa and Confectionery Works	7,042
Flour Milling	455
Printing Works	—
Scientific Instrument Makers	330

We have no evidence that there are any occupations in the City which are hurtful to the public health.

YORK AS A TOWN TO LIVE IN.

"York is almost ideal for our purpose. It is historic; constantly interesting from dozens of points of view; not too small nor too large (about 80,000 inhabitants); has the glamour of a magnificent cathedral and many ancient churches; possesses fine streets with many splendid shops; has practically no mills to make it smoky and dirty; boasts a broad, much-used river running right through the city; is exactly half-way between London and Edinburgh, and on the main lines of road and rail of three or four different railway systems, and is situated in the very heart of a lovely rural area. It is a big market town, with all the air of agriculture about it, as well as of business; while for sport York cannot well be beaten by any of its rivals, except perhaps Oxford, seeing that cricket, football, hunting, boating, swimming, fishing, etc., are always in full swing during the proper seasons there."

(From an article by "The Scholar Gypsy" in *Great Thoughts*.)

INSTITUTIONS.

The principal hospitals of the City and District are as follows:—

In the City.	Average number of patients in 1920.	Outside City Boundary.	Average number of patients in 1920.
York County Hospital..	.. 148	York City Fever Hospital ..	} 47
(General Infirmary)	..	(61 beds)	
City and District (Poor Law) Infirmary .. ..	.. 445	City Smallpox Hospital ..	} 50
Maternity Hospital (16 beds)		(The Bungalow), 22 beds	
Military Hospital .. ..	.. 109	"Fairfield," (City Sanatorium) opened 3rd Nov., 1919 ..	50
Mental Hospitals:—		(54 beds)	
The Retreat .. ..	.. 181	Mental Hospitals:—	
Bootham Park .. ..	.. 114	York City Asylum	359
		North Riding Asylum	792

The principal grammar and secondary schools in the City are as follows:—

St. Peter's School.

Archbishop Holgate's Grammar School.

York College for Girls.

Bootham School (Boys)

Mount School (Girls)

} belonging to the Society of Friends.

Queen Anne (Municipal) Secondary School for Girls.

Mill Mount (Municipal) Secondary School for Girls.

Opened, September, 1920.

Nunthorpe Court (Municipal) Secondary School for Boys.

Opened, September, 1920.

St. Mary's Convent, Blossom Street.

Elmfield College (outside the City, in Flaxton Rural District).

The York Diocesan Training College, Lord Mayor's Walk.

The Yorkshire School for the Blind (Wilberforce Memorial) in the King's Manor House—inmates, 47 males and 33 females.

The Girls' (St. Hilda's) Industrial School in Lowther Street, about 43 pupils.

POOR LAW RELIEF.

In compliance with the requirements of the Ministry's Memo. 40/Int., that we should state the amount of poor law relief and the extent to which hospital and other forms of gratuitous medical relief are utilised, the Clerk to the Board of Guardians has kindly supplied me with the following information:—

INDOOR RELIEF:—

	Inmates of Sick Wards.	Inmates of other Wards.	Children's Homes.	Total.	Approximate Decrease on 1914.
31st Dec., 1914 ..	262	270	62	594	—
„ 1918 ..	218	137	56	411	30·8 %
„ 1919 ..	282	139	53	474	20·2 %
„ 1920 ..	261	184	64	509	14·3 %

OUTDOOR RELIEF.

	Cases in receipt of Relief.		Medical Relief only.	Total Cases.	Approximate Decrease on 1914.	Boarded Out Children.
		No. of these cases in receipt of Medical Relief also.				
31st Dec., 1914	362	8	19	381	—	43
„ 1918	299	8	2	301	20 %	39
„ 1919	308	9	—	308	19·16 %	53
„ 1920	340	12	—	352	7·6 %	49

1920.—VITAL STATISTICS.

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.: 77,501, for the mid-year, 1920.

The birth-rate is that relating to the whole population of the City, the estimate of the entire population for 1920, viz.: 79,526, having also been used in accordance with the Registrar-General's communications.

TABLE 1.—CITY OF YORK.

Year.	Total (nett) births.	Total (nett) deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.
1909	2,037	994	1,073
1913	1,977	1,034	943
1914	1,903	1,153	750
1915	1,779	1,315	464
1916	1,757	1,153	604
1917	1,278	1,098	180
1918	1,337	1,318	19
1919	1,305	1,048	257
1920	2,205	988	1,217 (highest on record).

TABLE 2.—CITY OF YORK.

Year.	Estimates of Population at June 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
1918	.. .. *73,010	16·3	*18·0
1919	.. .. *74,531	16·8	*14·0
1920	.. .. *77,501	27·7	*12·7

Average birth-rate during ten years 1910-19, inclusive=20·7.

Average death-rate during ten years 1910-19, inclusive=14·3.

* Civilian Population only.

† Population of City as afterwards extended in 1893.

‡ Lowest on record.

THE BIRTH-RATE.—The total number of births notified to me by the Sub-Registrars during the 53 weeks ended 1st January, 1921, was 2,254, but of these a nett total of 49 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, 2,205. (The nett number of births in 1919 was 1,305.) The birth-rate in 1920 was, therefore, 27·7 per 1,000 living of entire population.

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

Bootham	523	} 2,254
Micklegate	775	
Walmgate	956	
Nett total males born ..	1,132	Registered as:—
Nett total females born ..	1,073	Legitimate 2,085
		Illegitimate 120

(See Table 9 (c) as to previous years.)

“While the time is hardly ripe yet to attempt an estimate of the total loss of births in England and Wales attributable to the war, possibly the number may be somewhere over half a million, or very similar to that of the deaths on active service.”—(Vide Registrar General's 82nd Annual Report, England and Wales.)

INFANTILE VACCINATION.—I am indebted to the Vaccination Officer for the following information (the figures for 1920 are not yet available):—The total number of children successfully vaccinated in 1919 was 523 (total births 1,305); vaccination was postponed in 58 cases; 2 children were declared insusceptible; there were 535 declarations of "conscientious objection"; 97 died unvaccinated; 136 children were not vaccinated, or left the City unvaccinated.

1. Year.	2. Successfully Vaccinated.	3. Percentage of total births	4. Vaccination postponed or certified as insusceptible of vaccination	5. Died or removed from York unvaccinated.	6. Declaration of "Conscientious Objection."		7. Re-vaccinated by Public Vaccinators.
					Number.	*Percentage.	
Averages for 7 years, 1901-1907	1,884	83.4	26	276	58	—	—
Averages for 5 years, 1908-1912	1,401	69.4	24	241	350	20.3	28
Averages for 5 years, 1913-1917.	810	46.0	78	308	557	42.0	21
1918	520	38.8	88	271	496	50.7	7
1919	523	40.0	60	233	535	52.8	23

* Percentage of total births less figures in columns 4 and 5.

TOTAL MARRIAGES IN YORK.

Average for three years.	Marriage rate per 1,000 of total population.			
	York.	England & Wales.		
1911-13 ...	658	.....	15.8	15.5
1914-16 ...	771	.....	18.8	16.8
Year 1917 ...	621	.....	15.8	13.8
„ 1918 ...	696	.....	19.0	15.3
„ 1919 ...	959	.....	25.7	19.7
„ 1920 ...	915	.....	23.0	20.1

“The effect of the enormous creation of young widows by the War is strikingly manifested by the very great increase in the number of young widows marrying.”—(*Vide* Registrar General's 82nd Annual Report.)

THE GENERAL DEATH-RATE.

The gross total number of deaths registered within the City of York during the 53 weeks ended January 1st, 1921, was 1,069.

If the deaths of 18 members of the armed forces, and of 124 civilians who died in York but who did not belong to the City ("Non-Residents" or "Outward Transfers") be deducted, and those of 61 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 988, giving a nett recorded death-rate of 12.7 per 1,000 living of civilian population.

Total deaths of Males, 488; Females, 500.

Five 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	135	25
Total deaths in County Hospital	116	51
Total deaths in other City Institutions	16	35
Total deaths in private residences in the City	—	13
Total deaths in City Fever Hospital	15	—
Total deaths in Fairfield Sanatorium	9	—
Total deaths in York City Asylum	14	—
Total deaths in other Institutions, &c., outside the City	23	—
	328	124

Deaths of members of the armed forces occurring in the City during 1920 (excluded from the City totals of deaths, and from death-rates, according to L.G.B. instructions) :—

Cause.	Total Deaths.	Cause.	Total Deaths.
Influenza... ..	2	Heart Disease	2
Pneumonia	3	Disease of Stomach	1
Phthisis	4	Accident	2
Apoplexy	1	Other Causes	2
Cancer	1		18

One of these deaths was of a Naval Seaman.

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

TABLE 3.

Average Death-rate for weeks in :—	YORK.		Average of the 96 Great Towns. 1920.
	1919.	1920.	
January	15·8	13·9	15·7
February	20·2	15·1	17·2
March	20·5	17·0	17·4
April	12·2	13·9	14·5
May	8·3	11·0	12·9
June	8·4	11·2	10·3
July and August	11·5	8·8	9·9
September	10·7	10·0	10·7
October	9·4	12·0	11·3
November	12·8	15·8	13·2
December	11·9	12·4	15·2

The nett civilian deaths in 1920 were registered during the four quarters of the year as follows:—

QUARTER.	WHOLE CITY.	SANITARY SUB-DISTRICTS.		
		Bootham.	Micklegate.	Walmgate.
First	334	80	121	133
Second	222	60	75	87
Third	174	44	58	72
Fourth	258	56	88	114
Totals	988	240	342	406

1920.

MAIN STATISTICS FOR EACH OF THE FOUR QUARTERS.

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	WHOLE YEAR.
Births	701	592	489	472	2,205 nett
Birth-rate	36.1	30.5	25.1	24.3	27.7
Deaths	334	222	174	258	988 nett
Death-rate	17.9	11.9	9.3	13.8	12.7
Infant Mortality—					
Deaths under 1 year of age..	40	36	26	37	139
Rate per 1,000 Births ..	57	61	53	78	63
Deaths due to Bronchitis and Pneumonia	62	27	21	31	141

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECEIVED.

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	WHOLE YEAR.
Scarlet Fever	36	33	38	105	212
Diphtheria	77	29	22	20	148
Typhoid Fever	1	4	3	—	8
Erysipelas	8	2	1	7	18
Pneumonia	28	26	10	9	73
Totals	150	94	74	141	459

IMPORTANT COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

Cause of Death.	1919. Total Deaths.	1920. Total Deaths.
Influenza	59	20
Phthisis	83	73
All forms Tuberculosis ..	108	98
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ..	159	141
Diarrhœa	25	13

TABLE 4.—CITY OF YORK.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE 53 WEEKS ENDED
1st JANUARY, 1921.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.									Registrar-General's Revised Figures Total Deaths at All Ages for the year ended 31st Dec., 1920.
	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	
1. Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Measles	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
4. Scarlet Fever	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	3
5. Whooping-cough	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
6. Diphtheria and Croup	11	—	—	7	4	—	—	—	—	11
7. Influenza	20	3	1	2	3	—	5	2	4	21
8. Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	73	—	—	2	4	18	30	17	2	76
10. Tuberculous Meningitis	9	2	1	2	2	2	—	—	—	7
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	16	—	3	3	4	3	1	1	1	14
12. Cancer, malignant disease	100	—	—	1	—	1	10	48	40	100
13. Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
14. Meningitis	6	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	7
15. Organic Heart Disease	132	—	—	—	3	4	19	45	61	132
16. Bronchitis	80	6	1	3	—	—	4	12	54	69
17. Pneumonia (all forms)	61	10	7	5	2	3	7	22	4	57
18. Other diseases of respiratory organs	18	—	—	2	—	—	5	6	5	13
19. Diarrhoea and Enteritis	13	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	20
20. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	6	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	6
21. Cirrhosis of Liver	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
21a Alcoholism	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
22. Nephritis and Bright's Disease	28	—	—	—	—	1	6	11	10	31
23. Puerperal Fever	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	7
24. Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
25. Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, including Premature Birth	77	75	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	60
26. Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	22	2	1	3	2	1	5	4	4	23
27. Suicide	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	5
28. Other Defined Diseases	287	25	2	1	4	7	30	60	158	302
29. Causes ill-defined or unknown	6	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	5
Totals	988	139	18	37	32	45	134	235	348	980

SUB-ENTRIES included in above figures:—

17 (a). Lobar Pneumonia	31	—	—	1	—	3	6	17	4	—
28 (a). Congenital Syphilis	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. Septic Diseases	10	1	—	—	1	2	4	2	—	—
.. Injury at Birth	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. Insanity	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

There were no uncertified deaths during the year.

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

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Bootham	Mickle- gate.	Walm- gate.	Whole City.
Measles	—	1	2	3
Scarlet Fever	—	2	1	3
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	2	2	7	11
Whooping-cough	—	—	1	1
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—
Zymotic Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under age 2 yrs.)	2	1	7	10
Epidemic Influenza	8	5	7	20
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	6	28	39	73
Tuberculous Meningitis	2	5	2	9
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	5	5	6	16
Cancer... ..	25	39	36	100
Premature Birth and Developmental Diseases ...	16	24	37	77
Senile Decay	22	23	35	80
Meningitis	—	2	4	6
Organic Heart Disease	37	39	56	132
Bronchitis	24	29	27	80
Pneumonia	11	23	27	61
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	9	14	5	28
Deaths by Accident... ..	4	5	13	22
Deaths by Suicide	—	2	3	5
All other causes	67	93	91	251
All Causes	240	342	406	988

During the year 348 deaths (35 per cent. of total deaths at all ages) occurred at advanced ages, viz.;—179 between 65 and 75 years, 131 between 75 and 85 years, and 38 at 85 years and over.

TABLE 6.
DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 LIVING IN YEAR 1920,
 as compared with those for England and Wales.

	Average for England and Wales. ‡	Average for the 90 great towns including York.	Average for the 148 smaller towns.	YORK.
Birth-rate	*25·4	26·2	24·9	*27·7
General death-rate	†12·4	12·5	11·3	12·7
Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	† 80	85	80	† 63
Measles death-rate	0·19	0·22	0·19	0·03
Scarlet Fever death-rate	0·04	0·04	0·03	0·03
Diphtheria death-rate	0·15	0·16	0·14	0·14
Whooping-cough death-rate	0·11	0·14	0·10	0·01
Typhoid Fever death-rate	0·01	0·01	0·02	Nil
Diarrhœa and Enteritis death-rate (under 2 years) per 1,000 births	8·3	10·4	7·8	4·5

‡ Non-civilian deaths are included in the figures for England and Wales, but not in the other areas.
 * Highest of the decade.
 † Lowest on record.

INFANT MORTALITY.**DEATHS UNDER THE AGE OF TWELVE MONTHS.**

The nett total number of infant deaths during the 53 weeks ending 1st January, 1921, was 139, or 63 per 1,000 births.

TABLE 7.**INFANT MORTALITY RATE.**

Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births.

Year or Period.	YORK.			ENGLAND AND WALES.
	No. of deaths.	Proportion per 1,000 Births.	Percentage of total deaths at all ages	Proportion per 1,000 Births.
Averages, 1891-1900	—	167	—	154
Year 1900	477	211	30.4	154
Averages, 1901-10	—	126	—	132
Averages, 5 years, 1914-1918 (the War period)	174	107	14.5	100
Year 1919	133	95	12.4	89
„ 1920	139	63*	14.1	80*

* Lowest on record.

In 1920, for the seventh time the infant mortality rate in York fell below 100.

TABLE 8.**(a)—INFANT MORTALITY RATES IN 1920.**

	England and Wales.	96 Great Towns.	City of York.
First Quarter	88	97	57
Second Quarter	82	80	61
Third Quarter	65	68	53
Fourth Quarter	85	93	78
Whole Year	80	85	63

(b)—TOTAL INFANT DEATHS IN YORK IN 1920.

Quarter of the Year.	Sanitary Sub-District.	
First	Bootham...	22
Second	Micklegate	44
Third	Walmgate	73
Fourth		
		139

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

	1920.	1919.	1918.
Premature Birth	31	28	22
*Other Developmental Causes ...	44	28	28
Zymotic Diarrhœa (Enteritis)...	10	17	10
Convulsions	5	12	10
Pneumonia	19	15	21
Bronchitis	6	7	6
Whooping-cough	1	2	5
Influenza	3	1	5

* 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.

Year.	Total deaths under 1 year of age.	Total deaths at ages:—					Total deaths due to:—			
		Under 1 week.	Under 1 month.	Under 3 months.	Under 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	Premature birth and other developmental causes.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Diarrhoeal diseases.	Other common infectious diseases.
<i>(a) Averages,</i>										
1911-15	206	46	77	118	152	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
1918	129	35	53	72	87	42	50	27	10	6
1919	133	43	61	88	106	27	56	22	17	2
1920	139	43	68	89	118	21	75	16	10	2
<i>(b) Averages,</i>										
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
1918	..	27.1	41.1	55.8	67.4	32.5	38.7	20.9	7.7	4.6
1919	..	32.3	45.8	66.1	79.7	20.3	42.1	16.5	12.7	1.5
1920	..	30.9	48.9	64.0	84.8	15.1	53.9	11.5	7.2	1.4

A study of the above figures shows the need for more detailed and concentrated work regarding premature birth and the other developmental causes of the high percentage of mortality within the first three months of life, work for which a special Assistant Medical Officer of Health is so much required.

(c)—Deaths of Illegitimate Infants.

Year.	Total illegitimate births.	Percentage of total 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	5.1	21	217	103
1916	118	6.7	17	144	89
1917	97	7.6	25	258	97
1918	120	9.0	37	308	75
1919	123	9.4	18	146	97
1920	120	5.4	26	218	54

The terrible 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.

We regret that the provision of a special Home for illegitimate children and for some of the unmarried mothers, which has been under discussion during the past twelve months, has been deferred for another year or two.

TABLE 10.

CITY OF YORK. INFANT MORTALITY, 1920.

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 ...	43	7	10	8	68	21	29	12	9	139
	{ Uncertified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Whooping-cough	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Epidemic Influenza	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
Diphtheria and Croup	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
Convulsions	... ..	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	—	—	5
Bronchitis	... ..	—	1	—	1	2	—	3	1	—	6
Pneumonia (all forms)	... ..	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	2	2	10
Diarrhœa	... ..	—	—	1	—	1	5	4	—	—	10
Gastritis	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Syphilis	... ..	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	4
Congenital Malformations	... ..	5	—	1	—	6	2	—	—	—	8
Premature Birth	... ..	25	3	—	2	30	1	—	—	—	31
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	... ..	9	2	3	2	16	6	7	4	3	36
Other Causes...	... ..	4	1	3	1	9	3	3	1	1	17
Totals		43	7	10	8	68	21	29	12	9	139

Nett Births in { legitimate 2,085 Nett Deaths in { legitimate infants 113
the year { illegitimate 120 the year of { illegitimate infants 26

Total burials of dead-born (still-births and premature births) notified by Registrar of York Cemetery during 1920, 81; as compared with 62 in 1919, and 67 in 1918. When considered necessary, some further enquiries were made concerning them; 37 had been certified for burial by doctors and 44 by certified midwives. The results of these enquiries are referred to in the section of this Report on Maternity and Child Welfare.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF FIVE YEARS.—The nett total number of deaths was 194, or 19·6 per cent. of the nett total of deaths at all ages.

Year.	Total Deaths under 5 years.			Year.	Total Deaths under 5 years.		
1916	258	1919 ... ..	...	...	195
1917	243	1920 ... ..	...	...	194
1918	262				

The deaths under the age of five years in 1920 were distributed in the Sanitary Sub-districts as follows:—Bootham, 36; Micklegate, 55; Walmgate, 103. It will be observed that more than 50 per cent. occurred in Walmgate Sanitary Sub-district.

The chief causes of death amongst the 55 children between one and five years of age were as follows:—Diphtheria, 7; Tuberculosis, 11; Pneumonia, 12; Bronchitis, 4; Accidents, 6; Inquest cases, 12.

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

TABLE 11.—CITY OF YORK.

YEAR.	TOTAL DEATHS—asccribed to—								Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and other Respiratory Diseases.		
	Acute Bronchitis.	Chronic Bronchitis.	Total Bronchitis.	Lobar Pneumonia.	Broncho Pneumonia.	Total Pneumonia.	*Other Respiratory Diseases.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Percentage of total deaths (all causes).	
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	15·3	
1918	34	49	83	73	91	164†	13	260	3·55	19·7	
1919	36	54	90	30	39	69	9	168	2·25	16·0	
1920	37	43	80	31	30	61	18	159	2·05	16·1	

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

† Influenza Epidemic.

The deaths from Bronchitis and Pneumonia in 1920 occurred as follows:—

First Quarter ..	62	Third Quarter ..	21
Second Quarter ..	27	Fourth Quarter ..	31

HUMAN TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE 12.

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, 1904—08	96	1.15	115	17
Averages for 5 years, 1909—13	78	0.95	95	16
Averages for 5 years, 1914—18	84	1.07	107	13
Year 1919	83	1.11	111	7
Year 1920	73	0.94	94	9
Averages for 5 years, 1916—20	79	1.04	104	9

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

	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases. *	Totals.	All forms of Tuberculosis (Revised rates).	
				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
Averages for 5 years, 1914—18	80	36	120	1.54	154
Year 1919	83	25	108	1.44	144
Year 1920	73	25	98	1.26	126
Averages for 5 years, 1916—20	79	31	110	1.45	145

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

Total deaths due to Tuberculosis, in Sanitary Sub-Districts, in the year 1920.	{	Bootham .. 13
		Micklegate .. 38
		Walmgate .. 47
		98

The total deaths from Tuberculosis (all forms) in 1920 constituted 9·9 per cent. of total deaths from all diseases.

It is encouraging to note that the mortality from Tuberculosis among York citizens—general as was its increase in Great Britain—during the war period, was, after all, not as high as during the period 1904-08, when the anti-tuberculosis campaign was beginning to make progress, and that it has declined since the War. It appears, therefore, that the work of prevention and treatment (Tuberculosis Dispensary, Sanatoria, etc.) is being effective, although the present over-crowded housing conditions, the continued existence of slums and numerous dark and damp unhealthy dwellings, and the unsatisfactory milk laws are highly prejudicial.

TABLE 13.
TUBERCULAR MORTALITY per 1,000 persons living.

Year.	Tuberculosis of Lungs. (Phthisis).		Other forms of Tubercular Disease.		All forms of Tuberculosis.	
	City of York.	England and Wales.	City of York.	England and Wales.	City of York.	England and Wales.
Averages for 5 years:						
1901-5	1·29	1·22	0·52	0·52	1·81	1·74
1906-10	1·08	1·11	0·37	0·46	1·45	1·57
1911-15	1·00	1·03	0·41	0·36	1·41	1·40
1914-18	1·07	1·18	0·44	0·35	1·54	1·54
1919	1·11	1·00	0·33	0·26	1·44	1·26
1920	0·94	*	0·32	*	1·26	*

* The figures for England and Wales for 1920 are not yet published.

DISEASES OF THE HEART.—The total number of deaths due to Diseases of the Heart was 132 (13·3 per cent of total deaths from all causes), which is equivalent to a death-rate of 1·70 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 1920 gives the following totals:—

Indefinitely certified as "Heart Disease" or "Cardiac Disease," 53; "Valvular Disease," 60; Fatty and other forms of degeneration, 11; other conditions, 8; total, 132. 86 of these deaths occurred between the ages of 55 and 85.

TABLE 14.**CITY OF YORK.—DEATHS FROM 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.

	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death rate per 100,000 living.
Averages for 10 years, 1904—13 ..	74	0.90	90
" 5 " 1914—18 ..	88	1.12	112
1919	93	1.24	124
1920	100	1.29	129

Twenty-five deaths occurred in Bootham Sanitary Sub-district (including the Workhouse); 39 in Micklegate Sub-district; 36 in Walmgate Sub-district.

