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CITY OF YORK.
1929.



ANNUAL REPORTS

of

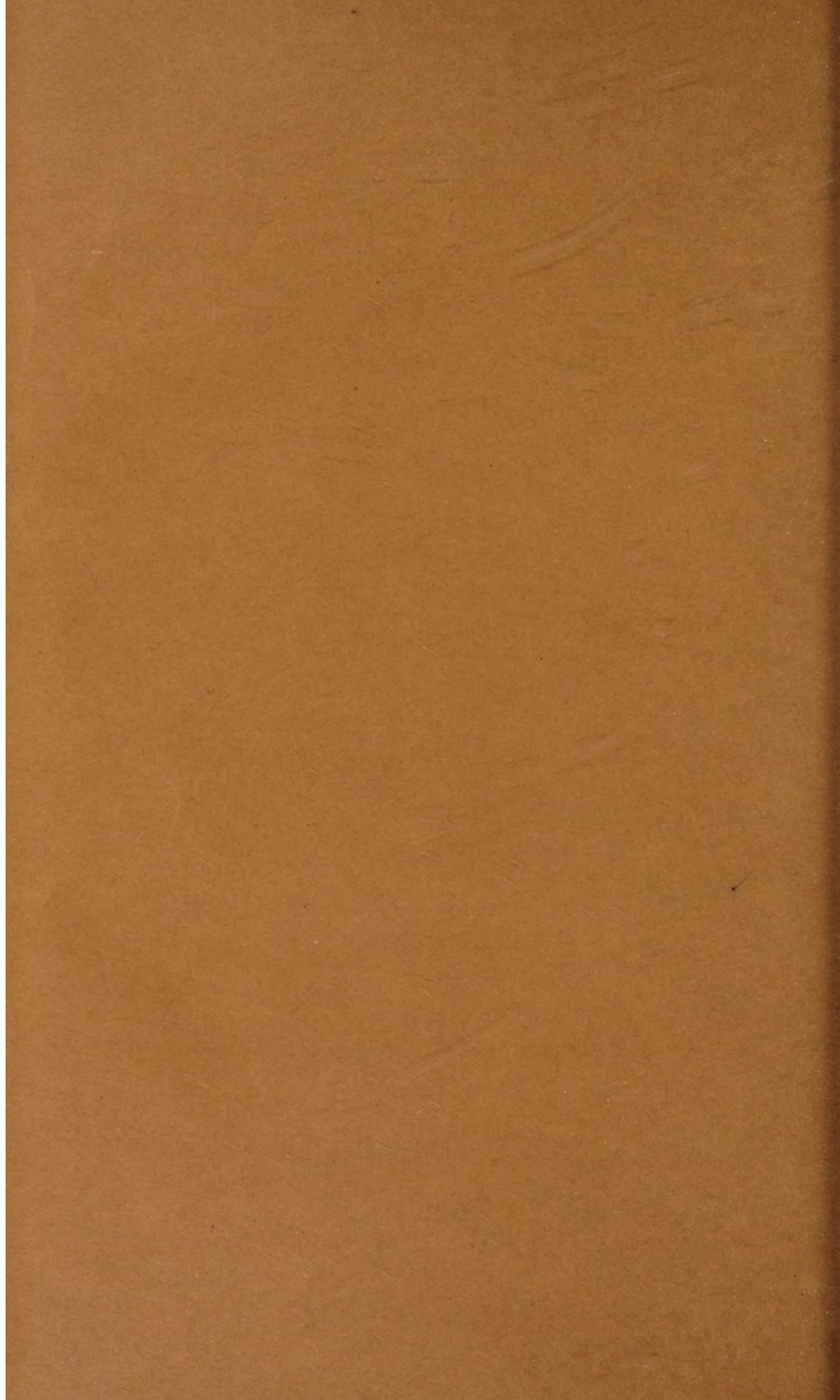
***The Medical Officer of Health
and Tuberculosis Officer,***

The Chief Sanitary Inspector,

and

The Public Analyst.







CITY OF YORK.

1929.



ANNUAL REPORTS

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*The Medical Officer of Health
and Tuberculosis Officer,*

The Chief Sanitary Inspector,

and

The Public Analyst.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

November, 1928, to November, 1929.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR (COUN. E. J. L. RYMER).

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

Vice-Chairman :—ALD. WM. WRIGHT.

Coun. Crichton.	Coun. Argles.	Coun. H. R. Morrell.
„ Dodsworth.	„ Hargrave.	„ Gaines.
„ Lucas.	„ C. T. Hutchinson.	„ Whisker.
„ Rowley.	„ Adamson.	„ Terry.
„ Gray.	„ A. Wilkinson.	

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Vice-Chairman.	„ Gray.	„ Argles.
Coun. A. Wilkinson.	„ Whisker.	„ Adamson
		„ H. R. Morrell.

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Vice-Chairman.	„ C. T. Hutchinson.	„ Whisker.
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Coun. Crichton.	„ H. R. Morrell.	„ Terry.

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

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Chairman.	Coun. Terry.	Dr. G. W. Micklethwait.
Vice-Chairman.	„ Gray.	Dr. H. E. King Reynolds.
Coun. Whisker.		

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE (STATUTORY) COMMITTEE.

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Vice-Chairman.	„ C. T. Hutchinson.	„ Terry.
Coun. Argles.	„ Gaines.	

Mrs. Mackereth (York Trades and Labour Council).

Mrs. Edwin Gray and Dr. A. R. Lister.

Mrs. Woodall (York Midwives' Association).

FAIRFIELD FARM SUB-COMMITTEE—Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

THE HOUSING COMMITTEE.

The Lord Mayor.	Coun. Horsman.	Coun. Terry.
Coun. Dodsworth.	„ Lucas.	„ J. Wilkinson.
„ Crichton.	„ Lacy.	„ Rowley.
„ Watson.	„ Argles.	„ Worthington.
(Chairman, Coun. Dodsworth. Vice-Chairman, Coun. Horsman).		

JOINT COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT, YORK MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Ald. Inglis (Chairman).	Coun. Crichton.	Dr. J. S. Gayner.
Sir. Jas. Hamilton	„ Hutchinson.	Dr. D. Laing.
(Vice-Chairman).	„ Adamson.	Rev. E. C. Hudson.
Ald. Wright.	Mrs. Arnold Rowntree.	
Coun. Argles.	„ W. B. Hill.	

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1929.



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 has fallen from 18.1 to 17.2 per 1,000 as compared with the previous year. This rate is higher than the average for England and Wales (16.3), and for the 107 Great Towns (16.6).

Owing to the severe weather in the first quarter, the death-rate has risen from 11.6 to 12.6 per 1,000.

During the year scarlet fever was very prevalent, 722 cases being notified. This figure is the highest on record. In 1904 there were 636 cases. Fortunately the great majority of the cases were of a comparatively mild type, and only one death occurred. The epidemic, however, strained the resources of our Fever Hospital to the utmost, and it was extremely fortunate that further accommodation was available owing to the transfer of tuberculosis cases to Fairfield Sanatorium.

In October there was a small outbreak of paratyphoid fever.

The number of diphtheria cases (31) was very low, the smallest since 1923, when 29 cases were notified.

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.

June, 1930,

CITY OF YORK, 1929.

STATISTICS and SOCIAL CONDITIONS of the AREA.

Area in Acres, 3,730.

Population, Census, 1921, 84,039.

Do.	at middle of 1929 (Registrar-General's estimates)	{ Total, 86,970. Civilian, 85,290.

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

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

Rateable value (April, 1929), £542,106.

Estimated net produce of a penny rate :—£1,930.

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, 618 (compared with 574 in 1928), of whom 230 were in sick wards.

Total persons in receipt of outdoor poor-law relief, 2,062 (compared with 1,837 in 1928), of whom 29 were under medical relief only.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1929.

(Registrar-General's Figures).

		Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births	Leg.	1,411	718	693	} Birth-rate 17.2 per 1,000.
	Illeg.	89	46	43	
Stillbirths	Leg.	49	28	21	
	Illeg.	5	3	2	
Deaths		1,079	554	524	Death-rate 12.6 per 1,000.

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

from sepsis, 6 ; from other causes, 1.

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age :—

	Legit- imate.	Illegit- imate.	Total.
Number	98	20	118
Rate per 1,000 births	69.4	224.7	78.6
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)			12
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)			16

Total Zymotic mortality	0.57	} per 1,000 living at all ages.
Death-rate of Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	0.18	
Death-rate of Bronchitis and Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	1.55	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis death-rate	0.86	
Total Tuberculosis death-rate	1.10	
Cancer death-rate	1.39	
Epidemic Influenza death-rate	0.39	

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. :—85,290 for the mid-year 1929.

TABLE 1.—CITY OF YORK.
(Medical Officer of Health's Figures).

Year.	Total (nett) births.	Total (nett) deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.
1925	1,638	1,050	588
1926	1,553	1,012	541
1927	1,523	1,136	387
1928	1,581	994	587
1929	1,500	1,077	421

TABLE 2.—CITY OF YORK.

Year.	Estimates of Civilian Population at June 30th each year.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	
1925	84,630	18.9	12.4	Civilian Deaths only.
1926	84,430	18.0	12.0	
1927	83,930	17.8	13.5	
1928	85,410	18.1	11.6	
1929	85,290	17.2	12.6	

Average birth-rate during ten years 1919-28, inclusive=19.5

(Lowest birth-rate on record—14.7 in 1917).

Average death-rate during ten years 1919-28, inclusive,=12.4.

(Lowest death-rate on record—10.3 in 1923).

THE BIRTH-RATE.—The total number of births notified to me by the Sub-Registrars during the 52 weeks ended 28th December, 1929, was 1,547, but of these a nett total of 47 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, 1,500.

TABLE 3.—TOTAL MARRIAGES IN YORK.

				Marriage rate per 1,000 of total population.		
				York.	England & Wales.	
Year	1925	..	810	....	18.7	15.2
	1926	..	750	....	17.3	14.3
	1927	..	777	....	18.2	15.7
	1928	..	699	....	16.0	15.3
	1929	..	768	....	17.6	15.8*

* Highest recorded since 1921 (16.9).

THE GENERAL DEATH-RATE.

The gross total number of deaths registered within the City of York during the 52 weeks ended 28th December, 1929, was 1,134.

If the deaths of two members of the armed forces, and of 126 civilians who died in York but who did not belong to the City ("Non-Residents" or "Outward Transfers") be deducted, and those of 71 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 1,077, giving a nett recorded death-rate of 12.6 per 1,000 living of civilian population.

TABLE 4.

	Civilian City Residents.	Civilian Non-Residents.
Total deaths in Guardians Institution ..	184	22
Total deaths in County Hospital ..	117	55
Total deaths in other City Institutions ..	1	35
Total deaths in private residences in the City	704	14
Total deaths in City Fever Hospital ..	9	—
Total deaths in Fairfield Sanatorium ..	21	—
Total deaths in Raywell Sanatorium ..	4	—
Total deaths in York City Mental Hospital ..	8	—
Total deaths in York Maternity Hospital— (3 Mothers, 9 Babies) ..	12	—
Total deaths in other Institutions, &c., outside the City	17	—
	1,077	126

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

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	WHOLE YEAR.
Births	400	434	374	339	1,500 nett.
Birth-rate	18.3	19.9	17.2	15.6	17.2
Deaths	368	246	203	260	1077
Death-Rate	17.2	11.5	9.5	12.2	12.6
Infant Mortality—					
Deaths under 1 year of age	49	21	18	27	115
Rate per 1,000 births ..	122	48	48	80	76.6
Deaths due to Bronchitis and Pneumonia	60	32	13	27	132

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.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Total Infant Mortality	13.7	13.4	11.7	10.0	9.4	10.6
Deaths of Children under the age age 5 years	21.4	18.3	15.5	16.3	13.0	14.2
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ..	17.8	12.9	11.0	13.5	11.7	12.2
Tuberculosis (all forms) ..	8.1	10.1	7.2	7.3	8.3	8.7
Heart Disease	10.8	13.6	18.0	18.7	18.9	19.1
Cancer	9.1	11.4	11.4	9.7	10.6	10.6
Inquest Cases	5.1	8.47	8.0	6.9	8.0	8.7

TABLE 7.—CITY OF YORK.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH, 1929.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S FIGURES.									
	Total 1928.	Total 1929.	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	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
4. Scarlet Fever	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping-cough	4	12	8	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
6. Diphtheria and Croup	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
7. Influenza	23	34	1	—	—	—	—	6	12	15
8. Encephalitis lethargica	2	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
9. Meningococcal Meningitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Respiratory Tuberculosis	74	74	—	—	—	1	17	31	24	1
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	11	20	2	2	5	5	2	1	3	—
12. Cancer, malignant disease	109	119	—	—	—	—	—	10	56	53
13. Rheumatic Fever	3	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
14. Diabetes	11	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	2
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	54	57	—	—	—	—	1	2	20	34
16. Heart Disease	185	224	—	—	1	1	—	11	65	146
17. Arterio-Sclerosis	43	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	21
18. Bronchitis	56	58	5	1	—	—	1	1	12	38
19. Pneumonia (all forms)	64	65	14	6	7	2	4	6	13	13
20. Other Respiratory diseases	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	4
21. Ulcer of Stomach and Duo- denum	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1
22. Diarrhœa	15	19	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
23. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
24. Cirrhosis of Liver	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	29	39	—	—	1	—	—	3	19	16
26. Puerperal Sepsis	2	6	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—
27. Other accidents and diseases of Parturition	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
28. Congenital Debility and Malfor- mation, including Premature Birth	45	54	52	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
29. Suicide	8	6	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—
30. Other deaths from violence	31	33	2	—	3	4	5	5	9	5
31. Other defined diseases	187	189	18	2	4	6	3	12	43	101
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1,000	1,079	118	14	25	25	39	102	301	455

There was one uncertified death during the year.

During the year 455 deaths (42.1 per cent. of total deaths at all ages) occurred at advanced ages, viz. :—229 between 65 and 75 years, 181 between 75 and 85 years, and 45 at 85 years and over.

TABLE 8.—BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, 1929.

(Registrar-General's Figures).

	Average for England and Wales. ‡	Average for the 107 great towns including York.	Average for the 157 smaller towns.	YORK.
Rate per 1,000 of total population :				
BIRTH-Rate	16.3	16.6	16.0	17.2
DEATH-Rate (all causes) ..	13.4	13.7	12.3	12.6
From Enteric Fever ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	Nil.
Small-pox	0.00	0.00	0.00	Nil.
Measles	0.08	0.12	0.06	0.01
Scarlet Fever ..	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Whooping Cough ..	0.15	0.19	0.15	0.14
Diphtheria	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.01
Influenza	0.74	0.76	0.71	0.41
Violence	0.55	0.50	0.45	0.48
Rate per 1,000 Births :—				
Diarrhœa (under 2 years) ..	8.1	10.9	5.9	10.6
Total deaths under 1 year ..	74	79	69	78.6

‡ 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.	Proportions per 1,000 Births.	Percentage of total deaths at all ages.	Proportion per 1,000 Births.
Year 1924 ..	154	96	13.7	75
" 1925 ..	141	86	13.4	75
" 1926 ..	103	65	11.7	70
" 1927 ..	114	74.8	10.0	69
" 1928 ..	94	59.4	9.4	65*
Averages, 5 years				
1924-1928 ..	121	77.7	11.6	71
Year 1929 ..	115	76.6	10.6	74

* Lowest on record for England and Wales. (Lowest for York, 51 in 1923).

TABLE 10.

