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CITY AND COUNTY BOROUGH OF YORK



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of the
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*Health Department,
50, Bootham, York.*



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CITY OF YORK.

1921.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES,

AND

THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

YORK :

PRINTED AT THE "YORKSHIRE HERALD" OFFICE.

1922.

CITY AND COUNTY BOROUGH OF YORK.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

November, 1920, to November, 1921.

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. Allen.
Coun. Glew, J.P.	„ Wiseman.	„ J. T. Clarke.
„ Horsman.	„ Fawcett.	„ Lacy.
„ Crichton.	„ Sir R. N. Kay.	„ T. A. Hutchinson.
„ Dodsworth.	„ T. F. Clark.	

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

FEVER HOSPITAL AND UNHEALTHY AREAS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman.	Coun. Lucas.	Coun. Allen.
Vice-Chairman.	„ J. T. Clarke.	„ T. F. Clark.
Ald. W. H. Birch, J.P.	„ T. A. Hutchinson.	„ Lacy.
Coun. Fawcett.		

TUBERCULOSIS SUB-COMMITTEE.

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

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.	„ Sir R. N. Kay.	
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. Mackereth (York Trades and Labour Council).

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

THE HOUSING COMMITTEE.

The Lord Mayor.	Coun. Watson.	Coun. F. Birch.
Ald. Inglis.	„ J. Hutchinson.	„ Sir R. N. Kay.
„ Rowntree.	„ Fawcett.	„ Kilyon.
„ Shipley.	„ Worthington.	„ Wiseman.
Coun. Dodsworth.	„ Lacy.	„ J. T. Clarke.
„ Crichton.	„ Petty.	„ Lucas.

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

1921.

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:—

J. W. BEAUMONT, C.R.San Inst. and Certificated Meat Inspector.

F. L. LEACH, ditto ditto.

C. SIMPSON, ditto.

D. G. MCGILL, ditto and Certificated Meat Inspector.
(from May 12th, 1921).**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 (to 6th September, 1921):—MISS M. Y. YOUNG.

Matron of Fever Hospital:—MISS A. E. PROCTER.**Meat and Cattle Inspector:—W. FAWDINGTON, M.R.C.V.S. (part-time).****Public Analyst:—JOHN EVANS, F.I.C., Sheffield (part-time).****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., D.Sc.

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.

Matron of Fairfield Sanatorium:—MISS E. NEWSOME.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1921.

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 1921. This constitutes my Twenty-fourth Annual Report, and it has been compiled as far as possible in compliance with the Memorandum issued by the Ministry of Health, in which they now prescribe shorter " Ordinary " Annual Reports, and fuller " Survey " Reports at intervals of not more than five years. The following Report is, therefore, a record of the work of last year, and the statistics relating to that year. There is very little in the way of comparative statements. The Ministry's different Circulars of recent years have altered the order of the Report considerably each year.

The general death-rate was the lowest on record, along with that for the year 1909, viz.:—12·2 per 1,000 persons living. The Infant Mortality rate was much higher than the previous year, although still below 100 per 1,000 births. The explanation of the possible causes will be found in the text of the Report.

The only important public health events of the year which need be mentioned were the Census, the formation of a Scheme under the Blind Persons Act, 1920, and the adaptation of Acomb Hall as a new Maternity Hospital.

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, 1922.

CITY AND COUNTY BOROUGH OF YORK.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR 1921.

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in acres, 3,730.

Population, Census 1911, 82,282; Census 1921, 84,052.

Do. at middle of 1921 (Registrar-General's estimate), 84,500.

Natural increase of population in 1921, 712.

Number of inhabited houses (1921), 18,608.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1921), 20,414.

Proportion of persons per acre ..	22·53	} Census 1921.
Do. do. per family ..	4·54	

Rateable value (1921), £437,280.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £1,666.

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total.	M.	F.		
Births ..	1,744	893	851	Birth-rate ..	20·9 per 1,000.
Deaths ..	1,032	525	507	Death-rate ..	12·2 per 1,000.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth:—

from sepsis, 2; from other causes, 2.

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births:—

Legitimate, 92; Illegitimate, 198; Total, 98.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	7
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	15
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	33

Total Zymotic mortality	0·71	} per 1,000 living at all ages.
Death-rate of Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years) ..	0·39	
Death-rate of Bronchitis and Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	1·72	
Phthisis death-rate	1·05	
Total Tuberculosis death-rate	1·38	
Cancer death-rate	1·08	
Epidemic Influenza death-rate	0·34	

Total hours of bright sunshine, 1,449.

Total rainfall, 16·01 inches.

Total persons in receipt of indoor poor-law relief, 529, of whom 275 were in sick wards.

Total persons in receipt of outdoor poor-law relief, 634, of whom 119 were under medical relief only.

THE CENSUS, 1921.

Population of York at Census, 1921 (preliminary figure)	...	...	84,052
Increase over 1911	...	...	1,770
Increase per cent. over 1911	...	...	2·2
Average increase per cent. in the large towns	...	...	5·2
Average persons per house	...	...	4·54
Average persons per acre	...	...	22·53
Total acres	...	...	3,730
Total MALES in York, 1921 Census	...	...	40,547
Total FEMALES in York, 1921 Census	...	...	43,505
Excess of Females over Males in York, Census, 1921	...	...	2,958
(or 1,073 Females to every 1,000 Males).			

The corresponding proportion for County of Yorkshire is 1,072 Females to 1,000 Males.

The corresponding proportion for England and Wales is 1,101 Females to 1,000 Males.

PREVIOUS ESTIMATES OF POPULATION.

Registrar-General's estimate of entire population of York at the middle of 1920	...	...	79,526
Estimated total of inhabited houses in York, 1921	...	...	18,513
Estimated population, 1921, based upon that total of houses at 4·33 persons per house (Census average, 1911)	...	...	80,161
Total excess of births over deaths in York, 1911-21	...	...	6,021
Estimated population, 1921, based upon that figure	...	...	88,303
Population of York, 1921, estimated upon same rate of increase as between Census, 1901, and Census, 1911	...	...	86,889
Registrar-General's estimate of losses to the City's population at the various theatres of war, and by emigration from the City, between 1911 and 1921	...	...	4,251

CENSUS, 1921.

Increase per cent. in England and Wales over 1911	...	...	5·03	
Ditto	Yorkshire	ditto	...	4·8
Ditto	East Riding	ditto	...	6·0
Ditto	North Riding	ditto	...	9·0
Ditto	West Riding	ditto	...	4·0
Excess of Females over Males in York, Census 1911	...	...	2,344	
(or 1,059 Females to every 1,000 Males).				

Population of York at Census, 1901	...	...	77,914
Population of York at Census, 1911	...	...	82,282
Increase over 1901	...	...	4,368
Increase per cent. over 1901	...	...	5·6
Increase per cent. of population of York between 1891 and 1901	...	...	14·8
Average persons per house, 1911	...	...	4·33
Average persons per acre, 1911	...	...	22·06

In 1915 the Registrar-General began to give two estimates of the population in the middle of each year,—one was of the civilian population, upon which all the death-rates (of civilian citizens only) had to be calculated; the other estimate was of the TOTAL population of the City, including its naval and military residents, which was to be used for the calculation of birth-rates and marriage-rates; he found it necessary to separate all deaths of citizens amongst the Forces from those amongst civilians, as members of the Forces were being lost in so many different parts of the world.

His total estimates of the population we have adopted every year since, as we have not had sufficient reliable information upon which to make our own estimates, and it was practically impossible for anyone to make a local estimate of what the recent Census population would turn out to be.

On the whole, after weighing up the various considerations, the recent Census total of the population of the City may be considered as satisfactory as could be expected. We must remember, however, that that figure is only provisional. The recent report on the Census is only a preliminary one.

As the Census had to be taken during the holiday season (June 19th) instead of upon April 24th, one of the additional items in the production of the elaborate detailed complete reports of the Census, which will be published during the next year or two years (and, it may be noted, in County Volumes), should be the totals of persons who were absent from their homes on holiday or business, credited to the town or district in which they were normally resident. If that be done, the York population would ultimately come out larger than the present one. The Census Report says:—"Such rough examination (of results) as has been possible in the short time available seems to indicate that the (holiday) movement may have affected perhaps from one-half to three-quarters per cent. of the total population."

If one-half per cent. of the population were absent from York on the CENSUS NIGHT the total Census population of York would be about 84,470; if three-quarters per cent., the total would be about 84,770.

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.

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 ..	<u>82,282</u>	<u>18,078</u>

For other particulars re the City's population, industries, secondary schools, and poor-law relief, see my Annual Report for 1920.

1921.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The total deaths stated in the following Report are of civilians only, and the rates are based upon the estimate of the total population furnished by the Registrar-General, viz.:—84,500, for the mid-year, 1921.

TABLE 1.—CITY OF YORK.

Year.	Total (nett) births.	Total (nett) deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.
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).
1921	1,744	1,032	712

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
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
1921	.. 84,500	20·9	†12·2

Average birth-rate during ten years 1911-20, inclusive=21·0.

Average death-rate during ten years 1911-20, inclusive=14·3.

* Civilian Population only.

† Lowest on record.

THE BIRTH-RATE.—The total number of births notified to me by the Sub-Registrars during the 52 weeks ended 31st December, 1921, was 1,792, but of these a nett total of 48 births has been deducted by the Registrar-General (on a system introduced during 1911) as not belonging to the City, the mothers having been brought into the City for child-birth. The nett City total of births for the year was, therefore, 1,744. (The nett number of births in 1920 was 2,205.) The birth-rate in 1921 was, therefore, 20·9 per 1,000 living of entire population.

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

Bootham	399	} 1,792	
Micklegate	586		
Walmgate	807		
Nett total males born ..	893	Registered as:—	
Nett total females born ..	851	Legitimate	1,638
		Illegitimate	106

TABLE 3.—INFANTILE VACCINATION.

I am indebted to the Vaccination Officer for the following information (the figures for 1921 are not yet available):—The total number of children successfully vaccinated in 1920 was 877 (total births 2,205); vaccination was postponed in 64 cases; 3 children were declared insusceptible; there were 995 declarations of "conscientious objection"; 113 died unvaccinated; 168 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.	*Per- centage.	
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
1920	877	39·7	67	281	995	53·5	15

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

TABLE 4.—TOTAL MARRIAGES IN YORK.

				Marriage rate per 1,000 of total population.	
				York.	England & Wales.
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
„ 1921	...	851	.....	20·1	16·9

THE GENERAL DEATH-RATE.

The gross total number of deaths registered within the City of York during the 52 weeks ended December 31st, 1921, was 1,052.

If the deaths of 11 members of the armed forces,* and of 89 civilians who died in York but who did not belong to the City ("Non-Residents" or "Outward Transfers") be deducted, and those of 80 civilian citizens who died outside the City ("Residents" or "Inward Transfers") be added (as required), the nett total number of deaths of York civilian citizens was 1,032, giving a nett recorded death-rate of 12·2 per 1,000 living of civilian population.

Total deaths of Males, 525; Females, 507.

* Deaths in the armed forces:—pneumonia, 5; tuberculosis, 2; accident, 2; other causes, 2.

TABLE 5.

One death occurred in the Union Workhouse (in Bootham District) of a person who had no other residence.

	Civilian City Residents.	Civilian Non-Residents.
Total deaths in Union Workhouse	111	10
Total deaths in County Hospital	122	39
Total deaths in other City Institutions	13	29
Total deaths in private residences in the City ...	—	11
Total deaths in City Fever Hospital	15	—
Total deaths in Fairfield Sanatorium	18	—
Total deaths in Raywell Sanatorium	3	—
Total deaths in York City Asylum	15	—
Total deaths in other Institutions, &c., outside the City	8	—
	<hr/> 305 <hr/>	<hr/> 89 <hr/>

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

TABLE 6.

Average Death-rate for weeks in :—	YORK.		Average of the 96 Great Towns.
	1920.	1921.	1921.
January	13·9	15·8	13·1
February	15·1	18·8	15·3
March	17·0	14·6	13·1
April	13·9	11·2	12·5
May	11·0	10·6	11·1
June	11·2	9·9	9·6
July and August	8·8	10·1	10·5
September	10·0	14·3	10·5
October	12·0	13·6	11·1
November	15·8	14·3	14·8
December	12·4	16·1	16·0

1921.

TABLE 7.—MAIN STATISTICS FOR EACH OF THE FOUR QUARTERS.

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	WHOLE YEAR.
Births	453	460	425	454	1,744 nett
Birth-rate	22·7	23·1	21·3	21·6	20·9
Deaths	319	217	214	282	1,032 nett
Death-rate	16·4	11·2	10·6	13·6	12·2
Infant Mortality—					
Deaths under 1 year of age..	60	19	50	43	172
Rate per 1,000 Births ..	130	41	117	98	98
Deaths due to Bronchitis and Pneumonia	68	13	14	36	131

SOME IMPORTANT COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

Cause of Death.	1920. Total Deaths.	1921. Total Deaths.
Influenza	20	29
Phthisis	73	89
All forms Tuberculosis ..	98	117
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ..	141	131
Diarrhœa (under 2 years) ..	10	33
Whooping-cough	1	15

TABLE 8.

The total deaths classified according to the following causes were equal to the following percentages of the total deaths from all causes:—

Cause of Death.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.
Total Infant Mortality .. .	16·6 ..	14·1 ..	12·4 ..	9·8 ..	12·7
Deaths of Children under the age of 5	21·5 ..	19·6 ..	18·6 ..	19·9 ..	22·1
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ..	12·2 ..	16·1 ..	16·0 ..	19·7 ..	15·3
Tuberculosis (all forms) ..	11·3 ..	9·9 ..	10·3 ..	9·3 ..	10·2
Heart Disease	10·4 ..	13·3 ..	10·8 ..	9·1 ..	11·3
Cancer	7·0 ..	10·1 ..	8·8 ..	6·5 ..	9·1
Inquest Cases	7·0 ..	7·2 ..	7·2 ..	6·5 ..	6·8

TABLE 9.—CITY OF YORK.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S SCHEDULE OF CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1921.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.								
	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	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
2. Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Measles	8	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—
4. Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping-cough	16	10	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
6. Diphtheria and Croup	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
7. Influenza	35	3	4	—	1	3	5	7	12
8. Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
9. Meningococcal Meningitis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10. Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	91	—	1	1	2	29	34	22	2
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	29	1	6	5	3	5	3	5	1
12. Cancer, malignant disease	94	—	—	1	—	1	9	44	39
13. Rheumatic Fever	5	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—
14. Diabetes	10	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	4
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	59	1	—	—	—	—	2	19	37
16. Heart Disease	116	—	—	—	1	5	13	35	62
17. Arterio-Sclerosis	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	7
18. Bronchitis	58	12	3	—	—	—	1	12	30
19. Pneumonia (all forms)	70	20	14	4	5	1	7	8	11
20. Other Respiratory diseases	14	1	—	1	1	—	3	4	4
21. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
22. Diarrhœa, &c. (0-2)	38	33	1	1	—	—	2	1	—
23. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	7	—	—	1	2	1	—	2	1
24. Cirrhosis of Liver	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	27	—	—	—	1	1	2	13	10
26. Puerperal Sepsis	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
27. Other accidents and diseases of Parturition	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
28. Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, including Premature Birth	58	57	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
29. Suicide	10	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	2
30. Other deaths from violence	25	1	2	2	3	1	4	6	6
31. Other defined diseases	233	32	5	3	3	6	12	37	134
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	1,033	171	47	23	27	56	115	230	364

There were no uncertified deaths during the year.

TABLE 10.—CITY OF YORK.

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH AS DISTRIBUTED IN THE SANITARY
SUB-DISTRICTS ACCORDING TO MY CLASSIFICATION :—

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Bootham	Mickle- gate.	Walm- gate.	Whole City.
Measles	1	1	5	7
Scarlet Fever	—	1	—	1
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	—	3	—	3
Whooping-cough	1	4	10	15
Enteric Fever	—	1	—	1
Zymotic Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under age 2 yrs.)	3	5	25	33
Epidemic Influenza	6	12	11	29
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	21	22	46	89
Tuberculous Meningitis	4	5	3	12
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	4	5	7	16
Cancer... ..	21	39	32	92
Premature Birth and Developmental Diseases ...	19	17	32	68
Senile Decay	40	36	37	113
Organic Heart Disease	24	39	45	108
Bronchitis	11	19	27	57
Pneumonia	16	17	41	74
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	9	10	8	27
Deaths by Accident.	4	9	12	25
Deaths by Suicide	3	3	4	10
All other causes	41	115	96	252
All Causes	228	363	441	1,032

SUB-ENTRIES included in above figures :—

All ages.			
Lobar Pneumonia	22	(20 of which were over the age of 25).	
Congenital Syphilis	4		
Septic Diseases	10	(7 ditto	ditto)
Injury at Birth	1		
Insanity	1		
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	1		
Diabetes	10	(9 ditto	ditto)
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	1		

During the year 362 deaths (35 per cent. of total deaths at all ages) occurred at advanced ages, viz.:—149 between 65 and 75 years, 168 between 75 and 85 years, and 45 at 85 years and over.

The preceding Table 4 shows that the Registrar-General's total number of deaths and classifications differ from ours, which appear in the above Table 5. The reason for the discrepancies we have no means of finding out. They are probably due to the following causes:—

- (a) The exact period covered by the respective totals may vary by a day or a few hours.
- (b) Some of the "Causes" comprise diseased conditions which are variously or vaguely certified, and the Registrar-General does not classify some of them until he has made further enquiries from the certifying medical practitioners. The consequence is that his classification may differ from ours, as he does not inform us of the result of his enquiries. It appears to me that the new methods of classification adopted by the Registrar-General in recent years make it desirable that he should inform Medical Officers of Health, of the larger districts at least, of the results of those enquiries, so that there may be less discrepancy in classification.

TABLE 11.
DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 LIVING IN YEAR 1921,
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	22·4 [†]	23·3	22·7	20·9
General death-rate	12·1	12·3	11·3	†12·2
Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	83	87	84	98
Measles death-rate	0·06	0·08	0·05	0·08
Scarlet Fever death-rate	0·03	0·04	0·03	0·01
Diphtheria death-rate	0·12	0·15	0·11	0·03
Whooping-cough death-rate	0·12	0·13	0·11	0·17
Typhoid Fever death-rate	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·01
Diarrhoea and Enteritis death-rate (under 2 years) per 1,000 births	15·5	19·3	15·6	18·9

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

Notes regarding some of the Chief Items of the Death-rate.

INFANT MORTALITY.

DEATHS UNDER THE AGE OF TWELVE MONTHS.

The nett total number of infant deaths during the 52 weeks ending 31st December, 1921, was 172, or 98 per 1,000 births.

TABLE 12.

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*
„ 1921	172	98	16·6	83

* Lowest on record.

In 1921, for the eighth time the infant mortality rate in York fell below 100.

TABLE 13.