The sites affected principally by the disease were as follows:—Lungs, 2; larynx and gullet, 3; face, ear, and neck, 2; female breast, 12; liver, 12; stomach, 14; rectum, 4; uterus, 20; intestines (colon and duodenum), 16; bladder and prostate, 3; other parts of the body, 12; total, 100.

"Cancer forms the one great exception to the general tendency for mortality at most ages to decline."—(*Vide* Registrar General's 82nd Annual Report.)

Whether it 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 1920, 72 inquests (7.2 per cent. of total deaths) were held on deaths of York citizens, as compared with 76 inquests (7.2 per cent. of total deaths) in 1919. They were classified as follows:—

DEATHS FROM NATURAL CAUSES.

Infantile "Convulsions" .. 2	Apoplexy 6
Heart Disease 17	Insanity 1
Bronchitis 1	Disease of Spinal Cord 1
Pneumonia 2	Miscellaneous Causes 11
Premature Birth 1	
Tuberculosis 1	
Bright's Disease 2	
	45

DEATHS BY ACCIDENT AND SUICIDE, OR OTHER VIOLENCE.

Accident.		Suicide.	
Knocked down by Cars, &c. ..	3	Gunshot	1
Scalds and Burns	6	Drowning	2
Drowning	5	Poisoning	2
Fall	5		
Overlaying	1		
Poisoning	1		
Falling Tree	1		
	22		5

Of these 72 inquest cases, 15 were resident in Bootham Sanitary Sub-District; 24 in Micklegate; and 23 in Walmgate.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF THE CITY maintains its purity and costs no anxiety whatever. The constant supply is unlimited. (See also Annual Report for 1919.)

RIVERS AND STREAMS:—During the year a complaint was made that a portion of the Holgate Beck, near to Holgate Road, required cleaning out, so as to provide adequate drainage of the land immediately outside the City. Notice was served on the occupiers of the land adjoining the choked portion, the obstructions were removed and the beck thoroughly cleansed. In past years Holgate Beck has been polluted by overflows from the water-logged Acomb Sewage Farm. During the year a suggestion of the West Riding Rivers' Board that the City sewage system should receive the sewage of the parish of Acomb has been under consideration.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE:—The Sewerage and sewage disposal of the City are under the control of the City Engineer. The question of the adequacy of some of the sewers has been under discussion for some time past, but the War and the cost has delayed the carrying out of schemes for their improvement. On 18th June, during a violent thunderstorm, occurred a most phenomenal fall of 1.35 inches of rain and hail within 30 minutes. Here and there the sewers overflowed, a particularly bad example being the overflow into the basement—living rooms and areas of Portland Street.

The sewage of the City is pumped to the Sewage Works at Naburn, five miles down the river, where it is now entirely treated by open septic tanks and continuous filters, with entirely satisfactory results.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION AND SCAVENGING:—

The scavenging and sewerage of the City are under the control of the City Engineer, and to him I am indebted for some of the following facts. Last year it was only possible to give conjectural figures relating to houses only.

The methods in vogue in the City for all classes of premises consist of:—

(1) About 2,000 midden privies (a steadily diminishing number), the contents of which are removed systematically, once every four weeks, by and at the cost of the Corporation. Most of the largest and the most insanitary privy-middens have been abolished in recent years. Measures were taken during the year to increase the frequency with which the privy-middens have been emptied during the war-time, in the shortage of labour.

There are very few earth closets, pail closets, or cess-pools in the district.

(2) About 16,235 wash-down water-closets and 2,784 waste-water-closets. The provision of the latter is now discouraged.

(3) About 18,900 ashtubs and galvanized iron receptacles (or ashbins) in use at houses where there are water-closets and no brick ashpits or midden privies. The contents are collected by the scavengers twice a week and destroyed in a Manlove and Alliot's Refuse Destructor of six cells, which consumes about 35 tons of refuse per working day. In addition, a large quantity of refuse has been deposited on a tip at the bottom of Granville Terrace, Hull Road. During the year, the purchase of an old brickyard off Hull Road for the deposit of dry domestic refuse was under consideration.

Measures are constantly being taken, under Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875, to secure the provision of proper iron ashbins (with covers) in lieu of wooden boxes, old tins, and other leaky and lidless receptacles. During the past year, 360 movable iron ashbins, with proper covers, have been substituted for fixed receptacles.

During the last 20 years, 5,213 midden-privies have been substituted by water-closets, voluntarily, or by order of the Sanitary Authority, under Sections 91 or 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875. This work is still progressing as rapidly as it is possible to get the work carried out by the builders and others concerned.

THE SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

is carried on with efficiency and discretion by the Inspector of Nuisances and by his Assistant Inspectors.

For details see the Report of the Inspector of Nuisances attached.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS which can be controlled by Bye-Laws or Regulations.

The works of the Yorkshire Bone and Oil Company in Hull Road, with which we have had such an immense amount of offensive trade trouble for some years past, having been given up by that Company, the Council declined to give consent to the establishment of a fat melting business on the same site, and also refused consent to the establishment of a similar business in another and more central part of the City.

One underground bakehouse was met with during the year (in Layerthorpe). It was discontinued, and the bakehouse transferred to a site above the street level.

We have no underground sleeping rooms in the City, and, therefore, there is no need for such regulations under the Housing Act, 1909.

Considerable attention has been given during the last two years to the necessity of destroying rats, and abolishing their suitable environment. One Rat Week was held in February, 1920. Rat poison was given free to citizens who could not be expected to buy their own. The Inspector of Nuisances and the Deputy Inspector of Nuisances were authorised to enter any land for the purpose of the new and interesting Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act of 1919, the powers under which Act were delegated by the Council to the Health Committee. Details as to its local administration and the Rat Week will be found in the Inspector of Nuisances' Report, attached.

We have had no further trouble about Anthrax-infected shaving brushes.

In August, a long desirable development of sanitary administration was the institution of inspection of Theatres, Music Halls, etc., by the Ministry of Health, and local arrangements were made for the Inspector of Nuisances and his Assistants to periodically visit the Theatres, Picture Palaces, and other places of amusement, and to report to the Sanitary Authority and the Licensing Authority all premises in which the want of proper lavatory accommodation, insufficient ventilation, lack of cleanliness, or inadequate precautions against fire, etc., was so pronounced as to endanger the health and safety of those employed therein, as well as of the audiences, and sanitary certificates are now required before licensing or renewing licences. This work has been taken up locally with zeal and discretion, and extensive alterations have already been made to the lavatory and other accommodation of the Theatre Royal, and two of the Picture Palaces have made extensive alterations to their system of ventilation. The M.O.H. has made a personal inspection of some of the Cinema theatres, and a fuller report upon the subject will be made during the forthcoming year. Licences were granted to one theatre and seven cinema houses on the condition of certain sanitary improvement works being carried out. For details as to the work carried out during the year 1920, see the report of the Inspector of Nuisances, attached.

SCHOOLS:— The sanitary condition and water supply of the public elementary schools is dealt with, as occasion arises, by the M.O.H. and by the Surveyor of the Education Committee.

Many of the elementary schools are old denominational buildings, used also as Sunday Schools and parochial meeting rooms. Further improvements in connection therewith are required, but they are impossible to carry out under the present building and financial deadlock. In some cases, improvements required are so great as to call for the substitution of entirely new buildings.

Urgent defects observed during their visitation of the schools by the M.O.H. and A.S.M.O. are reported to the Schools Surveyor or the appropriate committee, and dealt with accordingly. The M.O.H., as School Medical Officer, attends the meetings of the Sites (and Buildings) sub-committee of the Education Committee, in order to give any necessary advice.

During the year the M.O.H. and S.M.O. was requested to make a survey of the schools that called for extensive improvement or abolition during the next few years. His report showed that, whilst the City may be proud of some of the more recently built schools, the older schools varied in their unsatisfactory character—in some the position is cramped or congested, or there is the limited size of playgrounds, or unsatisfactory and out-of-date water-closets, or defective ventilation, or defective lighting, damp or defective plastered walls, or unsatisfactory cloak-rooms and lavatories.

The following new schools have been opened during the year:—

Nunthorpe Court Secondary School for Boys.

Mill Mount Secondary School for Girls.

Layorthorpe Grove Infants' School.

Fulford Road Open-air School.

The Health Department was requested to furnish a special report upon the sanitary conditions of the three former schools, after full inspection and smoke test. The Nunthorpe Court School drainage, it was found, required extensive renewals.

Re the prevention of infectious disease in the schools, see Infectious Diseases section of this Report.

Re the action taken in relation to the health of the scholars, see also the abstract of the Report of the School Medical Officer, who is also Medical Officer of Health. (Vide Index).

FOOD.

(a) **MILK SUPPLY.** (For details of supervision under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders, under local Acts, the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, etc., see the Reports of the Inspector of Nuisances and Public Analyst).

There is still much room for improvement on the part of the local producers and dealers, in the wholesomeness of the methods of production and distribution; during 1920 there have been no remarkable difficulties as to supply and distribution except, that at times in the one delivery per day system, milk was delivered sour or which soured within a very few hours, owing very often to morning's milk having been mixed with previous day's milk. Several warnings have been sent to the milk dealers of the City and district.

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912 AND 1917.

(See Report of the Inspector of Nuisances).

MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1918.

The action taken under this Order is reviewed in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of this Report.

(b) INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

For a statement of the work and notes under this sub-heading see the Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Nuisances, attached.

The inspection of meat and other foods, and of the places of preparation and storage, is carried out with particular attention by the Chief Inspector of Nuisances and his assistants (the M.O.H. acting as referee in all cases of doubt or difficulty). For details, see his Annual Report, attached. See also the report of the Public Analyst, attached.

No cases of food poisoning have been reported to the M.O.H. during the year.

The following are the numbers of slaughter-houses in use in the district:—

	In 1914.	In Jan., 1920.	In Dec., 1920.
Registered	45	35	33
Licensed	25	21	21
	—	—	—
Total	70	56	54
	—	—	—

During the year, a good deal of consideration was given to the local possibility of using similar means for the destruction of condemned food to those in use at Sheffield, viz.:—the "Iwell" system, and a deputation visited Sheffield to see the apparatus at work and to ascertain further information. It appeared, however, that such a system requires an immense amount of material to be a financial success, and that it, therefore, was not a suitable system to be instituted in York.

The Markets Committee, in December, 1919, having come to the conclusion that the need for a Public Abattoir at the Cattle Market had been more than ever exemplified by War conditions as affecting the meat supply of the City and neighbourhood, resolved that it was highly desirable that the Corporation should provide a public slaughter-house, and a scheme was submitted by the City Engineer to the Markets Committee, but it has not yet been carried out. (See Annual Report of M.O.H. for 1919).

(c) SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

See Annual Reports of the Inspector of Nuisances and the Public Analyst, attached.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

LIST OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN 1920.

Scarlet Fever.	Smallpox.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
Diphtheria.	Typhus Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.
Membranous Croup.	Relapsing Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.
Typhoid (Enteric and Paratyphoid Fever).	Continued Fever.	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.
Puerperal Fever.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Acute Polio-Encephalitis.
Cholera.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	
Erysipelas.		
Malaria.		Acute <u>Primary</u> Pneumonia.
Dysentery.		Acute <u>Influenzal</u> Pneumonia.
Trench Fever.		

TABLE 15.—CITY OF YORK. NOTIFICATIONS.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1920 (Civilian cases only).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.										TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH SANITARY SUB-DISTRICT.			TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
	At all Ages.	At Ages					65 and upwards.	Bootham	Mickle-gate.	Walm-gate.				
		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.			
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group) ...	148	16	92	28	11	—	—	14	40	94	108	—	—	
Erysipelas ...	18	1	2	3	4	—	—	2	10	6	1	—	—	
Scarlet Fever ...	212	30	142	24	14	—	—	68	66	78	165	—	—	
Enteric Fever ...	8	—	1	3	2	—	—	2	2	4	4*	—	—	
Puerperal Fever ...	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	2	3	2	—	—	—	
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	—	—	—	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	152	1	20	42	65	—	—	30	51	71	103	—	—	
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	67	12	34	10	9	—	—	11	26	30	35	—	—	
Malaria ...	8	—	—	—	7	—	—	2	3	3	—	—	—	
Dysentery ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	33	6	10	3	2	—	—	4	19	10	—	—	—	
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	40	2	14	3	2	—	—	3	13	24	—	—	—	
Totals ...	708	21	315	116	124	46	5	140	238	330	—	—	—	

* 4 cases were received into the County Hospital.

† 14 cases were received into the County Hospital, 14 into the Union Workhouse, and 89 into Fairfield Sanatorium.

All the other cases were received into the City Isolation Hospital. The York Isolation Hospital, the Smallpox Hospital (The Bungalow), and Fairfield Sanatorium are situate in Flaxton Rural District.

TABLE 16.

Total Suspects Reported to School Medical Officer by Head Teachers of Elementary Schools during 1920.

	In Upper Departments.	In Infants' Departments.	Total.
Sore Throat	252	90	342
Mumps	19	40	59
Measles	79	511	590
Whooping-cough... ..	11	53	64
Chickenpox	40	113	153
Contagious Ophthalmia... ..	13	13	26
Influenza or "Cold"	238	238	476

MEASLES.

Year.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.
1903 (a heavy year)	43	0·54	54
Averages, 1904-13	13	0·16	16
„ 1914-18	22	0·27	27
1919	—	—	—
1920	3	0·03	3

75 per cent. of the 590 cases notified by teachers occurred during the first half of the year, and 84 per cent. were in the Infants' departments.

It was found necessary to close the following Elementary School departments on account of the prevalence of Measles:—Priory Street Infants' (May 4th to 12th); Park Grove Infants' (two Classes, May 18th to 26th); and St. Deny's Infants' (December 20th to end of Christmas holidays).

Every suspect reported by head teachers is investigated by the School Nurses, and the head teachers of schools advised accordingly.

WHOOPIING-COUGH.

Year.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.
1903 (a marked year)	36	0·46	46
Averages, 1904-13	13·6	0·16	16
„ 1914-18	15	0·18	18
1919	3	0·04	4
1920	1	0·01	1

The death was of a child aged 11 months.

The number of cases notified by the Head Teachers during the year was 64; 79·6 per cent. occurred in the second half of the year; 82·8 of the notifications were from the Infants' Departments of Elementary Schools.

1920. **TABLE 17.**

Distribution of Total Notified Cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria amongst School Children during the Year 1920.

ATTENDING.	SCARLET FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA.	
	Primary Cases.	Secondary Cases.	Primary Cases.	Secondary Cases.
Upper Elementary Schools	65	14	43	9
Infants' do. do.	47	6	20	1
Patients 7 years of age and under (not attending school)	16	7	15	1
Total cases notified ...	128	27	78	11
	155		89	

CITY OF YORK.—SCARLET FEVER.

TABLE 18.

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, 5 years, 1909—1913	229	2·8	2	0·024	2·4	0·81	127	57·2
Averages, 5 years, 1914—1918								
1919	134	1·79	2	0·026	2·6	1·50	98	73·1
1920	212	2·73	3	0·038	3·8	1·41	165	77·8

The average death-rate for the 96 great towns was 0·04 per 1,000 living.

Scarlet fever prevailed throughout the country as a whole, more extensively than in any year since 1915.

Six cases admitted into the Fever Hospital from the City proved to be doubtful cases; in two notified cases retained at home the diagnosis was withdrawn.

There were three probable return cases received into the Fever Hospital from the City; there was one possibly return case received into the Hospital from the same street as a patient discharged from the Hospital. There was one return case to a case that had been in the Hospital; the patient died at home, being too ill to be removed—(suppressed scarlet fever). It is interesting to note that there were two cases of scarlet fever which had been isolated at home, where, within a month of disinfection and discharge from isolation, they were each followed by another case, i.e., a "return" case in the same home.

Two cases admitted to the Fever Hospital proved to have a combined attack of scarlet fever and positive diphtheria.

There occurred eight cases of scarlet fever in the wards of the County Hospital during the year, 7 of whom were removed to the Fever Hospital; one was removed to his own home.

There were three deaths, viz.:—the one of suppressed scarlet fever, a female of 50 years of age; another secondary case, aged 16 years; and, in another case, the child died a few hours after admission to Fever Hospital.

One hundred and five cases occurred in the fourth quarter of the year (nearly 50 per cent.).

Forty-four school cases occurred in the first six months, and 88 in the second six months of the year. The schools chiefly affected were:—Layerthorpe (Infants'), 12 cases; Shipton Street (Upper), 12; and Park Grove (Upper), 8; also, one private hostel for children.

The districts chiefly affected were:—Groves, 39; Haxby Road, 22; Burton Lane, 21; Layerthorpe, 16; Leeman Road, 12; and Fulford Road, 12.

CITY CASES ONLY:—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.
Total cases over age of 15	39	40
Military cases (deducted from total cases notified as usual)	3	10
Doubtful cases	6	6
Imported cases	5	2
Total secondary cases (all ages)	36	27
Do. do. admitted to F.H. ..	32	12
Missed cases discovered by School Nurses ..	4	4

	Occurrence of Total Notified Cases.	First Half-year.	Second Half-year.
Scarlet Fever	69	143	
Diphtheria	106	42	

CITY OF YORK.—DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

TABLE 19.

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, 1909—1913	79	0·96	8	0·096	9·6	9·9	41	51·3
Averages for 5 years, 1914—1918	84	1·05	7	0·088	8·8	7·8	47	60·9
1919	107	1·43	11	0·147	14·7	10·3	83	77·6
1920	148	1·90	11	0·141	14·1	7·4	108	73·0

The average death-rate for the 96 great towns in 1920 was 0·16 per 1,000 living.

Diphtheria was more prevalent in England and Wales during 1920 than for some years past, but had a low case-mortality. The over-crowded housing conditions are very contributory to the prevalence of this disease.

Altogether 158 cases were notified as Diphtheria, including 10 military cases, excluded from our totals as usual; of the military cases, three were admitted to the Fever Hospital.

One case admitted to the Fever Hospital proved to have a combined attack of positive diphtheria and scarlet fever;

4 cases admitted to the Hospital proved to be doubtful, and one proved to be acute bronchitis; one home case proved doubtful; (these were all City cases).

there were 11 deaths, of which 8 occurred in the Fever Hospital, one in the County Hospital, and two at home; four of these were laryngeal cases, and in two of them tracheotomy was performed; there were three nasal cases;

there were five laryngeal cases in all, including the four fatal cases mentioned above;

10 cases occurred in the County Hospital, including a group of four nurses;

2 of the patients who died, died very soon after admission to the Fever Hospital;

there were no "return" cases of diphtheria from the City.

Diagnostic Swabs.—Of a total of 108 cases swabbed, 93 were proved to be diphtheria by bacteriological examination.

In the early part of the year an outbreak occurred at a private charity boarding school, covering a period of six weeks; 11 cases were notified, of which seven yielded positive swabs; one yielded the organisms of Vincent's Angina, and the other cases were clinically positive or very suspicious. Three of the cases were taken into the Fever Hospital; the remainder had to be isolated in the school's own isolation block.

Of the total cases notified during the year, 77 occurred in the first quarter of the year (over 50 per cent.).

The elementary schools chiefly affected were:—Bilton Street (Upper), 5 cases; Knavesmire (Upper), 5; and Priory Street (Upper), 5.

The districts chiefly affected were:—Groves, 35 cases; Fishergate and Fulford Road, 19; South Bank, 11; and Layerthorpe, 10.

The free supply of Antitoxin to medical practitioners for use in poor cases was continued; 50 cases were so served during the year 1920.

Sanitary notices were duly served regarding all housing defects.

TABLE 20.
CITY OF YORK.—ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER.

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 removed to County or Fever Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospitals.
Averages for 5 years 1904—1908	61 nett	0·76	10	0·12	12	16·9	37	53·1
Averages for 5 years 1909—1913								
Averages for 5 years, 1914—1918								
1919	6	0·10	2	0·02	2	33·3	5	83·3
1920	6	0·08	Nil	—	—	—	4	66·6

The average death-rate for the 96 great towns in 1920 was 0.01 per 1,000 living.

During the year 1920, a total of 9 patients in the City were notified to me as suffering from Enteric or Typhoid Fever, including one military case which was excluded from our totals as usual. Two proved not to be cases of Typhoid Fever after removal to the County Hospital; there was, therefore, a nett total of only six bona-fide civilian cases, one being a secondary case and one imported.

Of the cases notified, four were treated in the County Hospital. The Widal blood test was used in three suspects, with positive results to para-typhoid. Four cases proved clinically to be para-typhoid.

Two of the cases admitted to the County Hospital died, one proving to be pneumonia and one phthisis.

At two of the houses affected there was defective drainage; at one of the houses, where two cases of para-typhoid occurred, the waste water-closet was in a foul condition.

SMALLPOX.

No cases have occurred in York, but 12 City contacts (8 demobilised soldiers and 4 civilians) of cases occurring on ships coming to this country from abroad were kept under observation for about 17 days in each case. Fortunately they all remained well.

About 280 cases occurred in England and Wales during 1920, as compared with 260 in 1919.

During the year the M.O.H. has not been called upon to do any primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER (Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis):—Only one case was notified during the year. This was a child, aged 1 year 7 months, on a visit to York with its mother, from Wednesbury. Died within 48 hours of onset of illness; notified 20 hours after death; clinical diagnosis made by two doctors in consultation. No further cases occurred. Origin unknown. Thorough disinfection of house, bedding and clothing was carried out, the contacts were advised as to their mode of life and were kept under observation for about three weeks.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS:—The only cases of this disease occurred in twins, aged 10 months, in Bishopthorpe Road. One of them had paralysis of one leg; died of whooping cough in the fourth month after onset of the poliomyelitis. The other child recovered without permanent paralysis. Origin of cases unknown.

<i>Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.</i>	} No cases of these diseases were notified or heard of in the City during the year.
<i>Acute Polio-Encephalitis.</i>	

Anthrax and Rabies:—No cases were reported or heard of in the City during the year.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Under this general term or heading are included the following diseases:— Puerperal Pyæmia, Puerperal Septicæmia, Puerperal Sapræmia, Puerperal Pelvic Peritonitis, Puerperal Peri- or Endo-Metritis.

The figures regarding these diseases for recent years are as follows:—

Year.	Cases notified.	Total Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1916	2	1	0·5
1917	3	2	1·5
1918	2	1	0·7
1919	1	Nil	--
1920	7	5	2·2

Of the total cases, 3 were notified after admission into local hospitals; one of these was admitted to the County Hospital as suffering from typhoid fever, and the patient also had phlebitis of one leg. There were 5 deaths, four occurring in public institutions; one fatal case developed puerperal mania early on; in one case there was some indefinite history of measles or scarlet fever beforehand in the family circle. In another, the attack was probably connected with a previous attack of influenza.

Most of the cases were attended at birth by certified midwives who had always done satisfactory work. On one occasion investigation had to be made as to the midwife's conduct of the case, but the origin of the disease could not be definitely traced in any of this unusual number of cases, although there were two cases in which there was suspicion of previous gonorrhœa; the birth in one case was illegitimate. There was no connection between any of the cases, although six of them occurred in the first half of the year.

The midwives concerned were advised to have an interval of a few days without attendance upon maternity cases, and they were advised as to personal cleansing and the disinfection of their clothing, etc., as usual.

ERYSIPELAS:—

Year.	Total Cases notified.	Total Deaths.	Mortality per cent. of cases.
Five years .. 1901—5	260	18	6·9
Five years .. 1906—10	177	13	7·3
Five years .. 1914—18	116	6	5·2
1919	15	—	—
1920	18*	—	—

* Including 14 cases in which the face was affected.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM (Ophthalmia of the Newborn).

A total of eleven cases were notified during 1920, eight by private medical practitioners; four of these were also notified by certified midwives attending the cases.

Altogether, six suspected cases were notified by certified midwives, three proving genuine cases. Ages of cases ranged from seven days to ten weeks. All the mothers had been attended at confinement by certified midwives, except in two cases, where a doctor and an ordinary nurse attended.