(a)—INFANT MORTALITY RATES IN 1929

			England and Wales.	107 Great Towns.	City of York.
First Quarter	..	..	111	122	122
Second Quarter	..	..	62	65	48
Third Quarter	..	..	54	55	48
Fourth Quarter	..	..	69	75	79
Whole Year	..	..	74	79	76.6

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

				1929	COMPARED WITH			
					1928	1927	1926	1925
Premature Birth	..	..	..	28	28	30	24	36
*Other Developmental Causes				20	19	24	19	28
Zymotic Diarrhœa (Enteritis)	..	..	..	16	9	5	13	16
Convulsions	..	..	..	3	4	3	3	10
Pneumonia	..	..	..	14	7	13	12	12
Bronchitis	..	..	..	4	7	6	2	7
Whooping-cough	..	..	..	8	3	2	8	3
Measles	..	..	..	—	2	5	1	3
Congenital Syphilis	..	..	..	1	3	3	1	6
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	2	—	4	1	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, 1929.

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.
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	2	8
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Bronchitis	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	4
Pneumonia (all Forms)	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	3	5	14
Diarrhoea	1	—	—	2	3	2	7	2	2	16
Violence	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Congenital Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations	4	—	1	—	5	3	1	—	—	9
Premature Birth	19	2	3	—	24	4	—	—	—	28
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	1	—	11
Other Causes	8	3	1	—	12	1	1	—	2	16
Totals ..	35	5	6	2	48	26	16	12	13	115

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF FIVE YEARS.—

The nett total number of deaths was 155, as compared with 130 and 186 in the two previous years.

The chief causes of death amongst the 40 children between one and five years of age were as follows :—Whooping-cough, 4 ; Tuberculosis, 7 ; Bronchitis, 4 ; Pneumonia, 13 ; Accident, 3.

*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).
1925	71	32	33	65	9	145	1.71	13.8
1926	55	31	26	57	15	127	1.50	12.5
1927	72	31	51	82	11	165	1.96	14.5
1928	54	36	27	63	6	123	1.44	12.3
1929	64	29	39	68	6	138	1.51	12.8

Of the total of 138 deaths, 60 occurred in the first quarter of the year.

DISEASES OF THE HEART.—Our total number of deaths due to Diseases of the Heart was 206 which is equivalent to a death-rate of 2.4 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,” 55; “Valvular Disease,” 47; Fatty and other forms of degeneration, 52; other conditions, 52; total, 206. 163 of these deaths occurred between the ages of 55 and 85.

CANCER :—

						Death-rate per	Death rate per
						Total Deaths.	100,000 living.
Averages for 5 years, 1914—18 ..						88	112
“ ” “ ” 1919—23..						94	115
“ ” “ ” 1924—28..						111	131
1925 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	120	141
1926 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	116	137
1927 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	111	132
1928 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	106	124
1929 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	115	135

TABLE 13.—INQUESTS.

During the year the Coroner held inquests on the cause of death of 90 citizens (compared with 79 in 1928).

Natural Causes.				Accident.			
Heart Disease	..	..	13	Motor Vehicles	..	..	14
Puerperal Fever	..	..	2	Fall	..	..	6
Cerebral Disease	..	..	4	Railway	..	..	2
Premature Birth	..	..	2	Drowning	..	..	3
Pneumonia	..	..	3	Asphyxia	..	..	1
Arterio Sclerosis	..	..	5	Burns and Scalds	..	..	4
Infantile Convulsions	..	..	2	Bicycle	..	..	1
Tuberculosis	..	..	3	Lift	..	..	1
Cancer	..	..	2	Blow on Head	..	..	1
Septicæmia	..	..	2	—			33
Miscellaneous Causes	..		11				—
			49				—
			—				
Suicide.				Violence.			
Hanging	..	..	2	Strangulation	..	..	1
Drowning	..	..	2	War Wounds	..	..	1
Gas Poisoning	..	..	1				—
Burns	..	..	1				2
			6				—
			—				

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES:—

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Name.	Address.	Whether supported wholly or partly by the Council.	Accommodation.
(A) (1) Fever: 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 tuber- culous cases (females). 7 Beds, Observation Block (hutment). — 59 beds.
(2) Smallpox Hospital, "The Bungalow."	Huntington, nr. York.	Wholly.	18 beds. — 72 Total.
(Extension Scheme—see next page).			
(B) (1) Tuberculosis. — Fairfield Sanatorium.	See also under A(1). Skelton Road, nr. York.	(Fever Hospital). Wholly.	*52 beds (for men and chil- dren all types of cases).
Raywell Sanatorium.	Cottingham, nr. Hull.	Jointly with East Riding of York- shire C.C.	67 beds. One-third avail- able for York patients (men, women and 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 and joints (children).
(2) Maternity. York Maternity Hpl.	Acomb, nr. York.	York Corporation and York Dispen- sary (Joint).	30 beds.
York County Hpl.	Monkgate, York.	Partly.	Beds as required for puerperal fever and puer- peral pyrexia.
(3) Children. Yorks. Children's Orthopaedic Hospital	Kirbymoorside, Yorks.	Partly.	Beds for orthopaedic cases.
York Maternity Hpl.	Acomb, nr. York.	York Corporation and York Dispen- sary (Joint).	6 cots for infants.
(4) Orthopaedic. Yorks. Children's Orthopaedic Hospital	Kirbymoorside, Yorks.	Partly.	Beds as required for orthopaedic cases.
(5) Other Hospitals. York City Mental Hospital.	Fulford, nr. York.	Wholly.	370 beds.

*See Fever Hospital Extension Scheme (next page).

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 on 22nd May, 1928, a Public Inquiry was held under the Public Health Act, 1875, in regard to an application to borrow £26,360, for extension of the City Fever Hospital. The Scheme having been approved by the Ministry of Health on 30th January, 1929, work on the buildings commenced on 26th September, 1929, and is now in progress.

Plans for a Children's Pavilion at Fairfield Sanatorium to accommodate 24 beds, having been approved by the Ministry of Health, the erection of the pavilion was commenced in January, 1928. The building was ready for occupation on 1st April, 1929, and the children were then transferred, the accommodation in the main building being re-arranged to provide wards for 21 men and 18 women, with three dining-rooms for men, women and children respectively. Several single-bed shelters in the grounds were retained for use in the summer months by suitable patients. The number of beds provided at Fairfield is therefore now increased to 63.

At the end of June, 1929, the Open-Air Ward and the Hutment Block at the Fever Hospital were closed, all the patients having been discharged or transferred to Fairfield. After re-decoration the Hutment Block was put into use for Scarlet Fever cases. The Open-Air Ward will be demolished to clear the site for the new Fever Hospital buildings.

(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.

	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Expectant Mothers received					
during the year	17	18..	19	23	20
Mothers with their infants re-					
ceived during the year ..	15	17	16	27	20

During 1929 one baby was also received without its mother.

(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, 1,226 calls were responded to, and the fees received amounted to £275 11s.; in 1928 there were 1,118 calls, and the fees received were £300 10s. 6d.

(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. Saviour-gate, York.	Four 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 (Children's 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.

There are no Day Nurseries in the City.

An Actinotherapy Department, available for patients on the in-patient and out-patient register, has been provided by the York County Hospital,

(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. :—**

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

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

GRETA HARTLEY, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (To May 2nd, 1929).
CHARLOTTE E. FORSYTH, M.B., Ch. B. (From 8th May, 1929).

***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, A.R.San.Inst. and Certificated Meat Inspector.
(To 13th December, 1929).

C. CUNNINGHAM, C.R.San.Assoc. (Scot.), and Certificated Meat Inspector.

L. A. STROUD, A.R.San.Inst. and Certificated Meat Inspector. (To 21st November, 1929).

W. DINGSDALE, C.R.San.Inst.

F. G. SPENCER, C.R.San.Inst. (From 9th December, 1929).

***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.

Clerical Staff :—

Senior (First-class) 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 Home :—MISS A. J. HARLAND.****Meat and Cattle Inspector :—G. H. POLLOCK, M.R.C.V.S. (part-time).****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 ninety six cases were visited during 1929. Five of the nurses work entirely in the City, and paid a total of 23,054 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 Diarrhœa 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 1929 numbered 353, compared with 381 in 1928.

During the year 1929 the Committee agreed, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, to increase the payment to £75 from 1st April, 1930.

Disease				No. of Cases Nursed	Total Visits
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	6	88
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	13	195
Do. Pyrexia	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	6	30
Whooping-cough	..	..	..	1	4
Diarrhœa	..	..	..	10	36
				—	—
				36	353
				—	—

(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 34 certified midwives practising in the City, 19 are actively engaged, 7 are doing very little, 1 is working almost entirely as a monthly nurse, and 7 are practising in institutions.

(I) REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES :—

(1)	Number of applications for registration	..	..	..	..	7
(2)	Number of Homes registered	..	..	..	..	7

viz. :—

No. 10, Grosvenor Terrace ;

No. 23, St. Mary's ;

Heworth Moor Nursing Home ;
 No. 16, Mount Parade ;
 Mount Nursing Home, Glenholme, The Mount ;
 Holgate Nursing Home, St. Paul's Lodge, Holgate ;
 Purey-Cust Nursing Home.

(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..	..	Nil.
(7)	Number of cases in which exemption has been		
	(a) granted	.. .. .	Nil.
	(b) withdrawn	.. .. .	Nil.
	(c) refused	.. .. .	Nil.

The Medical Officer of Health, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and the Chief Sanitary Inspector were appointed Inspectors of Nursing Homes under Section 5 of the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927. 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 12th July, 1928, the Health Committee adopted the model Bye-laws of the Ministry of Health as to Nursing Homes, this decision being confirmed by the City Council on 30th July, 1928, and by the Ministry of Health on 20th September, 1928.

It was decided by the Health Committee that when the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, came into force on the 1st July, 1928, the Purey-Cust Nursing Home should be invited to register, as this was the only nursing home which had not already been registered as a maternity home. The premises were inspected and found to be suitable.

Of the seven nursing homes registered, one (the Purey-Cust Nursing Home), deals chiefly with medical and surgical cases and takes few confinements; three take medical, surgical and maternity cases, and three usually maternity cases only.

Two Keepers of Nursing Homes had to be reminded of their duty to notify deaths to the Medical Officer of Health. No other infringements of the Bye-laws came to the notice of the Department during the year.

(J) MATERNITY MORTALITY.

An investigation of all maternal deaths and cases of puerperal fever has been carried out by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Audrey M. Hughes), and details will be found in the Section of the Report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare work.

(K) 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.
Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890	18th May, 1891.	Health Committee.
Baths and Wash-houses Acts ..	4th July, 1877.	Ditto.
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	16 Dec., 1890.	Ditto.
Deposit of Soot	25th July, 1927.	Watch Committee.
Smoke Abatement	6th Oct., 1927.	Health Committee.
Nursing Homes	20th Sept., 1928.	Ditto.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER SUPPLY.

(See also Annual Reports for 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928).

The quantity of water supplied with in the York Waterworks Company's area during the year 1929 for domestic and public purposes and other un-metered supplies has averaged during each day of 24 hours 28.74 gallons per head of the estimated population contained therein. This includes supplies in bulk for the use of the villages of Copmanthorpe, Haxby, Wigginton and Strensall. The Military Camp at Strensall has also a bulk supply for the use of the varying number of troops stationed there. The metered supplies for trade and other purposes are estimated at 12.2 gallons per 24 hours. The total average quantity supplied for all purposes within the water area which includes that supplied to the Corporation of the City free of charge for flushing drains, watering streets and other public purposes is estimated at 40.94 gallons per head during the 24 hours. The number of dwelling-houses, tenements, etc., supplied at the end of 1929 was 23,641 ; bulk supplies excepted.

The water is subject to bacteriological tests made several times per week by the Company's Analyst and by the County Analyst, and the water examined as supplied to the City showed that during the period April to September the average result was 6 colonies per c.c., and for the whole of the year 8.6 colonies per c.c. gelatine culture at 20 degrees C. for 72 hours. The result of several tests showed the number of colonies to be nil, proving the supply to be remarkably pure in quality.

Notwithstanding the long and unprecedented drought experienced during 1929, the quantity was at all times ample, there being no curtailment whatever to the consumers.

Great care is taken with the process of preparing and filtering the water ; the process consisting of screening at the intakes, settlement in subsiding reservoirs, filtering by mechanical filters of the Jewell Gravity Type, and final filtration at a very slow rate by English sand filters. Large extensions of filtering capacity were made in 1927 by the construction of additional Jewell Gravity filters and two large filter beds, which have proved of great assistance in maintaining the purity of the supply.

The supply has been extended in many directions during the year to meet the demands for new housing and similar schemes ; such extensions have required the laying down of upwards of 5,000 yards of steel and cast-iron service mains, and connections made for supplies to 553 new houses with a similar number of baths and w.c.'s.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

RIVER OUSE :

The Third Report on the Yorkshire Ouse, Seasons 1927 and 1928, of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries' Standing Committee on River Pollution (Serial No. 363, Report No. 235, October, 1929), contains references to the Poppleton Beet Sugar Factory, established about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above York, in proximity to the York Waterworks.

"The Factory was designed to deal with 1,000 tons of beet per day, and requires upwards of 4 million gallons of water a day, which it obtains from the York Waterworks, mostly however in the form of raw river-water. The Factory started up in October, 1926, and had, at the date of Report, completed its third season's work. The West Riding Rivers Board has given close attention to the methods of effluent disposal so as to keep the river free from pollution, and the Report shows that there has been effective collaboration leading to gradual evolution and improvement of effluent disposal.

"The normal summer flow may be taken as about 110 million gallons per 24 hours, the normal winter flow will be at least several times the summer flow, and at all seasons of the year there may be floods causing the river to rise rapidly even as much as 10 feet or more.

"By the time the effluent has reached Clifton ferry, a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the outfall, it may be expected to have become thoroughly incorporated in the river, and therefore to have been diluted upwards of 30-fold."

The following Table, taken from the Report, is of interest :—

Observation.				River water above Factory effluent.	River water below Factory effluent.
				(All results in parts per 100,000).	
				Mean Value.	Mean Value.
Total solids :—	..	..	..	31.8	31.7
Insoluble	..	..	..	1.3	2.3
Soluble	..	..	..	30.5	30.5
Ammoniacal nitrogen	..	..	..	0.0043	0.0045
Oxygen consumed (4 hours at 80° F.)	..	..	..	0.32	0.33
Dissolved oxygen absorbed (5 days at 65° F.)	..	..	..	0.10	0.18
Dissolved oxygen	..	..	..	1.235	1.22
Water temperature	..	..	..	—	—
% oxygen saturation	..	..	..	99.0	96.5
Flood water	..	..	..	9 ins. to 6 ft. 4 ins.	—

"From the above observations it appears that the River Ouse, as it reaches the intake of the York Waterworks, is a clean, well-oxygenated river containing little organic impurity."

Comparison of the various chemical factors of the river water above and below the Poppleton factory outfall shows that definite increments have taken place in the insoluble and putrescible figures as a result of admixture with the river of the factory effluent.

The Report also gives the analytical results of samples of the final factory effluent :—

					1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
					Means.	Means.	Means.
Insoluble solids	..	..	..	..	10.5	24.5	19
Putrescibility (Dissolved-oxygen-absorbed values)	..	..	..	..	13.5	11.5	5.5

“ In 1927-28 traces of sulphuretted hydrogen were found twice, and of sugar on four occasions. In 1928-29 sulphuretted hydrogen was present on 22nd November to the extent of 0.08 part ; sugar was present on 4th December.

“ On the whole it appears that the sludge-producing solids of the Poppleton factory's final effluent still remain high, whilst the putrescibility figures have steadily improved from year to year.”

The Report on the River Survey of 1927 (October 3rd), contains the following :—

“ The River Ouse between York and Linton was in a well oxygenated organically pure condition,

The Survey of 1928 (December 4th and 5th), contains the following :—

“ The usual oxygen gradient was observed at Clifton ferry, and this was more pronounced than in the previous October before the opening of the beet sugar season.”

