

**[Report 1927] / Medical Officer of Health, York City.**

**Contributors**

York (England). City Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1927

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**CITY OF YORK.**

**1927.**



**ANNUAL REPORTS**

OF

**THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

**AND TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER,**

**THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR,**

AND

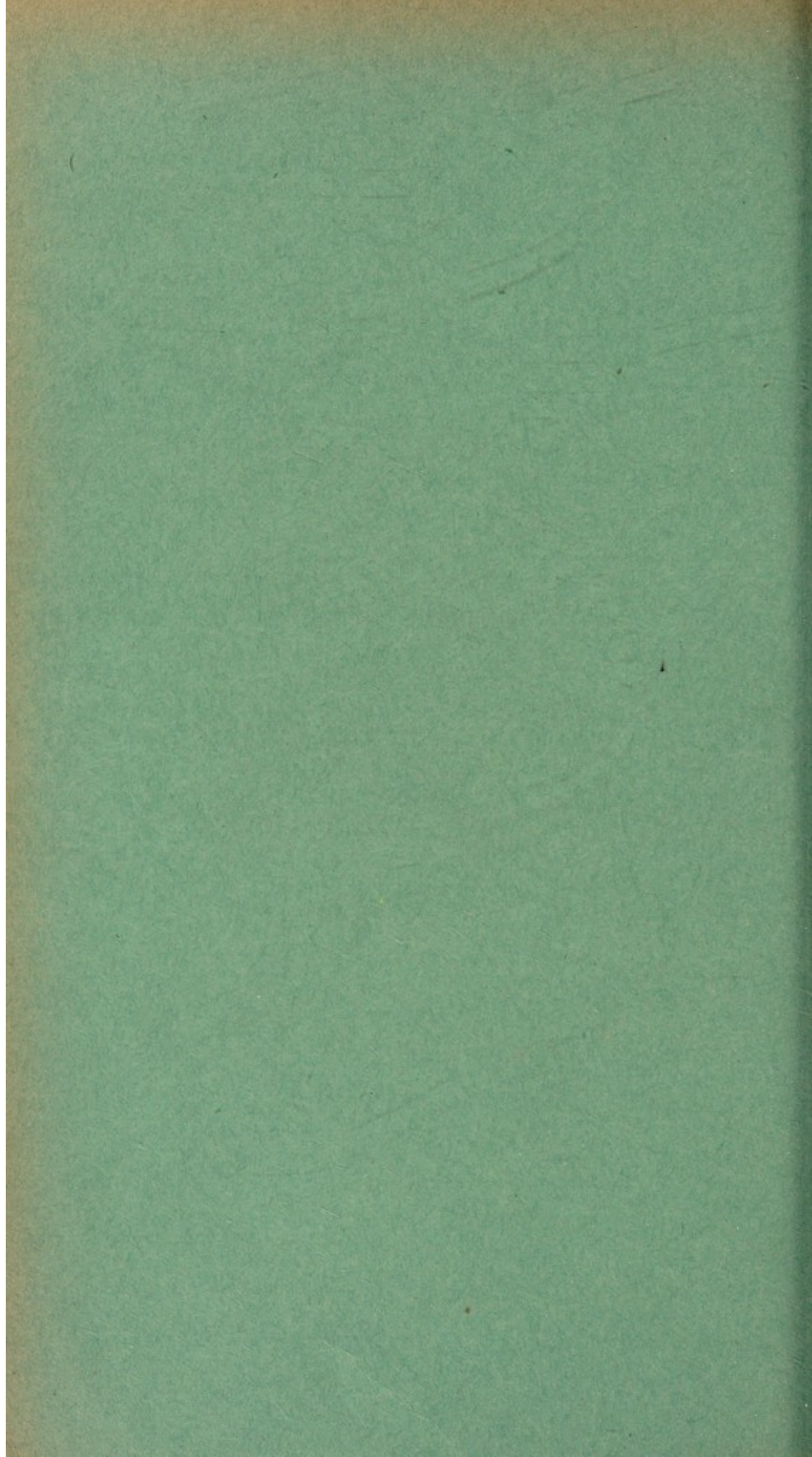
**THE PUBLIC ANALYST.**



YORK :

YORKSHIRE HERALD NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LIMITED, CONEY STREET,  
1928.

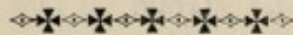






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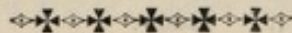
**THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

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1928.



## THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

November, 1926, to November, 1927.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR (ALD. O. F. ROWNTREE).

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

*Vice-Chairman*:—ALD. WM. WRIGHT (from 4th July, 1927).

Ald. W. H. Birch.	Coun. Gray.	Coun. A. Wilkinson.
Coun. Crichton.	" D. J. Platts.	" Cockerill
" Dodsworth.	" Hargrave.	" Air.
" Lucas.	" C. T. Hutchinson.	" Woods.
" Rowley.	" Adamson.	

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Vice-Chairman.	" Gray.	" Crichton.
Coun. A. Wilkinson.	" Air.	" Adamson.

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Ald. W. Birch.*	" C. T. Hutchinson.*	" Woods.*

\* Council Representatives on the East Riding and York Joint Sanatorium Committee.

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Coun. D. J. Platts.		

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Vice-Chairman.	" Crichton.	" Adamson.
Ald. W. Birch.	" Cockerill.	

Mrs. Mackereth (York Trades and Labour Council).

Mrs Edwin Gray and Dr. A. R. Lister

Mrs. Woodall (York Midwives' Association).

## THE HOUSING COMMITTEE.

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Ald. Inglis.	" Horsman.	" Terry.
Coun. Dodsworth.	" Lucas.	" J. Wilkinson.
" Crichton.	" Lacy.	" Rowley.

(Chairman, Coun. Dodsworth. Vice-Chairman, Coun. Horsman.)

### JOINT COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT, YORK MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

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Mr. Jas. Hamilton	" D. J. Platts.	" Draper.
(Vice-Chairman).	" Cockerill.	Mr. R. T. C. Lyth.
Ald. W. H. Birch.	Mrs. Arnold Rowntree.	
" Wright.	" W. B. Hill.	



## ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1927.



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

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This Report is on the lines of the previous Reports, that on the School Medical Service appearing separately. Dr. Galbraith has been, as in the past, largely responsible for that section.

The birth-rate, as compared with the previous year, has fallen from 18.0 per 1,000 to 17.8. This is, however, higher than the average for England and Wales (16.7) and higher than that for the 107 Great Towns (17.1).

The death-rate has shown an increase, standing at 13.5 per 1,000, as compared with 12.0 for the previous year.

The Infant Mortality also shows an increase, being 74 per 1,000 births, compared with 65 in 1926.

Fortunately, although over 14,000 cases of smallpox occurred in England and Wales during 1927, only one case—that of an unvaccinated child, who had been on a visit to an adjoining county in which smallpox was prevalent—developed the disease in the City.

Scarlet Fever was rather more prevalent, and Diphtheria less so, than the preceding year. We had, however, more than the average amount of Enteric Fever. The cases were chiefly of the mild Para-Typhoid type.

For the first time since 1923, the death-rate from Cancer has shown a slight fall, there having been only 111 deaths, as compared with 116 in the previous year.

Dr. Florence Bentham, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, having been appointed Assistant Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough of Smethwick, resigned in May, and Dr. Audrey M. Hughes was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Report of the Tuberculosis Crusade Committee, furnished by Miss Coning, is appended to this Report.

I beg to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, the Staff of the Health Department, and my colleagues in other Departments for the help given to me in carrying out my duties.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

P. R. McNAUGHT, M.D., D.Sc., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer,  
and Tuberculosis Officer.

Health Department,

50 Bootham, York,

April, 1928.



## CITY OF YORK, 1927.

**NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.**

Area in acres, 3,730.

Population, Census 1921, 84,039.

Do. at middle of 1927 (Registrar-General's estimates)  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Total, 85,280.} \\ \text{Civilian, 83,390.} \end{array} \right.$

Number of inhabited houses (1921), 18,064.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1921) 19,020.

Rateable value (1927), £461,735.

Sum represented by a penny rate:—

Borough Rate, £1,780; General District Rate, £1,735.

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

## OCCUPATIONS of Males and Females, aged 12 years and upwards:—

Census, 1921.	{	Total occupied and unoccupied ..	67,100	}	67,100
		Retired or unoccupied ..	27,794		
		Engaged in occupations ..	39,306		

The most important industries in the City and district are the following:—

Railway Carriage and Wagon Building and Repairing Shops;

Cocoa and Confectionery Works (representing about 10 per cent. of the total engaged in the cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery industry in the country);

Flour Milling;

Printing.

Beet Sugar Manufacture.

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

Total persons in receipt of indoor poor-law relief, 497 (compared with 605 in 1926), of whom 281 were in sick wards.

Total persons in receipt of outdoor poor-law relief, 1,958 (compared with 847 in 1926), of whom 21 were under medical relief only.

# VITAL STATISTICS, 1927.

(Registrar General's Figures.)

		Total.	M.	F.		
Births	{ Leg. .	1,445	715	730	Birth-rate	.. 17.8 per 1,000.
	{ Illeg. ..	78	50	28		
Deaths ..	..	1,137	611	526	Death-rate	.. 13.5 per 1,000.

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

from sepsis, 3; from other causes, 1.

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:—

		Legit- imate.	Illegit- imate.	Total.
Number ..	..	108	5	113
Rate per 1,000 births	..	74.7	64.1	74

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	..	..	17
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	2
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	..	..	4

Total Zymotic mortality	..	..	1.03	} per 1,000 living at all ages.
Death-rate of Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	..	..	0.04	
Death-rate of Bronchitis and Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	..	..	1.90	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis death-rate	..	..	0.75	
Total Tuberculosis death-rate	..	..	0.98	
Cancer death-rate	..	..	1.34	
Epidemic Influenza death-rate	..	..	0.76	

The total deaths stated in the following Report are of civilians only, and the rates are based upon the estimate of the civilian population furnished by the Registrar-General, viz.:—83,930, for the mid-year, 1927.

TABLE 1.—CITY OF YORK.

(Medical Officer of Health's Figures.)

Year.	Total (nett) births.	Total (nett) deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.
1923	1,640	888	752
1924	1,594	1,124	470
1925	1,638	1,050	588
1926	1,553	1,012	541
1927	1,523	1,136	387



TABLE 2.—CITY OF YORK.

Year.	Estimates of Population at June 30th each year.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	
1923	85,600	19.1	†10.3	Civilian Deaths only.
1924	84,450	18.4	13.3	
1925	84,630	18.9	12.4	
1926	84,430	18.0	12.0	
1927	83,930	17.8	13.5	

Average birth-rate during ten years 1917-26, inclusive=19.1.

Average death-rate during ten years 1917-26, inclusive=13.1.

† 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, 1927, was 1,575, but of these a nett total of 52 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, 1,523.

TABLE 3.—TOTAL MARRIAGES IN YORK

				Marriage rate per 1,000 of total population.	
				York.	England & Wales.
Year 1923	...	712	.....	16.6	15.2
„ 1924	...	753	.....	17.4	15.3
„ 1925	...	810	.....	18.7	15.2
„ 1926	...	750	.....	17.3	14.3
„ 1927	...	777	.....	18.2	15.7

### THE GENERAL DEATH-RATE.

The gross total number of deaths registered within the City of York during the 52 weeks ended 31st December, 1927, was 1,169.

If the deaths of 3 members of the armed forces, and of 118 civilians who died in York but who did not belong to the City ("Non-Residents" or "Outward Transfers") be deducted, and those of 88 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 1,136, giving a nett recorded death-rate of 13.5 per 1,000 living of civilian population.

TABLE 4.

	Civilian City Residents.	Civilian Non-Residents.
Total deaths in Union Workhouse ...	172	24
Total deaths in County Hospital ...	130	55
Total deaths in other City Institutions ...	1	34
Total deaths in private residences in the City	768	5
Total deaths in City Fever Hospital ...	15	—
Total deaths in Fairfield Sanatorium ...	17	—
Total deaths in Raywell Sanatorium ...	1	—
Total deaths in York City Asylum ...	14	—
Total deaths in York Maternity Hospital (all Babies) ...	7	—
Total deaths in other Institutions, &c., out- side the City ...	11	—
	1,136	118

TABLE 5.—STATISTICS FOR EACH OF THE  
FOUR QUARTERS.

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	WHOLE YEAR.
Births .. .. .	447	407	382	339	1,523 nett
Birth-rate .. .. .	20·7	18·8	17·9	15·9	17·8
Deaths .. .. .	385	252	235	264	1,136 nett
Death-rate .. .. .	18·1	11·9	11·2	12·6	13·5
Infant Mortality—					
Deaths under 1 year of age ..	44	26	22	22	114
Rate per 1,000 Births ..	96·2	63·8	57·6	64·8	74·8
Deaths due to Bronchitis and Pneumonia .. .. .	67	24	17	46	154

TABLE 6.

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.	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.	1922.
Total Infant Mortality ..	10·0 ..	11·7 ..	13·4 ..	13·7 ..	9·4 ..	12·7
Deaths of Children under the age of 5 ..	16·3 ..	15·5 ..	18·3 ..	21·4 ..	14·2 ..	17·8
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	13·5 ..	11·0 ..	12·9 ..	17·8 ..	13·3 ..	13·4
Tuberculosis (all forms) ..	7·3 ..	7·2 ..	10·1 ..	8·1 ..	8·3 ..	9·2
Heart Disease ..	18·7 ..	18·0 ..	13·6 ..	10·8 ..	13·6 ..	12·9
Cancer ..	9·7 ..	11·4 ..	11·4 ..	9·1 ..	9·6 ..	9·4
Inquest Cases ..	6·9 ..	8·0 ..	8·47 ..	5·1 ..	7·8 ..	6·7



TABLE 7.—CITY OF YORK.

## CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH, 1927.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	REGISTRAR GENERAL'S FIGURES.									
	Total 1926.	Total 1927.	AGE-PERIODS.							
			0-1.	1-2.	2-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-45.	45-65.	65 and over.
1. Enteric Fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Small-pox .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Measles .. ..	1	17	5	5	5	1	—	—	1	—
4. Scarlet Fever .. ..	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping-cough .. ..	18	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Diphtheria and Croup .. ..	6	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
7. Influenza .. ..	22	64	4	2	1	1	2	8	12	34
8. Encephalitis lethargica .. ..	4	7	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	—
9. Meningococcal Meningitis .. ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
10. Respiratory Tuberculosis .. ..	60	63	—	2	1	2	9	33	15	1
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	13	20	4	4	2	4	1	2	2	1
12. Cancer, malignant disease .. ..	118	113	—	—	—	—	—	9	45	59
13. Rheumatic Fever .. ..	7	5	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—
14. Diabetes .. ..	12	12	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	6
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c. .. ..	72	69	—	1	—	—	1	3	19	45
16. Heart Disease .. ..	188	187	—	—	—	2	5	17	44	119
17. Arterio-Sclerosis .. ..	27	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	36
18. Bronchitis .. ..	46	74	7	1	2	—	—	2	9	53
19. Pneumonia (all forms) .. ..	54	77	13	16	11	2	4	4	12	15
20. Other Respiratory diseases .. ..	15	9	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	3
21. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. ..	8	12	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	4
22. Diarrhoea .. ..	21	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
23. Appendicitis and Typhlitis .. ..	2	5	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1
24. Cirrhosis of Liver .. ..	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis .. ..	29	42	—	—	—	2	3	3	14	20
26. Puerperal Sepsis .. ..	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
27. Other accidents and diseases of Parturition .. ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
28. Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, including Premature Birth .. ..	45	58	57	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Suicide .. ..	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—
30. Other deaths from violence .. ..	25	34	3	—	2	3	—	8	9	9
31. Other defined diseases .. ..	196	190	13	8	4	6	3	14	39	103
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown .. ..	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals .. ..	1,012	1,137	113	43	29	27	33	120	256	516

There was one uncertified death during the year.

During the year 513 deaths (45 per cent. of total deaths at all ages) occurred at advanced ages, viz.:—263 between 65 and 75 years, 207 between 75 and 85 years, and 43 at 85 years and over.

TABLE 8.—BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY 1927.

	Average for England and Wales. †	Average for the 107 great towns including York.	Average for the 155 smaller towns.	YORK.
Rate per 1,000 of total population :				
BIRTH-Rate .. .. .	16.7	17.1	16.4	17.8
DEATH-Rate (all causes):—	12.3	12.2	11.3	13.5
From Enteric Fever .. .. .	0.01	0.01	0.01	Nil.
Small-pox .. .. .	0.00	0.00	0.00	Nil.
Measles .. .. .	0.09	0.12	0.07	0.2
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Whooping Cough .. .. .	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.02
Diphtheria .. .. .	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.02
Influenza .. .. .	0.57	0.49	0.58	0.76
Violence .. .. .	0.51	0.46	0.41	0.48
Rate per 1,000 Births:—				
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) .. .. .	6.3	8.3	5.0	3.2
Total deaths under one year .. .. .	69	71	68	74
Percentage of total deaths:				
Certified deaths .. .. .	91.7	91.9	92.7	92.8
Inquest cases .. .. .	6.6	6.6	5.8	6.9
Certified by Coroner after P.M. .. .. .	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.2
Uncertified causes of death .. .. .	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.1

† The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.

TABLE 9.

## 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.
Year 1922 ... ..	134	77	12.7	77
„ 1923 ... ..	84	51*	9.46	69*
„ 1924 ... ..	154	96	13.7	75
„ 1925 ... ..	141	86	13.4	75
„ 1926 ... ..	103	65	11.7	70
Averages, 5 years, 1922-1926 ... ..	123	75	11.8	73
Year 1927 ... ..	114	74.8	10.0	69

\* Lowest on record.



TABLE 10.

## (a)—INFANT MORTALITY RATES IN 1927.

				England and		
				Wales,	107 Great Towns.	City of York.
First Quarter	...	...	100	99	96.2	
Second Quarter	...	...	59	59	63.8	
Third Quarter	...	...	50	52	57.6	
Fourth Quarter	...	...	68	72	64.8	
				—	—	—
Whole Year	...	...	69	71	74.8	
				—	—	—

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

	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.
Premature Birth ...	30	24	36	41	30
*Other Developmental Causes	24	19	28	21	18
Zymotic Diarrhœa (Enteritis)	5	13	16	4	1
Convulsions ...	3	3	10	3	3
Pneumonia ...	13	12	12	23	9
Bronchitis ...	6	2	7	23	4
Whooping-cough ...	2	8	3	15	3
Measles ...	5	1	3	2	4
Congenital Syphilis ...	3	1	6	3	—
Tuberculosis ...	4	1	2	2	—

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

TABLE 11.

## CITY OF YORK. INFANT MORTALITY, 1927.

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	...	40	8	5	4	57	18	14	6	18	113
	Uncertified	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Measles	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	5
Whooping-cough	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Influenza	...	...	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	4
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4
Meningitis	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	4
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Convulsions	...	...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3
Bronchitis	...	...	—	—	—	1	1	5	—	—	—	6
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	5	13
Diarrhœa	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	5
Accident	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3
Congenital Syphilis	...	...	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	3
Congenital Malformations	...	...	9	2	2	—	13	—	3	—	—	16
Premature Birth	...	...	20	4	2	—	26	3	1	—	—	30
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	...	...	1	1	—	2	4	4	—	—	—	8
Other Causes...	...	...	6	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Totals			40	8	5	4	57	18	14	7	18	114

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF FIVE YEARS.—The nett total number of deaths was 186, as compared with 157 and 193 in the two previous years.