(a)—INFANT MORTALITY RATES IN 1921.

		England and Wales.	96 Great Towns.	City of York.
First Quarter	...	101	102	130
Second Quarter	...	67	68	41
Third Quarter	...	83	92	117
Fourth Quarter	...	82	85	98
Whole Year	...	83	87	98

(b)—TOTAL INFANT DEATHS IN YORK IN 1921.

Quarter of the Year.		Sanitary Sub-District.	
First	...	Bootham...	29
Second	...	Micklegate	41
Third	...	Walmgate	102
Fourth	...		
	172		172

(See also Table on page 16.)

(c)—The chief causes of infant mortality in York during the year we classified as follows:—

	1921.	1920.	1919.
Premature Birth...	26	31	28
*Other Developmental Causes...	40	44	28
Zymotic Diarrhœa (Enteritis)...	32	10	17
Convulsions	10	5	12
Pneumonia	21	10	15
Bronchitis...	10	6	7
Whooping-cough...	9	1	2

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

The higher infant mortality rate of 1921 was due mostly to the increased number of deaths (a) from Zymotic Diarrhœa (the phenomenally dry and hot summer thus emphasising the imperfections of our housing conditions and the incompleteness of our anti-fly campaign), and (b) from Pneumonia and Whooping-cough in the early part of the year, but there were markedly lower percentages of deaths within the first week, the first month, and the first three months of life, and in the total deaths of illegitimate infants, as compared with recent years, which is some matter for satisfaction.

The deaths of illegitimate infants totalled 20, a mortality rate of 198 per 1,000 illegitimate births, as compared with 92 per 1,000 among the legitimates, and as compared with figures as high as 258 and 308 per 1,000 in recent years.

SUMMER DIARRHŒA (EPIDEMIC OR ZYMOTIC ENTERITIS).

There were 33 deaths under two years of age due to this distinct and specific disease in 1921, equivalent to a death-rate of 18·9 per 1,000 births.

Sixteen of those 33 deaths occurred in the third or Summer quarter of the year, and 9 in the fourth quarter. Three deaths occurred in Bootham, 5 in Micklegate, and 25 in Walmgate Sanitary Sub-Districts.

There was also a death due to "Diarrhœa" in a person at age 2—5 years, making a grand total of 34 deaths ascribed to Diarrhœa and Enteritis or Gastro-Enteritis, equivalent to a rate of 0·4 per 1,000 living.

The usual distribution of advice leaflets and posters, re summer diarrhoea and flies, and supervision of manure-pits, etc., was carried out.

Maximum shade temperatures of the air attained were 76 in May, 86 in June, 89 in July, 80 in August, 79 in September, and 75 in October. There were 61 days with a maximum temperature of 70 deg. and over, as compared with 18 days in 1920.

The mean temperature of the air for the third quarter was 60·7, and even inclusive of October the mean was 59·4.

The temperature of the earth at four-foot depth reached 56 deg. Fahrenheit on 29th June, and that was maintained until 20th October (114 days). The maximum attained was 59·1 on 27th and 30th August.

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

1921.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1919.	Whole Year. 1920.	1921.
City of York ...	37·6	19·8	16·8	4·5	18·9
96 Great Towns ...	42·6	19·3	12·2	10·4	19·3
England and Wales ...	32·4	16·5	9·5	8·3	15·5

TABLE 14.

CITY OF YORK. INFANT MORTALITY, 1921.

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 ...	36	8	11	8	63	30	41	23	15	172
	Uncertified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough ...	...	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	4	1	9
Epidemic Influenza ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Convulsions ...	...	4	1	—	—	5	—	3	—	2	10
Bronchitis ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	2	—	10
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	6	5	21
Diarrhoea ...	...	—	—	—	1	1	6	15	7	3	32
Congenital Syphilis ...	...	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
Congenital Malformations ...	...	5	—	1	—	6	1	2	—	—	9
Premature Birth ...	...	16	3	3	1	23	2	1	—	—	26
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus ...	...	6	2	2	5	15	9	4	3	—	31
Other Causes ...	...	5	2	3	1	11	1	4	—	—	16
Totals ...		36	8	11	8	63	30	41	23	15	172

Nett Births in {	legitimate 1,638	Nett Deaths in {	legitimate infants 152
the year {	illegitimate 106	the year of {	illegitimate infants 20

Total burials of dead-born (still-births and premature births) notified by Registrar of York Cemetery during 1921, 70; as compared with 81 in 1920, and 62 in 1919. When considered necessary, some further enquiries were made concerning them; 35 had been certified for burial by doctors and 35 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 241, as compared with 194 and 195 in the two previous years.

The deaths under the age of five years in 1921 were distributed in the Sanitary Sub-districts as follows:—Bootham, 42; Micklegate, 66; Walmgate, 133. It will be observed that more than 55 per cent. occurred in Walmgate Sanitary Sub-district.

The chief causes of death amongst the 70 children between one and five years of age were as follows:—Tuberculosis, 13; Pneumonia, 18; Measles, 8; Whooping-cough, 6; Convulsions, 4; Influenza, 4; Accidents, 4; Inquest cases, 7.

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

TABLE 15.—CITY OF YORK.

YEAR.	TOTAL DEATHS—ascribed 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).
Averages, 5 years, 1916–20 ..	37	52	89	37	55	92	12	194	2·56	17·2
1921 ..	22	35	57	22	52	74	15	146	1·72	12·2

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

Of the total of 194 deaths, 68 occurred in the first quarter of the year, January and February having been very inclement months.

HUMAN TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE 16.

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
1909—13	78	0.95	95	16
1914—18	84	1.07	107	13
1917—21	82	1.06	106	8
Year 1920	73	0.94	94	9
Year 1921	89	1.05	105	12

(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
1909—13	78	29	107	1.30	130
1914—18	80	36	120	1.54	154
1917—21	84	29	111	1.41	141
Year 1920	73	25	98	1.26	126
Year 1921	89	28	117+	1.38	138

* Includes 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 1921.	{	Bootham .. 29
		Micklegate .. 32
		Walmgate .. 56
		<hr/> 117 <hr/>

† Twenty-nine of the total Tuberculosis deaths occurred in Hospital.

TABLE 17.

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	0.88	0.32	0.24	1.26	1.12
1921	1.05	*	0.33	*	1.38	*

* The figures for England and Wales for 1921 are not yet published.

The present over-crowded housing conditions, the continued existence of slums and numerous dark and damp unhealthy dwellings are highly prejudicial to our preventive and curative anti-tuberculosis work.

DISEASES OF THE HEART.—The total number of deaths due to Diseases of the Heart was 108, which is equivalent to a death-rate of 1.27 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 1921 gives the following totals:—

Indefinitely certified as "Heart Disease" or "Cardiac Disease," 30; "Valvular Disease," 45; Fatty and other forms of degeneration, 8; other conditions, 25; total, 108. 76 of these deaths occurred between the ages of 55 and 85.

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

	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
1921	92	1.08	108

TABLE 18.—INQUESTS.

During the year 1921, 73 inquests were held on deaths of York citizens, as compared with 72 inquests in 1920. They were classified as follows:—

Deaths from Natural Causes.

Infantile "Convulsions"	5	Apoplexy	4
Heart Disease	7	Alcoholism	1
Bronchitis	2	Senile Decay	3
Influenza	1	Miscellaneous Causes	9
Premature Birth	3		
Septicæmia	1		38
Cancer	2		

Deaths by Accident and Suicide, or other Violence.

Accident.		Suicide.	
Knocked down by Cars, &c. ..	4	Cut Throat	2
Scalds and Burns	6	Drowning	2
Drowning	8	Poisoning	2
Fall	3	Hanging	3
Overlaying	1	Threw himself against moving	
Gas Poisoning	1	Char-a-banc	1
Heat Stroke	1		
Buried—fall of earth	1		
	25		10

Of these 73 inquest cases, 14 were resident in Bootham Sanitary Sub-District; 29 in Micklegate; and 30 in Walmgate.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

LIST OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN 1921.

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.	Plague.	Acute Polio-Encephalitis.
Cholera.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	
Erysipelas.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	
Malaria.		Acute <u>Primary</u> Pneumonia.
Dysentery.		Acute <u>Influenzal</u> Pneumonia.
Trench Fever.		

TABLE 19.—CITY OF YORK. NOTIFICATIONS.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1921 (Civilian cases only).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH SANITARY SUB-DISTRICT.			TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
	At Ages							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.	65 and upwards.				
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	112	3	16	59	17	12	5	21	50	41	85
Scarlet Fever	217	—	17	142	45	12	1	61	101	55	169
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	5	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	4	—	5*
Puerperal Fever	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1†
{ Pulmonary Tuberculosis	141	—	—	14	48	53	24	26	48	67	93
{ Other forms of Tuberculosis	46	—	9	21	9	6	1	11	14	21	34
Acute Primary Pneumonia	23	5	6	5	1	3	3	2	17	4	—
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—
Erysipelas	20	—	—	3	3	6	7	2	7	11	2**
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	6	—
Totals	580	20	49	246	124	95	42	125	249	206	—

* 3 cases were received into the County Hospital.

† 12 cases were received into the County Hospital, 3 into the Union Workhouse, 64 into Fairfield Sanatorium, and 22 into Raywell Sanatorium.

§ See also Table 24.

** One case received into Union Workhouse.

; Received into County Hospital.

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.

Smallpox, Acute Poliomyelitis, Malaria, Dysentery No notifications of these diseases were received during the year.

TABLE 20.

Total Suspects Reported to School Medical Officer by Head Teachers of Elementary Schools during 1921.

					In Upper Departments.	In Infants' Departments.	Total.
"Sore Throat" ...	...	...	...	...	117	32	149
Mumps ...	...	...	...	...	118	172	290
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	48	273	321
Whooping-cough...	...	...	...	...	41	284	325
Chickenpox ...	...	...	...	...	32	105	137
Contagious Ophthalmia...	...	...	...	...	15	12	27
Influenza or "Cold" ...	...	...	...	...	133	88	221

MEASLES.

In 1921 there were only eight deaths (according to the Registrar-General), as compared with three in the previous year and nil in 1919.

98 per cent. of the 321 cases notified by teachers occurred during the first half of the year, and 85 per cent. were in the Infants' Departments.

It was found necessary to close the following Elementary School Departments for short periods on account of the prevalence of Measles:—St. Margaret's Infants', St. Paul's Infants', Knavesmire Infants', and Class 3 of Layerthorpe Infants' School.

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

WHOOPING-COUGH.

In 1921 there were 16 deaths (according to the Registrar-General), as compared with one in the previous year and three in 1919. All the deaths were of children under five years of age, nine being under one year.

The number of cases notified by the head teachers during the year was 325; 57 per cent. occurred in the first half of the year; 87 per cent. of the notifications were from the Infants' Departments of Elementary Schools.

MEDICAL NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECEIVED.

				First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	WHOLE YEAR
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	37	39	41	100	217
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	..	23	19	25	45	112
Typhoid Fever .. ..	..	..	..	1	2	—	2	5
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	4	4	5	7	20
Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	..	16	4	2	4	26
Totals ..	..	..	..	81	68	73	158	380

1921. TABLE 21.

Distribution of Total Notified Cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria amongst School Children during the Year 1921.

ATTENDING.	SCARLET FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA.	
	Primary Cases.	Secondary Cases.	Primary Cases.	Secondary Cases.
Upper Elementary Schools	69	17	40	2
Infants' do. do.	32	8	15	—
Patients 7 years of age and under (not attending school)	19	3	11	6
Total cases notified	120	28	66	8
	148		74	

SCARLET FEVER.

During the year 1921, 217 cases were notified, as compared with 212 in 1920; the attack-rate was about the same as the average since 1909. 80 per cent. of the cases were removed to the Fever Hospital. There was only one death (a malignant case, in the Fever Hospital).

Two cases admitted into the Fever Hospital from the City and two cases retained at home proved to be doubtful cases.

There were 11 possibly "return" cases received into the Fever Hospital from the City; there were three cases received into the Hospital from the same streets as patients discharged from the Hospital.

Four cases admitted to the Hospital proved to have a combined attack of Scarlet Fever and positive Diphtheria.

Two military cases were received into the Fever Hospital.

During the year I issued special warning and information about the symptoms of Scarlet Fever through the local press.

CITY CASES ONLY:—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.
Total cases over age of 15	58	34
Military cases (deducted from total cases notified as usual)	2	1
Doubtful cases	4	7
Imported cases	6	3
Total secondary cases (all ages)	36	15
Do. do. admitted to F.H.	26	11
Missed cases (4 discovered by School Nurses)	11	2

Occurrence of Total Notified Cases.	First Half-year.	Second Half-year.	Fourth Quarter of Year.
Scarlet Fever	76	141	100 (nearly 50 %).
Diphtheria	42	70	45 (40 %).

CITY OF YORK.—DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS GROUP.

TABLE 22.

Year.	Total cases notified.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of Population.	Total Deaths.	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, 1914—1918	84	1.05	7	8.8	7.8	47	60.9
1919	107	1.43	11	14.7	10.3	83	77.6
1920	148	1.90	11	14.1	7.4	108	73.0
1921	112	1.32	3	3.5	2.6	85	75.8

The average death-rate for the 96 great towns in 1921 was 15 per 100,000 living.

Altogether 113 cases were notified as Diphtheria, including one military case, excluded from our totals as usual; the military case was removed to the Fever Hospital.

Eight cases admitted to the Fever Hospital proved to have a combined attack of positive Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever;

5 City cases admitted to the Hospital proved to be doubtful; two City home cases proved doubtful;

there were 3 deaths, of which 2 occurred in the Fever Hospital; one of these was a laryngeal case;

there were 5 laryngeal cases and 3 nasal cases;

there were 2 possibly "return" cases of Diphtheria (both City cases), kept at home, which were "return" cases to a combined case of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.

Diagnostic Swabs.—Of a total of 83 cases swabbed, 69 were proved to be Diphtheria by bacteriological examination.

The elementary schools chiefly affected:—A sharp outbreak at Micklegate Bar (Upper Department), 9 cases; Knavesmire, 8 cases.

The districts chiefly affected were:—Fishergate and Fulford Road, 14; Burton Lane and Clifton, 10; South Bank, 8; Walmgate, 8; Leeman Road, 7; Skeldergate, 7; Nunthorpe Road, 7.

The free supply of Antitoxin to medical practitioners for use in poor cases was continued; 43 cases were so served during the year 1921.

Sanitary notices were duly served regarding all housing defects.

ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER.

During the year 1921, a total of five persons were notified to me as suffering from Typhoid Fever, of which one, received into the County Hospital, proved to be a case of Scarlet Fever, and another one proved to be a disease of the spinal cord and died of Broncho-Pneumonia. There were, therefore, only three bona-fide cases (of which one was imported), as compared with six in each of the years 1919 and 1920, an average of 61 in the five years 1904 to 1908, and

244 in the year 1900. The three bona-fide cases gave positive Widal re-actions, and one died with the complication of Pneumonia. In one case, the waste water-closet at the house was in a foul condition, and the drainage choked.

The conquest of Typhoid Fever in the City may be said to be our greatest public health achievement during the last twenty years.

SMALLPOX.

No cases have occurred in York, but 3 City contacts (2 demobilised soldiers and a civilian) of cases occurring on ships coming to this country from abroad were kept under observation for about 17 days in each case; they all remained well. 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).

Two cases were notified during the year, viz.:—

In March:—E.D., Dennis Street; aged 5 years; sent into the County Hospital as Meningitis. Died in three days after admission; bacteriological result positive.

In March also:—D.L., Willow Street; aged 6 months; first sent to County Hospital as Pneumonia; returned home with what was thought to be Measles; seized with severe Convulsions; received into Fever Hospital. Died in a few days; death certified as "Broncho-Pneumonia."

Acute Poliomyelitis.—There was one death during 1921 of a case which was notified in 1920 and mentioned in my Annual Report for that year.

Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.

Acute Polio-Encephalitis.

Anthrax and Rabies.

} No cases of these diseases were notified or heard of in the City during the year.

PUERPERAL FEVER OR SEPSIS, AND ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES OF PREGNANCY AND PARTURITION.

Only one case of Puerperal Fever was notified during the year (in Micklegate District), which recovered in a few days in the County Hospital.

There was also a death certified as "Puerperal Septicæmia," in which there had been suppurating glands of the neck, and which the Registrar-General has counted as such, although, according to our enquiries, it appeared to be a doubtful case as regards puerperal sepsis.

Another case of parturition died from septic pneumonia, following complete placenta prævia and ante-partum hæmorrhage; and there was another death of a similar kind without the septic pneumonia.

Another death was due to pulmonary embolism occurring on the 20th day after child-birth.

One case died of eclampsia during the eighth month of pregnancy.

ERYSIPELAS.

During the year, 20 cases of Erysipelas were notified, including 17 cases in which the face was affected. There was one death from phlegmonous erysipelas, which led to the occurrence of cerebral meningitis.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM (Ophthalmia of the Newborn).

A total of eleven cases were notified during 1921, nine by private medical practitioners; five of these were also notified by certified midwives attending the cases. Altogether, seven suspected cases were notified by certified midwives, all proving genuine cases. Ages of cases ranged from four days to four weeks. All the mothers had been attended at confinement by certified midwives.

Six cases were treated at the County Hospital and five by general practitioners. All the cases recovered.

In three cases the infants were illegitimate.

In two cases bacteriological examination was made, in one of which the gonococcus was present.

During recent years the following notifications have been received:—

1916.....16 cases.	1919.....14 cases.
1917.....11 cases.	1920.....11 cases.
1918..... 7 cases.	1921.....11 cases.

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, and the help of the York District Nursing Association in connection with the treatment of these cases has been arranged.

INFLUENZA.

There was no epidemic in this City during 1921; three cases of Influenzal Pneumonia (two under the age of five) were notified, but they and the 29 deaths certified as due to Influenza were distributed throughout the year. No deaths were certified as due to Acute Influenzal Pneumonia. Of the deaths from Influenza, five were under the age of 15 years; three occurred in the County Hospital; and 15 occurred during the first quarter of the year.

PNEUMONIA.

There were 23 notifications of Acute Primary Pneumonia, and 74 deaths of all types. 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 1921, the two Health Visitors visited 21 notified cases of Primary and 3 of Influenzal Pneumonia.

Of these cases, 13 were children under school age, and five were school children. Six "primary" cases had had recent attacks of Influenza. In six cases there had been special known exposure to chill. All the cases were nursed by relatives.

Of the houses visited, three were overcrowded, one not through, two had defective floors, and one was damp.

SCABIES AND PEDICULOSIS.

Thirty houses were inspected by the Sanitary Staff, of which two were dirty; bedding was removed from 27 houses, and submitted to steam disinfection; 37 school children were cleansed at home, the number of schools concerned being 12.

MALARIA.

No cases were notified during the year. Malaria-carrying mosquitoes are unknown in the City and District.

Dysentery. }
Trench Fever. } No cases notified.

