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4465





CITY OF YORK, 1934.

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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1934.

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT.

CONTENTS. Section. Page. Public Health Officers Statistics and Social Conditions ... A. 9 General Provision of Health Services ... В. 18 C. Sanitary Circumstances 43 D. Housing 48 E. Inspection and Supervision of Food ... 53 F. Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases 54 G. Miscellaneous-(i) Health Education ... 84 ... (ii) National Health Insurance 85 (iii) Medical Examinations 86 (iv) Meteorological Observations ... 86 H. Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector 88 I. Ditto. Public Analyst ... 106 I. Ditto. Canal Boats Inspector 111 K. Ditto. Tuberculosis Crusade Committee 112 L. INDEX 118

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

November, 1933, to November, 1934.

THE LORD MAYOR (THE RIGHT HON. H. E. HARROWELL, J.P.).

Chairman:—ALDERMAN WM. WRIGHT, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:—Councillor J. W. Whisker.

Ald. Terry. Coun. Adamson. Coun. Cross.
,, C. T. Hutchinson. ,, Gaines. ,, Wright
Coun. Crichton. ,, Watson. (to 12-4-34)
,, Hargrave. ,, Simpson. ,, Temple.
,, Rowley. ,, T. Harwood. ,, Roberts.

Coun. Anderson (from 12-4-34).

UNHEALTHY AREAS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman. Coun. Crichton. Coun. Cross.
Vice-Chairman. ,, Gaines. ,, Temple.
Ald. C. T. Hutchinson. ,, Watson. ,, T. Harwood.

TUBERCULOSIS AND FEVER HOSPITAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

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

JOINT (MEDICAL SERVICES) SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Ald. W. Wright, J.P.

REPRESENTING

Health Committee:

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

Education Committee:

Councillors Chapman, Hargrave and Crichton.

Public Assistance Committee:

Councillors E. Harwood and Lacy, and Miss Mary Cudworth.

Mental Hospital Committee:

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

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE (STATUTORY) COMMITTEE.

Chairman. Coun. Crichton. Coun. Simpson. Vice-Chairman. , Adamson. , Roberts. Ald. C. T. Hutchinson. , Gaines.

Mrs. Edwin Gray, J.P., Dr. J. C. Lyth. Mrs. Lamb (York Trades and Labour Council). Mrs. Brown (York Midwives' Association).

FAIRFIELD FARM SUB-COMMITTEE.

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

JOINT COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT, YORK MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

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

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

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.:—
 Katharine Rounsfell Brown, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
- Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Resident Medical Officer, York Maternity Hospital, and Assistant M.O. Fairfield Sanatorium:—

ISABELLA M. CURRIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from 13th January, 1934).

- Medical Superintendent, City Mental Hospital:— R. A. HOOPER, M.B., B.S.
- Assistant Medical Superintendent, City Mental Hospital:— J. M. Smith, M.B., Ch.B.
- 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 District—R. A. DRAPER, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (temporary) (to 31st December, 1934).

East District—R. A. DRAPER, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. West District—G. A. HAYDOCK, M.B., B.S.

- 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.
- 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., 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):-AGNES K. FORBES, M.B., Ch.B. (to 30th June, 1934). K. L. BLAND, M R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (from 1st July, 1934).

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. (to 30th April, 1934). 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) (to 31st May, 1934). J. W. PROCTER, M.R.C.V.S. (part time) (from 1st June, 1934).

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.

R. O. Black, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector (to 4th August,

W. L. Thompson, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector. W. L. Ingham, C.S.I.J.B., Cert. San.Sc. and Cert. Meat Inspector. W. H. PLUMMER, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector (from 16th July, 1934).

R. COOPE, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector (from 7th August, 1934).

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., S.C.M.

Matron, York Maternity Hospital:-

MISS R. COCHRAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Supt. Nurse, City Infirmary (Poor Law):— Miss M. C. Fisher, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Matron, Raywell Sanatorium :-

Miss N. Rennardson, S.R.N. (to 15th September, 1934).