“ Below Naburn lock the tideway was well-oxygenated, the river being examined on a falling tide, with low water at Selby, and under conditions of considerable fresh water as judged from the river level at Naburn. Even under these conditions it does not appear certain that deoxygenated water would not have been found at Selby had observations been taken also on the flood tide.”

Conclusions of the Third Report.

“ 1. The non-tidal part of the River Ouse remains in a generally healthy condition, although there appears to be evidence of occasional pollution above Naburn lock due probably to storm-water discharged into the river at Fulford.”

“ 2. The tidal part of the River Ouse is subject to gross pollution, which is specially emphasized in periods of dry weather. The zone of polluted water is centred on the area which includes the confluences of the rivers Aire and Don, and is doubtless determined by these tributaries.”

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.

There was no important extension of sewerage works during 1929 apart from that due to extension of housing schemes. In all cases new sewers are connected up to the existing sewerage system of the City.

During the year a small pumping plant for the Heslington Lane area was brought into operation.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION AND SCAVENGING.

(See also Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector, page 76).

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 16 midden privies and 24 dry ashpits (a steadily diminishing number), the contents of which are removed systematically by and at the cost of the Corporation.

(2) 20,937 wash-down water-closets and 2,711 waste-water-closets. The provision of the latter is now discouraged.

(3) 23,003 ashtubs (or ashbins) and galvanised iron receptacles in use at houses where there are water-closets and no brick ashpits or midden privies.

During the past five years (1925-1929) 803 movable iron ashbins, with proper covers, have been substituted for fixed receptacles.

During the last twenty-eight years 6,640 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 which can be controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations.

OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS requiring notice.

See the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector appended. (Page 76 *et seq.*)

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

HEALTH EDUCATION:

Arrangements were made for the issue of a local edition of "Better Health," the first number appearing in July, 1928, two pages being devoted

each month to local news and information. Two thousand copies are supplied by the publishers free of charge to the Corporation and distributed by the Health Department, the National Health Insurance Office, the School Clinic, and the Infants' Welfare Association.

One hundred posters are supplied each month to the Health Department by the kindness of the Health and Cleanliness Council, and arrangements are made for their display in schools, public institutions and workplaces in the City.

Health Lectures.

Five public lectures were given by the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1929 as follows:—

23rd Jan. "The Work of the York Health Department."	Women's Co-op. Guild (Holgate Branch).
31st Jan. "How to Keep Fit at Fifty."	York Adult School Union (Women's Council).
12th Feb. "Public Health—To-day and To-morrow."	York Labour Party (Women's Section).
27th Nov. "General Health and Personal Hygiene."	York and District Trades Council.
11th Dec. "Infectious Diseases."	Women's Co-op. Guild (Holgate Branch).

Under the auspices of the York Branch of the British Social Hygiene Council a course of four lectures on Social Hygiene, with special reference to the problems of the Teacher, was held in Castlegate Council School during February, 1929. The lectures were as under:—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Lecturer.</i>
1st Feb.	"Biology and Man's Place in Evolution."	Mr. D. Ward Cutler, M.A.
8th Feb.	"Modern Psychology in Relation to Human Conduct."	Dr. Marjorie Smith-Wilson.
15th Feb.	"Civilisation Viewed as the Socialization of the Instincts."	Ditto.
22nd Feb.	"Nature, Nurture and Tradition: The Special Task of the Teacher in Relation to Social Hygiene."	Mr. R. D. Sanders.

Five conferences to Parents were also held during the same month at the following Schools. The film, "The Gift of Life," was shown at each conference.

18th Feb. Scarcroft Road School.	Mr. R. D. Sanders.
19th Feb. Poppleton Road School.	Do.
20th Feb. Park Grove School.	Do.
21st Feb. Tang Hall School.	Dr. Marjorie Smith-Wilson.
22nd Feb. Fishergate School.	Do.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928 :

Several premises were inspected during the year, but it was not considered necessary to take any samples.

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, 1929, was 2,000.

(b) The Corporation have, during the nine years ended 31st December, 1929, developed their Tang Hall Estate to the extent of building 1,561 houses, and at that date 187 houses were in course of erection.

The Corporation have, in addition, acquired two further estates in the Pottery Lane (Heworth) and Burton Stone Lane districts; building was commenced on the latter estate during the year, and at 31st December, 1929, 56 houses were in course of erection.

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

(II) OVERCROWDING.

(1) At the end of 1929 the number of overcrowded houses known to the Health Department was 151, against 219 at the end of 1928.

(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 20 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 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 120 small houses (including flats), 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.

Seventy-seven 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 750 houses which are being, or may have to be, dealt with as unhealthy, and demolished or reconstructed. 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.
(a) Hope Street Unhealthy Area	124
(b) Other unfit houses in the City	200
	— 324

BACK-TO-BACK HOUSES.

Number: About 550.

If made into through houses half the occupiers will require to be re-housed.

Number of houses required for re-housing	275
--	-----

TOTAL NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES REQUIRED	599
--	------------

HOUSES CAPABLE OF BEING MADE HABITABLE WITHOUT RECONSTRUCTION.

Total in City, about 430.

TABLE 14.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1929.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—		1929	5 Years 1925-1929
(a) Total, including numbers given separately under (b)		492	1,947
(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts—			
	In City	Outside City	
(i) By the Local Authority	113	242	1,445
(ii) By other bodies or persons	92	—	275
1.—Unfit Dwelling-houses.			
(1) Inspection.—Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)			2,890
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925			463
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation			12
(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 ..			1,987
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			2,029
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			87
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By owners			101
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners			4

(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ..	0
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	94
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	113
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	14
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	12
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	12
(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

THE YORK HOUSE IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

This Society, which was formed with the object of letting good houses at a rent which could be paid by workers on a low wage, is continuing its work.

The first property purchased, consisting of six houses which were reconditioned and let at a gross rent of 6s. 6d. weekly per house, has been carrying on satisfactorily and paying its way.

A second property, where there was more space for building, has been thoroughly reconditioned. Each house has been provided with a bathroom-wash-house combined, and the property is now in good condition. This improvement has been much appreciated by tenants, and the property is well maintained by them and the rents are paid with absolute regularity. This block consists of a row of eight houses, and is let at a weekly rental of 6s. 6d. per house, including rates.

A third property is now in process of alteration. It is a large well-built house which is being converted into flats. There will be five flats, each with its own sanitary accommodation and bath. Three of them will have three bedrooms, one two bedrooms, and one is intended for either a single person or an old couple, and has only one bedroom. There is to be a hot-water

supply heated by gas, and gas-cookers will be provided in each flat. In the basement is a laundry with a gas-boiler which will be available for use by all the tenants on allotted days. There is a small garden for use as a drying ground. In this case it is anticipated that the rents will have to be higher than they are in the other two properties, as the capital costs have been greater.

The rents are collected by a lady visitor who has been most successful in gaining the confidence and affection of the tenants. In the properties now in occupation there is only one bad tenant, and she is rather tidier and cleaner than she was under the old conditions. She will never be a good tenant.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(See Reports of Chief Sanitary Inspector and Public Analyst, appended, page 83 *et seq*).

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

LIST OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN 1929.

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
Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Lethargica.
Puerperal Pyrexia.	Plague.	Acute Polio-Encephalitis.
Cholera.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Chickenpox (from 22nd
	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	November, 1923).
Malaria.	Acute <u>Primary</u> Pneumonia.	
Dysentery.	Acute <u>Influenzal</u> Pneumonia.	

SMALLPOX.

No cases of this disease were reported during the year 1929.

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.	*Per- centage.	
1925	683	41.6	65	153	539	37.9	31
1926	662	42.6	74	164	563	42.0	18
1927	786	51.6	60	98	612	44.8	84
1928	684	43.2	21	124	643	44.7	1,135
1929	425	28.3	168	115	560	46.0	34

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

CITY OF YORK.—DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS GROUP

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
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
1928	75	0.87	4	4.6	5.3	67	89.3
1929	31	0.36	1	1.1	3.2	29	93.5

The death-rate for England and Wales in 1929 was 8 per 100,000 living.

There was one death which occurred at the patient's home.

Twelve cases (eleven City, one Rural), admitted to the Hospital proved to be doubtful.

Two City cases admitted to Hospital proved to be Scarlet Fever.

There was one tracheotomy case.

Diagnostic Swabs.—Of a total of 26 cases swabbed, 19 were proved to be Diphtheria by bacteriological examination.

The Districts chiefly affected were :—Groves (5) ; Fishergate and Fulford Road (4) ; Walmgate (3) ; and Burton Lane (3).

No particular school was affected.

The free supply of anti-toxin to medical practitioners for use in poor cases was continued. 20 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.
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
1928	182	2.13	1	0.01	1.1	0.54	147	80.7
1929	*722	8.93	1	0.01	1.1	0.13	414	57.3

*Highest yearly total on record. (Previous highest, 636 cases in 1904.)

The death-rate for England and Wales in 1929 was 2 per 100,000 living.

There was one death, which occurred at the Fever Hospital.

Three cases (two City, one Rural) admitted to Fever Hospital proved to be doubtful cases.

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

The Schools chiefly affected were:—Fishergate, (51); Scarcroft (46); Tang Hall Schools (39); St. Clements (36); and Priory Street (34).

The Districts chiefly affected were:—Heworth (111); Fulford Road (75); Groves (61); South Bank (48); Clementhorpe (47); Micklegate (46); Lawrence Street (39); and Nunnery Lane, 38 cases.

CITY CASES ONLY:—

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria
Total cases over age of 15	116	12
Military cases	Nil.	Nil.
Doubtful cases	2	11
Imported cases.. .. .	8	Nil.
Total secondary cases (all ages)	98	1
Do. do. admitted to Hospital	24..	1
Missed cases (discovered by School Nurses) ..	7	3

Occurance of Total Notified Cases.	First Half-year.	Second Half-year	
Scarlet Fever	94 ..	628 ..	(481 in Fourth Quarter).
Diphtheria	21 ..	10 ..	(13 in First Quarter).

1929. 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	306	31	12	0
Infants' do. do.	120	18	4	1
Patients 7 years of age and under (not attending school)	73	25	3	0
Private Schools	18	3	0	0
Over School Age	107	21	11	0
Total cases notified	624	98	30	1
	722		31	

1929. 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 cases removed to County or Fever Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospitals.
1925	4	0.04	Nil.	—	—	—	3	75.0
1926	7	0.08	Nil.	—	—	—	6	86.0
1927	15	0.17	Nil.	—	—	—	7	46.6
1928	13	0.15	Nil.	—	—	—	3	23.0
1929	23	0.27	Nil.	—	—	—	19	82.6

The death-rate for England and Wales in 1929 was 1 per 100,000.

During 1929 a total of twenty-three persons were notified as suffering from enteric fever, of whom three were treated in the County Hospital, sixteen in the City Fever Hospital, and four at home. Eight of the cases were males, and fifteen females.

Of the twenty-three cases notified, twenty-two were confirmed by blood test; one was found to be an infection by the Typhoid Bacillus, twenty-one due to Bacillus Paratyphosus B., and one, though the clinical course of the disease pointed to Typhoid, gave a negative Widal reaction.

One case, a female aged 43, was probably a "carrier," with Para. B. Cholecystitis.

Nine of the cases were scattered over various areas in the City, with apparently no connection between them; one of these was notified in April, one in June, one in August, one in September, four in October, and one in December. One case notified in October had been in the Fever Hospital previously, suffering from scarlet fever.

In October it was noticed that certain cases admitted to the Fever Hospital as suffering from scarlet fever and running a temperature did not become normal within the usual period. The question of enteric fever was thereupon enquired into, and all suspicious cases were submitted to a routine Widal test. As a result twelve children whose ages ranged from 3 to 12 years were found to give positive reactions to the Widal test, Para. B.

One member of the domestic staff and one of the nursing staff gave positive reactions also. The member of the domestic staff showed no clinical signs except a very mild pyrexia for a day or two. The nurse, however, had a fairly typical attack. She had been nursing the enteric cases.

All the patients made a good recovery.

The outbreak was the subject of an investigation by Dr. Jubb, of the Ministry of Health, who visited the Hospital and conferred with the Medical Officer of Health, the latter was of opinion that the outbreak was due to one or more cases of double infection with scarlet fever and paratyphoid.

PUERPERAL FEVER.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Cases notified	2	8	8	7	6
		(5 deaths)	(3 deaths)	(2 deaths)	(6 deaths)

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

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Cases notified	8	25	13	20

INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.

Cases notified :—	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Acute Primary Pneumonia	33	41	89	162	141
„ Influenzal „	5	3	19	14	27

27 cases of Influenzal Pneumonia were notified, and 35 deaths were certified as due to Influenza, 23 of which occurred during the first quarter. 3 deaths were certified as due to Acute Influenzal Pneumonia. Of the deaths from Influenza, 27 were over the age of 45 years.

There were 141 notifications of Acute Primary Pneumonia, and 58 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 1929 the Health Visitors visited 129 notified cases of Primary and 27 of Influenzal Pneumonia.

Of these, 70 were children under school age, and 20 were school children. A District Nurse was in attendance in 21 cases. 98 cases were treated in Institutions,

ERYSIPELAS.

	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Cases notified	26	31	25	20	26

Of the cases notified during 1929, 24 were Facial Erysipelas; the remaining cases were affected on the leg.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Cases notified	1	2	2	2	Nil.

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

	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Cases notified	6	11	12	6	10

DYSENTERY.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Cases notified	1	—	—	1	—

Two military cases contracted abroad and notified in 1926 and 1928 respectively are not included in our Returns. The civilian case notified in 1928 was a relapse case, the patient having contracted the disease in Salonika during the War.

MALARIA.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Cases notified	—	—	—	—	—

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Cases notified	—	2	2	1	1

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. The 1928 case was that of a young woman aged 19 years. In this case the right arm and shoulder muscles were chiefly affected, but in June, 1930, the patient shows great improvement, and is capable of light work.

The case notified during 1929 was a child of 17 months; the patient was admitted to the York County Hospital three days after the first symptoms developed. An operation was performed for cellulitis of the leg, and the patient commenced to improve. The child made a good recovery and is now quite well.

CHICKENPOX.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Cases notified	642	443	567	853	302

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.

	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Cases notified	2	5	9	3	8
	(3 deaths)	(3 deaths)	(7 deaths)	(2 deaths)	(2 deaths)

A military case which was notified, and died in 1927, is not included in our figures. Of the 1928 deaths one was of a York case which died outside the City. The 1929 cases comprised six males aged 2, 6, 24, 24, 26 and 47 years, and two females aged 2 and 65 years. One male (24), and one female (2 years), died, both deaths being certified as due to encephalitis lethargica. A third case (a female aged 65), died early in 1930, the cause of death in this case being certified as (a) Hemiplegia, (b) Chronic nephritis.

The remaining 5 cases are now stated to be in good health, although one suffers from headache. The three adults are at work, and the boy aged 6 is attending school.

A ninth case notified was later re-notified as tuberculous meningitis; the original notification was withdrawn, and the case is not included in the above 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.
140	412	279

MEASLES :—72 per cent. of the cases occurred during the first half of the year, and 90 per cent. of the total cases were in the Infants' Departments.

There was one death compared with 6 in 1928 and 17 in 1927.

WHOOPING-COUGH :—98 per cent. occurred during the first half of the year, and 98 per cent. of the total cases were in the Infants' Departments. There were 12 deaths (eight under one year) compared with 4 in 1928 and 2 in 1927.

CANCER.

	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Total Deaths	120	116	111	106	115
Death-rate per 100,000 living	141	137	132	124	135

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

The variations 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.
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	1928	106	1.24
1921	92	1.08	1929	115	1.35

ANTHRAX, RABIES :—

No cases of these diseases 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 ; 80 premises were so disinfected during 1929.