THE CITY ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

TABLE 23.—CASES ADMITTED IN 1921.

			Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.
From the City	..	..	169	85	2
„ Flaxton Rural District	..		16	2	—
„ Escrick ditto	..		6	1	—
„ Bishopthorpe ditto	..		—	1	—
	Totals	..	191	89	2

The hospitals also received:—

40 City cases of Tuberculosis (38 Phthisis, 2 other Tuberculosis).

1 City case of “Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.”

1 City case of Erysipelas.

A total of 324 cases of all kinds.

Doubtful Scarlet Fever cases admitted:—2 City cases and 1 Rural.

Doubtful Diphtheria cases admitted:—5 City and 1 Rural.

Return Scarlet Fever cases admitted:—11 City and 1 Rural.

Return Diphtheria cases admitted:—2 City cases.

In addition to the usual complications, the complicated cases included:—Of Scarlet Fever cases—Diphtheria, 5; Mastoid Abscesses, 2; Erysipelas, 1; Appendicitis, 1; Septic, 25. Of Diphtheria cases—Scarlet Fever, 8; Nasal Paralysis, 2; Septic, 3; and Nephritis, 3. There were five Laryngeal cases and three Nasal.

Fifteen deaths occurred in the Hospital:—Two City cases of Diphtheria; one City case of Scarlet Fever (malignant); 10 City cases of Acute Tuberculosis; one City case of Typhoid Fever; and one City case (admitted as Cerebro-spinal Meningitis) of Pneumonia.

The Staff consisted of Matron, three Charge Sisters, two Staff Nurses, six Probationers, nine Maids, Porter, and Under-Gardener. Owing to the great difficulty in getting satisfactory Sisters and Staff Nurses in the Summer and Autumn, one Nurse from the Purey-Cust Nursing Home was employed for some months.

TUBERCULOSIS.—NOTIFICATION OF CASES.

Summary of Notifications received under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, during the period of 52 weeks ended 31st December, 1921:—

TABLE 24.

Primary Notifications on Form A, received from Medical Practitioners.													
AGE-PERIODS	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.	Total Primary Notifications.	Total Notifications on Form A, including duplicates.
Pulmonary, Males	—	—	1	4	7	16	17	17	8	4	2	76	140
Females	—	—	4	3	14	11	14	6	9	3	—	64	81
Non-pulmonary, Males	—	7	6	2	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	22	25
Females	—	2	8	3	2	2	2	1	1	—	—	21	23
													48
Number of Notifications on Form C, received from:—													
												Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
Pulmonary, Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Non-pulmonary, Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
													39
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.							
Pulmonary	14	48	54	24	2	142							
Non-pulmonary	30	9	5	1	—	45							
Total new cases notified in 1921						187							
						Males. Females. Total.							
						78 64 142							
						22 23 45							
						187							

Analysis of Notifications of New Cases received:—

	At all ages.	At ages 5-15 (School age).	Under 5 years of age.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	142	14	—
Non-Pulmonary do. ..	45	21	9
viz.:—Glands	21	15	3
Bones and Joints ..	4	2	—
Spine	2	—	—
Abdominal Glands ..	8	2	2
Meningitis ..	4	1	3
Miscellaneous ..	7	1	1
	<hr/> 187 <hr/>	<hr/> 35 <hr/>	<hr/> 9 <hr/>

A total of 54 cases were notified by the Tuberculosis Officer. Many of the school cases were referred to the Tuberculosis Officer, and were ultimately notified by him; 20 cases were so notified during the year (7 Phthisis and 13 non-pulmonary).

In addition, there were 39 cases notified by Poor-Law Institutions and Sanatoria (per Form C), all of which had been otherwise notified previously.

Of the 187 cases notified in 1921, 47 died within the year 1921—40 from Phthisis and 7 from other forms of Tuberculosis, and 10 have died in the early months of 1922 (9 from Phthisis).

Total deaths of children at ages 5—15 in York in 1921:—Pulmonary, 2; Non-pulmonary, 3.

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.

19 fatal cases of Tuberculosis occurred during the year which had not been notified (16·2 per cent. of total Tuberculosis deaths). 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.

TABLE 25.

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

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	203	176	115	129	140	122	122	152	142
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	105	90	62	87	102	83	41	67	45
	<hr/> 308 <hr/>	<hr/> 266 <hr/>	<hr/> 177 <hr/>	<hr/> 216 <hr/>	<hr/> 242 <hr/>	<hr/> 205 <hr/>	<hr/> 163 <hr/>	<hr/> 219 <hr/>	<hr/> 187 <hr/>

Compare 1921 figures with those for 1913 and 1914.

THE YORK TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

A detailed account of the facilities and measures of investigation and treatment carried out will be found in the separate report of the Tuberculosis Officer for 1921.

The local facilities for prevention and treatment in 1921, 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; disinfection of houses (P.T.O.).

York Corporation Tuberculosis Dispensary, No. 11 Castlegate. The Staff investigates and deals with the personal factors, X-Ray, and other diagnosis, treatment, home and employment conditions, supervision, examination of contacts, selection for sanatoria, home-nursing, minor surgical treatment, loan of shavers, after care, etc. (This is the centre of all the personal work concerned with the cases);

Open-Air Ward and Hutment Ward at the Corporation Isolation Hospital at Yearsley Bridge, opened 1912, accommodation for 20 females;

Fairfield Sanatorium, Skelton Road, three miles out of the City, 54 beds for men, women and children, all types of cases, opened for patients in 1919 (with Sanatorium School in the grounds); Teacher in charge of School—Miss Manning;

Raywell (East Riding and City of York, joint) Sanatorium, Cottingham, near Hull. Opened for patients (both sexes), 1920. One third of the total accommodation is reserved for patients from the City of York; Total beds, 64;

Graduated work and exercise is arranged for patients at the above Sanatoria;

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

Total beds, York scheme, 101.

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

The bacteriological examination of sputum, etc., was carried out by the York County Hospital Pathologist; 384 specimens examined, 71 positive;

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 1921, 182 houses, with their bedding, etc., were disinfected, 61 after death, 121 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 various forms of help such as:—

Provision of financial help, extra food, milk, clothing, beds, bedding, nursing, &c., for those in need of assistance;

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

Payment of expenses at Convalescent Homes, &c.;

Assistance towards training for, or obtaining, a more suitable employment, such as sewing for women, carpentry for men, and so forth.

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) with the assistance of the two nurses. Its value and importance it is impossible to exaggerate.

Last year, milk to the value of £92 was provided at the cost of the Health Committee.

(For full particulars see Report of the Crusade Committee.)

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 physically-defective children, including crippled children, pre-tubercular cases, and glandular and other closed cases of tuberculo-is,—not open cases). (For further particulars see *Annual Report of School Medical Officer*.)
- (c) The Open-air Ward for Tuberculous patients at Yearsley Bridge.
- (d) Fairfield and its Open-air Sanatorium School.
- (e) Cases requiring surgical treatment sent into the York County Hospital, at the cost of the Health Committee.

(The Tuberculosis Dispensaries in the Kingdom have now increased in number from 8 in 1912 to 421, and the number of beds in public and private Sanatoria from 4,300 to 18,844.)

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

Total new cases dealt with in 1921:—

Insured persons	.. 145	} 321	Definite or suspected tuberculosis	198	} 321
Non-insured persons	.. 176		Non-tuberculous	.. 123	
Contacts found tuberculous or suspicious .. 65.					

YORK PATIENTS ADMITTED TO SANATORIA AND HOSPITALS.

	Total.	viz. :—Adults.		and including :—
		M.	F.	
Yearsley Bridge Wards	41	—	36	5 Children.
Fairfield Sanatorium	105	50	14	41 ..
Raywell Sanatorium	37	32	5	—
County Hospital (surgical cases) ..	12			6 Children.

The Fairfield Sanatorium School admitted 43 children during 1921.

Cases admitted to our Sanatoria in 1921:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Insured persons	80	36	116
Non-insured	2	18	20
Discharged :—Capable of returning to full work ..			49
Ditto partial employment ..			63
Without material improvement ..			42
Deaths of patients in hospital			29

On and after 1st May, 1921, Insurance Committees ceased to be responsible for the institutional treatment of cases of Tuberculosis, but they continue to be responsible for the treatment of such cases at home by panel doctors. Counties and County Boroughs now become responsible for the institutional treatment of these cases, whether insured or not. The chief change that this made in York was that the Ministry of Health's grant now replaced the Insurance Committee's contributions. Arrangements about pensioners remain practically the same as before.

SUMMARY (for reference) of Nursing Arrangements, Hospitals, and other

Institutions available for the District:—

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) General.—General nursing is carried out by the York District Nursing Association, which is run in connection with the York Purey-Cust Nursing Home. The Association employs a staff of eight trained nurses. Over 350 cases were visited during 1921. Five of the nurses work entirely in the City, and paid a total of 13,586 visits last year, in addition to attending minor operations at the homes of patients.

(b) For Infectious Diseases.—The York Health Committee has made an arrangement whereby, since 1st July, 1921, the sum of £50 per annum is paid to the above Association for the services of three of their nurses, when required, in cases of Measles, Whooping-cough, Epidemic Diarrhoea, and Poliomyelitis in young children, and in cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Puerperal Fever, where necessary.

MIDWIVES.

There are 31 certified midwives practising in the City, 18 actively, and seven working almost entirely as monthly nurses; two are subsidised by the Public Health Authority.

TABLE 26.—CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name.	Address.	Arrangements for Medical supervision.	Whether provided by Council?
York Infants' Welfare Association (Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Infant Consultations, &c., Ante-Natal Clinics).	24 St. Saviourgate, York.	Three paid Medical Officers (part time).	No. Voluntary. Subsidised by Corporation Grants.
Crèche of St. Vincent de Paul.	Fishergate	Dr. Stoddart ..	Voluntary.
School Clinic	Piccadilly, York ..	S.M.O. A.S.M.O.	Yes.
(a) General .. ..	.. .. .	A.S.M.O.	
(b) Miscellaneous Treatment Clinic.	.. .. .	A.S.M.O.	
(c) Ophthalmic Clinic	.. .. .	Ophthalmic M.O. (part time).	
(d) Dental Clinic ..	.. .. .	School Dentist (Lady), whole time.	
Tuberculosis Dispensary ..	11 Castlegate, York ..	Tuberculosis Officer.	Yes.
Venereal Diseases Clinic ..	County Hospital, York	Dr. S. G. Platts, V.D. Clinic M.O.	Yes.
York Dispensary	Duncombe Place, York	Several Hon. Medical Officers.	Voluntary.

TABLE 27.—HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE
LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Name.	Address.	Whether supported wholly or partly by the Council.	Accommodation.
Fairfield Sanatorium .. (Tuberculosis).	Skelton Road, York.	Wholly	54 beds for men, women, and children (all types of cases).
Raywell Sanatorium .. (Tuberculosis).	Cottingham, near Hull.	Jointly with East Riding of York- shire C.C. ..	64 beds. One-third available for York Patients.
York County Hospital (General Infirmary).	York	Partly	6 beds for non-pulmonary tuberculous cases requiring surgical treatment.
York Maternity Hospit'l	Ogleforth, York	Partly (Corpora- tion Grant).	16 beds.
New Maternity Hospital, at Acomb, York—York Corporation and York Dispensary, joint—to be opened in 1922.			
City Fever Hospital ..	Yearsley Bridge, York.	Wholly	16 beds Scarlet Fever. 16 „ Diphtheria. 12 „ Open-air Ward for tubercular patients (females). 8 „ Hutment Block for advanced tuberculosis (females). 5 „ Observation Block (hutment). — 57
Smallpox Hospital .. “The Bungalow.”	Huntington, near York.	Wholly	22 „ (used as overflow block to Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Wards, in absence of Smallpox). — 79 —
York City Mental Hospital.	Fulford, York..	Wholly	370 beds.

TABLE 28.—OTHER HOSPITALS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

Name.	Address.		Accommodation or average total Patients per annum.
York County Hospital .. (General Infirmary).	Monkgate, York	Voluntary ..	180 beds (including ward of 24 beds for children). Patients, 1921 .. 138.
York Poor Law Infirmary	75 Huntington Road, York.	Board of Guardians.	237 beds.
Bootham Park (Mental Hospital).	Bootham, York	Private	110 Patients, 1921.
The Retreat (Mental Hospital).	Heslington Road, York.	Private	174 Patients, 1921.
Military Hospital..	Fulford Road, York.	.. ..	About 100 beds.
North Riding Mental Hospital.	Skelton Road, York (outside City boundary).	North Riding County Council.	729 Patients, 1921.

The only institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, and homeless children, in the City, is the York Diocesan Sheltering Home, 31 East Mount Road, York.—(See Maternity and Child Welfare Section of this Report).

The City still lacks complete organized arrangements for dealing with unmarried mothers and their children.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) The York Corporation possess a motor brougham fever ambulance, cost £596, capable of removing three or four cases sitting-up, or one stretcher case along with a sitting case and nurse-attendant; also a horse fever ambulance, built in 1898, which is reserved as a stand-by, and is largely used for infected bedding; also a light van for the return of disinfected bedding and other miscellaneous work.

(b) For non-infectious and accident cases, the Watch Committee possess a motor ambulance which is available for conveying cases to the York County or other Hospital, or to the homes of patients.

AMBULANCE SERVICE AND DISINFECTION WORK.

Our new motor brougham ambulance for removal of cases to isolation hospital came into use in May, 1921.

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.

1921.

Patients removed to Hospital in Ambulance	310
Rooms disinfected	978
Articles disinfected by steam disinfector.. ..	33,184
Articles disinfected for the Military authorities	—
Library books disinfected	163
Notifications of infectious disease sent to Heads of Schools ..	387
Notifications sent to the Secretary of the Education Committee	325

TABLE 29.

THE LABORATORY WORK in 1921, 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	..	..	..	..	85	}	351
From suspected cases, negative	..	..	..	..	266		
From convalescent cases, positive	..	..	..	..	103	}	358
From convalescent cases, negative	..	..	..	..	255		
From contact cases, positive	..	..	..	..	2	}	46
From contact cases, negative	..	..	..	..	44		
Blood submitted to Widal's test for Typhoid Fever:—								
With positive result	..	..	..	..	2	—	8
With negative result	..	..	..	..	6		
Pus from Eyes, examined for Gonococcus (Ophth. Neonat.):—								
With positive result	..	..	..	..	1	—	4
With negative result	..	..	..	..	3		
Hairs examined for Ringworm Spores	..	..	..	..			5
Pus, examined for Anthrax (Negative)	..	..	..	..			1
<i>Specimens examined for Tubercle Bacilli:—</i>								
Milk:—With positive result	..	..	..	..	..	—	6
With negative result	..	..	..	..	..	6	
Sputum:—With positive result	71	}	384
With negative result	..	..	..	..	..	313	
Urine			2
Blood			Nil
Pus			Nil
Total								1,165

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK IN YORK.

(A) This work in York is 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. 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 bodies concerned or interested. Mrs. Edwin Gray is Hon. Secretary.

The Statutory Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, elected under the terms of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act of 1918, consists of six members of the Corporation Health Committee, plus three co-opted members.

The York Infants' Welfare Association carries on the School for Mothers, Clinics for babies and young children, and 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 assisted by the distribution of hundreds of leaflets.

(B) ADMINISTRATION OF THE MIDWIVES ACTS (1902 and 1918).

Between 1st April, 1921, and 31st March, 1922:—

3 certified midwives have commenced practice in the City.

Approximate total of maternity cases attended by certified midwives, 1,532 (86 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—
69 (4·5 per cent. of total cases attended).

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

TABLE 30.

At date, 31st March, 1922.	Total.	Trained.	Untrained.	Married.	Widow.	Single.	Aged under 50.	50—60.	60—70.	Over 70.
In active practice as a midwife	18	13	5	11	2	5	10	5	3	—
Doing very little	6	2	4	5	1	—	—	3	3	—
Working almost entirely as a maternity nurse	7	5	2	3	—	4	5	1	—	1
Working in Institutions ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Totals	32	20	11	19	3	10	16	9	6	1

Of the above—

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

9 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 1921:—

Notices of intention to continue in practice	27
Of sending for medical help in emergencies	69
Of preparing a dead body for burial	Nil
Of death of mother or child	Nil
Of attendance at still-births (under C.M.B. rules) ..	27
Ditto ditto (under Notification of Births Act) ..	71

Midwives Act, Section 14, medical emergency calls:—The total fees so paid during the year ending 31st March, 1922, amounted to £66 3s. 6d., £12 5s. 0d. was recovered from patients.

The annual subsidy of £120 was paid to each of the two "Scholarship" midwives of the year 1920, and they repaid a little over 50 per cent. in fees they had received from patients.

OPERATION OF THE NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS (1907 & 1915)
in the City during the 52 weeks ended 31st December, 1921:—

(C) Total City births registered with the Sub-Registrars	1,744
Total births notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours, as required by the Act	1,553
Total births notified after 36 hours after birth	109
	<hr/> 1,662 <hr/>
Total births <i>not</i> notified at all	136 (percentage 7.5).
Total births notified by general medical practitioners and parents	130
Total births notified by registered ("certified") midwives and other nurses	1,532
Total births notified (of the above 1,662) as still-births (after 28th week of pregnancy)	71

TABLE 31.

(D) THE WORK OF THE YORK CORPORATION HEALTH VISITORS.
(Nurses Boston and Hirst.)

Visits paid during calendar year 1921:—

First Visits <i>re</i> Births notified and registered...	1,239
Re-visits <i>re</i> Births	3,604
<i>Re</i> Still-births (to verify and advise)	46
To Midwives (inspection and advice)	136
<i>Re</i> cases of Measles	10
<i>Re</i> cases of Pneumonia	37
<i>Re</i> Elder Children (aged 1 to 5 years, &c.)	1,992
<i>Re</i> Convalescent Cases of Sickness, and Ailing Children	267
<i>Re</i> Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	47
<i>Re</i> Cases of Poliomyelitis	2
To Expectant Mothers	91
Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics	171
Housing Defects, &c., referred to Medical Officer of Health and Chief Sanitary Inspector	30
Mothers referred to York Maternity Hospital or Dispensary for ante-natal attention	9
Mothers referred to York Maternity Hospital for confinement	11
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

Of the total of 1,198 infants visited between 1st July, 1920, and 1st July, 1921, 74 per cent. were entirely breast fed at the end of three months, and 58 per cent. at the end of six months.

Re Dead Births:—

Of the dead births of which information came to hand during 1921—through the notification of still-births by midwives and the notification of burials of such cases in the York Cemetery—35 had been under private medical practitioners, 11 in the Maternity Hospital, and 3 in the Union Workhouse; these were not investigated.

Of the 21 cases which had been under the care of a midwife and where she was present at birth, 11 occurred at full time, 1 at five months, 1 at six months, 6 at seven months, and 2 at eight months; 12 were head presentations, 1 was macerated, 3 cases had had previous still-births, 1 had been working hard during pregnancy; in 2 cases the mothers talked of having had a fall. Possible origin appeared to be anæmia in 2 cases, and twins 1.