Miss H. R. Todd, S.R.N. (General and Children) (from 16th September, 1934).

Matron, Mental Hospital:-

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

District Sister, Maternity Hospital:-

MISS E. HAYHOE, S.C.M.

Health Visitors and Tuberculosis Nurses:-

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

Miss E. Hirst, S.C.M. & R.S.I. (C.W.W.) and (H.V. & S.N.) Certificates (to 27th June, 1934).

MISS H. M. SMITHSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. and R.S.I. (H.V. & S.N.) Certificate.

MISS C. W. EVERSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate (to 14th February, 1934).

MISS A. DUNLAVEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate (from 20th March, 1934).

MISS N. DENTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate (from 18th June, 1934, to 26th December, 1934).

MRS. E. JACKSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

Tuberculosis Nurse:-

Miss A. Barnes, S.C.M. and Fever Trained.

School Nurses:-

MISS M. GRANT, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.I. (H.V. & S.N.) Certificate.

MISS W. M. SLIGHT, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.I. (H.V.) Certificate.

MISS E. GREENWOOD, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.I. (H.V.) Certificate.

MISS D. A. NAIRN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate (from 18th June, 1934).

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) Child Welfare Centre:-

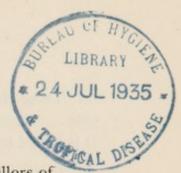
Third Class Clerk-Miss E. Milburn (from 23rd April, 1934).

(d) School Clinic:-

MISS J. MASTERMAN.

Assist. Clerks: - Miss D. Bousfield; Miss E. Priestman.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1934.



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

My Lord Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

The general arrangement of this Report is on the lines of Circular 1417 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 for certain portions of the Health Report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare.

On 1st April, 1934, in accordance with the terms of the North Riding of Yorkshire Review Order, 1934, 530 acres were added to the City by transfer of portions of the parishes of Clifton Without, Heworth Without, Huntington and Osbaldwick from the North Riding. The population of the City at mid-1934 was in consequence calculated by the Registrar-General as 89,550, compared with 84,720 in the previous year.

The Birth-rate has risen from the low record of 14.6 in 1933 to 15.0 in 1934, this being slightly higher than the average for the whole country (14.8).

The Death-rate (11.7) was lower than the previous year (11.9), and is again slightly lower than the average for England and Wales (11.8).

A new low record has been established for our Infant Mortality rate, 46.3 per 1,000 births, compared with 54.7 for the previous year, and with 58.5 for England and Wales.

The Tuberculosis Death-rate of 61 per 100,000, compared with 72 per 100,000 in 1933, is another low record for the City.

For the fourth year in succession, there was a rise in the number of Scarlet Fever cases notified, 337, against 255, 237, and 202 in the preceding three years.

It is pleasing to record, however, a diminution in the number of cases of Diphtheria, 269, as compared with the high record of 291 in 1933, with only 14 deaths, compared with 17 and 22 in the previous two years. The Diphtheria problem is, however, still a very serious one, owing to the highly virulent character of the disease met with in many cases. Good progress is being made with immunisation.

Three Housing Inquiries were held by the Ministry of Health during the year. Nine schemes were approved by the Ministry, involving 369 houses. It is hoped to deal with the Hungate Area during 1935.

In March, 1934, a letter was received from the Ministry of Health, dealing with the Survey of Health Services carried out by Medical Officers of the Ministry in July of the previous year under Section 104 of the Local Government Act, 1929. This stated that, so far as may be judged from a general survey, most of the Health Services had now reached a reasonable standard of efficiency. Certain suggestions were made as to extensions and improvements of the services, and very careful consideration has been given to the views of the Ministry and the necessary action taken where required.