Six cases were treated at the County Hospital and five by general practitioners. All the cases recovered except one (an illegitimate child) which

lost the sight of one eye. In this case there was gross neglect on the part of the mother and grandmother. The particulars were referred to the N.S.P.C.C., who, after consulting their London authorities, decided to their regret that they were unable to prosecute.

In seven cases bacteriological examination was made, in three of which the gonococcus was present, and another case was probably gonorrhœal in origin. Of the remainder, two did not yield gonococci, one yielded Hoffman's Bacillus, and one B. Xerosis and Staph. Albus.

The figures regarding this disease for recent years are as follows:—

Year.	Total Cases notified.	Probably Gonorrhœal Cases.	No. of Gonorrhœal Cases per 1,000 births.	Illegitimate.	Confinements under the care of Certified Midwives.
1916 ..	16	13	7.3	1	14
1917 ..	11	11	8.6	4	10
1918 ..	7	4	2.9	2	7
1919 ..	14	5	3.8	2	13
1920 ..	11	4	1.8	2	9

The cases or suspects which are notified are closely followed up by the Health Visitors, and every effort is made to get them cured as soon as possible. For several years past Protargol drops have been supplied to the midwives, for preventive use soon after birth, gratis.

The Corporation Health Committee has recently arranged for the help of the York District Nursing Association, in future, in connection with the treatment of these cases.

INFLUENZA:—There was no epidemic in this City during 1920; 40 cases of influenzal pneumonia (30 under the age of 15) were notified, but they and the 20 deaths certified as due to influenza (9 being under the age of 15, 3 in the County Hospital, and 1 in the Union Infirmary), were distributed throughout the year, there being no more than three deaths in any one week. No deaths were certified as due to Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

The first half of 1920, in different parts of the country, was marked by a considerable rise in the number of deaths from influenza, and the prospect was so threatening early in the year that the York Health Committee appointed the Special Diseases Sub-Committee to act in case of emergency and to take such action in regard to prevention as they might think reasonable.

PNEUMONIA:—There were 33 notifications of Acute Primary Pneumonia, and 61 deaths of all types. So far, as regards **Pneumonia**, like some other towns I have utilised the services of the Health Visitors in visiting the homes of notified cases, making such enquiries and notes about the domestic conditions and nursing and giving such advice re adequate cleanliness, isolation, ventilation, etc., as I prescribed, with fairly satisfactory results. During 1920 the two Health Visitors visited 31 notified cases of Primary and 39 of Influenzal Pneumonia, out of the total of 33 and 40 cases of each of these diseases, respectively notified.

Of these 70 cases, 25 were children under school age, 22 were school children, 8 housekeepers, 5 confectionery workers, and 3 labourers. Three "primary" cases had had recent attacks of influenza. In four cases there had been special known exposure to chill. In 5 cases trained District Nurses were in attendance; the remainder were nursed by relatives.

Of the houses visited, 5 were overcrowded, 6 back-to-back, 4 had defective floors, 2 were ill-ventilated, 1 was damp, and 2 had offensive privies and ashpits

LICE AND DISEASE:—In 1919 I again recommended that that part of the Fever Hospital Extension Scheme which consists of the removal of the Disinfecting Station, from its present very inconvenient position at Foss Islands Depot, to the part of the Hospital Extension site which abuts on the main road be carried out at an early date. Attached to that new disinfecting station should be a proper and comfortable cleansing station where men, women, and children affected with verminous conditions could be disinfested. Such cleansing accommodation as we have at the present Disinfecting Station is very inconvenient and uncomfortable, persons have complained of its discomfort, and the risk of going home after a hot bath without sufficient facilities for cooling down.

The City Engineer was instructed to prepare plans and estimates for the work required to be carried out.

SCABIES AND PEDICULOSIS:—65 houses were inspected by the Sanitary Staff, of which 7 were dirty; bedding was removed from 50 houses, and submitted to steam disinfection; 8 school children were cleansed at home, and 2 at the Cleansing Station, the number of schools concerned being 8.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery, &c.) REGULATIONS, issued by the Local Government Board, 7th January, 1919, added to the list of compulsorily notifiable diseases:—Acute Primary Pneumonia; Acute Influenzal Pneumonia (not Influenza minus Pneumonia); Malaria; Dysentery; Trench Fever. They also extended the preventive measures referred to in the Regulations to Paratyphoid Fever (usually a mild type of Typhoid Fever), and Relapsing Fever and Typhus, which, like Trench Fever, are diseases which are conveyed by lice.

The duties of local Authorities under the Regulations, upon receipt of notifications are:—to investigate source of infection; take steps to prevent spread of infection; remove conditions favourable to infection; provide hospital accommodation if they think it desirable; and report each case of Typhus, Relapsing Fever, Trench Fever, and Malaria, contracted in the United Kingdom, immediately to the Ministry of Health.

MALARIA:—During 1920, 8 cases of Malaria were notified. Of this total, 6 were notified by private medical practitioners, and 2 by medical officers of Pensions Boards.

Upon enquiries being made, all were found to be under medical attendance. Five were unable to follow their usual employment at the time of enquiry.

Of the total number of cases, 3 contracted the disease in Egypt and Palestine, 2 in India, 2 in Mesopotamia, and 1 in Ireland (first attack 20 years ago).

Malaria-carrying mosquitoes are unknown in the City and District.

Dysentery:—Only one case (amœbic) was notified during the year 1920, the disease contracted in India.

Trench Fever:—No cases notified.

CITY OF YORK TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.—NOTIFICATION OF CASES.

Summary of Notifications received under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, during the period of 52 weeks ended 1st January, 1921:—

TABLE 21.

AGE-PERIODS	Primary Notifications on Form A, received from Medical Practitioners.										Total Primary Notifications.	Total Notifications on Form A, including duplicates.	
	0 to 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.			65 and upwards.
Pulmonary, Males ..	—	1	2	1	8	12	19	19	9	6	—	77	} 143 } 165
Females ..	—	—	3	5	9	13	15	12	5	3	1	66	
Non-pulmonary, Males ..	1	4	4	11	2	1	4	1	—	—	—	28	} 60 } 67
Females ..	—	6	7	7	5	2	4	—	—	1	—	32	

AGE-PERIODS	Notifications on Form B, received from Assistant School Medical Officer.						Total Notifications on Form B, including duplicates.	Number of Notifications on Form C, received from:—	
	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	Total Primary Notifications.	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.			
Pulmonary, Males ..	—	2	4	6	9	6	3	—	} 26
Females ..	—	2	1	3	4	4	—	—	
Non-pulmonary, Males ..	2	1	1	4	7	7	2	—	} 33
Females ..	—	1	2	3	4	4	2	—	
						21			

Summary of above Table of new cases notified on Forms A and B:—

Ages:—	0-15.	15-25.	25-45.	45-65.	65 & over.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pulmonary ..	21	42	65	23	1	152	83	69	152
Non-pulmonary ..	47	10	9	1	—	67	32	35	67
Total new cases notified in 1920 ..	219						219		

Analysis of Notifications of New Cases received:—

	At all ages.	At ages 5-15 (School age).	Under 5 years of age.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	152	20	--
Non-Pulmonary do. ..	67	34	13
viz. :—Larynx	1	—	—
Glands	30	16	4
Bones and Joints ..	14	7	—
Spine	4	—	2
Abdomen	15	9	5
Meningitis . . .	2	1	1
Generalised ..	1	1	1
	219	54	13

It will be observed above that 16 new cases were notified by the Assistant School Medical Officer. A total of 76 cases were notified by the Tuberculosis Officer.

Many of the school cases were referred to the Tuberculosis Officer, and were ultimately notified by him; 22 cases were so notified during the year (7 Phthisis and 15 non-pulmonary). Total children excluded from school attendance during whole or part of year, 45.

In addition, there were 33 cases notified by Poor-Law Institutions and Sanatoria (per Form C), all of which had been otherwise notified previously.

Of the 219 cases notified in 1920, 41 died within the year 1920—32 from Phthisis and 9 from other forms of Tuberculosis, and 16 have died in the early months of 1921 (15 from Phthisis).

Total deaths of children at ages 5—15 in York in 1920:—Pulmonary, 2; Non-pulmonary, 11.

Children contacts of tubercular patients were kept under special supervision; notices of such contacts were sent to the School Medical Officer from the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and the children examined and re-examined during the medical inspection at the schools.

28 fatal cases of Tuberculosis occurred during the year which had not been notified. The general practitioners concerned have always been reminded when it has been found that they had omitted to notify, and they have all been circularised upon the matter of notification of tubercular cases. Most of the omissions, they say, are due to the difficulty of making a positive diagnosis in some cases. We have reminded them that the Tuberculosis Dispensary exists, inter alia, to help them with X-Rays, Tuberculin, etc.

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

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	203	176	115	129	140	122	122	152
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	105	90	62	87	102	83	41	67
	<u>308</u>	<u>266</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>219*</u>

* Includes cases which should have been notified in previous years, and sequels of 1918-19 Influenza Epidemic.

The **Attack-rate** (i.e. the number of persons notified during 1919 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 22.—1919. NOTIFIED CASES.

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 1,000.	Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 1,000.	All forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 1,000.
England and Wales ..	1·81	0·47	2·28
London	2·84	0·74	3·58
City of York ..	1·63	0·55	2·18

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.

The figures for England and Wales for 1920 have not yet been published.

THE YORK TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

A detailed account of the measures of investigation and treatment carried out will be found in the separate report of the Tuberculosis Officer for 1920. That report relates how the co-operation of the medical profession has been obtained, and the extent to which the services of the Tuberculosis Dispensary are utilised by the public.

The local facilities for prevention and treatment in 1920, may be briefly summarised as follows:—

The Health Department. Notifications received and classified and referred to the Dispensary; sanitary inspection of houses and workshops; notices to cleanse dirty houses and to remedy other insanitary conditions are served; disinfection of houses (P.T.O.); distribution of advice, etc. (Overcrowding, where they are "too thick on the ground," as one patient said, is dealt with as well as the housing conditions of the times will permit).

York Corporation Tuberculosis Dispensary, No. 11 Castlegate, opened in December, 1912). The staff investigates and deals with the personal factors, X-Ray, and other diagnosis, tuberculin and other treatment, home and employment conditions, supervision, examination of contacts, selection for sanatoria, home-nursing, minor surgical treatment, loan of shelters, after care, etc.; 375 new cases dealt with in 1920, of which 148 were insured persons; total attendances of cases, 6,873. (This is the centre of all the personal work concerned with the cases);

Open-Air Ward and Shelters at the Corporation Isolation Hospital at Yearsley Bridge, opened January, 1912, accommodation for 22 females; 44 cases admitted during 1920. (The single Shelters used in the

grounds were transferred during the year to Fairfield, and substituted by a hutment of two wards to accommodate eight cases of advanced type);

Fairfield Sanatorium, Skelton Road, three miles out of the City, 54 beds for men, women and children, all types of cases, opened for patients 3rd November, 1919 (with Sanatorium School in the grounds); total cases admitted during 1920, 153;

Raywell (East Riding and City of York, joint) Sanatorium, Cottingham, near Hull. Scheme agreed upon November, 1913. Opened for patients, 24th August, 1920. One third of the total accommodation is reserved for patients from the City of York. At present 12 beds are available for men only, but extensions are in progress. The total beds will be 66, for cases of early and curable type; 26 York male cases admitted in 1920;

"Hospital" beds (a lien on six beds) at the County Hospital for insured and non-insured non-pulmonary cases requiring surgical treatment, mainly subsidised by the Corporation; 14 cases admitted during 1920;

The Union Infirmary has used a variable number of beds for the treatment mostly of advanced cases;

Tuberculosis Crusade (Care and After-care) Committee;*

The bacteriological examination of sputum, etc., was carried out by the York County Hospital Pathologist;

Issue of numerous leaflets of advice re mode of life, food, disinfection, etc., and of "Don't Spit" warnings by Health Department and Dispensary;

Disinfection of houses, bedding, etc., by Health Department staff. During 1920, 249 houses, with their bedding, etc., were disinfected, 65 after death, 184 after removal to other houses or to sanatorium;

* This Crusade Committee raises funds by means of an annual "Flower Crusade" or "Flag Day"; by private subscriptions and donations, and by the sale of goods made by tuberculous people. These funds are devoted to the following various forms of help (For very interesting details see *Report of the Crusade Committee.*):—

Provision of financial help for those in need of immediate assistance or extra-nourishment and milk;

Friendly visiting and advice;

Provision of separate beds and bedding, warm clothing and boots, artificial teeth, light employment, and hospital recommendation notes;

Loan of shelters, air cushions, bath chairs, &c.;

Payment of expenses of stay at seaside or in the country;

Assistance towards training for a more suitable employment;

Carpentry classes;

Sale of carpentry and garments (first disinfected) made;

Help of various forms for advanced cases, and the numerous problems of after-care, such as finding or providing suitable employment—as sewing for women, carpentry for men, and so forth.

Over 100 persons per annum are helped in this way, about 100 receive extra milk, and about 100 are provided with hospital or other helpful vouchers.

The work involves some hundreds of visits to the homes per annum, and is carried out by the Secretary of the Tuberculosis Dispensary (Miss E. E. Coning) and her assistants and the two nurses. Its value and importance it is impossible to exaggerate.

Last year, milk to the value of £50 was provided at the cost of the Health Committee. Total annual expenditure of the Committee about £400.

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

(a) The cases are referred to the York Tuberculosis Dispensary.

(b) The Open-air School (for 90 children), which had been conducted since 1913 in the garden behind the Tuberculosis Dispensary, has now been transferred to its large new hutment at Fulford Field House, where four rooms were first opened for the purpose of the School at the end of last September. Up to that time the Castlegate School had dealt with 21 tubercular children during the year. The use of the hutment was commenced in April, 1921. (For further particulars see *Annual Report of School Medical Officer*.)

(c) The Open-air Ward for Tubercular patients at Yearsley Bridge. Five cases were treated there during 1920.

(d) Fairfield (48 admitted in 1920) and its Open-air Sanatorium School (33 admitted during 1920).

(e) Cases requiring surgical treatment sent into the York County Hospital, at the cost of the Corporation Health Committee. Eight cases were sent in during 1920.

Total cases admitted to our Sanatoria in 1920:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Insured persons	95	34	129	} 223
Non-insured	8	33	41	
Children under 16	32	21	53	
Discharged:—Capable of returning to full work ..			57	
Ditto partial employment ..			73	
Without material improvement			31	
Deaths of patients			14	

The sanatorium and hospital provision for tubercular citizens will, therefore, in future, comprise the following accommodation:—

Raywell Sanatorium (for early cases)	20—22 beds.
Fairfield Sanatorium (intermediate, convalescent, acute, advanced and chronic cases)	54 „
Yearsley Bridge Open-air Ward (female cases—early and intermediate)	12 „
Yearsley Bridge Hutment Block (advanced cases)	8 „
York County Hospital (surgical cases)	6 „ or more.
	<hr/> 100—102 <hr/>

The Tuberculosis Dispensaries in the Kingdom have now increased in number from 8 in 1912 to 470; and the number of beds in public and private Sanatoria from 4,300 to 17,447.

"FAIRFIELD."—Our City Tuberculosis Sanatorium and (ultimately) Farm Colony, opened for the reception of patients on 3rd November, 1919, was formally opened by the Lord Mayor of York on 2nd June, 1920; the garden entrance to the building was opened by the Lady Mayoress with a key presented by the Chairman of the Health Committee, Alderman Inglis, J.P., who invited a large company of the Members of the Corporation, of the York Insurance Committee, and of the Board of Guardians, and other prominent citizens, who travelled there by river and enjoyed a very delightful afternoon.

On the same day the Sanatorium School commenced its work in the grounds, under a temporary teacher. Since then an ex-military hutment, about 60 feet long and 20 feet wide, has been erected in the grounds within easy reach of the main building and facing sunwards, for use as an open-air school in the daytime, one side of the hut being capable of being thrown wide open to air and sun. In the evenings the hutment can be used as a recreation room for the patients or staff. A permanent teacher, Miss Manning, appointed by the Education Committee, is now in educational charge of the 15-25 children-patients of the Sanatorium; the curriculum is of course a light and pleasant one. The School is under the supervision of the Education Committee's Superintendent of Special Schools.

During the year the Tuberculosis Sub-Committee has had a busy time with the development of the 34 acres of farm and gardens and of suitable employments for patients (garden work, carpentry, pig and poultry keeping, etc.); a herd of seven cows, for the milk supply of the Institution, has been provided; the provision of patients' workshops, children's play-room, further Staff accommodation, laundry, transport for patients' visitors, preparation of "rules and regulations," provision of recreation, piano, billiards, etc.

The Chairman has devoted a very large amount of time to the formation of a library of over 1,000 books, the gifts of citizens, and to the organisation of concerts and other entertainments contributed to by kind-hearted concert parties from the City, by the patients and staff, and by members of the Corporation.

After much consideration it was decided to establish a laundry at Fairfield to carry out the work of that Institution and also (owing to the extremely limited laundry at the Fever Hospital) the laundry work of the tuberculosis patients treated at the latter Institution, leaving the Fever Hospital laundry to deal with the fever patients' washing only; the joint laundry, with its disinfectant, to cost £1,555, all clothing to be previously disinfected and all waste-water sewage to be sterilised.

RAYWELL SANATORIUM, near Beverley, Cottingham, and Hull, the joint Sanatorium of the City of York and the East Riding County Council, agreed upon in 1913, is now approaching completion. The charming mansion and estate of 50 acres have already been in use for patients since August, 1920, and during the past 12 or 18 months the joint Committee has had a busy time in connection with the work of organisation and completion:—Furnishing and equipment, the provision of adequate heating, water supply (from a Hull reservoir), and sewage disposal, electric lighting, apparatus in case of outbreak of fire, laundry machinery, steam disinfectant, motor transport for patients, friends, and staff, recreation facilities for patients and staff, appointment of Matron and Staff. A beautiful day-room for children and a residence for the Medical Superintendent (the East Riding Tuberculosis Officer) have been completed, and the two pavilions, one for males and one for females, and the hospital block, will soon be finished. York's proportion of the estimated capital cost, less Government grant, is £4,500. Total estimated cost, pre-war, £13,000; post-war, £36,500. There will be accommodation for 44 adults and 20 children.

Mention may be made of the new children's Sanatorium at Morris Grange, near Middleton Tyas, presented to the North Riding County Council by Mr. and Mrs. Norman Field, of Lartington Hall. The site comprises about 50 acres, and the Institution will accommodate 52 patients.

THE CITY ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

TABLE 23.—CASES ADMITTED IN 1920:—

			Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.
From the City	..	..	165	108
„ Flaxton Rural District	..	..	30	11
„ Escrick ditto	..	..	8	5
„ Bishopthorpe ditto	..	..	—	1
		Totals	203	125

The hospitals also received:—

- 44 City cases of Tuberculosis (39 Phthisis, 5 other Tuberculosis).
- 1 City case of Measles.
- 1 case of Scarlet Fever from Great Ouseburn Rural District.
- 1 City case of Erysipelas.

A total of 375 cases of all kinds.

Four cases (all City) admitted as “diphtheria,” and seven cases (6 City, 1 Rural) admitted as “scarlet fever” proved to be doubtful cases.

There were three (possibly) “return” cases of Scarlet Fever (City cases), and one of diphtheria (a rural case).

Thirty-two secondary cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted from the City, and twelve City secondary cases of diphtheria.

In addition to the usual complications, the complicated cases included:—Of Scarlet Fever cases—two diphtheria, one measles, two mastoid abscesses, and one meningitis; of diphtheria cases—two Vincent's Angina, one scarlet fever, ten diphtheritic paralysis, and one hæmorrhage.

Fifteen deaths occurred in the hospital; seven City cases of diphtheria; two City cases of scarlet fever; and six City cases of acute tuberculosis.

The staff consisted of Matron, three charge nurses, two staff nurses, five probationers, nine maids, porter, and under-gardener.

The three hutments purchased in the previous Autumn (a) for the increased accommodation of the nursing staff; (b) for observation cases; and (c) for advanced tuberculosis cases or cases not able to bear treatment in the open-air when cold, were erected and furnished during 1920, and are proving pleasant and most serviceable. Each hutment for patients contains two wards, small kitchen, larder, bath-room, etc., and has an airing green attached. The adjacent garden-plots now look very well.

The nurses' hutment contains cubicles for eight nurses, sitting-room, bath-room, and lavatory accommodation.

On 28th January, 1920, most of the bacteriological work of our Department was transferred to the new County Hospital Laboratory, and arrangements were made with the Bacteriologist there (Dr. S. G. Platts) to carry out the work at an agreed tariff of fees.

THE LABORATORY WORK IN 1920, carried out at York, Leeds and Liverpool Laboratories, was exceptionally heavy owing to the prevalence of Diphtheria :—

Swabs examined for Diphtheria Bacilli :—							
From suspected cases, positive result	..	..	..	..	..	97	} 425
From suspected cases, negative	..	..	..	..	..	328	
From convalescent cases, positive	..	..	..	..	..	128	} 464
From convalescent cases, negative	..	..	..	..	..	336	
From contact cases, positive	..	..	..	..	..	14	} 306
From contact cases, negative	..	..	..	..	..	292	
Blood submitted to Widal's test for Typhoid Fever :—							
With positive result	..	..	..	..	..	2	
With negative result	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
Blood for Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Swabs for Contagious Ophthalmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pus from Eyes, examined for Gonococcus (Ophth. Neonat.) :—							
With positive result	..	..	..	..	..	3	
With negative result	..	..	..	..	..	4	7
Hairs examined for Ringworm Spores :—							
With positive result	..	..	..	..	..	8	
With negative result	..	..	..	..	..	—	8
<i>Specimens examined for Tubercle Bacilli :—</i>							
Milk :—With positive result	..	..	..	..	..	—
With negative result	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Sputum :—With positive result	..	..	..	..	..	71	} 420
With negative result	..	..	..	..	..	349	
Urine	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Blood	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Pus	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
						Total	1,647

AMBULANCE SERVICE AND DISINFECTION WORK.

Our arrangement with the St. John Ambulance Association, York, for the use of their motor ambulance for the removal of cases of infectious disease ceased at the close of the year. It was then decided to obtain our own motor ambulance (a brougham).

The Disinfecting Station is situated at the Corporation Depot, Foss Islands Road, and contains the apparatus known as the "Washington Lyon," built by Messrs. Manlove & Alliott, and installed in 1893.

1920.

Patients removed to Hospital in Ambulance	..	..	..	347
Rooms disinfected	..	..	..	1,096
Articles disinfected by steam disinfecter	..	..	..	35,762
Articles disinfected for the Military authorities	..	..	..	Nil
Library books disinfected	..	..	..	80
Notifications of infectious disease sent to Heads of Schools	..	..	..	533
Notifications sent to the Secretary of the Education Committee	..	..	..	417

VENEREAL DISEASES.

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 pathological diagnosis of specimens obtained from doubtful cases; (b) free treatment clinics; (c) the free supply to medical practitioners of the costly specific remedy for syphilis, Salvarsan, or its substitutes; (d) the instruction of the public by lectures, leaflets, and otherwise.

The Board pay 75 per cent. of the cost of carrying out all schemes approved under the above Regulations.

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, deals with the details of the local scheme.

The local facilities for free treatment are at the York County Hospital. There, free skilled diagnosis and treatment can be obtained, beds are provided for those requiring indoor treatment, and the lady resident House Surgeon attends to those female patients who prefer to see a woman doctor. The Clinic sessions are now held as follows:—

Men.		Women and Children.	
Mondays	.. 3 to 4 p.m.	Wednesdays	.. 3 to 4 p.m.
Thursdays	.. 6 to 7 p.m.	Fridays	.. 7 to 7-30 p.m.
Fridays	.. 7-30 to 8-30 p.m.		

These count as four sessions. There are facilities for daily irrigation of cases of gonorrhœa and for disinfection.

Medical Officer of the Clinic and Pathologist, Dr. Sydney Goodman Platts, assisted by Dr. Lucy Ross—both approved by the Ministry of Health.