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

(Rooms at No. 24 St. Saviourgate.)

President, Mrs. Edwin Gray; *Medical Officers*, Dr. Norah Kemp, Dr. Janie S. Baugh, and Dr. Gaynor; *Superintendent*, Miss Follows (with one Assistant).

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 32.

1st April, 1921, to 31st March, 1922.

Left on books, 1st April, 1921	746
Total new infants entered on register during 1921	355

Age at entry of new members:—

Under 6 months of age ..	259
6 months to 1 year ..	44
1 year to 2 years ..	35
Over 2 years ..	17

Total .. 355

Removed from books during the year:—

To School ..	92
Left for other reasons ..	116
Deaths at all ages ..	23
Transferred to other Centres	nil

Total .. 231

Remaining on books, 1st April, 1922:—

Under 1 year of age	183
Under 2 years of age	246
Under 3 years of age	224
Over 3 years of age	215

Total children supervised during the year 868

Total number of first visits paid to children 355

Total expectant mothers visited 153

Total attendances at Consultation Sessions:—

Of mothers	3,691
Of infants under 2 years of age	3,623
Of children of 2 to 5 years of age	1,214
Average attendance of children per session	30.6
At Ante-natal Clinic (expectant mothers)	173

Total attendances for the year 8,701

At Consultations :—

Number of individual <i>children</i> supervised	692
Total number of individual mothers (with children) who attended during the year	552
Total mothers who attended ante-natal sessions	123
Cases referred to County Hospital	52
" " York Dispensary	46
" " Patient's own doctor	41
" " Tuberculosis Dispensary	3
" " Board of Guardians	4
" " York Maternity Hospital for confinement	66

*Notes given :—*For York County Hospital, 35 ;
York Dispensary, 40 ; and
Maternity Hospital, 39.

The Superintendent and her Assistant paid 2,013 visits to the houses of the clients of the Clinics.

Total deaths, 23 (equal to mortality rate of 26·4 per 1,000 births—under 1 year, 10; 1 to 2 years, 8; over 2 years, 5.

5,618 lbs. of dried milk were dispensed during the year to 253 cases; also 34 packets of Lactagol, and 1 cwt. of Virol. The mothers paid £573 8s. 4d. for Milk and Lactagol, £8 6s. 11d. for Virol, and £6 6s. 5d. has been collected in various ways, from Jumble Sales, knitting, etc.

The Association was compelled to look for new premises, and removed next door to 24 St. Saviourgate (the abandoned Nursery School), which is rented from the York Education Committee on lease.

Owing to the small attendance not justifying the expense, the Leeman Road branch was permanently closed in October, and the members' names transferred to 24 St. Saviourgate, where an additional Clinic was commenced.

Notes by the Superintendent :—

"Several voluntary helpers take turns at 'minding toddlers'; such help is invaluable; others help with tea, keeping order, and selling vests and clothing at cost price.

"The gross attendance has been 80 to 90 each session.

"The doctor often spends ten minutes over first babies.

"There are such happy experiences as two older women, mothers of large families, each with a married daughter, themselves attending the clinics with their last new-comer, to encourage the daughter to attend with the first.

"It is estimated that half the births in a town may be suitable for attendance at a centre; of that half some 40 to 50 per cent. may attend once.

"There is no attempt to card-index. There is little time for this, when the Superintendent sees 30 to 60 women daily, with 50 to 80 children, arranges visits, pays a few visits herself, dispenses dried milk, arranges clinics, &c. It is more important to see baby "A" is being fed as the doctor ordered; that Mrs. "B" goes to Hospital or Dispensary as required, furnished with the various notes to make things easier for her, than to write these items down and index them in various files. A child's weight chart is an indication of its progress, a record of symptoms observed helps a diagnosis; such are important, and are available with other items.

"Fewer children have to be sent for treatment; probably because of the general improvement in health, and the absence of defects. Indeed the lower infant mortality rate indicates a great improvement in the physical health of the living.

"Many scientific reasons will be advanced for this lowered rate; will any include the three 'vitamines'—love, knowledge, service,—as making for orderly and healthy development? An instructed and enlightened motherhood, a serious and responsible fatherhood, a sufficiency of work, implying food of proper quantity and quality, and houses capable of admitting fresh air and sunshine, will solve many questions.

"The chief objects of an Infants' Welfare Centre are to instruct, advise and encourage the mother, to watch the healthy woman and child. Slowly and surely knowledge is being held and grasped. Love and service may be trusted to play their parts. It is not the least thing that we are all learning how to bring these essentials to each others help and progress.

The total number of births in the City was 1,744, so that nearly a half of the number of infants born in York are entered on the Association's books.

TABLE 33.

(F) THE WORK OF THE MATERNITY HOSPITAL, OGLEFORTH, during 1921.

Matron:—Miss Clara Elcoate.

Total in-patients treated within the year, 236.

Those cases included:—

15 cases admitted on emergency;

30 sent in by private medical practitioners;

20 other cases recommended;

16 ante-natal cases;

2 cases admitted with Venereal Disease.

37 cases referred from the Infants' Welfare Association, 11 by the Corporation Health Visitors, and 4 from the County Hospital.

9 unmarried mothers.

Total outdoor district cases, 160, of which 20 were emergency cases.

Total visits paid to outdoor district cases, 1,982.

Total visits to expectant mothers, 1,200.

211 living babies (122 boys and 89 girls) were born in the hospital, of which 5 died during the first weeks of life; there were 10 still-births; 17 infants were retained for longer than the usual period, or were specially admitted for incubator or dieting treatment (5 of these died).

There were 67 abnormal confinements in hospital, 34 of which required operative treatment; 3 mothers died in hospital.

During the year the Hospital trained for certification 17 pupil midwives; 24 were entered for the Examination, of which 22 were successful.

During 1921, 22 per cent. of the total City births were attended by the staff of this hospital, either as in-patients or out-patients.

(G) 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 conducted in a very pleasing manner, received an annual grant direct from the Ministry.

During last year, after a visit from an Inspector, the dropping of the Ministry's grant was threatened, as they thought that the attendances were too small to justify grant, but as the result of a joint protest by the Official Correspondent of the Creche and the Corporation's Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, the threat was withdrawn and the grant renewed.

(G) THE NEW MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

The scheme of management was dealt with in the 1920 Report.

The necessary structural adaptation of Acomb Hall has proceeded very slowly during the year. When completed the rooms will include:—

Large General Wards (16 beds and cots);
 Small Wards (9 beds);
 Separate Ward for pre-maternity cases;
 Ditto for unmarried mothers;
 Separate Isolation Wards (2 beds), with separate Lavatories and
 Bath-room; Total, about 35 beds and cots;
 Receiving-room (with Bath-room, etc., attached); and
 Two Labour-rooms (with sterilizers, etc.);
 Nursery; Waiting-room; Office;
 Staff Sitting-rooms, Bed-rooms, Dining-room, etc.

Some of the Staff-rooms will be conveniently situated in an adjacent detached house.

Sub-Committees met several times during the year to discuss questions of equipment.

(H) 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.

This institution is now included in the City's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, and receives an annual grant of £75 from the Corporation Health Committee,—Alderman Inglis and Councillor (Mrs.) Crichton being its representatives on the Committee of the Home.

*Expectant mothers received in 1920	...	...	...	23
Mothers with their infants received in 1920	...	...	...	24

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

During the year 1st April, 1921, to 31st March, 1922, the Infants' Welfare Association supplied dried milk (a total of 5,618 lbs. in weight) and fresh milk to the total value of £612 7s. 4d., and the Health Committee paid the deficits incurred by that Association to the total value of £38 19s. 0d.

Considerable disturbance was caused in October by the Ministry's Circular No. 234 proposing to reduce the grants-in-aid of the provision of fresh or dried milk to necessitous mothers and young children from 50 per cent. to 5 per cent. As the expenditure of the Infants' Welfare Association had been so limited and so well supervised, the Health Committee resolved to continue the scheme whereby the Corporation Health Committee paid the limited deficits of the

* The Corporation agreed to support the Children of Unmarried Parents Bill, which provides that the weekly sum which the father of the illegitimate child may be ordered to pay shall be a sum not exceeding forty shillings, instead of ten shillings, and that the subsequent marriage of the parents shall legitimate an illegitimate child.

Association on milk given gratis or sold at half-price. And they also agreed to support the Newcastle Corporation's protest to the Ministry against the proposed reduction, with the additional suggestion that, instead of such a drastic reduction, the Ministry should in future repay to all municipalities half of the moneys expended on milk distributed under schemes approved by them up to a maximum rate of £5 per 1,000 of the population of the district. The Government's proposal of reduction was eventually withdrawn.

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 1921-1922:—

Quarter.	Fresh Milk (pints).	Dried Milk:—			Deficit paid by the Health Committee. £ s. d.		
		Full Price (lbs.).	Half- Price (lbs.).	Free (lbs.).			
1921. 1st April—30th June ..	177	1,304	—	81	12	0	1
1st July—30th Sept. ..	58	1,498	10	87	10	8	3
1st Oct.—31st Dec. ..	—	1,290	20	26	3	16	2
1922. 1st Jan.—31st March ..	—	1,131	94	77	12	14	6
Totals ..	235	5,223	124	271	£38	19	0
		5,347 lbs.					

The amount received from parents in respect of dried milk sold at full price, or at half-price, was £573 8s. 4d.

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. 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.

(K) GRANTS MADE OR RECEIVED DURING 1921.

- (1) York Corporation (from the Ministry of Health, in respect of work of Health Visitors, &c.), £646 17s. 0d.
- (2) York Infants' Welfare Association (from Ministry of Health, for its School for Mothers), £238 5s. 2d.
- (3) York Dispensary and Maternity Hospital (from York Corporation, approved by the Ministry of Health), £250.
- (4) York Corporation to the Infants' Welfare Association (in view of the medical supervision and advice given to expectant and nursing mothers and young children), £200.
- (5) York Corporation to the York Diocesan Sheltering Home (August, 1920—August, 1921), £75 (see page 41).
(50 per cent. of these Corporation grants are recoverable from the Ministry.)
- (6) The Infants' Creche, Fishergate (from the Ministry), £195 6s. 1d.

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

For complete Report see Annual Report published by the Education Committee for 1921.)

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 13,627 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 1921—in Elementary Schools:—Entrants (infants, ages, 5—6), 1,195; Leavers (ages, 12—14), 1,607; Special cases, 462. Grand Total, 2,802. In addition, 1,559 children were re-examined; and in Secondary Schools (ages, 10—19), 330 children were inspected for the first time.

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

TABLE 34.

	ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.		SECONDARY SCHOOLS.	
	Discovered.	Treated at Clinic.	Discovered.	
Verminous hair	96	71	7	
Ringworm (Scalp)	5	145	0	
Other contagious diseases	24	519	1	
Malnutrition	229	—	32	
Adenoids and Tonsils, &c.	534	—	47	
Diseases of eyes	24	150	11	
Defective hearing and disease of ears	55	172	2	
Defective teeth	1,509	3,717	166	
Deformities	74	—	13	
Tuberculosis (definite or suspected)	8	53	0	
		(Sanatoria).		
Non-tuberculous lung disease	81	—	4	
Heart disease (organic)	16	—	5	
Anæmia	47	—	14	

8,223 children were inspected during the year in the schools in the search for contagious conditions; 583 children were found unclean.

Children showing evidence of vaccination:—

Upper Departments	79·8 per cent.
Infant Departments	44·1 ..

The Assistant School Medical Officer paid 238 visits to the Elementary, 32 to the Secondary, and 31 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 182 pupils at the end of 1921.

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

There are 20 children away at special schools for the deaf and dumb, blind, and epileptic.

The School Clinic co-operates with the Juvenile Employment Bureau, and with the Committee providing meals for necessitous children.

Proposals to provide for the more organised treatment of cases of crippling, and of adenoids, and of the X-ray treatment of ringworm, and to appoint an additional Dentist, were rejected by the Committee.

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

Measles and other Cases notified by Head Teachers	} 8,698 visits.
"Following up" Defects and Convalescents	
Upon notification of Ailing Children by Parents, &c.	
Physically Defective Children not at school and special cases ..	
To Schools— <i>Re</i> Contagious Cases, or Ailing, or Verminous Children	} 463 visits.
To Special Schools	
<i>Re</i> Miscellaneous cases	
Total days in Schools and Clinics ..	300.

The attendances of children at the dental and other Clinic sessions during the year totalled over 18,500. Parents of all cases of contagious scalp or body are compelled to effect the cure thereof.

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.

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. Mary MacLaren—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.

It was decided that the Ministry's proposal to appoint an additional skilled Medical Officer to extend the V.D. Clinic work, including that of the three Ridings, does not at present seem called for.

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 23 practitioners qualified to use these free supplies. A total of 134 doses were so supplied to ten of these doctors during 1921.

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. No cases for warning or prosecution have so far occurred.

The following Tables give the chief statistics for the fourth whole year of the working of the scheme:—

TABLE 35.—TOTAL PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1921.

	Made at York County Hospital.				
	S. *	G. *	W. *	O. *	Total.
Specimens from V.D. Clinic at York County Hospital—					
From City of York cases ...	9	109	336	1	455
From East Riding cases ...	—	1	15	—	16
From North Riding cases ...	3	7	38	—	48
From West Riding cases ...	3	4	18	—	25
Total sent by Clinic ...	15	121	407	1	544
From private medical practitioners in York ...	—	9	116	—	125
Grand total ...	15	130	523	1	669

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

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

TABLE 36.—CITY OF YORK CASES ONLY.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC, YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL,
whole year ending 31st December, 1921.

CASES.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancres.	Gonorrhoea.	Not V.D. *	TOTALS.	Actual cases of V.D. Males. Females.	
Total out-patients dealt with, first time ...	94	6	82	62	244	127	55
Discharged, treatment complete ...	8	6	37	—	51	50	1
Total such persons fully treated as in-patients...	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
Ceased attendance, treatment not complete ...	78	—	52	—	130	87	43
Total attendances, out-patients ...	1,598	32	2,018	126	3,774	2,810	838
Aggregate number of days of in-patient treatment	35	—	113	—	148	36	112

* Apprehensive persons who proved not to have Venereal Disease.

A total of 860 doses of Salvarsan substitute (novarseno-billon) were given to 155 York City cases of syphilis.

A total of 57 cases from neighbouring districts in the three Ridings attended the clinic during the year.

During the half-year ended 30th June, 1921, 63 new City cases of syphilis, 5 new City cases of soft chancre, and 44 new City cases of gonorrhœa, attended the out-patient clinic; 28 persons were discharged after treatment, during the same period.

During the half-year ended 31st December, 1921, 31 new City cases of syphilis, 1 new City case of soft chancre, and 38 new City cases of gonorrhœa attended the out-patient clinic; 23 persons were discharged after treatment during the same period.

The scheme also covers cases of venereal disease occurring in the following:—
(a) Women who have had repeated abortions, still-births, etc.; (b) Expectant mothers, not near the time of their confinement; (c) After recovery from confinement; (d) Children affected with congenital syphilis; (e) Mothers of infants affected with gonorrhœal ophthalmia neonatorum.

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. Five 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 130 (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.).

Activities of the Branch in 1921:—

Issue to members, and consideration of, memoranda re the vexed prophylaxis and self-disinfection question.

Consideration of amendment of Merchant Shipping Act.

Consideration of a Social Purity Campaign.

Conference at Mansion House, re Parents' Conferences as to proper teaching of the facts of life to children.

Three Parents' Conferences held at Schools, by special lecturer.

Two special Sunday Lectures, with display of cinema films.

Whilst the Branch has derived funds from collections at the meetings and from subscriptions and donations, its funds have been also 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, 1921, the Branch expenditure in the above directions totalled £52.

NOTES re SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Streams and Sewers.—During the year two complaints were made with regard to the Holgate Beck; in the first instance that the stream was being polluted by drainage from some piggeries, and in the second instance that the stream and an adjacent gutter required cleansing, so as to prevent flooding of some allotments. In both cases steps were taken to abate the nuisances complained of.

At the request of the North Riding of Yorkshire Agricultural Executive Committee, notice was given to the parties responsible for the cleaning out of Osbaldwick Beck, between Tang Hall Beck and the City boundary, under the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1918 (No. 2), made by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Preparations were made at the end of the year for the construction of the long-needed new sewer in Huntington Road.

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.

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

(1) About 1,950 midden privies (a steadily diminishing number), the contents of which are removed systematically by and at the cost of the Corporation.

(2) About 16,550 wash-down water-closets and 2,781 waste-water-closets. The provision of the latter is now discouraged.

(3) About 19,331 ashtubs and galvanized iron receptacles (or ashbins) in use at houses where there are water-closets and no brick ashpits or midden privies.

During the past year, 486 movable iron ashbins, with proper covers, have been substituted for fixed receptacles.

During the last twenty-one years, 5,363 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.

There has been some abortive discussion in the Health Committee, introduced by deputations from the York Property Owners' Association, requesting that occupiers instead of owners should be compelled to provide galvanized ashbins in respect of house-property when required.

THE SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

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

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS, WORKSHOPS,
etc., controlled by Bye-Laws, etc.

THE RAT CAMPAIGN;

INSPECTION OF THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS,
etc.;

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS;

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS, etc.

For details see the
Report of the
Chief Inspector
of Nuisances at-
tached.

Adoptive Acts, etc.:—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, especially the clauses relating to dairymen and infectious diseases, those relating to ice-cream dealers, milk supply and tuberculosis, common lodging-houses, markets, closure of day schools and Sunday schools for infectious disease, offensive trades, verminous houses and persons. Some of the clauses of the 1914 Act which would have been helpful in regard to the improvement of old dwelling-houses, and some which provide for new bye-laws or regulations, have necessarily been in suspense during the war time, and we have not yet had any experience of their utility.

THE MILK SUPPLY:—

We circularised the milk dealers with regard to complaints of milk being delivered in a sour condition, or which had turned sour within an hour or two of delivery, and which in some cases contained an obvious proportion of dirt.

It was pointed out that, in order to prevent this unsatisfactory state of things, milk should be delivered to customers twice a day, especially during mild weather; that morning's milk of the day of delivery should not be mixed with any of the previous day's milk; that it is absolutely essential that the milk should be obtained from the cow under the cleanest possible conditions, should be well filtered and kept cool until delivery, and stored and delivered under conditions of absolute cleanliness; and that every milk vessel used for containing milk for sale must be thoroughly cleansed with steam or clean boiling water as soon as possible after use.

The Council supported the resolution of the Middlesbrough Corporation as to the need for the Government to introduce legislation at an early date to secure more hygienic methods of milking and delivering milk, in order to prevent such unsatisfactory things as the delivery of sour or souring milk.

Water Supply.	}	There is nothing to add to last year's Report.
School Sanitation.		