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 at 1893. A new boiler was inserted in 1922 at a cost of £90. The staff consists of the Disinfecter 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 recent years :—

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Rooms disinfected	1,591	1,973	1,958	2,987
Articles disinfected by steam disinfector	21,415	22,071	22,413	29,085
Library and other books disinfected ..	392	573	1,324	1,328

RATS :

For particulars regarding the action taken against rats, see the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector (page 91).

MOSQUITOES :

No complaints were received during the year as to the prevalence of mosquitoes.

TABLE 20.

THE LABORATORY WORK in 1929, 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	339	22	317
From convalescent cases	109	28	81
From Contact cases	3	—	3
Total ..	451	50	401
Specimens examined for Bacilli of Typhoid group:—			
Blood	54	21	25
Urine	6	3	43
Fæces	50	14	36
Examined for Tubercle Bacilli:—			
Milk	29	6	23
Sputum	406	103	303
Urine	3	—	3
Pleural effusion	2	—	2
Miscellaneous:—			
Milk (Bacteriological Count, &c.)	32		
Ice-cream do. do.	6		
Water do. do.	14		
Urine (Bacteriology, 14; Urea Concentration, 7)	21		
Blood (Count, 3; Culture, 2)	5		
Tumour, Microscopy	1		
Post-mortem for Maternity Hospital ..	1		
Total ..	1,121		

TABLE 21.— CITY OF YORK. NOTIFICATIONS.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1929 (Civilian cases only.)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.												TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.				
	At all Ages.	At Ages											Fever Hpt.	County Hpt.	P.L. Infirmary.	Sanatoria.	Total.
		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	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	31	—	3	—	1	—	8	7	5	5	1	1	—	29	—	—	29
Scarlet Fever ..	722	3	11	27	34	43	332	156	47	48	13	7	1	414	—	—	414
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid ..	23	—	—	1	1	—	13	2	1	3	1	1	—	16	3	—	19
Puerperal Fever ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	5	—	5
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	3	—	—	—	9	—	9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	121	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	19	38	24	22	2	4	—	2	85
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	43	1	4	2	3	4	7	6	4	10	2	—	—	—	19	2	32
Acute Primary Pneumonia ..	141	21	14	17	10	8	17	1	4	16	7	21	5	—	16	63	79
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	9	5	10	1	—	16	3	19
Erysipelas	26	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	6	7	7	6	1	2	9
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
§Chickenpox	302	15	11	25	35	38	139	21	12	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	8	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	3	1	4
Dysentery	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	1481	50	44	74	84	93	529	200	93	160	65	73	16	469	73	75	707

The York Isolation Hospital, The Smallpox Hospital (The Bungalow), and Fairfield Sanatorium, are situate in Flaxton Rural District.
§ Notifiable locally from 22nd November, 1923.

TABLE 22, INFECTIOUS DISEASE. 1929. 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	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	74	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	27	12	26	1	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	20	2	4	—	1	3	1	2	1	—	4	—	—
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia ..	26	5	4	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	4	4	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total Deaths	139	7	7	1	2	4	3	9	39	16	39	5	—

THE CITY ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

TABLE 23.—CASES ADMITTED IN 1929 :—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas.
From the City	414	29	16	6
„ Flaxton Rural District	18	3	—	—
„ East Riding	8	8	2	—
	—	—	—	—
Totals	440	40	18	6
	—	—	—	—

The hospitals also received :—

One hundred and twenty-one City cases of tuberculosis ; and 43 cases of tuberculosis from outside districts at the cost of the authority concerned (31 from the North Riding of Yorkshire, and 12 from Doncaster).

A total of 668 cases of all kinds.

Doubtful Scarlet Fever cases admitted :—3 (2 City, 1 Rural).

Doubtful Diphtheria cases admitted :—12 (11 City, 1 Rural).

Doubtful Enteric cases admitted :—Nil.

Return Scarlet Fever cases admitted :—7 (6 City, 1 Rural).

Return Diphtheria cases admitted :—Nil.

Thirty-three secondary cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted (24 City and 9 Rural).

Three secondary cases of Diphtheria (1 City, 2 Rural), were admitted.

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

Of Scarlet Fever cases :—Abscess, 2 ; Albuminuria, 5 ; Septic Sores, 6 ; Rhinorrhœa, 9 ; Otorrhœa, 14 ; Rheumatism, 7 ; Peritonitis, 1.

Of Diphtheria cases :—Paralysis, 5 ; Abscess, 1 ; Meningitis, 1 ; Bronchitis, 1.

Ten deaths occurred in the Hospital :—One Rural case of Diphtheria, 1 City case of Scarlet Fever ; 2 City cases of Pneumonia (notified as Diphtheria), and 6 City cases of Tuberculosis.

Fifty-one 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, with one exception, recovered. 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.

Thirty-seven diphtheria cases were treated with Diphtheria Anti-toxin.

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.

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, two Assistant Nurses, seven Probationers, nine Maids, Porter, and Under-Gardener.

Arrangements have been made with the Great Ouseburn Isolation Hospital, at Acomb, for the admittance of Yorkcases, when accommodation is not available at the City Fever Hospital. No cases were admitted during 1929.

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 1929. TABLE 24

Age Periods.			NEW CASES. *				DEATHS.			
			Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	..	..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
1	..	..	—	—	12	4	—	—	4	3
5	..	..	7	4	5	2	—	—	2	1
10	..	..	4	1	3	3	—	1	1	—
15	..	..	7	13	3	1	5	2	—	2
20	..	..	8	6	1	5	2	8	—	—
25	..	..	12	15	—	4	9	8	—	1
35	..	..	13	13	1	1	7	5	—	—
45	..	..	10	2	1	—	12	3	4	—
55	..	..	10	1	—	—	8	3	—	—
65 and upwards			2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	..		73	55	26	22	44	30	11	9

* Including 12 new cases which 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—7 }
 " Inward " Transfers—5 } 12

Forty-three of the deaths occurred in Institutions.

Seven fatal cases of Tuberculosis occurred during the year which had not been notified (7.4 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 1925-1929 TABLE 25.

Year.	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.		TOTAL.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
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
1928	71	0.83	12	0.14	83	0.97
1929	74	0.86	20	0.23	94	1.10
Average ..	72	0.84	16	0.18	88	1.03

TABLE 26.

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

	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	129	140	122	122	152	142	103	101	167	138	139	119	113	121
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	87	102	83	41	67	45	49	43	48	44	41	63	59	43
	216	242	205	163	219	187	152	144	215	182	180	182	172	164

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, 1929 :—

Total Cases.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
790	273	254	527	133	130	263

Analysis of Notifications of New Cases received :—

		At all ages.	At ages 5-15 (School age).	Under 5 years of age.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.. ..	121	16	0
Non-Pulmonary do.	.. ..	43	13	14
viz. :—Glands	.. ..	11	4	3
Bones and Joints	.. ..	7	1	2
Spine	.. ..	1	—	1
Abdominal	.. ..	12	4	4
Skin	.. ..	3	1	—
Meninges	.. ..	6	3	2
Miscellaneous	.. ..	3	—	2
		163	29	14

A total of 9 cases were notified by the Tuberculosis Officer.

In addition, there were 145 cases notified by Poor Law Institutions and Sanatoria (per Form C), all of which had been otherwise notified previously.

Of the 163 cases notified in 1929, 40 died within the year 1929—32 from Pulmonary and 8 from other forms of Tuberculosis, and 14 have died in the early months of 1930 (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. No cases were reported to the Health Committee during the year.

THE YORK TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME

THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, 11, CASTLEGATE.

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.

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

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

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

An Apex Sun-Ray Lamp (carbon elements) for Ultra Violet Light Therapy was presented by the Tuberculosis Crusade Committee for use at the Dispensary, and treatment commenced in June, 1927.

Eight persons received treatment during 1929 :—

Four adults received 35 treatments for pain of muscular or nerve type with considerable benefit.

One patient with pelvic tuberculous lesions, obtained some relief from seven exposures, and a child with abdominal enlargement (suspected tuberculosis) who had received seven treatments was making good progress at the end of the year.

A patient suffering from general debility had five treatments, and one with dactylitis, one treatment.

The total number of treatments during the year was 55.

TUBERCULOSIS.

STAFF, 1929.

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

Asst. M.O., Fairfield Sanatorium,

CHARLOTTE E. FORYSYTH,
M.B., Ch.B.

(FROM 8th MAY, 1929.)

Medical Superintendent, Rayxwell Sanatorium T. READMAN,

L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ed.), L.M., L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.)

(TO 30th JUNE, 1929.)

T. S. TOWNSEND,

M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(FROM 1st JULY, 1929.)

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.

Matron Fairfield Sanatorium .. Miss E. NEWSOME.

Matron, Tuberculosis Wards, Yearsley Bridge Miss A. E. PROCTOR.

(TO 30th JUNE, 1929.)

Matron, Rayxwell Sanatorium

Miss G. E. SHARPE.

(TO 31st DECEMBER, 1929.)

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 Fulford and Convalescent Homes have played a very useful part in our anti-tuberculosis scheme in dealing with suspect and convalescent cases to prevent breakdown and hence further development of the disease.

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 1929	20	11	31
Discharged during 1929	13	14	27
No. in School at 31st Dec., 1929	15	11	26

ANNUAL REPORT BY MISS MANNING, TEACHER.

The average age of the children during the year 1929 has been low, and quite one-third of those at school have been under eight years of age. Owing to ill-health, these children have had very little time at school previous to their admission to Fairfield, therefore much of the time has been given to the learning of letters, numbers, etc.

Dr. Muriel Bywaters visited the school on May 16th.

The School was closed from July 5th to 26th on account of the illness of the Teacher.

Owing to changes at the sanatorium, there has been no school-garden this year, but another one has been obtained for next year.

The children gave their entertainment "Scenes from a Christmas Carol," and a display of country dancing on December 20th for their parents, and on January 8th for the Lord Mayor, Members of the City Council, and friends. At the latter performance the sum of £8 15s. 0d. was collected, and with the money a new gramophone was purchased for the school.

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. 115 contacts were so referred during 1929.

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 100.

NON-PULMONARY CASES.

During the year two cases received treatment for lupus 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 Orthopædic Hospital, at Kirbymoorside. Two cases were admitted during 1929.

Sixteen adults and twelve 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 patient's back yard by Corporation workmen. The Dispensary Nurses supervise as to proper use.

The number of cases nursed at home 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 are invited to attend regularly at the Dispensary for re-examination and are visited by the Staff as may be necessary.

TABLE 28.

SANATORIA AND HOSPITALS.

Admissions and Discharges, 1st January to 31st December, 1929.

Institution.	No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1928.			No. of Cases Admitted during 1929.			No. of Cases Discharged during 1929.			No. of Cases Dying in Hospital during 1929.			No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1929.							
	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.				
York County Hospl.	1	2	3	6	7	9	12	28	7	9	11	27	—	—	1	1	1	2	3	6
Yearsley Bridge ..	—	13	—	13	—	11	—	11	—	18	—	18	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Fairfield ..	19	—	24	43	71	47	35	153	49	28	32	109	21	6	1	28	20	13	26	59
Raywell ..	3	4	7	14	26	10	1	37	20	9	1	30	3	—	1	4	6	5	6	17
Orthopaedic Hospital Kibymoorside.	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Nat. Sanatorium, Benenden ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals ..	23	19	38	80	104	78	50	232	76	64	46	186	24	12	3	39	27	21	39	87

TABLE 29.

Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1929.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.						TOTAL.	
	Adults.		Children.	Adults.		Children.				Children.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):											
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	40	23	8	2	3	10	5	43	33	18	7
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	14	18	10
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—											
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	11	10	3	3	1	6	2	12	11	9	5
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	14	15	23
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as											
(a) Cured ..	0	2	2	0	—	4	5	—	2	6	5
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	30	35	34
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—											
(a) Diagnosis completed ..	189	161	69	78	29	41	93	218	202	162	153
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Two Cases included under Head "A" which had previously been discharged as "Cured."

TABLE 29.—continued.

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1929	715	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	11	10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:— (a) At Homes of Applicants (b) Otherwise	22 273
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of"	28	11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes	49
4. Died during the year	80	12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes	2,475
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	157 4
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	4,980	14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December	277
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopaedic Out-stations for treatment or supervision.. .. .	21	15. Number of Insured Persons under Domestic Treatment on the 31st December	38
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 56

TABLE 30.

RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.**(A) Average Number of Beds Available for Patients during the Year 1929.**

	Observation.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Total.
		"Sanatorium" Beds.	"Hospital" Beds.	Disease of Bones and Joints.	Other Conditions	
Adult Males ..	1	13	8	1	1	24
Adult Females ..	1	13	6	1	1	22
Children under 15	1	23	4	3	3	34
Total ..	3	49	18	5	5	80

(B) Return showing the Extent of Residential Treatment during the Year 1929.

			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.	14	72	49	18	19
		F.	15	66	52	11	18
	Children.	M.	16	27	21	2	20
		F.	21	19	22	1	17
Number of Observation Cases	Adults.	M.	—	1	1	—	—
		F.	—	—	—	—	—
	Children.	M.	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	—	—	—	—	—
	Total		66	185	145	32	74

TABLE 31.

Return showing the immediate results of treatment of patients and of observation of doubtful cases discharged from Residential Institutions during the year 1929.

Classification on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.												TOTAL.	
		Under 3 months.			3—6 months.			6—12 months.			More than 12 months.				
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.		
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent	2	3	1	3	2	6	2	—	2	—	—	3	24
	Improved	3	4	2	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	15	
	No material Improvem't	—	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	
	Died in Institution ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Class T.B. plus, Group 1.	Quiescent	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
	Improved	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	No material Improvem't	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Died in Institution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Class T.B. plus, Group 2.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Improved	2	—	—	5	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	12	
	No material improvem't	3	4	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	13	
	Died in Institution ..	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	
	Class T.B. plus, Group 3.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Improved	2	2	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	10	
	No material improvem't	4	8	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	15	
	Died in Institution ..	12	6	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	23	
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	Quiescent or Arrested ..	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	
	Improved	3	1	6	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	14	
	No material improvem't	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
	Died in Institution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
	Abdominal.	Quiescent or Arrested ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	
	Improved	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	
	No material improvem't	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Died in Institution ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
	Other Organs.	Quiescent or Arrested ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	
	Improved	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	
	No material improvem't	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Died in Institution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Peripheral Glands.	Quiescent or Arrested ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	
	Improved	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	
	No material improvem't	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Died in Institution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Observation for purpose of diagnosis.		Under 1 week.			1—2 weeks.			2—4 weeks.			More than 4 weeks.				
	Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME. CITY OF YORK. TABLE 32 (A).

(a) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

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 1929, arranged according to the years in which the patients first came under Public Medical Treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification as shown on Form A.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.	Previous to 1926.				1926.				1927.				1928.				1929.			
	Class T.B. Plus.				Class T. B. Plus.				Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. plus.				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)	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)
DISCHARGED AS CURED :-																				
Adults, M. . .	70	4	4	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. F. . .	84	7	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children, M. . .	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. F. . .	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DISEASE ARRESTED :-																				
Adults, M. . .	64	3	12	9	8	3	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. F. . .	52	5	5	3	9	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children, M. . .	27	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. F. . .	28	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DISEASE NOT ARRESTED :-																				
Adults, M. . .	5	—	5	7	5	1	1	2	9	2	8	1	11	1	3	—	2	10	8	20
Do. F. . .	10	1	7	1	3	—	3	—	10	1	3	1	5	—	4	2	13	8	9	17
Children, M. . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Do. F. . .	2	1	1	2	2	1	—	1	12	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Condition not ascertained during the year . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register . .	280	22	20	21	63	20	5	—	8	1	2	1	4	6	2	8	3	—	—	—
DEAD.																				
Adults, M. . .	192	20	99	168	8	—	5	13	4	4	8	11	23	3	3	11	2	2	18	20
Do. F. . .	193	13	70	109	9	—	4	8	4	—	6	7	13	5	1	4	2	1	3	4
Children, M. . .	32	3	6	2	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. F. . .	33	1	7	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—
TOTALS . .	1172	80	240	334	94	5	19	22	46	59	8	27	57	58	8	16	45	21	38	61

ALIVE.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

CITY OF YORK.