The East, West, and North Riding County Councils also contract for treatment of their cases at the County Hospital through the York Corporation.

Specimens for pathological diagnosis can be sent to the Pathologist at the County Hospital by any medical practitioner, who conveys the results direct to the senders.

Salvarsan substitutes are supplied to the City Medical Practitioners (for the treatment of their own patients) through the County Hospital stock, gratis, at all times of the day or week-end. The County Hospital possesses a list, agreed upon by the Medical Officer of Health and the V.D. Clinic Officer, of 20 practitioners qualified to use these free supplies. A total of 140 doses were so supplied to ten of these doctors during 1920.

The general medical practitioners are encouraged to attend the Clinic in order to learn the latest methods of diagnosis and treatment.

The local facilities have so far worked satisfactorily, and have been fairly well utilised by patients in the City and District. One of the most satisfactory features was that 124 apprehensive persons attended the Clinic who proved not to have venereal disease.

Attendances at the Clinic have been increasing. Cases for irrigation (gonorrhœa) have been attending very well. Victims of the disease are availing themselves of the facilities of the Clinic with increasing readiness, and, for

the City's work, the Clinic appears to be quite adequate. Medical practitioners are also sending cases to the Clinic in increasing numbers. Facilities for prophylactic disinfection (although the Clinic is prepared to carry that out, and a few persons apply), have not been advertised, as it was not considered desirable to do so. So far the local policy is against "the prophylactic outfit" policy, which has been so much discussed in some of the journals as being conducive to immorality, impracticable for civilians, and unreliable. There are no branch clinics or ablution centres.

The Venereal Diseases Act, 1917, applies to the City of York and forbids anyone other than a duly qualified medical practitioner treating cases of venereal disease, prescribing remedies, or giving advice thereon, for reward. The enforcement of the Act was referred to the City Police. No cases for warning or prosecution have so far occurred.

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

Year ended 31st December, 1920.

Total Pathological Outfits issued by York Health Department ..	473
To the V.D. Clinic	390
To Private Practitioners	83
For Syphilis Wassermann blood tests ..	435
For Microscopic tests.. .. .	34
Fœtal tissues, for syphilis	4

TOTAL PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1920.

	Made at Leeds Infirmary Laboratory (to 31st Oct.) and York County Hospital (1st Nov. to 31st Dec., 1920).				Total.
	S. *	G. *	W. *	O. *	
Specimens from V.D. Clinic at York County Hospital—					
From City of York cases ...	1	74	353	—	428
From East Riding cases ...	—	2	19	—	21
From North Riding cases ...	1	2	29	—	32
From West Riding cases ...	—	—	18	—	18
Total sent by Clinic ...	2	78	419	—	499
From private medical practitioners in York ...	—	10	90	—	100
From York City cases attending at Leeds Clinic ...	—	2	—	—	2
Grand total ...	2	90	509	—	601

* S. For detection of Spirochetes.
* G. For detection of Gonococci.

* W. For Wassermann reaction.
* O. Other tests.

The pathological examinations were carried out at Leeds Infirmary until 31st October, 1920, and, after that date by Dr. S. G. Platts, at the York County Hospital.

CITY OF YORK CASES ONLY.
VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC, YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL,
whole year ending 31st December, 1920.

CASES.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.	Not V.D.	TOTALS.	Actual cases of V.D.	
						Males.	Females.
Total out-patients dealt with, first time ...	106	3	71	105	285	136	44
Discharged, treatment complete* ...	1	3	25	—	29	27	2
Total such persons fully treated as in-patients...	1	—	3	—	4	1	3
Ceased attendance, treat- ment not complete ...	76	—	43	—	119	84	35
Total attendances, out- patients ...	1,552	7	2,263	178	4,000	3,215	607
Aggregate number of days of in-patient treatment	103	—	15	—	118	61	57

* See Addendum at end of this Report, page 75.

A total of 921 doses of Salvarsan substitute (novarseno-billon) were given to 152 York City cases of syphilis.

A total of 71 cases from neighbouring districts in the three Ridings attended the clinic during the year.

During the half-year ended 30th June, 1920, 54 new City cases of syphilis, 3 new City cases of soft chancre, and 38 new City cases of gonorrhœa, attended the out-patient clinic; 15 persons were discharged after treatment, during the same period.

During the half-year ended 31st December, 1920, 52 new City cases of syphilis, and 33 new City cases of gonorrhœa attended the out-patient clinic; 14 persons were discharged after treatment during the same period.

The total expenditure of the York Clinic for the year ended 31st December, 1920, amounted to £1,192 15s. 1d., of which the City of York's share amounted to £988 10s. 3d. The total of £1,192 15s. 1d. comprised the following items:—

Medical Officers' fees	... ..	£466	4	0
Drugs, Instruments, Stationery, &c.	... ..	216	1	7
Remuneration of Nurses, &c.	... ..	207	3	0
Cleaning, Lighting, &c.	... ..	30	0	0
Maintenance of in-patients	... ..	92	8	0
Salvarsan substitutes	... ..	180	18	6

During the year the charge for beds for in-patients was increased from 6s. to 9s. per day.

The L.G.B. grants received in respect of the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases, under the scheme were:—

75 per cent. of nett expenditure during 1918-19	... ..	£563	5	0
50 per cent. of nett expenditure during 1919-20	... ..	£455	0	0

(Instalment paid in advance).

Re Local Government Board V.D. Circular 9:—

The County Hospital Clinic is prepared to deal with the following types of cases referred to in the circular (as out-patients or as in-patients, as required) upon the terms of the V.D. Scheme:—(a) Women who have had repeated abortions, still-births, etc.; (b) Expectant mothers, not near the time of their confinement; (c) Cases after recovery from confinement; (d) Children affected with congenital syphilis; (e) Mothers of infants affected with gonorrhœal ophthalmia neonatorum.

The Maternity Hospital Committee cannot definitely undertake to receive cases of venereal disease in advanced pregnancy until the Hospital has been much enlarged.

York cases of venereal disease amongst unmarried girls requiring hostel treatment go to the hostel at Leeds (the "Hope Hospital") in connection with the four diocesan rescue associations, the York cases being sent in through the York Diocesan Association. There, the girls are not only medically treated, but are kept under kind moral control and pleasantly employed. So far no charge has been made by the Associations for treating York City cases. Six City cases have been received during the past year.

The educational and propaganda work suggested by the L.G.B. has been carried out by the York Branch of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases.

The Branch now has a representative membership of 116 (including the members of the Corporation Special Diseases Sub-Committee). It has an Executive Committee of 16 members, including the President (Mr. Alderman J. B. Inglis, J.P.), the Hon. Secretary (the Medical Officer of Health), and Assistant Hon. Secretaries (Mrs. Mary Lumley and Rev. A. E. M. Glover, M.A.). It sends two representatives to the National Council meetings. The Lord Mayor and Sheriff, the Archbishop of York, the Dean, and other representative leaders in the community are patrons of the Branch.

Activities of the Branch in 1920:—

- Issue of National Council propaganda advts. in the local Press (paid for by York Corporation Health Committee);
- Free distribution and sale of the National Council and other literature;
- A reference library at the Health Office which is the central office of the Branch;
- Subscribes "National Health" (the journal of the National Council) to the tables of the York Public Library;
- Short addresses were given to several small audiences by the Hon. Secretary.

Whilst the Branch has derived some funds from collections at the 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 are refunded by the Government. During the year ended 31st December, 1920, the Branch expenditure in the above directions totalled £78 1s. 7d.

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

(For complete Report see Annual Report published by the Education Committee for 1920.)

School Medical Officer: The Medical Officer of Health.

Assistant School Medical Officer: Dr. E. Scott Galbraith.

Part-time Asst. Ditto: Dr. Norah Kemp. Three School Nurses, one Dental Nurse, and three Clerks.

There were 14,005 children on the school registers, distributed as follows:—

Upper Department, Boys .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4,730
Girls .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4,406
Infants' Department, Boys .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,244*
Girls .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,090*

Total Elementary Schools, 30.

Municipal Secondary Schools, 3.

Total children inspected during 1920:—Entrants (infants, ages, 3—6), 1,413; Leavers (ages, 12—14), 1,375; Intermediate ages (about 8 years old), 527; Special cases, 303; Totals, Boys, 1,871; Girls, 1,747. Grand Total, 3,618.

In addition, 2,078 children were re-examined.

Among the children inspected, the percentages or totals of principal defective conditions discovered in the routine inspections were as follows:—

Verminous hair	9.4 per cent.	Defective vision	9.9 per cent.
Ringworm (Scalp)	0.1 ..	Defective hearing	90 cases.
Malnutrition	369 children.	Defective teeth	61 per cent.
Adenoids and Tonsils	717 ..	Deformities	128 cases.
Definite or suspected Tuberculosis (all forms)		14 cases.	

12,369 children were inspected during the year in the schools in the search for contagious conditions.

Children showing evidence of vaccination:—

Upper Departments .. .. .	..	..	..	78.9 per cent.
Infant Departments .. .. .	..	..	..	54.3 ..

The Assistant School Medical Officer paid 258 visits to the Elementary and 36 to the Special Schools.

Tubercular, crippled, contagious, wrongly-employed, and ill-nourished children are kept under special supervision, and so are the children in the special schools for physically and mentally defective children. The latter schools had 73 pupils at the end of 1920.

Special effort was made during the year to ascertain the number of children of school age in the area who were suffering from crippling defects, with the following results:—

Cases of Crippling due to Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	6
" " " Infantile Paralysis .. .. .	..	..	..	36
" " " Rickets .. .. .	..	..	..	128
" " " Congenital Deformities .. .. .	..	..	..	36
				206

This total is equal to a percentage of 1.6, calculated on the average school population for the past three years.

* Among the Infants are included 651 children under 5 years of age (366 boys and 285 girls).

Other crippling defects which were noted, but are not included in the above figures, were:—heart disease, 61 cases; semi-blind, 146; and stammerers, 15.

There are 16 children away at special schools for the deaf and dumb, blind, and epileptic.

During the year 1920:—

(a) The fine new School Clinic premises in Piccadilly were opened and the Fulford Road Special School for physically defective children, the temporary school for mentally defective girls, and the sanatorium school at Fairfield were commenced.

(b) Considerable trouble was taken in the equipment of one nursery school, since abandoned.

(c) Special reports on the City's crippled children, much-needed extensions of the work of the school clinic, and the unsatisfactory conditions of some of the older school buildings were compiled and issued.

The School Clinic co-operates with the Juvenile Employment Bureau, and with the Committees providing meals for necessitous children and controlling arrangements for physical education. Cases and matters of opinion have been referred to the Assistant S.M.O., and vice versa, as occasion arises.

TABLE 24.

Abridged tabular statement of home visits by the School Nurses:—

Measles cases	332
Other Infectious and other Cases notified by Head Teachers	8,618
"Following up" Defects and Convalescents	694
Upon notification of Ailing Children by Parents, &c.	389
Physically Defective Children not at school and special cases	1,286
<i>At Schools:—</i>	
<i>Re</i> Contagious Cases, or Ailing, or Venereal Children	327
Open-air School and Holgate Bridge Special School	94
Miscellaneous cases	255
Total visits paid at homes or schools	11,995

3,432 children attended the School Clinic during 1920, including 191 cases of ringworm, 74 of lice and nits, 520 of impetigo, 201 of eczema, 78 of scabies, 82 of contagious ophthalmia, 149 of discharging ears, and over 1,900 of various conditions. Parents of all cases of contagious scalp or body are compelled to effect the complete cure thereof.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK IN YORK.

(A) This work in York is being carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and his two whole-time Corporation Health Visitors, the Infants' Welfare Association, the Dispensary, the Maternity Hospital, the County Hospital, the School Clinic, and other bodies, working in co-operation, each dealing with cases according to their special need for help. There is a judicious and successful blending of municipal and voluntary effort.

The co-ordination of the work is maintained by the York Child Welfare Council (founded in 1914), which comprises representatives of the Infants' Welfare Association, York Dispensary and Maternity Hospital, the County Hospital, the Health and Education Committees of the Corporation, the Board of Guardians, The Creche of Saint Vincent de Paul, York Branches of N.C.C.V.D. and N.S.P.C.C., and other bodies concerned or interested. Mrs. Edwin Gray is Hon. Secretary.

The Statutory Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, elected early in 1919, under the terms of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act of 1918, consists of six members of the Corporation Health Committee, plus Mrs. Edwin Gray (President of the York Infants' Welfare Association), Dr. Louise Frazer (Hon. Medical Officer of the York Dispensary and Maternity Hospital), and Mrs. Laycock (nominated by the York and District Trades and Labour Council); Mrs. Mackereth succeeded Mrs. Laycock during the year, and Alderman W. H. Birch succeeded the late Councillor Robie Robinson. The 1920 Committee also included Councillors Mrs. Crichton and Fawcett.

Councillor Crichton is the representative of the Health Committee on the Special National Council sitting in London to consider improved arrangements and legislation for the welfare and protection of unmarried mothers and their children, and Mrs. Edwin Gray is also a member. The Health Committee gave a donation last year of three guineas towards the funds. And, in view of our grant-in-aid (of £150 for the period August, 1918, to August, 1920) to the Sheltering Home for unmarried mothers and their babies, carried on by the York Diocesan Rescue Association, Alderman Inglis and Councillor Mrs. Crichton were appointed as our representatives on the Committee managing the Home.

The York Infants' Welfare Association continues to carry on its School for Mothers, its Clinics for babies and young children, and the Ante-Natal Clinic. Their Superintendent and the Corporation Health Visitors carry on the home visiting of expectant mothers, and of infants and of children not on a school register. Cases of mothers or infants requiring special treatment are referred to the York Dispensary or the above-named Hospitals, or to the V.D. Clinic, as required.

There is no overlapping in the work. After their first visits to mothers and babies, the Health Visitors continue the visitation of those mothers who do not attend the Infants' Welfare Association Clinics, whilst those who do are supervised by the Association's staff.

The work is co-ordinated with the School Medical Service.

The Midwives are urged to refer their clients, where desirable at any rate, to the Ante-Natal Clinic or to a private medical practitioner.

The instruction given in visitation and clinic work is clinched by the distribution of hundreds of leaflets—about the care and feeding of young children, ante-natal care, food economy and preparation, summer diarrhoea, the dangers of flies, measles, whooping-cough, etc.

For particulars of the Work of the Infants' Welfare Association and the Maternity Hospital, see pages 52 and 53 of this Report.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MIDWIVES ACTS (1902 and 1918):—

(B) Between 1st April, 1920, and 31st March, 1921:—

1 certified midwife practising in the City has retired from practice.

1 certified midwife has left the district.

4 certified midwives have commenced practice in the City.

Approximate total of maternity cases attended by certified midwives,
1,853 (84 per cent. of total births).

Total cases in which medical help was called in by certified midwives—
as midwives or as nurses under a doctor—

88 (4·7 per cent of total cases attended).

The present composition of the local roll is as follows:—

TABLE 25.

At date, 31st March, 1921.	Total.	Trained.	Untrained.	Married.	Widow.	Single.	aged under 50.	50—60.	60—70.	Over 70.
In active practice as a midwife	15	10	5	9	3	3	8	5	2	—
Doing very little	7	3	4	5	1	1	1	4	2	—
Working almost entirely as a maternity nurse	7	5	2	3	—	4	5	1	1	—
Working in Institutions ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Totals	30	19	11	17	4	9	15	10	5	Nil

Of the above—

13 were admitted to the roll as having been in practice prior to 1905.

10 have been trained in the York Maternity Hospital.

Their work is supervised by the Medical Officer of Health and the Health Visitors.

The following notifications were received from the certified midwives during the year 1920:—

Notices of intention to continue in practice	23
Of sending for medical help in emergencies	88
Of preparing a dead body for burial	—
Of death of mother or child	2
Of attendance at still-births (under C.M.B. rules) ...	30
Ditto ditto (under Notification of Births Act) ..	81

A circular was issued to all the certified midwives as to the importance of taking and recording the pulse and temperature in every one of their cases. Two midwives were specially warned on that point.

Puerperal Fever.—This subject has been fully referred to on page 32.

The Midwives Act of 1918 contained important amendments to the first Midwives Act, 1902. Section 14 requires a midwife in any emergency to call in a registered medical practitioner, and his fee must now be paid by the local authority, although it can afterwards be recovered from the patient or the patient's guardian.

The total fees so paid during the year ending 31st March, 1921, amounted to £58 19s. 6d., £26 1s. 0d. was recovered from patients.

OPERATION OF THE NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS (1907 and 1915) IN THE CITY DURING THE 53 WEEKS ENDED 1st JANUARY, 1921:—

(C) Total City births registered with the Sub-Registrars	2,205	
Total births notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours, as required by the Act	1,866	} 91.6 per cent. of total births occurring in 1920.
Total births notified after 36 hours after birth	168	
	2,034	

Total births <i>not</i> notified at all	185 (percentage 8.4).
Total births notified by general medical practitioners and parents... ..	181
Total births notified by registered ("certified") midwives and other nurses	1,853
Total births notified (of the above 2,034) as still-births (after 28th week of pregnancy)	81

TABLE 26.

THE WORK OF THE YORK CORPORATION HEALTH VISITORS

(D) (Nurses Boston and Hirst).

Visits paid during calendar year 1920:—

First Visits <i>re</i> Births notified and registered... ..	1,612
Re-visits <i>re</i> Births	3,767
<i>Re</i> Still-births (to verify and advise)	54
To Midwives (inspection and advice)	111
<i>Re</i> Diarrhoea cases and Infant deaths... ..	21
<i>Re</i> cases of Measles	49
<i>Re</i> cases of Pneumonia	149
<i>Re</i> Elder Children (aged 1 to 5 years, &c.)	2,069
<i>Re</i> Convalescent Cases of Sickness, and Ailing Children	227
<i>Re</i> Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum... ..	24
<i>Re</i> Cases of Puerperal Sepsis	7
<i>Re</i> Cases of Poliomyelitis	4
To Expectant Mothers	102
To Phthisis Cases (advice and help)	—
Throat Swabs obtained (chiefly contacts)	297

Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics	142
Housing Defects, &c., referred to Medical Officer of Health and Chief Sanitary Inspector	58
Mothers referred to York Maternity Hospital or Dispensary for ante-natal attention	10
Mothers referred to York Maternity Hospital for confinement	6
Talks and Demonstrations to senior elementary school girls on the washing, dressing, and personal hygiene of a baby, at the Domestic Centre, Haxby Road	9

Their work included the supervision of the motherless and orphan children of Service men, in accordance with the letter received from the Ministry of Health.

Of the total of 1,291 infants visited between 1st July, 1919, and 1st July, 1920, 79 per cent. were entirely breast fed at the end of three months, and 60 per cent. at the end of six months.

Re DEAD BIRTHS:—

During the last three or four years we have been gradually feeling our way in making tactful enquiries of mothers and midwives as to what may have been the cause of these maternity disasters. We increasingly realise their importance, but it is difficult to obtain accurate information, and in some cases enquiries are resented. The justification for enquiry is that we may be able to advise and help mothers so that similar disaster will not occur again on the next occasion.

Of the dead births of which information came to hand during 1920—through the notification of still-births by midwives and the notification of burials of such cases in the York Cemetery—33 had been under private medical practitioners, 8 in the Maternity Hospital, and 2 in the Union Workhouse; these were not investigated.

Of 2 others which occurred in the Maternity Hospital, 1 occurred at full time, and 1 about the seventh month of pregnancy; 1 was illegitimate.

Of the 24 cases which had been under the care of a midwife and where she was present at birth, 10 occurred at full time, 1 at five months, 2 at six months, 6 at seven months, and 1 at eight months; 16 were head presentations, 2 were macerated, 3 cases had had previous still-births, 1 had been working hard during pregnancy; in 4 cases the mothers talked of having had a fall. Possible origin appeared to be influenza in 2 cases, anæmia in 3 cases, twins 2, hemorrhage 2, and breech 2.

(E) THE WORK OF THE YORK INFANTS' WELFARE ASSOCIATION.

(Rooms at No. 22 St. Saviourgate.)

President, Mrs. Edwin Gray; *Hon. Sec.*, Dr. Micklethwait; *Hon. Assist. Sec.*, Mrs. J. Tatham Ware; *Hon. Treas.*, Mr. Edwin Gray; *Medical Officers*, Dr. Norah Kemp, Dr. Janie S. Baugh, and Dr. Gaynor; *Superintendent*, Miss Follows (with one Assistant).

There is a large Executive Committee and a small Advisory Committee.

It is difficult to give complete statistics of such work as this, but the following give some idea of the amount and variety of the work carried out by the Association:—

TABLE 27.

1st April, 1920, to 31st March, 1921.

Left on books, 1st April, 1920	772
Total new infants entered on register during 1920	385
<i>Age at entry of new members:—</i>	<i>Removed from books during the year:—</i>
Under 6 months of age .. 312	To School .. 131
6 months to 1 year .. 41	Left for other reasons .. 139
1 year to 2 years .. 18	Deaths at all ages .. 23
Over 2 years .. 14	Transferred to other Centres 4
Total .. 385	Total .. 297

Remaining on books, 1st April, 1921:—

Under 1 year of age	233
Under 2 years of age	258
Over 2 years of age	369
	<hr/>
	860

Total children under 12 months of age supervised during the year .. 590

Total attendances at Consultation Sessions:—

Of mothers	4,115
Of infants under 2 years of age	3,801
Of children of 2 to 5 years of age	1,523
At Ante-natal Clinic (expectant mothers)	383
At sewing class	341
	<hr/>
Total attendances for the year	10,163

The mothers brought visitors to the Clinics to the number of 216, not included in the total.

Consultations:—

Number of individual children examined	761
Number of individual expectant mothers on register	155
Expectant mothers visited	148
Cases referred to County Hospital Children .. 47	} 54
Mothers .. 7	
“ “ York Dispensary Children .. 56	} 79
Mothers .. 23	
“ “ Patient's own doctor Children .. 44	} 55
Mothers .. 11	
“ “ Tuberculosis Dispensary Children .. 3	} 7
Mothers .. 4	
“ “ Board of Guardians	5
“ “ York Maternity Hospital for confinement	76

*Notes given:—*For York County Hospital, 50;
York Dispensary, 94; and
Maternity Hospital, 30.

The Superintendent paid 886 visits to the houses of the clients of the Clinics, and her Assistant, 1,745; total, 2,631.

Total deaths under one year of age, 14 (equal to mortality rate of 23·7 per 1,000 births), of which 6 were due to pneumonia, 3 to meningitis, and 3 to marasmus. Of these babies, 9 were bottle-fed, 3 mixed breast and bottle, and 2 entirely breast. The breast-fed babies died from meningitis. The attendances at the Clinic in only four of the fatal cases had been regular; 8 had attended once only. In the children over 1 year of age, attendance had ceased except in two instances.

On several occasions girls of 14 from the schools have attended the Welfare in small parties to see the work in progress.

5,663 lbs. of dried milk were dispensed during the year to 254 cases; also 79 packets of Lactagol, and 1½ cwt. of Virol. The mothers paid £560 19s. 9d. for Milk and Lactagol, £7 10s. 9d. for Virol, £51 19s. 6d. for wool, and £11 18s. 7d. has been collected in various ways, from Jumble Sales, knitting, etc.

Records of the health and physical progress of the young children are kept for subsequent reference to the School Clinic. Many of the Ante-natal cases are referred to this Clinic by the certified midwives, the Health Visitors, and the Maternity Hospital.

The total number of births in the City was 2,205, so that nearly a quarter of the number of infants born in York are entered on the Association's books.

TABLE 28.

(F) THE WORK OF THE MATERNITY HOSPITAL, OGLEFORTH, DURING 1920.

Matron:—Miss Clara Elcoate.

Total in-patients admitted within the year, 297.

Those cases included:—

29 cases admitted on emergency;

24 sent in by private medical practitioners;

23 ante-natal cases;

88 cases referred from the Infants' Welfare Clinic (67), the Corporation Health Visitors (15), and the County Hospital (6);

10 unmarried mothers.

