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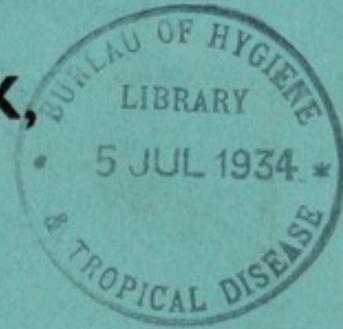
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CITY OF YORK,
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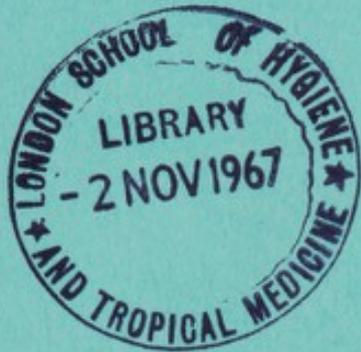


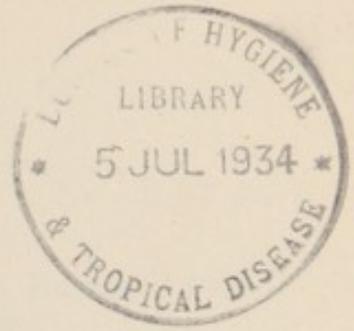
ANNUAL REPORTS

OF

**The Medical Officer of Health,
Tuberculosis Officer, and
Chief Medical Officer (Public Assistance),
The Chief Sanitary Inspector,
The Public Analyst, and
Canal Boats Inspector.**

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1933.**

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT.

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THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

November, 1932, to November, 1933.

THE LORD MAYOR (THE RIGHT HON. HENRY RHODES BROWN, J.P.).

Chairman:—ALDERMAN J. B. INGLIS, J.P.*Vice-Chairman*:—ALD. WM. WRIGHT.

Coun. Crichton.	Coun. C. T. Hutchinson.	Coun. Terry.
„ Watson.	„ Adamson.	„ T. Harwood.
„ Rowley.	„ Simpson.	„ Cross.
„ Wiseman.	„ Gaines.	„ Wright.
„ Hargrave.	„ Whisker.	

UNHEALTHY AREAS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman.	Coun. C. T. Hutchinson.	Coun. Whisker.
Vice-Chairman.	„ Gaines.	„ Wiseman.
Coun. Crichton.	„ Watson.	„ Cross.

TUBERCULOSIS AND FEYER HOSPITAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman.*	Coun. C. T. Hutchinson.*	Coun. Terry.
Vice-Chairman.*	„ Simpson.	„ Wright.
Coun. Crichton.	„ Hargrave.*	

* Council Representatives on the East Riding and York Joint Sanatorium Committee, with Councillors Rowley and Watson.

JOINT (MEDICAL SERVICES) SUB-COMMITTEE.

REPRESENTING

Health Committee:

Ald. Inglis, Councillors C. T. Hutchinson and Rowley.

Education Committee:

Councillors Chapman, Hargrave and Crichton.

Public Assistance Committee:

Ald. Wright, Councillor E. Harwood and Miss Mary Cudworth.

Mental Hospital Committee:

Ald. W. H. Birch and Ald. Fox.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE (STATUTORY) COMMITTEE.

Chairman.	Coun. C. T. Hutchinson.	Coun. Simpson.
Vice-Chairman.	„ Gaines.	„ T. Harwood.
Coun. Crichton.	„ Adamson.	

Mrs. Lamb (York Trades and Labour Council).

Mrs Edwin Gray and Dr. J. C. Lyth

Mrs. Woodall (York Midwives' Association) (died 8th August, 1933).

Mrs. Brown (York Midwives' Association) (from September, 1933).

FAIRFIELD FARM SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Councillors Wiseman, Cross and Gaines.

JOINT COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT, YORK MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

(a) **Medical:—**

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Officer, Chief Medical Officer (Public Assistance), and Medical Superintendent, Fever, Maternity & 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. (to 31st August, 1933).

KATHARINE ROUNSFELL BROWN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from 8th September, 1933).

Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Resident Medical Officer, York Maternity Hospital, and Assistant M.O. Fairfield Sanatorium:—

ELIZABETH D. HUNTER CRAIG, M.B., Ch.B. (to 25th December, 1933).

Medical Superintendent, City Mental Hospital:—

R. A. HOOPER, M.B., B.S.

Assistant Medical Superintendent, City Mental Hospital:—

E. A. HASWELL FOX, M.B., B.S., D.P.M. (to 3rd April, 1933).

J. M. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B. (from 12th May, 1933)

Medical Officer, City Infirmary (Poor Law):—

SYDNEY H. SMITH, M.B., C.M. (part time).

District Medical Officers (Poor Law) and Public Vaccinators (part time):—

North and East Districts—R. A. DRAPER, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

West District—ROBERT FELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (to 30th June, 1933).

G. A. HAYDOCK, M.B., B.S. (from 1st July, 1933).

Medical Officer, City Fever Hospital (part time):—

J. C. LYTH, M.B., B.S. (temporary).

Aural Consultant, Fever Hospital (part time):—

J. ACOMB, M.B., B.S. (from 11th September, 1933).

Medical Superintendent, Raywell Sanatorium (Joint Sanatorium East Riding and York):—

T. S. TOWNSEND, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Visiting Surgeon and Obstetric Consultant, York Maternity Hospital (part time):—

A. R. LISTER, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Medical Officer Venereal Diseases Clinic, Pathologist and Bacteriologist (part time):—

S. GOODMAN PLATTS, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant Medical Officer Venereal Diseases Clinic (part time):—

NANCY M. BADELEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (to 31st August, 1933).

AGNES K. FORBES, M.B., Ch.B. (from 1st September, 1933).

Ophthalmic and Aural Consultant, School Clinic (part time):—

PETER MACDONALD, M.D.

School Dentist:—

MISS A. RAMSDEN, L.D.S.

Medical Officers, Infants' Welfare Centre (part time):—

G. W. MICKLETHWAIT, M.D.

JANIE S. BAUGH, M.B., Ch.B.

Medical Officer, Orthopaedic Clinic (part time):—

H. L. CROCKATT, M.B., Ch.B. (Yorks. Children's Orthopaedic Hospital).

(b) **Others:—**

Veterinary Surgeon:—G. H. POLLOCK, M.R.C.V.S. (part time).

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

Chief Sanitary Inspector:—

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

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:—

C. SIMPSON, A.R.San Inst. and Certified Meat Inspector.

Housing and Drainage Inspector:—

J. WILSON, M.R.San.Inst., Cert. San.Sc., Cert. Meat Inspector and Cert. Smoke Inspector.

Assistant Inspectors:—

W. DINGSDALE, C.S.I.J.B., Cert. San.Sc. and Cert. Meat Inspector.

G. A. COLLEY, C.S.I.J.B., Cert. Meat Inspector and Cert. Smoke Inspector.

W. A. AUSTWICK, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector (to 31st July, 1933).

R. O. BLACK, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector.

W. L. THOMPSON, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector (from 4th January, 1933).

W. L. INGHAM, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. San.Sc. (from 2nd October, 1933).

Vaccination Officer:—R. A. WILKINSON.

Teacher, Fairfield Sanatorium School:—MISS MANNING.

Matron, Fever Hospital:—

MISS C. W. MACKINTOSH, S.R.N. (Fever).

Matron, Fairfield Sanatorium:—

MISS E. NEWSOME, S.R.N., Certified Midwife.

Matron, York Maternity Hospital:—

MISS R. COCHRAN, S.R.N., Certified Midwife.

Supt. Nurse, City Infirmary (Poor Law):—

MISS M. C. FISHER, S.R.N., Certified Midwife.

Matron, Raywell Sanatorium:—

MISS N. RENNARDSON, S.R.N.

Matron, Mental Hospital:—

MISS F. MORRIS, S.R.N., Certif. R.M.P.A.

District Sister, Maternity Hospital:—

MISS E. HAYHOE, Certified Midwife.

Health Visitors:—

MISS M. BOSTON, Certified Midwife & R.S.I. Certificate (H.V. & S.N.).

MISS E. HIRST, Certified Midwife & R.S.I. (C.W.W.) and (H.V. & S.N.)
Certificates.MISS H. M. SMITHSON, S.R.N., Certified Midwife and R.S.I.
(H.V. & S.N.) Certificate.

MISS C. W. EVERSON, S.R.N., Certified Midwife, H.V. Certificate.

Tuberculosis Nurses:—

MISS A. BARNES, Certified Midwife and Fever Trained.

MRS. E. JACKSON, S.R.N., Certified Midwife and R.S.I. (H.V.)
Certificate.**School Nurses:—**MRS. A. E. WROE, S.R.N., Certified Midwife, R.S.I. (H.V. & S.N.)
Certificate (to 7th March, 1933).MISS M. GRANT, S.R.N., Certified Midwife, R.S.I. (H.V. & S.N.)
Certificate.

MISS M. W. LONGHORN, S.R.N., Certified Midwife (to 31st July, 1933).

MRS. I. RICHARDSON, S.R.N. (temporary, from 7th September, 1931,
to 21st July, 1933).MISS W. M. SLIGHT, S.R.N., Certified Midwife, R.S.I. (H.V.)
Certificate (from 21st August, 1933).MISS E. GREENWOOD, S.R.N., Certified Midwife, R.S.I. (H.V.)
Certificate (from 21st August, 1933).**Dental Nurse, School Clinic:—MISS M. LOCKER, S.R.N.****(c) Clerical Staffs:—****(a) Health Department:—**

Senior (First-class) Clerk:—F. POWELL.

Second-class Clerks:—L. P. SAWYER, Dip. Inst. Hyg.; L. W. RICHMAN.

Third-class Clerks:—H. LINDSAY; N. WELBURN;

G. R. WHITE, Dip. Inst. Hyg.

(b) Tuberculosis Dispensary:—

Secretary:—MISS E. E. CONING, R.S.I. (H.V. & S.N.) Certificate.

Assist. Secretary:—MISS N. TAYLOR.

(c) School Clinic:—

MISS J. MASTERMAN.

Assist. Clerks:—MISS D. BOUSFIELD; MISS E. PRIESTMAN.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1933.

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

My Lord Mayor, Mrs. Crichton, and Gentlemen,

The general arrangement of this Report is on the lines of Circular 1346 of the Ministry of Health, and is in the form of an Ordinary Report. The Education Committee have published separately the Report dealing with the School Medical Service. The latter is largely compiled by Dr. Galbraith. I am also indebted to Dr. K. R. Brown, especially for certain portions of the Health Report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare.

The birth-rate (14.6), though higher than that for England and Wales (14.4), is the lowest birth-rate recorded for York, the previous lowest being 14.7 in 1917.

The death-rate (11.9) was also very low, and compares favourably with 12.3 for the whole country. The tuberculosis death-rate (72 per 100,000 living) was the lowest recorded in the City.

Another satisfactory feature has been the very low infant mortality, viz.: 54.7 per 1,000 births, compared with 64 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

As regards Infectious Diseases, the experience of the City has not been so happy, the number of diphtheria cases being a record one, 291 compared with 253 for the previous year. There is, however, a fall in the number of deaths (17) as compared with 22 in the previous year.

Scarlet fever, too, was extremely prevalent, 255 cases being notified, compared with 237 in 1932, so that there has been considerable pressure on the Fever Hospital accommodation throughout the year.

Good progress was made in regard to slum clearance, the Corporation submitting a preliminary 5-years' programme to the Ministry of Health, to deal with 1,032 houses in the City. An Enquiry was held by the Ministry of Health in October, 1933, in regard to three clearance areas in the Navigation Road District, this scheme dealing with 152 houses.

In July, the Survey of the Health Services, carried out by Medical Officers of the Ministry of Health, under Section 104 of the Local Government Act, 1929, took place. The Report of the Ministry had not come to hand at the end of the year.

At the same time I had the pleasure of demonstrating to Dr. Mohammed Zaki Shafei, of the Ministry of Public Health, Cairo, the working of an English Public Health Department, and of gaining from him some insight into the working of the Egyptian medical services.

Dr. Audrey Hughes, who had been Assistant Medical Officer of Health since May, 1927, resigned at the end of August, after more than six years' excellent service, on obtaining the post of Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Hampshire. Dr. Hunter Craig also resigned, in December, to take up private practice. Dr. Audrey Hughes was succeeded by Dr. Katharine Rounsfell Brown, and Dr. Hunter Craig by Dr. Isabella M. Currie.

Appended to this Report will be found the Nineteenth Annual Report of the Tuberculosis Crusade Committee, furnished by Miss E. Coning, Secretary of the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Finally, I should like 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, and, in doing so, should like to put on record my gratitude to Mr. Alderman J. B. Inglis on his retirement from the Chairmanship of the Health Committee after 17 years' service, during 14 years of which I have been able to rely on his valuable advice, gained from such a lengthy experience of municipal work.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Mrs. Crichton, and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

P. R. McNAUGHT,

Medical Officer of Health.

50 Bootham, YORK.

April, 1934.

CITY OF YORK, 1933.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres, 3,730.

Census 1931, 84,813 (revised).

Do. at middle of 1933 (Registrar-General's estimate), 84,720.

Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931), 20,120.

Do. do. (end of 1933) according to rate books, 21,054.

Rateable value (April, 1933), £506,568.

Estimated net produce of a penny rate :—£1,970.

The Census of 1931 showed that during the 10 years from the Census of 1921, the total population had increased from 84,039 to 84,813.

The number of males increased from 40,533 to 40,997; and the females from 43,506 to 43,816.

Single males diminished from 22,688 to 21,795.

Single women decreased from 23,579 to 22,462.

Married men increased from 16,372 to 17,578.

Married women ,, ,, 16,329 to 17,648.

Widowed men ,, ,, 1,448 to 1,596.

Widowed women ,, ,, 3,587 to 3,660.

There were 25 divorced men at 1921 Census and 28 at the 1931 Census.

The number of divorced women, however, increased from 11 to 46.

Age and Sex Distribution of the Population at the two Census periods is shown in the following Table :—

TABLE I.

Age last Birthday.	PERSONS.		MALES.		FEMALES.	
	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.
All ages	84,039	84,813	40,533	40,997	43,506	43,816
0—4	6,678	6,386	3,415	3,172	3,263	3,196
5—9	7,194	6,668	3,674	3,381	3,520	3,287
10—14	8,037	6,244	4,115	3,170	3,922	3,074
15—19	8,232	7,503	4,080	3,736	4,152	3,767
20—24	7,494	8,316	3,499	4,195	3,995	4,121
25—29	7,044	7,419	3,177	3,698	3,867	3,721
30—34	6,353	6,337	2,949	2,957	3,404	3,380
35—39	5,971	6,042	2,844	2,787	3,127	3,255
40—44	5,662	5,570	2,700	3,577	2,962	2,993
45—49	5,341	5,231	2,632	2,454	2,709	2,777
50—54	4,497	5,003	2,201	2,340	2,296	2,663
55—59	3,687	4,376	1,799	2,123	1,888	2,253
60—64	2,905	3,501	1,330	1,676	1,575	1,825
65—69	2,123	2,697	1,002	1,281	1,121	1,416
70—74	1,455	1,852	603	772	852	1,080
75—79	831	1,011	334	431	497	580
80—84	389	481	132	187	257	294
85—89	117	148	39	48	78	100
90—94	26	44	7	12	19	32
95 and over	3	2	1	—	2	2

Dwellings, Rooms, and Families :

The total dwellings enumerated amounted to 20,627, of which 20,120 were occupied.

19,348 dwellings were occupied by one family ;

635 by two families ; and

137 by three or more families.

There were 344 dwellings of one room ; 1,393 of two rooms ; 2,343 of three rooms ; 6,255 of four rooms ; 5,847 of five rooms ; 3,836 of six to eight rooms ; and 609 of nine or more rooms.

Unemployment :

The following Table, from the "Yorkshire Herald" of 6th December, 1933, supplied by the Manager of the York Employment Exchange, shows the position of unemployment so far as the main industries in York are concerned in November, 1933, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year :—

	Nov. 1932.	Nov. 1933.
BUILDING TRADE—		
Wholly unemployed	666	435
Temporary stoppage figures	39	15
ENGINEERING—		
Wholly unemployed	108	83
Temporary stoppage figures	17	3
BRICKMAKING INDUSTRY—		
Wholly unemployed	48	15
Temporary stoppage figures	30	14
PRINTING—		
Wholly unemployed	104	74
Temporary stoppage figures	20	4
CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURE—		
Wholly unemployed	363	319
Temporary stoppage figures	53	32
L.N.E.R. CARRIAGE AND WAGGON WORKS—		
Wholly unemployed	330	41
Temporary stoppage figures	17	0

The Manager of the Employment Exchange has also kindly supplied the following figures :—

Average number of men unemployed throughout the year was 4,165, and women, 617; a grand total of 4,782. These figures include wholly unemployed (including non-claimants) and those normally in casual employment or temporarily suspended.

The highest total of unemployed was recorded in February, 1933, viz. : 5,962, and the lowest in October, 3,934.

The large number temporarily suspended in February was due to snow-storms about the time when the counts were taken.

Poor-Law Relief :

Total persons in receipt of indoor poor-law relief, 572 (compared with 483 in 1932), of whom 269 were in sick wards.

Total persons in receipt of outdoor poor-law relief, 2,306 (compared with 2,278), of whom 20 were under medical relief only.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1933.
(Registrar-General's Figures).

Live Births	{	Leg. . .	1,166	596	570	} Birth-rate ..	14.6 per 1,000.
		Illeg. . .	76	37	39		
Stillbirths	{	Leg. . .	58	34	24	} Rate per 1,000 total births	45.3.
		Illeg. . .	4	2	2		
Deaths ..			1,011	479	532	Death-rate	11.9 per 1,000.

Deaths from Puerperal causes :—	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal Sepsis ...	5	3.83
Other Puerperal causes ...	2	1.53
Total ...	7	5.36

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age :—

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
Number ...	66	4	70
Rate per 1,000 live births	56.6	52.6	54.7

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	...	...	...	7
,, ,, Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	...	...	...	5
,, ,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	...	...	...	3

Total Zymotic mortality	0.87	} per 1,000 living at all ages.
Death-rate of Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	...	...	0.03
Death-rate of Bronchitis and Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases ...	...	...	1.12
Pulmonary Tuberculosis death-rate ...	...	...	0.62
Total Tuberculosis death-rate ...	...	...	0.73
Cancer death-rate ...	...	...	1.31
Epidemic Influenza death-rate ...	...	...	0.41

TABLE 2. CITY OF YORK.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Total (Nett) BIRTHS.	Birth- rate.	Total (Nett) DEATHS.	Death- rate.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
1929	85290	1500	17.2	1079	12.6	421
1930	85290	1393	16.0	968	11.3	425
1931	84370	1377	16.2	1026	12.1	351
1932	85190	1328	15.6	1012	11.8	316
1933	84720	1242	14.6*	1011	11.9	231
AVERAGE		1368	15.9	1019	11.9	349

*Lowest birth-rate on record.

Lowest death-rate on record—10.3 in 1923.

TABLE 3.—TOTAL MARRIAGES IN YORK.

Year				Marriage rate per 1,000 of total population.	
				York.	England & Wales.
1929	...	768	...	17.6	15.8*
" 1930	...	807	...	18.5	15.8*
" 1931	...	745	...	17.3	15.6
" 1932	...	783	...	18.3	15.2
" 1933	...	794	...	18.7	15.7

* Highest recorded since 1921 (16.9).

DEATHS.

	City Residents.	Non-Residents.
Total deaths in City Infirmary	158	9
Total deaths in County Hospital	118	79
Total deaths in other City Institutions	7	20
Total deaths in private residences in the City	647	26
Total deaths in City Fever Hospital	20	—
Total deaths in Fairfield Sanatorium	14	—
Total deaths in Raywell Sanatorium	2	—
Total deaths in York City Mental Hospital	12	—
Total deaths in York Maternity Hospital (4 Mothers, 13 Babies)	17	—
Total deaths in other Institutions, &c., outside the City	16	—
	<u>1,011</u>	<u>134</u>

TABLE 4.—STATISTICS FOR EACH OF THE FOUR QUARTERS.

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	WHOLE* YEAR.
Births	303	377	306	304	1,242 nett
Birth-rate	15.4	17.7	14.3	14.2	14.6
Deaths	339	243	186	243	1,011
Death-rate	15.9	11.3	8.9	10.9	11.9
Infant Mortality—					
Deaths under 1 year of age	25	16	11	17	70
Rate per 1,000 Births	82.5	42.5	33	56	54.7
Deaths due to Bronchitis and Pneumonia	55	12	9	20	91

* The figures for the four quarters are those supplied by the local Registrars.

Those for the whole year are supplied by the Registrar-General.

TABLE 5.