TABLE 32 B.

(b) NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

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 1929, arranged according to the years in which the Patients first came under Public Medical Treatment, and their classification as shown on Form A.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.	Previous to 1926.					1926.					1927.					1928.					1929.				
	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.
DISCHARGED AS CURED:—																									
Adults, M. . .	9	3	2	9	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. F. . .	18	6	3	25	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children, M. . .	22	19	9	66	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. F. . .	21	9	4	69	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DISEASE ARRESTED:—																									
Adults, M. . .	6	2	1	2	11	3	—	1	2	6	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Do. F. . .	4	1	1	3	9	4	1	—	—	5	1	2	—	2	8	2	—	2	4	8	—	—	—	—	—
Children, M. . .	15	10	2	11	38	—	—	—	—	4	2	5	—	7	14	—	—	2	1	9	12	—	—	—	2
Do. F. . .	10	10	2	12	34	1	1	—	6	8	2	—	—	6	8	—	—	—	9	11	—	—	—	—	—
DISEASE NOT ARRESTED:—																									
Adults, M. . .	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4
Do. F. . .	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	11
Children, M. . .	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	6	4	2	2	2	4
Do. F. . .	2	—	1	1	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	3	1	1	1	1	4
Transferred to PULMONARY Condition not ascertained during the year	9	1	2	6	18	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	51	22	15	103	191	3	—	4	2	9	3	3	1	2	9	2	2	2	5	11	—	1	—	—	1
DEAD																									
Adults, M. . .	14	2	13	6	35	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	4	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Do. F. . .	9	13	4	9	35	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Children, M. . .	25	17	20	3	65	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	7	—	7	—	1	2	1	4	—	1	2	—	3
Do. F. . .	7	14	28	9	58	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
TOTALS	224	130	110	334	798	12	8	9	14	43	16	17	12	17	62	11	7	8	33	59	9	11	9	11	40

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.

Assistant M.Os.—Dr. Audrey M. Hughes, Assistant M.O.H.

Dr. Beatrice G. Smith, House Surgeon (to 31st July, 1929).

Dr. F. M. Heaton, House Surgeon (From 1st August, 1929).

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. 3,028 out-patient attendances for intermediate treatment irrigation, dressings, etc., were made during the year. Arrangements for daily treatment for women patients have been instituted, as from 1st August, 1928.

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 53 practitioners qualified to use these free supplies. A total of 87 doses were so supplied to eight of these doctors during 1929.

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, 1929.

	Made at York County Hospital.				
	S. *	G. *	W. *	O. *	Total.
Specimens from V.D. Clinic at York County Hospital :—					
From City of York Cases ..	0	218	161	8	387
From East Riding Cases ..	—	10	8	—	18
From North Riding cases ..	—	7	17	—	24
From West Riding cases ..	—	—	14	—	14
Total sent by Clinic	—	235	200	8	443
From private medical practitioners in York & District ..	—	92	374	—	466
Grand total	Nil.	327	574	8	909

* 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, 1929.

CASES.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.	Not V.D. *	Totals.	Actual cases of V.D. Males. Females.	
Total out-patients dealt with, first time ..	58	—	85	17	160	87	56
Discharged treatment complete	7	—	37	—	44	40	4
Total such persons fully treated as in-patients	3	—	—	—	3	1	2
Ceased attendance, treatment not complete	50	—	56	—	106	54	52
Total attendances, out-patients	1,429	—	3,155	58	4,642	3,378	1,206
Aggregate number of days of in-patient treatment	68	—	82	—	150	36	114

* Apprehensive persons who proved not to have Venereal Disease.

A total of 556 doses of Salvarsan substitute were given to 109 York City cases of Syphilis.

A total of 58 cases from neighbouring districts in the three Ridings attended the clinic during the year.

During the half-year ended 30th June, 1929, 23 new City cases of Syphilis and 36 new City cases of Gonorrhœa attended the out-patient clinic; 16 persons were discharged after treatment during the same period.

During the half-year ended 31st December, 1929, 35 new City cases of Syphilis and 49 new City cases of Gonorrhœa attended the out-patient clinic; 28 persons were discharged after treatment during the same period.

A total of 18 cases of venereal disease (eight males, ten females) were received in the County Hospital as in-patients during 1929.

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. Two City cases have been received during the past year.

The educational and propaganda work suggested by the Ministry of Health has been carried out by the York Branch of the British Social Hygiene Council (see section on Health Education, page 25).

The Branch now has a representative membership of 130 (including the members of the Corporation Special Diseases Sub-Committee). It has an Executive Committee of 16 members, including the President (Mr. Alderman J. B. Inglis, J.P.), the Hon. Secretary (the Medical Officer of Health), and Assistant Hon. Secretary (Mrs. Hutchinson).

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 two certified midwives have commenced practice in the City, one has left the City, and one was removed from the Roll at her own request on account of advanced age.

Approximate total of maternity cases attended by certified midwives, 1,350 (86.2 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—

209 (15.5 per cent. of total cases attended).

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

TABLE 35.

At date, 31st March, 1929.	Total.	Trained.	Untrained.	Married.	Widow.	Single.	Aged under 50.	50—60.	60—70.	Over 70.
In active practice as a midwife	23	21	2	10	2	11	14	6	3	—
Doing very little	3	2	1	2	—	1	2	1	—	—
Working almost entirely as a maternity nurse ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Working in Institutions	7	7	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—
Totals	34	31	3	12	2	20	24	7	3	—

Of the above—

Three 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 1929:—

Notices of intention to continue in practice	34
Of sending for medical help in emergencies	209
Of preparing a dead body for burial	1
Of artificial feeding	24
Of death of mother or child	8
Of attendance at still-births (under C.M.B. rules) ..	14
Ditto ditto (under Notification of Births Act)	54
Of liability to be a source of infection	7

Midwives Act, Section 14, medical emergency calls:—The total fees so paid during the year ending 31st March, 1930, amounted to £137 18s. 8d., and £36 17s. 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., the Resident Medical Officer of the Maternity Hospital, 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 organisation 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, and 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. 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 1929.. 1,554

Total births notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours, as required by the Act	}	1,371	{ 97.3 per cent of total births occurring in 1929.
--	---	-------	--

Total births not notified at all .. 38 (percentage 2.7).

Total births notified by general medical practitioners and parents 34

Total births notified by registered ("certified") midwives and
other nurses 1,337

Total births notified (of the above 1,371) as still-births (after 28th
week of pregnancy) 54

TABLE 36.

THE WORK OF THE YORK CORPORATION HEALTH VISITORS.

(Nurses Boston, Hirst, and Smithson).

Visits paid during 1929 :—

First Visits <i>re</i> Births notified and registered	..	..	..	1,401
Re-visits, <i>re</i> Births	..	..	..	4,854
<i>Re</i> Elder Children (aged 1 to 5 years, etc.)	..	..	..	5,574
<i>Re</i> Still-births (to verify and advise)	..	..	..	20
<i>Re</i> Neo-natal and miscellaneous infant deaths	..	..	..	18
To Midwives (inspection and advice)	..	..	..	119
<i>Re</i> cases of Pneumonia	..	..	..	259
<i>Re</i> other Infectious Cases	..	..	..	69
<i>Re</i> Convalescent Cases of Sickness and Ailing Children	..	..	..	470
To Expectant Mothers	..	..	..	164
Miscellaneous Visits	..	..	..	255
Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics	..	..	..	102
Housing Defects, etc., referred to Medical Officer of Health and Chief Sanitary Inspector	..	..	..	33
Mothers referred to York Maternity Hospital or Dispensary, for ante-natal attention	..	..	..	20

YORK MATERNITY HOSPITAL, ACOMB, YORK.

STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1929.

No. of Beds .. 30. No. of Cots for Sick Babies .. 6.
 Resident Medical Officer—Dr. Greta Hartley (to May 2nd, 1929).
 Dr. Charlotte E. Forsyth (From May 8th, 1929).

Matron—Miss Alice J. Harland.

1. Number of Cases in Hospital, 1st January, 1929.—13 mothers, 12 babies
2. Number of admissions, 1929.—436 mothers, 32 sick babies.
3. Average duration of stay.—14 days.
4. Number of cases delivered by (a) Midwives, 359 ; (b) Doctors, 77.
5. Number of cases in which Medical assistance was sought by the Midwife with reasons for requiring assistance :—
 - (a) Ante-natal, 94 ; (b) during labour, 86 ; (c) after labour, 105 (torn perineums, 53 ; other causes, 52) ; (d) for infant, 22.
6. Number of cases notified as :—
 - (a) Puerperal Fever, 3 (all did well).
 - (b) Puerperal Pyrexia, 9. (causes :—Pulmonary embolism, 1 ; Tuberculosis, 1 ; Pyelitis, 4 ; Septicæmia, 2 (one died) ; Tonsillitis, 1 ; the eight remaining cases recovered.)

7. Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum, Nil.
8. Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1 (slight, completely cured).
9. Number of cases of "inflammation of the eyes," however slight, Nil.
10. Number of infants not entirely breast-fed while in the Institution, with reasons why they were not breast-fed, 12, viz.:—
Insufficient milk, 7; Condition of nipples, 2; Severe albuminuria, 2; Diabetes, 1.
11. Number of maternal deaths, 6; (Mitral valvular disease, 2; Uræmia, 2; Septicæmia, 1; Collapse after long and difficult labour, myocarditis, 1).
12. Number of foetal deaths:—
(a) Stillborn, 21; (Hæmorrhage, 5; Severe albuminuria, 4; Prolopse of cord, 1; Breech, 2 (primip) (strangled by cord); No foetal heart on admission, 7; Cause unknown, 2).
(b) Within 10 days of birth, 12; (Volvulus, 1; Convulsions, 1; Meningitis, 1; Prematurity, 9).

Thirty-two sick babies were admitted during the year for special treatment.

During the year the Hospital trained for certification 18 pupil midwives; 16 were entered for the examination, and all were successful.

Total outdoor district cases, 138.

Total visits paid to outdoor district cases, 6,805 (Ante-natal, 3,422; Post-natal, 3,206; Casual visits, 177).

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

(a) At Maternity Hospital, Wednesdays, 4 p.m.				
No. of patients who attended for first time	..	..		201
Attendances (218 in 1928)	..	..	..	276
Average attendance per session	..	..	..	5.6
(b) At General Dispensary, Tuesdays, 2-30 p.m.				
No. of patients who attended for first time	..	..		346
Attendances (1,378 in 1928)	..	..	..	1,163
Average attendance per session	..	..	..	20.7

CHILDREN'S CLINIC, at Maternity Hospital, Fridays, 2-30 p.m.

No. of patients who attended for first time	..	..		115
Attendances	..	..	..	1,081
Average attendance per session	..	..	..	21

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

MATERNAL DEATHS, 1929.

Case. *	No. of Pregnancy.	Age.	Nature of Labour.	Post-mortem.	Cause of Death.	Complications.	Ante-natal supervision.	Midwife or Doctor.
(A) From SEPSIS :			—					
1	4	32	Spontaneous. Twins.	No.	Puerperal septicæmia.	None.	By midwife.	Midwife.
2	9	32	Three months abortion.	Yes.	General peritonitis secondary to septic abortion.	Severe P.P.H.	Nil.	—
3	5	25	Spontaneous.	Yes.	Puerperal sepsis. General peritonitis.	P.P.H. Pyelitis Epilepsy.	Nil.	Midwife.
4	4	32	Spontaneous.	No.	(1) Puerperal septicæmia. (2) Phlebitis in both legs.	Anæmia.	By midwife.	Midwife.
5	1	20	Spontaneous.	No.	Puerperal septicæmia.	Cervical and vaginal lacerations.	By midwife.	Midwife.
6	5	32	Spontaneous. Pro-lapsed cord.	No.	Puerperal septicæmia.	None.	Yes. At Ante-Natal Clinic.	Midwife & doctor.
(B) From OTHER CAUSES:			—					
1	2	39	Forceps delivery. Still birth.	No.	Uræmia nephritis pregnancy.	A.P.H. Ante and post partum eclampsia.	Nil.	Midwife & doctor.

STILL BIRTHS, 1929.

Fifty cases were investigated.

30 were males; 4 were illegitimate; Maceration was present in 17 cases; 11 cases received no ante-natal supervision. There were no post-mortem examinations. 5 cases required craniotomy. Premature induction of labour was performed in 6 cases.

11 cases occurred in the practice of midwives.

Pregnancy.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	10th.	Total.
No. of cases ..	21	8	7	3	5	2	3	1	50

Maturity.	Full-term.	36-38 wks.	34-36 wks.	32-34 wks.	30-32 wks.	28-30 wks.	Length of gestation doubtful.	Post Mature.	Total.
No. of cases ..	24	3	1	3	5	11	2	1	50

Causes :—

(1) Complications of Labour :—

- (a) Contracted pelvis, 1; (b) Breech, 6; (c) Prolonged labour, 4; (d) Persistent occipito-posterior, 4; (e) Prolapse of Cord, 3; (f) Coiling of Cord round Foetus, 2; (g) Born before arrival, 5.

(2) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage :—

- (a) Accidental Hæmorrhage, 6; (b) Placenta Prævia, Nil.

(3) Toxæmias of Pregnancy :—

- (a) Albuminuria, 8; (b) Eclampsia, 1.

(4) Maternal Diseases :—

- (a) Chronic Nephritis, 3; (b) Anæmia, 1; (c) Syphilis, 1; (d) Epilepsy, 1; (e) Cardiac disease, 1; (f) Hydramnios, 1.

(5) Foetal States :—

- (a) Anencephalic monster, 1; (b) Cerebral hæmorrhage, 1; (c) Post maturity, 1.

(6) No assignable cause, 9.

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

42 cases were investigated ; 23 were males ; 4 were illegitimate ; 6 twins ; 5 inquests were held.

Pregnancy.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	7th.	10th.	Total.
No. of cases	17	8	3	5	3	5	1	42

Duration of Life : Under 24 hours, 11 ; 1—2 days, 6 ; 3—4 days, 7 ; 5—7 days, 6 ; 1—2 weeks, 6 ; 2—3 weeks, 6 ; Total 42.

Causes :—

(1) Complications of Labour :—

(a) Born before arrival, 1 ; (b) Breech presentation, 5 ; (c) Instrumental delivery, 5.

(2) Prematurity, 25.

Period of gestation.	28-30 wks.	30-32 wks.	32-34 wks.	34-36 wks.	36-38 wks.	Doubtful	Total.
No. of cases	5	5	5	1	4	5	25

(3) Maternal Diseases :—

Hyperemesis, 2 ; Albuminuria, 1 ; Carcinoma of Breast, 1 ; Neurasthenia, 1.

(4) Foetal States and Diseases :—

Convulsions, 4 ; Congenital malformation of heart, 1 ; Atelectasis, 2 ; Intra-cranial hæmorrhage, 4 ; Congenital malformation, 2 ; Pemphigus, 1 ; Want of attention at birth, 1 ; Imperforate anus, 1 ; Congenital defect of kidney, 1 ; Congenital obstruction of bile ducts, 1 ; Inanition, 3 ; Congenital debility, 1 ; Asphyxia neonatorum, 1 ; Acute intestinal obstruction, 1.