Further progress was made in drawing up plans for the extension of the City Infirmary by the provision of 180 new beds; the new Venereal Diseases Clinic at the County Hospital was opened on 1st November, 1934, so that suitable premises are now available for the treatment of York and District cases.

In December, the City Council approved a recommendation that a building capable of housing the Education, Public Assistance and Health Departments (including the various clinics) be erected on the site of the old Prison buildings at York Castle, the site of which has been acquired by the Corporation.

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

In conclusion 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 to express my great regret in losing the valuable assistance of the late Town Clerk (Mr. Percy J. Spalding), who had always so willingly given me his valuable advice in dealing with the many legal and other problems which constantly arise in a Health Department.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

P. R. McNAUGHT, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.

50 Bootham, YORK. April, 1935.

CITY OF YORK.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in (To 31st March, 1934) ... 3,730

acres: (From 1st April, 1934) ... 4,260 (Boundaries extended).

Census 1931, 84,813.

Population, mid-1934 (Registrar-General's Estimate), 89,550.*

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

Do. do. (end of 1934) according to rate-books, 21,753.

Rateable value (April, 1934), £553,016.

Estimated net produce of a penny rate, £2,110.

Unemployment.

I am indebted to the Manager of the York Employment Exchange for the following information:—

" Average of twelve monthly counts of Register:

	Wholly Une including Claimants Persons nor Casual Emp	Non- and mally in		ved through y Stoppage.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
12 months ended 18/12/33	. 3,838	445	327	171
12 months ended 17/12/34		439	229	133

It will be seen that there has been considerable improvement in respect of the amount of employment available for men.

As regards women, the position is approximately the same, but it will be appreciated that generally, as far as York is concerned, the employment position was good in 1933.

Whilst the figures as regards both men and women are based on the position on a certain date of each month, they are not unreliable, although the numbers of the temporary suspended may fluctuate considerably during the month, e.g., incidence of holiday periods, etc.

Actually, the position would have been much better but for the fact that as regards 1934, the Unemployed Register commenced to increase at the

beginning of October, whereas in 1933 the increase did not commence until the end of October.

Industries which have shown main improvement are Building, Engineering, Chocolate and Cocoa, and Transport, including Railway and Carriage Building."

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. (For fuller details see Annual Report for 1933, pages 9 and 10.)

* The statistics have been calculated on a working population figure (supplied by the Registrar-General) of 88,225. This is necessary owing to the extension of boundaries at 1st April, 1934.

Poor-Law Relief:

Total persons in receipt of indoor	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
poor-law relief	451	500	483	572	563
Including, in sick wards	271	292	281	269	275
Total persons in receipt of outdoor					
poor-law relief	1709	1767	2278	2306	2404
Including, under medical relief only	38	19	20	20	17

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; for 1930-1-2, 302; while for the year 1933, the number recorded was 332, and for 1934, 338-the highest figure reached since 1920, 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.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1934.

(Registrar-General's Figures).

Total. M.	Tr.
Live Births { Leg 1,255 637 11leg 62 26	618 36 Birth-rate 15.0 per 1,000.
Stillbirths $\left\{ \begin{array}{lllll} \text{Leg.} & \ldots & 44 & 24 \\ \text{Illeg.} & \ldots & 3 & 2 \end{array} \right.$	$\begin{bmatrix} 20 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ Rate per 1,000 total births 34.4.
Deaths1,022 520	502 Death-rate 11.7 per 1,000.
Deaths from Puerperal causes :-	Deaths. (live and still) births.
Puerperal Sepsis Other Puerperal causes .	6 4.40
Total .	6 4.40
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age :-	
Number Rate per 1,000 live births	egitimate. Illegitimate. Total. 58 3 61 46.2 48.4 46.3
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ,, ,, Whooping Cough (all ag ,, ,, Diarrhœa (under 2 years	es) 2 of age) 5
Total Zymotic mortality Death-rate of Diarrhœa and Enteritis (u Death-rate of Bronchitis and Pneumoni Respiratory Diseases Pulmonary Tuberculosis death-rate Total Tuberculosis death-rate Cancer death-rate Epidemic Influenza death-rate	nder 2 years) 0.05 ia and other 0.89 per 1,300 living