Registrar-General's figures as to Causes of Death during 5 years, 1929-33 :—

Cause of Death : (Old classification) (1929-30)	YEARS :					Cause of Death : (New classification) (1931-3)
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	
Enteric fever	—	1	1	—	—	Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers.
Measles	1	22	3	2	7	Measles.
Scarlet fever	1	2	2	—	3	Scarlet fever.
Whooping Cough	12	10	6	9	5	Whooping Cough.
Diphtheria and Croup	1	2	4	22	17	Diphtheria.
Influenza	34	8	39	20	35	Influenza.
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	2	2	1	2	Encephalitis Lethargica.
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	4	1	2	Cerebro-spinal fever.
Respiratory Tuberculosis	74	52	69	57	53	Tuberculosis of respiratory system.
Other Tuberculous Diseases	20	14	14	15	9	Other Tuberculous Diseases.
	—	—	1	3	2	Syphilis.
	—	—	6	4	1	General paralysis of the Insane, etc.
Cancer	119	114	132	127	111	Cancer.
Diabetes	10	19	12	14	15	Diabetes.
Cerebral hæmorrhage	57	52	68	64	74	Cerebral hæmorrhage.
Heart disease	224	224	201	220	219	Heart disease.
	—	—	1	—	4	Aneurysm.
Arterio-sclerosis	26	16	29	45	26	Other circulatory diseases.
Bronchitis	58	32	46	46	41	Bronchitis.
Pneumonia (all forms)	65	49	60	49	50	Pneumonia (all forms).
Other Respiratory diseases... ..	10	10	11	7	4	Other Respiratory diseases.
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	6	6	6	11	11	Peptic Ulcer.
Diarrhœa	19	11	2	4	6	Diarrhœa, etc.
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	4	7	1	12	4	Appendicitis.
Cirrhosis of Liver	5	4	7	3	1	Cirrhosis of Liver.
	—	—	11	6	7	Other diseases of Liver, etc.
	—	—	20	13	23	Other digestive diseases.
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	39	37	39	35	46	Acute and Chronic Nephritis.
Puerperal Sepsis	6	2	—	2	5	Puerperal Sepsis.
Other Puerperal causes	1	5	2	2	2	Other Puerperal causes.
Congenital Debility and malformation, including Premature Birth	54	46	48	45	39	Congenital Debility and malformation, including Premature Birth, etc.
	—	—	66	41	52	Senility.
Suicide	6	9	10	19	11	Suicide.
Other Violence	33	36	34	26	38	Other Violence.
Other defined diseases	191	176	68	86	84	Other defined diseases.
Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—	1	1	2	Causes ill-defined or unknown.
ALL CAUSES—TOTALS ...	1,079	968	1,026	1,012	1,011	ALL CAUSES—TOTALS.

TABLE 6.—CITY OF YORK, 1933.

Registrar-General's figures as to Causes of Death at different periods of life :—

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All Ages.	0-1.	1-2.	2-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.	65-75.	75 and over.
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Measles	7	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping-cough	5	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	17	1	2	3	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Influenza	35	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	2	9	10	8
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
8. Cerebro-spinal fever	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	53	—	—	—	—	12	13	9	9	5	4	1
10. Other Tuberculous diseases	9	1	—	—	4	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
11. Syphilis	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
12. General paralysis of the insane, etc.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
13. Cancer, Malignant disease	111	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	13	38	36	17
14. Diabetes	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	2
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage	74	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	11	29	31
16. Heart disease	219	—	—	—	—	2	3	8	18	36	65	87
17. Aneurysm	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
18. Other Circulatory diseases	26	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	4	7	12
19. Bronchitis	41	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	4	3	21
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	50	9	5	4	—	1	—	5	3	10	6	7
21. Other Respiratory diseases	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1
22. Peptic Ulcer	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	3	—
23. Diarrhœa, etc.	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
24. Appendicitis	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
26. Other diseases of Liver, etc.	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	2
27. Other Digestive diseases	23	1	2	—	3	—	5	—	1	5	2	4
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	46	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	10	9	11	12
29. Puerperal Sepsis	5	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
30. Other Puerperal causes	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	39	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Senility	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	41
33. Suicide	11	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	2	1	—
34. Other violence	38	2	3	2	2	4	3	1	5	2	7	7
35. Other defined diseases	84	3	1	2	3	1	6	3	5	24	22	14
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
All Causes—Totals	1,011	70	17	18	26	28	42	53	87	169	232	269

TABLE 7.—BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS
OF MORTALITY, 1933.

	Average for England and Wales.	Average for the 118 great towns including York.	Average for the 132 smaller towns.	YORK.
<u>Rate per 1,000 of total population :</u>				
BIRTH-Rate	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.6
DEATH-Rate (all causes):—	12.3	12.2	11.0	11.9
From Enteric Fever	0.01	0.00	0.00	—
Small-pox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Measles	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.08
Scarlet Fever	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
Whooping Cough.. .. .	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05
Diphtheria	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.20
Influenza	0.57	0.55	0.53	0.41
Violence	0.54	0.49	0.44	0.57
<u>Rate per 1,000 Births:—</u>				
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	7.1	9.4	4.9	2.4
Total deaths under one year	64	67	56	54.7

TABLE 8.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE.

Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births.

Year.	YORK.			ENGLAND AND WALES
	No. of Deaths.	Proportion per 1,000 Births.	Percentage of total Deaths at all ages	Proportion per 1,000 Births.
1929	118	78.6	10.9	74
1930	87	62.4	8.9	60*
1931	83	60.2	7.0	66
1932	95	71.5	9.3	65
1933	70	54.7	6.9	64

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

DEATHS DUE TO RESPIRATORY DISEASES AND HEART DISEASE.

TABLE 9.

YEAR.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and other Respiratory Diseases.						Heart Disease		
	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Percentage of total deaths (all causes).	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 living.	Percentage of Total Deaths (all causes).
1929	64	68	6	138	1.51	12.8	206	2.4	19.1
1930	33	46	11	90	1.05	9.4	207	2.4	21.3
1931	49	64	10	123	1.43	11.9	196	2.3	19.1
1932	46	49	7	102	1.19	10.0	220	2.5	21.7
1933	41	50	4	95	1.12	9.3	219	2.5	21.6

INQUESTS.

During the year inquests on the cause of death of 61 citizens were held, compared with 56 in 1932, viz. :—

Suicide (11) : (Gas-poisoning, 4; Cut-throat, 1; Drowning, 2; Poison (liquid), 2; Hanging, 2).

Accident (28) : (Fall, 6; Drowning, 4; Suffocation, 1; Burns, 4; Scalds, 3; Diving, 1; Gas-poisoning, 1; Vehicles (Motor Car 3, Motor Cycle 4, Horse-drawn Cart 1), 8).

Other Violence (3) : (War wounds, 1; Murder (gas-poisoning), 1; Suffocation, 1).

Natural Causes (19) : (Heart disease, 7; Cerebral disease, 2; Cancer, 1; Pneumonia, 2; Peptic Ulcer, 2; Intestinal obstruction, 1; Nephritis, 1; Bronchitis, 1, Miscellaneous causes, 2).

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

I.—(i) PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.—See page 4.

(ii) (a) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The bacteriological work of the local authority is carried out by Dr. S. Goodman Platts, at the County Hospital Laboratory, York. The number of specimens examined during the year 1933 is set out in the table below and in table 36 (Venereal Diseases Section, page 86).

Chemical examinations are made by the Public Analyst (John Evans, F.I.C., Sheffield). See his report, pages 110-114.

TABLE 10. LABORATORY WORK carried out by Dr. S. G. Platts at the County Hospital Laboratory, York, during 1933.

Specimens.	Total.	Positive.	Negative.
Swabs examined for Diphtheria Bacilli:—			
From suspected cases	1,041	111	930
From convalescent cases	834	146	688
From contact cases	74	9	65
Total	1,949	266	1,683
Specimens examined for Bacilli of Typhoid group:—			
Blood	12	1	11
Urine	43	1	42
Fæces	52	11	41
Blood Culture	1	—	1
<i>Examined for Tubercle Bacilli:—</i>			
Milk	92	12	80
Sputum	345	89	256
Urine	4	2	2
Pus	1	—	1
Pleural Effusion	1	—	1
Miscellaneous:—			
Milk (Bacteriological Count, &c.)	101	—	—
Ice Cream do. do.	12	—	—
Urine (Bacteriology)	6	—	—
Blood Count	5	—	—
Post-mortems for Maternity Hospital	3	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fluid	5	4	1
Swabs (for Meningococci)	3	2	1
Fæces (for B. Dysentery)	1	—	1
Total	2,636	—	—

(b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

For Infectious Cases.—The York Corporation Health Committee possess a Chevrolet motor fever ambulance, purchased in May, 1930, 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 van is used for the conveyance of Fairfield Sanatorium patients to and from the City.

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. During the year 1933, 1,390 calls were responded to, and the fees received amounted to £310 2s. 6d.; in 1932 there were 1,227 calls, and the fees received were £314 3s. 3d.

The ambulances of the Watch Committee are available for removing maternity cases to the Hospital.

(c) NURSING IN THE HOME.

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. Five of the nurses work in the City and suburbs, and paid a total of 21,193 visits last year, in addition to attending minor operations at the homes of patients.

591 cases were visited during 1933.

For Infectious Cases.—The York Health Committee has an arrangement, whereby the sum of £75 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 1933 numbered 137 compared with 152 in 1932.

Disease.	No. of Cases Nursed.	Total Visits.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	10	50
Puerperal Fever	3	23
Puerperal Pyrexia	Nil.	Nil.
Measles	26	63
Whooping-cough	1	1
	40	137

(d) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

There are no developments or changes to record for the year 1933.

Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria were very prevalent in the City during the year, the number of Diphtheria cases (291) being the highest on record.

The deaths from Scarlet Fever numbered only 3, while those due to Diphtheria numbered 17, compared with 22 in 1932.

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

Investigation of the numbers of children attending Elementary Schools in York suffering from malnutrition show that for the years 1924-5-6, the average was 495 per annum; for 1927-8-9, 416; and for 1930-1-2, 302; while for the year 1933, the number recorded was 332, the highest figure reached since 1929, when the figure was 333.

At the end of 1933 the Medical Officer of Health asked the medical practitioners in the City the following question:—

“ Does unemployment appear, in your opinion, to have led to deterioration in health or physique of:—

(a) Children? (b) Adults?”

Of the practitioners who replied, the majority considered that the children had not suffered; 24 replied in the negative, and 12 in the affirmative.

As regards adults the position was reversed, 25 replying in the affirmative, and 11 in the negative.

Three practitioners did not feel competent to give an opinion.

Five practitioners considered that women suffered more than men.

Several practitioners gave their opinion that not only is there an increase in the number of persons of poor physique, but there is a lack of resistance to certain diseases and increased liability to neurotic illness and anæmia.

(e) HOSPITALS (Public).—The conversion of two rooms in the old Administrative Block for use as an Operating Theatre and a Sterilizing Room was completed, and the rooms equipped during the year. This completes the Fever Hospital Extension Scheme.

Dr. John Acomb, one of the Assistant Surgeons of the Eye, Ear, and Nose Department of the York County Hospital, was appointed Consultant to the Fever Hospital, and visits as required. The provision of the new Theatre has enabled operations, e.g., mastoid, to be performed when necessary.

There have been no developments or changes in the other Corporation Hospitals.

The Joint Medical Services Committee discussed the question of further hospital accommodation in the City, and, on several occasions, conferred with representatives of the York County Hospital; finally, at a meeting of the Joint Medical Services Committee, with representatives of York County Hospital, it was decided to submit the following report on extension of the City Infirmary:—

“ The extension would be so designed that it could be extended later, if and when thought necessary.

It is proposed that the extension:—

- (a) be provided under the Public Health Acts and not as a Public Assistance Infirmary;
- (b) be on Infirmary site (with new entrance from Haxby Road);
- (c) include beds for Tuberculosis, Puerperal Fever, Venereal Diseases, Varicose Ulcers, Tonsils and Adenoids, and General Practitioner cases;
- (d) include Theatre for minor surgical cases and further accommodation for nurses, but not an administrative block, or house for Resident Medical Officer;
- (e) share with the Institution, Medical Officer, Steward, Kitchen, Laundry, and Stores.

N.B.—It is not the intention of the Joint Medical Services Committee to compete with the York County Hospital, but to work in co-operation with them, and it is hoped that this scheme will relieve the pressure on the beds at the County Hospital for the more urgent type of medical and surgical cases.”

The Medical Officer of Health reported as follows :—

“ Allocation of Beds in the Existing Infirmary and in
the Proposed Extensions.”

After consultation with the Inspectors of the Ministry of Health, and a survey of the wards, I have calculated the number of beds which should be retained in the old Infirmary on the minimum basis of 7 feet of wall space for mental cases on the ground floor, and 10 feet of wall space for chronic sick on the first floor, giving, roughly, 70 superficial feet for mental and infirm cases, and 100 superficial feet for sick cases.

From the ward accommodation I have excluded the ‘Nursery’ on the ground floor, and two small wards on the ground floor, which might be used as day-rooms. On the first floor I have excluded also wards 19, 20, and 27 as unsuitable for wards, but suitable as day-rooms.

Re-arranging the accommodation, we should have in the old Infirmary :—

Isolation (in existing Block)	8 beds
Maternity (in existing Block)	4 „
Children and Nursing Mothers (in existing M.D. Children’s Block)	10 „
Mental (Males, 67; Females, 56)	123 „
Chronic Sick (Males, 64; Females, 56) (including 5 beds on verandah)	120 „
Total	<u>265 „</u>

The highest number of patients in the Infirmary during 1932 was 362, and, allowing for classification of patients, we may take 382 beds as a minimum to cover ordinary requirements.

Assuming that 55 of the mental defective cases will be transferred ultimately to Brandesburton, and that senile mental cases are not drafted from Naburn to the Institution, our requirements would be reduced to $382 - 55 = 327$ beds.

As 265 beds will be still available in the old building, the new should provide $327 - 265$, or 62 beds to abate the over-crowding of the old wards. It is estimated that 80 new beds are required for the present City, and, allowing for the extension of the City Boundaries, say 90 new beds will be required.

This gives $62 + 90 = 152$ beds as a minimum. I have reason to believe that if an adequately-equipped hospital were available, the surrounding Counties would send patients. For this purpose, and to cope with emergency demands, and provide beds for general practitioners' cases, we ought to provide say 20 further beds, or a grand total of 172 beds.

I estimate, therefore, that the provision of 172 beds, as suggested in the City Engineer's rough plans, can be strongly recommended to the City Council."

On 4th December, 1933, the City Council approved the recommendation and decided that the City Engineer, after inspecting up-to-date hospitals, prepare further plans, and compile considered estimates for an extension of the Infirmary on the present site to provide for (approximately) 172 beds and capable of extension, without administrative block, but including Nurses' Home and Theatre.

On 31st December, 1933, the total number of beds provided for sick, maternity, and mental cases at the City Infirmary was as follows:—

(a) for men	...	...	...	212	
(b) for women	...	...	...	157	
(c) for children (under 16 years of age)	...	...	...	54	(excluding cots in maternity wards).
				423	
			Total ...	423	

TABLE 11.

Statistics relating to the City Infirmary, York, during the year ended
31st December, 1933 :—

(A) IN-PATIENTS.

1.	Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital)	868
2.	Number of women confined in hospital	27
3.	Number of live births	25
4.	Number of still births	3
5.	Number of deaths among the newly-born (i.e., under four weeks of age)	1
6.	Total number of deaths among children under one year	8
7.	Number of Maternal deaths	Nil.
8.	Total number of deaths	180
9.	Number of patients discharged	687
10.	Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above—	
	(a) Four weeks or less	501
	(b) Exceeding 4 weeks, but under 13 weeks ...	161
	(c) Exceeding 13 weeks	195
11.	Number of beds occupied (a) average during the year, 345; (b) highest, 402 on 2nd February; (c) lowest, 299 on 17th September.	
12.	Number of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations)	Nil.
13.	Number of abdominal sections	Nil.

(B) OUT-PATIENTS.

No provision for treatment.

TABLE 12.

(C) CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM OR WHO DIED IN THE INSTITUTION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1933.

DISEASE GROUPS.	CHILDREN (Under 16 years).		MEN AND WOMEN.	
	Dis- charged.	Died.	Dis- charged.	Died.
A. Acute infectious disease (1)	10	—	1	—
B. Influenza (2)	23	—	29	7
C. Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary	2	—	9	4
Non-Pulmonary	3	—	2	—
D. Malignant disease	—	—	5	18
E. Rheumatism—				
(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	1	—	6	—
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so- called "rheumatism" (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica)	—	—	10	—
(3) Chronic arthritis	—	—	2	1
F. Venereal disease	—	—	7	—
G. Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	2	—
H. Puerperal fever	—	—	—	—
I. Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth	—	—	—	—
J. Mental diseases (a) Senile Dementia	—	—	26	—
(b) Other	1	—	73	—
K. Senile decay (3)	—	—	57	67
L. Accidental injury and Violence. (4)	5	—	24	4
In respect of cases not included above :				
M. Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	5	2	37	3
N. Disease of the Respiratory System	21	3	50	4
O. " " Circulatory "	1	1	35	37
P. " " Digestive "	13	8	27	3
Q. " " Genito-urinary "	1	—	5	5
R. " " Skin	19	—	75	3
S. Other Diseases	13	—	36	—
T. Mothers and infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures	—	—	25	—
Mothers	—	—	25	—
Infants	25	—	—	—
U. Any persons not falling under any of the above headings	—	—	1	—
Totals	143	14	544	156

(1) Including—with the exception of Influenzal Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever—all generally notifiable diseases together with Measles, German Measles, Chickenpox, Whooping Cough and Mumps. Cases of Influenzal Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever are recorded respectively among groups B.C.G. and H. Cases of Encephalitis Lethargica are entered under Group A. if acute and under Group M. if chronic.

(2) Including Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

(3) Confined to cases and deaths in which no more specific diagnosis was practicable.

(4) Including suicides, attempted suicides and poisoning cases.

HOSPITALS (Voluntary).

York County Hospital.—The building scheme of the above voluntary hospital, as outlined in my Annual Report for 1932, was as follows :—

- (1) To remove the wooden Army Hut, erected in 1915, at the rear of the main block, for the nursing of wounded soldiers during the Great War. This Hut housed the Massage Department and Ward 4 (women surgical patients).
- (2) To erect an additional storey over Victoria Ward, with accommodation for 18 beds for women (surgical cases).
- (3) To transfer the Massage and Electrical Department to the old Out-patient Department.
- (4) To erect part of the ground floor of a new Out-patient Department (as funds permit) on the north-western portion of the site, between the existing buildings and Monkgate.

The cost of these extensions is approximately £18,000, of which sum the Committee have already raised about £8,000.

Mr. H. E. Ryan, the General Superintendent of the York County Hospital, has been kind enough to supply the following extract from the Hospital Annual Report for 1933 :—

“ The New Buildings :

It has been found necessary to make additions to the scheme outlined in the last Annual Report, as the accommodation available in the existing Out-patient Department is insufficient to enable its conversion into a Massage and Electrical Department.

The Committee, when faced with this difficulty, decided that the only satisfactory alternative was to include accommodation for the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Department in the New Out-patient block, and so release those rooms previously occupied by that Department for the use of the Massage and Electrical Department.

A more modern and extensive Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Department is an urgent necessity, and the financial situation alone prevented the inclusion of this in the original scheme.

The total cost of the buildings will thus be increased from £18,000 to £22,500; of this amount £7,000 remains to be raised, and it is earnestly hoped that support may soon be forthcoming from some of the principal commercial undertakings of the City who have not yet responded to the appeal made to them. Sickness among employees means loss of time to the Employer, and loss of time means loss of money. This loss can only be prevented by the existence of up-to-date Hospital accommodation, and in providing this the Committee feel they should receive the help of all classes of the community, and particularly of those large Employers of labour who derive definite benefits from the Hospital's work.”

2. (i) ADMINISTRATION OF THE INSTITUTIONAL MEDICAL SERVICES TRANSFERRED FROM THE LATE BOARD OF GUARDIANS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

There were no changes during the year 1933, Dr. S. H. Smith remaining in medical charge of the Infirmary and other institutions under the Public Assistance Committee.

(ii) POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

Dr. R. A. Draper has remained, throughout the year, in charge of the East District, and as temporary Medical Officer in charge of the North District.

Dr. R. Fell resigned, and Dr. G. A. Haydock, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, was appointed temporary Medical Officer for the West District, as from 1st July, 1933.

The Vaccination Districts in the City correspond to the Poor Law Medical Districts, and are in charge of the same officers.

The following table shows the visits paid by the District Medical Officers during the year 1933 :—

Area.	Population (Census, 1931).	No. of visits paid.
North	21,584	}
East	32,169	
West	31,060	
	<hr/> 84,813	<hr/> 3,369

(iii) INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The Corporation, with the East Riding County Council, are partners in the Joint Board which manages the Brandesburton Hall Certified Institution, near Beverley, East Yorkshire. The Hall has been approved by the Board of Control for the reception of 78 female and 21 male defectives. There are 21 female and 7 male patients from York City in the Institution.

The Corporation are one of the constituent authorities in the Mid-Yorkshire Joint Board for the Mentally Defective, whose Institution is at Whixley, in the West Riding. Seventeen male patients from York are accommodated there.

At the York Institution there is approved accommodation for 20 boys under 16 years of age, but no approved accommodation for mentally defective girls.

Accommodation at the York Institution is approved for 10 adult males and 20 adult females.

The total number in institutions, chargeable to our Mental Deficiency Committee, is 100 (56 males, 44 females, all ages). Four cases are under guardianship.

3 (i) MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

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

TABLE 13.

At 31st December, 1933.	Total.	Trained.	Untrained.
In active practice as a midwife ...	15	14	1
Doing very little	6	5	1
Working almost entirely as a maternity nurse	3	3	—
Working in Institutions	8	8	—
Totals ...	32	30	2

Of the above—

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

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.