The chief causes of death amongst the 72 children between one and five years of age were as follows:—Measles, 10; Scarlet Fever, 2; Influenza, 2; Tuberculosis, 10; Bronchitis, 5; Pneumonia, 27.



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

TABLE 12.

YEAR.	TOTAL DEATHS—asccribed by M.O.H. to—					Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and other Respiratory Diseases.		
	Total Bronchitis.	Lobar Pneumonia.	Broncho Pneumonia.	Total Pneumonia.	Other Respira- tory Diseases.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Percentage of total deaths (all causes).
1923 .. ..	77	18	23	41	7	125	1.46	14.0
1924 .. ..	106	24	71	95	27	228	2.7	20.2
1925 .. ..	71	32	33	65	9	145	1.71	13.8
1926 .. ..	55	31	26	57	15	127	1.50	12.5
<b>1927 .. ..</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>14.5</b>

Of the total of 165 deaths, 72 occurred in the first quarter of the year.

**DISEASES OF THE HEART.**—Our total number of deaths due to Diseases of the Heart was 213, which is equivalent to a death-rate of 2.53 per 1,000 living.

The certification of the exact kind of Heart Disease is so often stated in vague terms, viz. :—

“Heart Disease” or “Cardiac Disease,” 73; “Valvular Disease,” 51; Fatty and other forms of degeneration, 70; other conditions, 19; total, 213. 167 of these deaths occurred between the ages of 55 and 85.

CANCER :—

	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.
Averages for 5 years, 1914—18 ..	88	1.12	112
„ 5 „ 1919—23 ..	94	1.15	115
1923 .. ..	86	1.00	100
1924 .. ..	103	1.21	121
1925 .. ..	120	1.41	141
1926 .. ..	116	1.37	137
<b>1927 .. ..</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>132</b>

TABLE 13.—INQUESTS.

During the year the Coroner held inquests on the cause of death of 79 citizens, as compared with 81 inquests in 1926:—

Natural Causes.				Accident.			
Heart Disease .. .. .	8			Motor Vehicles .. .. .	9		
Senile Decay .. .. .	5			Fall.. .. .	7		
Cerebral Disease .. .. .	3			Railway .. .. .	6		
Bronchitis .. .. .	3			Drowning .. .. .	5		
Pneumonia .. .. .	2			Suffocation .. .. .	4		
Arterio Sclerosis .. .. .	2			Scalds .. .. .	2		
Miscellaneous Causes .. .. .	15			Poisoning .. .. .	1		
	38				34		

## Suicide.

Drowning .. .. .	4
Cut-Throat .. .. .	2
Fall and Burns .. .. .	1
	7



## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES:—

## (A) HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Name.	Address.	Whether supported wholly or partly by the Council.	Accommodation.
<b>A. (1) Fever:</b> City Fever Hospital.	Yearsley Bridge, nr. York.	Wholly.	16 beds Scarlet Fever. 16 beds Diphtheria. 12 beds Open-Air Ward for tuberculous patients (females). 8 beds, Hutment Block, for advanced tuberculous cases (females). 7 beds, Observation Block (hutment). —
<b>2. Smallpox Hospital.</b> "The Bungalow"	Huntington, nr. York.	Wholly.	59 beds. 13 beds. —
			72 Total. —

(Extension Scheme—see next page).

<b>B. (1) Tuberculosis.</b> Fairfield Sanatorium	Skelton Road, nr. York.	Wholly.	54 beds (for men and children all types of cases).
Raywell Sanatorium	Cottingham, nr. Hull.	Jointly with East Riding of Yorkshire C.C.	67 beds. One-third available for York patients, (men, women & children).
York County Hpl.	Monkgate, York.	Partly.	6 beds available for non-pulmonary tuberculosis cases requiring surgical treatment.
Yorks. Children's Orthopaedic Hospital	Kirbymoorside, Yorks.	Partly.	Beds as required for cases of tuberculous disease of bones & joints (children).
See also under A. (1). Fever Hospital.			
<b>2. Maternity.</b> York Maternity Hpl.	Acomb, nr. York.	York Corporation and York Dispensary (Joint).	30 beds.
York County Hpl.	Monkgate, York.	Partly.	Beds as required for puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia.
<b>3. Children.</b> Yorks. Children's Orthopaedic Hospital	Kirbymoorside, Yorks.	Partly.	Beds for orthopaedic cases.
York Maternity Hpl.	Acomb, nr. York.	York Corporation and York Dispensary (Joint).	6 cots for infants.
<b>4. Other Hospitals.</b> York City Mental Hospital.	Fulford, nr. York.	Wholly.	370 beds.



## FEVER HOSPITAL EXTENSION SCHEME.

In the Annual Report for 1926, details were given as to the position of the City with regard to the isolation of infectious diseases. In May, 1926, the City Council approved of an Extension Scheme, and the plans of the proposed extensions at the Fever Hospital were the subject of negotiations between the officials of the Ministry of Health, the City Engineer and the Medical Officer of Health, who interviewed the officials on several occasions.

At the end of 1927 the extension plans had been generally approved, but the Ministry of Health propose to hold an Inquiry into the application for borrowing powers.

The plans for the new Children's Pavilion at Fairfield (24 beds) were approved by the Ministry of Health, and a tender for the erection of the Pavilion and other alterations at Fairfield Sanatorium was accepted at a cost of £3,738. Erection of the Pavilion commenced in January, 1928.

### (C) INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS' ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN IN THE AREA.

#### (a) YORK DIOCESAN SHELTERING HOME.

15 Bootham Terrace, York

(Superintendent and Visitor—Sister Sykes).

This Home is carried on by the York Diocesan Association for Preventive and Rescue Work. It receives unmarried mothers before confinement and unmarried mothers with their babies after confinement, 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. Seven mothers can be accommodated at one time. The length of stay averages from a few days to 6 months.

This institution receives an annual grant of £100 from the Corporation Health Committee—Alderman Inglis and Mrs. Councillor Crichton being its representatives on the Committee of the Home.

	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Expectant mothers received during the year	... 23	... 17	... 18	... 19
Mothers with their infants received during the year	15	... 15	... 17	.. 16

During 1927, five babies were also received without their mothers.



## (b) UNION INSTITUTION.

At the Guardians' Institution every provision is made for the accommodation of destitute unmarried mothers.

Destitute illegitimate infants and homeless children are provided for in the Union Institution, the Infants' Home, Hull Road, or in one of the five Children's Homes in the City, belonging to the Guardians.

## (c) ST. STEPHEN'S ORPHANAGE, THE MOUNT

(Lady Superintendent—Miss Marshall).

This Orphanage accommodates 35 girls, the age of admission being from 2 to 7 years.

## (d) GODFREY WALKER HOME, ACOMB ROAD.

This Home accommodates 20 girls, who are sent from the Headquarters of the Church of England Waifs' and Strays' Society, and come from all parts of the country. The children are not all homeless, but their homes are very poor ones or undesirable from other points of view. They are trained mostly for domestic service.

## (D) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) For Infectious Cases.—The York Corporation Health Committee possess a motor fever ambulance, purchased in May, 1921, capable of removing three or four cases sitting up, or one stretcher case, along with a sitting-case and nurse-attendant; also a motor van for conveying infected bedding.

In addition to these two vehicles, a Chevrolet motor ambulance was purchased in 1926 for the conveyance of Fairfield Sanatorium patients to and from the City, in place of the old Ford ambulance (purchased in 1919).

(b) For Non-infectious and Accident Cases.—The Watch Committee possess two motor ambulances which are available for conveying cases to the York County or other Hospital, or to the homes of patients. One ambulance is used exclusively for the City, and the second for the conveyance of patients to and from country districts. During the year, 998 calls were responded to, and the fees received amounted to £274 10s. 6d.; in 1926, there were 954 calls, and the fees received were £208 0s. 2d.

## (E) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name.	Address.	Arrangements for Medical supervision.	Provided by.
York Infants' Welfare Association (Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Ante-Natal Clinic).	24 St. Saviourgate, York.	Three paid Medical Officers (part time).	York Infant Welfare Association. Subsidised by Corporation Grants.
York Dispensary (Ante-Natal Clinic).	Duncombe Place, York.	R.M.O. (Maternity Hospital) with Consultant, when necessary.	Joint--Corporation and York Dispensary.
York Maternity Hospital (Ante-Natal Clinic).	Acomb, York.	Ditto.	Ditto.
School Clinic .. ..	Piccadilly, York .. ..	S.M.O. and two A.S.M.O.'s.	York Education Committee.
(a) General .. ..	.. .. .	A.S.M.O.	
(b) Miscellaneous Treatment Clinic.	.. .. .	A.S.M.O.	
(c) Ophthalmic Clinic..	.. .. .	A.S.M.O. and Ophthalmic Specialist (part time).	
(d) Dental Clinic ..	.. .. .	School Dentist (Lady, whole time).	
(e) Orthopædic Clinic	.. .. .	Orthopædic Specialist, (Yorks. Children's Orthopædic Hpl.	
Tuberculosis Dispensary..	11 Castlegate, York ..	Tuberculosis Officer and Asst. T.O.	York Corporation.
Venereal Diseases Clinic	County Hospital, York	Dr. S. G. Platts, V.D. Clinic M.O. and woman Asst. M.O.	York County Hpl. for York Corporation.



**(F) PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:—**

**\*Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Officer, and Medical Superintendent, Fever, Maternity and Tuberculosis Hospitals:—**

P. RUSSELL McNAUGHT, M.D., Ch.B., D.Sc. (Glas.), D.P.H. (Camb.).

**\*Senior Assistant School Medical Officer:—**

E. SCOTT GALBRAITH, L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. and S. (Glas.), D.P.H.

**\*Assistant M.O.H., Asst. S.M.O., and Asst. T.O.:—**

FLORENCE BENTHAM, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.

(Resigned 7th May, 1927.)

AUDREY M. HUGHES, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

(Commenced 7th May, 1927.)

**\*Resident Medical Officer, York Maternity Hospital:—**

JESSIE EELES, M.D., Ch.B. (Edin.)

**\*Visiting Surgeon and Obstetric Consultant, York Maternity Hospital:—**

A. R. LISTER, M.B., Ch.B. (Camb.), F.R.C.S. (part time).

**\*Medical Officer Venereal Diseases Clinic, Pathologist and Bacteriologist:—**

S. GOODMAN PLATTS, M.B., Ch.B. (part time).

**\*Chief Sanitary Inspector:—**

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

**Deputy Chief Inspector and Housing Inspector:—**

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

**Assistant Inspectors:—**

C. SIMPSON, Drainage Inspector, C.R.San. Inst. and Certificated Meat Inspector.

J. WILSON, A.R.San. Inst. and Certificated Meat Inspector.

W. V. HARGREAVE, ditto ditto.

C. CUNNINGHAM, C.R.San.Assoc.(Scot.) ditto.

L. A. STROUD, A.R.San.Inst. ditto.

(Commenced 1st February, 1927.)

W. DINGSDALE, C.R.San.Inst. (Commenced 19th September, 1927.)

**\*Health Visitors:—**

MISS M. BOSTON, Certified Midwife and R.S.I. Certificate.

MISS E. HIRST, Certified Midwife and C.W.W., R.S.I. Certificate.

MISS H. M. SMITHSON, Certified Midwife and R.S.I. Certificate  
(From 15th February, 1927).

**Clerical Staff:—**

Chief Clerk:—F. POWELL.

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

Junior Clerks:—L. W. RICHMAN and W. H. BRECKON.

**Matron, Fever Hospital:—**MISS A. E. PROCTER.

**\*Matron, Fairfield Sanatorium:—**MISS E. NEWSOME.

**\*Matron, York Maternity Hospital:—**MISS A. J. HARLAND.

**Meat and Cattle Inspectors:—**  
(W. FAWDINGTON, M.R.C.V.S. (part-time)  
(G. H. POLLOCK, M.R.C.V.S. ( " " )

**Public Analyst:—**JOHN EVANS, F.I.C., Sheffield (part-time).

\* A contribution to the Salaries of these Officers is made from Exchequer Grants.



**(G) 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 6 trained nurses. Seven hundred and six cases were visited during 1927. Five of the nurses work entirely in the City, and paid a total of 18,787 visits last year, in addition to attending minor operations at the homes of patients.

(b) For Infectious Cases.—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 requested by the M.O.H., in cases of Measles, Whooping-cough, Epidemic Diarrhoea and Poliomyelitis in young children, and in cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Puerperal Fever, where necessary. The Visits paid by the Association's nurses to these cases during 1927 numbered 90, compared with 242 in 1926.

**(H) MIDWIVES.**

There are no subsidised midwives practising in the City.

The Maternity Hospital has one midwife engaged solely on District work—the District Sister, who is assisted by one of the pupil midwives from the Hospital.

Of the 32 certified midwives practising in the City, 18 are actively engaged, 7 are doing very little, 1 is working almost entirely as a monthly nurse, and 6 are practising in institutions.

**(I) REGISTRATION OF MATERNITY HOMES:—**

(1)	Number of applications for registration	...	...	...	...	7
(2)	Number of Homes registered	...	...	...	...	6
	viz.:—					
	No. 10 Grosvenor Terrace;					
	No. 23 St. Mary's;					
	Heworth Moor Nursing Home;					
	No. 16 Mount Parade;					
	Mount Nursing Home, 75 The Mount (afterwards transferred					
	to Glenholme, The Mount);					
	Holgate Nursing Home, Holly Bank (afterwards transferred					
	to St. Paul's Lodge, Holgate).					
	(One application was withdrawn).					
(3)	Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	...	...	...	Nil.	



(4)	Number of appeals against such orders	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(5)	Number of cases in which such orders have been					
	(a) confirmed on appeal	...	...	...	...	Nil.
	(b) disallowed	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(6)	Number of applications for exemption from registration	...	...	1		
	(Purey Cust Nursing Home.)					
(7)	Number of cases in which exemption has been					
	(a) granted	...	...	...	...	1
	(b) withdrawn	...	...	...	...	Nil.
	(c) refused	...	...	...	...	Nil.

The Medical Officer of Health, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Sanitary Inspector are Inspectors of Maternity Homes under Section (9) of the Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926. All the suggestions made by the Inspectors were carried out by the proprietors of the Homes, including a considerable amount of new sanitary work.

On 16th December, 1926, the Health Committee adopted the model Bye-laws of the Ministry of Health as to Maternity Homes, this decision being confirmed by the City Council on 3rd January, 1927, and by the Ministry of Health on 7th March, 1927.

No infringements of the Bye-laws came to the notice of the Department during the year.

#### (J) CHEMICAL WORK.

This work is carried out by the Public Analyst (Mr. John Evans, F.I.C., of Sheffield). See his Report for 1927, appended—page 91.

## (J) LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

(a) Local Acts, (b) Special Local Orders, (c) General Adoptive Acts, and (d) Bye-Laws relating to the public health in force in the area, with the dates at which the provisions became operative:—

		Administered by.
(a) York Drainage and Sanitary Improvement Act, 1853 ...	28th June, 1853.	Health Committee
York Extension and Improvement Act, 1884 ...	7th Aug., 1884.	Health Committee and various Committees.
York Corporation Act, 1902 ...	8th Aug., 1902.	Ditto.
York Corporation Act, 1914 ...	10th Aug., 1914.	Ditto.
(b) City of York (Hope Street Improvement Scheme) Order, 1925, No. 69941	19th May, 1925.	Health Committee.
(c) Part III—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 ...	4th April, 1892.	Health Committee.
Private Street Works Act, 1892	16th Nov., 1892.	Streets and Bldgs. Committee.
Baths and Wash-houses Acts ...	4th July, 1877.	Health Committee.
Public Health Act, 1925. (Sections 13—18, 22—28, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 51—55) ...	1st Feb., 1926.	Streets & Buildings Committee.
Sections 42 and 43 ...	1st April, 1926.	Health Committee.
(d) Public Baths—Management, Use, and Regulation of ...	5th Aug., 1880.	Health Committee.
Fever Hospital Regulations ...	27th July, 1903.	Ditto.
Common Lodging-houses ...	16th Dec., 1890.	Ditto.
Houses-let-in-Lodgings ...	Ditto.	Ditto.
Offensive Trades ...	Ditto.	Ditto.
Snow, Filth, &c., and Keeping of Animals	Ditto	Police, City Engineer, and Health Committee.
Slaughter-houses ...	Ditto.	Health Committee.
Dairies, Cowsheds, &c., Regns.	12th April, 1900.	Ditto.
Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar Structures	23rd June, 1924.	Ditto.
New Buildings (New Series) ...	18th Aug., 1925.	City Engineer and Health Committee.
Good Rule and Government ...	17th Sept., 1888.	Police.
Cleansing of Footways and Pavements	16th Dec., 1890.	Ditto.
Maternity Homes ...	7th March, 1927.	Health Committee.
Deposit of Soot ...	25th July, 1927.	Watch Committee.
Smoke Abatement ...	6th Oct., 1927.	Health Committee.



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

### WATER SUPPLY.

(See also Annual Reports for 1925 and 1926.)

During 1927 the supply of filtered water for domestic, public services and unmetered supplies averaged 26 gallons per head per 24 hours of the estimated population within the York Waterworks Company's Statutory area. The measured supplies for trade, and in bulk, averaged 10.9 gallons; or a total supply, averaged per head of the estimated population each 24 hours, of 36.9 gallons.

Many extensions have been made during 1927 in connection with new housing schemes and other general building operations. Altogether about 6,000 yards of new trunk and service pipes were laid in that year.

New mechanical filters and filter beds have been completed, thereby extending the system of double filtration, which has been in practice for more than twenty years. The new filters will add materially to the efficiency of the supply and at the same time make provision for increasing requirements.

The number of dwellings supplied within the Statutory area was, at the end of December, 1927, 22,617.

Water is supplied free of charge to the Corporation for flushing drains, watering streets, and other public purposes.

Great care has been exercised to prevent any form of possible contamination where any has been threatened; effective means have been taken at once to prevent such contingency.

The supply has maintained its high character as a pure and wholesome filtered water. Bacteriological and chemical tests are frequently made in the Company's laboratory and by expert analysts.

### RIVERS AND STREAMS.

#### RIVER OUSE (See 1925 and 1926 Reports).

In the Introduction to the Second Report on a Hydrographical Survey of the Yorkshire Ouse from York to Trent Falls, carried out in September, 1927 (Report No. 193, Serial No. 297) appears the following paragraph:—

“It is also of importance to note that the Poppleton Beet Sugar Factory started up in the winter of 1926-7, and effluent from this factory gains access to the river a little below the intake of the York Waterworks. Owing to marked river pollution, caused by effluents from many beet sugar



factories, it is of special importance to safeguard the Yorkshire Ouse, and it is satisfactory to know that special attention is being given to the present case by the West Riding of Yorkshire Rivers Board who are keeping the river under constant observation."

The attention of the Manager of the York Waterworks Company having been drawn to the paragraph, he replied as follows:—

"I can assure you that every reasonable precaution has been taken to see that the effluent from the Beet Sugar Works discharges quite clear of our Intakes. At the commencement of the project to erect the works we took strong steps in that direction, and by agreement with the Sugar Beet Corporation they laid a 24 inch concrete discharge pipe from their settling reservoir, along the embankments of our works, and fixed the discharge into the river at the old landing just below our Works.