Total outdoor district cases, 153, of which 17 were emergency cases.

Total visits paid to outdoor district cases, 2,000.

Total visits to expectant mothers, 1,388.

311 living babies (140 boys and 171 girls) were born in the hospital, of which 5 died during the first weeks of life; and there were 13 still-births; 11 were retained for longer than the usual period, or were specially admitted for incubator or dieting treatment (8 of these died).

There were 82 abnormal confinements in hospital, 34 of which required operative treatment; 5 mothers died in hospital.

During the year the Hospital successfully trained for certification 15 pupil midwives.

During 1920, 21 per cent. of the total City births were attended by the staff of this hospital, either as in-patients or out-patients.

(G) 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 clean and sunny accommodation for 16—20 babies and young children, and is conducted in a very pleasing manner.

(H) GRANTS MADE OR RECEIVED DURING 1920:—

- (1) York Corporation (from Local Government Board, in respect of work of Health Visitors, &c.), £557 2s. 2d.
- (2) York Infants' Welfare Association (from Board of Education, for its School for Mothers), £206 0s. 3d.
- (3) York Dispensary and Maternity Hospital (from York Corporation, approved by Local Government Board), £250.
- (4) York Dispensary and Maternity Hospital (from Ministry of Health), in aid of the district midwifery and maternity nursing provided by them, £62.

- (5) York Corporation to the Infants' Welfare Association (in view of the medical supervision and advice given to expectant and nursing mothers and young children), £100.
- (6) York Corporation to the York Diocesan Sheltering Home (August 1918—August, 1920), £150 (see page 49).
(50 per cent. of these Corporation grants are recoverable from the Ministry.)
- (7) The Infants' Creche, Fishergate (from Board of Education), £143 15s. 5d.

A circular was received from the Ministry of Health during the year, urging the support of voluntary Maternity and Child Welfare Institutions.

(J). THE YORK DIOCESAN SHELTERING HOME, 31 East Mount Road.

Superintendent and Visitor—Sister Sykes.

This institution is carried on by the York Diocesan Association for Preventive and Rescue Work. It receives unmarried mothers before confinement (average stay 2 to 3 months) and unmarried mothers with their babies after confinement (average stay 2 to 3 months), without limit of stay, until the mother obtains employment and the baby a home with relatives or foster-mother or in a hostel. The unmarried mothers are sent for their confinement to a maternity home or hospital. Six or seven mothers can be accommodated at one time. The staff comprises two house-sisters, and the girls assist, and are trained, in house work until they leave the institution.

During the previous year the Committee had applied for a grant under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. After much discussion it was decided that this institution was a very valuable link in the circle of Maternity and Child Welfare work in the City and district, and that it should be officially included in that circle; and, in view of its work during the years 1918 and 1919, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, the Corporation (in April, 1920), made a grant of £150 to cover the period August, 1918, to August, 1920.

Expectant mothers received in 1918	...	...	...	8
" " " " 1919	...	...	...	23
Mothers with their infants received in 1918	...	...	...	9
" " " " 1919	...	...	...	13

(See also page 49.)

The question of giving a similar grant to Clifton Holme (formerly named the York Penitentiary) was considered, but it was decided that the amount of this work carried out there did not warrant a grant.

(K) THE MILK (MOTHERS & CHILDREN) ORDERS.

On 15th January, 1920, the Health Committee decided to continue the provision and supply of milk for expectant and nursing mothers and young children through the agency of the York Infants' Welfare Association, and the Medical Officer of Health was authorised to advertise the facilities for obtaining such supply through the local press, doctors, midwives, nurses, etc., and this was duly carried out.

During the year 1st April, 1920, to 31st March, 1921, the Infants' Welfare Association supplied dried milk (a total of 5,516 lbs. in weight) and fresh milk to the total value of £670 11s. 6d., and the Health Committee paid the deficits incurred by that Association to the total of £144 13s. 4d.

The following table shows the amount of milk supplied by sale at the full special price, or half-price, or gratis, by the Infants' Welfare Association, during the financial year 1920-1921:—

Quarter.	Fresh Milk (pints).	Dried Milk:—			Deficit paid by the Health Committee.		
		Full Price (lbs.).	Half- Price (lbs.).	Free (lbs.).	£	s.	d.
1920. 1st April—30th June ..	1,761	940	19	158	48	16	5
1st July—30th Sept. ..	986	1,183	42	98	29	19	1
1st Oct.—31st Dec. ..	653	1,325	97	156	36	10	11
1921. 1st Jan.—31st March ..	354	1,284	49	165	29	6	11
Totals ..	3,754	4,732	207	577	£144	13	4
		4,939 lbs.					

The amount received from parents in respect of dried milk sold at full price, or at half-price, was £553.

During the four years ended 31st December, 1920, the Infants' Welfare Association supplied dried milk (a total of 11,863 lbs. in weight), and fresh milk, to necessitous expectant and nursing mothers, and to young children under five years of age, to the total value of £1,283; and the York Corporation Health Committee paid the deficits of that Association thus incurred by the supply of fresh and dried milk, free or under cost price, to the total of £219 18s. 9d.

The sale and consumption of the milk, even at full price, was closely regulated and supervised by the Superintendent of the Welfare and her Assistant. Hence, milk was neither sold nor given to undeserving cases; there was nothing in the nature of extravagance, and the successful results were due to that supervision.

No milk under cost price is ordered, or an order renewed, unless the children attend the Welfare's sessions with sufficient regularity to enable the Doctor and Superintendent to satisfy themselves, by following-up of weight, etc., that the milk is really being consumed by the person for whom it is intended.

(L.) DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES OF PARTURITION.

1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
5	3	4	5	7	6	3	4	3	12	3	3

One of the deaths in 1920 was due to puerperal eclampsia, one was due to hæmorrhage, and one to retained placenta and septic embolism.

(M.) SUMMER DIARRHŒA (EPIDEMIC OR ZYMOTIC ENTERITIS).

There were only 10 deaths under two years of age due to this distinct and specific disease in 1920, equivalent to a death-rate of 4·5 per 1,000 births.

Five of those 10 deaths occurred in the third or Summer quarter of the year, and 4 in the fourth quarter. Two deaths occurred in Bootham, 1 in Micklegate, and 7 in Walmgate Sanitary Sub-Districts.

There were also two deaths due to "Diarrhœa" in persons of ages over 45 years and one at age 2—5 years, making a grand total of 13 deaths ascribed to Diarrhœa and Enteritis or Gastro-Enteritis, equivalent to a rate of 0·16 per 1,000 living.

The usual distribution of advice leaflets re summer diarrhœa and flies, and of educational posters to schools and institutions, was carried out. Manure pits, ashpits, ashbins, etc., 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 78 deg. Fahrenheit, viz., on 18th June. There were 18 days with a maximum temperature of 70 deg. and over, as compared with 53 days in 1919.

The mean temperature of the air for the third quarter was 56·3, and the total rainfall 8·1 inches.

The temperature of the earth at four-foot depth reached 56 deg. Fahrenheit on 21st July, and that was maintained until 6th September (48 days). The maximum attained was 56·8 on 20th and 21st August.

TABLE 29.

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

1920.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1918.	Whole Year. 1919.	1920.
City of York ...	10·2	8·5	12·71	16·85	4·5
96 Great Towns ...	15·0	16·4	14·46	12·24	10·4
England and Wales ...	11·5	13·6	10·99	9·59	8·3

Of the 10 deaths from Diarrhœa amongst children under two years of age, enquiries were afterwards made by the Health Visitors in 6 cases, and insanitary conditions were remedied as far as possible.

(N.) PUERPERAL FEVER, OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM, MEASLES, WHCOPING-COUGH, POLIOMYELITIS, &c.

These diseases are dealt with in the section of this Report on the Prevalence and Control of Infectious Diseases.

(P) NOTES ON THE DIMINISHED INFANT MORTALITY RATE, e.g., FOR THE YEAR 1920, viz.:—63 PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

This pleasing and surprising improvement may undoubtedly be attributed to the following factors:—

(a) To the campaign of improved civic and domestic sanitation carried out during the last twenty years;

(b) To the educational work and supervision carried out by the Corporation Health Visitors and the York Infants' Welfare Association;

(c) To the greatly improved midwifery service consequent upon the Midwives' Act of 1902, and to the ante-natal clinic of the above-mentioned Association;

(d) To the work of the York Maternity Hospital, which has received large numbers of abnormal cases and cases from unsatisfactory homes;

(e) To the measures taken under the Milk (Mothers and Children) Orders of the last three or four years, and otherwise, to secure the adequate

supply to expectant and nursing mothers and young children of pure fresh milk or dried milk (which is practically sterilised);

(f) The careful expert supervision of the use of such milk in order to check its proper use and nutrition, and to prevent the waste of it.

The benefits of improved sanitation have been reflected in the greatly-diminished mortality from Summer Diarrhœa. The summer of 1920, being cool and wet, was of course inimical to the prevalence of flies, and was altogether in favour of a low diarrhœa death-rate.

The results of the educational work carried out are reflected in numerous directions, for instance, in the diminished mortality from bronchitis and pneumonia, indicating increased care of young children.

The number of Infant Welfare centres in England and Wales has increased from 340 in 1914 to 1,780 in 1920, of which 1,068 were provided by local authorities and 712 by voluntary agencies—total attendances of infants about 50,000. The infant mortality rate has fallen during the same period from 1:5 to 80, the lowest on record.

The death-rate of illegitimate infants, however, is still three or four times that of legitimates. It is time that more special efforts were made, on the lines suggested by the Ministry of Health and many expert writers, to save these lives, most of which are of value to the State.

R)

THE MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE ACT, 1918, & L.G.B. CIRCULAR, M & C.W. 4:—

As stated in the Annual Report for 1919, in compliance with the request of the Health Committee, I compiled and issued a Report upon this Act and Circular and their local possibilities. Part 1 of the Report (issued in May, 1919), dealt almost entirely with the midwifery service of the City—as largely a public health service—and, as the outcome of that Report, it was decided that the Council should subsidise the training of two or more midwives per annum, for such years as the need for so doing appears to exist, by providing two or more "scholarships in midwifery," or grants-in-aid, of the value of not less than £30 each, preferably at the York Maternity Hospital; each successful pupil to undertake that she will practise as a midwife among the population within the City, and not undertake maternity nursing involving residence in patients' homes, from the date of her qualification as a midwife, for not less than the next ensuing three years. If such midwife should afterwards cease work during the said period of three years, she must refund the Committee the whole or such portion of the grant-in-aid as the Committee may decide. The exact terms and conditions were prescribed and printed and were accepted by the pupils per signed agreement.

Maintenance Grants:—

It was also decided that the Corporation should guarantee an income of £120 per annum to each such scholarship-holder for the first year or two after her training, until she had established a practice and could carry on without subsidy. The fees received by her from patients, in the meantime, to be paid to the Corporation in reduction of the amount of such assistance.

The two first pupils selected, after advertisement of the "Scholarships," could not commence training in the York Maternity Hospital until March, 1920; having passed the examination of the Central Midwives' Board, they then commenced practice as midwives, subsidised under the above Scheme, in November, 1920. Owing to the post-war cost of their equipment, a grant of £35 was made to each of them in aid of their training.

Under the scheme of maintenance grants, and owing to the shortage of practising midwives, it was also decided forthwith to give the grants to two certified midwives just commencing practice, one a war-widow. At the end of six months one of them prospered so well that she was able to continue practising without subsidy; the widow subsequently dropped the subsidy on her re-marriage.

Regulations regarding the work of these subsidised midwives were drawn up during the year.

Early in 1920, Part II of the above-mentioned Report submitted:—

(a) The great need of a larger and improved Maternity Hospital for the City and district—for the saving of maternal mortality and damage;

(b) The desirability of making hostel or other provision for the care of illegitimate and deserted and orphan infants, and in some cases, for their mothers also;

(c) The need for a woman Assistant M.O.H. and S.M.O. to assist the M.O.H. in Maternity and Child Welfare work and in the School Medical Service.

(a) The New Maternity Hospital:—

In February, the Health Committee decided to recommend the Council to approve of their participating with the Directors of the York Dispensary in the establishment of a larger Maternity Home, subject to this Committee being given half representation on the Managing Committee.

A Sub-Committee was appointed to confer with the Directors of the Dispensary, and a scheme for the acquisition of Nunthorpe Hall for the purpose, for £6,000, was adopted by the City Council on 8th March. This large sunny house, with its attached grounds, could readily have been adapted for the purpose, and some of the members of the Committee regret that the scheme was not proceeded with, although there were considerable costly dilapidations of the roof and other parts of the building to make good.

Almost immediately afterwards, however, attention was called to the desirability of acquiring a block of very good hutments on the Acomb Hall estate for the temporary housing of some of the people existing under very unsatisfactory housing conditions in the City. Attention was thus called to the suitability of the whole estate (53 acres) for the building of new houses, and the possibility of adapting the Hall itself for the purpose of the larger Maternity Hospital. Ultimately, after much discussion, the estate was acquired for housing purposes, and the Hall was acquired for the Maternity Hospital. It was thus described:—

“Acomb Hall is a commodious mansion, and will require less expenditure than Nunthorpe Hall for adaptation and repairs. It stands high compared with York, is in an open and healthy part of the country, and affords pleasing views. It has ample vegetable gardens, glass houses and outbuildings, whilst the estate has many fine trees, and includes a farmstead, and a valuable frontage to Carr Lane which could be utilised for cottages or sold at a good price as sites for villa residences.”

Including the adjacent small farm-house, it was calculated that some 60 beds for patients and staff could be accommodated. To obtain this accommodation it was recognised that the Hall would require extensive adaptation. It was also decided that, as the Hall is outside the City boundary and some distance from the centre of the City, some part of the staff would have to be accommodated in some central part of the City, say in the York Dispensary, from which the district cases could be dealt with and visited; and

that ambulance arrangements would be required to take patients and nurses to and from the Hospital. The Health Committee was to be authorised to carry out the scheme, and a joint Managing Committee to be ultimately constituted.

Following an inspection of both Nunthorpe Hall and Acomb Hall by Dr. Janet Campbell, Head of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry wrote preferring Nunthorpe Hall. They considered Acomb Hall not sufficiently suitable or adequate, and adaptation too costly, and they declined to sanction its purchase. A deputation sent up to see the Ministry succeeded, however, in reversing that decision; much correspondence has since followed about details of the adaptation of the Hall, which is now being carried out, and will provide, in addition to accommodation for normal and abnormal maternity cases, separate wards for pre-maternity cases, unmarried mothers, venereal or septic cases (with separate bath and lavatory accommodation), and feeble or ailing infants.

It has been decided when the adaptation is completed, to transfer the staff, patients and equipment of the present hospital in Ogleforth to Acomb Hall. There is ample room for such extensions as may subsequently be required in the light of experience. In the meantime, suitable mortuary, post-mortem room and day-laundry will be provided in the buildings adjacent to the Hall, and part of the nursing staff may be accommodated in the farm-house, with advantage to the nurses. A fuller description of the new Hospital and its gardens and airing grounds may be left until after its completion.

The Ministry has decided not to pay grant to the York Dispensary in respect of their contribution towards the Hospital, but to pay full grant to the Council on the loan charges for the whole of the approved expenditure, including a constructive loan on the amount of the Dispensary contribution.

The scheme of management of the Hospital has been approved, the main provisions of which are as follows:—

That the Committee of Management shall consist of six members of the Corporation Health Committee and six members nominated by the York Dispensary.

The Corporation to provide the necessary land and buildings, the Dispensary to make a free gift of the equipment and furniture of their present Maternity Hospital at Ogleforth, valued by them at not less than £1,500, plus a contribution of £1,500 towards the capital cost of the new Hospital, either body to be able to take over the Hospital altogether on due notice and on specified conditions.

The scheme provides for the Joint Committee's management of the Hospital, with the approval of their chief proceedings, and the control of expenditure, by the Corporation.

The maternity work for which the Committee of Management shall be responsible shall include the following:—

(a) The care and treatment of Patients in the Hospital before, at, and after their confinement:—Where the mothers are poor, where convenient or suitable accommodation is not available in their own homes, in complicated, difficult, or abnormal cases of pregnancy and confinement, where the mothers are suffering from disease, where the mothers are unmarried, and in other cases.

(b) The care and treatment of babies born in the Hospital, and of delicate babies not born in the Hospital but approved for admission by the Medical Officer of the Hospital.

(c) The care and treatment in their own homes of expectant and nursing mothers, of mothers in their confinement, and of recently-born babies.

The Committee shall fix a scale of fees for treatment and maintenance in the Hospital (such fees to be remitted partially or wholly in necessitous cases), and shall use their best endeavours to make the Hospital self-supporting.

The scheme also provides:—For the arrangement of financial details, including the bearing of any deficits by the Corporation; for entering into agreements for the reception of patients with any other local authority or body; for the compilation of regulations regarding admission of patients; and for the use of the Dispensary premises in the centre of the City for the extern, ante-natal, and registration work, etc.

In the course of the inspection of several likely buildings for the new Maternity Hospital, it is interesting to mention that representatives of the Board of Guardians, who also served on the inspection Sub-Committee, met with suitable premises for their long-required children's home (viz:—"The Elms," Hull Road), for the housing of 30 to 40 children under five years of age, to replace their workhouse nursery.

The above proposal (b) to establish a hostel for the care of illegitimate babies and unmarried, widowed or deserted mothers was discussed on more than one occasion, and approved by the Maternity and Child Welfare (Statutory) Committee, but was deferred by the Health Committee and the Council in March, May and July. It was reconsidered in connection with a proposal of the York Diocesan Rescue Association that they should establish such a hostel, with the aid of the Corporation and other local authorities concerned; in view of financial considerations, however, the Health Committee finally decided in December to recommend that the consideration of the proposal be deferred for another twelve months.

So that the City still lacks complete organised arrangements for dealing with unmarried mothers and their children. At present, either

(a) The mothers are left to find their own foster-mothers, if the child is not received into the home of the girl's parents;

(b) Or the confinement takes place in "the Union" and the child is perhaps left there;

(c) Or the mother is received before confinement by the Sheltering Home, in East Mount Road. Mother and baby are afterwards received until the mother obtains employment and the baby a home with relatives or a foster-mother.

(d) Cases, more of "rescue type," are received for much shorter periods into the Refuge of the York Penitentiary Committee.

The mothers are not confined at either of these Homes; they are sent into the City or other Maternity Hospitals for that purpose.

(c) Assistant Medical Officer of Health:—

In order to cope with the extension of child welfare work from that dealing with infants under the age of twelve months to the young children between one and five years of age, and in order to deal more thoroughly with the infinite amount of detail concerning those children, I have asked, from time to time during the last three or four years, for the assistance of a woman Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

Early in 1919, the Board of Education urged that, in order to comply with the increasing developments of the School Medical Service and of the Code, we should appoint a woman Assistant School Medical Officer, particularly to look after the senior girls. The extension of medical inspection to the children of Secondary Schools by the Education Act of 1918 added to that need. In March, 1920, the Ministry of Health represented the need for appointing a woman Assistant Medical Officer of Health to take charge of maternity and child welfare work and to carry out the more frequent inspection of the work of the midwives, which they suggested might well be combined with that of an additional Assistant School Medical Officer.

My proposal that we should appoint such an Officer, to give two-thirds or three-quarters of her time to the work of Assistant School Medical Officer, and

one-third or one-quarter of her time as Assistant Medical Officer of Health, has been passed from one Committee or Sub-Committee to another, and adjourned from one meeting to another, ever since the beginning of 1920.

The consideration of these Committees led to the appointment of a Special Joint Sub-Committee to discuss the whole medical services of the Corporation, with a view to condensing those services if practicable, and it was agreed to recommend:—

“That pending arrangements or re-arrangements for medical attendance at the Fever Hospital, Acomb Hall, etc., the Education Committee be asked to make it a condition of the appointment of the new Assistant School Medical Officer that she assist in the maternity and child welfare work of the Corporation, and that she be so employed if the Education Committee consent.”

This resolution, however, did not pass through the full Health Committee, and the matter, early in 1921, was held up until after enquiries had been made as to the medical services in some other towns, the matter is still under consideration, whilst the overloaded officials try to cope with the mass of work involved. In the meantime, an interview with Dr. Crowley, of the Board of Education, emphasised the need for the appointment of such an assistant. In connection with the discussions and the information called for by the Committees and Sub-Committees involved, I have compiled and issued no less than twelve memoranda and short reports, covering a total of 56 typewritten pages of foolscap.

There is no over-lapping in the present administration of the work, and, until more assistance is provided, it is only possible to deal with such portions of it as are humanly physically possible.

In response to the suggestion of the Circular M. and C.W. 4, and of a letter from the Ministry of Health in March, 1920, negotiations were carried on with the York District Nursing Association for the provision of home nursing services for cases of measles, whooping-cough, epidemic diarrhoea, ophthalmia neonatorum, poliomyelitis, and puerperal fever, among the poorer classes, and, with the approval of the Ministry, satisfactory arrangements were completed early in the year 1921 for the moderate annual subscription of £50 per annum.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

(1) Staff. A list of the members of the staff is given on page 3 of this Report. The deputy Chief Inspector carries out the special inspections, prepares plans, and supervises the works of improvement, etc., under the special Housing Acts. Another inspector devotes his time entirely to the testing of drains in existing houses, where suspected to be defective, and the supervision and testing of all repairs to drains and of re-drainage construction. Four assistant inspectors carry out all the work of inspectors of nuisances in districts; each assistant having his own assigned portion of the City.

As the owner of the offices at 50 Bootham, which we have occupied since November, 1911—and which we have found, on the whole, so convenient—expressed a determination to sell the property, negotiations have been carried on for the purchase of the house by the Corporation, but a satisfactory agreement could not be arrived at, and there the matter stands.

(2) Total isolation hospital accommodation available for infectious diseases (according to Local Government Board requirements):—

(a) At Yearsley Bridge:—

For Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	16 beds.
For Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	16 beds.
Open-air Ward for Tuberculosis (females)	...	...	...	...	12 beds.
Hutment Block for advanced Tuberculosis (females)	...	...	...	...	12 beds.
Hutment Block for doubtful cases	...	...	...	...	5 beds.

(b) At The Bungalow (for Smallpox), at Huntington (over a mile from Yearsley Bridge):—

Almost entirely used, since 1905 (in the absence of Smallpox), as an overflow block to the Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria Wards	22 beds.
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Total	83 beds.
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The original administrative block, which comprises accommodation for Matron and the staff of maids and part of the staff of nurses, has had to be extended at different times, and there are now two supplementary blocks for the accommodation of the nurses; one contains beds for sisters, with their recreation room, and a dining-room common to all the nursing staff. The other block (a long hutment) contains eight cubicle bed-rooms for probationer nurses, with their recreation room. The premises also comprise a hand-laundry, mortuary, greenhouse, kitchen garden, and tennis lawn.

(For further particulars see page 41.)

The small wards of the Diphtheria Pavilion sometimes have to accommodate odd cases of enteric fever or other diseases.

The administration of these Hospitals is under the M.O.H. The medical practitioners are at liberty to attend their own cases. Cases unable to pay charges are attended by Dr. Angove, poor-law medical officer for that district.

The Fever Hospital extensions, proposed in 1914, are amongst the list of works to be first carried out as soon as possible after the termination of the war.

(3) The following general adoptive acts, or sections thereof, are in force in the district:—

Part III.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (adopted 4th April, 1892).

The York Corporation Acts of 1884, 1902, and 1914 contain sanitary clauses which have often proved useful, and are always brought into requisition when required.

(4) An account of the bacteriological work carried out since the end of January, 1920, by the York County Hospital Pathologist (Dr. S. G. Platts) is given on page 42, and an account of the Venereal Diseases Pathological work is given on page 44. Having a pathological and bacteriological expert in the City has proved, as was expected, a boon of incalculable value, so much troublesome and costly transport of specimens has been saved, and diagnosis of doubtful cases has been very much expedited.