The midwives are supervised by the Medical Officer of Health and the two Assistant M.O.H.'s (who are the Inspectors of Midwives for the City).

During the year five certified midwives have commenced practice in the City, three have left the City, and two have died.

Approximate total of maternity cases attended by certified midwives, 1,304 (97.7 per cent. of total births).

Total cases in which medical help was called in by certified midwives—145 (11.1 per cent. of total cases attended).

The following notifications were received from the certified midwives during the year 1933 :—

Notices of intention to continue in practice	32
Of sending for medical help in emergencies	145
Of preparing a dead body for burial	3
Of artificial feeding	7
Of death of mother or child	9
Of attendance at still-births (under C.M.B. rules)	10
Ditto ditto (under Notification of Births Act)	53
Of liability to be a source of infection	1

In February, 1932, the Health Committee decided, on the request of the York Midwives' Association, that when a midwife's case is ordered into the Maternity Hospital, one-fifth of the midwife's fee should be returned to her by the Corporation in respect of services rendered prior to the patient entering the Hospital.

(ii) MATERNAL MORTALITY, ETC.

An investigation of all maternal deaths and cases of puerperal fever, neo-natal deaths, and still-births has been carried out by the Assistant Medical Officers of Health, and details will be found in the following tables:—

Maternal Deaths, 1933. Table 14.

Case.	No. of Pregnancy.	Age.	Nature of Labour.	Post-mortem.	Cause of Death.	Complications.	Ante-natal supervision.	Midwife or Doctor.
PUERPERAL SEPSIS:—								
1	1st	42	Instrumental.	No.	Puerperal fever; Impacted gall-stone.	Sepsis; Impacted gall-stone.	Yes.	Doctor.
2	1st	23	Spontaneous.	No.	General peritonitis R. pyosalpinx; Operation performed 5 days after spontaneous delivery.	General peritonitis.	Yes.	Doctor.
3	4th	37	Post-mature; F.F.O. Craniotomy. Manual removal placenta	Yes.	Toxæmia; Pyelonephritis; Endometritis.	Sepsis; Pyelonephritis.	Yes.	Doctor.
4	1st	27	Full-time Instrumental.	No.	Puerperal sepsis; Childbirth.	Sepsis; Septic pneumonia	Yes.	Doctor.
5	1st	23	Full-time Spontaneous. Manual removal placenta	No.	Puerperal sepsis following childbirth.	Sepsis.	Yes.	Midwife.
OTHER PUERPERAL CAUSES:—								
6	1st	27	Cæsarean section.	No.	Septic peritonitis Cæsarean section; Placenta prævia.	Peritonitis. Placenta prævia.	Yes.	Doctor.
7	1st	31	Full-time instrumental.	No.	Septic pneumonia; Pyorrhœa; Childbirth.	Septic pneumonia and Pyorrhœa.	Yes.	Doctor.

STILL-BIRTHS, 1933.

56 cases were investigated.

34 were males; 3 were illegitimate; Maceration was present in 9 cases; 7 cases received no ante-natal supervision and 7 had ante-natal care from midwife only. There were no post-mortem examinations. There were 10 cases of forceps delivery, 2 craniotomy, and 2 cæsarean sections.

Pregnancy.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	8th	9th	11th	14th	15th	Total.
No. of cases	23	6	7	7	3	1	5	1	1	1	1	56

Maturity.	Full-term.	36-38 wks.	34-36 wks.	32-34 wks.	30-32 wks.	28-30 wks.	26-28 wks.	Post Mature.	Total.
No. of cases ..	31	9	3	1	2	6	1	3	56

Causes :—

- (1) Complications of Labour :—
Breech, 6; Obstructed labour, 9; Prolapse of Cord, 3; Cord round neck of Foetus, 4; Uterine inertia, 2; Dystocia, 1; Disproportion, 1; Malpresentation, 2.
- (2) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage :—
Accidental Hæmorrhage, 3; Placenta Prævia, 3.
- (3) Toxæmias of Pregnancy :—
Albuminuria, 3.
- (4) Maternal Diseases :—
Syphilis, 2; Severe Shock, 1; Pneumonic infection, 1; Fibroids, 1.
- (5) Foetal States :—
Anencephalic monster, 2; Maceration, 1; Post-maturity, 1; Hydrocephalus, 1; Encephalocele, 1.
- (6) No assignable cause, 8.

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

34 cases were investigated; 19 were females; 2 were illegitimate; 2 twins; 1 inquest was held.

Pregnancy.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	11th	Total
No. of cases ..	15	7	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	34

PREMATURE INFANTS.

Period of gestation.	24-26 wks.	28-30 wks.	30-32 wks.	32-34 wks.	34-36 wks.	36-38 wks.	Doubtful.	Total.
No. of cases..	2	4	3	1	1	8	1	20

Duration of Life.—Under 24 hours, 8; 1—2 days, 3; 3—4 days, 3; 5—7 days, 1; 1—2 weeks, 2; 2—3 weeks, 2; 3—4 weeks, 1; Total, 20.

CAUSES :—

- (1) Prematurity (no other cause), 14.
- (2) Maternal Diseases :—Albuminuria, 1.
- (3) Foetal States and Diseases :—Congenital malformation, 2; Spina bifida, 2; Accidental suffocation, 1; Inanition, 2; Convulsions, 1; Congenital debility, 3; Bronchitis, 1; Atelectasis, 4; Congenital Syphilis, 1; Asphyxia, 1; Jaundice, 1; Total, 19.

PUERPERAL FEVER. TABLE 15.

Year.	No. of cases notified.	Treated in County Hospital.	No. of Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1929	6	5	6	4.0
1930	9	7	2	1.3
1931	4	4	Nil.	—
1932	1	1	1	0.7
1933	7†	3	2	1.6

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Treated in County Hospital.
1929	20	3*	9
1930	14	Nil.	4
1931	2	Nil.	1
1932	6†	Nil.	1
1933	5	1*	1

* From Puerperal Sepsis.

† In addition to these, 16 cases (2 Puerperal Fever, and 14 Puerperal Pyrexia) (11 City, 3 North Riding, and 2 West Riding) occurred at the York Maternity Hospital, Acomb, which is situate in the Great Ouseburn Rural District.

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

Abortion	...	...	...	...	2
General debility and excitement	...	...	...	...	3
Cause indefinite	...	...	...	...	1
Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	2
Mastitis	...	...	...	...	1
Sapræmia	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza	...	...	...	...	1
Dental Sepsis	...	...	...	...	1
					—
				Total ...	12
					—

Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926.

(1) Dr. A. R. Lister, Visiting Surgeon to the York Maternity Hospital, was 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 being recovered from the patient if this is found to be possible and advisable. Three applications were received for a second opinion during 1933.

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

No examinations were carried out during the year.

(3) Cases requiring in-patient treatment are admitted to the County Hospital, York. Since 1st April, 1932, the Corporation has made an annual payment of £140 to cover the cost of maintenance of such cases.

Three cases of Puerperal Fever and one case of Puerperal Pyrexia were admitted during the year.

(4) Trained nurses are provided under the Home Nursing Scheme of the York District Nursing Association, to which the York Corporation contribute £75 per annum. The District Nurse attended three cases during 1933.

(5) For the home treatment of cases, supplies of serum are available for issue to practitioners from the York County Hospital and the York Maternity Hospital. No applications for serum were received during 1933.

CIRCULAR 1167 AND MEMO. 156/M.C.W.

(1) Ante-Natal Services :—Two sessions per week are held at the General Dispensary, Duncombe Place, and two sessions per month at the Infant Welfare Centre, St. Saviourgate.

(2) Supply of Midwives:—There are sufficient midwives in practice in the City, and necessitous cases are attended by the District Sister with the pupils from the Maternity Hospital.

(3) Consultant:—Mr. A. R. Lister, F.R.C.S. (Consultant Surgeon of the York Maternity Hospital) acts as Consultant when required by medical men who require assistance in difficulties or complications arising during pregnancy, or at or after confinement. When the relatives of the patient are able to afford a fee arrangements are made to re-imburse Mr. Lister for his services, and the Corporation takes no responsibility for payment. In necessitous cases, however, Mr. Lister gives his services in return for an agreed-upon scale, paid for by the Health Committee. During the year his services were called upon in two necessitous cases.

(4) Hospital Beds:—No extension of the Maternity Hospital is necessary. Medical practitioners may attend their private patients in the York Maternity Hospital.

(5) Provision of Ancillaries:

(a) Outfits are kept at the Ante-Natal Clinics, for sale to expectant mothers in suitable cases, and any deficiency is made good by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

(b) A list of suitable women, willing to act as home-helps for domestic assistance during the lying-in period, is kept at the Health Department and Child Welfare Centre. During the year the Health Committee paid for the services of a home-help in two necessitous cases.

(c) Supply of Milk, etc., for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under 5 years:

From 1st January, 1933, a scheme came into force, arranged between the York Corporation and the York and District Chemists' Association, whereby dried milk, etc., is supplied by the members of the Association on presentation of vouchers issued by the Medical Officers of the Child Welfare Centre. These vouchers entitle the holder to obtain the amount specified on the voucher, either at a special reduced price, half-price, or free, according to their means.

In addition, a supply of pasteurised milk is issued by direct arrangement between the Child Welfare Centre and the contractor.

(d) Facilities are available for the examination of pathological material at the York County Hospital at the expense, when necessary, of the York Corporation.

(6) Education:—

The necessity for Ante-Natal supervision, etc., is impressed on women by the Health Visitors, by the distribution of suitable literature, and by addresses at the Child Welfare Centre, and to Women's Associations.

- (c) Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year :
- (i) By Children under 1 year of age 7,156
- (ii) By Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ... 4,952
- (d) Total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year :
- (i) Children under 1 year of age 686
- (ii) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ... 428
- (e) Total number of children who were in attendance at the Centres at the end of the year :
- (i) Children under 1 year of age 565
- (ii) Children between 1 and 5 years 931
- (f) Percentage of notified live births represented by the number in (d) (i) 57.5
5. Ante-natal Clinics (whether held at Infant Welfare Centres or at other premises) :
- (a) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council 2
- (b) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations (Military Families) 1
- (c) Total number of attendances by expectant mothers at all Clinics during the year 2,705
- (d) Total number of expectant mothers who attended at the Clinics during the year 562
- (e) Percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by the number in (d) 45.1
6. Maternity Homes and Hospitals.

I.

	Separate maternity institutions provided by the Council.	Institutions (with maternity wards) transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929.	Institutions provided by Voluntary Associations and subsidised by the Council.
	York Maternity Hospital.	City Infirmary (Poor Law).	
Number of Institutions ...	1	1	—
Number of maternity beds (exclusive of isolation and labour beds) ...	28	4	—
Total number of women admitted to these beds during the year	423	28	—

II.

Number of women (if any) sent by the Council during the year to other Maternity Institutions Nil.

7. Homes and Hospitals for Sick and Ailing Children under 5 years of age.

I.

	Separate Institutions provided by the Council for these cases.	Institutions (with accommodation for these cases) transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929.	Institutions provided by Voluntary Associations and subsidised by the Council.
	(Special Ward at York Maternity Hospital).	City Infirmary.	York County Hospital
Number of Institutions ...	1	1	1
Number of beds provided for such children ...	6	32	33
Total number of children admitted to these beds during the year ...	31	70	222

II.

Number of such children sent by the Council during the year to other Institutions Nil.

8. Convalescent Homes.

Number of convalescent institutions with accommodation for expectant or nursing mothers or children under 5 years of age :

(i) provided by the Council Nil.

(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations Nil.

9. Homes for Mothers and Babies.

(a) Number of such homes :

(i) provided by the Council —

(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations 1

Number of beds 12

(b) Total number of cases admitted during the year :

(i) expectant mothers —

(ii) mothers and babies 12

(iii) babies —

(c) Total number of such cases sent by the Council during the year to other homes for mothers and babies (Hope Hospital, Leeds; V.D. case) 1

10. Day Nurseries.

(a) Number of day nurseries :

- (i) provided by the Council Nil.
 (ii) provided by Voluntary Associations Nil.

11. Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	Number of cases notified during the year.	Number of cases visited by officers of the Council.	Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Council.	Number of cases removed to Hospitals.
(1) *Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	2	—
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—
(3) Puerperal Fever ...	7	7	3	4
(4) Puerperal Pyrexia ...	5	5	Nil.	2
(5) Measles and German measles (in children under 5 years of age) ...	505	505	26	9
(6) Whooping Cough (do.)	105	105	1	5
(7) Epidemic Diarrhœa (do.)	Nil.	Nil.	—	—
(8) Poliomyelitis (do.)	1	1	—	—

* Vision (a) unimpaired, 2; (b) impaired, Nil; (c) lost, Nil.

12. Home Nursing.

(a) Number of nurses employed at the end of the year for the nursing of expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age, maternity nursing, or the nursing of puerperal fever :

- (i) by the Council (District Sister, Maternity Hospital) ... 1
 (ii) by Voluntary Associations (3 District Nursing Assn.
 1 Military Families) ... 4

(b) Total number of cases attended during the year by these nurses ... 482

13. Midwives.

I. (a)	Number practising in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare at the end of the year	...	...	...	32
(b)	Number	(i) employed by the Council	...	...	1
		(ii) directly subsidised by the Council	...	...	—
		(iii) employed by Voluntary Associations (Military)	...	...	1
(c)	Number of cases during the year in which the Council paid or contributed to the fee of a midwife	...	...	...	7
II. (a)	Number of cases attended by midwives during the year :				
	(i) as midwives	...	...	1,034	} 1,304
	(ii) as maternity nurses	...	...	270	
(b)	Number of cases during the year in which medical aid was summoned by a midwife under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1918	...	...	...	145

14. Maternal Deaths. (M.O.H.'s figures).

(a)	Number of women who died in, or in consequence of, childbirth in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare during the year :				
	(i) from sepsis	...	...	5	
	(ii) from other causes	...	...	1	
(b)	Number of these cases which died :				
	(i) at home	...	...	2	
	(ii) in institutions	...	...	4	

15. Administration of Part I of the Children Act, 1908 : (See also page 43.)

(a)	Number of persons receiving children for reward on the Register at the end of the year	...	...	...	34
(b)	Number of children on the Register :				
	(i) at the end of the year	...	...	...	38
	(ii) who died during the year (Diphtheria)	...	...	...	1
	(iii) on whom inquests were held during the year	...	...	...	Nil.
(c)	Number of Infant Protection Visitors holding appointments under Section 2 (2) at the end of the year who were :				
	(i) Health Visitors	...	...	...	4
	(ii) Female, other than Health Visitors	...	...	...	Nil.
	(iii) Male	...	...	...	3
(d)	Number of persons (in addition to or in lieu of Visitors under (c) above) or societies authorised to visit under the proviso to Section 2 (2)	...	...	...	Nil.
(e)	Proceedings taken during the year :				
	No. of Cases.			Section of Act under which taken.	
	Nil.			—	

- (f) Number of cases in which the local authority has given a sanction during the year :
- | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| (i) Under (a) of Section 3, 1908 Act | ... | ... | ... | Nil. |
| (ii) Under (b) of Section 3, Do. | ... | ... | ... | Nil. |
| (iii) Under (c) of Section 3, Do. | ... | ... | ... | Nil. |
- (g) Number of Orders obtained during the year under Section 67 of the Act of 1932 :—
- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|------|
| (i) from a court of summary jurisdiction | ... | ... | Nil. |
| (ii) from a single justice | ... | ... | 1 |

YORK MATERNITY HOSPITAL, ACOMB, YORK.

STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1933 :—

1. No. of Beds ... 28 (plus 2 isolation). No. of Cots for Sick Babies ... 6.
2. Number of admissions, 1933—423 mothers, 31 sick babies.
3. Average duration of stay—14 days.
4. Number of cases delivered by (a) Midwives, 369; (b) Doctors, 46.
5. Number of cases in which Medical assistance was sought by the Midwife, 127.
6. Number of cases notified as :—
 - (a) Puerperal Fever, 2.
 - (b) Puerperal Pyrexia, 14.
7. Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum, Nil.
8. Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Nil.
9. Number of infants not entirely breast-fed while in the Institution, 11.
10. Number of maternal deaths, 4.
 - (1) Peritonitis following Cæsarean Section; (2) Septic Pneumonia, secondary to marked pyorrhœa; (3) Pyelo-nephritis, Toxæmia, Endometritis; (4) Advanced pulmonary tuberculosis.
11. Number of foetal deaths :—
 - (a) Stillborn, 32.
 - (b) Within 10 days of birth, 20; (Prematurity, 6; Intracranial hæmorrhage, 1; Congenital atelectasis, 4; Inanition, 1; Pyelitis, 1; Congenital Syphilis, 1; Asphyxia Pallida, 1; Pneumonia, 3; Tuberculous Meningitis, 1; Cord round neck, 1).

During the year the Hospital trained for certification 19 pupil midwives; 19 were entered for the examination, and 17 were successful.

Total outdoor district cases, 153.

Total visits paid to outdoor district cases, 6,315 (Ante-natal, 3,267; Post-natal, 2,886; Casual visits, 162).

YORK MILITARY MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

Report for Year 1st January to 31st December, 1933.

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	...	...	...	...	...	55
Over 1 and under 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	92
Over 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	121
Total children supervised						268
Number of attendances at the Medical Inspection Room						1,927
Number of visits by the nurse to patients' homes						2,305
Number of visits to patients before and after confinement						319

Twenty-one 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, are appreciated.

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

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

Several cases met with by the Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors, in the course of their duties, have been referred to the Local Representative of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and I have pleasure in placing on record our thanks for much excellent advice and assistance given by Mr. Anderson.

During the year 132 cases were reported from York and the surrounding districts, involving the welfare of 257 children. All the cases were found to be true, and immediate action was taken by the Society, as follows :—

Warned, or advised, 117; Prosecuted (and convicted), 2; Otherwise dealt with, 13.

(ii) INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS OR 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 £150 from the Corporation, Mrs. Shaw and Miss Mary Cudworth being its representatives on the Committee of the Home for 1933.

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Expectant Mothers received	... 20	... 29	... 24	... 20	... 24
Mothers with their infants received	20	... 16	... 19	... 21	... 24

(b) PUBLIC ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE'S INSTITUTIONS.

The Public Assistance Officer reports as follows:—

Accommodation for mothers and children is provided at the Poor Law Institution, 75 Huntington Road, where there is a Lying-in Ward of 4 beds and 4 cots.

Children are maintained in the Poor Law Institution up to one year of age, when, if healthy, they are transferred to the Infants' Home, "The Elms," Hull Road. Thirty beds are provided at this Home for infants aged 1 to 5 years, and 4 for older girls who are being trained for domestic service.

Children's Homes:—

St. Hilda's, Lowther Street	... ..	40 beds
58 Wigginton Road	... ..	12 beds.
120 Haxby Road	... ..	12 beds.

(c) YORKSHIRE HOME FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES,
WITHERNSEA.

One bed is reserved at this Home for York mothers with their babies, and during the season 1933 12 mothers and babies were admitted. The age of babies is limited to those over three weeks and under seven months on admission.

(d) 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.

(e) 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.

(iii) HEALTH VISITING.

Miss Follows, the Superintendent of the Infant Welfare Centre, resigned her appointment on the York Infant Welfare Association being wound up at the 31st March, 1932. The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee decided that an additional Health Visitor should be appointed, thus forming a staff of four Health Visitors for the work of the Centre. This arrangement allows of one Health Visitor for each 310 births. Adequate visiting is thus provided for.

TABLE 16.

THE WORK OF THE YORK CORPORATION HEALTH VISITORS.

(Nurses Boston, Hirst, Smithson, and Everson.)

Visits paid during 1933 :—

First Visits re Births notified and registered	...	...	...	1,071
Re-visits	...	...	...	3,549
Elder Children (1 to 5 years, etc.)	...	...	...	5,721
Neo-natal and miscellaneous infant deaths	...	...	...	15
Midwives	...	...	...	28
Cases of Pneumonia	...	...	...	35
Other infectious cases	...	...	...	73
Convalescent cases of Sickness and Ailing Children	...	...	...	159
Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	98
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	812

(iv) INFANT LIFE PROTECTION. (See also page 38).

The Medical Officer of Health, Chief Sanitary Inspector, Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector, and the four Health Visitors are appointed Infant Protection Visitors for the purposes of Part I of the Children Act, 1908.

Notices under Part I are sent to the Medical Officer of Health, and a report is made monthly by him to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

The following table shows the position at 31st December, 1933 :—

No. of Infants on Register at 31st December, 1932 ...	47	Transferred to another foster- parent	1
Placed on Register during the year	25	Attained 9 years	Nil.
		Legally adopted	2
		Died	1
		Restored to parents or relatives	22
		Left City	4
		Admitted to Institutions	4
		Remaining on Books, 31st December, 1933	38
	<hr/> 72 <hr/>		<hr/> 72 <hr/>

(v) ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

A session is held once a month at the School Clinic by Dr. H. L. Crockatt, Surgical Superintendent of the Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, for the examination of children. At this session, cases for diagnosis, minor treatment, or after-care are dealt with. Children are referred by the Assistant School Medical Officers, Tuberculosis Officers, Medical Officers of the Infant Welfare Centre, and by general practitioners.