The distance of the discharge below the intake we use is 173 yards.

Careful observation has, all along, been made by ourselves; and further, from our laboratory tests, we believe that none of the effluent reaches, or can reach, our Intake. When the works are in operation, the discharge can be clearly seen to enter the river and then continue to flow down the river."

The preface of the Report states that owing to the abnormally wet summer season of 1927, which repeatedly caused the postponement of the survey under consideration and which kept the Yorkshire Ouse well above normal summer level, it was not surprising to find the condition of the river, as measured by its content of dissolved oxygen, far more satisfactory in 1927 than in the previous year.

The following paragraph, on page 6, is of interest as showing the condition of the river ten miles below Ouse Bridge:—

"Just above the confluence of the River Wharfe, at the 10th mile post from Ouse Bridge, York, a large fish, stated to be a 2 feet long salmon, jumped out of the water, the conditions of which were very favourable for the presence of migrating fish. This important biological observation led, at once, to the conclusion that the part of the river which was found in 1926 to be in such a deoxygenated condition must at the present juncture be sufficiently well oxygenated for the passage of salmon migrating up from the sea."

The Report also states that the Survey, so far, had indicated (22 miles below Ouse Bridge) that the river was full of well-oxygenated and relatively unpolluted fresh upland water.



## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Sewerage and sewage disposal are matters under the supervision of the City Engineer. The sewage of the City is pumped to the Sewage Works at Naburn, five miles down the river, where it is now entirely treated by open septic tanks and continuous filters, with satisfactory results. The effluent discharges into the River Ouse.

The following are the sewer extensions that have taken place in the City during the last twelve months:—

Surface-water drain, Bishopthorpe Road, 460 yards;

Sewer, Beeswing Lane, 80 yards;

Surface-water drain, Beeswing Lane, 40 yards;

Sewers, Housing Estate, 500 yards;

Surface-water drains, Housing Estate, 320 yards.

In addition to the above, £2,081 has been spent in minor repairs and maintenance.

Five additional filters are in course of construction at the Naburn Disposal Works, but it is not anticipated that these will be finished before June, 1928.

## 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 40 midden privies and 62 dry ashpits (a steadily diminishing number), the contents of which are removed systematically by and at the cost of the Corporation.

(2) 20,036 wash-down water-closets and 2,725 waste-water-closets. The provision of the latter is now discouraged.

(3) 22,397 ashtubs (or ashbins) and galvanized iron receptacles in use at houses where there are water-closets and no brick ashpits or midden privies.

During the past five years (1923—27), 2,017 movable iron ashbins, with proper covers, have been substituted for fixed receptacles.

During the last twenty-six years, 6,516 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.

#### SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

#### SMOKE ABATEMENT.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations.

#### OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS.

See the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector appended. (Page 72 *et seq.*)

SCHOOLS.—See the separate Report of the School Medical Officer, published by the Education Committee.



## HOUSING.

### (I) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE CITY.

(1) While there is a large amount of satisfactory fairly-modern housing accommodation within the City, in the older parts (in the centre) many of the houses are very old and dilapidated, with a good deal of overcrowding of buildings on unsuitable sites.

(2) (a) The extent of the shortage of housing accommodation may be judged from the fact that the number of applicants still on the waiting list for the Tang Hall Estate houses at 31st December, 1927, was 1,250.

(b) The Corporation have, during the seven years ended 31st December, 1927, developed their Tang Hall Estate to the extent of building 1,230 houses, and, at that date, 30 houses were in course of erection.

(3) During the past five years there have been considerable developments in the confectionery trade. These developments will probably cause an increased demand for houses in the near future.

### (II) OVERCROWDING.

(1) At the end of 1927 the number of overcrowded houses known to the Health Department was 202, against 251 at the end of 1926.

(2) The causes have been varied, but the chief cause is the shortage of houses, and, in many cases, the large families occupying small houses; it is very frequently found that quite small houses are used by two families.

(3) Unfortunately, owing to the housing shortage, no drastic action has been possible in dealing with overcrowding, but in all cases "Intimation of Nuisance" notices are sent to the occupiers, calling attention to the overcrowded condition of the houses and requesting them to abate the overcrowding as early as possible, and in 71 instances it was found possible to effect an improvement. Many cases are referred to the Housing Committee as suitable tenants for houses on the Housing Estate. In some cases, overcrowding has been abated by the sub-occupiers obtaining other suitable accommodation.

### (III) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

(1) (a) Since the end of the war it has been possible to effect minor improvements in the condition of a very considerable number of working-class dwellings.

(b) The defects found are very largely due to the lack of proper management and supervision by the owners, but acts of neglect and waste by the tenants are not unknown.

(2) No great difficulty has been found in remedying unfitness, either under the Public Health Acts or under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925; although, in a few cases, the carrying out of considerable improvements has been delayed owing to the financial difficulties of the house-owners.



## (IV) UNHEALTHY AREAS.

The Ministry of Health has sanctioned the Corporation's scheme for dealing with the "Hope Street Unhealthy Area," subject to certain modifications, and sites on the Tang Hall Estate have been allocated to the Health Committee, for the erection of seventy-four small houses, for the purpose of re-housing some of the people from this Area.

Two hundred and one houses and tenements are involved, with a total population of 805. This Area, the extent of which is approximately  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres, comprises Hope Street, Albert Street, part of Long Close Lane, George Street and Richard Street.

Eighteen houses in the Area have so far been taken over by the Corporation.

In other streets, courts and yards in the City, there are approximately 589 houses which are being, or may have to be, dealt with as unhealthy. This work, except for urgent repairs, choked drains and leaking roofs, is held in abeyance until such times as there are sufficient houses in a sanitary condition available for any families who may be dis-housed. It is not proposed that all the houses involved will necessarily have to be demolished, but congested areas will be thinned-out, back-to-back houses will be made into through houses, and yards, sanitary conveniences, etc., remodelled.

## HOUSES WHICH SHOULD BE CLOSED:—

	No. of Houses.
Hope Street, Unhealthy Area ... ..	201
Other unfit houses in the City ... ..	206
Back-to-back houses number about 550; if made into through houses half the occupiers will require to be re-housed ...	275
Total ...	682

## HOUSES CAPABLE OF BEING MADE HABITABLE.

Total in City, about ... ..	439
-----------------------------	-----

TABLE 14.

## HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1927.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

	1927.	5 years. 1923-27.
(a) Total, including numbers given separately under (b)	685	1,459
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:—		
(i) By the Local Authority ... ..	545	1,060
(ii) By other bodies or persons ... ..	94	185



## 1.—Unfit Dwelling-houses.

(1) Inspection.—Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,309
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	369
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,654

## 2.—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	1,224
---	-------

## 3.—Action under Statutory Powers.

## A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	71
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	78
(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	200
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	246
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

## C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925:—

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	3
(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



## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(See Reports of Chief Sanitary Inspector and Public Analyst, appended, page 72 *et seq.*)

## PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

### LIST OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN 1927.

Scarlet Fever.	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Diphtheria.	Smallpox.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.
Membranous Croup.	Typhus Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.
Typhoid (Enteric and Paratyphoid Fever).	Relapsing Fever.	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.
Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Acute Polio-Encephalitis.
Puerperal Pyrexia (from 1st October, 1926).	Plague.	Chickenpox (from 22nd November, 1923).
Cholera.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	
	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	
Malaria.		Acute <u>Primary</u> Pneumonia.
Dysentery.		
Trench Fever.		Acute <u>Influenza</u> Pneumonia.

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927, exclude Trench Fever from the list of notifiable diseases as from 1st January, 1928.

### SMALLPOX.

One case of smallpox occurred in York during the year. The patient was a child aged 4 years 10 months, unvaccinated, who had been on a visit with her parents to an infected area in County Durham. The patient was admitted to the Isolation Hospital on 9th June, 1927, and made a good recovery, being discharged on 7th July, 1927.

No vaccinations or re-vaccinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health during the year under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

TABLE 15.—INFANTILE VACCINATION.

I am indebted to the Vaccination Officer for the following information:—

1. Year.	2. Successfully Vaccinated.	3. Percentage of total births	4. Vaccination postponed or certified as insusceptible of vaccination	5. Died or removed from York unvaccinated.	6. Declaration of "Conscientious Objection."		7. Re-vaccinated by Public Vaccinators.
					Number.	*Percentage.	
1922	654	38·3	54	210	816	55·9	354
1923	757	46·1	68	143	542	37·8	2,583
1924	683	41·6	65	153	539	37·9	31
1925	662	42·6	74	164	563	42·0	18
1926	786	51·6	60	98	612	44·8	84

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



## CITY OF YORK.—DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

TABLE 16.

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.
1923	29	0.33	1	1.1	3.4	22	75.8
1924	72	0.85	4	4.7	5.5	58	80.5
1925	83	0.95	3	3.5	3.6	65	78.3
1926	95	1.12	6	7.1	6.3	81	85.2
1927	76	0.90	2	2.3	2.6	68	89.4

(This Table refers to Civilian cases only.)

The death-rate for England and Wales in 1927 was 7 per 100,000 living.

There were two deaths, one of which occurred at the Fever Hospital.

Seven cases (all City) admitted to the Hospital proved to be doubtful; one City home case proved doubtful.

One case was probably imported.

There were no tracheotomy cases.

Diagnostic Swabs.—Of a total of 65 cases swabbed, 50 were proved to be Diphtheria by bacteriological examination.

The Districts chiefly affected were:—Heworth (11); Hull Road (7); Leeman Road (7); Walmgate (6); Layerthorpe (6); Central (6).

The Schools chiefly affected were:—Park Grove (7); St. Wilfrid's (6); and St. Lawrence's (5).

The free supply of Antitoxin to medical practitioners for use in poor cases was continued; 41 cases were so served during the year.

Sanitary notices were duly served regarding all housing defects.

## CITY OF YORK.—SCARLET FEVER.

TABLE 17.

Year.	Total cases notified.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of population.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to Fever Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospital.
1923 .	199	2.32	1	0.011	1.1	0.50	144	72.4
1924 ..	195	2.30	1	0.011	1.1	0.51	159	81.5
1925 ..	256	3.02	1	0.01	1.1	0.39	201	78.5
1926 ..	156	1.84	3	0.03	3.5	1.92	131	84.0
1927 ..	218	2.59	2	0.02	2.3	0.91	178	81.6

\* Civilian cases only.



The death-rate for England and Wales in 1927 was 1 per 100,000 living. There were two deaths, one of which occurred in the Fever Hospital.

Five cases (4 City, 1 Rural) admitted to Fever Hospital and one case retained at home proved to be doubtful cases.

There were four possible "return" cases received into the Fever Hospital from the same houses in the City as the original case; there were three cases received into the Hospital from the same streets as patients previously discharged from the Hospital.

The Schools chiefly affected were:—Scarcroft (21); Fishergate (17); Priory Street (13); St. Paul's (8); Haxby Road (6); Shipton Street (5); and Tang Hall (5).

The Districts chiefly affected were:—Heworth (26); Groves (26); Nunnery Lane (21); Fulford Road (21); Haxby Road (14); and Leeman Road (13).

**CITY CASES ONLY:—**

			Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.
Total cases over age of 15	..	..	31	13
Military cases	..	..	Nil.	Nil.
Doubtful cases	..	..	6	8
Imported cases	..	..	1	1
Total secondary cases (all ages)	..	..	26	10
Do. do. admitted to Hospital			16	6
Missed cases (discovered by School Nurses)			1	2

Occurrence of Total Notified Cases.	First Half-year.	Second Half-year.	
Scarlet Fever ..	62	156	(101 in Fourth Quarter).
Diphtheria ..	25	51	(27 in Fourth Quarter).

1927. TABLE 18.

*Distribution of Total Notified Cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria during the Year.*

ATTENDING.	SCARLET FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA.	
	Primary Cases.	Secondary Cases.	Primary Cases.	Secondary Cases.
Upper Elementary Schools ...	53	8	20	4
Infants' do. do. ...	65	3	18	3
Patients 7 years of age and under (not attending school) ...	37	9	15	1
Private Schools ...	12	1	1	0
Over School Age... ..	25	5	12	2
Total cases notified ...	192	26	66	10
	218		76	



1927. TABLE 19.

## CITY OF YORK.—ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER.

Year.	Total cases.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of population.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total case-removed to County or Fever Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospitals.
1923 ..	5	0·05	Nil.	—	—	—	2	40·0
1924 ..	16	0·18	Nil.	—	—	—	10	62·5
1925 ..	4	0·04	Nil.	—	—	—	3	75·0
1926 ..	7	0·08	Nil.	—	—	—	6	86·0
1927 ..	15	0·17	Nil.	—	—	—	7	46·6

The death-rate for England and Wales in 1927 was 1 per 100,000

During 1927 a total of fifteen persons were notified to me as suffering from Typhoid Fever, of which six were removed to the County Hospital and one to the Fever Hospital. The latter case proved doubtful (? pneumonia)

• Of the fifteen cases notified, twelve were confirmed by bacteriological tests; one was found to be an infection by the Typhoid Bacillus, the remaining eleven cases being due to Bacillus Paratyphosus B.

One case was that of a nurse in the County Hospital who had contracted the disease in nursing a patient from a rural district. Previous to this, another nurse in the County Hospital had suffered from the disease, but it was not known how she had contracted it.

Five cases had recently been away on holiday in various parts of the country.

No connection with a possible common source of infection was traced in any of the fifteen cases.

## PUERPERAL FEVER.

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Cases notified ...	3	3	2	8	8
				(5 deaths)	(3 deaths)

## PUERPERAL PYREXIA (Notifiable from 1st October, 1926).

	1926.	1927.
Cases notified ...	8	25

## INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Cases notified:—					
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	21	23	33	41	89
„ Influenzal „ ...	2	9	5	3	19



Nineteen cases of Influenzal Pneumonia were notified, and 63 deaths were certified as due to Influenza, fifty-one of which occurred during the first quarter. Two deaths were certified as due to Acute Influenzal Pneumonia. Of the deaths from Influenza, 54 were over the age of 25 years.

There were 89 notifications of Acute Primary Pneumonia, and 82 deaths of all types. I have utilised the services of the Health Visitors in visiting the homes of notified cases, making enquiries and notes about the domestic conditions and nursing, and in giving advice in regard to cleanliness, isolation, ventilation, etc. During 1927, the two Health Visitors visited 87 notified cases of Primary and 19 of Influenzal Pneumonia.

Of these, 32 were children under school age and seven were school children. A District Nurse was in attendance in 17 cases.

#### ERYSIPELAS.

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Cases notified ...	21	33	26	31	25

Of the cases notified during 1927, 24 were Facial Erysipelas; the remaining case was affected on the arm. Two cases died during 1927 (one being a case notified in 1926).

#### CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Cases notified ...	2	1	1	2	2

The cases notified during 1927 were men aged 24 and 41. The latter died in the County Hospital four days after admission, and diagnosis of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis was confirmed in this case by examination of spinal fluid.

#### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM (see also M. and C.W. Section).

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Cases notified ...	14	11	6	11	12

#### DYSENTERY.

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Cases notified ...	—	—	1	—	—

One military case, contracted abroad, was notified during 1926, which is not included in our Returns.

#### MALARIA.

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Cases notified ...	1	—	—	—	—

The case notified in 1923 had contracted the disease abroad.



## ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Cases notified ...	1	3	—	2	2

The case notified in 1923 recovered; of the 1924 cases, two recovered and one lost partial use of the left leg; of the 1926 cases, one died in January, 1927 (Acute Poliomyelitis and Broncho-Pneumonia), and the other case lost partial use of the left leg; both the 1927 cases died.

## CHICKENPOX.

	1923 (from 22nd Nov.).	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Cases notified ...	91	377	642	443	567

In consequence of the outbreak of Smallpox in the North of England, the City Council, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, made Chickenpox notifiable in the City as from 22nd November, 1923. All cases of suspected Chickenpox are investigated, and all doubtful cases visited by the M.O.H. or the Assistant School Medical Officers. A leaflet on Smallpox and vaccination is left at each of the homes, the parents are urged to obtain medical advice, and private medical practitioners are largely called in.

## ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Cases notified ...	—	30	2	5	9
		(4 deaths)	(3 deaths)	(3 deaths)	(7 deaths)

A military case which was notified, and died in 1927, is not included in our figures.

## NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following figures represent the numbers of cases of school children notified during the year to the School Clinic as suffering from Measles, Whooping-cough, and Mumps:—

Measles and German Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Mumps.
907	32	105

MEASLES:—98 per cent. of the cases occurred during the first half of the year, and 93 per cent. of the total cases were in the Infants' Departments.

There were seventeen deaths (fifteen under 5 years) compared with one in 1926 and ten in 1925.

WHOOPING-COUGH:—81 per cent. occurred during the first half of the year, and 93 per cent. of the total cases were in the Infants' Departments. There were 2 deaths (both under one year) compared with seventeen in 1926 and six in 1925.



## CANCER.

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Total Deaths ... ..	86	103	120	116	111
Death-rate per 100,000 living	100	121	141	137	132

A leaflet was drawn up in 1925 and submitted to the local Division of the British Medical Association. After amendment, this was printed for circulation amongst persons desirous of obtaining information with regard to the disease.

The increase in the local death-rate from Cancer is shown by the following figures:—

Year.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Year.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.
1913	77	0.92	1921	92	1.08
1914	86	1.03	1922	100	1.16
1915	86	1.07	1923	86	1.00
1916	83	1.07	1924	103	1.21
1917	100	1.27	1925	120	1.41
1918	86	1.17	1926	116	1.37
1919	93	1.24	1927	111	1.32
1920	100	1.29			

## ANTHRAX:—

No cases of this disease came to our knowledge during the year.

## CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF VERMINOUS PERSONS.

Facilities are available at the Disinfecting Station for the cleansing of verminous persons, when necessary, and for the steam disinfection of infested clothing and bedding. The fumigation of verminous premises is also carried out; 50 premises were so disinfected during 1927.

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. A new boiler was inserted in 1922 at a cost of £90. The staff consists of the Disinfector Foreman and two Assistants, who are employed in the removal of infectious cases and the disinfection of infected premises, bedding, and other articles.

Disinfection of rooms by fumigation or spraying, and of clothing, etc., by heat, is carried out where necessary. The following figures represent the disinfecting work carried out during 1926 and 1927:—

	1926.	1927.
Rooms disinfected ... ..	1,591	1,973
Articles disinfected by steam disinfector	21,415	22,071
Library and other books disinfected ...	392	573



TABLE 20.

THE LABORATORY WORK in 1927, carried out by Dr. S. G. Platts, at the County Hospital Laboratory, York, was as follows:—

Specimens.	Total.	Positive.	Negative.
Swabs examined for Diphtheria Bacilli:—			
From suspected cases .. .. .	374	85	289
From convalescent cases .. .. .	224	57	167
From contact cases .. .. .	53	6	47
Specimens examined for B. Typhosus:—			
Blood .. .. .	29	12	17
Urine .. .. .	9	1	8
Fæces .. .. .	11	1	10
Fluid—for cerebro spinal fever .. .. .	1	1	—
Pus from Eyes, examined for Gonococcus (Ophth. Neonat.) .. .. .	3	1	2
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations:—			
Blood .. .. .	2	2	—
Lochia .. .. .	1	1	—
Urine .. .. .	2	2	—
Examined for Tubercle Bacilli:—			
Milk .. .. .	36	7	29
Sputum .. .. .	444	89	355
Urine .. .. .	—	2	—
Pus .. .. .	—	1	—
Fluid .. .. .	1	1	—
Totals .. .. .	1,193	269	924

## BACTERIOLOGICAL COUNT:—

Milk, 15; Ice Cream, 6; Tinned Milk, 1. 22.