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

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 Chief Inspector's Annual Report, attached. See also the Report of the Public Analyst, attached.

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

			In 1914.		In Jan., 1921.		In Dec., 1921.
Registered	..	..	45	....	33	....	31
Licensed	..	..	25	....	20	....	19
			—		—		—
Total	..		70		53		50
			—		—		—

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PUBLIC BATHS, which are under the control of the Health Committee and the City Surveyor, comprise:—

Old Yearsley Open-air Swimming Bath, in the River Foss (for men and boys only);

St. George's Baths (Swimming and Slipper);

New Yearsley Baths (Swimming and Slipper).

The two latter provide extensive special facilities for ladies and children and others learning swimming.

Physical Recreation for Adults and Children:—

ROWNTREE PARK, YORK.

This Park, which has been laid out at Clementhorpe, by Messrs. Rowntree and Co., as a Memorial to members of their staff who made the supreme sacrifice in the Great War, was handed over to the Lord Mayor and Corporation of York, on Saturday, 16th July, 1921, by Mr. Joseph Rowntree, Chairman of the Directors.

The Park comprises two bowling-greens, a girls' hockey-ground, boys' cricket-ground, a lake (the walk-round which measures about half a mile), a wading-pool and sand-beach for children. There are sunk rose-gardens and a bandstand. The lake, which is fed with the overflow from the wading-pool, is shallow, so as to be free from danger to children and to skaters in winter. An aerial pump maintains the supply of fresh water to the wading-pool, which is overlooked by a shelter. The Park is entered by a lych gate, within which is a memorial tablet. There are well-appointed tea-rooms inside the Park.

Some increased facilities for recreation for children were provided in Leeman Road and in Clarence Gardens.

The other facilities for recreation in the City were referred to at length in last year's Report, and also in my 1919 Report.

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION.

Voluntary Hospital Committee for the Area of the East Riding, Hull and York. Alderman J. B. Inglis, Chairman of the Health Committee, was appointed as the representative of the York Corporation on the said Committee.

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

The Scheme drawn up by the Town Clerk was approved by the Ministry of Health as from 1st January, 1922. It provides mainly for the continuance of the extensive and varied work of the Yorkshire School for the Blind in York being carried on under the Scheme. The School Committee were contemplating the extension of their present workshop accommodation (for 43 persons), and were prepared to make further provision for home-workers, home-teachers, and the unemployed blind, if necessary.

The "Scheme" gives particulars of what is being done for the blind in the City by the Yorkshire School for the Blind and by existing charities. It mentioned that there are 11 blind inmates of the Poor Law Institution, of which three are mentally defective and seven require great supervision, all of them considered to be under such satisfactory conditions in that Institution as not to justify the opening of a new Home.

The estimate of expenditure for the first year is £600, which covers the education of children under school-age, the education and training of children, young persons and adults, maintenance of unemployed blind, and library administration, etc.

It was decided that the Health Committee be the Committee to undertake the administration of the provisions of the Act.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS IN 1921.

The most remarkable feature of the weather of the year was the very abnormal and serious shortage of rainfall—only 16·01 inches fell, as compared with 24·8, the average of ten years.

The wettest month was August (3·65 inches). The heaviest rainfall on any one day was on 5th November (0·98 inches). February, June and September had the lowest rainfalls. Snow fell on six days. Thunderstorms on five days, and fog on 8 days.

On the other hand, there was a very high percentage of sunshine. The total sunshine for the year amounted to 1,449 hours, or 32 per cent. of the total possible sunshine (1920, 1,081 hours, 24 per cent.). There were also periods of great heat (see page 16).

The temperature in 1921 ranged between 18° Fahr. on the 11th November, and 89° on 10th July.

There were strong winds on 15 days, and calms on 6 days. The most prevalent winds were:—South, 257; North, 202; West, 166; South-West, 134; North-West, 110; East, 58; South-East, 70; North-East, 92.

The mean barometer readings were lowest in January, and the next lowest in August, the lowest reading of the barometer on any one day being on 12th January (29 inches). The mean barometer readings were highest in February and June, the highest reading on any one day being on 26th February (30·8).

TABLE 37.—SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE MUSEUM, YORK.

1921.	TEMPERATURE.			Sunshine.	Total Rainfall in inches.	Mean percentage humidity.
	Mean.	Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Total Hours.		
January ...	44·2	58	28	21	1·55	84·0
February ...	40·8	57	23	51	0·13	86·0
March... ..	45·3	63	29	88	0·82	80·0
April	46·4	68	27	173	1·28	78·5
May	53·1	76	30	206	1·51	71·5
June	58·1	86	39	208	0·30	70·5
July	64·0	89	37	188	0·92	69·5
August	60·0	80	46	128	3·65	81·5
September ...	58·1	79	39	163	0·71	77·5
October	55·4	75	35	133	1·67	84·5
November ...	39·8	59	18	54	1·65	88·0
December ...	44·0	55	24	36	1·82	84·0
Averages ...	50·8	70	31	—	—	79·6
Total ...				1,449 hrs.	16·01 ins.	—

For other particulars see page 16.

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. There are two Health Visitors.

Salary contributions are received under the Public Health Acts, or by Exchequer grants, in the case of the Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and the two Health Visitors.

The Council also employs two Tuberculosis Nurses, Secretary of Tuberculosis Dispensary and After-Care Committee, and four School Nurses. All these Nurses possess the special qualifying certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute, and, in addition, have had general hospital or maternity training.

The owner of our 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; prolonged negotiation and consideration of alternative offices ended in the purchase of the offices in February, 1922, for £1,650.

Re APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT M.O.H.

The discussions about the proposal referred to in the last Annual Report, re the appointment of an additional Assistant Medical Officer (preferably a woman),—to assist in the work of the school clinic and medical inspection, particularly among girls and little ones, and to assist the M.O.H. in maternity and child welfare work, and in linking-up the work amongst infants and pre-school-age children with that of the school clinic,—continued throughout the year, being much delayed by the M.O.H.'s temporary breakdown in health.

In March, 1920, the Ministry of Health had represented the need for appointing such a woman Assistant M.O.H. to take charge of the maternity and child welfare work, which they said might well be combined with the appointment of Assistant S.M.O. The proposal for an Assistant M.O.H. had been deferred several times during the previous three or four years. The proposal for an Assistant S.M.O. had also been deferred two or three times, although such an appointment was becoming increasingly necessary.

The Work of the Health Visitors primarily comprised:—

- (a) Visits of help and advice to mothers and infants (about 5,000 per annum);
- (b) Attendance with mothers at Infant Clinics;
- (c) Inspection and supervision of certified midwives;
- (d) Visits of enquiry re cases of Diarrhoea, Measles, Whooping-cough, Puerperal Fever, Still-births, Sick Convalescents, etc.;

To which the L.G.B. added in recent years:—

- (e) Visits to expectant mothers and other pre-natal work;
- (f) Supervision of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum;
- (g) Visits and records re all young children under school-age (about 1,000 per annum)—a large and important addition—(These records have to follow the child into school-life);
- (h) Visits of help and advice to notified cases of Pneumonia.

There is ample work for one whole-time Assistant School Medical Officer and one whole-time Assistant M.O.H., but as it seemed impracticable to appoint two, the M.O.H. recommended the appointment of one combined woman Medical Officer.

After much consideration by Joint Sub-Committees of both the Health and Education Committees, who were more or less in agreement as to the appointment of the combined Officer, the matter developed into an enquiry into the whole of the Medical Services of the Corporation, with, consequently, very extensive enquiries, tabulations and so forth, including enquiries into the Medical Services of other towns.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Joint Committee in September, 1921:—"That in the opinion of the Joint Committee it would be more advantageous to dispense with medical specialists' services as far as possible in such matters as eye, ear and throat work, and to appoint a whole-time officer, who could also do the emergency visits to Fairfield, the lady doctor's work at the V.D. Clinic, and any other duties under the Medical Officer of Health, the School Medical Officer, or the Tuberculosis Officer, which might be assigned to her. They, therefore, recommend:—

- (a) That applications be invited for the post of whole-time (female) Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer, to carry out such duties as may be assigned to her.
- (b) That, in future, exceptional cases only be referred to a Medical Specialist."

Eventually, at the end of the year 1921, it was decided to adopt the above resolution, and, as the Ministry of Health in the meantime had recommended arrangements to be made as to the services of someone in the capacity of Resident Medical Officer at the new Maternity Hospital, that the duties of Assistant M.O.H. should include the said duties at the new Maternity Hospital, and that those should be substituted for the above-mentioned duties at the V.D. Clinic and at Fairfield. The proposed salary was fixed at £500, without any specification as to annual increments. The services of Dr. Kemp it was decided should cease as soon as the new assistant had commenced duties; Dr. Macdonald to be retained as specialist for exceptional eye and ear cases.

HOUSING.

TANG HALL ESTATE.—Miscellaneous Notes on the Year's Work.

Houses at Tang Hall Estate completed and let during the year 1921:—

Parlour houses (3 bed-rooms) ...	...	...	43
Non-Parlour houses (3 bedrooms) ...	...	...	41
Do. do. (4 bedrooms) ...	...	...	15
			—
Total ...	...	...	99

Difficulties with tenants re taking in lodgers without consent of Committee, as required by conditions of tenancy:—The Committee had to demand explanations from tenants who had done so, and it was decided in some cases to grant the necessary permission, the City Engineer being instructed to write to the respective tenants pointing out that permission was granted subject to the Corporation reconsidering the matter at any time in the future. He was also instructed to point out that where lodgers are taken the charge for rooms occupied must be some reasonable proportion of the rent paid for the whole house, and that overcrowding could not be permitted.

Much discussion as to the management of the houses on the estate by the Estates Committee, rather than by the Housing Committee, has been deferred for some time; so also the consideration of the Octavia Hill or similar method of supervisory rent-collecting.

The Medical Officer of Health reported from time to time, to the Committee, particulars of houses where his staff found overcrowded conditions prevailing, and application forms for houses were forwarded to families living in such overcrowded conditions.

Miss Fairweather continued her work of visiting applicants to verify the figures given in their applications as to number and sex of the families, their desirability as tenants, and as to whether they were prepared to pay the rents to be charged.

Several discussions with the York Gas Company as to the equipment of the new houses with gas-fires, cookers, and washing coppers, took place without positive results.

The Housing Commissioner approved of expenditure for privet hedges to each block of four houses, and the Head Gardener of the Parks Committee was entrusted with the purchase and planting of such hedges around the gardens of the completed houses. The provision of shop sites was discussed.

The following initial rents of the new houses, exclusive of rates and water-charges, were fixed in December, 1920:—

CLASS A.—Living-room, scullery, 3 bed-rooms	10/- per week.
CLASS A4.—Living-room, scullery, 4 bed-rooms	11/6 „
CLASS B.—Parlour, living-room, scullery, 3 bed-rooms ..	13/- „

These rents have since been reduced by 2s. all round (December, 1921).

The houses occupied were assessed as follows:—

Type of House.	Rent.	Gross Value.	Rateable Value.
A.—Living-room, scullery, 3 bed-rooms ..	10/-	£16 10 0	£14 0 0
Do. do. do. ..	10/-	16 0 0	13 0 0
A4. Do. do. 4 do. ..	11/6	17 10 0	14 15 0

OTHER BUILDING SITES.

A proposal to build twenty or thirty houses on the Nunthorpe Court estate was eventually abandoned, and a similar proposal re the unfinished Carrington Avenue estate was disapproved by the Ministry of Health, and abandoned.

Some trouble was experienced with the Acomb Hall hutment dwellings with regard to laundry apparatus and alleged dampness, due to condensation on the thin roofs and walls. These defects were remedied in due course.

UNHEALTHY DWELLINGS dealt with during 1921.

Notices to make fit for human habitation, under Section 28 of the Housing Act of 1919, were served in connection with the following houses:—

Navigation Road and Speculation Street (five houses); floors, windows, fire-places, plaster, eaves-spouts, down-spouts, and roof repaired, pantries provided.

Harper's Yard, Walmgate (nine houses); floors, windows, fire-places, eaves-spouts and roof repaired.

St. Margaret's Terrace, Navigation Road (twenty-five houses); roof, floors, windows, and fire-places repaired; water-closets also repaired.

Costolow's Square and Richard Street (six houses); owner is preparing for the work of extensive improvements.

Paver Lane Corner, Walmgate (three houses); water-closets have been provided and other work carried out, but two unhealthy tenements are still used as dwelling-houses, owing to the house shortage.

Alne Terrace (six houses); floors, windows, roof, and water-closets repaired; yard surfaces repaired.

Turner's Yard, Walmgate (two houses); referred to Ministry of Health.

Walton's Yard, Walmgate; notice by letter, estimates being obtained.

The carrying out of the notices on some properties was expedited by our undertaking not to take proceedings for demolition under any Unhealthy Area Scheme for five or seven years.

It was resolved to serve Closing Orders, as soon as the housing shortage made it practicable to do so, upon the following hopeless property:—

Huby's Passage, Walmgate; four houses.

Malt Shovel Yard; four houses.

Turner's Yard; three houses.

King's Yard; eight houses.

Owners of property were permitted to convert dwelling-houses, unsuitable as such, into premises for other purposes, in St. Martin's Lane and Toft Green.

In connection with a new garage built by the York Equitable Industrial Society at Clementhorpe, three dilapidated and disused cottages were pulled down, as the cottages could not be made habitable.

OBSTRUCTIVE BUILDINGS.

The Medical Officer of Health was called into consultation with the City Engineer with regard to proposed new buildings which were likely to prove obstructive in respect of neighbouring dwelling-houses in Lead Mill Lane and Foss Islands Road. Suitable action was taken whereby the threatened obstruction was prevented.

The North Eastern Railway Company's huge hoarding alongside the houses in the Marygate Estate, for many years an eyesore and a grossly obstructive building, has been removed, to our great satisfaction.

Trees obstructing the light and ventilation of dwelling-houses were pruned in Russell Street, Thorpe Street, and the New Walk.

UNHEALTHY AREAS:—Re Walmgate District (including Hope Street Area; Bootham Row Area; Grape Lane and Swinegate; St. Maurice's Road; Layerthorpe; Alne Terrace.

It was decided not to formulate any complete schemes for dealing with these areas at present, but that intermediate schemes for the improvement of such houses or parts of the areas as could be carried out without any wholesale demolition of dwelling-houses should systematically be followed up forthwith, such improvements not incurring the expenditure which will ultimately be necessary if satisfactory housing conditions are to be obtained.

Except for the above statement there is nothing to add to last year's Report about Unhealthy Areas, as owing to the Medical Officer of Health's long illness no further steps could be taken.

HOUSING WORK.—STATISTICS FOR 1921.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total—99 (as part of a Municipal Housing Scheme).

UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

I.—Inspection.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,880
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	110
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	16
(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	1,348

II.—Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	730
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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	56
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—	
(a) By owners	40
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	272
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—	
(a) By owners	170
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

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	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

EDMUND M. SMITH,

*Medical Officer of Health and
School Medical Officer.*

HOUSING WORK - STATISTICS FOR 1931

Number of new houses erected during the year		
(a) 1931-32 in part of a completed scheme		
Number of new houses erected during the year		
(1) Total number of dwelling-houses completed in 1931		
2,880	...	(under Public Health or Housing Acts)
...	...	(2) Number of dwelling-houses in a new scheme and completed
110	...	(3) Number of dwelling-houses in a new scheme and completed
18	...	(4) Number of dwelling-houses in a new scheme and completed
1,918	...	(5) Number of dwelling-houses in a new scheme and completed
II - Number of Public Health or Housing Acts passed in 1931		
730	...	(a) Number of Public Health or Housing Acts passed in 1931
III - A - Number of Public Health or Housing Acts passed in 1931		
66	...	(1) Number of Public Health or Housing Acts passed in 1931
40	...	(2) Number of Public Health or Housing Acts passed in 1931
241	...	(3) Number of Public Health or Housing Acts passed in 1931
41	...	(4) Number of Public Health or Housing Acts passed in 1931
170	...	(5) Number of Public Health or Housing Acts passed in 1931
24	...	(6) Number of Public Health or Housing Acts passed in 1931
C - Provisions under Section 11 and 12 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1924		
24	...	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in a new scheme and completed
11	...	(2) Number of dwelling-houses in a new scheme and completed
11	...	(3) Number of dwelling-houses in a new scheme and completed
11	...	(4) Number of dwelling-houses in a new scheme and completed
11	...	(5) Number of dwelling-houses in a new scheme and completed
11	...	(6) Number of dwelling-houses in a new scheme and completed

EDMUND M. SMITH

Medical Officer of Health and
 District Medical Officer

Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Nuisances for the Year 1921.

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 1921. This constitutes my nineteenth 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	8,029	
Number of re-inspections made	3,934	
Number of Food Inspections	2,477	
Number of premises which required sanitary improvement ..	1,495	
Number of notices served	1,442	
Number of letters sent	877	
Number of complaints received	962	
Privies :—	Under Notice.	Without Notice.
Converted into water-closets	131	15
Abolished	11	1
Limewashed	0	0
Box privies converted into water-closets	0	0
Ashpits :—		
Abolished	147	16
Floors laid with cement concrete	0	0
Portable receptacles provided	453	33
Drainage :—		
Tests applied to new drains	496	0
Tests applied to old drains	223	0
Single private drains examined	6	0
Single private drains reconstructed	8	0
Cleansed or repaired	208	9
Re-constructed	162	25
New drains constructed	83	18
Disconnected from sewer	137	23
Ventilated	168	22
Inspection chambers built	163	27
Drains under house abolished	29	2
Drain openings removed from inside buildings	10	3
Stoneware syphon traps fixed	1	0
Cesspits abolished	1	0
Additional gullies fixed in yards	3	2
Waste pipes of sinks trapped or renewed	198	19
Waste pipes of sinks disconnected	5	0
Bath and lavatory waste pipes ventilated	7	1
Urinals improved	4	1

	Under Notice	Without Notice.
Water-closets:—		
Provided with a sufficient supply of water	2	0
Limewashed or cleansed	55	3
Additional provided	18	3
“Wash-down” water-closets provided in lieu of “old pan” apparatus	0	0
“Wash-down” water-closets provided in lieu of “waste-water” closets	1	2
Repaired	121	0
Re-constructed	3	2
Soil pipes repaired or renewed	2	0
Vent pipes repaired or renewed	0	0
New flush pipes fixed	1	0
Light and ventilation provided or improved	2	1
New cisterns fixed	1	0
Houses:—		
Cleansed and limewashed	35	0
Provided with damp-proof courses	9	0
Roofs, &c., repaired	257	0
Water spouts fixed or repaired	277	2
Down spouts disconnected from drain	108	5
New sinks fixed	89	10
Accumulation of manure or refuse removed	40	2
Nuisances arising from the keeping of swine and other animals abated	56	0
Pavements of yards repaired	73	6
Yards re-paved with asphalt	1	0
Yards re-paved with cement concrete	83	6
Supplied with a sufficient supply of water	4	0
Means of ventilation improved	138	3
New floors laid or repaired	209	0
Overcrowding abated	9	1
Miscellaneous works not classified above	18	0
No. of Housing Cards compiled since 1911 to July, 1922		6,308

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)	692
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ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

During the year 384 workshops were on the register, including:—

Retail bakehouses	58	Tinsmiths	11
Boot and Shoe repairing	38	Watch repairing	14
Dressmaking	32	Restaurants	8
Millinery	33	Cabinet making	11
Tailoring	49	Laundries	8
Joinery	13	Cycle making and repairing	18
Plumbing	13	Workplaces	11
Saddlery	10	Miscellaneous	57

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	4
Re Unsuitable Sanitary Accommodation	1
Re Dirty Workshop	1

Factories:—

No. inspected	4
No. of inspections	10

Workshops and Domestic Workshops:—

No. inspected	214
No. of inspections made	261
Notices served under Public Health Acts re sanitary defects ..	2
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	9
No. of notices to abate overcrowding	0
No. of notices to provide means of ventilation (Sec. 7) ..	0
No. of notices re wet floors (Sec. 8)	0

Retail Bakehouses (58 in number):—

No. inspected	42
No. of inspections	67
Notices served to limewash	3
No. where sanitary arrangements improved	2

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

No. on register	19
No. inspected	10
No. of inspections	12

Sanitary Conveniences in Workshops:—

Closets were insufficient or unsuitable or defective at ..	1
There were "no closets separate for the sexes" at ..	1*

Home Work (Sections 107 to 115):—

The names of 53 Outworkers (or Home Workers) were received in the first half of the year and 40 in the second half.