At the County Hospital there is an Orthopædic Department and Fracture Department, under the charge of Mr. J. G. Craig, F.R.C.S., Hon. Surgeon, who is also Hon. Surgeon of the Kirbymoorside Orthopædic Hospital. Sessions for Out-patients are held on Mondays at 11 a.m., and there are facilities for X-ray examinations, massage, sunlight treatment, etc. Cases requiring In-patient treatment are sent either to the Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, or admitted to the York County Hospital.

Two tuberculous children were admitted to Kirbymoorside Orthopædic Hospital during 1933, at the expense of the Health Committee.

(4) REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

(1) Number of applications for registration during 1933	...	...	Nil.
(2) Number of Homes registered prior to 1933	...	...	9
Total Nursing Homes in the City	...	...	8

viz. :—

Grosvenor Nursing Home, 10 Grosvenor Terrace;
No. 23 St. Mary's;

*No. 16 Mount Parade;

Mount Nursing Home, Glenholme, The Mount;

Holgate Nursing Home, St. Paul's Lodge, Holgate;

Purey Cust Nursing Home;

"Ashville," Holgate Hill;

*Milton Maternity Home, 123 Lawrence Street;

* Receive maternity cases only.

(3) Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	...	*1
(* Heworth Moor Nursing Home—on discontinuance).		
(4) Number of appeals against such orders	...	Nil.
(5) Number of cases in which 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 Officers 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.

One keeper of a Nursing Home had to be reminded of her 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.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) WATER.—I am indebted to Mr. W. H. Humphreys, A.M.I.C.E., Engineer of the York Waterworks Company, for the following:—

“The public water supply of the City and beyond during 1933 has been satisfactory in quality and ample in quantity. The utmost care is always taken to preserve the quality and maintain the quantity, and at a pressure that will meet the requirements of the consumers.

In dealing with the unfiltered water, it may be said that care is taken to prevent contamination of the river. No special action was needed during the year to prevent contamination; but immediate action is taken when needed. In this direction it should be said that the condition of the river, particularly that part subject to the jurisdiction of the West Riding Rivers Board, is closely looked after by their Chief Inspector (J. H. Garner, Esq., B.Sc.) and Inspectors, who have done, and are doing, a great work in preserving the good condition, and preventing contamination of the river. The watershed is estimated to cover 768,000 acres, including within its area the Nidd, the Ure, and the Swale, and part of the Ouse. The volume of water available, even in periods of severe drought, is always abundant for waterworks purposes.

All water, before being delivered to the consumer, is subjected to various processes for ensuring that a pure and wholesome filtered water only shall be supplied. The first process is to pass the unfiltered water through screens into intakes, from which it is pumped into subsidence reservoirs. There are three of those with a total capacity exceeding six million gallons. The effect of screening and subsidence leaves a clear water to flow by gravitation from the top levels of the reservoirs to the preliminary filters. There are nine of those with a total capacity much in excess of actual requirements.

Minute quantities of chlorine are added as an effective agent for the removal of any harmful bacteria which the unfiltered water may contain, and of sulphate of alumina for assisting filtration and allaying turbidity. Activated carbon, of about one part per million, is also used to reduce, when necessary, the colour contained in the raw water. Filtration removes all traces of these ingredients. The unfiltered water is then filtered by Jewell Patent Gravity Filters, the effluent attaining a purity, as judged by a bacteriological standard, of about 80 per cent. A second process of filtration is then used, as all the water already filtered by the Jewell Filters undergoes further filtration by the use of sand filters of an extensive area containing not less than 4 feet 6 inches of

fine sand, and 1 foot 6 inches of gravel, etc. This process is exceedingly effective owing to the extreme slowness of the passage of the effluent through the dense mass of filtering material. From the large filters the water passes by gravitation to filtered water wells; whence the extensive pumping plants deliver it direct to the consumers.

The result of the processes through which the water has passed has been to produce a high standard of purification. Samples are taken weekly and subjected to examination by two independent analytical experts. The average results of examinations made during 1933 were 24.6 colonies per cubic centimetre developed, examined at twenty degrees centigrade, for a period of 72 hours, the lowest being 5 and the highest 80 colonies per cubic centimetre developed. Examinations are made at the same time by MacConkey's Test for special bacteria with equally satisfactory results.

The total quantity of filtered water supplied to the Consumers during the year exceeded 1,505 million gallons. Compared with the previous year this is an increase of just over 9 million gallons.

The quantity supplied to each consumer during each 24 hours is 37.48 gallons, this figure being based on the estimated population at the end of 1933. About one-third of this quantity is used for trade purposes, leaving the rest for the domestic consumer, who thus has an ample quantity to cover all his or her requirements. The universally improved sanitary requirements of to-day necessitate the use of much more water than formerly.

The statutory area of supply, as defined by the Company's various Acts of Parliament, not only includes the City, but takes in much of the surrounding country, extending northwards to the Camp at Strensall, and southwards to, and including the village of, Bishopthorpe. Eastward it spreads to Osbaldwick, and westwards to Acomb. Beyond the statutory limits, supplies are afforded in bulk, by agreement with the Flaxton Rural District Council, to the villages of Strensall, Haxby, and Wigginton. Copmanthorpe is also supplied in bulk, by agreement with the Bishopthorpe Rural District Council, as well as Askham Bryan and adjacent district, which comes within the jurisdiction of the Tadcaster Rural District Council.

Several important extensions have been made during 1933; these extensions have been approximately 19,000 yards of new service mains. In addition, there were laid over 3,400 yards of trunk mains to assist the general supplies. It may be of interest to say that the total length of cast iron, patent spun iron, and steel pipes now in use for the distribution of the

whole supply has reached a total of 156 miles. There were 802 new supplies connected during 1933. Where old mains have become badly corroded, they are replaced by new ones; several of these old pipes were renewed during the year.

Water for flushing drains, watering streets, and other public purposes, is supplied to the Corporation free of charge; a privilege which the inhabitants and the City authorities highly appreciate."

Three samples of Town's water were examined by the Public Analyst, No. 1 in May, and Nos. 2 and 3 in November, 1933. The results of his examinations are given below:—

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
PHYSICAL CHARACTERS :			
Suspended Matter	None	None	None
Appearance of a column 2 feet long ...	Clear ; Yellowish	Clear ; Colorless	Clear ; Colorless
Taste	Normal	Normal	Normal
Odour	None	None	None
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION :			
	Parts per 100,000		
Total Solid Matter	21.60	29.00	28.50
Loss on Ignition	4.40	4.50	4.50
Chlorine	1.43	2.00	2.00
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride ...	2.36	3.27	3.27
Nitrites	None	None	None
Nitrates as Nitrogen	0.11	0.11	0.12
Poisonous Metals (Lead, etc.) ...	None	None	None
Total Hardness	14.3	17.1	17.1
Temporary Hardness	7.1	9.1	8.6
Permanent Hardness	7.2	8.0	8.5
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F ...	0.175	0.096	0.101
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.0006	0.0006	0.0005
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.0080	0.0056	0.0060
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION :			
B. Coli Test			
Presumptive Coli organisms (MacConkey's Bile Salt Lactose Broth)	absent in 50 c.c.	absent in 50 c.c.	absent in 50 c.c.

One specimen of water, from a pump in use at a farm, on the outskirts of the City, was also examined. The Public Analyst reported that apart from excessive hardness there was no objection to use of the supply for drinking purposes.

(ii) 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 treated by open septic tanks and continuous filters. With a view to removing complaints with regard to smells from the Sewage Disposal Works, arrangements have been made for treating the sewage with lime and chlorine, but this will not come into operation before about May, 1934. The effluent discharges into the River Ouse.

During the year 1,826 yards of sewers were laid to deal with sewage, and 3,413 yards of drains to deal with surface-water—a total of 5,239 lineal yards. These were laid chiefly in connection with housing schemes. Other sewers were laid in the Rural Areas and connected to the City sewers, but these are not included in the above.

(2) RIVERS AND STREAMS.

During the year complaints were received of oil in the River Ouse, in the neighbourhood of the Guildhall, and on investigation it was found that the oil was coming from motor-boats at the landing-stage, near to Lendal Bridge. The owners of the boats were cautioned with a view to preventing a recurrence of the nuisance, and no further complaints were received.

(3) (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

One privy was converted into a water-closet during the year. During the last 31 years, 6,648 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.

At the end of 1933 there were 10 privies known to the Health Department, and 13 pail-closets.

All the privies are situated in Clearance Areas, and will be dealt with during 1934.

One of the pail-closets is in a house shortly to be demolished, and ten are in a district which is unsewered, but will be sewered shortly. Of the two remaining, one is over 100 feet from the sewer, and the other will be dealt with during 1934.

There are 22,903 water-closets in the City, an increase of 543 during the year.

There are 2,666 waste-water closets, a decrease of 21 during the year.

(ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

This is under the control of the City Engineer, and I am obliged to him for the following information :—

(a) The method of collecting dry house refuse.

All domestic refuse is placed in bins by the house-holders and collected by the Corporation twice a week, by horse-drawn vehicles provided with covers, and also by freighter motor-vehicles provided with mechanically-operated covers. One additional Freighter Collecting Vehicle, with sliding covers, has been provided during 1933.

There are now only 20 dry ashpits, and 24,137 ashbins in use in the City.

(b) The method of collecting refuse from earth-closets and privies.

The contents of earth-closets and privies are collected by horse-carts during the night.

(c) The method of disposing of dry house refuse.

About 72% is dealt with by controlled tipping; the remainder, which is usually objectionable material, is dealt with at the Destructor. The average amount of domestic refuse destroyed amounts to 21 tons per day.

(d) The method of disposing of refuse from earth-closets and privies.

This is disposed of at the Destructor.

(e) The method of cleansing cesspools.

The four cesspools in Heslington Lane, mentioned in last year's Report, have now been abolished, the necessary sewer having been laid.

Six cesspools in the Hob-Moor Area will be abolished during 1934, as a sewer is being laid.

No others are known to the Sanitary Inspector.

(f) Arrangements for disposal of cesspool contents.

The cesspools in the Hob-Moor Area are emptied by the owners on to adjoining land.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA. | } See the Report of
the Chief Sanitary
Inspector, appended.
(Page 92 et seq.). |
| (iv) SMOKE ABATEMENT. | |

- (4) SCHOOLS.—See the separate report of the School Medical Officer, published by the Education Committee.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,960
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	6,726
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	348
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	348
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	34
(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	1,456

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	1,321
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—(a) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18, and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	101
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By owners	88
	(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil.

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	57
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By owners	80
	(b) By local authority in default of owners	—

- (c) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—
- | | | |
|---|--------|----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... .. | 30 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | ... .. | 39 |
- (d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—
- | | | |
|---|--------|------|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... .. | Nil. |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | ... .. | Nil. |

General observations as to Housing Conditions :—

In response to Circular 1331 of the Ministry of Health, dated 6th April, 1933, the Corporation submitted a Preliminary Programme and Time Table of action to be taken during the next five years in dealing with defective houses in the City.

This scheme includes 28 Areas proposed to be dealt with as Clearance Areas, containing 1,032 houses, with a population of 3,776.

It is also proposed that four Areas should be dealt with as Improvement Areas. The Improvement Areas contain 178 houses requiring to be demolished, and necessitating the displacement of 979 persons.

Individual houses to be dealt with under Section 19 of the Act number 473, and the population to be displaced 1,527.

To replace the population displaced, it is suggested that 400 flats, 300 two-bedroomed houses, 500 three-bedroomed houses, and 200 four-bedroomed houses will be required.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.

At 31st December, 1933, the number of applicants for Corporation houses was 1,643, made up as follows :—

Number on Live Register	... ..	55
* Number in suspense	... ..	1,588
		1,643

* The suspense cases are those whom the Housing Committee feel have not an urgent claim, or who cannot afford a Municipal House.

In December, 1933, the City Engineer reported on the progress of building operations carried out by the Corporation as follows :—

Houses let—

Tang Hall Estate	...	...	...	...	1,650
Burton Stone Lane Estate (Houses, 442; Flats, 64)	...	...	...	...	506
Heworth Grange Estate (Houses, 302; Flats, 16)	...	...	...	...	318
Unhealthy Areas (Houses, 128; Flats, 24)	...	...	...	...	152
Garrow Hill Estate (Houses, 134; Flats, 16)	...	...	...	...	150
					2,776

Houses sold— 194

Total houses sold and let to date 2,970

Houses now in course of erection—

Garrow Hill Estate—Houses	...	...	...	38
Huntington Road Estate—Houses	...	...	...	130
				168

Total ... 3,138

Unhealthy Areas.

(a) Hope Street :—In May, 1925, the Ministry of Health sanctioned the Corporation's scheme for dealing with the Hope Street Unhealthy Area, subject to certain modifications. Two hundred and one houses and tenements were involved, with a total population of 805. All the houses in the Area have now been taken over by the Corporation and demolished. 128 houses and 76 flats have been, or will be, erected to re-house the dis-possessed tenants. Of these, 24 houses and 8 flats have been erected on the vacant site.

(b) Layertorpe Clearance Areas :—

- Area No. 1 (11 houses).
- Area No. 2 (24 houses).
- Area No. 3 (17 houses).
- Area No. 4 (33 houses).

Area No. 1 Scheme was confirmed by the Ministry of Health, 23rd March, 1932.

The Scheme dealing with Areas Nos. 2, 3, and 4 was confirmed by the Ministry of Health on 18th June, 1932, with the exception that Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 Chicory Yard were omitted, the undertakings of the owners (given at the Inquiry) to bring the houses up to a proper standard, being accepted meantime.

All the houses have now been demolished and the population re-housed.

(c) Layerthorpe Improvement Area :—

On 4th April, 1932, the City Council confirmed a resolution, under Section 7 of the Housing Act, 1930, declaring the Area South-East of Layerthorpe an Improvement Area. This area contains 260 houses.

On the same date the Council resolved that the Model Bye-laws regarding Improvement Areas be applied. These Bye-laws (for preventing and abating overcrowding in Layerthorpe Improvement Area) were confirmed by the Ministry of Health on 31st May, 1932.

A large number of houses in the area have been re-conditioned, and at 31st December, 1933, 22 back-to-back houses had been made through, and four houses demolished. The work is still in hand.

(d) Navigation Road Areas :—

An Inquiry was held by the Ministry of Health on 17th October, 1933, into the proposals of the Corporation in regard to three Areas which, after modification, were approved by the Ministry on 15th January, 1934, as under :—

(i) Navigation Road (North End) Clearance Area (72 houses)—

Nos. 19, 21 to 32 (inclusive), 24½, 33, 35, and 36 to 52 (even numbers)
Navigation Road;
Nos. 1 to 11 (inclusive) Constitution Place;
Nos. 1 to 3 (inclusive) Rosemary Hill;
Nos. 1 to 3 (inclusive) Rosemary Yard;
Nos. 1 to 21 (inclusive) St. Margaret's Terrace, and
Nos. 1 to 9 (inclusive) School Street.

(ii) Alexandra Yard, Hill's Yard, and McQuade's Yard Clearance Area
(23 houses)—

Nos. 1 to 8 (inclusive) Hill's Yard;
Nos. 1 to 13 (inclusive) Alexandra Yard, and
Nos. 1 and 2 McQuade's Yard.

(iii) Navigation Road (Central) Clearance Area (57 houses)—

Nos. 4 to 6 (inclusive) and 8 to 20 (even numbers) Navigation Road;
Nos. 1 to 23 (inclusive), 19a, 25 to 29 (odd numbers), and Free
Meals Centre, Speculation Street;
Nos. 1 to 4 (inclusive) Hall's Yard;
Nos. 1 and 2 Swale's Yard;
Nos. 1 to 3 (inclusive) West's Yard, and
Nos. 11 to 21 (inclusive) School Street.

(e) Individual Houses :—

Under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, during 1933 39 houses were represented as being unfit for human habitation, and not capable, at a reasonable expense, of being rendered so fit. The Health Committee accepted the undertaking of the owner: (a) to carry out the work necessary to make the houses fit in 2 cases, or (b) to cease using the premises as dwelling-houses in 6 cases.

During the year the demolition of 39 houses was carried out.

Overcrowding.

At the end of 1933, the number of overcrowded houses known to the Health Department was 155 against 212 at the end of 1932.

In many cases of overcrowding the cause has been inability to find suitable housing accommodation rather than inability to pay the rent of a sufficiently large house. It is found that a considerable number of tenants pay a rental for inadequate accommodation (often in tenement rooms) which would provide a suitable house if such were to be found.

By order of the Health Committee proceedings were taken in ten cases. In eight cases orders to quit were made by the Court; one case was adjourned; and in one case no order was made.

In all cases 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 202 cases it was found possible to effect an improvement. Many cases are referred to the Housing Committee as suitable tenants for houses on the Housing Estates. In some cases overcrowding has been abated by the sub-occupiers obtaining other suitable accommodation.

In a few cases it has been possible to arrange transfers between householders.

The York House Improvement Society, Limited.

The Sixth Annual Report of this Society, for the year ended 31st December, 1933, states :—

“ During the year the Share Capital has increased from £3,523 to £4,316. These shares are held by 161 Shareholders.

Our several properties, namely—four houses in Richard Street, eight in Long Close Lane, two in Bilton Street, and the five flats in St. Saviourgate,

have all been well-tenanted and kept in good repair. The Bilton Street houses were finished in February, and the change which was made by converting four back-to-back houses into two good through houses has proved to be well worth while.

During the year five small up-and-down houses, all sharing the same backyard and sanitary accommodation, were bought in Redeness Street and Cross Court. The alterations which were made included the provision of sinks, extra windows, Yorkist ranges, electric light, new floors, and, in the yard, suitable sanitary arrangements for each house, and a wash-house with a gas-copper to be shared by all. These houses are now re-occupied by the tenants, who greatly appreciate what has been done, and we are able to keep the rents as low as 4s. 6d. Four more houses close by have recently been purchased, and are now in progress of similar alterations."

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

- (a) Milk Supply : (See Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector, pages 99-101).
- (b) Meat and Other Foods : Ditto ditto pages 105-107).
- (c) Adulteration, etc. : Ditto ditto pages 101-105).
and Report of Public Analyst, pages 110-114).
- (d) Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food :
(See Section B. 1 (ii) (a) : page 18).
(Also Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector, pages 99-102 ;
and Report of Public Analyst, pages 110-114).
- (e) Nutrition :

At the Child Welfare Centre and in the homes, the Staff endeavour to give useful advice as to proper foods and their value. Leaflets are distributed by the Health Visitors to mothers, and a pamphlet is also used in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary on suitable diets for tuberculous patients.

As occasion offers, in the course of lectures to various organisations, reference is made to the subject of nutrition and the importance of a well-balanced diet.

Information regarding the teaching of this subject in schools was supplied by Miss Dobson, Organiser of Domestic Subjects, and was given fully in the 1931 Report, pages 56, 57.

See also Section on Health Education (page 88).

School Milk Clubs.

The Scheme of School Milk Clubs, inaugurated in the year 1932 to encourage the regular consumption of fresh milk by school-children, has become well established. The scheme is run on a self-supporting basis. The Head Teachers of the respective schools make direct arrangements with any of the milk retailers whose source of supply is approved by the Medical Officer of Health. The milk is delivered in glass bottles each holding one-third of a pint, and properly sealed, and sold at 1d. each.

From a return obtained it is found that during the year 1933 the numbers of scholars taking milk during the morning play-interval varied between 1,000 and 2,000 in different parts of the year. The table shows that 279,390 bottles of milk were consumed, the equivalent of over 11,000 gallons, for the one year.

For action taken as a result of the Ministry's Circular (1290) on Nutrition, see Annual Health Report for 1932, page 51.

In September, 1933, the Public Assistance Committee decided that in future Empire Butter be used in the Children's Homes instead of margarine.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

LIST OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN 1933.

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

SMALLPOX.

Year	...	...	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Cases notified	...		Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

No cases of this disease were reported during the year 1933.

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 17.—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. Persons Re-vaccinated by Public Vaccinators.
					Number.	*Percentage.	
1929	425	28·3	168	115	560	46·0	34
1930	469	33·7	31	74	551	42·7	13
1931	537	39·7	29	55	656	48·4	34
1932	532	45·5	41	115	567	48·5	24
1933	497	45·1	22	81	555	50·3	20

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

In addition to the City of York, the Vaccination Officer acts as such for the areas of Flaxton Rural District (North Riding) and Bishopthorpe Rural District (West Riding).

CITY OF YORK.—DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS GROUP.

TABLE 18.

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.
1929	31	0·36	1	1·1	3·2	29	93·5
1930	50	0·58	2	2·3	4·0	46	92·0
1931	129	1·51	4	4·7	3·1	121	93·8
1932	253	2·94	22	25·5	8·7	236	93·2
1933	291*	3·43	17	20·6	5·8	284	97·6

* Highest on record.

The death-rate for England and Wales in 1933 was 6 per 100,000 living. The case-rate for England and Wales in 1933 was 118 per 100,000 living. There were 17 deaths, 14 of which occurred at the Fever Hospital.

Six cases (4 City cases, 2 Rural), admitted to the Hospital proved to be doubtful.

There were 4 possible " return " cases received into the Fever Hospital from the same houses in the City as the original case.

Diagnostic Swabs.—Of the 291 cases notified, 287 cases were swabbed, and 151 were verified to be Diphtheria by bacteriological examination.

The schools chiefly affected were:—Shipton Street; St. Thomas'; Tang Hall; Poppleton Road; Fishergate; Heworth; Knavesmire; The Glen; Park Grove; St. Lawrence's.