Grand Total ... 1,215.

TABLE 21.—CITY OF YORK. NOTIFICATIONS.  
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1927 (Civilian cases only).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.												TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages												
		Under 1 year.	1-2 years.	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65		65 and over.
Smallpox ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	76	—	3	5	7	29	16	5	—	7	—	1	—	68
Scarlet Fever ...	218	2	6	9	15	29	98	28	15	13	2	1	—	178
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	15	—	3	—	—	3	1	—	—	4	1	3	—	7(6*)
Puerperal Fever ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	—	—	5†
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21	3	—	—	13††
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	119	—	—	—	—	4	13	10	8	49	20	14	1	82
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	63	3	6	—	1	4	20	7	6	8	2	6	—	24
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	89	2	10	9	7	5	15	6	6	10	1	14	4	9*
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	19	1	1	1	1	2	—	2	—	4	2	4	1	2*
Erysipelas ...	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	13	2	7**
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2*
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
§Chickenpox ...	567	34	38	27	46	59	308	39	8	6	2	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	4	—	3½
Totals	1250	55	68	49	75	111	487	109	52	134	42	60	8	—

† 17 cases were received into the County Hospital, 3 into the Union Workhouse, 52 into Fairfield Sanatorium, 18 into Raywell Sanatorium, and 16 into Open Air Ward.

\*\* 3 cases received into Union Infirmary, 1 into County Hospital.

\* Received into County Hospital.

§ 1 to County Hospital, 2 to City and District Infirmary.

†† 9 cases to County Hospital and 4 in York Maternity Hospital.

+ 4 cases to County Hospital, and 1 in Union Infirmary.

16 cases of pneumonia were also treated at the City and District Infirmary.

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

The York Isolation Hospital, the Smallpox Hospital (The Bungalow), and Fairfield Sanatorium are situated in Flaxton Rural District.

§ Notifiable locally from 22nd November, 1923.



TABLE 22. INFECTIOUS DISEASE. 1927. DEATHS.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	DEATHS OF CASES NOTIFIED.												
	At all Ages.	At Ages											
		Under 1 year.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over.
Diphtheria .. ..	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .. ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever .. ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	63	—	1	—	1	1	1	3	19	20	15	1	1
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis..	20	4	5	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	—	—
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ..	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1
Acute Primary Pneumonia ..	16	1	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	2
Erysipelas .. ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Deaths ..	125	7	15	5	2	3	4	4	26	25	27	4	4

## THE CITY ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

TABLE 23.—CASES ADMITTED IN 1927.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.
From the City .. ..	178	68	1	3
„ Flaxton Rural District ..	12	6	—	1
„ Escrick Rural District ..	1	—	—	—
Totals .. ..	191	74	1	4

The hospitals also received:—

One City case of Smallpox.

Thirty-one City cases of Tuberculosis (27 Pulmonary, four other forms of Tuberculosis); 13 cases were also admitted from the North Riding, and eight from Doncaster, at the cost of the authority concerned.

A total of 323 cases of all kinds.

Doubtful Scarlet Fever cases admitted:—5 (4 City cases and 1 Rural).

Doubtful Diphtheria cases admitted:—7 (all City cases).

Doubtful Enteric cases admitted:—1.

Return Scarlet Fever cases admitted:—4 (City cases).

Return Diphtheria cases admitted:—Nil.

Sixteen secondary cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted (13 City and 3 Rural).

Six secondary cases of Diphtheria (all City cases) were admitted.

In addition to the usual complications, the complicated cases included:—

Of Scarlet Fever cases:—Mastoid Abscess, 3; Nephritis, 2; Cardiac weakness, 4; Rhinorrhoea, 9; Otorrhoea, 21; Rheumatism, 2; Pneumonia, 3; Quinsy, 2.

Of Diphtheria cases:—Paralysis, 4; Pneumonia, 2; Mumps, 3; Albuminuria, 1; Cardiac Weakness, 3; Meningitis, 1; Otorrhoea, 1.

Seventeen deaths occurred in the Hospital:—Two City cases of Diphtheria, one City and one Rural case of Scarlet Fever, eleven City cases of Tuberculosis, and two City cases of Erysipelas.

Twenty cases of scarlet fever, selected on account of the relative severity of the disease, were treated with Scarlet Fever Anti-toxin. The results were very satisfactory and all recovered except one severe case. Taking into consideration the fact that the treated cases were of the more severe type, the number of anti-toxin cases presenting complications was comparatively low.

The period of stay in the Hospital for uncomplicated cases has now been reduced to an average of four weeks without any apparent effect on the number of return cases.

No Schick and Dick Tests were performed, and it has not yet been found possible to inaugurate a scheme for the immunisation of children against diphtheria and scarlet fever.



No cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria or enteric fever have occurred amongst the staff of the Fever Hospital during the year, and none of the staff have been artificially immunised.

In view of the serious and complicated nature of many of the cases admitted to the Hospital, great praise is due to Dr. Angove, the Matron, and the Nursing Staff for the low mortality and successful treatment and management of the cases.

The Staff consisted of Matron, three Charge Sisters, one Staff Nurse, three Assistant Nurses, six Probationers, nine Maids, Porter, and Under-Gardener.

Arrangements have been made with the Great Ouseburn Isolation Hospital, at Acomb, for the admittance of York cases, when accommodation is not available at the City Fever Hospital, and one case of measles complicated with pneumonia was admitted to this Hospital during the year, owing to the home conditions being unsatisfactory for the nursing of the case.

No cases of measles or whooping-cough were admitted to the City Fever Hospital, but it is hoped that on completion of the Hospital Extension Scheme a limited number of beds will be available for diseases other than diphtheria and scarlet fever. At present the accommodation does not admit of sub-division so that wards may be used for diseases other than diphtheria and scarlet fever.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1927. TABLE 24.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES. *				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 .....	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	1
1 .....	1	3	6	5	3	—	4	3
5 .....	6	7	13	7	—	1	1	—
10 .....	4	6	4	3	—	1	—	3
15 .....	2	6	4	2	1	2	1	—
20 .....	9	10	1	4	2	4	—	—
25 .....	15	15	1	2	8	5	1	—
35 .....	17	3	—	2	16	4	—	1
45 .....	10	1	1	1	7	4	—	—
55 .....	2	1	2	2	3	1	2	—
65 and upwards.	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ..	66	53	34	29	41	22	12	8

\* In addition to the above cases, 14 new cases came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by notification on Form A or Form B under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, viz. :—

From Death Returns—8 }  
 " Inward " Transfers—6 } 14

Forty-eight of the deaths occurred in Institutions.



Eight fatal cases of Tuberculosis occurred during the year which had not been notified (9.6 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.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, 1923—1927. TABLE 25.

Year.	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.		TOTAL.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1923	53	0.61	21	0.25	74	0.86
1924	76	0.90	15	0.17	91	1.07
1925	90	1.06	17	0.20	107	1.26
1926	61	0.72	12	0.14	73	0.86
1927	63	0.75	20	0.23	83	0.98
Average ..	68	0.81	17	0.20	85	1.01

TABLE 26.

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

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	176	115	129	140	122	122	152	142	103	101	167	138	139	119
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	90	62	87	102	83	41	67	45	49	43	48	44	41	63
	266	177	216	242	205	163	219	187	152	144	215	182	180	182

TABLE 27.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1924.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health on the 31st December, 1927:—

	Total Cases.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Adults ..	443	202	174	376	30	37	67
Children ..	278	64	70	134	74	70	144
Total ..	721	266	244	510	104	107	211



## Analysis of Notifications of New Cases received:—

		At all ages.	At ages 5-15 (School age).	Under 5 years of age.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	119	23	4
Non-Pulmonary do.	..	63	27	14
viz.:—Glands	.. ..	17	12	—
Bones and Joints	..	11	3	1
Spine	.. ..	7	2	1
Abdominal	.. ..	14	8	4
Skin..	.. ..	—	—	—
Meninges	..	11	2	8
Miscellaneous	..	3	—	—
		<hr/> 182 <hr/>	<hr/> 50 <hr/>	<hr/> 18 <hr/>

A total of 18 cases were notified by the Tuberculosis Officer.

In addition, there were 150 cases notified by Poor-Law Institutions and Sanatoria (per Form C), all of which had been otherwise notified previously.

Of the 182 cases notified in 1927, 40 died within the year 1927—24 from Pulmonary and 16 from other forms of Tuberculosis, and 14 have died in the early months of 1928 (all from Pulmonary Tuberculosis)

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, as no case of Tuberculosis employed in the milk trade was known to the Health Department.

The City Council delegated its functions under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, relating to the compulsory isolation of Tuberculosis cases, to the Health Committee.

One case was reported to the Committee and a resolution was passed, authorising the necessary steps to be taken for the removal of the case to Hospital. On the patient being informed he went into the Sanatorium voluntarily.

## THE YORK TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

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THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY,  
11 CASTLEGATE, YORK.

### ATTENDANCES.

The Dispensary is open five afternoons a week and six forenoons, with the exception of Public Holidays. Clinics are held on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 2-30 to 5 p.m.

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On notification, each case is visited by a Dispensary Nurse, advice is given 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.



## STAFF, 1927.



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

*Assistant Tuberculosis Officer and Assistant M.O. Fairfield Sanatorium ...* FLORENCE BENTHAM,  
M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.  
(to 7th May, 1927.)

AUDREY M. HUGHES,  
M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.  
(from 7th May, 1927.)

*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 A. BARNES.  
(Temporary from 20th April, 1925, appointed on permanent staff 1st April, 1927.)

*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

*Teacher, Fairfield Sanatorium School ...* Miss MANNING



The Sanatorium Schools at Fairfield and Raywell have 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 Mulford 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.

#### 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 1927 .. .. .	14	22	36
Discharged during 1927 .. .. .	14	26	40
No. in School at 31st Dec., 1927 .. ..	7	15	22

#### ANNUAL REPORT by Miss A. Manning, Teacher.

During the year 1927 the average age of the children has been low, therefore the time has been taken up with work of a very elementary nature. Individual effort is encouraged, especially for the older ones, as the majority of children here are drawn from different schools, and are of different ages and stages of development. This work mainly comprises Arithmetic, Composition and Reading.

On December 21st, and again on January 11th, the children gave their Entertainment, "The Happy Man," and a display of Country Dancing, to large and appreciative audiences. For the Dancing the elder girls had made pretty cretonne dresses for all girls present, which were most effective and a great improvement on previous occasions.

#### DOUBTFUL CASES.

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 Assistant School Medical Officers send suspected cases for observation, and reports are furnished to them as to diagnosis, fitness for school (special or otherwise), treatment required, etc.



A number of cases have been transferred to Sanatoria from the County Hospital and the City Infirmary during the year.

The Tuberculosis Officer acts as consultant to the York County Hospital and to the City Infirmary and the Board of Guardians when required.

#### CONTACTS.

Contacts are advised to be examined either by their own medical attendant or by the Tuberculosis Officer. Lists of school children contacts are regularly supplied to the School Clinic, in order that the children may be examined by the Assistant School Medical Officers, one of whom (Dr. Audrey Hughes) is also Assistant Tuberculosis Officer.

#### DENTAL TREATMENT.

A number of cases were dealt with at the County Hospital through subscribers' notes, supplied by the Care Committee.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT, &c. (See Report of After-care Committee, page 98).

#### NON-PULMONARY CASES.

During the year, three cases received treatment at the Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital at Alton.

Arrangements have been made for the admission of children suffering from non-pulmonary Tuberculosis to the Yorkshire Orthopaedic Hospital, at Kirbymoorside. Two cases were admitted during 1927.

Twenty adults and ten children were admitted to the York County Hospital for surgical treatment. A few cases have also been nursed by the District Nurses.

#### SHELTERS.

During the year, 13 Shelters have been available for loan 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 patients' back yard by Corporation workmen. The Dispensary Nurses supervise as to proper use.

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.

On discharge, a short report is sent to the Medical Attendant, and in the case of school children, to the Assistant School Medical Officers also. Patients attend regularly at the Dispensary for re-examination and are visited by the Staff as may be necessary.

On 23rd September, 1927, Dr. Nathan Raw delivered a lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, in the Tempest Anderson Hall, on "The Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis." This lecture was well attended and proved very instructive.



TABLE 28.

## SANATORIA AND HOSPITALS.

## Admissions and Discharges, 1st January to 31st December, 1927.

Institution.	No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1926.			No. of Cases Admitted during 1927.			No. of Cases Discharged during 1927.			No. of Cases Dying in Hospital during 1927.			No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1927.		
	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.
York County Hospl.	2	2	2	6	10	10	30	6	7	5	18	2	4	5	7
Yearsley Bridge ..	—	18	—	18	—	52	52	—	42	—	42	—	—	17	—
Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples Hospital	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Fairfield ..	30	—	26	56	60	—	41	50	—	43	93	19	21	—	23
Raywell ..	5	2	5	12	20	12	4	19	9	4	32	1	5	5	5
Orthopaedic Hospital Kirbymoorside ..	—	—	3	3	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	3
Totals ..	37	22	39	98	90	74	221	75	58	54	187	22	30	27	41
												11	34	30	98



TABLE 29.

Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1927.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.			
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):—</b>												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	42	21	4	6	8	10	16	15	50	31	20	21
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	12	12	20
<b>B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—</b>												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	10	14	7	8	1	2	7	2	11	16	14	10
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	11	24	25
<b>C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as</b>												
(a) Cured ..	5	3	6	7	2	7	3	6	7	10	9	13
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	28	40	46
<b>D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—</b>												
(a) Diagnosis completed ..	196	158	55	66	35	32	66	68	231	190	121	134
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

Cases included under Head "A" which have previously been discharged as "Cured." 5

TABLE 29—continued.

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st .. .. .	663	9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary .. ..	Nil
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned .. .. .	12	10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:— (a) At Homes of Applicants .. .. (b) Otherwise .. .. .	17 123
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of" .. ..	3	11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes .. .. .	65
4. Died during the year .. .. .	118	12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes.. .. .	2,055
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months .. ..	Nil	13. Number of (a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined.. (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work .. .. .	174 7
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) .. .. .	4,021	14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December .. ..	282
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopaedic Out-stations for treatment or supervision .. .. .	4	15. Number of Insured Persons under Domestic Treatment on the 31st December .. .. .	11
8. Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for (a) "Light" treatment .. .. (b) Other special forms of treatment .. ..	Nil Nil	16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons:— (a) Form G.P. 17 .. .. (b) Form G.P. 36 .. ..	36 26



TABLE 30.

**RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.****(A) Average Number of Beds Available for Patients during the Year 1927.**

	Observation.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Total.
		"Sanatorium" Beds.	"Hospital" Beds.	Disease of Bones and Joints.	Other Conditions	
Adult Males ..	2	22	10	2	2	38
Adult Females ..	1	11	7	1	1	21
Children under 15 ..	2	25	4	4	4	39
Total ..	5	58	21	7	7	98

**(B) Return showing the Extent of Residential Treatment during the Year 1927.**

			In Institutions on Jan. 1.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions.	In Institutions on Dec. 31.
Number of Patients ..	Adults.	M.	35	76	65	20	26
		F.	18	50	38	11	19
	Children.	M.	16	20	22	—	14
		F.	23	32	29	1	25
Number of Observation Cases ..	Adults.	M.	—	4	4	—	—
		F.	—	—	—	—	—
	Children.	M.	—	1	1	—	—
		F.	—	2	2	—	—
	Total ..		92	185	161	32	84

TABLE 31.

Return showing the immediate results of treatment of patients and of observation of doubtful cases discharged from Residential Institutions during the year 1927.

[illegible]



(Form T. 56). **TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME. CITY OF YORK.** Table 32

**ANNUAL RETURN** showing in summary form the condition of all Patients whose case records are in the possession of the Dispensary at the end of 1927, arranged according to the years in which the patients first came under Public Medical Treatment for tuberculosis, and their classification as shown on Form A.

(a) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.												(b) NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.															
Previous to 1927.												Previous to 1927.															
1927.												1927.															
Class T. B. Plus.				Class T. B. Minus.				Class T. B. Plus.				Abdominal.				Other Organs.				Peripheral Glands.				Total.			
Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T. B. plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T. B. plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T. B. plus).	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.						
DISCHARGED AS CURED:—																											
Adults, M..																											
Do. F..																											
Children, M..																											
Do. F..																											
DISEASE ARRESTED:—																											
Adults, M..																											
Do. F..																											
Children, M..																											
Do. F..																											
DISEASE NOT ARRESTED:—																											
Adults, M..																											
Do. F..																											
Children, M..																											
Do. F..																											
Transferred to PULMONARY..																											
Condition not ascertained during the year ..																											
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register ..																											
DEAD.																											
Adults, M..																											
Do. F..																											
Children, M..																											
Do. F..																											
TOTALS ..																											



## VENEREAL DISEASES.

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 (these count as four sessions):—

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.		

Medical Officer of the Clinic and Pathologist, Dr. Sydney Goodman Platts, assisted by Dr. Audrey Hughes—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.

Particulars of the facilities available, together with the times of the sessions, have been circulated to all medical practitioners in the City and District. On the whole, co-operation of the medical practitioners is quite good, although inconvenience is sometimes caused by the patients being sent to the Treatment centre at the wrong times.

The public appears to be well informed as to the facilities provided for free diagnosis and treatment, and patients are ready to avail themselves of these facilities.

Enamel plaques, advertising the facilities for free treatment, are fixed in all the public conveniences, and renewed when necessary.

There are facilities for daily irrigation of cases of gonorrhœa and for disinfection. 2,437 out-patient attendances for intermediate treatment, irrigation, dressings, etc., were made during the year. Special cubicles for irrigation and arrangements for daily treatment for women patients are desirable.

Salvarsan substitutes are supplied to the 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 49 practitioners qualified to use these free supplies. A total of 3 doses were so supplied to eight of these doctors during 1927.



The extent to which practitioners have availed themselves of the facilities for pathological examinations provided by the Council is shown in the following Table.

TABLE 33.—TOTAL PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1927.

	Made at York County Hospital.				
	S. *	G. *	W. *	O. *	Total.
Specimens from V.D. Clinic at York County Hospital—					
From City of York cases ...	—	171	170	6	347
From East Riding cases ...	—	7	14	—	21
From North Riding cases ...	—	8	19	—	27
From West Riding cases ...	—	7	21	2	30
Total sent by Clinic ...	—	193	224	8	425
From private medical practitioners in York & District	1	60	386	3	450
Grand total ...	1	253	610	11	875

\* S. For detection of Spirochetes.

\* W. For Wassermann reaction.

\* G. For detection of Gonococci.

\* O. Other tests.

TABLE 34.—CITY OF YORK CASES ONLY.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC, YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL,  
whole year ending 31st December, 1927.

CASES.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.	Not V.D. *	TOTALS.	Actual cases of V.D. Males. Females.	
Total out-patients dealt with, first time ...	51	1	56	51	159	71	37
Discharged, treatment complete ...	10	1	25	—	36	27	9
Total such persons fully treated as in-patients...	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Ceased attendance, treatment not complete ...	45	—	15	—	60	34	26
Total attendances, out-patients ...	1,382	7	2,259	90	3,738	2,642	1,006
Aggregate number of days of in-patient treatment	155	—	44	—	199	85	114

\* Apprehensive persons who proved not to have Venereal Disease.