No. of lists of outworkers received	59
No. of employers	31
No. employed in making wearing apparel	49
No. employed in furniture and upholstery work	2
No. employed in chocolates and sweetmeats	1
No. employed in household linen	1
No. of inspections	98
No. of outworkers' premises inspected	93
No. found unwholesome and occupiers ordered to cleanse ..	1
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 ..	5
No. of employers failing to send in lists	0

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

Smoke Nuisance:—

No. of chimneys of which observations were taken	12
No. of observations	21
No. of observations in which black smoke was emitted in such quantities as to be a nuisance	16
No. of notices served to abate nuisance	7

The following are the chimneys of which observations were taken:—

Yorkshire Laundries, Ltd., Peaseholme Green.
 York County Hygienic Laundries, Ltd., Foss Islands Road.
 York Corporation Electricity Works, Foss Islands Road.
 Henry Leetham & Sons, Ltd., Hungate Flour Mills.
 York Glass Co., Ltd., Fishergate.
 J. J. Hunt, Ltd., Brewery, Aldwark.
 York Gas Co., Ltd., Monkgate.
 Messrs. W. Duce & Son, Glass Works, Navigation Road.
 North Eastern Railway Laundry, Heworth Green.
 The York County Hospital, Monkgate.
 Ind, Coope & Co., Ltd., Brewery, Fulford Road.
 The Yorkshire School for the Blind.

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

Choked or foul street gullies	12
Offensive smells from sewers and sewer ventilators	1
Houses without proper supply of water	7
Miscellaneous	3

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

No. of keepers	12
No. of houses	15
No. of rooms used for sleeping	82
No. of lodgers accommodated nightly	317
No. of applications for registration	15
No. of inspections	492
No. of notices to limewash	29
No. closed or discontinued	0

All the premises have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

No. of landlords	10
No. of applications for registration	26
No. of houses	45
No. of separate families	72
No. of inspections	86
No. of notices to limewash	90

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

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

No. on register, January, 1921	53
No. registered	33
No. licensed	20
No. of notifications of change of occupier	2
No. of inspections	1,977
No. of notices to limewash	207
No. of notices to provide refuse receptacles	3
No. closed or discontinued during the year	3

KNACKER'S YARD.

An application for the renewal of the licence to Mr. Robert Bridge was granted on condition that the premises be vacated when required by the Housing Committee.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No. on register	13
No. of inspections	161
No. of notices to limewash	18
No. closed or discontinued	0

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

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

ICE CREAM DEALERS.

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

COWSHEDS.

No. of cowsheds, January, 1921	37
No. of registered keepers	24
No. of cows kept in City	220
No. of inspections	87
No. of notices to limewash	70
No. discontinued since January, 1921	4
No. of new occupiers	1

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

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

No. on register, January, 1921	119
No. discontinued since January, 1921	23
No. of inspections	71
No. registered during the year	41
No. of notices requesting purveyors to register	25

There are altogether 212 persons registered as purveyors of milk within the City. 24 of these are cowkeepers in the City, and 99 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, 6 samples were obtained and submitted for bacterial examination. Five were from Cowkeepers residing outside, and 1 from a Cowkeeper and Purveyor residing in the City. All were certified as being free from Tubercle bacilli, 1 contained a little dirt, 2 indicated some pathological condition of the udders of the cows, and in 3 the organisms present did not indicate any pathological condition.

The City cows from which the sample was taken were examined by the City's Veterinary Inspector, who found them in apparently healthy condition.

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.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

During the year 141 samples of Food and Drugs have been procured and submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified 117 samples genuine, and 24 samples adulterated (i.e., 17.02 per cent. of adulteration).

TABLE I.—CITY OF YORK.

Nature of Sample.	Adulterated	Genuine.	Informal.	Formal.	Totals.
Milk	21	72	12	81	93
Skimmed Milk	—	1	—	1	1
Butter	1	7	—	8	8
Margarine	—	1	1	—	1
Cheese	—	1	1	—	1
Lard	—	4	4	—	4
Coffee	—	2	2	—	2
Strawberry Jam	—	1	1	—	1
Raspberry Jam	—	1	1	—	1
Self-raising Flour	—	2	2	—	2
Baking Powder	1	3	4	—	4
Ground Ginger	—	1	1	—	1
White Pepper	—	1	1	—	1
Vinegar	—	6	6	—	6
Liquorice Powder	—	1	1	—	1
Gregory's Powder	1	3	4	—	4
Castor Oil	—	2	2	—	2
Camphorated Oil	—	1	1	—	1
Invalid Port	—	1	1	—	1
Dried Egg	—	1	1	—	1
Brown Sugar	—	2	2	—	2
Liquorice (all sorts)	—	1	1	—	1
Toffee	—	1	1	—	1
Glauber's Salts	—	1	1	—	1
TOTALS	24	117	51	90	141

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

TABLE II.—CITY OF YORK.
ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION REGARDING SAMPLES NOT REPORTED
TO BE GENUINE.

No.	Nature of Sample and Results of Analysis.	Remarks.
8	Milk Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.	Further samples taken from Producer in "course of delivery," which were genuine. See Nos. 11, 12, 13 & 14 in Analyst's Report.
9	Milk Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.	Ditto ditto
16	Milk Milk 87.0 parts. Added Water.. 13.0 "	Fined 20/- inclusive of costs.
20	Milk Deficient in Milk-Fat, 4.6 %.	"Morning's Milk." See "Appeal to Cow" sample No. 25.
21	Milk Deficient in Milk-Fat, 5 %.	Ditto ditto.
25	Milk Deficient in Milk-Fat, 6.6 %.	"Morning's Milk." "Appeal to Cows" sample in connection with Nos. 16, 20 & 21.
37	Liquorice Powder Contained an excessive proportion of moisture, namely, 19.0 %. The average amount is about 5 %.	This was sold in small 2d. packets and had been in stock for a long time. Vendor cautioned and remainder of stock was destroyed.
40	Malt Vinegar Consisted of Artificial Vinegar.	Vendor when interviewed said that it was invoiced as "Vinegar." At time of sale she said that she was not sure whether it was Malt Vinegar. Cautioned as to future sales.
44	Milk Deficient in Milk-Fat, 5 %.	"Morning's Milk." Cautioned by Town Clerk as to the more equal periods of milking.
46	Milk Milk 90.7 parts. Added Water.. 9.3 "	Convicted and fined 40/-. No costs. See also sample No. 118.
55	Milk Deficient in Milk-Fat, 13.3 %.	Further samples taken in "course of delivery" at Railway Station. See Nos. 56 and 57, Analyst's Report.
57	Milk Milk 94.4 parts. Added Water.. 5.6 "	See No. 55. Sample was sent to Somerset House and Government Chemist certified added Water 4.9 % Convicted and fined £1 and £1 costs.

No.	Nature of Sample and Results of Analysis.	Remarks.
59	Butter— Contained 19 % of water.	Further sample taken from wholesaler and was certified as genuine, but contained 16 % of water.
71	Milk Deficient in Milk-Fat, 4.3 %.	Cautioned by Town Clerk.
75	Milk Deficient in Milk-Fat, 9.0 %.	Sample taken in "course of delivery." Town Clerk cautioned producer.
76	Milk Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.	Sample taken from retailer of No. 74.
79	Milk Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.	Further samples taken, which were found genuine.
84	Milk Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.	See sample No. 25.
100	Milk Deficient in Milk-Fat, 24.6 %.	Case dismissed as the Magistrates considered there was no case for conviction.
118	Milk Milk 91.6 parts. Added Water.. 8.4 ..	Convicted and fined £10 and Analyst's Fee, 12/6. See also sample No. 46. Same Vendor.
124	Milk Slightly deficient in Non-Fatty Solids.	Milk obtained from same supply as No. 57.
125	Milk Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.	Further samples taken which proved to be genuine.
132	Gregory's Powder The sample contained Carbonate of Magnesia in place of the light Calcined Magnesia.	Town Clerk wrote, calling attention. Vendor stated that a mistake had been made and that the stock would be withdrawn from sale.
139	Milk Deficient in Milk-Fat to the extent of 6.0 %.	Town Clerk cautioned vendor and informed him that he must obtain a written warranty.

REPORT OF ADMINISTRATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE
PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912,
during the year ended December, 1921.

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

	(a) Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	88	Nil.
Cream	Nil.	Nil.

2.—Thickening Substances.

Offences other than Adulteration.	Nature of Offence.	Action Taken.
e.g.		
No name on milk-can .. 1	.. .. .	Wrote Owner.
Breaches of Margarine Act, 1887, and Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, Sec. 7 .. 1	Wholesale Dealers not registered.	Wrote Proprietors.

PRESERVATIVES:—All samples of 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 51 informal samples and 90 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	16
No. of premises on register	21

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 a very large number of carcasses have been inspected by the Veterinary Meat Inspector and myself. 1,977 visits of inspection have been made to the slaughter-houses.

My attention was called by various owners to the undermentioned foodstuffs which were in an unsound condition, and were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

TABLE III.—CITY OF YORK.

Meat, &c.	Condition.	Meat, &c.	Condition.
Frozen Beef (42 st. 12 lbs.)..	.. Putrid.	Beans (2 tins) .. ..	.. Unsound.
Tongue (2 lbs.) .. ..	.. Do.	Meat and Vegetables (8 tins) ..	.. Do.
Corned Beef (9 st. 6 lbs. 12 oz.) ..	.. Do.	Tinned Beef (15 tins) .. ..	.. Do.
Ham (3 lbs. 3 oz.) .. ..	.. Do.	Rabbits (1, and 3 tins) .. ..	.. Do.
Crab (1 tin) .. ..	.. Do.	Apricots (6 tins) .. ..	.. Do.
Lobsters (3 tins) .. ..	.. Do.	Peaches (2 tins) .. ..	.. Do.
Mackerels (2 st. 12 lbs.) .. ..	.. Do.	Cherries (3 tins) .. ..	.. Do.
Sardines (1 tin) .. ..	.. Do.	Condensed Milk (188 tins) ..	.. Do.
Cray Fish (2 tins) .. ..	.. Do.	Pears (7 tins) .. ..	.. Do.
Salmon (2 tins) .. ..	.. Do.	Tomatoes (26 tins) .. ..	.. Do.
Yeast (4 st. 5 lbs.) .. ..	.. Do.		

The total weight of butchers' meat and other foodstuffs surrendered and seized during the year amounted to 1,652 stones as compared with 3,475 stones in 1920 and 5,526 stones in 1919.

TABLE IV.—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.	
1921 ..	40	26	3	1	70

TABLE V.—CITY OF YORK.

NUMBER AND CLASS OF ANIMAL AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS.

	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.	Pigs.
Whole carcasses and organs ..	—	3	10	5	1	3
Part do. do. ..	—	7	—	2	1	—
Organs only	—	6	1	2	2	—

TABLE VI.—CITY OF YORK.

**NUMBER AND CLASS OF ANIMALS AFFECTED WITH DISEASE OR
CONDITIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.**

Class.	No. of Animals.	Whole carcase and organs affected with	Part carcase and organs affected with	Organs only affected with
Bullocks..	1	Pneumonia	— ..	—
" ..	1	Fever	— ..	—
" ..	2	— ..	Injury	—
Cow ..	1	— ..	Injury	—
Heifers ..	1	Injury	— ..	—
" ..	1	— ..	— ..	Congested.
Calves ..	2	Putrid	— ..	—
" ..	1	— ..	Fever	—
Pigs ..	1	Jaundice	— ..	—
" ..	1	Pneumonia	— ..	—
" ..	7	Died in Transit ..	— ..	—
" ..	2	— ..	Parasitic	—
Sheep ..	1	Fever	— ..	—
" ..	1	Emaciated	— ..	—
" ..	1	Injury	— ..	—
" ..	1	Worried by Dogs ..	— ..	—
" ..	1	Died in Market ..	— ..	—
" ..	1	— ..	Worried by Dogs ..	—
Total cases	27			

If, upon inspection, the carcase, or any part of it, is found to be unfit for human food, a surrender note is 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.**

Thirty-one applications for Certificates have been made.

In 20 instances, Certificates "not in a reasonable state of repair" were issued, also 1 certificate to the effect that the house was unfit for habitation.

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

SHAVING BRUSHES INFECTED WITH ANTHRAX.

Seven Japanese brushes were surrendered and destroyed as they were suspected of being infected with Anthrax.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

With respect to the holding of a "Rat Week" from the 31st October to 5th November, the Health Committee decided not to hold a "Rat Week," as they were of the opinion 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.

During the year, 27 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.

NUISANCE AT YORK GAS WORKS, FOSS BANK.

Further to my Report in 1919, a letter was received from the Ministry of Health enclosing a petition from 57 residents in the Monkgate District, complaining of the nuisance from the above Works, and asking for the observations of the Committee thereon. This matter was referred to me for my report.

I therefore caused observations of the smoke emitted from the retort house to be made during the working hours, and found that there was much less smoke emitted from the portion of the building than formerly. Upon inspecting the premises it was found that a new type of stoking machine (Guest Gibbons type) had been installed, and was working in that part of the building where the least amount of smoke was being emitted, and that the machine was working along the front of only one-half of the retorts, also that the track was being laid for working the machine along the remainder. It was also found that the roof of the coal store had been covered in to prevent the emission of coal dust.

With regard to the noise, it was found that this was mainly due to the wear of the bearings of the chain belonging to the coke conveyor, and these were being renewed as quickly as the working arrangements permitted.

It was resolved that a copy of the report be sent to the Ministry of Health and the York Gas Company.

ASHBINS.

At the Health Committee on 14th April a deputation from the York Property Owners' Association attended in regard to the provision of ash receptacles to houses, and asked that occupiers instead of owners, should be compelled to provide the same. The consideration of the matter was adjourned. On the 12th May a letter was received from the Secretary of the York and District Tenants' Defence League asking to be granted an interview in regard to the question of the provision of ashbins, and the Committee agreed to do so at a future date.

Information having been submitted at a later date as to the practice obtaining in various towns, the Committee agreed that the present practice of requiring the owner to provide ashbins to houses in the City should be adhered to unless the occupiers wilfully lost or damaged them. The consideration of this matter was the cause of much delay in obtaining compliance with notices requiring the provision of proper ashbins.

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES (MILK) ORDER, 1921.

In accordance with the provisions of the Local Authorities (Milk) Order, 1921, Section 1 (2) the Council resolved that myself and Deputy Chief Inspector Frank Fishburn, be appointed Officers under the above-named Order, which gives power at all reasonable times to enter and inspect any premises in which milk sold or offered for sale in accordance with a licence given under the Milk (England and Wales) Order, 1921, is produced or prepared for sale.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, Etc.

I have to report that the following premises have been inspected, and that the last five mentioned (which are licensed for music) were referred to the Licensing Authority on account of the sanitary conditions not having been found satisfactory:—

Burton Lane Adult School, Ratcliffe Street.
 Lecture Hall (Rowntree & Co., Ltd., Dining Block), Haxby Road.
 Boys' Gymnasium Ditto Ditto
 "Black Bull" Inn, St. Sampson's Square.
 "Alexandra" Hotel, Market Street.
 "Greyhound" Hotel, Spurriergate.
 "Leeman" Hotel, Stamford Street.
 "Elephant and Castle" Hotel, Skeldergate.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Date.	Offence.	Result.
May 24th ..	Selling rancid butter	Convicted and fined £1 and 5/- costs.
May 31st ..	Having in possession tubercular carcass of a calf, also having deposited the internal organs of same in shop.	Convicted and fined £5.
December 12th..	Slaughtering on unlicensed premises.	Convicted and fined 10/-

STAFF.

The following changes have taken place, viz.:—

Mr. H. Bell who was appointed in August, 1920, on six months' probation, as an Assistant Inspector, was given notice to terminate his appointment, and he left on September 30th.

Mr. Lawson who was appointed as an Assistant Inspector in October, 1920, resigned his appointment at the end of March.

Mr. D. G. McGill, of Dumfries, was appointed an Assistant Inspector, and he commenced duties on May 12th.

No one has yet been appointed to take the place of Mr. Bell.

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 December 31st, 1921.

During the year 141 samples were submitted for analysis.

The following Table shows the nature and number respectively of the samples submitted:—

Article.	Number Examined.	Article.	Number Examined.
Milk	94	Dried Egg	1
Butter	8	Vinegar	6
Margarine	1	Sugar	2
Cheese	1	Baking Powder	4
Lard	4	Pepper	1
Self-raising Flour	2	Sweetmeats	2
Jams	2	Ground Ginger	1
Coffee	2	Port Wine	1
Drugs	9		

MILK.

Of the 94 samples examined, one was a skimmed milk, the remaining samples were whole milk.

73 Samples conformed to the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901.

6 Samples were slightly deficient in Milk Fat.

2 Samples were slightly deficient in Solids not Fat.

9 Samples were deficient in Milk Fat in proportions varying from 4.3 to 24.6 per cent.

4 Samples contained Added Water.

The sample of Skimmed Milk was found on analysis to have a composition complying with the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations for Milk. It contained 6.85 per cent. of Milk Fat and 8.59 per cent. of Solids not Fat.

An "Appeal to the Cows" was made on five occasions; 82 Samples were "Formal," that is, taken in accordance with the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and the remaining twelve were "Informal" Samples.