TABLE 1. CITY OF YORK.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Total (Nett) BIRTHS.	Birth- rate.	Total (Nett) DEATHS.	Death- rate.	Excess of Births over Deaths
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
1934	89550	1317	15.0	1022	11.7	295
	AVERAGE	1331	15.5	1008	11.7	323

^{*}Lowest birth-rate on record.

Lowest death-rate on record-10.3 in 1923.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, AND CHIEF INFECTIOUS DISEASES OCCURRING IN THE CITY DURING 1934, ALLOCATED ACCORDING TO WARDS.

TABLE 2.

	Bootham	Castlegate	Clifton	Fishergate	Guildhall	Heworth	Holgate	Knavesmire	Micklegate	Monk	Scarcroft	Walmgate	Whole
Live BIRTHS	108	118	95	109	101	157	66	70	128	98	57	210	1317
Birthrate	12.3	23.4	10.8	18.2	21.7	13.8	9.0	11.3	22.3	15.1	9.3	18.5	15.0
DEATHS	91	84	79	97	93	. 106	81	53	66	104	69	99	1022
Deathrate	10.4	16.7	8.9	16.2	19.9	9.3	10.9	8.5	11.6	15.9	11.3	8.8	11.7
Deaths under 1	2	5	3	8	4	8	2	1	3	8	2	4	61
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 births)	18.5	42.4	31.5	73.4	39.6	51.0	30.3	14.3	23.4	81.6	35.1	19.0	46.3
		NOT	IFICA	TION	s of	INFE	стіо	US D	ISEAS	SE:—			-
Scarlet Fever	34	22	23	14	25	51	36	21	11	22	10	68	337
Diphtheria	27	23	29	14	19	26	39	13	7	30	9	33	269
Enteric Fever		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	_	1
Erysipelas	4	5	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	11	4	7	52
Tuberculosis : Pulmonary Non-	8	4	3	4	2	8	2	3	6	5	7	6	58
pulmonary	4	7	3	3	10	4	.4	1	2	6	-	3	47
Pneumonia	2	7	2	2	2	2	7	4	3	4	2	3	40

TABLE 3.—TOTAL MARRIAGES IN YORK.

			Marria	ge rate per York.	1,900 of total population. England & Wales.
Year	1930	 807	 	18.5	15.8
,,	1931	 745	 	17.3	15.6
,,	1932	 783	 	18.3	15.2
,,	1933	 794	 	18.7	15.7
,,	1934	 862	 	19'5	16'9*

^{*} Highest recorded since 1921 (16-9).

DEATHS.

					City Residents.	Non- Residents.
City Infirmary					142	12
County Hospital					156	82
City Fever Hospital					23	-
Other City Institutions					5	29
Private residences in the Ci	ity	***			641	25
Fairfield Sanatorium					7	-
Raywell Sanatorium					1	-
York City Mental Hospital					20	-
York Maternity Hospital (б Мо	thers,	9 Babie	s)	14	dou <u>nd</u> ate no
In other Institutions, &c.,	outsi	ide the	City		13	
					1,022	148

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

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	WHOLE* YEAR.
Births	329	373	338	320	1,317 nett
Birth-rate	14.4	16.3	14.8	14.0	15.0
Deaths	312	287	185	231	1,022
Death-rate Infant Mortality—	13.7	11.9	8.1	9.7	11.7
Deaths under 1 year of age	24	18	8	12	61
Rate per 1,000 Births	72.4	48.2	23.6	37.5	46.3
Deaths due to Bronchitis and Pneumonia	28	15	8	17	72