A total of 560 doses of Salvarsan substitute were given to 101 York City cases of Syphilis.

A total of 61 cases from neighbouring districts in the three Ridings attended the clinic during the year.

During the half-year ended 30th June, 1927, 23 new City cases of Syphilis and 27 new City cases of Gonorrhœa attended the out-patient clinic; 15 persons were discharged after treatment during the same period.

During the half-year ended 31st December, 1927, 30 new City cases of Syphilis, 1 new City case of Soft Chancre, and 30 new City cases of Gonorrhœa attended the out-patient clinic; 21 persons were discharged after treatment during the same period.

A total of 22 cases of venereal disease (12 males, 10 females) were received in the County Hospital as in-patients during 1927.

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. 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.

On 15th November, 1927, Mr. P. Herbert Jones, of the British Social Hygiene Council, gave an interesting address to teachers on the question of Social Hygiene. The lecture was much appreciated and it is hoped to arrange for another lecture during the latter part of 1928.

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 Acting Hon. Secretary (the Medical Officer of Health), and Assistant Hon. Secretaries (Mrs. Hutchinson and Rev. A. E. M. Glover, M.A.).

## **MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

### **ADMINISTRATION OF THE MIDWIVES ACTS (1902 and 1918).**

The midwives are supervised by the Medical Officer of Health and the Assistant M.O.H. (who is the Inspector of Midwives for the City).

During the year, 12 certified midwives have commenced practice in the City, and 10 have left the City.



Approximate total of maternity cases attended by certified midwives,  
1,300 (85.3 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—  
195 (15 per cent. of total cases attended).

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

TABLE 35.

At date, 31st March, 1928.	Total.	Trained.	Untrained.	Married.	Widow.	Single.	Aged under 50.	50—60.	60—70.	Over 70.
In active practice as a midwife	18	14	4	8	1	9	12	5	1	—
Doing very little .. ..	7	5	2	4	1	2	5	1	1	—
Working almost entirely as a maternity nurse .. ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Working in Institutions ..	6	6	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—
Totals .. ..	32	26	6	12	2	18	24	6	2	—

Of the above—

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

The following notifications were received from the certified midwives during the year 1927:—

Notices of intention to continue in practice ... ..	32
Of sending for medical help in emergencies ... ..	195
Of preparing a dead body for burial ... ..	1
Of artificial feeding ... ..	24
Of death of mother or child ... ..	14
Of attendance at still-births (under C.M.B. Rules) ...	24
Ditto ditto (under Notification of Births Act) ...	43
Of liability to be a source of infection ... ..	2

Midwives Act, Section 14, medical emergency calls:—The total fees so paid during the year ending 31st March, 1928, amounted to £106 2s. 0d., and £47 2s. 0d. was recovered from patients.



## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK IN YORK.

This work in York is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health, a woman Assistant M.O.H., and three 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. The whole organization of this work has been described fully in previous Annual Reports.

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

The York Infants' Welfare Association carries on the School for Mothers, Clinics for babies and young children, and an 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 instruction given in visitation and clinic work is assisted by the  
distribution of suitable leaflets.

### OPERATION OF THE NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT (1907 & 1915):—

Total City births registered with the Sub-Registrars during 1927	...	...	...	...	1,523
Total births notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours, as required by the Act	...	...	...	1,348	{ 97·1 per cent. of total births occurring in 1927.
Total births <i>not</i> notified at all	...	39	(percentage 2·9).		
Total births notified by general medical practitioners and parents					85
Total births notified by registered ("certified") midwives and other nurses	...	...	...	...	1,263
Total births notified (of the above 1,348) as still-births (after 28th week of pregnancy)	...	...	...	...	43



TABLE 36.

## THE WORK OF THE YORK CORPORATION HEALTH VISITORS.

(Nurses Boston, Hirst, and Smithson.)

Visits paid during 1927 :—

First Visits <i>re</i> Births notified and registered...	...	...	1,345
Re-visits <i>re</i> Births	...	...	5,457
<i>Re</i> Elder Children (aged 2 to 5 years, &c.)	...	...	2,601
<i>Re</i> Still-births (to verify and advise)	...	...	40
<i>Re</i> Neo-natal and miscellaneous infant deaths	...	...	42
To Midwives (inspection and advice)	...	...	167
<i>Re</i> cases of Pneumonia	...	...	104
<i>Re</i> other Infectious Cases	...	...	103
<i>Re</i> Convalescent Cases of Sickness, and Ailing Children	...	...	291
To Expectant Mothers	...	...	151
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	459
Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics	...	...	102
Housing Defects, etc., referred to Medical Officer of Health and Chief Sanitary Inspector	...	...	52
Mothers referred to York Maternity Hospital or Dispensary, for ante-natal attention	...	...	17
Talks and Demonstrations to senior elementary school girls on the washing, dressing, and personal hygiene of a baby, at the Domestic Centre, Haxby Road	...	...	4

## YORK MATERNITY HOSPITAL, ACOMB, YORK.

## STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1927.

No. of Beds ... 30. No. of Cots for Sick Babies ... 6.

Resident Medical Officer—Dr. Jessie Eeles.

Matron—Miss Alice J. Harland.

1. Number of Cases in Hospital, 1st January, 1927.—17 mothers, 19 babies.
2. Number of admissions, 1927.—371 mothers, 18 sick babies.
3. Average duration of stay.—14 days.
4. Number of cases delivered by (a) Midwives, 270; (b) Doctors, 47.
5. Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the Midwife with reasons for requiring assistance :
  - (a) Ante-natal, 96; (b) during labour, 77; (c) after labour, 141 (torn perineums, 107, other causes, 34); for infant, 36.
6. Number of cases notified as :
  - (a) Puerperal Fever, 1.
  - (b) Puerperal Pyrexia, 4 (Causes :—Sore throat, 1; Lobar pneumonia, 1; Urinary infection, 1; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1).



7. Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum, 1.
8. Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Nil.
9. Number of cases of "inflammation of the eyes," however slight, 4.
10. Number of infants not entirely breast-fed while in the Institution, with reasons why they were not breast-fed, 26: viz.:—  
Insufficient milk (complementary feeds), 16; Bad albuminuria or eclampsia, 4; Tuberculosis in mother, 1; Deformed nipples, 1; Maternal heart disease (fibrillating), 1; Lobar pneumonia, 1; Insanity, 1; Inflammation of breasts, 1 (temporary suspension only).
11. Number of maternal deaths, 1 (Bad ante-partum hæmorrhage before admission; twin labour and post-partum shock).
12. Number of foetal deaths:
  - (a) Stillborn—18; Macerated, 6 (Chronic nephritis, 3; Hydrocephalus, 2; After operation for removal of large ovarian cyst, 1); Hydrocephalus (perforation), 2; Placenta prævia, bipolar version, 2; Ante-partum hæmorrhage (accidental) with premature labour, 3; Eclampsia, 1; Monster, 1; Prolapse of cord, 1; Primip: breech, 1; and Pernicious anæmia, 1).
  - (b) Within 10 days of birth—11; Extreme prematurity (28-30 weeks), 8; Not viable, 1; Cerebral hæmorrhage, 2 (Contracted pelvis and placenta prævia, 1; Normal labour plus albuminuria, 1).

Seventeen sick babies were admitted during the year for special treatment.

During the year the Hospital trained for certification 11 pupil midwives;

11 were entered for the examination, and all were successful.

Total outdoor district cases, 103 (42 males, 61 females).

Total visits paid to outdoor district cases, 4,913 (Ante-natal, 2,297; Post-natal, 2,475; Casual visits, 141).

#### Ante-natal Clinics:

##### (a) At Maternity Hospital (weekly)—

No. of patients who attended for first time	...	...	164
Attendances (182 in 1926)	...	...	208

##### (b) At General Dispensary, Duncombe Place (weekly)—

No. of Patients who attended for first time	...	...	314
Attendances (900 in 1926)	...	...	936

When the midwife is not present a report is sent to her, advising as to treatment of the case.

As the numbers attending at the York Dispensary are increasing, it will probably become necessary to hold a second Clinic per week. This would allow more time to be given to each patient, especially for instruction in the principles of breast-feeding.



## MATERNAL DEATHS, 1927.

Case.	No. of Preg- nancy.	Age.	Nature of Labour.	Post- mortem.	Cause of Death.	Complica- tions.	Ante-natal super- vision.	Midwife or Doctor.
<b>(A) From SEPSIS:—</b>								
1	1st	30	Sponta- neous	No	Puerperal septi- caemia ;  General peritonitis.	Laparotomy for general peritonitis.	Yes	Midwife and Doctor.
2	1st	26	Forceps delivery, duration 60 hours	No	Puerperal septi- caemia ;  General peritonitis.	Perineal tear stitched. Laparotomy for general peritonitis.	Nil	Midwife and Doctor.
3	8th	41	Sponta- neous	No	Puerperal septicaemia.	Vaginal discharge during pregnancy.	Nil	Midwife
<b>(B) From OTHER CAUSES:—</b>								
1	3rd	32		Yes	Acute peritonitis ;  Extra uterine pregnancy.	Intestinal obstruction and pyelo- nephritis and cystitis.	Nil.	Doctor

## STILL BIRTHS, 1927.

Fifty-one cases were investigated (4 were not investigated, one being a North Riding case, one an East Riding case, and two private cases); two were private cases where no information was available.

Twenty-three were males; one was illegitimate; Maceration was present in 21 cases; three cases required craniotomy; 10 were malpresentations; 9 cases received no ante-natal supervision. There were no post-mortem examinations.

Nineteen cases occurred in the practice of midwives; 30 in which both doctor and midwife were engaged; four in the practice of medical practitioners; and one in which a doctor and an uncertified woman were engaged.

Pregnancy.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	10th	13th	14th	Total.
No. of cases ..	11	13	9	2	4	3	1	3	2	2	1	51

Maturity.	Full-term.	8½ months.	8 months.	7½ months.	7 months.	6½ months.	Length of gestation doubtful.	Total.
No. of cases ..	22	4	9	2	8	2	4	51

## Causes:—

## (1) Complications of Labour:

(a) Contracted pelvis, 5; (b) Breech, 3; (c) Face Presentation, 1; (d) Transverse, 2; (e) Prolapse of Cord, 1; (f) Coiling of Cord round Foetus, 2; (g) Born before arrival, 7.

## (2) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage:

(a) Accidental Hæmorrhage, 1; (b) Placenta Prævia, 1.

## (3) Toxæmias of Pregnancy:

Albuminuria, 2; Hyperemesis, 2.

## (4) Maternal Diseases:

(a) Chronic Renal, 1; (b) Repeated Stillbirths, 2; (c) Rheumatism, 1; (d) Influenza, 1; (e) Pneumonia, 1; (f) Eclampsia, 3; (g) Anæmia, 3; (h) Accidents, etc., 4.

## (5) Foetal States:

(a) Hydrocephalus, 4.

## (6) No assignable cause, 5.



## NEO-NATAL DEATHS (i.e., deaths within four weeks of birth).

Fifty-four cases were investigated; in four cases no information was available; 27 were males; three were illegitimate; seven twins; six triplets; one case was an Abortion\*; six Breech Presentations; five inquests were held; four cases required instrumental delivery.

Pregnancy.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	Total.
No. of cases	17	7	4	4	5	2	1	3	5	1	1	50

Duration of Life: Under 24 hours, 19; 1—2 days, 10; 3—4 days, 6; 5—7 days, 1; 1—2 weeks, 7; 2—3 weeks, 7; over three weeks, 3; Total 53.

Causes:—

## (1) Complications of Labour:

(a) Born before arrival, 2; (b) Asphyxia Neonatorum, 1.

## (2) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage:

(a) Accidental Hæmorrhage, 3; (b) Placenta Prævia, 1.

## (3) Syphilis, 1.

## (4) Prematurity, 28.

Period of gestation.	5½ months.	6½ months.	7 months.	8 months.	8½ months.	Doubtful.	Total.
No. of cases..	1*	5	8	6	5	3	28

## (5) Maternal Diseases:

Anæmia, 2; Hyperemesis, 1; Accident, 1; Chronic Nephritis, 2; Rheumatism, 1; Albuminuria, 2; Pyelitis of pregnancy, 2; Influenza, 2.

## (6) Foetal States and Diseases:

Marasmus, 2; Microcephalus, 1; Spina Bifida, 1; Hæmorrhagica Neonatorum, 1; Icterus Neonatorum, 1; Convulsions, 1; Congenital malformation of heart, 2; Uræmia, 1; Inanition, 2; Adelectasis, 1; Found dead in bed from asphyxia, 2; Hydrocephalus and spina bifida, 2; Bronchitis, 2; Intra-cranial hæmorrhage, 3; Pulmonary oedema, 1; Gangrene of legs, 1; Hypospadias, 1; Influenza, 2.

## THE MILK (MOTHERS & CHILDREN) ORDERS.

During the financial year, 1st April, 1927, to 31st March, 1928, the Infants' Welfare Association supplied dried milk (a total of 4,907 lbs. in weight) to the total value of £397 2s. 4d., and the Health Committee paid the deficits incurred by that Association to the total value of £66 9s. 4d.

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 Association on milk given gratis or sold at half-price.

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 1927-28:—

TABLE 37.

Quarter.	Fresh Milk (pints).	Dried Milk:—			Deficit paid by the Health Committee. £ s. d.		
		Full Price (lbs.).	Half- Price (lbs.).	Free (lbs.).			
1927. 1st April—30th June ..	—	1,071	118	169	15	17	2
1st July—30th Sept. ..	—	960	168	122	14	5	0
1st Oct.—31st Dec. ..	—	711	59	180	17	7	2
1928. 1st Jan.—31st March ..	—	1,069	62	218	19	0	0
Totals ..	Nil.	3,811	407	689	£66	9	4
		4,218 lbs.					

The amount received from parents in respect of dried milk sold at full price, or at half-price, was £330 13s. 0d.

The sale and consumption of the milk, even at full price, is 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.

## ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

Arrangements have been made for the admission of crippled children to the Yorkshire Orthopædic Hospital, at Kirbymoorside, opened 31st July, 1925, for treatment.

No children under five years of age were admitted during 1927.



# 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. Gayner; *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 38.

1st April, 1927, to 31st March, 1928.

Left on books, 1st April, 1927 .. .. .	861
Total new infants entered on register during 1927 .. .. .	394

<i>Age at entry of new members:—</i>		<i>Removed from books during the year:—</i>	
Under 6 months of age ..	297		411
6 months to 1 year ..	32	Including Deaths (at all ages)	18
1 year to 2 years ..	27		
Over 2 years ..	38		
Total ..	394	Total ..	411

*Remaining on books, 1st April, 1928:—*

Under 1 year of age .. .. .	222
Under 2 years of age .. .. .	254
Over 2 years of age .. .. .	360
Total children supervised during the year .. .. .	836
Total number of first visits paid to children .. .. .	394
Total expectant mothers on books .. .. .	152

*Total attendances at Consultation Sessions:—*

Of mothers .. .. .	4,638
Of infants under 2 years of age .. .. .	4,604
Of children of 2 to 5 years of age .. .. .	1,566

(Average attendance of children per session, 36)

At Ante-natal Clinic (expectant mothers) .. .. .	180
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Total attendances for the year .. .. .	10,988
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*At Consultations :—*

Number of individual <i>children</i> attending clinics .. .. .	678
Total mothers who attended ante-natal sessions .. .. .	152
Cases referred to County Hospital .. .. .	61
"    "    York Dispensary .. .. .	52
"    "    Patient's own doctor .. .. .	53
"    "    Guardians .. .. .	13
"    "    York Maternity Hospital .. .. .	27

*Notes given :—*For York County Hospital, 36 ;  
York Dispensary, 50.

The Superintendent and her Assistant paid 4,343 visits to the houses of the Clients of the Clinics.

Total deaths, 18 (equal to mortality rate of 20.2 per 1,000 births—under 1 year, 10; over 1 year, 8).

4,907 lbs. of dried milk were dispensed during the year. The mothers paid £330 13s. 0d. for Milk and £17 9s. 9d. for Virol.

Reference should be made to the work of the Yorkshire Federation for Maternity and Child Welfare, founded in 1920 by some of the leading workers in the County in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare schemes. The Federation comprises thoroughly representative members from all over the County, including Medical Officers of Health. Alderman Jas. B. Inglis, Chairman of the York Corporation Health Committee, and the Medical Officer of Health are among the representative members of the Federation, and the Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Executive Committee.

The Federation is closely allied with the Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John. The objects of the Federation may be briefly summarised as the mutual co-operation and co-ordination of all the various kinds of work connected with Maternity and Child Welfare. The Federation has become a very important body in the promotion of joint schemes and a very valuable link between the various Maternity and Child Welfare workers in the County.



## PUERPERAL FEVER.

Year.	No. of cases notified.	Treated in County Hospital.	No. of Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1923	3	—	Nil.	—
1924	3	2	Nil.	—
1925	2	—	1	0.6
1926	8	5	5	3.2
1927	8	4	3	1.9

## PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

(Notifiable from 1st October, 1926.)

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Treated in County Hpl.	Cases at Maternity Hpl.
1926	8	Nil.	2	3
1927	25	2 (x)	9	4

(x) Two cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia died, the cause of death in each case being certified as Puerperal Sepsis.

Of the eight cases notified in 1926, three of these—all cases of Pyelitis—occurred at the York Maternity Hospital, and made prompt recoveries under treatment by urinary antiseptics.

Of the twenty-five cases of puerperal pyrexia notified in 1927, eight were later diagnosed as puerperal fever, two of which died.

The causes of the puerperal pyrexia cases were as follows:—

Phlegmasia Alba Dolens	...	1	Tonsillitis	...	...	1
Pleurisy and phlebitis	...	1	Pyelitis	...	...	2
Anaemia	...	...	1	Pneumonia	...	1
Tuberculosis	...	...	1	Puerperal fever	...	8
Influenza	...	...	2	Cause unknown	...	7—25

Of the cases occurring in the Maternity Hospital, one was due to Tuberculosis, 1 to tonsillitis, 1 to pyelitis, and 1 to pneumonia.

The Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926, came into operation on 1st October, 1926. Under these Regulations it is necessary for every medical practitioner, on first becoming aware that a woman upon whom he is in professional attendance is suffering from either Puerperal Fever or Puerperal Pyrexia, to immediately make and sign a notification of the case in the form prescribed by the Regulations and forward it to the Medical Officer of Health.



The Corporation, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, have made the following arrangements in regard to diagnosis and treatment:—

(1) Dr. A. R. Lister, Visiting Surgeon to the York Maternity Hospital, has been appointed as Obstetric Specialist, to give a second opinion when required by medical practitioners. When the patient is in a position to pay for the consultation, direct arrangements are made between the practitioner and Dr. Lister for his remuneration, but in necessitous cases a payment of one guinea is made by the Corporation to Dr. Lister. A proportion of this to be recovered from the patient if this is found to be possible and advisable. Two applications were received from medical practitioners for a second opinion, and the cases were seen by the Obstetric Specialist.

(2) Any bacteriological examinations necessary are carried out by Dr. S. Goodman Platts, Bacteriologist to the County Hospital, on the following scale:—

- (a) for examination of lochia.....15s. 0d.
- (b) for examination of blood.....£1 15s. 0d.
- (c) leucocyte count .....15s. 0d.