The Report of the Public Analyst is placed, for convenience of reference, next to the Food and Drugs section of the Report of the Inspector of Nuisances.

The Public Baths are under the control of the Health Committee and the City Surveyor. There are extensive special facilities for ladies and children and others learning swimming.

Year ended 31st March, 1921.

Total Persons using:—	At St. George's Baths.	At New Yearsley Baths.
First-class Swimming Baths ...	6,785	} Admission Free.
Second-class " " ...	4,583	
First-class Slipper Baths ...	6,561	} 5,462
Second-class " " ...	5,803	
No. of Swimming Bath Coupons sold	9,168	

Arrangements have been made from time to time for swimming and life-saving exhibitions by various teachers and clubs.

A bath at the Electricity Cooling Field in Foss Islands Road (about 200 feet by 80 feet, and from three to five feet deep), to cost £4,800, was proposed, but has not been proceeded with.

Negotiations for the acquisition and restoration by the Corporation of the Marygate Open-air Swimming Bath have so far regrettably failed; it is to be hoped they will be revived soon.

PHYSICAL RECREATION FOR ADULTS AND CHILDREN.

This subject was referred to at length in my Annual Report for 1919. There is an almost unlimited field for further provision, but the principal facilities in or near the City comprise:—

The vast area of Knavesmire, Scarcroft, and other stray lands;

Holgate and a few other school-children's playing fields;

The organised games of the York Schools' Athletic Association—cricket, football, hockey, etc.;

Seven public municipal bowling greens;

Private bowling greens in the Museum Gardens and in Clifton;

Golf courses at Hob Moor, Fulford, Heworth, and Strensall;

Swimming at St. George's, New Yearsley and Old Yearsley Swimming Baths (the two latter are Open-air Baths);

There is much riverside bathing also in the River Ouse;

Ample facilities for boating on the River Ouse; there are three rowing clubs in the City—St. Peter's School, St. John's College, and the York City Club;

The City is surrounded by open country, with good level roads, making walking and cycling easy;

There has been considerable development in recent years of folk, morris and singing-dancing among the children and the youth of all classes, and also

Physical training classes among the youth of the old scholars' associations and continuation evening classes;

School camps were held during the summer of 1920 at Coxwold, Cloughton, Robin Hood's Bay, Hornsea and Conway;

Play centres for children were conducted during the winter at Fishergate, Poppleton Road and Castlegate Schools.

HOUSING.

The improvement of present housing conditions, together with adequate midwifery services, infant and school-child welfare facilities, and instruction of the public in hygiene, would result in such a diminished bill of ill-health, physical degeneration, tuberculosis, rickets, feeble childhood and adult invalidism as would ultimately be incalculable.

"As at the Armistice there were no houses for working people to let except in remote districts, the consequence has been that the great majority of the newly-wedded couples have been denied the opportunity of building up a proper standard of home life at a time when the desire to start well is at its highest. Instead of securing proper homes of their own they have been compelled to crowd in with their parents or start their married life in furnished lodgings. In view of these facts any curtailment of the housing programmes of local authorities would produce anti-social results of a grave and irremediable character. It is urged that the point of greatest importance in the building up of a proper family life is just this point of marriage. If a good standard is adopted then it will be maintained throughout life."—(National Housing Council Reports.)

General Housing Conditions:—

In reply to the sub-headings in the Ministry's Annual Report, Memo. 40 Int., the only additional information to that given in my Annual Report for 1919, pages 93—98, may be concisely but fully stated as follows:—

The facts stated on those pages, regarding the general housing conditions and the shortage and overcrowding of houses, remain substantially unaltered. The measures taken to meet that shortage are described below.

Overcrowding still prevails to a very serious extent; it is due to the extreme shortage of houses, it is not appreciably less than in 1919, and it is no easier to abate, although every action possible to the Health Department has been carried out. In 1920, only 20 overcrowding notices could be served and only 9 were complied with.

[If only a public health department could have the power of sorting households according to their need, and could see that large families obtained large enough houses, and that small cottages be assigned to those households who need only small houses (and, incidentally, can only afford a low rent)—e.g., young married couples with or without one or two young children, man and wife living alone, or mother and son, or mother and daughter, and so forth—there would be far less overcrowding, perhaps none at all. It would probably pay the community to pay the costs of, or make generous grants-in-aid of, the necessary removals of the households involved; it would very probably and considerably relieve both local and national expenditure in the building of such a large number of new houses in the present financial era; it would expedite the clearance of the present innumerable unhealthy and dilapidated dwellings and of our slums, the conditions of which have grown so much worse and more incurable during the years of the War.

The necessary scheme of co-operation between the local sanitary authority and the owners or agents of houses, it should not be beyond the wit of man to devise, and it would again pay the community to pay the owners or agents the commission it might be necessary to arrange to pay in order to secure their co-operation.]

There is no doubt that a considerable proportion of the sanitary defects existing in numerous houses in the older parts of the City is due to lack of proper management and supervision on the part of owners or their agents, due, perhaps,

in some cases, to hopelessness engendered by the extensiveness of the deterioration of the property or by the incorrigibility of the tenants, who, however, will certainly never improve so long as they have to live and try to sleep in dingy, ill-ventilated, verminous, dark, damp and dilapidated dwellings, in narrow sordid streets and alleys, unsupervised and uncontrolled by owners and agents. Every effort has been made to obtain improvement, however temporary, in unfit houses, as the attached appendices and the attached report of the Inspector of Nuisances demonstrate, and owners have, in some cases, been induced to carry out the urgent repairs, required on dwellings scheduled for future clearance, by the guarantee of the Sanitary Authority that clearance or radical improvements will not be demanded for at least five or seven years to come. But the difficulties of the owners are undoubtedly considerable, e.g., the extreme post-war cost of repairs and sanitary work, the extreme shortage of even temporary housing for the occupants pending renovation or reconstruction of very dilapidated property, the high cost of labour and materials, the shortage of builders' labourers, etc.

Records of all our inspections of houses, and of any works of improvement carried out therein, are kept on the card-system—one house one card; under this method we have records of about 6,200 houses.

The Curator of the York City Art Gallery got together quite an interesting Housing Exhibition in April, 1920, with a series of a dozen lectures on various aspects of the question, some of which were illustrated by lantern slides, and one (in the "Grand" Picture House) by a cinema film.

THE BUILDING OF NEW HOUSES UNDER THE HOUSING (ASSISTED) SCHEME.

Tang Hall Estate:—

Contracts were let for the building of 142 cottages to Messrs. W. Birch & Sons, Ltd., and for 40 cottages to Messrs. F. Shepherd & Son.

In April, 1920, application was made to the Ministry of Health for sanction to borrow £15,000 for the purchase of sites, £160,000 for erection of working-class dwellings, and £25,000 for street and sewage works connected therewith.

Notwithstanding the extensive overcrowding in the City and the great demand for houses by overcrowded families, newly-married couples, new-comers into the City, and so forth, this work has progressed with such slowness and extreme cost as to cause great disappointment and worry, and there has been an immense amount of detailed negotiation and other effort on the part of the City Engineer and of the Housing Committee and its sub-committees to promote expedition and to meet the requirements of the Ministry and their Housing Commissioners.

In April, 1920, it was resolved to form a Special Housing Committee, with three sub-committees—Sites; Plans and Construction; Rents and Tenants—and the Committee had its first meeting on 19th April. To it the powers and duties of the Health Committee, which had hitherto carried on this work, were transferred, so far as regards the erection of new houses.

Much time has been spent in the consideration of gas supplies to the houses, of concrete and other methods of construction, and of the question of carrying out the work by direct labour—if not in the building of the houses, at any rate in the construction of the new roads—and these considerations included visits of inspection to Dorman Town, Guildford, Newbury, and West Hartlepool.

It is impossible to do more than mention, for the purpose of record, the numerous details of planning and construction considered by the committees and sub-committees, and plans and tenders have had to be modified from time to time in some details, e.g., painting, colour-washing, and picture-moulding; slates

versus tiles; asbestos cement slabs for ceilings; the selection of kitchen ranges; privet hedges as borders for gardens; the provision of small sheds for cycles, where required, at extra rent; the question of allowing people to keep fowls and where. It was decided that no fowls should be kept in the house precincts without the consent of the Committee, and that certain low land on the estate should be specially reserved for the purpose. It was decided to provide electric light to all the houses, not gas.

Several interviews took place between the Committee and representatives of the master-builders and of the operatives, as to whether it was possible by any means to expedite the erection of the houses. The deputation of operatives stated that there was a shortage of skilled labour, that operatives preferred to work on the erection of factories, etc., in preference to cottages, that certain work was being carried out where the men were guaranteed no short time; and that in certain places the men were paid better than at York; they declined to accept dilutees; they also suggested that contractors were undertaking work which was impeding the erection of houses and which was not so essential; and that the work should be divided amongst more contractors; they stated their willingness to meet representatives of the master builders. At one time there has been want of bricks or cement; at another, of bricklayers or of plasterers, and so forth.

Appeals were made to the Government to take more effective measures to reduce the cost of building materials, and to prohibit luxury-building and other building which could be postponed; the Streets and Buildings Committee has worked in close co-operation with the Housing Committee in the latter direction, by the reference thereto of plans of proposed new buildings, etc., under the Housing (Regulation of Building) Order, 1920. Negotiations with (and warnings to) builders and owners of proposed new picture-theatres, Sunday-school building extensions, clubs, etc., have been carried out according to local possibilities of postponement.

Tenants of the New Houses:—

The forms of application for would-be tenants of the new houses were drawn up and issued, and a priority selection scheme adopted which may be briefly summarised as follows:—

	Total Applications to Dec. 3rd, 1920.
(1) Overcrowded disabled ex-Service men	150
(2) Overcrowded ex-Service men's widows or families ...	18
(3) Families overcrowded or in lodgings	275
(4) & (5) Ex-Service disabled men and ex-Service men's widows and families, houseless or living in lodgings	214
(6) Families recommended by the Tuberculosis Officer ...	2
(7) Persons under notice to quit from owners or Justices	61
(8) Persons who could move up into a better type of house	2
(9) Houseless young married couples, or couples desiring to marry	29
(11) Families living outside, but employed in, the City ...	56
(10) & (12) Other cases	70

A lady, who had had much experience in similar work of the kind connected with the Citizens' Committee and the War Pensions' Committee, was engaged to verify the facts stated by the applicants, and to report upon their desirability as tenants and their capacity to pay the rents.

Cases of overcrowding, especially of cases where two or three families were living in one cottage, were reported by the Health Department to the Housing Committee, and application forms were sent to the occupants by the City Engineer.

After some discussion, *the rents for the new houses* were approved by the Ministry of Health as follows:—

Type A ...	10s. per week	} Exclusive of rates and water charges.
Type A 4 ...	11s. 6d. „	
Type B ...	13s. „	

No increase to be made corresponding to the additions authorised by the Rents Restriction Act, 1920, but power being reserved to increase the rent should later legislation authorise further increases in other houses.

The Conditions of Tenancy were drawn up and printed in the rent books—conditions regarding care, maintenance, and cleanliness, order and neighbourliness, responsibility for the small repairs and for wilful damage and sanitary abuse, care of gardens and trees, the houses not to be converted into shops, right of entry by Corporation agents, sub-letting, or admission of lodgers, the keeping of animals likely to be a nuisance, the building of fowl-pens or fences, etc.—none of these last four things to be allowed without the written consent of the Corporation.

The selection of Tenants for the new houses has been one of great perplexity, and whether the most needy and most suitable selections have been made remains to be seen. In the opinion of the Health Department, the primary consideration should be that the large, thrifty and careful family—comprising one or more prosperous bread-winners, and therefore able to pay the higher rents—should be selected for the new houses; they would take care of and take pride in, their new homes, and would leave cheaper cottages in the City into which less prosperous tenants would move. We should thus set moving an upward flow, and would relieve that increasing difficulty of recent years, met with by the Health Department repeatedly, viz., the difficulty of large families (comprising parents, grown-up sons, grown-up daughters, and younger children, or 7 or 8 growing children), being able to obtain a pleasant house—which a landlord is willing to let to them—in a pleasant neighbourhood, containing sufficient accommodation for them to live in with comfort, health and decency. Hence the need, which I have emphasised over and over again, for more houses with four bed-rooms. The difficulties of large, thrifty and respectable families in renting sufficient accommodation, in recent years, have been disgraceful.

Another point remains to be settled, viz., the rents of the new houses should be collected by a person of sufficient sanitary, domestic and social knowledge (a lady preferably), who would see that the houses and precincts be kept clean and orderly, and that they be not abused sanitarily or morally. There should be similar penal regulations for transgressors to those which have operated so successfully at Liverpool. This is most important if the disastrous, but possible, introduction of slum elements is to be avoided.

Suggested additional house-building sites were considered during the year in the following situations:—In Hull Road and in Fulford Road; South Bank; on the Nunthorpe Court Estate; and an incompletd private estate of cottages in Poppleton Road. Personally, I think it is a very great pity not to have taken over and completed the above-mentioned unfinished private building estate in Poppleton Road, and the unfinished private building estates in South Bank and Leeman Road. At present, the condition of these estates is unseemly and untidy, and makes the neighbourhoods of South Bank and Leeman Road look sordid, covered as they are in parts with allotment gardens, poultry-runs, and "shacks" of all descriptions. In my opinion, these estates should have been finished off on up-to-date housing lines, with advantages to the existing inhabitants of those districts.

During the year, one fine building estate was purchased, viz., the Acomb Hall Estate, situated at the corner of Carr Lane, Acomb, just outside the City boundary. The estate comprises 53 acres, and on portions of it are situated Acomb Hall (the purchase of which for a new maternity hospital has been referred to) and a group of well-built hutments.

Existing Dwellings and Temporary Dwellings: -

In March, 1920, I expressed the opinion that the experiences of that winter had shown increasing prevalence of Diphtheria and Tuberculosis, which I considered to be due to the effect of overcrowding, combined with the increasing insanitation of houses which have not received any material repairs or improvements for the last four or five years—we were finding dwelling-houses in such a seriously unhealthy or dilapidated state that they will require either early demolition, or the tenants will have to leave to give opportunity for radical improvements to be carried out—and that we should make more effort forthwith to secure hutments, rooms over shops, flats, or other temporary dwellings, whereby these tenants could be accommodated, or whereby we could cause such movements of the population as would give them accommodation. A few miscellaneous buildings were temporarily adapted as dwellings.

In February, 1920, a notice to the public was issued in the newspapers, warning tenants against purchasing houses which may have been, or may be, condemned by the City Council; such would-be purchasers were recommended to apply to the Health Office for information.

The Hutments on the Acomb Hall Estate, erected for the use of the Air Force, were purchased for use as temporary dwellings for £800, less 25 per cent., and certain alterations were ordered to be made in them. Application was made for sanction to borrow £1,684 for the cost of the hutments and their conversion.

It was decided to let the hutments, preferably to discharged disabled soldiers, or widows of soldiers, living under overcrowded conditions, with not more than two children; the rent for each three-roomed tenement to be 6s. 6d. per week, exclusive of rates. A wash-house and bath were added to the hutments. 101 applications were received from would-be tenants. The hutments were readily adapted, and except for some trouble connected with the condensation of moisture on the cold asbestos walls, they have proved a boon to the tenants who were previously badly housed.

The Council decided to support the following resolution on the suggestion of the Corporation of Newport (Mon.), and to send a copy thereof to the Prime Minister, the Minister of Health, and the Member of Parliament for the City, viz. :—

“ That this Council call the attention of the Government to the growing practice of certain property owners in refraining from letting unoccupied houses, with a view to obtaining an excessive price for them when sold with vacant possession, and that they be asked to pass legislation, at the earliest possible moment, conferring on Local Authorities the power of requiring owners to let houses at reasonable rents after they have been vacated for a period of three months, and providing for penalties to be inflicted on owners who do not comply with such requirement.”

Unhealthy Dwellings dealt with during the Year 1920:—

Turner's Yard, Walmgate:—Five houses, and one house and shop to the street front in Walmgate; three small tenement dwellings, damp and dilapidated, and the other two houses with very insanitary yard surface in front and behind; the drainage of the whole property in very defective condition; the house and shop in the street front was eventually closed on account of the

roof collapsing, and the house had become untenanted. The owners of the property absolutely declined to do anything in the nature of repairs or improvements, but were quite willing for the Council to make Closing Orders; that step, however, was not practicable, because there were no other dwellings in the City for the tenants to occupy; so that, except for some patching-up of the drains, the property still remains in a most insanitary condition.

Keech's Yard Block, Walmgate:—Comprises three tenement dwellings in yard, and three houses to the street front in Walmgate; small houses cooped-up in very small yard; dark, damp, dilapidated; so also the houses on the street front; owner and mortgagee interviewed; could not undertake to make any substantial improvements; mortgagee offered property for sale to the Corporation, but the offer was declined, and the property still remains in *statu quo*.

Both these properties illustrated the point mentioned by the M.O.H. several times, viz., the great need for the Corporation to possess some of the cheaper sanitary cottages in the City, and to have the letting of them in their own hands to the tenants of such absolutely impossible properties as the above described, where the people cannot but live in conditions continually dangerous to health.

No. 1 Marygate:—The owners of this incurably unhealthy and dilapidated house commenced voluntary demolition which, after some negotiation, the Health Committee sanctioned, and the demolition was completed.

No. 6 Navigation Road:—Dilapidated, rat-haunted stables, in the rear of cottages, to be demolished.

St. Margaret's Terrace (21 Cottages):—These were found to be in a most abominably insanitary condition; drainage grossly defective; water-closets blocked and the seats torn off; some of the w.c. buildings collapsing; notices served early in 1921 to make fit for habitation under Section 28 of the Housing Act of 1919.

Walton's Yard, Walmgate:—Notice served to abolish privy-midden and provide two water-closets in lieu thereof. The closure of two small, dark, damp, dilapidated houses in the yard, sparsely tenanted, recommended to the owner, with a consequent reduction of one water-closet.

The Medical Officer of Health condemned a builder's shed being built in Lead Mill Lane contrary to Bye-laws, which threatened to be an obstructive building to the adjacent cottage property.

The Inspector of Nuisances was authorised by the Health Committee to sign the necessary certificates under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restriction) Act, 1920.

Unhealthy Areas:—

In February, it was decided to forward to the Ministry of Health, as the first instalment of the Corporation's proposals as to unhealthy areas, the report on "The Sanitary Conditions of the Walmgate District," which had been compiled before the War and was issued soon after the War broke out. This Report proposed the clearance of several blocks of hopelessly unhealthy dwellings in that district, the largest one being a long block of wretched, dilapidated dwellings comprised under the title of "the Hope Street Area." The whole district includes 204 houses scheduled under Part 1 Clearance Schemes, and 63 scheduled under Part 2 Reconstruction Schemes, involving a total population of about 1,200 persons.

In their Manual on "Unhealthy Areas," issued in November, 1919, the Ministry stated that to obtain the financial assistance which is available for slum clearances, Local Authorities were expected to submit definite proposals

for dealing with unfit houses and unhealthy areas in their district before 31st July, 1920, in three stages; the broad outlines of schemes for slum clearances—i.e., a comprehensive programme—not detailed schemes, nor details for dealing with unfit houses; and reasonable progress should be made by 31st July, 1921.

In April, 1920, I submitted representations and reports on unhealthy areas in the following situations, which require to be dealt with, either by clearance schemes under Part 1 of the Housing Act, 1890, or to be thinned out or re-arranged under Part 2:—

AREA.	Acreage.	Number of Houses.	Approximate Population.
1. Alne Terrace	$\frac{1}{2}$	44	173
2. Grape Lane and Swinegate	$\frac{2}{5}$	21	143
3. Bootham Row and Bootham Square ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	95	372
4. Layerthorpe	$2\frac{1}{4}$	115	340
5. St. Maurice's Road	$\frac{5}{8}$	56	182
Totals	$5\frac{1}{2}$	331	1,210

It was resolved that the representations and reports in respect of the above areas be forwarded to the Ministry of Health as part of the Housing Scheme to be undertaken by the Corporation under the Assisted Housing Scheme Regulations.

The representations and reports upon the following other unhealthy areas scheduled in the "Form of Survey of Housing Needs," sent up to the Ministry of Health by the City Council in October, 1919, have since been in course of preparation, but, owing to the innumerable committee meetings and the enormous amount of committee detail required in connection with the consideration of matters affecting the ambulance and disinfecting staff and the medical services of the Corporation, they have not been finally completed and dispatched; on the other hand, as we have been informed by the Housing Commissioner, there has been no hurry in the matter, owing to the practical impossibility of doing anything in regard to unhealthy areas for some time. The Ministry and the Housing Commissioners have, however, been made aware of the whole of our proposals since the early-part of the year 1920.

AREA.	Number of Houses.	Approximate Population.
6. Ebor Buildings and Hawarden Place	40	200
7. St. Saviour's Court	17	85
8. North Street	13	65
9. Tanner Street	28	140
10. Upper Dundas Street, Hungate	15	75
11. Fitzroy Terrace	62	310
12. March Street, Groves	53	265
13. Mason's Buildings, Coppergate	15	60
14. Haver Lane, Hungate	21	105
15. Newgate, Jubbergate, and Little Shambles ..	34	170
Totals	298	1,475
Totals for Walmgate District (4 Areas) ..	267	1,228
GRAND TOTALS (19 Areas) ..	896	3,913

APPENDICES.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.—STATISTICS.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1920.

1.—GENERAL.

(1) Estimated population	77,501
(2) General death-rate	12.7
(3) Death-rate from Tuberculosis	1.26
(4) Infantile Mortality	63
(5) Number of dwelling-houses of all classes	18,513
(6) Number of working-class dwelling-houses	15,250
(7) Number of new working-class houses erected	8

2.—UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

I.—Inspection.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	3,308* ^a
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	1,169* ^b
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	33†
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,237* ^b

II.—Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 646

III.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A.—Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	}	One house (of seven tenements).
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—		
(a) By owners		Ditto.

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1,237
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—	
(a) By owners	706
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.

* These figures include houses with structural sanitary defects—

(a) Major and minor; (b) Major defects only.

† See also statement of unhealthy areas.

C.—Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909:—

- (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders 12

[Owing to the extreme shortage of dwelling-houses in the City, it was impracticable to serve the Closing Orders except in three cases; in the one case the roof collapsed, and in the other two cases (extremely small, dark and damp houses) the occupancy terminated, and the opportunity was seized to serve the Closing Orders.]

No Closing Orders were determined during the year, and no Demolition Orders were made.

3.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a) Part I, or (b) Part II, of the Act of 1890:—

(See statement on page 70.)

- 4.—Number of houses not complying with the building bye-laws erected with consent of Local Authority, under Section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919 Nil.
- 5.—Staff engaged on Housing work:—Chief Sanitary Inspector, Special Housing Inspector, Special Drainage Inspector, and three Assistant District Inspectors.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS IN 1920.

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

Some of the worst harvest and holiday weather on record.

A very wet July (5·78 inches; it contained 25 wet days, 0·89 inches falling on 16th July. The next wettest months in order were April, June and January. The heaviest rainfall on any one day was on 18th June (1·35 inches).* February, August and November had the lowest rainfalls. The total rainfall for the year was 26·4 inches; in 1919 it was 23·75, and the average for the ten years 1910—19 was 24·8. Snow fell on 10 days. Thunderstorms occurred on eight days, and fog on 15 days.

The temperature in 1920 ranged between 25° Fahr. on the 9th December, and 78° on 18th June.

There were strong winds on 38 days, and calms on 16 days. The most prevalent winds were:—South, 279 days; North, 165; West, 145; North-West, 82; East, 86; North-East, 67; South-West, 166; and South-East, 92.

The mean barometer readings were lowest in April, and the next lowest in January, the lowest reading of the barometer on any one day being on 15th March (28·5). The mean barometer readings were highest in August and November, the highest reading on any one day being on 5th February (30·6).