THE MILK (MOTHERS & CHILDREN) ORDERS.

During the financial year 1st April, 1929, to 31st March, 1930, the Infants' Welfare Association supplied dried milk (a total of 6,204 lbs. in weight) to the total value of £527 13s. 1d., and the Health Committee paid the deficits incurred by that Association to the total value of £46 16s. 8d.

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 1929-30.

TABLE 37.

Quarter.	Fresh Milk (pints).	Dried Milk :—			Deficit paid by the Health Committee. £ s. d.		
		Full Price (lbs.).	Half- Price (lbs.).	Free (lbs.).			
1929. 1st April—30th June	—	1,184	19	159	12	12	9
1st July—30th Sept.	—	1,774	28	124	9	14	11
1st Oct.—31st Dec. ..	—	1,285	48	118	11	3	0
1930. 1st Jan.—31st March	—	1,248	68	149	13	6	0
Totals ..	Nil.	5,491	163	550	£46	16	8
		5,654 lbs.					

The amount received from parents in respect of dried milk sold at full price, or at half-price, was £480 16s. 5d.

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.

One child (congenital dislocation of both hip joints) under five years of age was admitted during 1929.

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, Dr. Gayner and Dr. Micklethwait; *Superintendent*, Miss Follows (with one Assistant).

Hon. Secretary—Dr. G. W. Micklethwait, 48, Bootham, York.

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, 1929, to 31st March, 1930.

Left on books, 1st April, 1929	720
Total new infants entered on register during 1929	468

Age at entry of new members:—

Under 6 months of age ..	358
6 months to 1 year ..	32
1 year to 2 years ..	29
Over 2 years	49

Total ..	468
----------	-----

Removed from books during the year:

Including Deaths (at all ages) 12

Total ..	514
----------	-----

Remaining on books 1st April, 1930:—

Under 1 year of age	250
Under 2 years of age	227
Over 2 years of age	197

Total children supervised during the year	674
---	-----

Total number of first visits paid to children	468
---	-----

Total expectant mothers on books	145
--	-----

Total attendances at Consultation Sessions:—

Of mothers	6,073
Of infants under 2 years of age	5,934
Of children of 2 to 5 years of age	1,731

(Average attendance of children per session, 45).

At Ante-natal Clinic (expectant mothers)	214
--	-----

Total attendance for the year ..	13,952
----------------------------------	--------

At Consultations :—

Number of individual <i>children</i> attending clinics.	909
Total mothers who attended ante-natal sessions	145
Cases referred to County Hospital	85
" " York Dispensary	66
" " Patient's own doctor	70
" " York Maternity Hospital	23

*Notes given :—*For York County Hospital, 43 ;
York Dispensary, 31.

The Superintendent and her Assistant paid 4,106 visits to the houses of the Clients of the Clinics.

Total deaths, 12 (equal to mortality rate of 10.1 per 1,000 births).

6,204 lbs. of dried milk were dispensed during the year. The mothers paid £480 16s. 5d. for Milk and £26 17s. 7d. for Virol and Cod-liver Oil.

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 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, and is at present endeavouring to set up a convalescent home for mothers and babies. For this purpose a house has been purchased at Withernsea.

YORK MILITARY MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

Report for Year 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1929.

The work of this centre is carried out at the Medical Inspection Room, Cavalry Barracks, and provides for the wives and families of all soldiers stationed at York.

Consultations are held daily. The centre is conveniently situated, and is very regularly attended. All cases are personally followed up where desirable, and visited at home by the nurse provided by the Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Families Association.

Medical Officer:—Dr. R. A. Draper.

Nurse—Miss J. Campbell, Certified Midwife.

Children on the Register during period under review:—

Under 1 year of age	..	..	..	..	65
Over 1 and under 2 years	..	..	..	..	51
Over 2 years	..	..	..	..	258

Total children supervised .. 374

Number of attendances at the Medical Inspection Room	..	2,262
Number of visits by the nurse to patients' homes	..	2,556

Forty-four expectant mothers attended for ante-natal care and treatment, and were advised as to their suitability for institutional or domiciliary arrangements.

The advantages of co-operation, in the work of this centre, with the various departments of the York County Hospital, the York Maternity Hospital, and the School Clinics, is appreciated.

Average number of soldiers' wives and children resident in York, 400.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Year.	No. of cases notified.	Treated in County Hospital.	No. of Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1925	2	—	1	0.6
1926	8	5	5	3.2
1927	8	4	3	1.9
1928	7	5	2	1.2
1929	6*	5	6	4.0

*In addition to these, 3 cases occurred at the York Maternity Hospital, Acomb.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

(Notifiable from 1st October, 1926).

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Treated in County Hospital.
1926	8	Nil.	2
1927	25	2 (x)	9
1928	13	1 (x)	3
1929	20	3 (x)	9

(x) From Puerperal Sepsis.

Of the 20 cases of puerperal pyrexia notified in 1929, 3 were later diagnosed as puerperal fever.

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

Septicæmia	3	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	1
Sapraemia	5	Broncho-Pneumonia ..	2
Parametritis	3	Cause not ascertained ..	3
Pelvic peritonitis	1		—
Mastitis	2	Total	20

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. Four 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.

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.		WHOOPING COUGH.	
	Cases Notified.*	Deaths‡	Cases Notified*	Deaths.‡
1925	582	10	181	6
1926	612	1	344	17
1927	907	17	32	2
1928	239	6	112	4
1929	140	1	412	12

* To School Clinic.

‡ All the deaths were of children under 5 years of age, with the exception of 1 from Measles in 1927, 1 from Measles in 1928, 1 from Measles in 1929, 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.
1925	17	12.4	8.4
1926	17	10.3	8.7
1927	5	3.2	6.3
1928	10	6.9	7.0
1929	16	10.6	8.1

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.
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).
1928	1	—	Improving.
1929	1	—	Made a good recovery.

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.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Two new entrants to Departments of the Corporation were examined by the Medical Officer of Health as to their fitness for employment; also six boys who were proceeding to the Rotary Club's Camp at Mappleton.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS IN 1929.

The total rainfall for the year was below the average, viz.:—22.83 inches, being 2.17 inches below the average for over 50 years. The heaviest fall of the year was on 9th December, viz.:—0.79 inches. Eight thunderstorms were recorded; snow fell on 18 days and hail on 3 days.

The total bright sunshine of the year amounted to 1,294 hours, or 29 per cent. of the total possible sunshine, as compared with 1293.7 hours and 29 per cent. in 1928.

The temperature in 1929 ranged between 14° Fahr. on 14th and 17th February and 84° on 20th July.

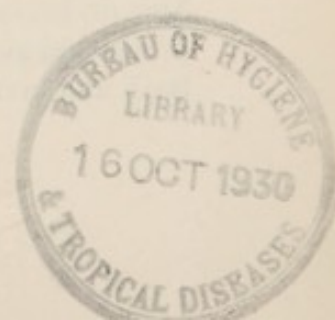
There were "strong" winds on five days, and "calm" on eight days. The most prevalent winds were:—South, 106; North, 67; West, 47; South-West, 34; North-West, 35; South-East, 34.

The mean barometer readings were lowest for December, November being the next lowest, the lowest reading of the barometer on any one day being on 7th December, (28.38 inches). The mean barometer readings were highest in February, the highest reading on any one day being on 1st March (30.83).

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

1929.	TEMPERATURE.			Sunshine.	Total Rainfall in inches.	Mean percentage humidity.
	Mean	Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Total Hours.		
January	34.9	52	22	30.5	2.08	88.5
February ..	32.5	49	14	22.5	0.62	88.5
March ..	44.1	73	22	130.8	0.20	80.0
April ..	43.7	65	26	145.3	0.86	71.5
May ..	52.8	81	30	164.7	1.35	70.5
June ..	56.3	77	39	155.7	1.56	71.5
July ..	61.6	84	40	163.0	2.47	70.5
August ..	60.0	78	45	150.6	2.14	76.5
September ..	59.1	80	40	144.6	0.51	80.5
October ..	49.1	64	28	104.5	2.52	81.0
November ..	43.7	57	25	46.3	3.47	87.5
December ..	41.3	56	31	35.5	5.04	85.0
Averages ..	48.3	68.0	30.1	—	—	79.0
Total ..				1,294 hrs	22.82 ins.	

P. RUSSELL McNAUGHT,

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1929.

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 1929. This constitutes my twenty-seventh Annual Report.

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

DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT.

Number of inspections made	..	..	..	..	8,773	
Number of re-inspections made	..	..	..	..	6,667	
Number of Food Inspections (Day) ..	..	..	..	..	9,742	
" " " (Evenings and Sundays) ..					299	
Number of premises which required sanitary improvement					1,987	
Number of notices served	..	..	..	..	2,622	
Number of letters sent	..	..	..	..	1,338	
Number of certificates issued under Land Charges Act, 1925					87	
Number of notices under S.5, Housing Act, 1925 ..	..	..			96	
Number of complaints received	..	..	..	..	640	
" " " <i>re Rats</i>	..	..	..	..	25	
Privies :—						
Converted into water-closets	..	..			10	Under Notice.
Abolished	..	..	..	..	5	Without Notice.
Ashpits :—						
Abolished	..	..	..	..	49	1
Portable receptacles provided	..	..			983	5
Drainage :—						
Tests applied to new drains	..	..	..		230	0
Tests applied to old drains	..	..	..		206	0
Single private drains examined	..	..			12	0
Single private drains reconstructed	..	..			13	0
Cleansed or repaired	..	..	..		120	13
Reconstructed	..	..	..	..	52	32
New drains constructed	..	..	..		36	44
Additional gullies fixed in yards	..	..			14	17
Bath and lavatory waste pipes ventilated					0	0

Drainage (continued) :—

	Under Notice.	Without Notice.
Disconnected from sewer	11	8
Ventilated	24	12
Inspection chambers built	10	9
Drains under house abolished	2	2
Drain openings removed from inside buildings	9	3
Waste pipes of sinks trapped or renewed ..	210	1
Waste pipes of sinks disconnected	1	0

Water-closets :—

Provided with a sufficient supply of water	11	0
Limewashed or cleansed	67	6
“ Wash-down ” water-closets provided in lieu of “ waste-water ” closets	2	0
Repaired	90	0
Reconstructed	20	0
Soil pipes repaired or renewed	20	6
Vent pipes repaired or renewed	38	1
New cistern fixed	12	6
New flush pipes fixed	4	6
Additional provided	9	14

Houses :—

Supplied with a sufficient supply of water ..	17	0
Cleansed and limewashed	68	0
Provided with damp-proof courses	32	0
Roofs, etc., repaired	311	2
Water spouts fixed or repaired	290	0
Down spouts disconnected from drain	29	3
New sinks fixed	68	23
Fireplaces repaired	210	0
Accumulation of manure or refuse removed	63	0
Nuisances arising from the keeping of swine and other animals abated	15	0
Pavements of yards repaired	40	0
Yards re-paved with cement concrete	35	3
Means of ventilation improved	272	1
New floors laid or repaired	236	0
Overcrowding abated	55	0
Miscellaneous works not classified above ..	25	0
No. of Housing Cards compiled since 1911 to May, 1930		9,118

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 Tubercu- losis)	1,113
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ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

During the year 414 workshops were on the register, including :—

Retail bakehouses	..	72	Tinsmiths	..	..	..	17
Factory	..	21	Watch repairing	..	..	..	9
Boot and Shoe repairing	..	42	Restaurants	..	..	..	19
Dressmaking	..	11	Cabinet making and Up-				
Millinery	..	22	holstery	..	..	..	20
Tailoring	..	38	Laundries	..	..	..	5
Joinery	..	9	Cycle making and repairing	..	..	..	18
Plumbing	..	16	Workplaces	..	..	..	22
Saddlery	..	7	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	64

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	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
<i>Re</i> Dirty Workshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Notices received from H.M. Inspector of Factories <i>re</i> factories							
not provided with sufficient means of escape in case of fire	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
<i>Re</i> intervening ventilated space between W.C.'s and Factory	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Factories :—

No. Inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
No. of inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Water-closet accommodation unsuitable	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Provided with sufficient means of escape in case of fire	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Workshops and Domestic Workshops :—

No. inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	275
No. of inspections made	..	..	..	..	..	..	288
Notices served under Public Health Acts <i>re</i> sanitary defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Provided with sufficient means of escape in case of fire	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Retail Bakehouses (72 in number)

No. inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
No. of inspections	..	..	—	..	..	..	180
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
No. of notices served under Public Health Acts, <i>re</i> sanitary defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

Factory bakehouses (21 in number) :—

No. inspected	21
No. of inspections	35
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	0
No. of notices served under P.H.A., <i>re</i> sanitary defects	2

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

No. on register	46
No. inspected	46
No. of inspections	57
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	0
No. of notices served under P.H.A., <i>re</i> sanitary defects	0

Home Work (Sections 107 to 115) :—

The names of 53 Outworkers (or Home Workers) were received in the first half of the year and 56 in the second half.

No. of lists of outworkers received	46
No. of employers	23
No. employed in making wearing apparel	40
No. employed in furniture and upholstery work	3
No. employed in chocolates and sweetmeats	1
No. of inspections	70
No. of outworkers' premises inspected	60
No. found unwholesome and occupiers ordered to cleanse	0
Work stopped because of the prevalence of infectious disease, <i>vide</i> 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	13
No. of observations	28
No. of observations in which black smoke was emitted in such quantities as to be a nuisance	6
No. of notices served to abate nuisance	6

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

J. J. Hunt, Ltd., Aldwark.

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

York Corporation Electricity Works, Foss Islands Road.

York Corporation Destructor, Foss Islands Road.

York County Hospital, Monkgate

W. D. Marks, Ltd., Lawrence Street.

Raimes & Co., Micklegate.

Royal Station Hotel, Station Square.

Spillers, Ltd., Hungate.

Chimney Observations (continued) :—

Bootham Park Asylum, Bootham.

York Sanitary Steam Laundry, Peaseholme Green.

L. & N.E.R. Waggon Works, Holgate.

L. & N.E.R. Running Sheds, Leeman Road.

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

Condition of back roads	..	..	..	..	..	3
Choked or foul street gullies	..	..	..	..	..	19
Offensive smells from sewers and sewer ventilators	..	..	..	..	..	9
Nuisances arising from sewers	..	..	..	..	..	15
Apparently dangerous structures	..	..	..	..	..	6
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	12

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

No. of keepers	..	..	..	..	..	9
No. of houses	..	..	..	..	..	13
No. of rooms used for sleeping	..	..	..	..	..	56
No. of lodgers accommodated nightly	..	..	..	..	..	197
No. of applications for registration	..	..	..	..	..	13
No. of inspections	..	..	..	..	..	558
„ „ „ (evenings)	..	..	..	..	..	5
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	..	..	..	..	..	28
No. closed or discontinued	..	..	..	..	..	1

Under the provisions of Sec. 80, York Corporation Act, 1902, all Common

Lodging-Houses are re-registered annually.

The premises have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

No. of landlords	..	..	..	..	..	11
No. of houses	..	..	..	..	..	26
No. of separate families (December, 1929)	..	..	..	..	..	56
No. of inspections	..	..	..	..	..	78
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	..	..	..	..	..	52

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

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

No. on register, January, 1929	..	..	..	..	..	50
No. registered, December, 1929	..	..	..	..	..	28
No. licensed, December, 1929	..	..	..	..	..	22
No. of inspections (day)	..	..	..	..	..	2,231
No. of inspections (evenings and Sundays)	..	..	..	..	..	196
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	..	..	..	..	..	200
No. of notices, <i>re</i> defects	..	..	..	..	..	6
No. re-licensed during the year	..	..	..	..	..	5
No. discontinued during the year	..	..	..	..	..	0

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

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No. on register	11
Tripe Boilers .. 2	Tanner 1
Gut Scrapers .. 4	Leather Dresser .. 1
Fellmongers 3	
No. discontinued	0
No. of inspections	46
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-Laws)	34

Two applications were received for permission to establish the trade of Tripe Boilers. One application was granted for a period of 12 months, and the other was refused owing to the premises being unsuitable for the purpose.