Two examinations of blood and one of lochia were carried out during the year.

(3) Cases requiring in-patient treatment are admitted to the County Hospital, York, the cost of maintenance (8/- per day) being charged in the first instance to the Corporation, the whole or a proportion being recovered from the patient according to her financial circumstances. The District Nurse attended in four cases during 1927.

(4) Trained nurses are provided when required for home nursing by the York District Nursing Association, under the York Health Committee's Scheme of 17th March, 1921 (approved by the Ministry of Health on 26th April, 1921), whereby the Association undertakes to provide home nursing for certain cases, including Puerperal Fever and Ophthalmia Neonatorum, for a fixed sum of £50 per annum.

(5) For the home treatment of cases, supplies of serum are available for issue to practitioners from the York County Hospital and the York Maternity Hospital. Unless the doctor certifies that the case is a necessitous one, arrangements are made to recover the whole or an appropriate part of the cost according to the means of the patient and her relatives. No applications for serum were received during 1927.



## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Year.	CASES.			Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	Notified.	Treated.					
		At Home	In Hospital.				
1923	14	10	4	14	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1924	11	3	8	11	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1925	6	3	3	6	Nil.	Nil.	1†
1926	11	3	8	11	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1927	12	4	8*	12	Nil.	Nil.	1‡

\* Of these, 2 were treated in the Poor-Law Infirmary, and the remaining 6 were treated at the County Hospital as out-patients.

† The cause of death of this child was certified as Congenital Lues.

‡ " " " " " " " " " " Meningocele.

The Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926, lay the onus of notifying cases of this disease to the Medical Officer of Health on medical practitioners alone. Certified midwives are obliged, by the Rules of the Central Midwives Board:—

- (a) to summon medical assistance in all cases, however slight, of inflammation of, or discharge from, the eyes of a child; and
- (b) to send notice immediately to the Local Supervising Authority that such assistance has been sought.

Year.	MEASLES.		WHOOPIING COUGH.	
	Cases Notified.*	Deaths.‡	Cases Notified.*	Deaths.‡
1923	912	14	107	6
1924	164	6	373	41
1925	582	10	181	6
1926	612	1	344	17
1927	907	17	32	2

\* To School Clinic.

‡ All the deaths were of children under 5 years of age, with the exception of 2 deaths from Measles in 1923, 1 from Measles in 1924, 1 from Measles in 1927, and 1 from Whooping Cough in 1926, which were at the ages 5—15, and 1 death from Measles in 1927 (age 45—65).

## EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA.

Year.	Deaths under two years.	Death-rate per 1,000 Births.	
		YORK.	ENGLAND & WALES.
1923	1	0·6	7·7
1924	4	2·5	7·3
1925	17	12·4	8·4
1926	17	10·3	8·7
1927	5	3·2	6·3

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

## ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS (Infantile Paralysis).

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Remarks.
1923	1	—	Recovered.
1924	3	—	2 recovered; 1 lost partial use of left leg.
1925	—	—	—
1926	2	—	1 died early in 1927, one lost partial use of left leg.
1927	2	3	Both cases died (ages 4 months and 18 months).

Particulars of the Health Committee's arrangements with the York District Nursing Association for the services of their nurses in connection with the nursing of the above cases when necessary, are given in the section of this Report on "General Provision of Health Services," under the heading of "Professional Nursing in the Home," para. (b), page 19.



### HEALTH LECTURES.

Six public lectures were given by the Medical Officers of the Health Department during the year, as follows:—

By Medical Officer of Health.

Jan. 26th.	“ The Work of the Health Service in York.”	The Settlement Women’s Class.
Nov. 2nd.	“ Some Present-day Problems of Public Health.”	Lawrence Street Working Men’s Club.
Nov. 13th.	Ditto.	ditto.
		Poppleton Road Working Men’s Club.

By Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

Mar. 4th.	“ Breast Feeding.”	York Midwives’ Association.
Mar. 30th.	“ Health Work amongst School Children in York.”	The Settlement Women’s Class.

By Resident Medical Officer, York Maternity Hospital.

Feb. 3rd.	“ Maternity Work in York.”	Ditto.
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### MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Three new entrants to other Departments of the Corporation were examined by the Medical Officer of Health as to their fitness for employment.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS IN 1927.

The total rainfall for the year was above the average, viz.:—28.68 inches, being 4.68 inches above the average for over 50 years. 19.21 inches fell in the second half-year. The heaviest fall of the year was on 6th September, viz.:—1.46 inches. Nine thunderstorms were recorded; snow fell on 11 days and hail on three days.

The total bright sunshine of the year amounted to 1,193.1 hours, or 27 per cent. of the total possible sunshine, as compared with 1,244.3 hours and 28 per cent. in 1926.

The temperature in 1927 ranged between 19° Fahr. on 19th December and 78° on 10th July.

There were "strong" winds on four days, two days less than 1926, and "calm" on ten days. The most prevalent winds were:—South, 96; North, 78; West, 57; South-West, 43; North-West, 23; South-East, 20.

The mean barometer readings were lowest for December, March being the next lowest, the lowest reading of the barometer on any one day being on 2nd December (28.48 inches). The mean barometer readings were highest in May, the highest reading on any one day being on 28th December (30.67).

TABLE 39.—SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE MUSEUM, YORK.

1927.	TEMPERATURE.			Sunshine.	Total Rainfall in inches.	Mean percentage humidity.
	Mean.	Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Total Hours.		
January ...	40.5	54	27	21.6	1.65	84.5
February ...	40.3	61	23	52.5	1.07	87.5
March... ...	45.1	65	31	101.6	1.25	78.0
April ... ..	46.9	64	30	163.7	1.63	72.0
May ... ..	51.0	73	30	147.6	1.28	72.0
June ... ..	54.2	74	37	190.0	2.59	72.5
July ... ..	60.0	78	43	135.4	3.85	81.5
August ... ..	60.5	76	43	125.8	4.27	84.5
September ...	54.7	72	39	101.7	4.56	83.0
October ... ..	50.4	66	33	78.7	1.58	85.0
November ...	42.3	66	26	54.2	2.42	87.0
December ...	35.8	49	19	20.3	2.53	86.5
Averages ...	48.5	66.5	31.7	—	—	81.0
Total				... 1,193.1 hrs	28.68 ins.	—

P. RUSSELL McNAUGHT,

*Medical Officer of Health,*

*School Medical Officer and*

*Tuberculosis Officer.*



## Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector for the year 1927.

MR. A. E. DRUMMOND, F.S.I.A., C.R.San.I.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

My Lord Mayor, 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, etc., during the year 1927. This constitutes my twenty-fifth 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 .. .. .	7,540	
Number of re-inspections made .. .. .	4,692	
Number of Food Inspections (Day) .. .. .	10,043	
"    "    "    (Evenings and Sundays) .. .. .	282	
Number of premises which required sanitary improvement ..	1,925	
Number of notices served .. .. .	2,750	
Number of letters sent .. .. .	1,147	
Number of certificates issued under Land Charges Act, 1925	121	
Number of notices under S.5, Housing Act, 1925 .. .. .	17	
Number of complaints received .. .. .	544	
"    "    "    re Rats .. .. .	18	
<b>Privies:—</b>		
	Under Notice.	Without Notice.
Converted into water-closets .. .. .	152	4
Abolished .. .. .	54	1
<b>Ashpits:—</b>		
Abolished .. .. .	211	5
Portable receptacles provided .. .. .	686	8
<b>Drainage:—</b>		
Tests applied to new drains .. .. .	412	9
Tests applied to old drains .. .. .	226	2
Single private drains examined .. .. .	28	0
Single private drains reconstructed .. .. .	29	5
Cleansed or repaired .. .. .	131	10
Reconstructed .. .. .	229	31
New drains constructed .. .. .	260	25
Cesspits abolished .. .. .	2	0
Additional gullies fixed in yards .. .. .	81	4
Bath and lavatory waste pipes ventilated .. .. .	1	0

## Drainage (continued):—

	Under Notice.	Without Notice.
Disconnected from sewer .. .. .	108	25
Ventilated .. .. .	133	15
Inspection chambers built .. .. .	27	9
Drains under house abolished .. .. .	18	2
Drain openings removed from inside buildings ..	13	2
Waste pipes of sinks trapped or renewed .. ..	288	4
Waste pipes of sinks disconnected .. .. .	23	0

## Water-closets:—

Provided with a sufficient supply of water .. ..	3	0
Limewashed or cleansed .. .. .	31	0
"Wash-down" water-closets provided in lieu of "waste-water" closets .. .. .	10	8
Repaired .. .. .	100	2
Reconstructed .. .. .	8	1
Soil pipes repaired or renewed .. .. .	10	4
Vent pipes repaired or renewed .. .. .	32	1
New cisterns fixed .. .. .	11	0
New flush pipes fixed .. .. .	1	0
Additional provided .. .. .	0	6

## Houses:—

Supplied with a sufficient supply of water .. ..	5*	3
Cleansed and limewashed .. .. .	51	1
Provided with damp-proof courses .. .. .	26	0
Roofs, &c., repaired .. .. .	178	0
Water spouts fixed or repaired .. .. .	287	2
Down spouts disconnected from drain .. .. .	104	7
New sinks fixed .. .. .	68	11
Fireplaces repaired .. .. .	104	0
Accumulation of manure or refuse removed .. ..	41	0
Nuisances arising from the keeping of swine and other animals abated .. .. .	25	1
Pavements of yards repaired .. .. .	50	0
Yards re-paved with cement concrete .. .. .	47	0
Means of ventilation improved .. .. .	135	0
New floors laid or repaired .. .. .	102	0
Overcrowding abated .. .. .	71	0
Miscellaneous works not classified above .. ..	11	0
No. of Housing Cards compiled since 1911 to May, 1928	8,275	

## 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) .. ..	562
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## ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

During the year 399 workshops were on the register, including :—

Retail bakehouses	60	Tinsmiths	13
Factory „	16	Watch repairing	8
Boot and Shoe repairing	40	Restaurants	12
Dressmaking	33	Cabinet making and Up-	
Millinery	21	holstery	22
Tailoring	42	Laundries	5
Joinery	13	Cycle making and repairing	19
Plumbing	16	Workplaces	13
Saddlery	8	Miscellaneous	59

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	6
Re Dirty Workshops	0

Factories :—

No. inspected	3
No. of inspections	3
Water-closet accommodation unsuitable	1

Workshops and Domestic Workshops :—

No. inspected	297
No. of inspections made	347
Notices served under Public Health Acts re sanitary defects	5
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	10

Retail Bakehouses (60 in number) :—

No. inspected	60
No. of inspections	109
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	8
No. of notices served under Public Health Acts, re sanitary defects	2

## Factory Bakehouses (16 in number):—

No. inspected .. .. .	16
No. of inspections .. .. .	33
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash.. .. .	2
No. of notices served under P.H.A., re sanitary defects .. .. .	4

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

No. on register .. .. .	26
No. inspected .. .. .	26
No. of inspections .. .. .	36
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash .. .. .	1

## Sanitary Conveniences in Workshops:—

Closets were insufficient or unsuitable or defective at .. .. .	2
---	---

## Home Work (Sections 107 to 115):—

The names of 56 Outworkers (or Home Workers) were received in the first half of the year and 52 in the second half.

No. of lists of outworkers received .. .. .	50
No. of employers .. .. .	25
No. employed in making wearing apparel .. .. .	43
No. employed in furniture and upholstery work .. .. .	5
No. employed in chocolates and sweetmeats .. .. .	1
No. of inspections .. .. .	119
No. of outworkers' premises inspected .. .. .	50
No. found unwholesome and occupiers ordered to cleanse .. .. .	2
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 .. .. .	11

## SMOKE NUISANCES.

No. of chimneys of which observations were taken .. .. .	39
No. of observations .. .. .	57
No. of observations in which black smoke was emitted in such quantities as to be a nuisance .. .. .	20
No. of notices served to abate nuisance .. .. .	17

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

J. J. Hunt, Ltd., Aldwark.

York County Hospital, Monkgate.

L. & N.E.R. Laundry, Heworth.

York County Hygienic Laundries, Ltd., Foss Islands Road.

York Corporation Electricity Works, Foss Islands Road.

York Corporation Destructor, Foss Islands Road.



## Chimney Observations (continued):—

York Gas Works, Foss Bank.  
 Bootham Park Asylum, Bootham.  
 Haxby Road Council School, Haxby Road.  
 The Institution, Huntington Road.  
 Park Grove Council School, Park Grove.  
 Terry's Restaurant, St. Helen's Square.  
 Rowntree & Co., Ltd., Haxby Road.  
 Fishergate Council School, Fishergate.  
 York Sanitary Steam Laundry, Peaseholme Green  
 Craven & Sons, Ltd., Coppergate.  
 H. Leetham & Sons, Ltd., Hungate.  
 Joseph Terry & Sons, Ltd., Clementhorpe.  
                     Do.                      Bishopthorpe Road.  
 Henry Hadfield, North Street.  
 Backhouse & Co., Clementhorpe.  
 Henry Richardson, Clementhorpe.  
 L. & N.E.R. Carriage Works, Holgate.  
 L. & N.E.R. Wagon Works, Holgate.  
 L. & N.E.R. Spring Furnace, Leeman Road.  
 L. & N.E.R. Gas Works, Leeman Road.  
 L. & N.E.R. Running Sheds, Leeman Road.  
 L. & N.E.R. Royal Station Hotel, Station Road.  
 York Equitable Industrial Society (Bakehouse), Clementhorpe.  
 The "Ideal" Laundry, Trinity Lane.  
 Scarcroft Council School, Scarcroft.  
 Raimes & Co., Micklegate.  
 Blundy, Clark & Co., Ltd., North Street.

## MARTINMAS FAIR, ST. GEORGE'S FIELD.

Black smoke was emitted from 9 engines at the Fair in such quantities as to be a nuisance. Letters were sent to the respective owners asking them to provide smokeless fuel for use on their engines, and this requirement was immediately carried out.

## WATER SUPPLY TO DWELLING-HOUSES.

Two reports were made of the water from wells in connection with five houses, and in both cases the Public Analyst certified the water to be unfit for human consumption. Notices were accordingly served upon the respective owners to provide proper supplies of town's water.

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

Condition of back roads .. .. .	4
Choked or foul street gullies .. .. .	25
Offensive smells from sewers and sewer ventilators .. .. .	1
Nuisances arising from sewers .. .. .	3
Apparently dangerous structures .. .. .	7
Miscellaneous .. .. .	26

#### COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

No. of keepers .. .. .	11
No. of houses .. .. .	15
No. of rooms used for sleeping .. .. .	72
No. of lodgers accommodated nightly .. .. .	272
No. of applications for registration .. .. .	14
No. of inspections .. .. .	568
“ “ “ (evenings) .. .. .	4
No. of notices to limewash .. .. .	30
No. closed or discontinued .. .. .	2

Under the provisions of Sec. 80, York Corporation Act, 1902, all Common Lodging Houses are re-registered annually.

In two instances it was found that some of the rooms and bedding were infested with vermin, and notices were served on the keepers of the premises to disinfect. With these exceptions all the premises have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

#### HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

No. of landlords .. .. .	10
No. of houses .. .. .	33
No. of separate families (December, 1927) .. .. .	60
No. of inspections .. .. .	72
No. of notices to limewash .. .. .	70

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

#### SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

No. on register, January, 1927 .. .. .	51
No. registered, December, 1927 .. .. .	29
No. licensed, December, 1927 .. .. .	22
No. of inspections (day) .. .. .	6,689
No. of inspections (evenings and Sundays) .. .. .	230
No. of notices to limewash .. .. .	204
No. of notices, re defects .. .. .	2
No. re-licensed during the year .. .. .	5

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



## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No. on register .. .. .	13
Tripe Boilers .. .. 3	Tanner .. .. 1
Gut Scrapers .. .. 4	Leather Dressers .. 2
Fellmongers .. .. 3	
No. discontinued .. .. .	1
No. of inspections .. .. .	50
No. of notices to limewash .. .. .	30

One application to occupy premises for gut scraping was made, and a licence granted for twelve months.

The premises generally were kept in a satisfactory condition.

## FRIED FISH SHOPS.

No. on register .. .. .	62
No. of inspections .. .. .	62
No. of notices re sanitary defects .. .. .	4
No. of notices to limewash .. .. .	3

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

## ICE CREAM DEALERS.

No. on register .. .. .	90
No. of inspections .. .. .	104
No. of notices re sanitary defects .. .. .	6

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

To ascertain the purity of the ice cream sold in the City, 6 samples were taken from 3 dealers. 4 were certified to contain too many organisms to be fit for human consumption, and 2 were clean.

With respect to 3 of the samples which were certified as bacteriologically dirty, samples of milk used in the manufacture of the ice cream were taken and found to contain *Bacillus Coli*. The attention of the retailers was called, as well as that of the Authorities of the Districts in which the milk was being produced, with a view to improvement in the supply. Steps were also taken by the manufacturers of the ice cream to improve their methods of production and apparatus.

Upon inspecting the premises and apparatus of the dealer of the other unsatisfactory sample, it was found that they were in a clean and satisfactory condition, and that the ice cream was manufactured from tinned milk, a sample of which was found to be sterile. There is no doubt that the ice cream became contaminated with bacteria in course of being retailed by a boy in the City, who was in the habit of opening the container and stirring the ice cream in the street. A subsequent sample proved to be satisfactory.



## COWSHEDS.

No. of cowsheds, January, 1927 .. .. .	29
No. discontinued since January, 1927 .. .. .	1
No. of registered keepers, December, 1927 .. .. .	16
No. of cows kept in City .. .. .	116
No. of inspections .. .. .	100
No. of notices to limewash .. .. .	33

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

## DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

No. on register, January, 1927 .. .. .	130
No. discontinued since January, 1927 .. .. .	8
No. registered during the year .. .. .	13
No. on register, December, 1927 .. .. .	135
No. of inspections .. .. .	135
No. of notices requesting purveyors to register .. .. .	9

There were altogether 240 persons registered as purveyors of milk within the City, on 31st December, 1927. 16 of these were cowkeepers in the City.

## MILK &amp; DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922, AND THE

## MILK &amp; DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

During the year, 3 applications to be registered as Wholesale Traders of Milk; 6 as Wholesale Traders and Retail Purveyors of Milk; 1 as a Producer and Retail Purveyor of Milk; and 15 as Retail Purveyors of Milk have been received under the above-named Act.

3 applications from Retail Purveyors and 1 from a Wholesale Trader and Retail Purveyor were withdrawn; and after satisfactory arrangements were made with respect to the various premises, the remainder of the applications were acceded to.

One retail purveyor of milk was proceeded against for bottling milk in the street on two occasions, and as these were the first cases before the Magistrates, the offender was warned and ordered to pay the costs—5s. on each summons.

## MILK SUPPLY.

I have to record that one application has been made for the renewal of the Supplementary Licence to sell "Grade A" milk in the City, from a milk producer residing outside the City. The necessary requirements having been complied with, the application was acceded to.



To ascertain the purity of the milk sold in the City, and following our action in previous years, 51 samples were obtained and submitted for bacterial examination. Twenty-one were from Cowkeepers residing outside the City, but who are purveyors in the City; nine were from a Cowkeeper and Purveyor residing in the City; and nine from Retailers in the City. One sample each was taken at the Fever Hospital, and at the Maternity Hospital, Acomb, and 10 samples from milk produced at Fairfield Sanatorium.