The total sunshine for the year amounted to 1,081 hours, or 24 per cent. of the total possible sunshine (1919, 1,201 hours, 27 per cent.). There were 139 days overcast.

* This was the last day of the Annual Gala, when, about 4-30 p.m., there was a violent thunderstorm with a phenomenal downpour of hail and rain—1·35 inches within 30 minutes.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE MUSEUM, YORK.

1910.	TEMPERATURE.			Sunshine.	Total Rainfall in inches.	Mean percentage humidity.
	Mean.	Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Total Hours.		
January ...	40.5	57	27	51	2.31	84.0
February ...	42.3	58	27	66	0.86	85.0
March... ...	45.2	63	26	84	1.87	84.0
April	46.3	58	35	67	3.26	83.5
May	53.2	76	36	174	2.23	77.5
June	57.9	78	37	191	2.37	72.0
July	57.7	70	45	107	5.78	81.5
August	56.5	73	40	101	1.15	80.5
September ...	55.1	68	38	95	1.17	85.5
October	50.4	68	34	96	1.98	89.0
November ...	44.7	57	30	27	1.11	86.5
December ...	39.5	54	25	22	2.01	90.0
Averages ...	49.1	65	33	—	—	83.2
Total ...				1,081 hrs.	26.10 ins.	—

The low percentage of sunshine (22.6), the low mean temperatures of the air (56.3 Fahr.), and of the ground (about 56 at 4 feet depth), and the high rainfall (8.1 inches), in the third quarter of the year, were the subject of universal comment; so also, the almost entire (and largely consequent) absence of enteric fever and summer diarrhoea.

For other particulars see page 57.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sanitary Congress:—The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and the Medical Officer of Health attended the immensely instructive and successful Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute at Birmingham.

Disinfectants:—For many years past the market has been flooded with so-called disinfectants, about the value of which we have no authoritative information. Very few, if any, public health departments have either the time or the staff to carry out laborious tests of the efficiency of these goods. That is work which should be carried out by a Government department, independent of any analysts selected by the manufacturers, and the results of their conclusions should be supplied in brief and helpful form as confidential information to all public health departments. It is very high time that such a system was in vogue. Among the most important features of the Birmingham Congress were the following resolutions:—

“(1) That it is desirable in the public interest and on public health grounds that the sale of any liquid as a ‘Disinfectant’ should be controlled by legislation.”

“(2) That such legislation should demand:—That any liquid sold as ‘Disinfectant’ shall have a carbolic acid co-efficient (as tested by an approved method) of at least one.

That a penalty should be imposed (a) for any false or misleading statements as to the germicidal value of a disinfectant, and (b) for any misleading instructions with reference to the effective use of a disinfectant.”

Blind Persons Act, 1920:—The Health Committee was appointed the Committee for carrying out this Act. It was decided that the Yorkshire School for the Blind should be registered as a charity under the Act, and the required scheme under the Act is in course of preparation.

VENEREAL DISEASES:—ADDENDUM TO PAGE 45.

* The number of cases discharged after complete treatment seems extraordinarily small, but it has to be remembered that the Ministry of Health recommends that patients should be kept under observation for two years after the cessation of all treatment, and that even the complete modern treatment of many cases of Syphilis lasts about two years, so that a very long period has to elapse before a patient is finally discharged from treatment. The Clinic commenced in July, 1917. Some of the cases which "ceased attendance, treatment not complete," had almost finished treatment, but had not been finally discharged. The same is largely true of the cases of Gonorrhœa. Again, some of the cases leave the district and are transferred to Clinics elsewhere. Another reason for insufficient attendances of patients is that the accommodation for the Clinic at the County Hospital is exceedingly limited and does not provide for sufficient secrecy during treatment. Again, some of the patients from the rural districts weary of coming long distances and, to our regret, cease treatment before complete cure.

EDMUND M. SMITH,

*Medical Officer of Health and
School Medical Officer.*

Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Nuisances for the Year 1920.

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

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and 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 1920. This constitutes my eighteenth Annual Report.

As requested by the Ministry of Health, the particulars are given mostly in tabular form.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT.

Number of inspections made	8,786	
Number of re-inspections made	3,318	
Number of Food Inspections	1,778	
Number of premises which required sanitary improvement ..	1,494	
Number of notices served	1,342	
Number of letters sent	969	
Number of complaints received	668	
Privies :—		
Converted into water-closets	Under Notice.	Without Notice.
Abolished	72	19
Limewashed	35	19
Box privies converted into water-closets	0	0
	0	0
Ashpits :—		
Abolished	75	20
Floors laid with cement concrete	34	19
Portable receptacles provided	340	20
Drains :—		
New drains constructed	94	34
Re-constructed	216	102
Re-constructed in iron	0	4
Disconnected from sewer	39	22
Ventilated	43	29
Waste pipes of sinks disconnected	4	6
Drains under house abolished	16	1
Stoneware syphon traps fixed	28	21
Waste pipes of sinks trapped or renewed	69	29
Bath and lavatory waste pipes ventilated	3	7
Bath and lavatory waste pipes repaired	2	0
Cleansed or repaired	159	17
Urinals improved	1	2
Syphon trap fixed in cast iron	0	3
Overflow from storage water cistern disconnected from drain	0	0
Additional gullies fixed in yards	22	16
Cesspits abolished	2	1
Inspection chambers built	55	4
Drain openings removed from inside buildings	18	10
Tests applied to new drains	462	11
Tests applied to old drains	266	10
Single private drains examined	7	0
Single private drains reconstructed	5	1

	Under Notice	Without Notice.
Water-closets :—		
Provided with a sufficient supply of water	32	33
Limewashed or cleansed	26	0
Additional provided	2	13
“ Wash-down ” water-closets provided in lieu of “ old pan ” apparatus	0	0
“ Wash-down ” water-closets provided in lieu of “ waste-water ” closets	0	0
Repaired	139	0
Re-constructed	18	9
Soil pipes repaired or renewed	20	7
Vent pipes repaired or renewed	6	0
New flush pipes fixed	43	40
Light and ventilation provided or improved	13	4
New cisterns fixed	39	38
Houses :—		
Cleansed and limewashed	32	0
Provided with damp-proof courses	3	0
Roofs, &c., repaired	153	0
Water spouts fixed or repaired	156	16
Down spouts disconnected from drain	87	26
New sinks fixed	47	15
Accumulation of manure or refuse removed	64	1
Nuisances arising from the keeping of swine and other animals abated	37	0
Pavements of yards repaired	109	23
Yards re-paved with asphalt	6	0
Yards re-paved with cement concrete	20	6
Supplied with a sufficient supply of water	6	0
Means of ventilation improved	67	1
New floors laid or repaired	66	8
Overcrowding abated	9	0
Miscellaneous works not classified above	45	0
No. of Housing Cards compiled since 1911 to Aug., 1921		6,198

Infectious Diseases :—

Number of houses inspected and reports made to the Medical Officer of Health, where cases of infectious disease have occurred (including all forms of Tuberculosis)	859
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ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

During the year 461 workshops were on the register, including :—

Retail bakehouses	59	Tinsmiths	13
Boot and Shoe repairing	43	Watch repairing	10
Dressmaking	57	Restaurants	9
Millinery	38	Cabinet making	12
Tailoring	69	Laundries	11
Joinery	17	Cycle making and repairing	20
Plumbing	13	Workplaces	13
Saddlery	10	Miscellaneous	67

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	44
Notifications received from H.M. Inspector of Factories re provision of fire escapes	0
Re Unsuitable Sanitary Accommodation.. .. .	1
Re Dirty Workshop	1

Factories:—

No. inspected	1
No. of inspections	3

Workshops and Domestic Workshops:—

No. inspected	352
No. of inspections made	410
Notices served under Public Health Acts re sanitary defects..	16
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	56
No. of notices to abate overcrowding	0
No. of notices to provide means of ventilation (Sec. 9) ..	3
No. of notices re wet floors (Sec. 8)	0

Retail Bakehouses (59 in number):—

No. inspected	56
No. of inspections	72
Notices served to limewash	5

Workplaces (Restaurant Kitchens, Stables, &c.):—

No. on register	28
No. inspected	22
No. of inspections	26

Sanitary Conveniences in Workshops:—

Closets were insufficient or unsuitable or defective at ..	15
There were "no closets separate for the sexes" at	6*

Home Work (Sections 107 to 115):—

The names of 59 Outworkers (or Home Workers) were received in the first half of the year and 62 in the second half.

No. of lists of outworkers received	52
No. of employers	30
No. employed in making wearing apparel	59
No. employed in furniture and upholstery work	11
No. employed in chocolates and sweetmeats	1
No. employed in household linen	1
No. of inspections	108
No. of outworkers' premises inspected	68
No. found unwholesome and occupiers ordered to cleanse ..	12
Work stopped because of the prevalence of infectious disease, vide Section 110	0
Names of outworkers forwarded to the Clerks of Councils in whose districts their places of employment were situated ..	7
No. of employers failing to send in lists	4

*(These are dealt with under Sec. 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, which was adopted by York Corporation, April 4th, 1892).

Smoke Nuisances:—

No. of chimneys of which observations were taken	1
No. of observations	1
No. of observations in which black smoke was emitted in such quantities as to be a nuisance	1
No. of occupiers cautioned	0
No. of notices served to abate nuisance	1

One observation was taken of the chimney at the undermentioned works:—

Messrs. Raimes & Co., Toft Green.

The attention of the City Surveyor has been called to the following defects:—

The condition of back roads	4
Choked or foul street gullies	4
Offensive smells from sewers and sewer ventilators	4
Apparently dangerous structures	3
Miscellaneous	5

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

No. of keepers	11
No. of houses	14
No. of rooms used for sleeping	18
No. of lodgers accommodated nightly	305
No. of applications for registration	13
No. of inspections	330
No. of notices to limewash	28
No. closed or discontinued	0

All the premises have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

No. of landlords	11
No. of houses	46
No. of separate families	77
No. of inspections	54
No. of notices to limewash	92

The premises and bedding were invariably found in a clean and satisfactory condition.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

No. on register, January, 1920	56
No. registered	35
No. licensed	21
No. temporarily unoccupied	0
No. of notifications of change of occupier	4
No. of inspections	1,075
No. of notices to limewash	215
No. of notices to repair	8
No. of notices to provide refuse receptacles	0
No. closed or discontinued during the year	3

KNACKER'S YARD.

An application for the renewal of the licence to Mr. Robert Bridge was conditionally granted for 12 months at a fee of 10s.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No. on register	15
No. of inspections	95
No. of notices to limewash	40
No. closed or discontinued	2

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

The premises generally were found to be kept in a clean and satisfactory condition.

ICE CREAM DEALERS.

The premises generally were found to be kept in a clean and satisfactory condition.

COWSHEDS.

No. of cowsheds, January, 1920	43
No. of registered keepers	28
No. of cows kept in city	243
No. of inspections	124
No. of notices to limewash	86
No. discontinued since January, 1920	5
No. of new occupiers	0

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

At one cowshed, a cow was found to be suffering from generalized tuberculosis, and, on the owner's attention being called to it, it was forthwith removed to a knacker's yard and destroyed.

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

No. on register, January, 1920	109
No. discontinued since January, 1920	10
No. of inspections	38
No. registered during the year	20
No. of notices requesting purveyors to register	11

There are altogether 190 persons registered as purveyors of milk within the City. 28 of these are cowkeepers in the City, and 55 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, 8 samples were obtained and submitted for bacterial examination. Four were from Cowkeepers residing outside, and 4 were from Cowkeepers and Purveyors residing in the City. All were certified as being free from Tubercular bacilli, 3 contained a little dirt, 6 indicated some catarrhal affection of the udders of the cows, and 2 contained Bacilli Coli, which indicated some faecal contamination.

With respect to the condition of the cows kept by the four Cowkeepers outside the City, the attention of the Medical Officers of Health for the Rural Districts was called with a view to the examination of the cows.

All the City cows from which the samples were taken were examined by the City's Veterinary Inspector.

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.

Seven samples of Dried Milks were also submitted for bacteriological examination. All were certified as free from Tubercular bacilli; one as being absolutely sterile.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

During the year 154 samples of Food and Drugs have been procured and submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified 131 samples genuine, and 23 samples adulterated (i.e., 14·9 per cent. of adulteration.

TABLE I.—CITY OF YORK.

Nature of Sample.	Adulterated	Genuine.	Informal.	Formal.	Totals.
Milk	16	75	18	73	91
Skimmed Milk	—	1	—	1	1
Cream	2	—	1	1	2
Butter	—	14	2	12	14
Margarine	—	1	1	—	1
Cheese	—	2	2	—	2
Lard	—	3	3	—	3
Coffee	2	3	4	1	5
Bicarbonate of Soda	—	1	1	—	1
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	2	—	1	1	2
Rice	—	1	1	—	1
Jams (Strawberry and Plum)	—	2	2	—	2
Flour (Self-raising)	—	1	1	—	1
Baking Powder	—	4	4	—	4
White Pepper	—	2	2	—	2
Ground Ginger	—	1	1	—	1
Arrowroot	—	1	1	—	1
Liquorice Powder	—	2	2	—	2
Honey	—	2	2	—	2
Glycerine	—	1	1	—	1
Olive Oil	—	2	2	—	2
Castor Oil	—	2	2	—	2
Oil of Eucalyptus	—	1	1	—	1
Vinegar	—	5	5	—	5
Crushed Linseed	—	1	1	—	1
Gregory Powder	1	1	2	—	2
Camphorated Oil	—	1	1	—	1
Milk of Sulphur	—	1	1	—	1
TOTALS	23	131	65	89	154

(For details see the Public Analyst's Report.)

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION REGARDING SAMPLES NOT REPORTED TO BE GENUINE
DURING THE YEAR 1920.

Nature of Sample.	Identification number given to sample in the quarterly report.	Result of Analysis.	If any legal proceedings were instituted under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, state the result showing fines and costs separately.	If any legal proceedings were taken under Acts other than the Sale of Food & Drugs Acts, state the results showing fines & costs separately.	If no legal proceedings were instituted, state briefly the course adopted in regard to each sample.	Information, if any, as to previous convictions.	Remarks on any point of special interest.
	1	3	4	5	6	7	8
Milk ..	1	Milk-Fat .. 3.53 % Non-Fatty Solids .. 7.60 % Water .. 88.87 % <hr/> 100.00		Nil.	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk. "Appeal to Cows" taken. See Sample No. 12.	1896. Convicted and fined 20/- & costs (Sample 73) 1913. Convicted and fined £1 11s. 6d., also 10/6 Somerset House fee (Sample No. 60).	See special general remarks.
Milk ..	12	Milk-Fat .. 2.87 % Non-Fatty Solids .. 8.41 % Water .. 88.72 % <hr/> 100.00 Deficient in Milk-Fat 4.3 % and in Non-Fatty Solids 1 %		Nil.	"Appeal to the Cows" sample in connection with No. 1.		

Milk ..	29	Milk-Fat .. 2.64 % Non-Fatty Solids 8.40 % Water .. 88.96 % <hr/> 100.00	Nil.	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk as to the quality of the milk sold by him.	Sample taken "in course of delivery." (Morning's Milk.)
Milk ..	31	Deficient in Milk-Fat, 12 % and low in Non-Fatty Solids. Milk-Fat .. 3.20 % Non-Fatty Solids 8.29 % Water .. 58.51 % <hr/> 100.00	Nil.	Further sample taken which practically conformed to Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901.	
Milk ..	41	Slightly deficient in Non-Fatty Solids. Milk-Fat .. 4.10 % Non-Fatty Solids 8.18 % Water .. 87.72 % <hr/> 100.00	Nil.	See Sample No. 51.	See No. 1.
Cream ..	42	Slightly deficient in Non-Fatty Solids. Milk-Fat .. 47.72 % Non-Fatty Solids 4.46 % Boric Acid .. 0.07 % Water .. 47.75 % <hr/> 100.00		An Informal Sample. Cream was asked for, and it was delivered to the purchaser without having a declaratory label describing it as Preserved Cream. See No. 53.	See Sample No. 1.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION REGARDING SAMPLES NOT REPORTED TO BE GENUINE
DURING THE YEAR 1920—Continued.

1 Nature of Sample.	2 Identification number given to sample in the quarterly report.	3 Result of Analysis.	4 If any legal proceedings were instituted under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, state the result showing fines and costs separately.	5 If any legal proceedings were taken under Acts other than the Sale of Food & Drugs Acts, state the results showing fines & costs separately.	6 If no legal proceedings were instituted, state briefly the course adopted in regard to each sample.	7 Information, if any, as to previous convictions.	8 Remarks on any point of special interest.
Sweet Nitre.	43	Ethyl Nitrite .. 1.32 % Alcohol and legitimate Water .. 98.68 % <hr/> 100.00			Informal Sample. See No. 58.		
Coffee ..	46	Deficiency in Ethyl Nitrite to extent of 13.2 % Coffee not more than 80 % Chicory not less than 20 % <hr/> 100			Informal Sample. See No. 52.		
Milk ..	51	Milk-Fat .. 3.38 % Non-Fatty Solids 8.19 % Water .. 88.43 % <hr/> 100.00		Nil.	"Appeal to Cows" sample. See No. 41.	See Sample No. 1.	See No. 1.
Coffee ..	52	Coffee not more than 80 % Chicory not less than 20 % <hr/> 100			Formal Sample. Vendor strongly cautioned by order of Health Committee.		

Cream ..	53	<p>Milk-Fat .. 45.64 % Non-Fatty Solids 4.36 % Boric Acid .. 0.24 % Water .. 49.76 % <u>100.00</u></p>	<p>Formal Sample. See remarks No. 42. Town Clerk strongly cautioned Vendor as to complying with Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912.</p>	<p>Sample bought at a small general provision shop. Owing to Vendor's lack of knowledge the bottle had not been kept properly stoppered.</p>
Sweet Nitre.	58	<p>Ethyl Nitrite .. 1.31 % Alcohol and legitimate Water .. 98.69 % <u>100.00</u></p>	<p>Formal Sample. See No. 43. Vendor strongly cautioned by order of Health Committee.</p>	<p>Sample No. 60 taken from Cowkeeper in "course of delivery," and also "Appeal to the Cows" Samples Nos. 61 and 64, which proved genuine.</p>
Milk ..	59	<p>Milk-Fat .. 2.71 % Non-Fatty Solids 9.03 % Water .. 88.26 % <u>100.00</u></p>	<p>Informal Sample, submitted by Retailer.</p>	<p>It was found that the cows were milked by machinery, and that the strippings were not being equally distributed in the churns,</p>
Milk ..	74	<p>Milk-Fat .. 2.75 % Non-Fatty Solids 8.87 % Water .. 88.38 % <u>100.00</u></p>	<p>"Appeal to Cows" Samples taken, See Nos. 75, 76, 77 & 78, which proved genuine. Attention of Cowkeeper called by Town Clerk. See column 8.</p>	

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION REGARDING SAMPLES NOT REPORTED TO BE GENUINE
DURING THE YEAR 1920—Continued.

1 Nature of Sample.	2 Identification number given to sample in the quarterly report.	3 Result of Analysis.	4 If any legal proceedings were instituted under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, state the result, showing fines and costs separately.	5 If any legal proceedings were taken under Acts other than the Sale of Food & Drugs Acts, state the results showing fines & costs separately.	6 If no legal proceedings were instituted, state briefly the course adopted in regard to each sample.	7 Information, if any, as to previous convictions.	8 Remarks on any point of special interest.
Milk ..	79	Milk-Fat .. 2.85 % Non-Fatty Solids 8.69 % Water .. 88.46 % <hr/> 100.00 Deficient in Milk-Fat, 5 %	Nil.	Nil.	Samples taken from Wholesaler. See Nos. 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 101, 102, 103 and 104.	Nil.	This Sample was obtained from a small retailer, and, after receiving the certificate from the Public Analyst, further samples were obtained in "course of delivery" (Nos. 83 and 84) from the producer, the middle wholesaler of No. 79. A check sample (No. 85) was obtained the same day in "course of delivery" from the middle wholesaler to the retailer of No. 79. At a later date further samples were taken in "course of delivery" from the producer to the middle wholesaler (see Nos. 86 and 87). "Appeal to the Cows" samples were obtained (see Nos. 101, 102, 103 and 104, Analyst's Report).
Milk ..	83	Milk-Fat .. 2.62 % Non-Fatty Solids 8.24 % Water .. 89.14 % <hr/> 100.00 Deficient in Milk-Fat, 12.6 % and low in Non-Fatty Solids.			The Producers were strongly cautioned by Town Clerk as to the quality of milk supplied by them.		

Milk ..	84	Milk-Fat Non-Fatty Solids Water	2.75 % 8.82 % 88.43 %	<u>100.00</u>
		Deficient in Milk-Fat, 8.3 %		
Milk ..	85	Milk-Fat Non-Fatty Solids Water	2.62 % 8.22 % 89.16 %	<u>100.00</u>
		Deficient in Milk-Fat, 12.6 % and low in Non-Fatty Solids.		
Milk ..	86	Milk-Fat Non-Fatty Solids Water	2.73 % 8.36 % 88.91 %	<u>100.00</u>
		Deficient in Milk-Fat, 9 % and low in Non-Fatty Solids.		
Milk ..	87	Milk-Fat Non-Fatty Solids Water	2.84 % 8.76 % 88.40 %	<u>100.00</u>
		Deficient in Milk-Fat, 5.3 %		
Milk ..	102	Milk-Fat Non-Fatty Solids Water	2.70 % 9.08 % 88.22 %	<u>100.00</u>
		Deficient in Milk-Fat, 10 %		

See No. 79.

..

..

**ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION REGARDING SAMPLES NOT REPORTED TO BE GENUINE
DURING THE YEAR 1920—Continued.**

1 Nature of Sample.	2 Identification number given to sample in the quarterly report.	3 Result of Analysis.	4 If any legal proceedings were instituted under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, state showing fines and costs separately.	5 If any legal proceedings were taken under Acts other than the Sale of Food & Drugs Acts, state the results showing fines & costs separately.	6 If no legal proceedings were instituted, state briefly the course adopted in regard to each sample.	7 Information if any, as to previous convictions.	8 Remarks on any point of special interest.
Milk ..	106	Milk-Fat .. 2.90 % Non-Fatty Solids 8.40 % Water .. 88.70 % ----- 100.00			Obtained from retailer. Samples to be taken from wholesaler. See Samples Nos. 116 & 117.	7	This sample was obtained from a retailer shortly after receiving the milk from the wholesaler. Subsequent samples were taken "in course of delivery" (see Nos. 116 and 117). As a check, samples were taken later the same morning from the retailer (see samples Nos. 120 and 121). "Appeal to the Cows" samples were taken a week later which proved to be genuine (see Nos. 122, 123 and 124 in Analyst's Report).
Milk ..	116	Milk-Fat .. 2.77 % Non-Fatty Solids 8.81 % Water .. 88.42 % ----- 100.00 Deficient in Milk-Fat, 7.6 %			Town Clerk interviewed Vendors, who stated that it was the practice to leave the milk standing for a time in the churns before supplying the exact quantity to the retailer, with the consequence that the milk which was not mixed before supplying to the retailer was deficient in Milk-Fat. The Vendors were cautioned as to the manner in which they conducted their business.		

Milk ..	117	<p>Milk-Fat .. 2.79 % Non-Fatty Solids 8.51 % Water .. 88.70 %</p> <hr/> <p>100.00</p> <p>Deficient in Milk-Fat, 7 %</p>	
Milk ..	120	<p>Milk-Fat .. 2.73 % Non-Fatty Solids 8.52 % Water .. 88.75 %</p> <hr/> <p>100.00</p> <p>Deficient in Milk-Fat, 9 %</p>	
Milk ..	121	<p>Milk-Fat .. 2.73 % Non-Fatty Solids 8.83 % Water .. 88.44 %</p> <hr/> <p>100.00</p> <p>Deficient in Milk-Fat, 9 %</p>	
Gregory's Powder.	134	<p>Consisted of Carbonate of Magnesia, Powdered Rhubarb, and Ground Ginger.</p> <p>Sample did not conform to requirements of British Pharmacopoeia in containing Carbonate of Magnesia in place of the Oxide.</p>	<p>Informal Sample. Vendor cautioned that Gregory's Powder should be compounded in accordance with British Pharmacopoeia prescription.</p>
			<p>Vendor undertook to sell in future in accordance with "B.P." requirements.</p>

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION REGARDING SAMPLES NOT REPORTED TO BE GENUINE
DURING THE YEAR 1920—Continued.