The following Table shows the composition of the Milk Samples received during the year:—

JANUARY.

Mark.		Milk-Fat %.		Non-Fatty Solids %.	Mark.		Milk-Fat %.		Non-Fatty Solids %.
1	....	4.30	....	8.80	4	....	3.50	....	9.40
2	....	3.60	....	8.90	5	....	3.25	....	8.88
3	....	3.45	....	8.90					

Numbers 1, 2, 3 and 5 were "Informal" Samples.

FEBRUARY.

7	....	3.35	....	9.15	17	....	3.70	....	9.10
8	....	2.92	....	9.09	18	....	3.35	....	9.15
9	....	2.88	....	9.15	19	....	5.80	....	8.65
10	....	3.25	....	9.18	20	....	2.86	....	8.99
11	....	3.60	....	9.29	21	....	2.85	....	9.04
12	....	3.45	....	9.21	22	....	3.80	....	8.95
13	....	4.30	....	9.03	23	....	5.80	....	8.76
14	....	3.45	....	9.43	24	....	3.90	....	9.08
15	....	4.05	....	8.96	25	....	2.80	....	8.95
16	....	4.02	....	7.40					

Numbers 8 and 9 were slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.

Number 16 contained Added Water 13 %.

Number 20 was deficient in Milk-Fat 4.6 %.

Number 21 was deficient in Milk-Fat 5 %.

Number 24—"Appeal to Cows"—Evening.

Number 25 was deficient in Milk-Fat 6.6 %—"Appeal to Cows"—Morning.

MARCH.

26	....	3.50	....	9.00	31	....	3.75	....	8.92
27	....	3.05	....	9.10	32	....	3.60	....	8.63
28	....	3.35	....	8.94	33	....	3.45	....	9.02
29	....	4.35	....	9.16	34	....	3.20	....	9.20
30	....	3.75	....	8.75	35	....	3.70	....	9.01

APRIL.

44	....	2.85	....	8.77	49	....	3.30	....	8.90
45	....	4.20	....	8.62	50	....	3.05	....	9.08
46	....	2.85	....	7.71	51	....	3.60	....	8.78
47	....	3.40	....	8.49	52	....	3.55	....	8.95
48	....	3.32	....	8.64					

Number 44 was deficient in Milk-Fat 5 %.

Number 46 contained Added Water 9.3 %.

Number 48—"Appeal to Cows."

Number 49—"Informal."

MAY.

54	....	3.15	....	8.99	57	....	3.03	....	8.02
55	....	2.60	....	9.38	58	....	3.55	....	9.16
56	....	4.50	....	9.03					

Number 55 was deficient in Milk-Fat 13.3 %.

Number 57 contained Added Water 5.6 %.

JUNE.

Mark.	Milk-Fat %.	Non-Fatty Solids %.	Mark.	Milk-Fat %.	Non-Fatty Solids %.
69	3.05	8.84	74	3.05	8.96
70	3.10	9.01	75	2.73	8.88
71	2.87	9.09	76	2.96	8.84
72	3.60	8.80	77	3.10	8.93

Number 71 was deficient in Milk-Fat 4.3 %.

Number 75 was deficient in Milk-Fat 9 %.

Number 76 was slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.

SEPTEMBER.

79	2.95	8.87	101	3.80	8.96
80	3.05	8.71	102	3.50	8.86
81	3.20	8.64	103	3.10	9.04
82	3.50	8.93	104	3.25	8.86
83	3.75	9.05	105	3.45	8.81
84	2.93	8.83	106	3.40	8.85
85	3.30	8.90	107	3.20	8.95
86	3.60	8.74	108	4.00	8.94
99	3.20	8.79	109	3.55	8.74
100	2.26	8.53			

Number 79 was slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.

Number 84 was slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.

Number 100 was deficient in Milk-Fat 24.6 %.

Number 103—"Informal."

Numbers 104 and 105—"Appeal to Cows."

OCTOBER.

110	3.10	8.30	118	3.74	7.78
111	3.15	8.86	119	3.80	8.99
112	4.25	9.47	120	3.50	8.93
113	4.10	8.82	121	3.45	8.96

Number 110—"Informal" and slightly deficient in Non-Fatty Solids.

Number 118 contained Added Water 8.4 %.

NOVEMBER.

122	3.50	9.39	125	2.93	8.56
123	3.80	9.07	126	3.50	9.00
124	3.70	8.30	127	3.80	9.03

Number 124 was slightly deficient in Non-Fatty Solids.

Number 125 was slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.

DECEMBER.

138	4.95	8.73	140	4.15	8.72
139	2.82	8.88	141	4.80	9.12

Number 139 was deficient in Milk-Fat 6 %.

3.49	8.87	Average for the year 1921.
3.49	8.71	Average for the year 1920.
3.32	8.74	Average for the year 1919.
3.00	8.50	Requirements for the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901.

All the Milk samples were free from Preservatives.

BUTTER, MARGARINE, LARD AND CHEESE.

Of the eight samples of Butter reported on, one contained 19 per cent. of Water, which is in excess of the Limit laid down by the Regulations, namely, 16 per cent. One sample contained 0.15 per cent. of Boric Acid added as a preservative. The remaining samples were free from preservatives.

The sample of Margarine conformed to the Regulations as to Water content. It contained 0.24 per cent. of Boric Acid.

The four samples of Lard were genuine.

The sample of Cheese was genuine. It was prepared from Unskimmed Milk containing 36.4 per cent. of Milk Fat, and was free from preservatives.

JAMS.

The two samples of Jam (one of Raspberry and one of Strawberry) were genuine. They conformed to the Food Order in containing over 65 per cent. of Soluble Extract. They were both free from chemical preservatives.

VINEGAR.

Six samples of Vinegar were examined. Five were described as "Malt Vinegar" and one as "Vinegar." Of the five samples of Malt Vinegar, four were correctly described as such, and the remaining sample consisted of Artificial Vinegar, prepared by colouring and flavouring a solution of Acetic Acid. All the samples conformed to the standard in containing over 4 per cent. of Acetic Acid.

BAKING POWDER.

A good Baking Powder should yield at least 7 per cent. of Carbonic Acid Gas when treated with Water. Of the four samples examined during the year, three yielded over 7 per cent. of Gas and the remaining sample gave only 3 per cent. of available Gas. This amount is very small and such a Baking Powder is of little value for baking purposes. All the samples were practically free from contamination with Lead or Arsenic. It is in the nature of a Baking Powder to deteriorate by keeping, the rate of deterioration depending much on the hygroscopic character of the materials; their initial dryness, the way in which it is packed and the conditions under which it is stored. The retail vendor should take every precaution in keeping his stock under suitable conditions.

DRUGS.

The following Drugs were examined during the year:—Four samples of Gregory's Powder, two of Castor Oil, and one each of Liquorice Powder (Compound), Camphorated Oil, and Glauber's Salts.

One sample of Gregory's Powder was not prepared strictly in accordance with the British Pharmacopœia. It contained Magnesium Carbonate in place of Magnesium Oxide.

The sample of Liquorice Powder (Compound) contained all the ingredients of Compound Liquorice Powder of the British Pharmacopœia, 1914, namely, Senna, Liquorice Root, Fennel Fruit, Sulphur and Sugar, but contained an excessive proportion of Water, namely, 19 per cent. The sample as received was not in the form of a powder, but consisted of a pasty mass, due undoubtedly to the excessive proportion of Water present. The average amount of Water in Compound Liquorice Powder is about 5 per cent.

None of the other samples call for any special comment.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

(Signed) JOHN EVANS, City Analyst.

Report of the Canal Boats Inspector.

Ouse Navigation Offices,

Naburn Locks, York,

3rd March, 1922.

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, 1921, I have inspected 151 Canal Boats, upon which there were 301 men, 34 women, and 17 children.

The cabins were mainly in good condition.

There has been no case of infectious disease reported.

I have met with 4 boats with no certificates on board, 2 whose certificates did not identify owners, and 1 with no water cask on board. These 7 infringements were on 7 boats, and were remedied after notice was given to the owners.

The total number of boats on my register on 31st December, 1921, is 269. Of these, 155 have been broken up, transferred to other districts, or are not used as dwellings, and 36 are not traceable, which leaves 78 which are in use in the district.

I have re-registered 4 boats which have changed ownership, and I have registered 4 new boats.

Mr. Llewellyn, H.M. Chief Inspector of Canal Boats, examined our books on 29th September, 1921, and expressed himself well pleased with the up-to-date manner in which our books were kept.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. B. MUMMERY

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CITY OF NEW YORK

THE 1893

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1893



CITY OF YORK.

. . . THE NINTH . . .

ANNUAL REPORT

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FOR THE YEAR 1921.

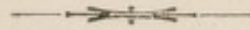
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STAFF, 1921.



*Tuberculosis Officer, Deputy Medical Officer
of Health, Medical Officer Tuberculosis
Wards, Yearsley Bridge, and Medical
Superintendent Fairfield Sanatorium ...* P. R. McNAUGHT
D.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc. (Public Health) (Glasgow), D.P.H. (Camb.).

Medical Superintendent, Raywell Sanatorium T. READMAN,
L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ed.), L.M., L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.).

*Secretary to Dispensary and to
the Tuberculosis Crusade
Committee (After-Care) ...* Miss ELIZABETH CONING.

Assistant Secretary ... Miss N. TAYLOR.

Dispensary Nurses ... { Miss E. BURROW.
Miss H. M. SMITHSON.

Hon. Dental Surgeon ... G. B. LUCAS,
L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

Matron, Fairfield Sanatorium ... Miss E. NEWSOME.

*Matron, Tuberculosis Wards,
Yearsley Bridge ...* Miss A. E. PROCTER.

Matron, Raywell Sanatorium ... Miss G. E. SHARPE.

Superintendent, Special Schools, York ... J. W. MANN.

Teacher, Fairfield Sanatorium School ... Miss MANNING.

Tuberculosis Sub-Committee of the Health Committee :

*THE LORD MAYOR
(Alderman W. H. Birch).

*Alderman INGLIS
(Chairman).

*Councillor WRIGHT
(Vice-Chairman).

*Councillor T. F. CLARK.

*Coun. A. WISEMAN.

Coun. E. ALLEN.

*Coun. C. T. HUTCHINSON.

Coun. F. HAWKSBY.

Coun. T. HARRISON.

* Members of East Riding and City of York Joint Sanatorium Committee.

Tuberculosis Dispensary,
11 Castlegate,
York, April, 1922.

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

My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,

Commenting in my last Annual Report on the lowered death-rate from Tuberculosis, I remarked:—

“ There is, however, some doubt whether this improvement will be maintained, as periods of unemployment, leading to lowered standards of living, and lack of proper nourishment, tend to be followed by a rise in the prevalence of the disease.”

This prediction has been fulfilled in so far as one can judge from the death-rate, which has gone up from 126 to 138 per 100,000.

The necessity for national and local economy has prevented the newer developments in Anti-Tuberculosis schemes, such as the “ Colony ” system, coming into general use, and workers in this field have had perforce to rely upon the fullest use of their present weapons in the struggle.

On 1st May, 1921, the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs took over from Insurance Committees the responsibility for dealing with Tuberculosis amongst insured persons, and Sanatorium benefit came to an end, except in so far as the insured person is entitled to treatment by his panel doctor as in the case of other ailments. The result has been simplification of administration by placing the responsibility on one authority only, instead of two.

During the year I have received very valuable assistance from the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and other Members of the Health Committee, the Medical Officer of Health, my Staff, and other Officials of the Corporation, and to them I beg to express my gratitude.

Miss Coning again contributes to this Report the section on the work of the Tuberculosis Care Committee.

I am, My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. R. McNAUGHT,

Tuberculosis Officer.

PART I.

GENERAL.

INCIDENCE OF THE DISEASE.

Total new Notifications received during—

			Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms.	Total.
1913	...	...	203	105	308
1914	...	...	176	90	266
1915	...	...	115	62	177
1916	...	...	130	87	217
1917	...	...	140	102	242
1918	...	...	122	83	205
1919	...	...	122	41	163
1920	...	...	152	67	219
1921	...	...	142	45	187

SEX-DISTRIBUTION.

				Males.	Females.
Pulmonary Notifications	...	...	...	78	64
Other Forms	...	...	...	22	23

AGE-DISTRIBUTION.

				Adults.	Children.
Pulmonary Notifications	...	...	...	128	14
Other Forms	...	...	...	15	30

ANALYSIS OF NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED—1921.

Lungs	142	
Glands	21	} 45
Bones and Joints	...	...	...	...	...	4
Meninges	...	...	...	...	...	4
Spine	...	...	...	...	...	2
Larynx	...	...	...	...	...	1
Peritoneum and Mesenteric Glands	...	...	...	...	...	8
Genito-Urinary System	...	...	...	...	...	4
Miliary	...	...	...	...	...	1

It is pleasing to record that the number of cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs notified during the year was 142, against 152 in the previous year, and 45 against 67 of other forms of the disease. These figures compare favourably with those for 1914:—

			1914.		1921.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	176	...	142
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	90	...	45

MORTALITY.

		1.	2.	3.	4.
	Deaths from	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	All forms of Tuberculosis.	Other Respiratory Diseases.
1913	...	73	29	102	138
1914	...	79	36	115	144
1915	...	100	40	140	233
1916	...	74	39	113	251
1917	...	75	36	111	167
1918	...	91	32	123	260
1919	...	83	25	108	168
1920	...	73	25	98	158
1921	...	89	28	117	146

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

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
All forms of Tuberculosis	128	141	118	122	154	115	138	175	146	142	168	144	126	138
Pulmonary Tubercle ..	92	110	84	82	111	88	95	125	95	95	124	111	94	107
Other Respiratory Diseases	197	186	219	188	227	166	172	221	282	212	355	225	205	172

The Tuberculosis death-rate per 100,000 for 1921, though higher than for the preceding year, is slightly lower than the average for the preceding ten years, 138 against 143.

Tuberculosis of the Lungs continues to exact a heavier toll from the Citizens of York than from those of the neighbouring County area, as shown by the following comparison:—

	Average per Thousand for 10 Years. 1910—1919.	1919.	1920.
York	1.01	1.11	0.94
West Riding ..	0.83	0.82	0.71

There is clear evidence here that great efforts must still be made if the City of York is not to fall far behind the standard reached by other Sanitary Authorities in the struggle to lessen the depredations of this destructive disease.

Some will say that these figures show that no real advance has been made in York, but progress must be slow and almost imperceptible from year to year until a considerable improvement is made in the unhygienic environments in

which so considerable a portion of the community live. Tuberculosis is so closely related to the questions of satisfactory housing, mode of life and habits, and food supply (especially milk in the case of children), that methods of isolation and treatment as at present adopted can give but a poor return for the amount of money expended. Without these, however, we should be confronted with a rising morbidity and mortality from the disease.

During the year, 19 cases of Tuberculosis came to the notice of the Health Department for the first time in the death returns. While this is better than last year when 26 cases escaped notification, there is still room for improvement, and too large a number of cases are notified within the week or two preceding death. This is not as it should be, for without prompt notification there can be no real preventive action.

We shall have a satisfactory Anti-Tuberculosis scheme only when the sufferer consults his medical attendant without delay, and the latter carries out his legal obligation to report the case to the Health Authority within 48 hours.

PART II.

THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY.

ATTENDANCES AT THE DISPENSARY.

The Dispensary has been open five afternoons a week and six forenoons, with the exception of Public Holidays. New cases are seen on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 2-30 to 5 p.m., and cases for treatment are seen, by appointment, on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 9-30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

During the year 1921, 321 persons have applied to the Dispensary for advice or treatment. Of these, 145 were insured under the National Insurance Act.

	Both Sexes.
Insured persons	145
Uninsured persons	17
Dependants of insured	159
Total	<u>321</u>

Results of examinations of 321 persons who applied at the Dispensary from 1st January, 1921, to 31st December, 1921.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis: Definite	131
Suspect	42
Other forms of Tuberculosis	25
Non-Tuberculous	123
Total	<u>321</u>

On notification each case is visited by a Dispensary Nurse, advice is given as to precautions necessary to avoid spread of infection, and as to facilities for treatment. Sanitary defects are reported to the Medical Officer of Health, who makes arrangements for disinfection as required.

The Tuberculosis Officer visits the homes of the patients as occasion may demand.

Notified cases are examined at the Dispensary or at home, to decide the most suitable form of treatment in each instance, and the medical practitioners concerned are informed of the Tuberculosis Officer's opinion.

A large number of doubtful cases are brought to notice by practitioners and institutions, and these are examined (sometimes in consultation with their medical attendants) to clear up the diagnosis.

When no definite decision is come to, appointments are made from time to time for re-examination until active Tuberculosis is considered to be excluded.

The School Medical Officer sends suspected cases for observation, and reports are furnished to him as to diagnosis, fitness for school (special or otherwise), treatment required, etc.

No formal reports on domiciliary cases among insured persons were received during the year. Advanced cases were usually treated at Fairfield or Yearsley Bridge, other cases attended at the Dispensary and notes were exchanged with practitioners as to progress and treatment required.

In addition to ordinary clinical and bacteriological examinations, recourse was had to tuberculin tests, usually Moro (18 cases) and radiography (57 cases). The cases taken on for treatment were either referred by their medical attendants for special treatment, e.g., for tuberculin (15 cases), or those who could not afford the expense of ordinary treatment by a private practitioner.

Non-pulmonary cases attend as required for dressings, and a small amount of minor surgical work was done; some cases had spinal supports, splints and other appliances supplied. Necessitous persons were given cod liver oil with malt and other nutritive preparations, and recommended to the Pensions or Tuberculosis Care Committees for grants of extra nourishment. The work of the latter Committee is reported fully in Part IV of this Report.

The Dental Surgeon attends on Saturdays at 10 a.m. when required. Extractions are performed free of charge and advice given as to dental hygiene.

CONTACT WORK.

Contacts are advised to be examined either by their own medical attendant or by the Tuberculosis Officer.

Results of Examination by Tuberculosis Officer:—

Number of infecting cases	...	...	...	...	103
Number of Contacts examined	...	...	...	...	97
Number of Contacts re-examined	...	...	...	...	192
Number of Contacts found tuberculous	...	...	...	...	44
Number of Contacts under Suspicion of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	21

SHELTERS.

During the year thirteen Shelters have been lent to Patients. Eleven of these belong to the Tuberculosis Crusade Committee, and two belong to the Corporation. The Shelters have been lent without any fee, and are erected in the Patient's back yard by men of the Corporation Depot on Foss Islands. The Dispensary Nurses supervise as to proper use.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

This was done at the County Hospital Laboratory, York. Bacteriologist, Dr. Goodman Platts.

			Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Sputa	...	...	71	313	384

The number of cases under Domiciliary supervision has become smaller. Fortunately we have now a sufficiency of beds to give institutional treatment to all who require it, and are willing to accept. At times one meets with instances in which powers of compulsory isolation would be desirable, some of these flagrant cases presenting grave danger of infection to occupants of overcrowded houses, and I think it desirable that the Ministry of Health should obtain for local authorities the necessary powers by Act of Parliament.

A few public lectures were given by the Tuberculosis Officer on health subjects and to make known the working of the anti-tuberculosis scheme, and Fairfield was visited on several occasions by parties from various social organizations.

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS.

No. of Discharged Sailors and Soldiers applying at the					
Dispensary in 1921	...	...	...	...	64
No. admitted to Fairfield Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	19
No. admitted to Raywell Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	11

Of the remaining 34, 3 were treated at the Dispensary, 24 cases revealed no signs of Tuberculosis, 5 were advised to remain under their own doctors, and 2 were sent to convalescent homes. One patient refused treatment. One patient died before admission to Sanatorium could be arranged.

The periodical examination of ex-service men, and the furnishing of the various reports required, occupied much of the time of the Tuberculosis Officer, who furnished a large number of reports to the Local War Pensions Committee, Area Head-quarters of the Ministry of Pensions, etc., and attended several Medical Boards as Tuberculosis Specialist.

The appended table gives a summary of the work of the Dispensary.

WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, 11 CASTLEGATE,
During the year 1921.

	Adults over 14.		Children under 14.	Total.
	Males.	Females.		
No. of New Cases Applying	109	90	122	321
Re-attendances	—	—	—	5,972
No. of Insured Persons passed for treatment at Sanatoria	79	28	—	107
Cases passed for Sanatoria	94	69	46	209
Referred to other Institutions	—	—	—	24
New Patients Examined	—	—	—	321
Old Patients Re-examined	—	—	—	1,064
<hr/>				
Tuberculosis Officer—Visits .. .. .	..	..	..	79
Nurse Burrow —First Visit .. .. .	..	..	..	111
—Re-Visits .. .. .	..	..	..	849
Nurse Smithson —First Visit .. .. .	..	..	..	260
—Re-Visits .. .. .	..	..	..	748
Special Visits in connection with After-Care (paid by Dispensary Secretary)				92
Special Visits by Assistant Secretary .. .. .	..	..	..	67
<hr/>				
Total Attendances at Dispensary, Old and New Cases .. .. .	..	..	..	6,293
Average Weekly Attendance .. .. .	..	..	..	121
<hr/>				
Surgical Dressings .. .. .	..	..	..	942
X-ray Examinations .. .. .	..	..	..	59
Tuberculosis Tests .. .. .	..	..	..	18
<hr/>				
Number of Meetings of Tuberculosis Crusade (After-Care) Committee..				1
Number of Meetings of Acting Sub-Committee .. .. .	..	..	..	5
Number of Children sent to Convalescent Homes .. .. .	..	..	..	14
Number of Children referred to Open-air School, Fulford .. .. .	..	..	..	7

PART III.

SANATORIUM AND HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

Accommodation is available at the following Institutions:—

- (a) FAIRFIELD SANATORIUM, YORK, 54 beds, contained in 3 wards for men, 1 for women and 4 for children, with 12 single-bed shelters in the grounds.
- (b) YEARSLEY BRIDGE ISOLATION HOSPITAL, YORK. One large open-air ward, 12 beds; two small wards, 8 beds; all three at present in use for females only.
- (c) RAYWELL (East Riding and City of York Joint) SANATORIUM, COTTINGHAM, near Hull. 64 beds (when completed). One-third of the total accommodation is reserved for patients from the City of York, giving 9 beds available for men and 6 for women, but extensions are in progress, and early in 1922 it is intended to admit children also.
- (d) COUNTY HOSPITAL, YORK. The York Corporation has a lien on 6 beds which are devoted to the treatment of non-pulmonary cases requiring surgical treatment.

Two small wards at Yearsley Bridge and one at Fairfield are set aside for advanced and acute, the remainder of the accommodation being devoted to early, intermediate, and observation cases. No limit is set to the period of residence in the institutions, the favourable cases being kept for as long as may be necessary to obtain the maximum benefit. Infective cases unfit for work are persuaded, so far as possible, to remain for isolation, especially when there are young children at home.

Close co-operation is maintained between the Tuberculosis Officer and the Medical Superintendent of Raywell Sanatorium, and the former visits the Sanatorium every few weeks to confer with the latter as to the progress of York patients, duration of stay in the Sanatorium, and other cognate matters.

The wards for female patients were opened on 15th November, 1921.

Unless carefully nursed with all necessary precautions the advanced open case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, especially during the last weeks of his life, is a great source of danger to those sharing a small and possibly overcrowded, ill-ventilated, and poorly-lighted house.

It is, therefore, satisfactory to note that of 117 deaths no fewer than 29 occurred in hospital. I am certain that we shall reap the benefit in future years in a lessened number of "contact" cases from such homes.

The best results have been obtained in early cases in children.

The Sanatorium School at Fairfield has enabled us to keep children for as long as may be required to bring them into a good condition of bodily health without too great detriment to their educational training.

In addition to the Sanatorium School, the Open-air Day School at Fulford and Convalescent Homes have played a very useful part in our anti-tuberculosis scheme in dealing with suspect and convalescent cases to prevent breakdown and hence further development of the disease.

The Open-air School for children resident at Fairfield commenced 2nd June, 1920. A teacher was appointed by the Education Committee to conduct the class under the supervision of Mr. Mann, Superintendent of the City of York Special Schools. An Army Hut has been converted into a school-room for use in unfavourable weather, when it is impossible to hold the class out of doors. This also serves as a Concert-room in the evenings when required.

FAIRFIELD SANATORIUM COUNCIL SCHOOL.

Certified under the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children Acts, 1899 to 1914), as a Special School for Tuberculous children, from 2nd June, 1920. Accommodation, Mixed—20.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Admitted during 1921	17	26	43
Discharged during 1921	15	12	27
No. in School at 31st Dec., 1921	6	17	23

Treatment at the Sanatoria has been on general lines, graduated rest and exercise being a special feature, with special treatment by drugs, inhalations, tuberculins, and vaccines in suitable cases.

At Fairfield the scheme is as follows:—

WORK PRESCRIBED AS PART OF TREATMENT ACCORDING
TO FITNESS OF PATIENTS.

GRADE I.

Cleaning up leaves, rubbish, etc., in grounds, washing up, cleaning knives, forks and spoons, dusting furniture, cleaning brass work, and electric lights, carrying bed trays, and other duties in wards.

Sewing, mending, knitting, etc.

GRADE II.

Weeding, hoeing walks, cleaning edges of walks, chopping firewood and coke, carrying coal buckets, painting and colour-washing with sash tool, using lighter woodwork tools, attending to poultry, rug-making, fixing electric wiring for bells, etc.

GRADE III.

Planting, Dutch hoeing, watering, mixing soil, etc., sweeping wards, stoking, painting and colour-washing with large brush, using heavier woodwork tools, small shovel and fork. Scrubbing out shelters, etc.

GRADE IV.

Using shovel, pick and wheelbarrow, digging, sawing, planing, polishing ward floors, cleaning windows, polishing furniture.

CITY OF YORK SANATORIA.

Admissions and Discharges, 1st January to 31st December, 1921.

Institution.	No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1920.			No. of Cases Admitted during 1921.			No. of Cases Discharged during 1921.			No. of Cases Dying in Hospital during 1921.			No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1921.			
	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	
Yearsley Bridge ..	—	11	—	11	—	36	5	41	—	31	2	33	—	9	1	10
Fairfield ..	21	6	16	43	50	14	41	105	40	18	32	90	13	1	2	16
Raywell ..	11	—	—	11	32	5	—	37	34	—	—	34	3	—	—	3
Totals ..	32	17	16	65	82	55	46	183	74	49	34	157	16	10	3	29

Of the cases admitted, 116 were insured persons, 80 males and 36 females, 20 were non-insured, 2 males and 18 females; and there were 47 children under sixteen (17 boys and 30 girls).

CONDITION ON DISCHARGE.

(a) Discharged with Arrested Disease	...	...	...	49
(Capable of returning to full work immediately or soon after discharge.)				
(b) Discharged with Quiescent Disease	...	...	...	63
(Restored to partial working capacity.)				
(c) Discharged without material improvement	...	...	...	42
				<u>154</u>

SURGICAL TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS AT YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL.

During the year 12 persons, 4 insured and 8 uninsured, received treatment.

Location of Disease.	Cases.	Much Improved	Improved	I.S.Q.	Died.	Remaining under Treatment.
Spine	2	—	1	—	—	1
Bones and Joints ..	8	1	6	—	1	—
Abdomen	2	1	1	—	—	—
Totals	12	2	8	—	1	1

On discharge, a short report is sent to the Medical Attendant and in the case of school children, to the School Medical Officer also.

Patients attend periodically at the Dispensary for re-examination and are visited by the Staff as may be necessary. Assistance is given to necessitous cases by the Tuberculosis Crusade Committee and should relapse occur, they are re-admitted, if willing, to Sanatorium.

Great difficulties have been experienced in finding suitable employment for some of the discharged patients. Two ex-soldiers have been admitted to Hull After-care Colony.

When the times are more propitious financially it is hoped that the questions of training and employment will be taken up seriously, though at the moment more or less in abeyance.

YORK TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE.

TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE COMMITTEE.

Chairman :—ALDERMAN J. B. INGLIS.

COUNCILLOR C. C. LUCAS.	*MISS MARCH.
DR. EVELYN.	MR. EDWIN GRAY.
MRS. EDWIN GRAY.	*MISS JALLAND.
MR. J. T. HOLMES.	MISS MAWSON.
MISS M. KITCHING.	*MRS. PHILIP NEWMAN.
MR. J. R. POAD.	MR. B. S. ROWNTREE.
*MISS WELCH.	MR. G. SYKES.
*DR. MCNAUGHT.	DR. EDMUND M. SMITH.
*MRS. J. MERCER.	*MISS FAIRWEATHER.
*MRS. FAWCETT.	CAPTAIN ANDERSON.
MRS. CRICHTON.	*MISS PATERSON.
*MRS. MATTHEWS.	*MRS. LUMLEY.
*MRS. TAYLOR.	MR. H. GRAY.

Hon. Treasurer :

DR. W. A. EVELYN, 33 Bootham.

Secretary :

MISS CONING, 11 Castlegate.

Hon. Assistant Secretary :

MISS JALLAND, St. Leonard's House.

Bankers :

BECKETT & CO., Coney Street.

Hon. Auditors :

W. B. PEAT & CO., Clifford Chambers.

* *Members of the Tuberculosis Sub-Committee.*

Annual Report and Balance Sheet, 1921.

In presenting the 7th Annual Report, the Committee realise that the campaign against Tuberculosis has been one of the chief sufferers by the last seven years of political and social convulsion.

In addition, the arrest of the development of the Public Health Service, when it takes the form of a refusal to spend on health, entails a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy, and rarely achieves that economy at which it aims.

The payment is exacted in lost time or indifferently accomplished work in factories and shops, and in the toll of lives consigned to workhouses, hospitals, and prisons.

Nevertheless, there are indications that the path we are pursuing is making a notable impression on this terrible scourge.

In 1914, there were 99,000 notified cases of Tuberculosis, and 50,000 deaths.

In 1915, the figures of cases notified fell to 90,000; the figures of deaths went up to 54,000.

The figures remained fairly constant for the next three years, but in 1919 they sustained a reduction, 77,000 cases notified, and 46,000 deaths.

In 1920, they reached the figure of 73,000 cases notified, and only 42,000 deaths were recorded.

In 1921, the notifications numbered 71,000, and the deaths still maintained their lower level at 42,000.

"Nature varies its factors," and, given better housing conditions, a cleaner milk supply, and less industrial unrest, could not further conquests be made?

FUNDS.

The Annual Flower Crusade was held on Friday and Saturday, 1st and 2nd of July, when the total sum realised was £174 7s. 0d. This sum exceeded the previous year's collection by £5 14s. 5d.

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

Our warmest thanks are due to Captain Arthur Anderson and Miss Edith Sanderson, who so ably organised the collection, to the collectors and donors of flowers, and to many others who helped in various ways.

Through the kindness of Captain Anderson, an "At Home" was held in the Assembly Rooms on 11th May, to which all who have shown interest in the Crusade were invited. Our grateful thanks are due to him, and also to Miss Jalland and Alderman Inglis, who kindly defrayed the cost of the Band and Tea.

In addition to this collection, we received £25 from the surplus funds of the National Health Insurance.

NUMBER OF CASES TO WHICH HELP WAS GIVEN.

14 children were sent to the Scarborough' Convalescent Home for periods varying from one to three months, at a total cost of 17s. per week.

6 needed only the loan of a shelter.

3 were granted financial assistance.

3 patients were supplied with extra food.

18 cases were supplied with clothing.

42 patients were supplied with sick-room comforts, bedsteads and bedding.

3 patients were provided with a night nurse.

In addition to the above:—

18 families received fresh milk.

At the request of this Committee the Health Committee made a grant of £100 towards our milk bill; and their action has been approved by the Ministry of Health.

90 patients were given Hospital and Dispensary Notes, and Maternity Home Notes.

VARIOUS FORMS OF HELP GIVEN.

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

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

Friendly visiting and advice.

Extra nourishment and milk.

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

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

Provision of warm clothing and boots.

Loan of shelters.

Payment of light employment of partly recovered patients.

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

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

Assistance towards the provision of artificial teeth and limbs.

Additional help in the home for advanced cases.

VISITS TO PATIENTS.

The Secretary paid 92 visits.

The Assistant Secretary paid 67 visits.

The Dispensary Nurses, Miss Burrow and Miss Smithson, paid 1,968 visits, many of which were in connection with after-care work.

SPECIMEN CASES.

Case paper, 1745.—Girl, aged 13, first came under the Dispensary as a "Contact" in October, 1921, there being a strong history of tubercle on the paternal side.

She was suffering from anæmia and malnutrition, following diphtheria.

The Tuberculosis Crusade Committee sent the child to the Scarborough Convalescent Home for two months, during which time she gained ten pounds in weight, and returned markedly improved, and fit to attend School.

Case paper, 2420.—Boy, aged 10, came up to the Dispensary with the report that he had had two attacks of pneumonia, and had been out of school for several months. He was thin and anæmic.

He was sent to the Scarborough Convalescent Home for nine weeks, during which time he gained seven pounds in weight. His general health was much better and he was able to return to school.

BOARDING OUT.

Fourteen children were sent to the Scarborough Convalescent Home for periods varying from one to three months. Parents have contributed a weekly payment, the total amount received in this way being £26 19s. 6d.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN PATIENTS.

No Sale of Work was held during 1921, but we received many special orders for sewing, and these were carried out by the women patients.

When necessary, sewing machines are lent, and all material, cotton, buttons, etc., are provided. Enquiries are made, so as to ensure a fair rate of payment per garment. So long as the work is well done, adequate payment is made, and so far, this arrangement has worked well, and has given satisfaction to both purchaser and worker.

Payment for special orders amounted to £69 9s. 9d.

All the work is sterilised on being returned to the Dispensary.

A small stock of pillow-cases, roller-towels, hearth-cloths, tea-cloths, glass-cloths, nightdresses, etc., for which there is always a demand, is kept at the Dispensary.

EMPLOYMENT OF MEN PATIENTS.

Carpentry Classes have been held at Fairfield Sanatorium, the Health Committee assuming responsibility for the cost.

The Committee have agreed to pay for 8 hours' instruction per week.

SHELTERS.

The Shelters are regularly used, and bedsteads, bedding, bath-chairs, and sick-room appliances are lent out to all Patients in need of them.

THANKS.

We also acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of the following:—

Hospital, Dispensary, Maternity Home Notes, Scarbro' Convalescent Home Tickets, Milk Tickets, from Miss Jalland, Geoffrey Jalland, Esq., Dr. Louise Fraser, Miss F. Maw, York Preparative Meeting, Mrs. James Hamilton, Matron of Scarborough Convalescent Home, Mrs. Edmund Smith, Messrs. Peat & Co., Mrs. Brierley, Mr. G. Hopwood.

Clothing from Miss Jalland, Mrs. Grisdale, Miss E. J. Coning, the Citizens' Committee, Mrs. Heap, Miss Brown, Mrs. Gregory.

Books and Papers from Miss Russell, Miss Jalland, Joe, Dick, and Michael Naish, Geoffrey Jalland, Esq., Miss A. E. Smith, Mr. Lucas, Dr. Fraser, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Hudson, Miss Hyde, Miss Hill, Mrs. Grisdale, Miss Maxwell, Miss Robinson, Mr. Reginald Hunt, Mrs. Andrew, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Miss Smith.

Toys, Sweets, Fruit and Presents for the Children from Joe, Dick, and Michael Naish, Mr. Mark Burgin, Miss Davison.

Bath Chair and Spinal Carriage from York Co-operative Society, per Mrs. Taylor.

Donations and Subscriptions from the National Health Insurance Committee, Dr. McNaught, the Women's Co-operative Guild, Miss Wood, Mrs. Smith, Miss Brown.

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

Our best thanks are also due to the Relieving Officers, Mr. Kirby and Mr. Stoker, for the hearty co-operation and kindly help which they promptly extend to us when called upon to deal with necessitous cases.

CITY OF YORK TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE COMMITTEE.

STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS for the Year Ending 31st DECEMBER, 1921.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Balance at 31st Dec., 1920:—			By Assistance to Patients and Persons predisposed to or suffering from Tuberculosis:—		
Due by Bankers	50	4 8	Milk and extra nourishment	92	9 2
" " Secretary	1	7 6	Boarding-out Children at Scarborough	90	13 1
			Employment of Patients, Sewing, &c.	56	15 5
" Proceeds of Flower Crusade ...	51	12 2	Bedding, Clothing, and Sick-room Appliances	10	7 1
" Grants from Health Committee for Milk	174	7 0	Financial Help to Patients	1	8 6
" Proceeds of Sale of Garments made by Women Patients	100	0 0	Night Nursing Fees	3	12 0
" Contributions received from Parents towards cost of Boarding-out Children ...	69	9 9		255	5 3
" Subscriptions and Donations—	26	19 6	Cost of Printing Annual Report	6	4 6
York National Health Insurance Committee	25	0 0	Postages and Stationery	3	18 5
Sundries	1	7 0	Subscription & Expenses attending Yorkshire Maternity and Child Welfare Conference ...	1	5 9
	26	7 0		266	13 11
" Repayments towards cost of Artificial Limbs	0	15 0			
			" Balance at 31st Dec., 1921:—		
			Due by Bankers	105	4 6
			Due by Captain Anderson on account of Proceeds of Flower Crusade	74	7 0
			Due by Secretary	3	5 0
				182	16 6
				£449	10 5

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

CLIFFORD CHAMBERS,
YORK,
31st May, 1922.

W. B. PEAT & CO.,
Chartered Accountants,
HONORARY AUDITORS.