The free supply of anti-toxin to medical practitioners, for use in poor cases was continued. 50 cases were so served during the year.

Sanitary notices were duly served regarding all housing defects.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

On 13th November, 1933, the City Council approved a scheme for protection against Diphtheria by utilising the services of the Public Vaccinators (Drs. R. A. Draper and G. A. Haydock). The scale of fees agreed upon was:—

For a preliminary Schick Test	2s. 6d.
Immunisation when necessary (3 injections and final Schick test)	10s.

All materials to be supplied by the Corporation.

The parents of children to be asked to pay for the services of the medical men when they are in a position to do so; necessitous cases to be paid for by the Corporation.

Medical practitioners requiring material for private patients to pay the cost thereof.

It was agreed that the work should be carried out at special sessions, to be held at the Child Welfare Centre.

A leaflet, incorporating a consent-form, was prepared by the Medical Officer of Health, and is being circulated widely in the City.

No immunisations were performed at the Centre before the close of the year.

A certain number of children were known to the Health Department as having been immunised by private practitioners during 1933.

CITY OF YORK.—SCARLET FEVER.

TABLE 19.

Year.	Total cases notified.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of population.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to Fever Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospital.
1929 ..	*722	8.93	1	0.01	1.1	0.13	414	57.3
1930 ..	322	3.77	3	0.03	3.5	0.93	244	75.7
1931 ..	202	2.49	3	0.03	3.5	1.48	173	85.6
1932 ..	237	2.75	—	—	—	—	215	90.7
1933 ...	255	3.01	3	0.03	3.5	1.17	229	89.8

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

The death-rate for England and Wales in 1933 was 2 per 100,000 living.

The case-rate for England and Wales in 1933 was 321 per 100,000 living.

Five City cases admitted to Fever Hospital proved to be doubtful.

There were 16 possible "return" cases received into the Fever Hospital from the same houses in the City as the original case.

The Schools chiefly affected were:—Shipton Street; Fishergate; Knavesmire; Poppleton Road; Priory Street; Scarcroft; St. Thomas'; Haxby Road, and Heworth.

The Districts chiefly affected were:—Tang Hall and Heworth (51); Burton Stone Lane and Clifton (21); Monkgate and Groves (20); Haxby Road and Clarence Street (26); South Bank and The Mount (34); Poppleton Road (17).

CITY CASES ONLY:—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.
Total cases over age of 15	32	63
Doubtful cases	5	4
Imported cases	1	2
Total secondary cases (all ages)	19	37
Do. do. admitted to Hospital	17	37
Missed cases (discovered by School Nurses)	—	3

Occurrence of Total Notified Cases.	First Half-year.	Second Half-year.	
Scarlet Fever	130	125	(81 in Fourth Quarter).
Diphtheria	74	217	(154 in Fourth Quarter).

1933. TABLE 20.

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

	SCARLET FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA.	
	Primary Cases.	Secondary Cases.	Primary Cases.	Secondary Cases.
Attending School	168	9	149	23
Under School Age	38	5	41	4
Over School Age	30	5	64	10
Total cases notified	236	19	254	37
	255		291	

CITY OF YORK.—ENTERIC FEVER.

1933. TABLE 21.

Year.	Total cases.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of population.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death- rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total case-rem- oved to County or Fever Hospital	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospitals.
1929 ..	23	0·27	Nil.	—	—	—	19	82·6
1930 ..	16	0·18	1	0·01	1·0	6·2	15	93·7
1931 ..	5	0·05	1	0·01	1·0	20·0	3	60·0
1932 ..	8	0·09	Nil.	—	—	—	7	87·5
1933 ...	2	0·02	Nil.	—	—	—	1	50·0

The death-rate for England and Wales in 1933 was 1 per 10,000.

The case-rate for England and Wales in 1933 was 4 per 100,000.

Of the cases notified as Enteric Fever, one was a boy (14) and one was a girl aged 2. Both cases were verified bacteriologically as due to infection by *B. Paratyphoid B.*

One case was admitted to the Fever Hospital, and one was treated by a private practitioner at home. Both patients made satisfactory recoveries.

No connection was traced between the two cases, and no source of infection was found.

PUERPERAL FEVER.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Cases notified	6	9	4	1	7
	(6 deaths)	(2 deaths)	(1 death)	(2 deaths)	(5 deaths)

Case-rate for England and Wales in 1933 was 3.5 per 1,000 births.

Case-rate for York in 1933 was 5.3 per 1,000 births.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Cases notified	20	14	2	6	5

Case-rate for England and Wales in 1933 was 9.6 per 1,000 births.

Case-rate for York in 1933 was 3.8 per 1,000 births.

INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.

Cases notified :—	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Acute Primary Pneumonia	141	91	71	83	68
„ Influenzal „	27	2	7	18	17

Seventeen cases of Influenzal Pneumonia were notified, and 35 deaths were certified as due to Influenza, 33 of which occurred during the first quarter. Seven deaths were certified as due to Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

There were 68 notifications of Acute Primary Pneumonia, and 50 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 1933 the Health Visitors visited 51 notified cases of Primary and 14 of Influenzal Pneumonia.

Of these, 16 were children under school age, and 11 were school children. A District Nurse was in attendance in 9 cases. 36 cases were treated in Institutions.

ERYSIPELAS.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Cases notified	26	38	33	26	27
				(1 death)	(2 deaths)

Of the cases notified during 1933, 21 were Facial Erysipelas; the remaining cases were affected on the leg, arm, or abdomen.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Cases notified	Nil.	Nil.	4 (4 deaths)	3 (1 death)	4 (2 deaths)

The ages of the four cases notified during 1933 were :—Males, 17 years, 14 years, and 9 weeks ; Female, 6 months.

The baby, aged 9 weeks, was admitted to the County Hospital and died there, the diagnosis being made post-mortem. The other three cases were treated in the Fever Hospital, and, of these, one recovered and two died, one in 1933 and one in 1934.

The cases admitted to the Fever Hospital were treated on the lines laid down in the Ministry of Health's Memorandum of March, 1932 " Administration of anti-meningococcus serum in cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever."

All the cases were confirmed bacteriologically.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Cases notified	10	12	4	6	2

One, a slight case, was treated at home ; the other attended at the Ophthalmic Out-patient Department at the County Hospital.

DYSENTERY.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Cases notified	—	—	1	—	—

Three military cases contracted abroad and notified in 1930, and 1931 (2) are not included in our returns. Of the military cases 2 had contracted the disease in India, and one in Germany. The civilian case in 1931, a child aged 9, daughter of a military family, had contracted the disease abroad.

No cases were notified in 1933.

MALARIA.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Cases notified	—	1	—	1	— (1 death)

The case notified in 1930 was that of a man 46 years of age, who had contracted the disease on Army service in East Africa, and who died in the City Infirmary as the result of cardiac disease and apoplexy, complicated by recurring malarial attacks.

One military case was notified in 1932 ; the patient, who had contracted the disease in Shanghai, was treated in the Military Hospital.

No cases were notified in 1933, but there was one death, that of an Ex-Serviceman, who had contracted the disease in Egypt during the Great War.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Cases notified	1	5	2	Nil.	1
					(1 death)

The cases notified during 1929, a child of 17 months, made a good recovery. One infant notified in 1930 died during the same year, and another has since died from Pneumonia. The ages of the other children were 2, 2½, and 4 years. Two still show weakness of leg muscles, and are receiving Hospital treatment. One is walking fairly well and has ceased attendance at Hospital. Both the 1931 cases died (a man aged 29 and a boy aged 4 years).

The 1933 fatal case was a boy 6 years of age, whose illness dated from 1931. He had only recently come to York.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Cases notified	8	1	2	—	—
	(2 deaths)	(2 deaths)	(2 deaths)	(1 death)	(2 deaths)

No cases were notified during 1933.

An enquiry regarding the present condition of the 11 cases notified during the last five years showed that :—

4 patients were well and working.

2 were attending school and apparently in good health.

The remaining 5 cases died; their deaths were certified as follows :—

Encephalitis lethargica, 4; chronic nephritis and hemiplegia, 1.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

TABLE 22.

The following figures represent the numbers of cases of school children reported to the School Clinic as suffering from Measles, Whooping-cough, Mumps, and Chickenpox.

Year.	MEASLES.		WHOOPIING-COUGH.		MUMPS.		CHICKENPOX.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1929 ..	140	1	412	12	279	—	302	—
1930 ..	1,410	21	237	9	1,524	—	596	—
1931 ..	108	3	150	6	4	—	451	—
1932 ..	222	2	324	9	119	—	399	—
1933 ..	515	7	195	5	266	—	111	—

Measles : 93.9 per cent. of the cases occurred during the first half of the year, and 98.0 per cent. of the total cases were in the Junior Mixed and Infants' Departments.

Whooping-cough : 64.7 per cent. occurred during the first half of the year, and all the cases were in the Junior Mixed and Infants' Departments.

Mumps : 61.2 per cent. occurred during the first half of the year, and 95.4 per cent. of the total cases were in the Junior Mixed and Infants' Departments.

Chickenpox : 62.1 per cent. occurred during the second half of the year, and 97.3 per cent. of the total cases were in the Junior Mixed and Infants' Departments.

EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA. TABLE 23.

Year.	Deaths under two years.	Death-rate per 1,000 Births.	
		YORK.	ENGLAND & WALES.
1929	16	10.6	8.1
1930	7	5.0	6.0
1931	—	—	6.0
1932	2	1.5	6.6
1933	3	2.4	7.1

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

ANTHRAX, EPIDEMIC JAUNDICE, Etc.

No cases of anthrax, epidemic jaundice, undulant fever, or psittacosis came to the knowledge of the Health Department during the year 1933.

Five deaths from rheumatic fever were recorded during the year.

Two patients suffering from rheumatic fever were admitted to the York City Infirmary (both recovered), and one case to the York County Hospital (died).

The City Infirmary also treated five cases classified as sub-acute rheumatism and chorea 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; 198 premises were so disinfected during 1933, compared with 253 in 1932. The reasons for disinfection were as follows:—Bugs, 188; Beetles, 7; Fleas, 3.

The Disinfecting Station is situated at the Fever Hospital, Yearsley Bridge. It contains the apparatus known as the "Washington Lyon," built by Messrs. Manlove & Alliott. The staff consists of two disinfectors (working under the supervision of an Assistant Sanitary Inspector), who are employed in the removal of infectious cases and the disinfection of infected premises, bedding, and other articles. An additional temporary man has been employed during 1933 to assist especially with slum clearance areas.

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:—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Rooms disinfected	2,987	2,704	2,210	2,889	3,068
Articles disinfected by steam disinfector	29,085	26,260	20,242	28,216	28,385
Library and other books disinfected ...	1,328	1,403	688	1,591	1,174

RATS :

For particulars regarding the action taken against rats, see the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector (page 108).

MOSQUITOES :

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

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL. TABLE 25.

From:— District.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Enteric Fever.	Ery- sipelas.	Measles and Pneu- monia.	Whoop- ing Cough.	Chicken- pox.	Cerebro- Spinal Fever.	In- fluenza and Pneu- monia.	Total.
Bishopthorpe R.D.	12	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	17
Flaxton R.D.	32	30	2	1	3	1	—	—	—	69
Great Ouseburn R.D.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Malton U.D.C.	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	23
Malton R.D.C. ...	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
York C.B.	229	284	1	8	8	4	2	3	2	541
Totals	278	334	14	9	13	5	2	4	2	661

The Sanatoria and Isolation Hospital also received:—

One hundred and two City cases of Tuberculosis; and twenty-seven cases of Tuberculosis from outside districts at the cost of the authority concerned.

One case of Diphtheria re-admitted to the Fever Hospital for further treatment.

A total of 791 cases of all kinds.

Doubtful Scarlet Fever cases admitted:—5 (all City cases).

Doubtful Diphtheria cases admitted:—6 (York cases, 4; Rural, 2).

Return Scarlet Fever cases admitted:—17 (16 City, 1 Rural).

Return Diphtheria cases admitted:—6 (4 City, 2 Rural).

Twenty-one secondary cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted (17 City and 4 Rural).

Forty-four secondary cases of Diphtheria (City cases, 37; Rural, 7).

Complications:

Of Scarlet Fever cases:—Otorrhœa, 19; Albuminuria, 3; Sepsis, 4; Rhinorrhœa, 2; Pneumonia, 3; Mastoid, 1; Jaundice, 1.

Of Diphtheria cases:—Otorrhœa, 2; Paralysis, 7; Cardiac disease, 2; Rheumatism, 1; Albuminuria, 1.

Twenty-six deaths occurred in the Fever Hospital:—Diphtheria, 20; Scarlet Fever, 2; Erysipelas, 1; Whooping Cough, 1; Pneumonia, 1; Cerebro-Spinal Fever, 1.

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 recovered except one case. Taking into consideration the fact that the treated cases were of the most severe type, the number of anti-toxin cases presenting complications was comparatively low.

Four Scarlet Fever cases developed Chickenpox, and one Mumps.

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

On 11th September, 1933, Dr. J. Acomb was appointed as Specialist for Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat cases in the Fever Hospital, and up to the end of the year performed one operation for double mastoid, and one minor operation.

Dr. J. C. Lyth was appointed temporary Visiting Medical Officer, from 1st April, 1930, pending re-organisation of the City's medical services.

The Staff consisted of Matron, Deputy Matron, 3 Charge Sisters, 2 Staff Nurses, 3 Assistant Nurses, 9 Probationers, 14 Maids, Engineer, Porter-Gardener, and Labourer.

CANCER. TABLE 26.

Year.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.
1929	115	1.35	135
1930	113	1.32	132
1931	132	1.56	156
1932	127	1.49	149
1933	111	1.31	131

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 National Society for Cancer Relief commenced work in the City during 1932, and the Hon. Secretary of the Society (Mr. Douglas Macmillan) has supplied me with the following report :—

REPORT ON WORK IN YORK, 1933 :—

During the past year, the service of the Society has been in increasing demand, and the efforts made to render assistance in a large variety of ways have demanded much devoted service on the part of the Society's Nurse Visitor, Miss M. E. Rabbitts. It is gratifying that the results of this personal service show lasting benefit in many of the cases which have needed help.

At the beginning of the year, 24 of our 1932 patients were still receiving weekly assistance. During the year 31 further applications for relief were considered, and, of these, 27 have received assistance. In three instances the medical reports did not justify relief from our funds.

Fourteen patients have passed away during the year, and the stoving of rooms and disinfection of bedding has been arranged with the York Health Department. Where necessary, in cases over the City boundary, patients are supplied with disinfectants by the Society.

Travelling facilities for the dozen or so patients attending Leeds General Infirmary, for radium and other treatment, have been provided by the courtesy of the York Health Committee, and it has thus been possible to ensure that patients have attended regularly in the most comfortable way, by ambulance, on air beds. This arrangement is greatly appreciated by patients and doctors, and especially by the Leeds Infirmary Staff and the Almoners of York County Hospital.

It is interesting to note that of the 24 being assisted at the end of 1932, 11 cases are still receiving benefits. Two patients spent a period of three weeks at Southport Convalescent Home, and derived great benefit from the rest. In one case, where the patient was the mother of six children (including twins aged three), the provision of a domestic help has contributed greatly to recovery. This patient has attended Leeds General Infirmary for four years and is doing well.

Amongst our new patients are three cases in the early thirties, and one, a girl of twenty, whom we hope to see walking soon with the aid of calipers. One special case is being sent to the London Radium Institute for treatment, the fares being provided by the Society.

One patient, who successfully recuperated after an operation at Southport Cottage Hospital, has been moved from a small house in an industrial area into a Council house on Tang Hall. The improvement in her health is very evident. Others who were overcrowded are now in more spacious accommodation, and one man we hope to have back at his occupation in the spring, owing to benefits received from fresh air, good nourishment, and medical attention.

The Society has provided surgical belts and orthopædic appliances for patients, and a quantity of bed-linen. Ordinary and special dressings have been generously distributed where needed. For gifts of old linen, clothing, and dispensary notes, we are very grateful to the various donors.

The number of patients being assisted by the Society at the end of 1933 totalled 30, the benefits ranging from 2s. 6d. to 10s. weekly, as circumstances dictated. In addition, 6 patients, who did not need actual financial assistance, have been attended."

In November, 1933, the City Council approved a recommendation of the Health Committee that the Fever Hospital ambulance, when disengaged, should convey patients between York and Leeds Infirmary for radium treatment, when the patient is unable to travel by road or rail, and is so necessitous as to be unable to bear the cost. Up to the end of December, 1933, eight patients were so conveyed.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action has been taken by the Corporation under Section 66 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1925, as facilities exist for in-patient and out-patient treatment in the Eye Department of the York County Hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, 1929-1933. TABLE 29.

(Registrar General's figures).

Year.	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.		TOTAL.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1929	74	0.86	20	0.23	94	1.10
1930	51	0.59	13	0.15	64	0.75
1931	69	0.81	14	0.16	83	0.97
1932	57	0.66	15	0.17	72	0.83
1933	53	0.62	9	0.10	62	0.72*
Average ..	61	0.71	14	0.16	75	0.87

* Lowest on record.

TABLE 30.

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

	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	152	142	103	101	167	138	139	119	113	121	94	101	81	69*
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	67	45	49	43	48	44	41	63	59	43	31	27	46	34
Total ...	219	187	152	144	215	182	180	182	172	164	125	128	127	103*

* Lowest on record.

TABLE 31.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health on the 31st December, 1933 :—

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Cases.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
241	185	426	98	93	191	617

Analysis of Notifications of New Cases received :—

		At all ages.	At ages 5-15 (School age).	Under 5 years of age.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	76	6	—	
Non-Pulmonary do.	35	13	10	
viz. :—Glands	6	2	2	
Bones and Joints	19	5	6	
Abdominal	4	3	1	
Meninges	4	3	1	
Other Organs	2	—	—	
	—	—	—	
	111	19	10	
	—	—	—	

A total of 6 cases were notified by the Tuberculosis Officer.

In addition there were 109 cases notified by Poor Law Institutions and Sanatoria (per Form I), all of which had been otherwise notified previously.

Of the 103 cases notified in 1933, 22 died within the same year—18 from Pulmonary and 4 from other forms of Tuberculosis, and 5 have died in the early months of 1934 (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. It was not necessary to take any action during the year.

THE YORK TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, 11 CASTLEGATE.

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, at 2-30 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.

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.

Bone and joint cases are referred to the Orthopædic Clinic, held by Dr. Crockatt, at the School Clinic, or by Mr. J. G. Craig, F.R.C.S., at the York County Hospital, and admitted for in-patient treatment when required.

A considerable number of cases have been treated by artificial sunlight in the Actinotherapy Department, York County Hospital.

Since 1st April, 1932, the local authority has paid to the County Hospital, a lump sum of £200 per quarter in respect of treatment provided for York cases of Tuberculosis, and this will be increased from 1st April, 1934, to £250 per quarter.

Two women (L.B. and Margaret B.) have received light treatment for lupus at the London Hospital Light Department (at the expense of the Public Assistance Committee), two men (J.A. and H.J.) and two women (E.S. and K.M.) at the General Infirmary Light Department, Leeds, and two boys (R.M. and C.W.F.) at the County Hospital, York.

Two adult female patients (N.H. and V.F.) underwent artificial pneumothorax treatment in 1929; one at the Royal Free Hospital, the other at the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton. Afterwards, the first patient was transferred to the National Sanatorium, Benenden, Kent, and the latter to the Brompton Hospital Sanatorium, Frimley. On discharge from the Sanatoria, refills were continued at the County Hospital, York, by Dr. D. R. Cameron, Physician to out-patients.

The first patient was confined during 1931; she died in the following year.

The second patient continued under treatment, and received refills at the County Hospital. Her condition, during the first half of 1933, remained satisfactory, and she has commenced work.

A third female patient (Maud K.), who had previously received Sanatorium treatment, was admitted to the Brompton Hospital for thoracoplasty, in 1930. She was later transferred to the Brompton Hospital Sanatorium, Frimley, and on discharge returned to York, and died in July, 1932.

A male patient (W.B.) had pneumothorax induced in the left lung for hæmoptysis, in 1929. A year later the left lung was allowed to expand and pneumothorax was induced on the right side in February, 1931. Refills are being continued by Dr. Cameron at the County Hospital. The patient still has occasional slight recurrence. He was sent for special examination at Brompton Hospital in September, 1933, and on return treatment was continued.

A fifth case (a young woman—Mary B.), who had thoracoplasty performed in Brompton Hospital, and had six months treatment there during the first half of 1932, is now at home and keeping fairly well.

One male patient (C.W.H.), had a course of treatment with a gold preparation—Solganal B., in 1932. He was in Sanatorium from September, 1931, to May 1932, and, prior to admission, and on two occasions later, had positive sputum. One reaction was experienced following an injection. He had an erythematous rash with pyrexia; subsequent to this, his sputum became negative, and his general condition on discharge was satisfactory. At the end of 1933 he was reported as continuing to do well.

During the year 1933, eleven patients at Fairfield, and two at Raywell Sanatorium, received full courses of twelve injections of Solganal B. Oleosum. All made satisfactory progress with the exception of one, a very advanced case, who was treated at his own request. He derived no benefit from the injections, and died early in 1934.

All the patients bore the injections well. Two female patients had slight rashes. All the patients received treatment with glucose during the time they were receiving the gold injections.