Two applications for consent to carry on the trade of Gut Scrapers were granted for a period of 12 months.

The premises generally were kept in a clean condition.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

No. on register	76
No. of inspections	103
No. of notices <i>re</i> sanitary defects	1
No. of notices to limewash	3

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

ICE CREAM DEALERS.

No. on register	122
No. of inspections	135
No. of notices <i>re</i> sanitary defects	4
No. of notices <i>re</i> York Corporation Act, 1914, Sec. 19	2

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 6 dealers. 2 were certified to contain *Bacillus Coli* in 1/100th cubic centimetre, and 4 were clean. The vendors of the unsatisfactory samples were cautioned, and further samples were taken, which on examination proved satisfactory.

COWSHEDS.

No. of cowsheds, January, 1929	22
No. discontinued since January, 1929	2
No. of registered keepers, December, 1929	13
No. of cows kept in City	129
No. of inspections	42
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-Laws)	26

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

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

No. on register, January, 1929	113
No. discontinued since January, 1929	4
No. registered during the year	12
No. on register, December, 1929	121
No. of inspections	143
No. of notices requesting purveyors to register	15

There were altogether 253 persons registered as purveyors of milk within the City on 31st December, 1929. 13 of these were cowkeepers in the City.

MILK & DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915; MILK & DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922, AND THE MILK & DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

During the year 10 applications to be registered as Wholesale Traders of Milk; 10 as Wholesale Traders and Retail Purveyors of Milk; and 19 as Retail Purveyors of Milk have been received under the above-named Acts.

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

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.

Also one application was received from a retailer of milk for the renewal of a licence to sell "Pasteurised" milk in the City, and this was granted.

To ascertain the purity of the milk sold in the City, and following our action in previous years, 31 samples were obtained and submitted to Dr. S. G. Platts, the bacteriologist at the York County Hospital, for bacterial examination. 11 of these were from cowkeepers residing outside but who are also purveyors of milk within the City; 8 were from purveyors obtaining their supplies from outside the City; 1 was from a cowkeeper and purveyor in the City; 2 were from retailers residing outside but retailing milk in the City; 1 sample was also taken in course of delivery to the City Fever Hospital; 1 at the City Maternity Hospital, Acomb; 6 were from supplies of milk produced at the Fairfield Sanatorium, and 1 of milk supplied to the Fulford Road Open-Air School.

The samples were certified as follows:—3 were bacteriologically dirty and unfit for consumption, and 28 were clean.

With respect to the samples which were certified as dirty, the attention of the retailers was called, as well as that of the Authorities of the Districts in which the milk was produced, with a view to an improvement in the supplies. Further samples from the same sources have been found to be

satisfactory. 6 samples were certified as containing tubercle bacilli, and these were from producers outside the City. In all cases the attention of the County and Rural Authorities was called, and the herds were examined and samples taken with a view to eliminating the cow or cows affected. In three instances a suspected cow on each farm had been sent to a Knacker's Yard immediately after the sample was taken, and before inspection of the herd by the County Veterinary Inspector; and in the other three instances the affected cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925. Subsequent samples from all the supplies were found to be free from tubercle bacilli.

The "Minet" Milk Tester has been used to demonstrate the cleanliness or otherwise of the milk to the retailers at the time of purchase. As "seeing is believing," these demonstrations will no doubt result in a marked improvement in the cleanliness of the milk supplied to the citizens.

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.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

During the year 211 samples of Food and Drugs have been procured and submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified 178 samples genuine and 33 samples adulterated (*i.e.*, 15.64 per cent. of adulteration).

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 (Table I.), that 75 informal samples and 136 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.

TABLE I.—CITY OF YORK.

Nature of Sample.	Adulterated.	Genuine.	Informal.	Formal.	Total.
Milk	33	100	6	127	133
Milk, Separated	—	1	1	—	1
Milk, Skimmed	—	3	—	3	3
Milk, Condensed	—	3	3	—	3
Aspirin Tablets	—	2	2	—	2
Bacon	—	1	1	—	1
Baking Powder	—	6	6	—	6
Borax	—	1	1	—	1
Butter	—	6	6	—	6
Caster Oil, Compound	—	1	1	—	1
Chicken and Ham Paste	—	1	1	—	1
Cheese, Cream	—	1	1	—	1
Cheese, Cheshire	—	1	1	—	1
Cocoa	—	4	4	—	4
Camphorated Oil	—	1	1	—	1
Cream	—	8	8	—	8
Glycerine	—	1	1	—	1
Ginger, Ground	—	1	1	—	1
Gregory Powder	—	1	1	—	1
Honey	—	4	4	—	4
Iodine	—	1	1	—	1
Jam (Black Currant)	—	1	1	—	1
Liquorice Powder, Compound	—	1	1	—	1
Margarine	—	6	1	5	6
Meat, Potted	—	5	5	—	5
Mustard	—	1	1	—	1
Pepper, White	—	4	4	—	4
Prawn Paste	—	1	1	—	1
Rice, Ground	—	1	1	—	1
Sponge Blocks	—	1	1	—	1
Salmon Paste	—	1	1	—	1
Salmon and Shrimp Paste	—	1	1	—	1
Sausage	—	2	2	—	2
Suet, Shredded	—	1	1	—	1
Tea	—	2	2	—	2
Vinegar, Malt	—	2	2	—	2
TOTALS ..	33	178	75	136	211

(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.
15	Milk. Deficient in Milk-Fat 9.0%	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
20	Milk. Added Water 10.5 parts.	Case heard at Law Courts. Vendor convicted and fined £15 and £2 18s. 6d. costs.
22	Milk. Deficient in Milk-Fat 17.3%	Case heard at Law Courts. Vendor convicted and fined 40s.
24	Milk. Deficient in Milk-Fat 5.0%	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
42	Milk. Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.	Further sample taken—(See No. 54.)
54	Milk. Deficient in Milk-Fat 6.0% and slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.	Case heard at Law Courts and dismissed.
61	Milk. Deficient in Milk-Fat 12.3%	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk. (See No. 70.)
70	Milk. Deficient in Milk-Fat 14.0%	Taken "in course of delivery to retailer of No. 61." "An appeal to 7 cows" sample was then taken in connection with Nos. 61 and 70. (See No. 81—Genine.)
83	Milk. Deficient in Milk-Fat 5.3%	Purchased from the vendor of No. 70 and said to be a mixture of No. 81 and milk from another source. (See No. 100.)
84	Deficient in Milk-Fat 20.0%	
100	Milk. Deficient in Milk-Fat 6.0%	Case heard at Law Courts and dismissed.

Cases
heard at
Law
Courts
and
dismissed

No.	Nature of Samples and Results of Analysis.	Remarks.
121	Milk. Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.	From same vendor as Sample No. 100. Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector and "Appeal to Cows" sample taken from wholesaler. (See No. 130).
126	Milk. Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.	Further samples from vendor of Nos. 70, 83 and 84, and said to be from same source as sample No. 121. Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector and "Appeal to Cows" sample taken from wholesaler. (See No. 130.)
127	Milk. Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.	
130	Milk. Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.	"Appeal to 9 cows" in connection with samples Nos. 121, 126 and 127. This case was referred to the West Riding Authorities for action to be taken.
72	Milk. Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.0%	Vendor strongly cautioned by Town Clerk.
73	Milk. Added Water 5.6 parts.	Vendor strongly cautioned by Town Clerk.
91	Milk. Deficient in Milk-Fat 10.3%	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk. (See samples No. 99 and 106.)
99	Milk. Deficient in Milk-Fat 13.3%	Samples taken "in course of delivery" to vendor of No. 91. "Appeal to individual cows" samples taken. (See Nos. 114, 115 and 116, also a) mixture of these milks—No. 117. Case heard at Law Courts and dismissed.
106	Milk. Deficient in Milk-Fat 37.6%	
115	Milk. Deficient in Milk-Fat 7.6%	"Appeal to Cow" sample in connection with Nos. 91, 99 and 106.
94	Milk. Added Water 6.4 parts.	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk and matter referred to the North Riding Authorities in connection with wholesaler's supply.
125	Milk. Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
138	Milk. Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector. Further sample proved genuine.

No.	Nature of Samples and Results of Analysis.	Remarks.
148	Milk. Deficient in Milk-Fat 13.0%	Case heard at Law Courts and dismissed.
152	Milk. Deficient in Milk-Fat 6.3% and slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
153	Milk. Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.	
154	Milk. Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk. (See samples Nos. 155 and 159.)
155	Milk. Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.	Informal sample. Milk supplied to the vendor of sample No. 154.
159	Milk. Deficient in Milk-Fat 6.0%	Taken "in course of delivery" to the vendor of sample No. 154. Vendor strongly cautioned by Town Clerk.
165	Milk. Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector and the matter referred to the North Riding Authorities in connection with wholesaler's supply.
167	Milk. Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
201	Milk. Deficient in Milk-Fat 13.3%	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.

RE SAMPLES OF MARGARINE, NUMBERED 26, 27, 28 AND 30.

Although these were certified by the Public Analyst to be samples of genuine Margarine, they were not labelled in accordance with the requirements of section 6 of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928. Each sample was delivered in a plain piece of grease-proof paper.

The vendors were strongly cautioned by the Town Clerk, and circulars were distributed to all retailers of Margarine in the City, calling their attention to the requirements.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

No. of manufacturers of margarine	..	..	..	..	0
No. of wholesale dealers in margarine	..	..	..	..	18
No. of premises on register	..	..	..	..	22

Five new applications for registration were received during the year.

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 large number of carcasses of animals have been inspected, and a large number of surrenders of diseased meat have been obtained (See Tables IV., V. and VI.). In addition to the notices of "Regular hours of slaughtering," under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, no less a number than 1,684 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.

TABLE III.—CITY OF YORK.

Foodstuffs.	Condition.	Foodstuffs.	Condition.
Bacon (24st.)	Unsound.	Marmalade (1 jar) ..	Unsound
Beef, boiled (1st. 4lbs.) ..	do.	Mutton, frozen (1st.)	do.
Do. corned (2st. 2lbs.) ..	do.	Pork chilled (1st. 6lbs.)	do.
Do. frozen (7lbs.)	do.	Sauce (1 bottle) ..	do.
Beast's kidney, frozen (5lbs.)	do.	Sausage, luncheon	
Brawn (1st. 4lbs.)	do.	(1st. 1lb.)	do.
Cod, fillet (1st.)	do.	Tomatoes (6st. 4lbs.)	do.
Eggs, frozen (11 lbs.) ..	do.	Do. (6 tins)	do.
Ham, cooked (6lbs.)	do.	Tongue, Ox, in tins	
Do. uncooked (4st. 7lbs.) ..	do.	(6st.)	do.

The total weight of Butchers' Meat surrendered and seized during the year amounted to 5,615st., as compared with 6,381st. in 1928, and 5,663st. in 1927.

TABLE IV.—CITY OF YORK.

**PARTICULARS OF SURRENDERS AND SEIZURES OF UNSOUND ANIMALS
AND MEAT.**

Year.	Number of Voluntary SURRENDERS of diseased carcasses, or part carcasses, or internal organs by butchers to Chief Sanitary Inspector.		Number of SEIZURES (with subsequent destruction) of diseased carcasses, or part carcasses, or internal organs by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.		Total.
	Tuberculosis.	All other diseases and conditions.	Tuberculosis.	All other diseases and conditions.	
1929	1,024	1,635	0	0	2,659

TABLE V.—CITY OF YORK.

NUMBER AND CLASS OF ANIMAL AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS.						
	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.	Pigs.
Whole carcasses and organs	—	9	5	5	2	66
Part do. do.	—	60	7	10	3	552
Organs only	—	55	13	5	3	229

TABLE VI.—CITY OF YORK.

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

Class.	No. of Animals.	Whole carcasses and organs affected.	Part carcasses and organs affected.	Organs only affected.
Bullocks	1	Septic Pleurisy.	—	—
" "	4	—	Actinomycosis.	—
" "	2	—	Abscesses.	—
" "	3	—	Injury.	—
" "	1	—	Unsound.	—
" "	31	—	—	Abscesses.
" "	3	—	—	Infarcts (Kidneys only).
" "	1	—	—	Adenomata.
" "	1	—	—	Inflammation.
Heifers	1	Septic Pericarditis.	—	—
" "	1	—	Injury.	—
" "	1	—	—	Abscesses.
Cows	2	—	—	Abscesses.
Calves	1	Pyæmia.	—	—
" "	2	Immature.	—	—
" "	2	—	Injury.	—
Sheep	9	Fevered.	—	—
" "	2	Found dead.	—	—
" "	1	Parasitic Pneumonia.	—	—
" "	2	Injury.	—	—
" "	1	Dropsy.	—	—
" "	1	—	Inflammation.	—
" "	1	—	Abscesses.	—
" "	2	—	Congested.	—
" "	7	—	Injury.	—
" "	2	—	Cæurus Cerebralis (Head only).	—
" "	2	—	—	Inflammation.
" "	83	—	—	Parasitic.
" "	2	—	—	Abscesses.
" "	17	—	—	Flukes.
Pigs	6	Found dead.	—	—
" "	2	Peritonitis.	—	—
" "	1	Jaundice.	—	—
" "	1	Pyæmia.	—	—
" "	3	Emaciated.	—	—
" "	9	Fevered.	—	—
" "	4	Dropsy.	—	—
" "	2	Injury.	—	—
" "	3	Swine Erysipelas.	—	—
" "	1	Septic Peritonitis.	—	—
" "	7	—	Injury.	—
" "	1	—	Abscesses.	—
" "	6	—	—	Parasitic.
" "	45	—	—	Congested.
" "	3	—	—	Abscesses.
" "	43	—	—	Cirrhosis.
" "	5	—	—	Inflammation.
Bullocks	567	—	—	Whole livers cirrhotic.
" "	655	—	—	Part do.
Heifers	54	—	—	Whole do.
" "	12	—	—	Part do.
Cows	13	—	—	Whole do.
" "	2	—	—	Part do.
Bull	1	—	—	Whole do.
Total cases	1,635			

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.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1928.

Four "informal" samples were obtained for analysis under the above Act, as follows:—Sussex Ground Oats, Barley Meal, Raw Bone Meal and Nitrate of Soda.

All the samples proved to be genuine, but the vendors of the Raw Bone Meal and Nitrate of Soda did not supply statutory statements, as required by section 1 (i) of the Act. Both vendors were cautioned by letter, and they gave an undertaking to comply with the requirements in future.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACT, 1920, AND THE RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACT, 1923.

Two applications for Certificates under these Acts were received, and in one case 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 24 complaints, mostly from occupiers of dwelling-houses, were received as to infestation of premises by rats and mice, 17 in respect of rats and 7 of mice. These were investigated by the Rat Officers, and the attention of the occupiers was called by leaving leaflets and giving verbal notice 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, November 4th, to Saturday, November 9th, 1929. This was advertised in the local press, and by posters, and as a result 261 rats were received, and payment made at the rate of 2d. per rat. The rats were obtained from various parts of the City. Also during the week 1,198 baits were placed in the sewer manholes, and it was found afterwards that 704 baits had been taken, viz.:—58.76% of the total baits. Your Committee decided to ask the Streets and Buildings Committee to undertake the frequent placing of baits in the sewer manholes.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

Leaflets showing the requirements of Parts I. and II. of the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 3 Order, 1928, made under the above Act were served on all persons concerned, and with a few exceptions the marking of Honey and Fresh Apples as required by the Order has been carried out.