^{*} 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, 1930-34:—

Cause of Death: (Old classification)			YEARS	:		Cause of Death: (New classification)
(1930)	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	(1931-1934)
Enteric fever	1	1		_	_	Typhoid and Paratyphoid
Measles	00	0	0	7	0	fevers.
Coorlet forces	22 2	3 2	2	7 3	2 4	Measles.
XIII	10	6	9	5	2	Scarlet fever.
Diphthonia and Croup	2	4	22	17	14	Whooping Cough. Diphtheria.
Terfference	8	39	20	35	12	Influenza.
Encaphalitia Lathansias	2	2	1	2	3	Encephalitis Lethargica.
Meningococcal Meningitis		4	î	2	2	Cerebro-spinal fever.
Respiratory Tuberculosis	52	69	57	53	43	Tuberculosis of respirator system.
Other Tuberculous Diseases	14	14	15	9	11	Other Tuberculous Disease:
	-	1	3	2	3	Syphilis.
		6	4	1	2	General paralysis of the
						Insane, etc.
Cancer	114	132	127	111	141	Cancer.
Diabetes	19	12	14	15	16	Diabetes.
Cerebral hæmorrhage	52	68	64	74	80	Cerebral hæmorrhage.
Heart disease	224	201	220	219	223	Heart disease.
Arterio-sclerosis	16	29	45	4	7 39	Aneurysm.
Dropohitic	32	46	46	26 41	31	Other circulatory diseases. Bronchitis.
Pneumonia (all forms)	49	60	49	50	41	Pneumonia (all forms).
Other Respiratory diseases Ulcer of Stomach and	10	11	7	4	7	Other Respiratory diseases.
Duodenum	6	6	11	11	9	Peptic Ulcer.
Diarrhœa	11	2	4	6	8	Diarrhœa, etc.
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	7	1	12	4	8	Appendicitis.
Cirrhosis of Liver	4	7	3	- 1	7	Cirrhosis of Liver.
	-	11	6	7	6	Other diseases of Liver, etc.
	-	20	13	23	23	Other digestive diseases.
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	37	39	35	46	39	Acute and Chronic Nephritis
Puerperal Sepsis	2	_	2	5	-	Puerperal Sepsis.
Other Puerperal causes	5	2	2	2	6	Other Puerperal causes.
Congenital Debility and mal-						Congenital Debility and ma
formation, including Pre- mature Birth	40	10	45	20	20	formation, including Pre
mature Birth	46	48 66	45	39 52	39	mature Birth, etc.
Suicide	9	10	41 19	11	53 12	Senility. Suicide.
Other Violence	36	34	26	38	39	Other Violence.
Other defined diseases	176	68	86	84	89	Other defined diseases.
Causes ill-defined or unknown	-	1	1	2	1	Causes ill-defined or unknown
ALL CAUSES—TOTALS	968	1,026	1,012	1,011	1,022	ALL CAUSES—TOTALS.

TABLE 6.—CITY OF YORK, 1934.