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

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.

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

The Tuberculosis Officer acts as consultant to the York County Hospital, the City Infirmary and the Public Assistance Committee 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 is also Assistant Tuberculosis Officer. Seventy-six contacts were so referred during 1933.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

A number of cases were dealt with at the County Hospital through subscribers' notes and by private dentists, with assistance from the Care Committee (see Report of the After Care Committee, page 117).

EXTRA NOURISHMENT, etc. (see Report of the After Care Committee, page 117).

NON-PULMONARY CASES.

Two children suffering from tuberculosis of the bones (1 spine, 1 hip) were admitted to the Yorkshire Orthopædic Hospital, at Kirbymoorside, during 1933.

Eleven adults and seven children were admitted to the York County Hospital for surgical treatment. A number of cases have also been admitted to Fairfield for open-air treatment, attending from time to time as out-patients at the County Hospital for renewal of plaster, X-Ray examination, etc.

SHELTERS.

Thirteen shelters are available for loan to patients. Eleven of these belong to the Tuberculosis Crusade Committee, and two to the Corporation. The shelters are lent without fee. The Dispensary Nurses supervise as to proper use.

DOUBTFUL CASES.

A 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.

Arrangements have been made for cases in Raywell Sanatorium to be X-Rayed when necessary in Hull, and certain cases in which the diagnosis was doubtful have undergone radiography at the County Hospital, York.

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.

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 1933	13	11	24
Discharged during 1933	11	14	25
Number in School on 31st December, 1933	13	8	21

ANNUAL REPORT BY MISS MANNING, TEACHER.

“ In January, the reorganised Time Table and Curriculum, recommended by Dr. Muriel Bywaters, of the Board of Education, was commenced. The extra half-hour in the morning Session has been beneficial to the work of the children. In September, the teacher took her autumn holiday, and was granted one week's leave of absence in order to attend a Refresher Course, in London, arranged by the Board of Education and the Central Council for the Care of Cripples. She attended lectures given by eminent specialists in Education and Medicine, visited several L.C.C. Special Schools, and had a course in Handicrafts, all of which proved very interesting and helpful.

The parents of the children, and friends, visited the School on the 13th December, for the Exhibition and Sale of Work done during the year.

On December 19th, Councillor W. W. Adamson acted as Father Christmas, and distributed gifts from the tree to all the children. This was followed by a Party, and, on December 20th, the children left the Sanatorium for a week at home.”

TABLE 32.

SANATORIA AND HOSPITALS.

Admissions and Discharges, 1st January to 31st December, 1933.

Institution.	No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1932.			No. of Cases Admitted during 1933.			No. of Cases Discharged during 1933.			No. of Cases Dying in Hospital during 1933.			No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1933.			
	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	
York County Hospl.	2	2	8	4	7	7	5	8	9	22	—	3	1	1	3	5
Fairfield { City Patients ..	18	11	25	31	20	28	25	17	31	73	8	—	16	7	22	45
County do.	3	7	—	8	19	—	4	15	—	19	3	—	4	8	—	12
Raywell	7	3	2	13	6	4	14	5	3	22	2	—	4	4	3	11
Orthopædic Hospital Kirbymoorside ..	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Totals	30	23	37	90	52	41	48	45	43	136	13	3	25	20	32	77

TABLE 33.—TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

(A) Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1933.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.	
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	25	15	2	—	5	4	7	5	30	19	9	5	63	
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	19	15	19	66	
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	9	7	3	—	—	—	5	1	9	7	8	1	25	
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	24	18	59	
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as														
(a) Recovered ..	7	4	8	7	—	2	9	9	7	6	17	16	46	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	28	39	38	119	
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on December 31st, 1932:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	166	93	56	46	31	37	56	33	197	130	112	79	518	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	5	

TABLE 33.—Continued.

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1933	537	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	11
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme and cases "lost sight of"	11	4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	58
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	4,059	6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary treatment on the 31st December	24
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:— (a) Personal (b) Other	9 127	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	24
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	2,724	10. Number of:— (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work (Excluding 100-120 cases examined at the York County Hospital).	125 7
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above	2	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	129

(B). Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment):—
 Provided by the Council 1.
 Provided by Voluntary Bodies Nil.

(C) **Number of beds available for the treatment of Tuberculosis on the 31st December in Institutions belonging to the Council.**

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	FOR PULMONARY CASES.		FOR NON-PULMONARY CASES.		TOTAL.
	Adults.	Children under 15.	Adults.	Children under 15.	
Fairfield Sanatorium	39	24	—	—	63
Raywell Sanatorium	16	6	—	—	22
York Institution and Infirmary (Poor Law) ...	4	—	—	—	4

(D) **Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and observation during the year in Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.**

		In Institutions on Jan. 1st.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions.	In Institutions Dec. 31st.
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation.	Adult males ...	1	1	1	1	—
	Adult females ...	—	4	3	—	1
	Children ...	1	12	9	—	4
	TOTAL ...	2	17	13	1	5
Number of definitely tuberculous patients admitted for treatment.	Adult males ...	26	47	43	9	21
	Adult females ...	16	29	27	7	11
	Children ...	36	29	34	3	28
	TOTAL ...	78	105	104	19	60
GRAND TOTAL ...		80	122	117	20	65

(E) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment provided during the year in Poor Law Institutions for persons chargeable to the Council.

		In Institutions on Jan. 1st	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions.	In Institutions on Dec. 31st
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment.	Adult males ...	2	9	7	4	—
	Adult females	1	1	2	—	—
	Children	—	2	2	—	—
	TOTAL	3	12	11	4	—
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment	Adult males ...	1	1	1	—	1
	Adult females	—	1	1	—	—
	Children	—	3	3	—	—
	TOTAL	1	5	5	—	1
GRAND TOTAL		4	17	16	4	1

(F) Return showing the results of observation of doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Diagnosis on discharge from observation.	FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.						FOR NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.						TOTALS.		
	Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.			Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.					
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.
Tuberculosis ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Non-Tuberculous ...	1	—	2	—	1	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	8
Doubtful ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	1	1	2	—	1	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	9

(G) Return showing the immediate results of Treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Classification on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.												Grand Totals					
		Under 3 months.			3-6 months.			6-12 months.			More than 12 months.				Totals.				
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.						
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS:	Class T.B. Minus.	Quiescent ...	4	4	4	1	1	3	1	3	7	1	-	6	7	8	20	35	
		Not quiescent ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
		Died in Institution	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
	Class T.B. Plus. Group 1.	Quiescent ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	
		Not quiescent ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
		Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Class T.B. Plus. Group 2.	Quiescent ...	1	1	-	6	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	13	3	-	16	
		Not quiescent ...	1	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	6	
		Died in Institution	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	
	Class T.B. Plus. Group 3.	Quiescent ...	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	3	
		Not quiescent ...	3	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	8	2	-	10	
		Died in Institution	3	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	1	-	7	5	-	12	
	Totals (pulmonary) ...		15	11	4	13	4	3	10	6	7	8	1	6	46	22	20	88	
	NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	Quiescent ...	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	4	2	1	5	8
			Not quiescent ...	-	1	5	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	5	11
Died in Institution			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	
Abdominal.		Quiescent ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	3	
		Not quiescent ...	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	
		Died in Institution	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	
Other Organs.		Quiescent ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
		Not quiescent ...	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	
		Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Peripheral Glands.		Quiescent ...	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	4	
		Not quiescent ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Totals (non-pulmonary)		3	4	9	-	4	1	1	2	-	2	2	7	6	12	7	35		

Table 34. TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME. CITY OF YORK. PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary ANNUAL RETURN showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1933 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the Patients were first entered on the Dispensary register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.	Previous to 1930.				1931.				1932.				1933.												
	Class T.B. Minus.	Class T.B. Plus.			Class T.B. Minus.	Class T.B. Plus.			Class T.B. Minus.	Class T.B. Plus.			Class T.B. Minus.	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).									
(A) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December	147	9	34	16	59	22	9	2	11	21	1	7	4	12	17	5	13	6	24	25	1	17	5	23	
DISCHARGED AS RECOVERED.	101	6	4	5	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register.	373	30	43	35	108	10	2	3	5	3	3	3	1	3	1	1	5	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
DEAD.	217	30	131	235	396	2	1	3	8	3	2	4	20	26	1	2	7	6	15	3	..	1	5	6	6
Total written off Dispensary Register	1,269	98	292	143	833	16	1	7	32	40	9	2	13	34	4	9	13	7	29	5	..	3	8	11	11
GRAND TOTALS (A) and (B)	1,416	107	326	459	892	38	1	16	34	51	30	3	20	38	61	21	14	26	13	53	30	1	20	13	34

Table 35. TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME. CITY OF YORK. NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.
 Supplementary ANNUAL RETURN showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1933 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.	Previous to 1930.				1930.				1931.				1932.				1933.								
	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.
(A) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December	31	18	11	12	72	9	3	1	5	18	5	2	3	2	12	12	7	5	5	29	16	3	2	5	26
Transferred to Pulmonary	9	3	3	7	22	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DISCHARGED AS RECOVERED.	13	4	3	14	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register.	65	29	26	120	240	1	2	1	1	5	..	3	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
DEAD.	21	3	15	6	45	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total written off Dispensary Register	234	153	135	391	913	4	4	7	1	16	1	6	4	2	13	3	2	3	..	8	1	1	1	1	3
GRAND TOTALS (A) and (B)	265	171	146	403	985	13	7	8	6	34	6	8	7	4	25	15	9	8	5	37	17	4	3	5	29

VENEREAL DISEASES.

A Clinic is provided at York County Hospital. The Clinic sessions are held as follows :--

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

Medical Officer of the Clinic and Pathologist, Dr. Sydney Goodman Platts.

Assistant M.O.s.—Dr. Audrey M. Hughes, Assistant M.O.H.
 Dr. N. M. Badeley (to 31st Aug., 1933).
 Dr. Agnes K. Forbes (from 1st Sept., 1933).

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.

Except on Thursday in the case of males, there are facilities for daily irrigation of cases (both sexes) of Gonorrhœa and for disinfection. 4,971 out-patients' attendances for intermediate treatment, irrigation, dressings, etc., were made during the year, compared with 4,893 in 1932.

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 47 practitioners qualified to use these free supplies. A total of 94 doses were so supplied to three of these doctors during 1933.

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 36.—TOTAL PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1933.

	Made at York County Hospital.				Total
	S. *	G. *	W. *	O. *	
Specimens from V.D. Clinic at York County Hospital—					
From City of York cases ...	1	286	173	5	465
From East Riding cases ...	—	10	4	1	15
From North Riding cases ...	—	3	10	1	14
From West Riding cases ...	—	8	2	1	11
Total sent by Clinic ...	1	307	189	8	505
Sent by medical practitioners in York and District ...	—	90	293	17	400
Grand Total ...	1	397	482	25	905

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

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

TABLE 37.—CITY OF YORK CASES ONLY.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC, YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL, 1933.

CASES.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhoea.	Not V.D. *	TOTALS.	Actual cases of V.D.	
						Males.	Females.
Total out-patients dealt with, first time ...	32	—	81	53	166	76	37
Discharged, treatment complete ...	—	—	32	—	32	32	—
Total such persons fully treated as in-patients...	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Ceased attendance, treatment not complete ...	28	—	51	—	79	45	34
Total attendances, out-patients ...	1,366	—	5,355	99	6,820	4,736	1,985
Aggregate number of days of in-patient treatment	125	—	28	—	153	103	50

* Apprehensive persons who proved not to have Venereal Disease.

A total of 789 doses of Salvarsan substitute were given to 124 York City cases of Syphilis.

A total of 48 cases from neighbouring districts in the three Ridings attended the Clinic during the year.

During the half-year ended 30th June, 1933, 12 new City cases of Syphilis and 34 new City cases of Gonorrhœa attended the out-patient clinic; 11 persons were discharged after completion of treatment during the same period.

During the half-year ended 31st December, 1933, 20 new cases of Syphilis and 47 new City cases of Gonorrhœa attended the out-patient clinic; 21 persons were discharged after completion of treatment during the same period.

A total of 17 cases of Venereal Disease (5 males and 12 females) were received in the County Hospital as in-patients during 1933.

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. One City case, together with her baby, was 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 88).

The Branch now has a representative membership of 110. It has an Executive Committee of 16 members, including the President (Mr. Alderman J. B. Inglis, J.P.), and the Hon. Secretary (the Medical Officer of Health).

SECTION G.

(i) 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 were supplied by the publishers free of charge to the Corporation and distributed by the Health Department, the National Health Insurance Office, the School Clinic, Infant Welfare Centre, and Public Library.

Unfortunately, owing to lack of advertising support, publication of the local edition had to be discontinued in June, 1933, and, up to the end of the year, it was not found possible to resume the distribution.

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.

In December, 1933, the Corporation decided to take over four poster-frames formerly used by the Empire Marketing Board, and arrangements were made with the Central Council for Health Education to display suitable posters dealing with health subjects.

In October, 1931, by arrangement with Messrs. Burrows, of Cheltenham, 300 copies of an attractive booklet, "The Public Health Service of the Corporation" were published, free of cost to the Corporation, and distributed in the City. A further 300 copies were supplied by Messrs. Burrows during 1932, and distributed by the Health Department.

HEALTH LECTURES :

Nine public lectures were given by the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1933, as follows :—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Audience.</i>
Jan. 27.	"The Work of the Health Department"	Men's Fireside Fellowship, Victoria Bar Church.
Feb. 15.	"Public Health"	Acomb Women's Guild.
Mar. 15.	"Influenza"	York Female Friendly Society.
May 9.	"Economy and Public Health"	York Labour Party (Women's Section).
May 29.	"Children's Ailments"	Women's Meeting, Clifton Wesleyan Church.
Oct. 23.	"The Nurse and Public Health"	College of Nursing (York Ainsty & District Branch).

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Audience.</i>
Nov. 5.	“ Health and Morality ”	Men's Fellowship, St. Thomas' Church.
Nov. 9.	“ The City and Its People ”	Tang Hall Women's Co-operative Guild.
Dec. 18.	“ Diphtheria Immunisation ”	Women's Co-operative Guild (Central Branch).

Two lectures were given by Dr. E. D. Hunter Craig, as follows :—

June 19.	“The Modern Infant”	Women's Guild, Acomb Trinity Methodist Church.
Oct. 23.	“Recent Advances in Midwifery”	College of Nursing (York Ainsty & District Branch).

Miss E. E. Coning, Secretary of the Tuberculosis Dispensary, gave an address on “ The Work of an After-Care Committee ” at the Friends' Meeting House, on 19th April, 1933.

The City Council has decided to hold a Health Week and Exhibition in 1935, during the week October 7th to 12th.

(ii) NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

I am indebted to Mr. A. J. G. Miles, Clerk to the Committee, for the following information :—

County Borough of York Insurance Committee.

Chairman :—Dr. Peter Macdonald, M.A.

Vice-Chairman :—Councillor A. Wilkinson, J.P.

Alderman Wm. Horsman and Councillor Ed. Lacy; Drs. J. H. Gostling and H. E. King Reynolds; Mrs. J. N. Mercer, J.P., Miss E. B. Morrallee, and Miss O. M. Tate; Messrs. C. Barker, C. J. S. Boyce, J.P., A. Cossins, L. Earnshaw, R. O. Hague, H. W. Lillywhite, A. Newlove, R. Pounder, W. P. Saville, Geo. Smithyes, and Wm. Taylor.

Clerk to the Committee :—Mr. A. J. G. Miles, F.F.I. Offices, 8 Minster Yard.

The Committee are responsible for the administration of Medical Benefit for all insured persons residing in the City of York, and for this purpose arrange to the satisfaction of the Minister of Health with a sufficient number of duly qualified practitioners to ensure to all those persons adequate medical attendance and treatment, and with chemists for the supply of proper and sufficient drugs and medicines, and such appliances as the Minister of Health may prescribe.

The Committee also administer sickness, disablement and maternity benefits for Deposit Contributors within the area.

At the end of the year there were 39 doctors (four of whom employ an Assistant), 1 Approved Institution and 38 Chemists, etc., involving 40 shops.

The total amount paid by the Committee for the treatment of insured persons in the area to Doctors, Chemists, and Institutions, was £19,580. The chemists dispensed 139,323 prescriptions during the period 1st December, 1932, to 30th November, 1933.

The quarterly count of the Index Register of the Committee showed that at the dates mentioned the following numbers of insured persons were resident in the City :—

1st January, 1933	...	...	35,843 insured persons.
1st April, 1933	...	...	36,139 ,, ,,
1st July, 1933	...	...	35,735 ,, ,,
1st October, 1933	...	...	35,996 ,, ,,

The average insured population for the year was, therefore, 35,928 as compared with 36,058 for the previous year, a decrease of 130. There were 146 insured persons temporarily resident in the area who required medical treatment from an insurance practitioner. 5,855 names were added to and 6,070 removed from Insurance Practitioners', Medical Association's, and Institutions' lists during the year.

(ii) MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

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

(D) METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS IN 1933.

The total rainfall for the year was below normal, viz. :—23.02 inches, being 2.48 inches below the average for over 50 years. The heaviest fall of the year was on 25th February, viz. :—1.18 inches. Ten thunderstorms were recorded; snow fell on 19 days and hail on 2 days.

The total bright sunshine of the year amounted to 1379.7 hours, or 31 per cent. of the total possible sunshine, as compared with 1090.2 hours and 24 per cent. in 1932.

The temperature in 1933 ranged between 21 degrees Fahr. on January 20th, and 89 degrees on August 28th.

There were "strong" winds on three days, and "calm" on four days. The most prevalent winds were :—South, 90; North, 83; West, 46; South-West, 31; North-West, 32; North-East, 30.

The mean barometer readings were lowest for June, October being the next lowest, the lowest reading of the barometer on any one day being on March 17th (28.909 ins.) The mean barometer readings were highest in December and January, the highest reading on any one day being on December 3rd, at 9 p.m. (30.763).

TABLE 38. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE MUSEUM, YORK.

1933.	TEMPERATURE.			Sunshine.	Total Rainfall in inches.	Mean percentage humidity.
	Mean.	Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Total Hours.		
January ...	36.7	54	21	31.7	1.83	89.5
February ...	39.7	57	23	63.4	4.11	86.5
March... ..	45.5	64	30	135.4	2.06	79.5
April	48.7	64	31	100.6	1.09	75.5
May	53.5	75	41	117.8	2.26	76.5
June	60.1	85	43	234.5	1.59	72.0
July	64.6	88	50	216.6	0.95	75.0
August	65.0	89	47	204.3	0.50	70.0
September ...	59.2	80	41	149.8	2.09	78.5
October	50.4	67	35	68.2	3.33	84.0
November ...	43.0	55	27	36.6	2.70	88.0
December ...	36.5	46	26	20.8	0.51	87.0
Averages ...	50.2	57.2	43.4	—	—	80.0
Total ...				1379.7 hrs	23.02 ins.	—

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

Medical Officer of Health,

School Medical Officer and

Tuberculosis Officer.

SECTION H.

**ANNUAL REPORT of the CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1933.**

MR. F. FISHBURN, M.S.I.A., C.R.San.I.

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

My Lord Mayor, Mrs. Crichton, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration a report of the work
carried out in the Sanitary Section of the Health Department during 1933.

As requested by the Ministry of Health, the Report is presented mostly
in tabular form, with short reports on the administration of the various Acts
and Orders relating to food supply, etc.

The changes in the staff during the year are as follows:—Assistant
Inspector William Arthur Austwick resigned his appointment on the 31st
July, 1933.

Mr. William Leslie Thompson (of Lancaster) and Mr. William Leslie
Ingham (of Skipton) were appointed as Assistant Inspectors in the Depart-
ment, commencing duties on the 4th January and 2nd October 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, Mrs. Crichton, and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

F. FISHBURN,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT.

Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	11,829
Number of re-inspections made	...	...	...	...	8,418
Number of Food Inspections (Day)	...	...	...	...	12,225
" " " (Evenings and Sundays)	...	...	...	...	247
Number of premises which required sanitary improvement	...	...	...	...	1,529
Number of notices served	...	...	...	...	2,543
Number of letters sent	...	...	...	...	997
Number of certificates issued under Land Charges Act, 1925	...	...	...	...	89
Number of notices under S.5, Housing Act, 1925	...	...	...	...	30
Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	838
" " " re Rats	...	...	...	...	38
Ashpits :—					
Abolished	...	...	...	...	1
Portable receptacles provided	...	...	...	...	148
Drainage :—					
Tests applied to new drains	...	...	...	...	438
Tests applied to old drains	...	...	...	...	381
Single private drains examined	...	...	...	...	27
" " " re-constructed	...	...	...	...	10
Cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	240
Re-constructed	...	...	...	...	49
New drains constructed	...	...	...	...	185
Additional gullies fixed in yards	...	...	...	...	42
Disconnected from sewer	...	...	...	...	27
Ventilated	...	...	...	...	40
Inspection chambers built	...	...	...	...	52
Drain under house abolished	...	...	...	...	1
Drain openings removed from inside buildings	...	...	...	...	3
Waste pipes of sinks trapped or renewed	...	...	...	...	165
Stoneware syphon traps fixed	...	...	...	...	11
Cesspits abolished	...	...	...	...	4
Urinals improved	...	...	...	...	2
Water Closets :—					
Provided with a sufficient supply of water	...	...	...	...	18
Limewashed or cleansed	...	...	...	...	33
" Wash-down " water closets provided in lieu of "waste-water " closets	...	...	...	...	9
Wash-down water-closets provided in lieu of trough water closets	...	...	...	...	28
Repaired	...	...	...	...	134
Re-constructed	...	...	...	...	20
Soil pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	12
Vent pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	22
New cisterns fixed	...	...	...	...	59
New flush pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	56
Additional provided	...	...	...	...	8
Light and ventilation provided or improved	...	...	...	...	7
Pedestal W.C. basins fixed	...	...	...	...	43

Houses :—

Supplied with a sufficient supply of water	13
Cleansed and limewashed	127
Provided with damp-proof courses	46
Roofs, etc., repaired	506
Water spouts fixed or repaired	237
Down spouts disconnected from drains	15
New sinks fixed	82
Fireplaces repaired	233
Accumulations of manure or refuse removed	57
Nuisances arising from the keeping of swine and other animals abated	41
Pavements of yards repaired	35
Yards re-paved with cement concrete	61
Means of ventilation improved	303
New floors laid or repaired	247
Overcrowding abated	202
Miscellaneous works not classified above	52
No. of Housing Cards compiled since 1911	10,771

Infectious Diseases :—

Number of houses inspected and reports made to the Medical Officer of Health, where cases of infectious disease have occurred (including all forms of Tuberculosis) ...	709
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INSPECTIONS re CORPORATION HOUSING ESTATES.