The samples were certified as follows:—Thirteen were bacteriologically dirty and unfit for consumption, and 38 were clean.

With respect to the 13 samples which were certified as bacteriologically dirty, the attention of the retailers was called, as well as that of the Authorities of the Districts in which the milk was being produced, with a view to improvement in the supply; and further samples of milk from the same sources have been found to be satisfactory.

Seven samples were certified as containing tubercle bacilli. Of these, three were taken on different occasions from one farm within the City. It was ascertained that one cow was giving tuberculous milk, and this was dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, by removing it to a Knacker's Yard outside the City, where it was slaughtered. A post-mortem examination showed the carcase to be extensively affected with tuberculosis, the udder being also affected. The remaining four samples were from farms situate outside the City, and these were referred to the North Riding County Council, and the necessary action was taken to eliminate the affected cows from the herds. Subsequent samples were taken and it was found that the milk supplied into the City was satisfactory.

There is no doubt that the taking of samples of milk for bacteriological examination, and the subsequent necessary action, has resulted in a very great improvement in the milk supply. Our experience in the cooling of milk immediately after milking, shows that the number of bacteria in the samples is considerably less than formerly, and milk is thus placed on the market with less bacteria than is required for milk of "Grade A" quality.

#### SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

During the year 205 samples of Food and Drugs have been procured and submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified 181 samples genuine, and 24 samples adulterated (i.e., 11.70 per cent. of adulteration).

TABLE 1.—CITY OF YORK.

Nature of Sample.	Adulterated	Genuine.	Informal.	Formal.	Totals.
Milk .. .. .	24	112	10	126	136
Milk, Skimmed .. .. .	—	1	—	1	1
Aspirin Tablets .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Baking Powder .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Beef Suet .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Borax .. .. .	—	2	2	—	2
Butter .. .. .	—	5	5	—	5
Cheese, Cheshire .. .. .	—	2	2	—	2
Cheese, Cream .. .. .	—	2	2	—	2
Chicken and Ham Roll .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Cocoa .. .. .	—	2	2	—	2
Coffee .. .. .	—	4	4	—	4
Condensed Milk .. .. .	—	2	2	—	2
Cream .. .. .	—	12	9	3	12
Crushed Linseed .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Flour, Self-raising .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Glycerine .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Jam (Strawberry) .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Lard .. .. .	—	2	2	—	2
Liquorice Powder .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Margarine .. .. .	—	2	2	—	2
Meat, Potted .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Olive Oil .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Pepper, White .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Rice .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Sponge Block .. .. .	—	3	3	—	3
Sausage .. .. .	—	9	7	2	9
Sweetmeats .. .. .	—	3	3	—	3
Tea .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Vinegar .. .. .	—	3	3	—	3
Wine, Tent .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
TOTALS ..	24	181	73	132	205

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



TABLE 2.—CITY OF YORK.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION REGARDING SAMPLES NOT REPORTED  
TO BE GENUINE.

No.	Nature of Samples and Results of Analysis.	Remarks.
4	Milk. Added Water 9.7 per cent.	Vendor convicted and fined £5 and 12s. 6d. analyst's fee.
24	Milk. Deficient in Milk-Fat 12.0 per cent.	Sample taken "in course of delivery" to retailer. Wholesaler interviewed by Town Clerk and cautioned.
30	Milk. Deficient in Milk-Fat 3.67 per cent.	Retailer cautioned.
47	Milk. Deficient in Milk-Fat 4.6 per cent., and slightly deficient in Non-Fatty Solids.	Retailer cautioned by Town Clerk.
61	Milk. Deficient in Milk-Fat 12.3 per cent.	Retailer strongly cautioned by Town Clerk.
75	Milk. Deficient in Milk-Fat 10.6 per cent.	Retailer cautioned by Town Clerk.
77	Milk. Deficient in Milk-Fat 17.0 per cent.	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
85	Milk. Deficient in Milk-Fat 13.3 per cent.	"Appeal to cows" sample in connection with No. 77. Further samples proved genuine.
86	Milk. Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.	"In course of delivery" sample. See No. 75. Wholesaler cautioned by Town Clerk.
99	Milk. Deficient in Milk-Fat 6.0 per cent.	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
105	Milk. Deficient in Milk-Fat 4.6 per cent.	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk. Further sample proved genuine.
113	Milk. Deficient in Milk-Fat 18.3 per cent.	Vendor convicted and fined 10s. and costs. Total 16s. 6d.

TABLE 2 (continued).

No.	Nature of Samples and Results of Analysis.		Remarks.	
14	Milk.	Deficient in Milk-Fat 25.6 per cent.	Vendor convicted and fined £5 and 16s. 6d. costs.	
19	Milk.	Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.0 per cent.	"Appeal to cows" sample in connection with No. 114. Part of three cows' milk not in No. 114. Another sample, No. 118, was genuine.	
30	Milk.	Deficient in Milk-Fat 7.3 per cent. and slightly deficient in Non-Fatty Solids.	Informal sample. Further samples proved genuine.	
13	Milk.	Slightly deficient either in Milk-Fat or Non-Fatty Solids.	Cautioned by Town Clerk.	
14	Milk.		Further samples proved genuine.	
56	Milk.			
86	Milk.			
11	Milk.			
12	Milk.			
42	Milk.			
44	Milk.			
51	Milk.			Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
72	Milk.			
94	Milk.			



REPORT OF ADMINISTRATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK & CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912 & 1917,  
during the year ended December 31st, 1927.

**1. MILK AND CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.**

	(a) No. of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) No. in which a preservative was reported to be present, and percentage of preservative found in each sample.
Milk .. .. .	137 (Including 6 "Appeal to the Cow" samples.)	0
Cream .. .. .	8	3

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

**CREAM No. 74.**

\* Contained 0.16 per cent. of Boric Acid.

This was an Informal sample. A Formal sample (No. 79) was taken which was correctly described and labelled as Preserved Cream.

**CREAM No. 81.**

Contained 0.17 per cent. of Boric Acid.

This was an Informal sample. A Formal sample (No. 94) was taken—see below.

**CREAM No. 94.**

Contained 0.1 per cent. of Boric Acid.

This was a Formal sample. The vendors were cautioned by the Town Clerk. Two further samples (Nos. 123 and 124) were subsequently taken and found to be correctly described and labelled as Preserved Cream.

**2. CREAM SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.**

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

(1) Correct Statements made	...	...	4
(2) Statements incorrect	...	...	0
		Total	4

(3) Percentage of preservative found in each sample.	Percentage stated on Statutory label.
0.2	Not exceeding 0.4%
0.32	Do.
0.2	Do.
0.2	Do.

(b) Determinations made of Milk-Fat in Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(1)	Above 35 per cent.	...	...	...	4
(2)	Below 35 per cent.	...	...	...	0
				Total ...	4

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

NIL.

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

NIL.

### 3. THICKENING SUBSTANCES.

Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream, action taken where found.

NIL.

### 4. OTHER OBSERVATIONS.

Three samples, though purchased as Cream, contained Boric Acid in the proportions of 0.1, 0.16, and 0.17 per cent. respectively.

**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 73 informal samples and 132 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 shopkeeper, 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.

### PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD.

No. 74 Cream.

Vendor cautioned as to improper labelling. A further sample was properly labelled.



## No. 81 Cream.

Vendor cautioned as to improper labelling. A further sample was properly labelled.

## No. 94 Cream.

This sample and No. 81 were from the same vendor. Two further samples were properly labelled.

## No. 147 Beef Sausages.

Contained 22 parts per million of Sulphur dioxide and were not properly labelled.

## No. 148 Pork Sausages.

Contained 89 parts per million of Sulphur dioxide and were not properly labelled. Same vendor as No. 147. Cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.

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

No. of manufacturers	...	...	...	0
No. of wholesale dealers	...	...	...	15
No. of premises on register	...	...	...	20

### BUTTER AND MARGARINE ACT, 1907.

There are no Butter-making Factories in the City.

### INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

During the year a much larger number of carcasses of animals have been inspected, and a larger number of surrenders of diseased meat have been obtained (See Tables IV, V and VI). No less a number than 6,689 day visits of inspection to slaughter-houses have been made, and 230 evening and Sunday visits. In addition to the notices of "Regular hours of slaughtering," under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, no less a number than 1,921 notices of "Occasional slaughtering" were received. The carcasses in connection with these notices, as well as those received for the regular hours were, in almost every case, inspected.

It is satisfactory to note that, with few exceptions, the work under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, has been carried on satisfactorily. The meat traders generally have co-operated in giving effect to the requirements as to ensuring the sale of "meat" under hygienic conditions. The Regulations have caused much additional work to fall on the Department.



Three persons were summoned for not complying with Regulation No. 8. In one case the defendant was warned by the Magistrates and ordered to pay the costs. Another was convicted and fined £2. The other defendant was bound over for 6 months in the sum of £1.

One person was warned by the Town Clerk for removing an unsound carcase from a slaughter-house without notifying that it was unsound.

TABLE III.—CITY OF YORK.

Foodstuffs.	Condition.	Foodstuffs.	Condition.
Apricots (1 tin & 330 lbs.)	Unsound.	Jam (4 lbs.)	Unfit.
Apricot Pulp (1 tin)	Do.	Loganberries (2 tins)	Unsound.
Beef (Corned) (96 lbs.)	Do.	Milk (Evaporated) (37 tins)	Unsound and Blown.
Beef (Imported) (347 lbs.)	Do.	Ox Tongue (Tinned) (2 tins)	Unfit.
Cod (35 lbs.)	Do.	Prawns (10 lbs.)	Unsound.
Cod (Filletted) (14 lbs.)	Do.	Pickle (2 jars.)	Do.
Dripping (11 lbs.)	Do.	Pine Cubes (1 tin)	Do.
Dabs (7 lbs.)	Do.	Plums (4 tins)	Do.
Fruit Salad (1 tin)	Do.	Pears (1 tin)	Do.
Gooseberries (1 bottle)	Do.	Peaches (1 tin)	Do.
Hams (124 lbs.)	Maggoty & Putrid.	Rabbits (2)	Maggoty.
Haddocks (Filletted) (7 lbs.)	Unsound.	Salmon (2 tins)	Unsound.
Herrings (731 tins)	Blown.	Strawberries (14 lbs. and 4 tins)	Mouldy and Unsound.
Ice Cream (6 gallons)	Unfit.		

The total weight of Butchers' Meat surrendered and seized during the year amounted to 5,663 stones 12 lbs., as compared with 3,923½ stones in 1926, and 3,303½ stones in 1925.

TABLE 4.—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
	Tuberculosis.	All other diseases and conditions.	Tuberculosis.	All other diseases and conditions.	
1927 ..	767	1,783	0	0	2,550

TABLE V.—CITY OF YORK.

NUMBER AND CLASS OF ANIMAL AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS.						
	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.	Pigs.
Whole carcasses and organs..	—	14	3	4	1	65
Part do. do. ..	—	51	7	14	1	334
Organs only .. ..	—	54	16	13	3	187



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.	Part carcase and organs affected.	Organs only affected.
Bullocks ..	55	—	—	Abscesses
" ..	4	—	Injury	—
" ..	2	—	—	Pleurisy
" ..	10	—	—	Echinococcus Cysts
" ..	1	—	—	Congestion
" ..	8	—	Actinomycosis	—
" ..	3	—	Abscesses	—
" ..	2	—	—	Inflammation
Heifers ..	2	—	—	Echinococcus Cysts
" ..	1	—	Abscesses	—
" ..	1	—	—	Infarcts
" ..	7	—	—	Abscesses
Cows ..	1	—	Inflammation	—
" ..	7	—	—	Abscesses
" ..	1	—	Abscesses	—
Calves ..	2	—	—	Abscesses
" ..	1	—	—	Fatty Degeneration
" ..	2	—	Organs	—
" ..	1	—	—	Infarcts
" ..	2	Pyæmia	—	—
" ..	1	—	—	Nephritis
" ..	1	—	—	Hydronephrosis
" ..	1	Inflammation	—	—
Pigs ..	86	—	—	Congested
" ..	8	Fevered	—	—
" ..	5	—	Injury	—
" ..	1	—	—	Abscesses
" ..	11	Found dead	—	—
" ..	5	Pyæmia	—	—
" ..	1	Cysticercus Cellulosæ	—	—
" ..	9	—	Abscesses	—
" ..	13	—	—	Parasites
" ..	17	—	—	Inflammation
" ..	5	—	—	Echinococcus Cysts
" ..	1	Jaundice	—	—
" ..	43	—	—	Cirrhotic
" ..	1	Peritonitis	—	—
" ..	2	Dropsy	—	—
" ..	1	—	—	Hydronephrosis
Sheep ..	1	Emaciation	—	—
" ..	1	Peritonitis	—	—
" ..	1	—	Dropsy	—
" ..	1	—	Pleurisy	—
" ..	1	Pyæmia	—	—
" ..	2	—	Parasites	—
" ..	1	—	—	Congested
" ..	8	Injury	—	—
" ..	35	—	—	Parasites
" ..	5	Found Dead	—	—
" ..	1	—	—	Pleurisy
" ..	4	Fevered	—	—
" ..	3	—	Injury	—
Bullocks ..	984	—	—	Whole livers cirrhotic
" ..	314	—	—	Part livers cirrhotic
Heifers ..	86	—	—	Whole livers cirrhotic
" ..	1	—	—	Part livers cirrhotic
Cows ..	9	—	—	Whole livers cirrhotic
Total cases 1,783				

Whenever a request for the inspection of any carcase or any part of it is made, and the meat is found unfit for human food, a surrender note is required to be signed by the owner and the meat is 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, AND THE RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACT, 1923.

One application was made, and a Certificate was issued to the effect that the premises were "not in a reasonable state of repair."

#### RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

During the year, 18 complaints with respect to 17 premises were received. Upon investigation, it was found the drains at three of the premises were defective; at six, rats were obtaining harbourage in heaps of refuse; at three, under the floors of houses; and in one case, in a warehouse. In four cases no evidence of rats were found.

The defective drains were made good, the heaps of refuse were removed, and the inlet air grates to the floors of the houses were renewed.

It is the practice of the Rat Officer to keep under close supervision any premises which are reported to be infested, and the attention of the occupiers is called by leaving leaflets and giving verbal notice to the occupiers as to their liability to make their premises as rat-proof as possible, and advice given as to the most suitable poisons and methods to be used for destroying rats and mice.

A "Rat Week" was held from Monday, October 31st, to Saturday, November 5th, 1927.

This was advertised in the local press, and, as a result, 220 rats were received and payment made at the rate of 2d. per rat, at a cost of £1 16s. 8d. The rats were obtained from various parts of the City, mainly from allotments, and some from a Corporation tip.

Also, on this account, 839 baits were placed in the sewer manholes, and it was found afterwards that 635 baits had been taken, viz.:—75.68 per cent. of the total baits.

#### FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

A circular letter was issued in December, 1927, to all butchers and slaughter-men in the City, calling their attention to the outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease, and asking that particular attention be paid to the tongues and feet of animals slaughtered, and that any unusual appearance should be reported to me without delay.



## SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, &c.

The usual inspections were made of the local Theatres and Cinemas prior to Licences being granted.

The attention of the Lessees was called to certain defects and these were remedied.

### STAFF.

I have to record that Mr. G. Atkins, Disinfecter Foreman, died on the 5th May, 1927, and that Mr. W. Dingsdale, of St. Helens, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, was appointed to fill the vacancy, and commenced duties on the 19th September, 1927.

Also that Mr. L. A. Stroud, of Cheltenham, was appointed Assistant Sanitary Inspector, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. F. Metcalfe, on December 31st 1926, and commenced duties on February 1st, 1927.

In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge, with many thanks, the cordial support which has been received from the Members of the Health Committee, the Medical Officer of Health, and the Staff generally.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

A. E. DRUMMOND,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

# **COPY OF PUBLIC ANALYST'S REPORT FOR 1927.**

Public Analyst's Laboratory,

No. 67 Surrey Street, Sheffield,

6th June, 1928.

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

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the following report of my work as Public Analyst for the City of York during the year ending 31st December, 1927.

During the year 205 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 ... ..	136	Rice ... ..	1
Skimmed Milk ... ..	1	Baking Powder ... ..	1
Cream ... ..	12	Self Raising Flour ... ..	1
Cream Cheese ... ..	2	Vinegar ... ..	3
Cheshire Cheese ... ..	2	Sponge Blocks ... ..	3
Butter ... ..	5	Sausage ... ..	9
Margarine ... ..	2	Potted Meat ... ..	1
Condensed Milk ... ..	2	Chicken and Ham Roll ... ..	1
Lard ... ..	2	Beef Suet ... ..	1
Pepper ... ..	1	Wine ... ..	1
Cocoa ... ..	2	Strawberry Jam ... ..	1
Coffee ... ..	4	Sweetmeats ... ..	3
Tea ... ..	1	Drugs ... ..	7



## MILK.

During the year 137 samples of milk were examined, namely, 136 samples of Whole Milk and 1 sample of Skimmed Milk.

Of the 136 samples of Whole Milk reported on :—

112 samples conformed to the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901.

4 samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.

7 samples were slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.

10 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 4.6 to 25.6 per cent.

1 sample was deficient in Milk-Fat to the extent of 4.6 per cent., and low in Solids-not-Fat.

1 sample was deficient in Milk-Fat to the extent of 7.3 per cent., and low in Solids-not-Fat.

1 sample contained 9.7 per cent. of Added Water.

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

Month.	No. of Samples.	Analytical Data.	
		Milk-Fat, per cent.	Solids-not-Fat, per cent.
January .. ..	17	3.74	8.80
February .. ..	9	3.55	9.02
March .. ..	11	3.41	8.80
April .. ..	6	3.43	8.94
May .. ..	14	3.35	8.85
June .. ..	7	2.92	8.89
July .. ..	23	3.17	8.84
August .. ..	5	3.32	8.71
September .. ..	11	3.48	8.77
October .. ..	17	3.82	8.82
November .. ..	6	3.66	8.85
December .. ..	10	3.77	8.77
Average for the year 1927 .. ..		3.48	8.83
Average for the year 1926 .. ..		3.41	8.87
Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901 .. ..		3.00	8.50

The following Table shows the composition of the Milk Samples not complying with the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901:—

Mark.	Analytical Data.		Remarks.
	Milk-Fat, per cent.	Solids-not-Fat, per cent.	
4	3.15	7.67	Added Water 9.7 %.
24	2.64	9.05	Deficient in Milk-Fat 12.0 %.
47	2.86	8.46	Deficient in Milk-Fat 4.6 % and low in Solids-not-Fat.
61	2.63	8.76	Deficient in Milk-Fat 12.3 %.
75	2.68	8.71	Deficient in Milk-Fat 10.6 %.
77	2.49	8.98	Deficient in Milk-Fat 17.0 %.
85	2.60	8.99	Deficient in Milk-Fat 13.3 %, "Appeal to Cows" and refers to No. 77.
99	2.82	8.57	Deficient in Milk-Fat 6.0 %.
105	2.86	8.51	Deficient in Milk-Fat 4.6 %.
113	2.45	9.37	Deficient in Milk-Fat 18.3 %.
114	2.23	8.81	Deficient in Milk-Fat 25.6 %.
119	2.76	8.56	Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.0 %, "Appeal to Cows" and refers to No. 114.
130	2.78	8.34	Deficient in Milk-Fat 7.3 % and low in Solids-not-Fat. (Informal).
13	3.65	8.43	Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.
14	3.15	8.29	Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.
111	3.35	8.42	Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat, "Appeal to six Cows."
112	4.00	8.37	Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat, "Appeal to Cow."
151	3.20	8.16	Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.
172	4.09	8.29	Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.
194	3.20	8.27	Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.
30	2.89	9.08	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
56	2.95	8.95	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
86	2.94	8.66	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat, refers to No. 75.
142	2.88	8.56	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.