The persons who contravened the Order were reported to your Committee and cautioned by the Town Clerk.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

During the year I reported that the banks of the River Foss were in a dirty condition owing to the keeping of ducks by several of the occupants of houses in Barton Terrace. The matter was referred to the Flaxton Rural District Council.

WATER.

During the year fourteen samples of water, as under, were examined bacteriologically :—

No.	Date.	From.	Result.	Remarks.
1	11.1.29	River Foss, above Yearsley Locks.	B. Coli in .1 c.c.	Further samples to be taken during summer months.
2	11.1.29	Old Yearsley Baths, River Foss.	B. Coli in .1 c.c.	Ditto.
3	30.7.29	Ditto.	B. Coli in .1 c.c.	Closure under consideration.
4	30.7.29	New Yearsley Swimming Bath.	Satisfactory.	—
5	31.7.29	Rowntree Park Swimming Bath.	B. Coli in .5 c.c.	—
6	31.7.29	St. George's Swimming Bath.	B. Coli in .5 c.c.	Chlorination plant not functioning properly.
7	7.8.29	Old Yearsley Baths, River Foss.	B. Coli in .1 c.c.	See Sample No. 3.
8	27.8.29	Ditto.	B. Coli in .001 c.c.	See Sample No. 3.
9	27.8.29	New Yearsley Swimming Bath.	B. Coli in 1 c.c.	—
10	27.8.29	St. George's Swimming Bath.	B. Coli in 1 c.c.	Chlorination plant not functioning properly.
11	27.8.29	Rowntree Park Swimming Bath.	B. Coli in 1 c.c.	—
12	10.10.29	Well, New Walk.	B. Coli in 5 c.c.	Eventually closed.
13	10.10.29	St. George's Swimming Bath (Square Bath).	Satisfactory.	—
14	10.10.29	Ditto (Oval Bath).	Satisfactory.	—

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, Etc.

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 Messrs. L. A. Stroud and W. V. Hargreave, Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, ceased duties on the 21st November, 1929, and 13th December, 1929, respectively, to take up appointments as District Sanitary Inspectors at Wolverhampton and Wakefield.

Also that Messrs. F. G. Spencer, of Liverpool, and A. Markland, of Bolton, were appointed on the 25th November, 1929, to fill the vacancies, and commenced duties on 9th December, 1929, and 6th January, 1930, respectively.

In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge, with many thanks, the cordial support which I have received from the Members of the Health Committee, the Medical Officer of Health and members of 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 1929.

Public Analyst's Laboratory,
67, Surrey Street, Sheffield,

June 16th, 1930.

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

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the following report of my work as Public Analyst for the City of York during the year ending December 31st, 1929.

During the year 211 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	133	Baking Powder	6
Cream	8	Honey	4
Skimmed and separated milk	4	Malt Vinegar	2
Butter	6	Shredded Suet	1
Margarine	6	Sponge Blocks	1
Cream Cheese	1	Black Currant Jam	1
Cheshire Cheese	1	Potted Meat	5
Condensed Milk	3	Fish and Meat Pastes	4
Tea	2	Sausage	2
Cocoa	4	Bacon	1
White Pepper	4	Ground Ginger	1
Ground Rice	1	Drugs	9
Mustard	1		

MILK.

During the year 137 samples of Milk were examined, namely, 133 samples of Whole Milk and 4 samples of Skimmed and Separated Milk.

Of the 133 samples of Whole Milk reported on :—

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

6 samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.

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

1 sample was slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Solids-not-Fat.

16 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 5.0 to 37.6 per cent. respectively.

2 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in the proportions of 6.0 and 6.3 per cent, and were slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.

3 samples contained Added Water in the proportions of 5.6, 6.4 and 10.5 per cent. respectively.

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

Month.	No. of Samples.	Analytical Data.	
		Milk-Fat %	Solids-not-Fat %
January	6	3.80	9.06
February	7	3.44	8.77
March	4	3.55	8.85
April	27	3.44	8.84
May	21	3.35	8.87
June	19	3.21	8.95
July	9	3.27	8.78
August	14	3.22	8.59
September	5	3.36	8.85
October	5	3.53	8.81
November	—	—	—
December	16	3.35	8.91
Average for the year 1929		3.37	8.85
Average for the year 1928		3.35	8.73
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 %	Solids-not-Fat %	
20	3.47	7.60	Added Water 10.5%
73	3.33	8.02	Added Water 5.6%
94	3.11	7.95	Added Water 6.4%
152	2.81	8.46	Deficient in Milk-Fat 6.3% and slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.
54	2.82	8.18	Deficient in Milk-Fat 6.0% and slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat. Refers to No. 42.
15	2.73	9.21	Deficient in Milk-Fat 9.0%
22	2.48	8.89	Deficient in Milk-Fat 17.3%
24	2.85	9.01	Deficient in Milk-Fat 5.0%
61	2.63	8.93	Deficient in Milk-Fat 12.3%
70	2.58	8.96	Deficient in Milk-Fat 14.0%
72	2.76	8.91	Refers to No. 61.
83	2.84	8.97	Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.0%
84	2.40	8.87	Deficient in Milk-Fat 5.3%
91	2.69	9.17	Deficient in Milk-Fat 20.0%
99	2.60	9.12	Deficient in Milk-Fat 10.3%
100	2.82	8.67	Deficient in Milk-Fat 13.3%
106	1.87	9.15	Refers to No. 91.
115	2.77	9.14	Deficient in Milk-Fat 6.0%
148	2.61	8.90	Refers to No. 84.
159	2.82	8.67	Deficient in Milk-Fat 37.6%
201	2.60	9.25	Deficient in Milk-Fat 7.6%
42	2.86	8.31	"Appeal to Cow" and refers to Nos. 91, 99 and 106.
121	2.89	9.01	Deficient in Milk-Fat 13.0%
125	2.89	8.69	Deficient in Milk-Fat 6.0%
126	2.87	8.96	Refers to No. 154.
127	2.93	9.09	Deficient in Milk-Fat 13.3%
130	2.90	9.09	Slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Solids-not-Fat.
153	2.88	8.55	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
138	3.08	8.33	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
154	3.25	8.22	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
155	4.55	8.44	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
165	3.10	8.16	"Appeal to Cows" and refers to No. 121.
167	3.35	8.40	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
			Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.
			Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.
			Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.
			Informal.
			Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.
			Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.

The four samples of Skimmed and Separated Milk were genuine.

PRESERVATIVES.

The following Foods were examined specifically for preservatives :—

	Amount permitted by the Preservative Regulations.
133 samples of Milk—free from preservatives	None.
4 samples of Skimmed and Separated Milk—free from preservatives	None.
8 samples of Cream—free from preservatives	None.
6 samples of Butter—free from preservatives	None.
6 samples of Margarine—free from preservatives	None.
1 sample of Cheshire Cheese—free from preservatives ..	None.
1 sample of Cream Cheese—free from preservatives ..	None.
5 samples of Potted Meat—free from preservatives ..	None.
1 sample of Chicken and Ham Paste—free from pre- servatives	None.
1 sample of Salmon and Shrimp Paste—free from pre- servatives	None.
1 sample of Salmon Paste—free from preservatives ..	None.
1 sample of Prawn Paste—free from preservatives ..	None.
2 samples of Sausage—free from preservatives ..	Sulphites—450 parts per million.
1 sample of Bacon—free from preservatives	None.
1 sample of Black Currant Jam—free from pre- servatives	Sulphites—40 parts per million.
1 sample of Sponge Blocks—free from preservatives ..	None.

CREAM.

Of the eight samples of Cream examined, two were contained in hermetically sealed tins and were guaranteed to contain 23 and 25 per cent. respectively of Butter-Fat and 30 to 33 per cent. of Total Milk Solids. They conformed to the guarantees and were free from preservatives and thickening agents.

The remaining samples contained Butter-Fat in proportions varying from 42.98 to 53.20 per cent., and were free from preservatives and thickening agents.

BUTTER AND MARGARINE.

Six samples each of Butter and Margarine were examined.

They all conformed to the Regulations in containing less than 16 per cent. of water (maximum limit), and were free from boron preservatives.

MUSTARD.

The sample of "Mustard" consisted of a mixture of Mustard and Wheat Starch with a little Turmeric. It was correctly described as a "Compound."

DRUGS.

During the year nine samples of Drugs were submitted for analysis, namely:—one sample each of Gregory's Powder, Compound Castor Oil Pills, Borax, Aspirin Tablets, Liquorice Powder (Compound), Camphorated Oil, Glycerine, Iodine and Aspirin Head and Nerve Powder.

The sample of "Iodine" consisted of a 1.25 per cent. solution of Iodine and Potassium Iodide in Iso-propyl Alcohol. This preparation is not the Weak Tincture of Iodine of the British Pharmacopœia, which is the usual preparation sold when Tincture of Iodine is asked for.

The remaining samples conformed to the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia.

None of the other samples call for special comment.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN EVANS,

City Analyst.

REPORT OF THE CANAL BOATS INSPECTOR.

Naburn Locks, York,

14th January, 1930.

The Health Committee,

Guildhall, York.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my annual report as Canal Boat Inspector for the City of York.

There has been no addition to the number of Canal Boats on my register during the year ended December 31st, 1929. Registration Certificates have been issued in respect of one boat on change of ownership.

The total number of Canal Boats on my register on December 31st, 1929, was 283. Of these 185 have been broken up, transferred to other districts, or are not now used as dwellings. Fifty-one vessels are not now traceable, thus leaving 47 vessels in use in this district. Two boats have been sold to other districts and one boat broken up during the year.

During the year ended December 31st, 1929, 96 Canal boats have been inspected, on which were 183 men, 24 women and 7 children. It is noticeable that there were no children regularly living on a canal boat. The children observed were on holiday trips in the summer.

The boats inspected were generally in good condition as to repair and cleanliness, and no cases of infectious disease on board were reported.

Several minor defects in ventilation were observed, and these were remedied on report to the respective masters.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E FEWSTER.

YORK TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE.

TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE COMMITTEE.

Fifteenth Annual Report.

*Chairman ;—*ALDERMAN J. B. INGLIS.

DR. EVELYN.

†MISS MARSH.

MRS. EDWIN GRAY.

MR. B. S. ROWNTREE.

†DR. MCNAUGHT.

MR. G. SYKES.

†MRS. MATTHEWS.

†MISS PATERSON.

MR. P. J. SPALDING.

MR. H. GRAY.

†MRS. HUTCHINSON.

†MRS. SHAW.

†MRS. BLAKELOCK.

†COUN. ARTHUR WILKINSON.

†MRS. THORNHILL.

†DR. A. M. HUGHES.

†MISS JALLAND.

†MRS. KNOWLSON.

†MRS. HAMMOND.

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 Executive Sub-Committee.*

Fifteenth Annual Report, 1929.

Successive Housing Acts have effectively dealt with the problem of providing decent homes for the better paid artisans, but the need of the slum dweller is still not met, and the working of the economic law will not produce houses at a rent the slum-dweller can afford to pay.

Even with the dangerously moderate official standard of what constitutes overcrowding, which now obtains, it is estimated that there are still 3,500,000 people in England living in overcrowded conditions, that is with more than two persons per room. The re-housed slum-dwellers as a rule make good use of their new homes, and are worthy of the changed conditions, and surely the 2,000,000 children estimated to be living with their parents in slums deserve a chance.

Overcrowding presents a serious menace to the Sanatorium patient on his return from treatment, and under the deplorable conditions in which many patients have to live, advice as to effective isolation is futile.

FUNDS.

The Annual Flower Crusade was held on Friday and Saturday, 28th and 29th June, when the sum of £164 1s. 3d. was realised, £29 12s. 4d. having been collected in the villages. The expenses were the lowest on record.

Our grateful thanks are due to Miss Mary Davies, for her kindness in permitting the use of the ground floor, 11 Castlegate, and to Councillor Arthur Wilkinson and Mr. Temple, who took charge of the count.

We also received a donation of £50 from the Tattoo Funds through the kindness of Sir Cameron Shute and the Lord Mayor.

NUMBER OF CASES TO WHICH HELP WAS GIVEN.

Twenty children were sent to the Scarborough Convalescent Home for periods varying from three to six weeks.

Eight patients were granted financial assistance.

Seventeen patients were supplied with clothing.

Forty-two patients were supplied with sick-room comforts, bedsteads, bedding, and bath-chairs.

Four patients were provided with a night-nurse.

Sixty-four patients received fresh milk. (The Health Committee made a grant of £150 towards our milk bill.)

One hundred and three patients were given Hospital and Dispensary Notes.

Two patients were supplied with artificial teeth.

One patient was provided with an artificial leg.

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.

VISITS TO PATIENTS.

The Dispensary Nurses paid 2,475 visits, many of which were in connection with After-Care Work.

SPECIMEN CASES.

Specimen Case D. S.

Girl, aged 7 years, a "contact," was first referred here in February, 1927. She had always been delicate, and had suffered recently from Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, and Chickenpox. The neck-glands were swollen, and the right tonsil was enlarged. After the removal of her tonsils, she was sent to the Scarborough Convalescent Home, where she gained 6lbs. in three weeks. On her discharge she appeared to have made a perfect recovery, and was able to return to school.

Casepaper 370.

Girl, aged 12 years, suffering from a tuberculous hip, living in an overcrowded house, in which ten persons occupied two bedrooms, was recommended as a suitable case for the Scarborough Convalescent Home.

She had received treatment in the County Hospital for a year, and appeared to have no active trouble in her hip. She was sent to the Scarborough Convalescent Home for six weeks, gained 10½ lbs, and walked well on her return. She was able to return to school, after an absence of eighteen months. We are glad to report that the family are now occupying a larger house.

BOARDING OUT.

Twenty children were sent to the Scarborough Convalescent Home for periods varying from three to six weeks.

In each case there was a very definite improvement, the average gain in weight being $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Parents contributed £11 18s. 0d., and owing to very straitened home circumstances five children were sent free of cost.

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 £49 14s. 6d. was received for garments made. A small stock of useful household linen is always on sale at No. 11 Castlegate; pillow-cases, roller-towels, hearth-cloths, glass-cloths, and tea-cloths may be purchased there.

THANKS.

Hospital and Dispensary Notes from :—Miss Jalland, Miss Maw, Messrs. Peat, Marwick & Mitchell, Lady Hamilton, Miss Rowntree.

Clothing and Boots from :—Miss Elsie Brown, Miss Ruth Atkinson, Mrs. Milne, Miss Cattle, Miss Jalland, Miss Hill, Mrs. McNaught, and Salem Chapel Sale of Work.

Books and Papers :—Miss Cattle, Mrs. Grisdale, Mr. Daykin, Miss Jalland, Miss Hill, Messrs. T. Gray & Co., Ltd., Mr. C. Ogley, The Misses Winspeare.

Special donation for coal :—Miss Hill.

Bath-chair :—Miss Dixon.

Mattress and Pillows :—Miss Jalland.

Donations, Gifts of Games, Toys, Bombs, Dolls, Crackers, Cakes and Pastry for the Christmas Party, from :—Dr. McNaught, Miss Cattle, Miss Boston, Mr. J. Naish and his Brothers, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Simpson, Miss Hirst, Mrs. Smithson, The Matron, Isolation Hospital, Miss Jalland, Miss Smithson, Miss Taylor, Miss Barnes, Mrs. Huitson, Mrs. Catton, Mrs. J. Bilton, and Mrs. Brown.

We are indebted to Mr. Hill for kindly re-covering the "Flower Crusade" Collecting Boxes free of charge, and to Miss B. Milne for stencilling the badges.

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

We also wish to record our grateful thanks to the Citizen's Distress Committee for their ready help with our cases, and their willing co-operation, and to the Relieving Officers for their assistance in many ways.

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