At the request of the Housing Committee, the houses of all prospective tenants for Corporation houses and of all exchanges on the Corporation Estates are inspected, and a report made to the Estates Department as to the general cleanliness of the houses.

During the year 758 houses have been inspected in this connection. Of these 689 were found to be satisfactory and 49 were in a verminous condition (bugs and fleas) and 20 dirty and untidy. Some of these verminous houses were on the Corporation Estates, and in many of these cases the vermin was no doubt carried in beds, pictures and furniture bought second-hand after taking up residence in the new houses.

During the year 70 houses, apart from those referred to above, were found, in the course of routine inspections, to be infested with vermin—bugs or fleas. Each case was investigated, and where the conditions appeared to be due to dirty or neglectful habits of the occupier, notice was served to thoroughly cleanse, limewash, and purify the premises, and rid the same of vermin, and, if requested, we carried out disinfestation at a small charge. In all cases every help and assistance was given, and, as far as practicable with occupied houses, disinfestation was carried out.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

During the year 433 workshops were on the register, including :—

Retail bakehouses	...	72	Tinsmiths	...	10
Factory	..	27	Watch Repairing	...	8
Boot & Shoe Repairing		48	Restaurants	...	27
Dressmaking	...	29	Cabinet making and Upholstery	...	15
Millinery	...	18	Laundries	...	4
Tailoring	...	30	Cycle Making and Repairing	...	14
Joinery	...	15	Workplaces	...	38
Plumbing	...	16	Miscellaneous	...	57
Saddlery	...	5			

On the whole the workshops, retail bakehouses, etc., 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. District Inspector of Factories	...	15
Re Dirty Workshops	...	1
.. Sanitary Accommodation	...	1
Notices received from H.M. District Inspector of Factories re factories and workshops not provided with sufficient means of escape in case of fire	...	—

Factories :—

No. inspected	...	2
No. of inspections	...	2
Provided with sufficient means of escape in case of fire	...	—

Workshops and Domestic Workshops :—

No. inspected	...	269
No. of inspections made	...	327
Notices served under Public Health Acts re sanitary defects	...	2
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	...	152
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	...	10
No. of notices served under Public Health Acts, re sanitary defects	...	2

Factory Bakehouses (27 in number) :—

No. inspected	...	27
No. of inspections	...	56
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	...	3

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

No. of keepers	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
No. of houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
No. of rooms used for sleeping	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
No. of lodgers accommodated nightly	...	...	...	...	...	...	191
No. of applications for registration	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	484
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
No. closed or discontinued	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Improvements: bedding renewed, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

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	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
No. of houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
No. of separate families (December, 1933)	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Improvements: bedding renewed, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

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

Many large houses are now being used as tenement houses which have not the accommodation required by the Bye-laws for Houses-let-in-lodgings, i.e., sufficient water supply, food storage, washing accommodation, etc. During the year notices in respect of thirteen such houses were served upon the owners to bring the houses to the standard required by the Bye-laws. Two owners carried out the necessary work and the houses were registered; the work is in progress at four other houses, and in the remainder of the cases—owing to the works required being extensive, and, therefore, costly—the owners either closed the houses, or gave all sub-occupiers notice to quit.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

No. on books, December, 1933 :—					
(a) Registered, December, 1933	...	...	...	27	} 48
(b) Licensed, December, 1933	...	...	...	21	
No. of inspections (Day)	...	...	...	...	2,432
No. of inspections (Evenings and Sundays)	...	...	...	...	247
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	...	...	...	...	192
No. of notices, re defects	...	...	...	...	10
No. re-licensed during the year	...	...	...	...	10
No. discontinued during the year	...	...	...	...	0

Considering the structural condition of some of the slaughter-house premises, they were kept in a reasonably clean and satisfactory state.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No. on register	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Tripe Boilers	...	2	Fellmongers	...	...	...	3
Gut Scrapers	...	3	Tanner	...	...	...	1
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	...	...	...	...	...	...	26

One application was received for consent to carry on the trade of Tripe Boiler, consent being granted for a period of 12 months.

Three applications for consent to carry on the trade of Gut Scraper were received; two were granted for a period of 12 months, and one was refused.

The premises generally were kept in a clean condition.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

No. on register	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	302
No. of notices re sanitary defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
No. of notices to limewash	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

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

During the year four applications were made for consent to establish the trade of fish-frier; one was acceded to provided the premises were brought up to the standard approved by the City Council, two were refused, and one was withdrawn. Four applications were made for renewal of Licences, and were granted for a period of twelve months.

ICE CREAM DEALERS.

No. on register	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	225

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

To ascertain the purity of the ice cream sold in the City 12 samples were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination. Four samples contained too many organisms, and one of these also contained bacillus coli in 1/100th c.c. The vendors of the unsatisfactory samples were cautioned, and further samples were taken which proved satisfactory.

COWSHEDS.

No. of cowsheds, January, 1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
No. discontinued since January, 1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
No. of registered keepers, December, 1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of cows kept in City	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

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

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

No. on register, January, 1933	...	...	...	...	...	203
No. discontinued since January, 1933	...	...	...	...	...	27
No. registered during the year	...	...	...	...	...	36
No. on register, December, 1933	...	...	...	...	...	212
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	398
No. of notices requesting purveyors to register	...	...	...	...	...	4

There were altogether 334 persons registered as purveyors of milk within the City, on 31st December, 1933. Four 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 4 applications to be registered as Wholesale Traders of Milk; 8 as Wholesale Traders and Retail Purveyors of Milk; and 43 as Retail Purveyors of Milk have been received under the above-named Acts.

6 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.

During the year 9 applications were received for licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, as follows:—

5 Dealer's Licences to sell Milk as "Certified"; 1 Dealer's Licence to sell Milk as "Grade A"; 2 Licences for Pasteurisation, and 1 Dealer's Licence to sell Milk as "Pasteurised."

The necessary requirements having been complied with, the respective applications were granted.

To ascertain the purity of the milk sold in the City, 94 samples were obtained and submitted for bacterial or biological examination.

67 samples contained under 200,000 organisms per c.c., 13 contained between 200,000 and 1,000,000 organisms per c.c., and 5 contained over 1,000,000 organisms per c.c.

Coliform Bacilli were present in 19 of the samples.

92 of the samples were submitted to the biological test, of which 12 proved positive.

Whenever a sample is reported dirty, containing B. Coli or tuberculosis, the County Council and the Authority in whose district the cowshed is situate, as well as the cowkeeper and retailer, are notified of such report, the County Councils and Rural Authorities taking what further action they may deem to be necessary. Subsequent samples taken from the same sources have been found to be satisfactory.

The following summary shows that we have been instrumental in the elimination of several tubercular cows from herds, the milk from which was coming into the City.

No. 12.—Mixed milk from three farms. The herds at the farms (52 cows) were inspected by the Veterinary Officer of the County Council, who took group samples which proved negative.

No. 18.—The herds at two farms were inspected by the Veterinary Officer of the County Council, and at one farm a cow showed clinical signs of tuberculosis. The cow was slaughtered, and a post-mortem examination confirmed diagnosis. Group samples from the remaining cows proved negative.

No. 28.—Mixed milk from two farms. The herds at the farms (37 cows) were inspected by the Veterinary Officer of the County Council, who took group samples which proved negative.

No. 29.—The herd (24 cows) was inspected by the Veterinary Officer of the County Council, who took group and individual samples. One of the latter proved positive. The cow was slaughtered, and a post-mortem examination showed the animal to be affected with advanced tuberculosis. The remaining samples proved negative.

No. 50.—The herd (39 cows) was inspected by the City Veterinary Officer, who took group samples, two of which (Nos. 69 and 72) proved positive. Individual samples were taken from the cows in the said two groups, one from each group (Nos. 74 and 81) proved positive. The cows were slaughtered, and a post-mortem examination showed each animal to be affected with advanced tuberculosis.

No. 58.—The herd (16 cows) was inspected by the Veterinary Officer of the County Council, who took group samples which proved negative. An inspection was later made at a second farm, when a cow was found with clinical signs of tuberculosis. This cow was slaughtered, and a post-mortem examination confirmed diagnosis.

No. 69.—	}	See No. 50.
No. 72.—		
No. 74.—		
No. 81.—		

No. 98.—The same day as the sample was taken the herd was inspected by the Veterinary Officer of the County Council, who took a sample from a suspected cow which proved positive. The cow was slaughtered, and a post-mortem examination showed the animal to be affected with advanced tuberculosis.

No. 99 ("Pasteurised").—This sample was from a mixture of milk produced on 13 farms situated in the North, East, and West Ridings. The herds were inspected by the Veterinary Officers of the County Councils, and two cows were found to be suffering from tuberculosis. The affected cows were slaughtered. The attention of the firm carrying out Pasteurisation was also called to the result, and it was pointed out to them that it must be due to some defect in the plant, or in their methods of carrying out Pasteurisation. They were at loss to account for the result, but stated that at the time the sample was taken they were having changes in the management of their dairy. A further sample was taken which proved negative.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

During the year 229 samples (86 informal and 143 formal) of Food and Drugs have been procured and submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified 169 samples genuine and 60 samples adulterated (i.e., 26.2 per cent. of adulteration of total samples or 34.88 per cent. of adulteration of total milk samples).

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

TABLE I.—CITY OF YORK.

Nature of Sample.	Adulterated.	Genuine.	Informal.	Formal.	Totals.
Milk	60	112	29	143	172
Apricots, Dried ...	—	1	1	—	1
Aspirin Tablets ...	—	1	1	—	1
Baking Powder ...	—	1	1	—	1
Butter	—	9	9	—	9
Camphorated Oil ...	—	1	1	—	1
Castor Oil, Compound	—	2	2	—	2
Cheese, Cheshire ...	—	2	2	—	2
Cheese, Cream ...	—	1	1	—	1
Cinnamon	—	1	1	—	1
Cocoa	—	2	2	—	2
Cream	—	3	3	—	3
Epsom Salts	—	2	2	—	2
Flour, Self-raising...	—	1	1	—	1
Friar's Balsam ...	—	1	1	—	1
Glauber's Salts ...	—	2	2	—	2
Glycerine	—	1	1	—	1
Jam, Blackcurrant ...	—	1	1	—	1
Jam, Strawberry ...	—	1	1	—	1
Lard	—	1	1	—	1
Lemon Curd	—	1	1	—	1
Lemonade Cubes ...	—	1	1	—	1
Lemonade Powder ...	—	1	1	—	1
Lobster Paste	—	1	1	—	1
Mint, Dried	—	1	1	—	1
Mint Sauce	—	1	1	—	1
Mustard	—	1	1	—	1
Olive Oil	—	1	1	—	1
Orangeade Cubes ...	—	1	1	—	1
Pepper	—	3	3	—	3
Polony	—	1	1	—	1
Salmon Paste	—	1	1	—	1
Sausage	—	2	2	—	2
Shredded Beef Suet	—	1	1	—	1
Soup Powder	—	1	1	—	1
Syrup of Figs					
Compound	—	1	1	—	1
Tincture of Iodine ...	—	1	1	—	1
Vinegar, Malt	—	3	3	—	3
Totals	60	169	86	143	229

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

TABLE II.—CITY OF YORK.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION REGARDING SAMPLES OF MILK
NOT REPORTED TO BE GENUINE.
TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD & DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.
(For details of analysis, see Report of the Public Analyst, pages 110-114).

No.	Remarks.
1	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector as sample taken in course of delivery proved genuine.
3	Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat. Course of delivery samples taken.—See No. 6.
6	Course of delivery to vendor of No. 3. See "Appeal to Cows" samples Nos. 10 and 11. Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
10	Informal. "Appeal to Cows" in connection with Sample No. 6. Two other "Appeal to Cows" samples taken at same time proved genuine.
11	
13	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
17	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk. Course of delivery samples taken. See Nos. 24 and 27.
18	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk. Course of delivery samples taken proved genuine.
24	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk. Course of delivery to vendor of No. 17. A second sample taken at same time proved genuine.
27	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk. Course of delivery to vendor of No. 17. Two other samples taken at the same time proved genuine.
40	Course of delivery samples taken. See Nos. 42 and 43.
42	Morning's. Course of delivery samples to the vendor of Sample No. 40. "Appeal to Cows" samples taken in respect of morning's sample, see No. 46.
43	
46	Informal. "Appeal to Cows" sample in connection with Sample No. 42. A second sample taken at the same time proved genuine. Particulars of Nos. 42, 43, and 46 referred to the East Riding County Council.
48	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
56	Vendor cautioned by the Town Clerk; also referred to North Riding County Council for samples to be taken in course of delivery from the producer.
58	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk; also referred to North Riding County Council for samples to be taken in course of delivery from the producer.
64	Informal course of delivery sample to the Isolation Hospital outside the boundary, to ascertain if terms of Contract were carried out. Contractor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector. See also No. 83.

TABLE II (continued).

No.	Remarks.
73	Course of delivery samples taken, see Nos. 74, 75, and 76.
74 75 76	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk. Course of delivery samples to the vendor of Sample No. 73. "Appeal to Cows" samples taken, see Nos. 78, 79, 80, and 81.
78 79 80 81	Informal. "Appeal to Cows" samples taken in connection with Samples Nos. 74, 75, and 76. A fifth sample taken at the same time proved genuine.
83	Informal. Further course of delivery sample to the Isolation Hospital. Contract terminated. See also Nos. 91, 92, and 93.
88	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
89	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
90	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
91 92 93	Vendors cautioned by Town Clerk. Course of delivery samples from two producers to vendor of No. 83. See also Nos. 95, 96, 97, and 99.
94	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk. This milk was produced by the same producer as No. 93. See also No. 99.
95 96 97	Informal. "Appeal to Cows" samples in connection with Samples Nos. 91 and 92.
99	Informal. "Appeal to Cows" sample in connection with Samples Nos. 93 and 94. Two other samples taken at same time proved genuine.
102	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk. Course of delivery to vendor of No. 83.
103	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk. Course of delivery to vendor of No. 83.
109	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector. See also No. 128.
114	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk. Course of delivery samples proved genuine.
122	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
124	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
125	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
128	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector. Further sample from vendor of No. 109. A second sample taken at the same time proved genuine.
132	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector. See Nos. 196 and 198.
135	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE II (continued).

No.	Remarks.
149	Informal course of delivery sample to the Isolation Hospital outside the boundary, to ascertain if terms of Contract were carried out. Contractor cautioned by Town Clerk. See also No. 153.
150	Informal course of delivery sample to the Maternity Hospital outside the boundary, to ascertain if terms of Contract were carried out. Contractor cautioned by Town Clerk. Further sample proved genuine.
153	Informal. Course of delivery sample to the Isolation Hospital. See also No. 149.
155	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
161	Course of delivery samples taken, see Nos. 171 and 172.
163	Course of delivery samples proved genuine. Proceedings taken against vendor, 6-11-33. Convicted and fined 10s.
171	Course of delivery samples to vendor of No. 161. Proceedings taken against producer-vendor, 6-11-33. Cases dismissed.
172	
196	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector. From same vendor as No. 132. Further samples taken proved genuine.
198	
199	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector. Further sample taken proved genuine.
204	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.

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

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, 1,416 notices of "Occasional Slaughtering" were received. On many occasions this Occasional Slaughtering takes place during the evenings and on Sundays, but as far as possible every carcass killed in the City is 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.

TABLE III.—CITY OF YORK.

Foodstuffs.	Condition.	Foodstuffs.	Condition.
Apples (7 boxes, 20 st.)....	Unsound.	Lemon Curd (34 jars,	
Apples (1 tin, 6 lbs.)	do.	28 lbs.)	Unsound.
Bacon (5 st. 13 lbs.)	do.	Liver, frozen (1 st.)	do.
Beef (6 tins, 2 st.)	do.	Peaches (1 tin, 2 lbs.).....	do.
Beef (1 side, 26 st. 10 lbs.	do.	Peas (1 tin, 2 lbs.)	do.
Fish (3 st. 7 lbs.)	do.	Prawns (7 lbs.)	do.
Fruit Salad (8 tins)	do.	Rabbits (1 case (24) 4 st.)	do.
Ham (1 tin, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.)	do.	Salmon (6 tins)	do.
Ham, smoked (6 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.)	do.	Tomatoes (6 tins)	do.
		Tongue, Ox (8 tins,	
		3 st. 4 lbs.)	do.

The total weight of Butchers' Meat surrendered and seized during the year amounted to 5,432 stones as compared with 5,138 stones in 1932, and 5,099 stones in 1931.

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.	
1933 ..	855	1,332	0	0	2,187

TABLE V.—CITY OF YORK.

NUMBER AND CLASS OF ANIMAL AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS.						
	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.	Pigs.
Whole carcasses and organs..	—	10	2	10	3	44
Part do. do. ..	—	98	3	52	5	377
Organs only	—	82	4	32	3	130

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	Fevered	—	—
" ..	1	Injury	—	—
" ..	1	Uræmia	—	—
" ..	5	—	Actinomycosis	—
" ..	3	—	Injury	—
" ..	69	—	—	Abscesses
" ..	15	—	—	Cysts
" ..	6	—	—	Infarcts (Kidneys)
" ..	11	—	—	Inflammation
" ..	1	—	—	Necrosis
" ..	2	—	—	Nephritis
" ..	1	—	—	Pericarditis
Heifers ..	1	Injury	—	—
" ..	5	—	Actinomycosis	—
" ..	5	—	—	Abscesses
" ..	3	—	—	Cysts
" ..	1	—	—	Infarcts (Kidneys)
Calves ..	4	Dropsy	—	—
" ..	1	Decomposition	—	—
" ..	2	Emaciation	—	—
" ..	2	Fevered	—	—
" ..	1	Pyæmia	—	—
" ..	1	Septic Pneumonia	—	—
" ..	1	—	—	Cirrhosis
" ..	1	—	—	Inflammation
" ..	1	—	—	Pneumonia
Sheep ..	3	Emaciation	—	—
" ..	2	Fevered	—	—
" ..	2	Injury	—	—
" ..	1	Jaundice	—	—
" ..	1	Oedema	—	—
" ..	1	Septic Metritis	—	—
" ..	1	—	Inflammation	—
" ..	5	—	Injury	—
" ..	1	—	—	Abscesses
" ..	4	—	—	Cysts
" ..	3	—	—	Inflammation
Lambs ..	1	Uræmia	—	—
Pigs ..	3	Fevered	—	—
" ..	2	Found Dead	—	—
" ..	1	Injury	—	—
" ..	1	Malignant Growths	—	—
" ..	2	Septic Peritonitis	—	—
" ..	5	Swine Erysipelas	—	—
" ..	1	Uræmia	—	—
" ..	2	—	Abscesses	—
" ..	2	—	Inflammation	—
" ..	5	—	Injury	—
" ..	1	—	Pleurisy	—
" ..	3	—	—	Abscesses
" ..	21	—	—	Cirrhosis
" ..	3	—	—	Cysts
" ..	6	—	—	Inflammation
" ..	1	—	—	Necrosis
" ..	4	—	—	Pneumonia
Bullocks ..	280	—	—	Whole livers cirrhotic
" ..	465	—	—	Part livers cirrhotic
Heifers ..	68	—	—	Whole livers cirrhotic
" ..	248	—	—	Part livers cirrhotic
Cows ..	1	—	—	Whole liver cirrhotic
Sheep ..	32	—	—	Whole livers cirrhotic
" ..	5	—	—	Part livers cirrhotic
Total cases	1,332			

All condemned meat was voluntarily surrendered and destroyed by burning at the Corporation Destructor.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

During the year 38 complaints, mostly from occupiers of dwelling-houses, were received as to infestation of premises by rats. These were investigated 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.

A "Rat Week" was held from Monday, November 6th, to Saturday, November 11th, 1933. This was advertised in the local press, and by posters, and as a result 322 rats were received, and payment made at the rate of 2d. per rat. The rats were obtained from various parts of the City. During the year baits have been placed in sewer manholes by the City Engineer's Department.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

During the year, one formal and five informal samples were taken under the above Act. Two conformed, two practically conformed, and two (one informal and subsequent formal) did not conform to the guarantees. Before the result of the latter formal sample was received the vendors went into liquidation.