The sample of skimmed milk was genuine.

The samples of milk were in every case examined for preservatives and added colouring matter. They were all free from these substances.



## CREAM.

The following Table shows the percentage of Milk-Fat and the amount of preservative present (if any) in the twelve samples of Cream examined during the year:—

Mark.	Milk-Fat, per cent.	Boric Acid, per cent.	Remarks.
6	44.0	absent	
50	47.5	absent	
74	52.0	0.16	Should have been described and labelled as Pres-erved Cream
79	50.0	0.2	Correctly described and labelled as Preserved Cream.
80	55.5	0.32	Correctly described and labelled as Preserved Cream.
81	52.9	0.17	Should have been described and labelled as Preserved Cream.
90	57.7	absent	
91	55.1	absent	
94	48.8	0.1	Should have been described and labelled as Preserved Cream.
123	51.9	0.2	Correctly described and labelled as Preserved Cream.
124	52.4	0.2	Correctly described and labelled as Preserved Cream.
163	24.8	absent	A tinned Cream labelled "Pure Thick Cream; 25 % Butter Fat and 30 to 33 % of total Milk Solids."

Fresh Cream, which is now largely prepared by centrifugal means, usually contains about 50 per cent. of Milk-Fat.

Tinned Cream, which often appears thicker than Fresh Cream owing to the treatment to which it is subjected, contains about 20 to 25 per cent. of Milk-Fat.

It is doubtful whether the purchaser of Tinned Cream always realises the difference between this and the best Fresh Cream.

## BUTTER AND MARGARINE.

Five samples of Butter and two of Margarine were examined.

With the exception of one sample of Butter, which contained 0.27 per cent. of Boric Acid, all the samples were free from Boron preservatives. The amount of water present varied from 10.16 to 16.0 per cent. (maximum limit 16 per cent.).

## CHEESE.

The two samples of Cheshire Cheese were genuine, being prepared from whole milk. They contained over 45 per cent. of Milk-Fat, calculated on the water-free solids.

The two samples of Cream Cheese were genuine.

## CONDENSED MILK.

Two samples of Condensed Milk were examined during the year, namely, one Full Cream Unsweetened and one Machine Skimmed Sweetened. They both conformed to the Regulations as to labelling and composition.

## BEEF SUET.

The sample of Beef Suet was found on examination to contain 12 per cent. of Rice Flour. It was correctly described on the label as a Mixture.

## PRESERVATIVES.

On the 1st January, 1927, the new Preservatives in Food Regulations came into force, regulating the use of chemical preservatives in food-stuffs.

Two preservatives only, Sulphur dioxide and Benzoic Acid are permitted in certain specified food-stuffs. In certain cases it is necessary to declare their presence.

The use of Boric Acid, which was the principal preservative used before the Regulations came into force, is now entirely prohibited.

The following foods were examined specifically for preservatives:—

	Amount permitted by the Preservative Regulations.	
136 samples of Milk—free from preservatives	...	None.
1 sample of Skimmed Milk—free from preservatives	...	None.
5 samples of Cream—free from preservatives	...	None.
3 samples of Cream—contained Boric Acid	...	None.
4 samples of Preserved Cream—contained Boric Acid	...	not exceeding 0.4 per cent.
2 samples of Cream Cheese—free from preservatives	...	None.



Amount permitted by the  
Preservative Regulations.

3 samples of Sponge Block—free from preservatives	...	None.
6 samples of Sausage—free from preservatives	...	...Sulphites—450 parts per million.
2 samples of Cheshire Cheese—free from preservatives	...	None.
1 sample of Sausage—contained 22 parts per million of Sulphur dioxide	... ..	...Sulphites—450 parts per million.
1 sample of Sausage—contained 89 parts per million of Sulphur dioxide	... ..	...Sulphites—450 parts per million.
1 sample of Sausage—contained 217 parts per million of Sulphur dioxide	... ..	...Sulphites—450 parts per million.
1 sample of Potted Meat—free from preservatives	...	—
1 sample of Chicken and Ham Roll—free from preservatives	...	—
1 sample of Strawberry Jam—contained 9 parts per million of Sulphur dioxide	... ..	Sulphites—40 parts per million.
1 sample of Wine—free from preservatives	...	—
1 sample of Beef Suet—free from preservatives	...	—

#### DRUGS.

During the year seven samples of Drugs were submitted for analysis, namely, two samples of Borax and one sample each of Liquorice Powder (Compound), Aspirin Tablets, Glycerine, Olive Oil and Crushed Linseed.

They all proved to be genuine.

None of the other samples examined call for special comment.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN EVANS,

City Analyst.

## Report of the Canal Boats Inspector.

---

The Ouse Navigation Offices,  
Naburn Locks, York.

28th January, 1928.

The Health Committee,  
Guildhall, York.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report as Inspector of Canal Boats for the City of York.

The total number of canal boats on my Register on December 31st, 1927, was two hundred and eighty-three. Of these, one hundred and sixty-six have been broken up, sunk, transferred to other districts, or are not now used as dwellings. Thirty-eight vessels are not now traceable, thus leaving seventy-nine canal boats in use in the district.

No registration certificates have been signed during the year 1927. Eight old boats have been broken up and one boat sunk.

During the year ending December 31st, 1927, one hundred and one canal boats have been inspected, on which were one hundred and eighty-seven men, twenty-four women and fifteen children.

The boats inspected were generally in a good condition as to repairs and cleanliness.

No infringements against the Regulations were observed, neither was any case of infectious disease on board reported during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. FEWSTER.



# York Tuberculosis Crusade.

**TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE COMMITTEE.**

## Thirteenth Annual Report.

*Chairman* :—ALDERMAN J. B. INGLIS.

DR. EVELYN.	MRS. PHILIP NEWMAN.
MRS. EDWIN GRAY.	MR. B. S. ROWNTREE.
†DR. MCNAUGHT.	MR. G. SYKES.
†MRS. MATTHEWS.	†MISS FAIRWEATHER.
MR. P. J. SPALDING.	CAPTAIN ANDERSON.
†MRS. BOULTON.	†MISS PATERSON.
†MRS. HUTCHINSON.	MR. H. GRAY.
†MRS. BLAKELOCK.	†MRS. SHAW.
MR. EDWIN GRAY.	†MRS. HAXBY.
†MRS. THORNHILL.	†COUN. ARTHUR WILKINSON.
†MISS JALLAND.	†DR. A. M. HUGHES.

*Hon. Treasurer :*

DR. W. A. EVELYN, 33 Bootham.

*Secretary :*

MISS CONING, 11 Castlegate.

*Bankers :*

WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD., Coney Street.

*Hon. Auditors :*

MESSRS. PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & Co., Clifford Chambers.

† *Members of the Acting Sub-Committee.*

## THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1927.

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In presenting the thirteenth Annual Report, the Committee desire to put forward a plea for better financial support for their After Care Work.

It will be observed that a greater demand has been made on our Funds than in previous years, chiefly due to the large amount of unemployment in the City, and it is clear that some of the work must cease, unless more money can be provided.

At the end of 1927, our Current Account was overdrawn to the extent of £20 8s. 6d., and we have been compelled to encroach on the Fund set aside to form the nucleus of a Training Fund for patients, placed on deposit in the Bank in 1923.

The decline in the mortality from Tuberculosis is so encouraging that we feel that the preventive side of the work is so well worth pursuing.

Half a century ago, the death rate from all forms of the disease was 287 per 100,000 of the population. Last year it was only 96. Since the Armistice, 894,000 houses have been built in this country, a valuable factor in the progress we are now able to record.

### FUNDS.

The Annual Flower Crusade was held on Friday and Saturday, 17th and 18th June, when the sum of £115 11s. 0d. was realised, £24 4s. 11d. having been collected in the villages. The expenses were the lowest on record.

Our grateful thanks are due to the late Captain Anderson for his kindness in permitting the use of the Assembly Rooms, and to Councillor Arthur Wilkinson and Miss Maw who took charge of the count.

The Crusade remember, with gratitude, that the late Captain Anderson was the first promoter and organiser of the " Flower Crusade " collection, and that for many years he was entirely responsible for the raising of this voluntary fund. In many other ways we claimed his time and interest, and these were always unsparingly given in the interests of our patients.

### NUMBER OF CASES TO WHICH HELP WAS GIVEN.

Eighteen children were sent to the Scarborough Convalescent Home for periods varying from six to twenty-four weeks.

Ten patients were granted financial assistance.

Twenty-five patients were supplied with clothing.

Twenty-five patients were supplied with sick-room comforts, bedsteads, bedding and bath-chairs.

Three patients were provided with a night nurse.

Forty-seven patients received fresh milk. (The Health Committee made a grant of £100 towards our milk bill, and their action has been approved by the Ministry of Health.)

Eighty patients were given Hospital and Dispensary Notes.

Two patients were provided with spectacles.

One patient was supplied with artificial teeth.

One patient was supplied with an artificial eye.

Two patients were provided with artificial legs.



### VARIOUS FORMS OF HELP GIVEN.

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

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

Friendly visiting and advice.

Extra nourishment (milk).

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

Loan of air cushions, bath-chairs, etc.

Provision of warm clothing and boots.

Loan of shelters.

Payment for light employment of partly recovered patients.

Provision of Hospital and Dispensary Notes for suitable cases.

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

Assistance towards the provision of artificial teeth, eyes and limbs.

Home helps for advanced cases.

A small Ultra Violet Rays lamp was purchased by the Committee in May, and is of great service for certain types of cases.

### VISITS TO PATIENTS.

The Dispensary Nurses paid 2,055 visits, many of which were in connection with After Care Work.

### SPECIMEN CASES.

Case paper, L.P. (N.T. File).

Boy, aged 7 years, had Measles followed by acute Pneumonia, in February, 1927.

The family were badly over-crowded, in poor circumstances, and the child was nursed at home.

He was able to attend the Tuberculosis Dispensary in March, and it was agreed to send him to the Scarbro' Convalescent Home, as soon as he was fit to benefit by the change.

He remained in the Home for nine weeks, and gained  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pounds in weight.

He was re-examined on July 1st, 1927, had no signs of active disease and returned to school.

Case paper 1234.

Girl, aged eighteen years, had been under the care of the Tuberculosis Dispensary since 1914.

In 1916 she fell in the school playground, hip trouble developed, and her leg was amputated six months later.

In 1919 she was provided with a Peg Leg by the Tuberculosis Crusade Committee. This was in use until 1927, by which time the fittings had become defective, and the patient was walking badly.

An artificial leg was provided by the Committee at a cost of thirty pounds, to which the family contributed five pounds.

The result is very good, the patient walks well, and is more comfortable in every way.



## BOARDING-OUT.

Eighteen children were sent to the Scarborough Convalescent Home, for periods varying from six to twenty-four weeks.

In every case there was a definite improvement, the average gain in weight being four and a quarter pounds.

Parents have contributed £30 1s. 6d. in weekly payments. Owing to the large amount of unemployment, the Committee bore the whole cost for five children.

The extension of the Home was completed early in the year, and we note, with pleasure, the excellence and perfection of detail in its equipment.

## EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN PATIENTS.

A number of orders for plain garments were received, and these were carried out by women patients. So long as the work is well done, adequate payment is made, and so far this arrangement has worked well.

A special request was made to the Health Committee that in giving orders for the supply of clothing for patients, bed linen, etc., for use in their Hospitals, the claims of this employment scheme might be borne in mind. As a result, some excellent orders were given, and £84 7s. 6d. was received for garments made.

A small stock of pillow-cases, roller-towels, hearth-cloths, glass-cloths and tea-cloths is always on sale at 11 Castlegate.

## THANKS.

Hospital and Dispensary Notes from Miss Jalland, Mr. Geoffrey Jalland, Mrs. Aidan Robinson, Mr. Daykin, Miss Maw, Mr. Hopwood, Mrs. Holtby and Mrs. Hamilton.

Tickets for the Scarborough Convalescent Home from Miss E. Gray, The Matron of the Scarborough Convalescent Home and Mrs. Worsdell.

Clothing from Mr. W. O. Smithson, Miss Bean, Miss R. Atkinson, Miss Cattle, Miss Hill and Salem Guild.

Boots and Shoes from Miss Allerston and Mr. Geoffrey Jalland.

Books, Papers and Games from Mrs. Stockwin, Mr. Daykin, Mrs. Jewell and Mrs. Grisdale.

Bedstead and Mattress from Mrs. Cox.

Donations and Gifts of Toys, Crackers and Cakes for the Christmas Tree from Dr. and Mrs. McNaught, Master Clarence Ogley, Mrs. J. Bilton, Mrs. Smithson, The Matron of the Isolation Hospital, Master John Bilton, Miss Elsie Brown, Masters Joe, Dick and Michael Naish, Mrs. Taylor, and Staff at the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

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

We wish to record our gratitude to the Citizens' Distress Committee for their ready assistance, and to the Relieving Officers for their co-operation and help.



STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1927.

[illegible]

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

**PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.,** *Chartered Accountants, Honorary Auditors.*

## INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
Accidents ... ..	13	Foot and Mouth Disease ...	89
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	34, 69	Fried Fish Shops ... ..	78
Adoptive Acts... ..	21	Heart Disease ... ..	7, 12
Ambulance Facilities...	16	Health Lectures ... ..	70
Analysis of Foods ... ..	81, 91	Health Visitors ... ..	58
Anthrax ... ..	35	Homeless Children ... ..	15, 16
Ante-natal Clinics ... ..	17, 59	Home Nursing Services ...	19
Antitoxin ... ..	30	Hope Street Unhealthy Area...	27
Ashbins and Ashpits ...	24, 72	Hospitals ... ..	14
Bacteriological Work ...	36, 54	Housing ... ..	26 <i>et seq.</i> 73
Bakehouses ... ..	74	Ice Cream Dealers ... ..	78
Births ... ..	5 <i>et seq.</i> 9, 57	Illegitimate Infants ... ..	5
Bronchitis ... ..	5, 7, 10, 12	Infant Mortality ... ..	5, 7, 9-11
Bye-Laws ... ..	20	Infants' Welfare Association	57, 64
Canal Boats ... ..	97	Infectious Diseases 29 <i>et seq.</i>	37, 39, 73
Cancer ... ..	5, 7, 12, 35	" " Deaths ... ..	38
Census (1921) ... ..	4	Influenza ... ..	5, 9, 32
Cerebro-spinal Fever...	33	Institutions, Deaths in ...	7
Chemical Work ... ..	20	Inquests ... ..	7, 9, 13
Chickenpox ... ..	34	Laboratory Work ... ..	36, 54
Clinics and Treatment Centres	17, 59	Local Acts ... ..	21
Closet Accommodation ...	24	Lodging-houses ... ..	77
County Hospital ... ..	14	Malaria ... ..	33
Cowsheds and Dairies ...	79	Margarine ... ..	86, 95
Crippled Children ... ..	14, 63	Marriages ... ..	6
Cream Regulations ... ..	84, 94	Maternity & Child Welfare	55 <i>et seq.</i>
Death-rate ... ..	5 <i>et seq.</i> 9	Maternal Deaths ... ..	60
Deaths, Causes of ... ..	8-11	Maternity Hospital ... ..	7, 14, 58
Deaths (Infectious Diseases)...	38	Measles ... ..	5, 9, 10, 34, 68
Diarrhoea ... ..	5, 10, 69	Meat Inspection ... ..	86
Diphtheria ... ..	9, 30, 31	Medical Examinations ...	70
Disinfection ... ..	35	Meteorology ... ..	71
Drains ... ..	72	Midden-privies ... ..	24, 25, 72
Drainage and Sewerage ...	24	Midwives ... ..	19, 55
Dysentery ... ..	33	Midwives and Maternity	
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	34	Homes Act ... ..	19
Enteric Fever ... ..	9, 32	Milk Supply ... ..	79 <i>et seq.</i> 92
Erysipelas ... ..	33	Milk (Mothers and Children)	
Factory and Workshops Act...	74	Orders ... ..	63
"Fairfield" Sanatorium ...	14, 15, 45	Natural Increase ... ..	5
Fever Hospital ... ..	14, 15, 39	Natural and Social Conditions	4
Food and Drugs ... ..	80 <i>et seq.</i> 91	Neo-natal Deaths ... ..	62



## INDEX.—Continued.

	PAGE		PAGE
Notifications of Infectious Diseases ... ..	37	Schools and School Children ... ..	30, 31, 34
Notifications of Births ... ..	57	Sewerage ... ..	24
Nursing Arrangements ... ..	19, 67	Sheltering Home ... ..	15
Occupations ... ..	4	Slaughter-houses ... ..	77
Offensive Trades ... ..	78	Small-pox ... ..	9, 14, 29
Open-air School ... ..	45	Smoke Nuisances ... ..	75
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	33, 68	Staff ... ..	18, 90
Orthopædic Treatment ... ..	14, 63	Statistical Summary ... ..	5
Outworkers ... ..	75	Still-births ... ..	61
Overcrowding ... ..	26	Streams, Pollution of ... ..	22, 23
Pneumonia ... ..	5, 7, 12, 32	Suicides ... ..	13
Poor Law Relief ... ..	4	Theatres, Music Halls, &c. ... ..	90
Poliomyelitis, Acute ... ..	34, 69	Tuberculosis ... ..	5, 7, 10, 40 <i>et seq.</i>
Population ... ..	4, 5, 6	Tuberculosis Crusade Committee ... ..	98
Premature Births ... ..	10	Tuberculosis Dispensary ... ..	43, 48, 49
Preservatives ... ..	84	Tuberculous Meat ... ..	87
Prosecutions ... ..	82, 83	Typhoid Fever ... ..	9, 32
Puerperal Fever ... ..	5, 32, 60, 66	Tuberculosis Scheme ... ..	43 <i>et seq.</i>
„ Pyrexia ... ..	32, 66	Uncertified Deaths ... ..	8, 9
Rat Campaign ... ..	89	Unhealthy Houses and Areas... ..	27
“Raywell” Sanatorium ... ..	14	Unmarried Mothers ... ..	15, 16
Rent (Restrictions) Act ... ..	89	Unsound Meat... ..	86
Respiratory Diseases ... ..	12	Vaccination ... ..	29
Rivers and Streams ... ..	22, 23	Venereal Diseases ... ..	10, 11, 53 <i>et seq.</i>
Sanatoria ... ..	47, 50	Verminous Persons ... ..	35
Sanitary Administration ... ..	72	Violence ... ..	9
Sanitary Circumstances ... ..	22	Vital Statistics ... ..	5 <i>et seq.</i>
Sanitary Work ... ..	72 <i>et seq.</i>	Water-closets ... ..	24, 73
Scavenging ... ..	24	Water Supply ... ..	22, 76
Scarlet Fever ... ..	9, 30, 31	Whooping-cough ... ..	9, 10, 34, 68
Schick and Dick Tests ... ..	39	Workshops ... ..	74