1 Nature of Sample.	2 Identification number given to sample in the quarterly report.	3 Result of Analysis.	4 If any legal proceed- ings were instituted under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, state result showing fines and costs separately.	5 If any legal proceed- ings were taken under Acts other than the Sale of Food & Drugs Acts, state the results showing fines & costs separately.	6 If no legal proceedings were instituted, state briefly the course adopted in regard to each sample.	7 Information, if any, as to previous convictions.	8 Remarks on any point of special interest.
Milk ..	161	Milk-Fat 2.29 % Non-Fatty Solids .. 8.72 % Water 88.99 % <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: 0;"/> 100.00 <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: 0;"/> Deficient in Milk-Fat, 23 %			Informal Sample. Further samples were taken early in 1921, from retailer, one of which was slightly deficient in Milk-Fat, also from wholesaler, all of which were genuine.		

REPORT OF ADMINISTRATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE
PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912,
during the year ended December, 1920.

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

	Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	92, less 15 "Appeal to Cows," = 77	Nil.
Cream	2	2

Nature of preservative in each case in column (b) and action taken under the Regulations in regard to it:—

Cream, Sample No. 42:—

Milk Fat	...	...	...	47.72 per cent.
Non-Fatty Solids	...	...	...	4.46 per cent.
Boric Acid	...	...	...	0.07 per cent.
Water	...	...	...	47.75 per cent.
				100.00

Cream, Sample No. 53:—

Milk Fat	...	...	...	45.64 per cent.
Non-Fatty Solids	...	...	...	4.36 per cent.
Boric Acid	...	...	...	0.24 per cent.
Water	...	...	...	49.76 per cent.
				100.00

For action taken, see No. 2, para.(d).

2.—Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the labels as to preservatives were correct:—

(i) Correct statements made	...	...	...	Nil.
(ii) Statements incorrect	...	...	...	Nil.

(b) Determinations made of Milk Fat in cream sold as Preserved Cream:—

(i) Above 35 per cent.	...	...	...	Nil.
(ii) Below 35 per cent.	...	...	...	Nil.

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V (1) and the proviso in Article V (2) of the Regulations have not been observed:—2.

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with and action taken:—

No. 42.—This was an informal sample. The purchaser asked for Cream, and the receptacle containing it was delivered to the purchaser without having a declaratory label describing it as preserved cream. It was certified by the Public Analyst as having a boron preservative. See No. 53.

No. 53.—This was a formal sample from the same vendor as No. 42. The receptacle did not have a declaratory label describing it as preserved cream. Vendor cautioned by order of Health Committee, and his attention drawn to the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912, Amendment Order, 1917.

3.—Thickening Substances.

Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream. Action taken where found ... Nil.

4.—Other observations, if any Nil.

Offences other than Adulteration.	Nature of Offence.	Action Taken.
e.g.		
Obstructing Inspector .. 0		
Attempting to bribe Inspector 0		
Refusing to serve Inspector.. 0		
No name on milk-cart .. 0		
Condensed, separated or skimmed milk unlabelled.. 0		
Breaches of Margarine Act, 1887 12	Provision dealers expose for sale Margarine without being properly labelled.	Health Committee instructed the Town Clerk to caution Vendors, who promised to take more care in the future.
Breaches of Butter and Margarine Act, 1907 .. 0		

PRESERVATIVES:—All samples of Cream, Milk, and Butter, and any articles likely to contain preservatives are examined for the same. (See Analyst's Report).

Informal or test samples:—It will be seen from the tabular statement that 65 informal samples and 89 formal samples were taken during the year, all of which were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis.

Informal samples are in all cases purchased by an Agent, and if any are found adulterated, formal samples are obtained with a view to summary proceedings being taken. It has been found that the obtaining of informal samples is, on the whole, a very convenient and reliable method of estimating whether vendors are supplying genuine articles, and causes no inconvenience to the shop keeper, as, when samples are obtained formally, the latter method involves explanation as to why the sample has been purchased, the subsequent division of samples into three parts, and the sealing up of the same, which all take up a considerable amount of time.

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

No. of manufacturers	...	...	...	...	0
No. of wholesale dealers	...	...	...	...	14
No. of premises on register	...	...	...	...	19

During the year two applications were received for registration as wholesale dealers in margarine or margarine cheese, and the applications were granted and certificates duly issued.

BUTTER AND MARGARINE ACT, 1907.

There are no Butter-making Factories in the City.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

During the year the bulk of the slaughtering has been carried out at two slaughter-houses in the City under the control of the Ministry of Food. A very large number of carcasses have been inspected (including many casualties) by the Meat Inspector and myself.

During the year 1,075 visits of inspection have been made to the slaughter-houses.

The following Table shows the number of seizures and surrenders of Foodstuffs other than butchers' meat:—

TABLE II.—CITY OF YORK.

Meat, &c.	Condition.	Inspector's attention called by Owner.	Inspector called Owner's attention	Surrendered by Owner.	Seized by Inspector	Result of Action.
Bacon (51 lbs.)	Putrid	Yes	—	Yes	—	See paragraph <i>re</i> inspection of meat
Frozen Mutton (10 st. 12 lbs.)	Do.	Yes	—	Yes	—	do.
Frozen Beef (27 st.)	Do.	Yes	—	Yes	—	do.
Ox Tongue (6 lbs.)	Do.	Yes	—	Yes	—	do.
Corned Beef (24 tins)	Do.	Yes	—	Yes	—	do.
Veal Loaf (8 tins)	Do.	Yes	—	Yes	—	do.
Ham and Tongue (3 tins)	Do.	Yes	—	Yes	—	do.
Potted Meat (1 tin)	Do.	Yes	—	Yes	—	do.
Crab (1 tin)	Do.	Yes	—	Yes	—	do.
Butter (84 lbs.)	Rancid	Yes	—	Yes	—	do.
Tomatoes (37 tins)	Unsound	Yes	—	Yes	—	do.
Pears (20 barrels, 34 sieves and 16 tins)	Do.	Yes	—	Yes	—	do.
Pineapple (14 tins)	Do.	Yes	—	Yes	—	do.
Apricots (1 tin)	Do.	Yes	—	Yes	—	do.
Peaches (3 tins)	Do.	Yes	—	Yes	—	do.
Figs (6 lbs.)	Do.	Yes	—	Yes	—	do.
Salmon (14 tins)	Do.	Yes	—	Yes	—	do.
Capers (1 bottle)	Do.	Yes	—	Yes	—	do.
Condensed Milk (454 tins)	Do.	Yes	—	Yes	—	do.

The total weight of butchers' meat and other foodstuffs surrendered and seized during the year amounted to 3,475 stones as compared with 5,526 stones in 1919 and 3,348 stones in 1918.

TABLE III.—CITY OF YORK.**PARTICULARS OF SURRENDERS AND SEIZURES OF UNSOUND ANIMALS
AND MEAT.**

Year.	Number of Voluntary SURRENDERS of diseased carcasses, or part carcasses, or internal organs by butchers to Chief Sanitary Inspector.		Number of SEIZURES (with subsequent destruction) of diseased carcasses, or part carcasses, or internal organs by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.		Total Surrenders and Seizures.
	Tuberculosis.	All other diseases and conditions.	Tuberculosis.	All other diseases and conditions.	
1920 ..	63	130	Nil	Nil	193

TABLE IV.—CITY OF YORK.**NUMBER AND CLASS OF ANIMAL AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS.**

	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.	Pigs.
Whole carcasses and organs..	—	10	23	10	2	1
Part do. do. ..	—	4	5	3	—	1
Organs only	—	1	—	1	—	2

TABLE V.—CITY OF YORK.
NUMBER AND CLASS OF ANIMALS AFFECTED WITH DISEASE OR
CONDITION OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

Class.	No. of Animals.	Whole carcase and organs affected with	Part carcase and organs affected with	Organs only affected with
Bulls ..	1	—	Fever	—
" ..	1	—	Stoppage in Urethra ..	—
Bullocks ..	2	Injury	—	—
" ..	1	Bruised and Putrid ..	—	—
" ..	1	Emaciated	—	—
" ..	5	—	Injury	—
" ..	1	—	Pericarditis and Peritonitis ..	—
" ..	1	—	Actinomycosis ..	—
" ..	1	—	Fever	—
" ..	2	—	—	Pyemia.
" ..	2	—	—	Putrid.
" ..	2	—	—	Congested.
Cows ..	3	Emaciated	—	—
" ..	1	Parturient Fever ..	—	—
" ..	1	Injury	—	—
" ..	1	Putrid and Fevered ..	—	—
" ..	3	—	Parturient Fever ..	—
" ..	1	—	Injury	—
" ..	1	—	Abscesses	—
" ..	1	—	Unsound	—
" ..	2	—	—	Unsound.
" ..	1	—	—	Flukes.
" ..	1	—	—	John's Disease.
" ..	1	—	—	Cirrhotic & Congested.
Heifers ..	1	Emaciated & Bruised ..	—	—
Calves ..	3	Putrid	—	—
" ..	3	Fever	—	—
" ..	1	Injury	—	—
" ..	2	—	Fevered	—
" ..	1	—	Injury	—
" ..	1	—	—	Jaundice.
" ..	2	—	—	Putrid.
Pigs ..	4	Rickets & Emaciation ..	—	—
" ..	2	Suffocation	—	—
" ..	2	—	—	Unsound.
Sheep ..	5	Parasitic Pneumonia ..	—	—
" ..	11	Emaciated	—	—
" ..	4	Injury	—	—
" ..	8	Putrid	—	—
" ..	2	Congested	—	—
" ..	1	Fever	—	—
" ..	1	Dropsical	—	—
" ..	7	—	Congested	—
" ..	5	—	Unsound	—
" ..	8	—	Injury	—
" ..	3	—	Parasitic Pneumonia ..	—
" ..	2	—	Pleurisy	—
" ..	2	—	Fever	—
" ..	5	—	—	Parasitic.
" ..	2	—	—	Congested.
" ..	3	—	—	Unsound.
" ..	1	—	—	Fever.
" ..	1	—	—	Cirrhotic.
Total cases	130			

The large number of surrenders is again accounted for in that whenever the butchers found an unusual appearance in a carcase they notified me of it and asked that it be inspected. If, upon inspection, the carcase, or any part

of it, was found to be unfit for human food, a surrender note was signed by the owner, and the meat forthwith taken possession of.

All condemned meat has been destroyed by burning at the Corporation Destructor.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACT, 1920.

The above enactment came into force on 2nd July, and it was on 10th August that the first application for a Certificate was received. . . At the end of the year, 41 applications for Certificates had been made.

In 35 instances, Certificates "not in a reasonable state of repair" were issued. The six remaining applications were in connection with insanitary privies and ashpits; three of these have been converted into water-closets, under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, and three are under consideration.

The chief of the defects found were roofs, spouts, floors, fireplaces, windows, plasterwork, coppers and dampness of walls, etc.

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911.

One sample of Rag Flock was submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified that the sample showed on analysis Soluble Chlorine 36 parts per 100,000, and he remarked:—"This, as you will observe, is slightly in excess of the standard laid down in the Act, but, personally, I do not think it will be wise to condemn the sample on so little a margin."

The above-mentioned sample was submitted because a communication was received from the Royal Army Ordnance Depot, York, that a large quantity of Rag Flock had been sold to a local marine store dealer, and he was requested to certify that it would be used for manure unless passed by the Corporation as fit for further domestic use.

The Rag Flock was passed as fit for domestic use.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The provisions of the above Act, which came into force on 1st January, and took the place of the previous measure, "The Local Authorities Rats Order of 1918," have been vigorously enforced, both by personal visitation and advertisement propaganda work. Advice has been given as to the use of the various poisons and traps on the market, and the provision of rat-proofing to prevent the animals gaining access to buildings. Poison has been supplied in suitable cases, when applied for, free of charge.

A "Rat Week" was arranged for from 23rd February to 1st March, 1920, inclusive. 357 rats were received from 35 persons, 3d. each rat being paid, at a total cost of £4 9s. 3d.

With respect to the holding of a "Rat Week" from the 1st to 6th of November, 1920, the Health Committee decided not to hold a "Rat Week," as they felt that more good could be done by a continuous and systematic method of dealing with premises which were reported as being infested with rats or mice.

In consequence of a complaint that rats had gained harbour to large heaps of vegetable refuse in two market gardens on the outskirts of the City, notices were served upon the occupiers to remove the accumulations and to take such steps as might be from time to time necessary for preventing the land becoming infested with rats. Both notices were, in due course, complied with.

During the year, 82 complaints of rats and mice were received, and in all cases inspections were made to ascertain whether there was any cause, such as defective drains, etc., and, where necessary, action was taken to remedy the defects.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, &c.

In accordance with a circular letter issued by the Ministry of Health, suggesting that all Theatres, Music Halls and other places of public entertainment in their district should be visited periodically by Inspectors of Nuisances, who should report both to their Authority, and to the Licensing Authority, any cases in which the sanitary conditions are found to be unsatisfactory, I have to report that the following premises have been inspected, and the necessary action was taken to put them into a proper sanitary condition:—

The Tower Picture House, New Street.
 The Picture House and Cafe, Coney Street.
 The Electric Theatre, Fossgate.
 The Theatre Royal, St. Leonard's.
 The Albany Hall, Goodramgate.
 The Ebor Hall, Coney Street.
 The Co-operative Halls, Railway Street.
 The Grand Picture House, Clarence Street.

PROSECUTION.

There was only one prosecution instituted during the year, as follows:—

Date.	Offence.	Result.
May 18th ..	Establishing the trade of a "Fat Melter."	Case dismissed. Occupier of premises cautioned that he must obtain the consent of the Corporation if he wished to carry on such a trade.

STAFF.

I have to report that Assistant Inspector J. W. Beaumont returned to duty on 16th February, after being demobilised from the Army, after an absence of 4 years.

The following changes have taken place, viz.:—

Assistant Inspector W. G. Pyatt left in May to take up a similar appointment at Bristol, and Mr. C. Simpson, of York, was appointed to succeed him.

Drainage Inspector T. H. Millar left in July to take up an appointment as Sanitary Inspector at Worksop, and Assistant Inspector J. W. Beaumont was promoted to fill the vacancy.

Assistant Inspector D. Brown left in September to take up a similar appointment at Douglas, I.O.M., and Mr. H. Lawson, of Doncaster, was appointed to succeed him.

Mr. H. Bell, of York, was appointed in August, 1920, on probation for six months.

In conclusion, I would point out that much difficulty has again been experienced with respect to the work of the Department, in the carrying out of improvements to dwelling-houses, owing to the high cost of labour and materials.

Much valuable work has been accomplished, and this is due in a great measure to the cordial support which has been received from the Members of the Health Committee, the Medical Officer of Health, the Town Clerk, and the Staff generally, to all of whom I wish to express my thanks.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen, yours obediently,

A. E. DRUMMOND,
 Chief Inspector of Nuisances.

Report of the Public Analyst.

(MR. JOHN EVANS, F.I.C.)

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

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the following Report of my work as Public Analyst for the City of York during the year ending 31st December, 1920.

During the year 154 samples were submitted for analysis.

The following Table shows the nature and number respectively of the samples submitted:—

Article.	Number Examined.
Milk	91
Skimmed Milk	1
Butter	14
Cheese	2
Cream	2
Margarine	1
Lard	3
Jam	2
Coffee	5
Vinegar	5
Honey	2
Pepper	2
Arrowroot	1
Rice	1
Self Raising Flour	1
Baking Powder	4
Ground Ginger	1
Drugs	16

MILK.

During the year 91 samples of Milk were examined.

Of these:—

- 61 conformed to the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901.
- 9 were slightly deficient in Non-Fatty Solids.
- 2 were slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
- 2 were slightly deficient in Milk-Fat and Non-Fatty Solids.
- 15 were deficient in Milk-Fat.
- 1 contained Added Water.
- 1 was abnormal in character.

The following Table shows the composition of the Milk samples received during the year:—

JANUARY.

Mark.	Milk-Fat %.	Non-Fatty Solids %.	Remarks.
1	3.53	7.60	Added Water 10.6 per cent.
2	2.94	8.61	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
3	7.15	7.90	Abnormal in Character.
4	3.15	8.62	
5	3.40	8.92	
6	3.60	9.26	
7	4.30	8.81	
8	4.45	9.05	
9	3.20	8.89	
10	3.57	8.35	Slightly deficient in Non-Fatty Solids.
11	3.96	8.14	Slightly deficient in Non-Fatty Solids.
12	2.87	8.41	Deficient in Milk-Fat and Non-Fatty Solids. "Appeal to 7 Cows," and corresponds to No. 1.

FEBRUARY.

21	3.90	9.19	
22	3.70	8.91	
23	3.85	8.96	
24	4.80	8.97	
29	2.64	8.40	Deficient in Milk-Fat 12%, and low in Non-Fatty Solids.
30	3.60	9.00	
31	3.20	8.29	Slightly deficient in Non-Fatty Solids.
32	3.00	8.57	
33	3.75	9.11	

MARCH.

34	4.05	8.68	
35	3.40	8.99	
36	4.50	8.59	
37	3.75	8.72	
38	3.15	8.54	
39	3.85	8.95	
41	4.10	8.18	Slightly deficient in Non-Fatty Solids.

APRIL.

51	3.38	8.19	Deficient in Non-Fatty Solids 3.6%. "Appeal to Cows."
54	3.50	8.44	
55	4.95	8.52	
56	3.15	8.55	
57	3.70	8.71	
59	2.71	9.03	Deficient in Milk-Fat 9.6%.

MAY.

Mark.	Milk-Fat %	Non-Fatty Solids %.	Remarks.
60	3.02	9.06	
61	3.02	8.49	"Appeal to Cows."
62	3.25	8.89	"Appeal to Cows."
66	3.35	8.90	
67	4.45	8.64	
68	3.35	8.66	
69	4.05	8.62	
70	3.40	8.62	

JUNE.

71	3.05	8.69	
72	3.40	8.67	
73	3.45	8.83	
74	2.75	8.87	Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.3 %.
75	3.15	9.02	"Appeal to Cows."
76	3.45	8.70	"Appeal to Cows."
77	3.25	8.86	"Appeal to Cows."
78	3.55	9.11	"Appeal to Cows."
79	2.85	8.69	Deficient in Milk-Fat 5 %.
80	3.40	8.70	
81	3.00	8.46	
82	3.00	8.73	
83	2.62	8.24	Deficient in Milk-Fat 12.6 %, and low in Non-Fatty Solids.
84	2.75	8.82	Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.3 %.
85	2.62	8.22	Deficient in Milk-Fat 12.6 %, and low in Non-Fatty Solids.
86	2.73	8.36	Deficient in Milk-Fat 9 %, and low in Non-Fatty Solids.
87	2.84	8.76	Deficient in Milk-Fat 5.3 %.
88	2.92	8.54	Slightly Deficient in Milk-Fat.
89	3.55	8.27	Slightly deficient in Non-Fatty Solids.

JULY.

101	3.09	8.82	"Appeal to Cows."
102	2.70	9.08	Deficient in Milk-Fat 10 %. "Appeal to Cows."
103	4.02	8.35	Slightly deficient in Non-Fatty Solids. "Appeal to Cows."
104	3.67	8.14	Slightly deficient in Non-Fatty Solids. "Appeal to Cows."

SEPTEMBER.

Mark.	Milk-Fat %	Non-Fatty Solids %.	Remarks.
105	3.60	8.73	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat and Non-Fatty Solids.
106	2.90	8.40	
107	3.05	8.77	Deficient in Milk-Fat 7.6 %.
108	3.10	8.48	
116	2.77	8.81	Deficient in Milk-Fat 7 %.
117	2.79	8.51	
118	3.10	9.06	
119	3.30	8.67	
120	2.73	8.52	Deficient in Milk-Fat 9 %.
121	2.73	8.83	Deficient in Milk-Fat 9 %.
122	3.15	8.93	"Appeal to Cows."
123	3.15	8.73	"Appeal to Cows."
124	3.40	9.04	"Appeal to Cows."

OCTOBER.

125	3.55	9.09	
126	3.15	9.10	
127	3.60	9.43	
128	3.45	8.73	
129	3.40	9.06	
130	5.15	8.66	
131	3.85	8.92	
132	3.20	8.78	

NOVEMBER.

155	5.70	8.92	Slightly deficient in Non-Fatty Solids.
156	5.05	8.37	
157	3.70	9.12	
158	4.10	8.76	

DECEMBER.

161	2.29	8.72	Deficient in Milk-Fat 23.6 %.
	3.49	8.71	Average for the year 1920.
	3.32	8.74	Average for the year 1919.
	3.00	8.50	Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901.

All the Milk samples were free from Preservatives.

BUTTER, MARGARINE, AND CHEESE.

Fourteen samples of Butter were examined. Eleven were genuine and three were of a suspicious character. The amount of water present varied from 9.8 to 15.6 per cent. (maximum limit 16 per cent.). They were all free from Boron Preservatives.

The sample of Margarine was genuine. It contained 0.06 per cent. of Boric Acid added as a Preservative, and conformed to the Regulations in containing less than 16 per cent. of Water.

The two samples of Cheese were found on analysis to be prepared from Unskimmed Milk. They were free from Boron Preservatives.

CREAM.

The two samples of Cream were found on analysis to give the following results:—

Mark.	42.	53.
Milk-Fat	47.72	45.64
Non-Fatty Solids	4.46	4.36
Boric Acid	0.07	0.24
Water	47.75	49.76
	100.00	100.00

Both samples should have been described as "Preserved Cream" and labelled in accordance with the Milk and Cream Regulations.

LARD.

The three samples of Lard examined during the year proved to be genuine.

JAM.

Both samples of Jam were genuine and were free from Chemical Preservatives.

COFFEE.

Of the five samples of Coffee reported on, two were found on analysis to contain not less than 20 per cent. of Chicory. The other three samples were genuine.

VINEGAR.

Five samples of Vinegar were examined. Three were described as "Malt Vinegar." All the samples were correctly described and conformed to the standard in containing over 4 per cent. of Acetic Acid.

DRUGS.

The following Drugs were examined during the year:—Two each of Sweet Spirit of Nitre, Gregory's Powder, Castor Oil, Olive Oil, and Liquorice Powder; and one each of Camphorated Oil, Oil of Eucalyptus, Bicarbonate of Soda, Milk of Sulphur, Glycerine, and Crushed Linseed.

Both the samples of Sweet Spirit of Nitre were deficient in Ethyl Nitrite, and one sample of Gregory's Powder contained Magnesium Carbonate in place of Magnesium Oxide. The remaining samples conformed to the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia.

None of the other samples call for any special comment.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN EVANS, City Analyst.

Report of the Canal Boats Inspector.

The Ouse Navigation Offices,
Naburn Locks, York,
7th January, 1921.

Ladies and 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 Eserick 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 31st December, 1920, I have inspected 165 Canal Boats, upon which there were 334 men, 35 women, and 19 children.

The cabins were mainly in good condition.

There has been no case of infectious disease reported.

I have met with 5 boats with no certificates on board, 2 whose certificates did not identify owners, and 2 with no water casks on board. These 9 infringements were on 9 boats, and were remedied after notice was given to the owners.

The total number of boats on my register on 31st December, 1920, is 265. Of these, 155 have been broken up, transferred to other districts, or not used as dwellings, and 36 are not traceable, which leaves 74 which are in use in the district.

I have re-registered 7 boats which have changed ownership locally, and 6 boats whose certificates had been lost. I have also registered 6 new boats.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

JAS. B. MUMMERY.

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