No application was received for analysis of any fertiliser or feeding stuff.

WATER. (See also page 45.)

During the year, one sample of well water and three samples of Town's water were taken in the City and submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis; each proved satisfactory.

At the request of the City Engineer, two samples of well water were taken at the Cottages at the Sewage Farm, Naburn, and submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis. The Analyst reported that the samples contained a large deposit of iron oxide and were also "very hard." Otherwise the samples were satisfactory.

At the request of the Health Committee, three samples of water were taken from the River Ouse, at a point where a Beck (into which the effluent from the sewage plant at Fairfield Sanatorium discharges) joins the River, and submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis and biological examination. The Analyst reported that the water indicated a high degree of organic pollution. The biological result was negative.

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, &c.

The usual inspections were made of the local Theatres and Cinemas prior to Licences being granted. The attention of the Lessees was called to certain minor defects, and these were remedied.

SCHOOLS.

During the year, the drainage systems and sanitary fittings have been smoke-tested at Scarcroft Council School, and very serious defects were revealed. A report of the inspection was presented to the Health Committee, who recommended that the report and recommendations be sent to the Education Committee for their consideration and action.

The drains at Shipton Street School and St. Margaret's School have been reconstructed, and the trough water-closets of these Schools and also at Priory Street School abolished, and pedestal wash-down water-closets provided. At St. Margaret's School two insanitary urinals were abolished and glazed stoneware urinals fixed, with automatic flushing apparatus.

PROSECUTIONS.

Date.	Offence.	Result.
2—3—33	Overcrowding (10 cases).	1 case, Order made, fourteen days. 2 cases, Orders made, one month. 5 cases, Orders made, two months. 1 case adjourned, one month. 1 case, Magistrates refused to make an Order.
6—11—33	Adulterated Milk. Samples Nos. 171 and 172. Added Water 6.4 and 2.9 parts respectively.	Cases dismissed by Magistrates.
6—11—33	Adulterated Milk. Sample No. 163. Deficient in Milk-Fat 16.6 per cent.	Vendor convicted and fined 10s.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises in the City where rag flock is manufactured; thirteen upholsterers do, at times, use rag flock. No samples have been taken during the year.

SECTION I.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOR 1933.

Public Analyst's Laboratory,
67 Surrey Street,
SHEFFIELD, 1.

May 5th, 1934.

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, 1933.

During the year 229 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	172	Sausage	2
Cream	3	Polony	1
Cheese	3	Lobster Paste	1
Butter	9	Salmon Paste	1
Lard	1	Lemon Cheese	1
Cocoa	2	Jam	2
Pepper	3	Apricots (Dried)	1
Mustard	1	Mint Sauce	1
Malt Vinegar	3	Dried Mint	1
Self Raising Flour	1	Lemonade Cubes	1
Baking Powder	1	Orangeade Cubes	1
Soup Powder	1	Lemonade Powder	1
Shredded Beef Suet	1	Drugs	14

MILK.—

During the year 172 samples of Milk were examined.

Of these:—

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

13 samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.

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

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

27 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 3.3 to 17.3 per cent.

3 samples were deficient in both Milk-Fat and Solids-not-Fat.

3 samples contained 2.9, 6.3, and 6.4 per cent., respectively, of Added Water.

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

Month.	No. of Samples.	Analytical Data.	
		Milk-Fat %	Solids-not-Fat %
January	12	3.42	8.84
February	15	3.42	8.77
March	20	3.28	8.71
April	9	3.21	8.89
May	34	2.99	8.90
June	16	3.38	8.87
July	12	3.40	8.71
August	12	3.29	8.64
September	20	3.46	8.74
October	4	3.36	8.89
November	14	3.41	8.65
December	4	3.45	8.91
Average for the year 1933		3.30	8.79
Average for the year 1932		3.41	8.78
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.	Date.	Analytical Data.		Remarks.
		Milk-Fat %	Solids-not-Fat %	
1	Jan. 24	3.45	8.38	Slightly deficient in Solids not-Fat.
6	Jan. 28	2.54	8.61	Deficient in Milk-Fat 15.3%.
10	Jan. 31	2.95	8.99	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal. "Appeal to Cows" and refers to No. 6.
11	"	2.86	9.36	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal. "Appeal to Cows" and refers to No. 6.
13	Feb. 7	3.45	8.38	Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.
17	Feb. 10	3.75	8.45	Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.
24	Feb. 16	2.79	8.81	Deficient in Milk-Fat 7.0% Refers to No. 17
27	Feb. 16	3.45	8.38	Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.
18	Feb. 10	2.77	8.82	Deficient in Milk-Fat 7.6%
40	Mar. 11	2.66	7.50	Deficient in Solids-not-Fat 11.7% and deficient in Milk-Fat 11.3%

Mark.	Date.	Analytical Data.		Remarks.
		Milk-Fat r%	Solids not Fat %	
42	Mar. 14	2.68	8.12	Deficient in Solids-not-Fat 4.4% and deficient in Milk-Fat 10.6% Refers to No. 40.
43	"	3.37	8.36	Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat. Refers to No. 40.
46	Mar. 16	2.77	8.08	Deficient in Solids-not-Fat 4.9% and deficient in Milk-Fat 7.6%. Informal. "Appeal to Cows" and refers to No. 42.
48	Mar. 24	2.93	8.88	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
56	April 8	2.79	8.79	Deficient in Milk-Fat 7.0%
58	"	2.72	8.58	Deficient in Milk-Fat 9.3%
64	April 13	2.96	8.83	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
83	May 25	2.52	9.12	Deficient in Milk-Fat 16.0% Informal. Refers to No. 64.
91	May 27	2.83	8.96	Deficient in Milk-Fat 5.6% Refers to No. 83.
92	"	2.70	9.05	Deficient in Milk-Fat 10.0% Refers to No. 83.
93	"	2.64	9.10	Deficient in Milk-Fat 12.0% Refers to No. 83.
94	"	2.48	9.11	Deficient in Milk-Fat 17.3% Refers to No. 93.
73	May 3	2.85	8.66	Deficient in Milk-Fat 5.0%
74	May 5	2.69	8.66	Deficient in Milk-Fat 10.3% Refers to No. 73
75	"	2.86	8.65	Deficient in Milk-Fat 4.6% Refers to No. 73.
76	"	2.88	8.76	Deficient in Milk-Fat 4.0% Refers to No. 73.
78	May 6	2.68	8.46	Deficient in Milk-Fat 10.6% Informal. "Appeal to Cows" and refers to Nos. 74, 75 and 76.
79	May 6	2.73	8.65	Deficient in Milk-Fat 9.0% Informal. "Appeal to Cows" and refers to Nos. 74, 75 and 76.
80	"	2.82	8.57	Deficient in Milk-Fat 6.0% Informal. "Appeal to Cows" and refers to Nos. 74, 75 and 76.
81	"	2.81	8.65	Deficient in Milk-Fat 6.3% Informal. "Appeal to Cows" and refers to Nos. 74, 75 and 76.
88	May 27	2.89	9.03	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
89	"	2.88	9.08	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
90	"	2.80	8.69	Deficient in Milk-Fat 6.6%

Mark.	Date.	Analytical Data.		Remarks.
		Milk-Fat %	Solids-not- Fat %	
95	May 31	2.93	9.03	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. "Appeal to Cows" and refers to Nos. 91 and 92.
96	"	2.96	8.95	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. "Appeal to Cows" and refers to Nos. 91 and 92.
97	"	2.74	8.87	Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.6% "Appeal to Cows" and refers to Nos. 91 and 92.
99	"	2.90	9.05	Deficient in Milk-Fat 3.3% "Appeal to Cows" and refers to No. 93.
102	"	2.93	8.94	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Refers to No. 83.
103	"	2.87	9.04	Deficient in Milk-Fat 4.3% Refers to No. 83.
109	June 23	2.86	8.98	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
114	June 28	2.68	9.04	Deficient in Milk-Fat 10.6%
122	July 11	3.70	8.41	Slightly deficient in Solids- not-Fat.
124	July 15	2.86	8.65	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
125	"	4.15	8.43	Slightly deficient in Solids- not-Fat.
128	July 19	2.85	8.59	Deficient in Milk-Fat 5.0% Refers to No. 109.
132	Aug. 2	3.80	8.45	Slightly deficient in Solids- not-Fat.
135	"	4.10	8.27	Slightly deficient in Solids- not-Fat.
149	Aug. 10	2.70	8.75	Deficient in Milk-Fat 10.0% Informal.
153	Aug. 30	2.90	8.44	Slightly deficient in both Milk- Fat and Solids-not-Fat. Informal. Refers to No. 149.
150	Aug. 10	2.52	8.78	Deficient in Milk-Fat 16.0% Informal.
155	Aug. 30	3.25	8.36	Slightly deficient in Solids- not-Fat.
161	Sept. 21	3.48	7.96	Added Water 6.3%.
171	Sept. 23	3.63	7.95	Added Water 6.4%. Refers to No. 161.
172	"	3.20	8.25	Added Water 2.9%. Refers to No. 161.
163	Sept. 21	2.50	8.60	Deficient in Milk-Fat 16.6%
196	Nov. 2	3.65	8.29	Slightly deficient in Solids- not-Fat.
198	"	3.55	8.21	Slightly deficient in Solids- not-Fat.
199	"	2.88	8.78	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
204	Nov. 9	2.89	8.65	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.

CREAM.—

The three samples of Cream were genuine. They contained 49, 64, and 65 per cent., respectively, of Milk-Fat.

BUTTER.—

Nine samples of Butter were examined during the year. They all conformed to the Regulations in containing less than 16 per cent. of water (maximum limit).

PRESERVATIVES.—

The following foods were examined specifically for preservatives :—

		Amount permitted by the Preservative Regulations.
172 samples of Milk ...	Free from preservatives.	None.
3 samples of Cream ...	Free from preservatives.	None.
9 samples of Butter ...	Free from preservatives.	None.
1 sample of Cream Cheese...	Free from preservatives.	None.
2 samples of Cheese ...	Free from preservatives.	None.
1 sample of Lemon Cheese	Free from preservatives.	None.
2 samples of Jam ...	Free from preservatives.	Sulphites—40 parts per mil- lion.
1 sample of Dried Apricots	Contained 700 parts per mil- lion of Sulphur Dioxide.	Sulphites--2000 parts per mil- lion.
1 sample of Sausage ...	Free from preservatives.	Sulphites—450 parts per mil- lion (if declared).
1 sample of Sausage ...	Contained 159 parts per mil- lion of Sulphur Dioxide (declared).	Sulphites—450 parts per mil- lion (if declared).
1 sample of Polony ...	Free from preservatives.	None.
1 sample of Salmon Paste ...	Free from preservatives.	None.
1 sample of Lobster Paste ...	Free from preservatives.	None.
1 sample of Soup Powder (Oxtail) ...	Free from preservatives.	None.

DRUGS.—

Fourteen samples of Drugs were examined during the year, namely: two samples each of Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, and Glauber's Salts, and one sample each of Compound Syrup of Figs, Camphorated Oil, Tincture of Iodine, Aspirin Tablets, Friar's Balsam, Olive Oil, Glycerine, and Cinnamon, and all proved to be genuine.

None of the other samples mentioned calls for special comment.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN EVANS,

City Analyst.

SECTION J.

REPORT OF THE CANAL BOATS INSPECTOR.

The Ouse Navigation Offices,
Naburn Locks,
York.
February 12th, 1934.

The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, Guildhall, York.

Gentlemen,

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

There has been no addition to the number of vessels on my Register during the year ended December 31st, 1933, and no certificates have been issued.

The total number of canal boats on the Register on December 31st, 1933 was 283. Of these, 207 have been broken up, taken to other districts, or are not now used as dwellings.

Fifty-one boats are not traceable, and 25 are now left in use in this district.

During the year ended December 31st, 1933, fifty-six canal boat inspections were made. On the fifty-six boats were 106 men, 14 women, and 4 children.

The vessels inspected were generally in good condition as to repairs and cleanliness. There was no case of infectious disease on board reported.

A few minor defects in equipment were noticed, and these were remedied on the respective masters' attention being called.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. FEWSTER.

York Tuberculosis Crusade.

TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE COMMITTEE.

Nineteenth Annual Report.

Chairman—ALDERMAN J. B. INGLIS.

DR. EVELYN.	MR. B. S. ROWNTREE.
MRS. EDWIN GRAY.	MR. G. SYKES.
†DR. McNAUGHT.	†MISS PATERSON.
†MRS. MATTHEWS.	MR. H. GRAY.
MR. P. J. SPALDING (the late).	†MRS. SHAW.
†MRS. HUTCHINSON.	†COUN. ARTHUR WILKINSON.
†MISS JALLAND.	†DR. A. M. HUGHES.
†MISS MARSH.	†MRS. RICHARDSON.
†MRS. KNOWLSON.	†DR. K. BROWN.
†MRS. WHITTAKER.	

† *Members of the Executive Sub-Committee.*

Secretary and Treasurer—
Miss CONING, 11 Castlegate.

Bankers—
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD., Coney Street.

Hon. Auditors—
MESSRS. PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL AND CO., 5 New Street.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1933.

It is estimated that there are, at least, a million families who are unable to pay an economic rent, and, although many of these will be the tenants of houses to be demolished under the Greenwood Act, all of them certainly are not.

A large number of the patients on our own register are faced with an increase in the rent which has led to a proportionate reduction in the amount of money available for food and clothing, so that a subsidy, usually the difference between the old rent and the new, is a pressing need in many cases where a definite infection is known to exist.

This Committee, with the limited funds at its disposal, can scarcely hope to touch even the fringe of the problem, but we have been able to remove six families to better surroundings, with excellent results, providing a small weekly subsidy in each case.

FUNDS.

The Annual Flower Crusade was held on Tuesday, 27th June, in the villages, and in the City on Saturday, 1st July, when the sum of £148 5s. 4d. was collected.

Our grateful thanks are again due to Miss Mary Davies for allowing us the use of the ground floor of 11 Castlegate, and to Councillor Arthur Wilkinson, who took charge of the count.

We also received a donation of £35 from the proceeds of the Military Tattoo, and are most grateful for this very substantial help to our funds.

NUMBER OF CASES TO WHICH HELP WAS GIVEN.

Seventeen children and one adult were sent to St. Anne's Home, Bridlington, for periods varying from three to six weeks.

One boy was sent to Wykeham, near Scarborough, for four weeks.

One woman was sent to the Scarborough Sea Bathing Infirmary for three weeks.

Seventeen patients were granted financial assistance.

Seventy-nine patients were provided with clothing and boots.

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

Two patients were provided with a night nurse.

One patient was provided with a Home Help.

Eighty-eight patients received milk. (The Health Committee made a Grant of £150 towards our Milk bill.)

Forty-six patients were given Hospital and Dispensary Notes.

Fifty patients received gifts of coal, for which special donations were received.

One patient was provided with artificial dentures.

One patient was supplied with spectacles.

One patient was assisted with the cost of repairs to her Spinal Jacket.

Six patients received subsidies towards rent.

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, spectacles, and spinal jacket.

Home helps for advanced cases.

Financial help for patients undergoing Light Treatment at Leeds General Infirmary.

Subsidies towards rents for tuberculous patients.

VISITS TO PATIENTS.

The Dispensary Nurses paid 2,724 visits, many of which were in connection with After Care work.

BOARDING OUT.

One adult and seventeen children have been sent to St. Anne's Home, Bridlington, for periods varying from three to six weeks.

They had a most enjoyable visit, were very much improved, the average gain in weight being $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

A woman patient was sent to the Scarborough Sea Bathing Infirmary for three weeks, and, through the kindness of Miss Farrell, Secretary of the Scarborough Council of Social Service, one delicate boy was sent to Wykeham, near Scarborough for a month.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN PATIENTS.

A small number of orders for garments were received, and these were carried out by women patients, £8 17s. 4d. being received in payment.

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. Naturally, the requirements of the Hospitals vary very much, and they were not able to give us much employment during 1933.

A small stock of useful household linen is always on sale at 11 Castlegate, pillow cases, roller towels, hearth cloths, glass cloths, and tea cloths may be purchased there.

THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Naish, and the members of the Honesty Girls' Club, again gave a very delightful party on December 15th for a large number of children attending the Dispensary.

Buses were provided to convey the children to and from the Club Rooms, and, after tea, members of the Club gave a very bright entertainment, and a display of Folk Dancing which the children very much enjoyed. Games, Carols, and a visit from Father Christmas, with gifts for everybody, brought the close of a very happy evening, our only regret being that Mr. Duncan Naish was not well enough to be with us.

We also wish to express our grateful thanks for Hospital and Dispensary Notes from :—Miss Jalland, Mr. A. Daykin, Messrs. Peat, Marwick and Mitchell, Alderman J. B. Inglis, and Lady Hamilton.

Clothing and Shoes from Miss Margaret Waller, Mrs. Stainthorpe, Mrs. P. R. McNaught, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Mason Matthews, the Misses

Winspeare, Mrs. Taylor, Salem Congregational Sale of Work, Miss Hill, Mrs. Bernard Linney, the York Friends' Sewing Meeting, Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Holden, and Mrs. Milne.

Mattress, Blankets, and Eiderdown :—Mrs. McNaught, Miss Margaret Waller, Mrs. Micklethwaite, and Miss A. MacArthur.

Books and Magazines from :—Mr. A. Daykin, Mrs. Bernard Linney, Mrs. Grisdale, Mrs. Crossley, and Mrs. Ashcroft.

Christmas Tree and Toys from the Mount Junior School.

Special donations for coal for patients :—Miss Hill, Mr. Thomas B. Robinson, Mrs. Stainthorpe, Mrs. Herbert Smith, and the Staff at 11 Castlegate.

Donations :—York Military Tattoo, Mrs. Holden, Mrs. Stainthorpe, York Midwives' Association, Mrs. McNaught, and Mrs. Skelton.

Special Donation from Miss Jalland on behalf of a patient sent to St. Anne's Home, Bridlington.

We received a most acceptable gift of clothing from the York Friends' Sewing Meeting, and are very grateful to the kind friends who knitted Scarves for our patients.

Messrs. Peat, Marwick and Mitchell have again kindly audited our accounts, and the Committee are most grateful for this kindness which has been extended to us for so many years.

We wish also to record our grateful thanks for assistance and co-operation from the Citizens' Distress Committee, The Public Assistance Officers, The British Legion, the Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Families Association, The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the Lady Almoners of Leeds General Infirmary, and the York County Hospital.

CITY OF YORK TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE COMMITTEE.
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1933.

	£	s.	d.
RECEIPTS.			
BALANCE AT 1st JANUARY, 1933:—			
Due by Bankers	301	10	7
Due by Secretary	5	14	2
	307	4	9
PROCEEDS OF FLOWER CRUSADE	148	5	4
Less Expenses	3	18	9
	144	6	7
GRANT FROM YORK HEALTH COMMITTEE FOR MILK	150	0	0
SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS:—			
York Tattoo Committee	35	0	0
Sundry Subscriptions and Donations	14	3	6
	49	3	6
SPECIAL DONATIONS FOR COAL	6	15	8
Less Coal purchased for Patients	5	12	5
	1	3	3

We have examined the foregoing Receipts and Payments Account and certify the same to be in accordance with the Books and Vouchers produced to us.

PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.,
Chartered Accountants,
 HONORARY AUDITORS.
 11 IRONMONGER LANE, LONDON, E.C. 2, AND
 5 NEW STREET, YORK, 23rd May, 1934.

	£	s.	d.
PAYMENTS.			
ASSISTANCE TO PATIENTS OR PERSONS PREDISPOSED TO, OR SUFFERING FROM, TUBERCULOSIS:—			
MILK FOR NECESSITIOUS CASES	341	4	6
Less Amount refunded by City Treasurer for Infant Welfare Association	75	4	6
	266	0	0
BOARDING-OUT CHILDREN AT ST. ANNE'S HOME, BRIDLINGTON, etc.	88	15	4
Less parents' payments	6	9	0
	82	6	4
BEDDING, CLOTHING, AND SICK ROOM APPLIANCES	22	0	10
COST OF MATERIALS AND PAYMENTS MADE TO PATIENTS FOR SEWING	10	0	0
Less proceeds of Sale of Articles made by women patients	8	17	4
	1	2	8
FINANCIAL HELP TO PATIENTS:—			
Travelling Expenses of Patients	50	17	0
Cash Grants to Patients	8	17	6
Rents paid for Patients	30	16	0
	90	10	6
HOME HELP AND NURSING ATTENDANCE FEES	15	18	6
SPECTACLES, ARTIFICIAL TEETH, SURGICAL APPLIANCES SUPPLIED TO PATIENTS	7	2	0
	£485	0	10
CHEQUE BOOK	0	10	0
SUBSCRIPTIONS:—			
York General Dispensary	5	5	0
Leeds General Infirmary	5	5	0
York Sheltering Home	2	2	0
National Society Prevention of Cruelty to Children	2	2	0
	14	14	0
BANK CHARGES	0	15	0
Less Interest received	0	11	3
	0	3	9
BALANCE AT 31st DECEMBER, 1933:—			
Due by Bankers	146	13	6
Due by Secretary	4	16	0
	151	9	6
	£651	18	1

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