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												
0	fevers	_	-	-	=	-	-	-	350	-	-	7	-
2.	Measles Scarlet Fever	2 4	1	1	1	3	_	_	_	_		-	
-	7777	2	2			-	100						
	TO 1 1 1 1	14	_		5	8	1						
	Influenza	12			_	_	2	1	3	2		2	2
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	3	_		1	-	1	_	_	1	-		
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	2	1		_	1	_			_	_	-	
	Tuberculosis of respiratory	-	7			1							
	system	43	_	-	_	_	2	8	8	11	7	6	1
0.	Other Tuberculous diseases	11	-	2	2	4	_	-		3	_	-	-
1.	Syphilis	3	_		_	_	-		-	1	_	2	-
2.	General paralysis of the insane, etc	2	_	_	_		_	_	_	2	_		
3.	Cancer, Malignant disease	141		_	_		_	9	13	21	38	38	22
	Diabetes	16	_	_	_		_	_	_	2	9	3	2
5.		80		_	_	-	_	1	3	7	13	36	20
6.	Heart disease	223	-	_	_	1	5	5	7	15	49	62	79
17.	Aneurysm	7		_	_	-	-	_	1	2	3	1	-
18.	Other Circulatory diseases	39	_		-	-		-	-	1	8	11	19
	Bronchitis	31	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	10	13
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	41	4	-	5	1	1	1	4	3	8	11	3
21.	Other Respiratory diseases	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	4	-
	Peptic Ulcer	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	2	-
23.	Diarrhœa, etc	8	5	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-		-
24.	Appendicitis	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	4	1 2	-
25.	Cirrhosis of Liver	7	-		_	-	-		-	1	1 4		3
26.	Other diseases of Liver, etc.	6	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	3	7	6	2
27.	Other Digestive diseases Acute and Chronic Nephritis	23 39	_	_		1	1	5	1	2	7	17	6
	Puerperal Sepsis	00					,	0				-	-
30	Other Puerperal causes	6					2	3	1			_	
	Congenital Debility, pre-		1000		-		-				1000		100
	mature birth, malforma-												
	tions, etc	39	39	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	-
2.	Senility	53					-	-	-		1	10	45
	Suicide	12	_	_	_	_	1	1	1	2	5	2	-
34.	Other violence	39	1	_	3	2	5	2	2	4	5	6	5
5.	Other defined diseases	89	6	2	3	7	2	6	9	6	14	18	16
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
													_
	All Causes—Totals	1,022	61	9	22	31	23	45	58	95	188	250	240

TABLE 7.—BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS
OF MORTALITY, 1934.

		Average for England and Wales.	Average for the 121 great towns including York.	Average for the 135 smaller towns.	YORK
Rate per 1,000 of total population:					
BIRTH-Rate	 	14.8	14.7	15.0	15.0
DEATH-Rate (all causes)	 	11.8	11.8	11.3	11.7
From Enteric Fever	 	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Small-pox	 	0.00	0.00	_	
Measles	 	0.09	0.12	0.07	0.02
Scarlet Fever	 	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04
Whooping Cough	 	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.02
Diphtheria	 	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.15
Influenza	 	0.14	0.12	0.14	0.13
Violence	 	0.54	0.47	0.42	0.57
Rate per 1,000 Births:—			-		
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	 	5.5	7.4	3.6	3.6
Total deaths under one year		58.5	63	53	46.3

TABLE 8.—MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1930—1934.

	1 17	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Average
(a) MATERNAL MO	ORTALITY				**		
No. of deaths Rate per 1,000 b	(YORK)	. 7	2	4	7	6	5.2
York England and V		4.85	1.40 3.94	2.89 4.04	5.36 4.32	4.40 4.41	3.78 4.18
(b) INFANT MORT	TALITY:						
Deaths under 1 y Rate per 1,000 b	ear (YORK)	87	83	95	70	61	79.2
		62.4	60.2 66	71.5 65	54.7 64	46.3* 58.5*	59.0 62.7

^{*} Lowest on record.

DEATHS DUE TO RESPIRATORY DISEASES AND HEART DISEASE.

TABLE 9.

	Un a long	in and	Bronch I	itis, Pne Respirato	umonia, a ry Diseas	and other es.		Heart Disease.			
	YEAR.	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).	
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	
1934		 31	41	7	79	0.89	7.7	223	2.5	21.8	

INQUESTS.

During the year inquests on the cause of death of 84 citizens were held, compared with 61 in 1933, viz. :—

Suicide (11): (Gas-poisoning, 4; Drowning, 3; Poison (liquid), 1; Jump from high place, 1; Hanging, 2).

Accident (30): (Fall, 12; Suffocation, 1; Falling wall, 2; Vehicles (Motor Car 7, Motor Cycle 1, Motor Lorry 1), 9; Railway, 4; Blow, 2.

Other Violence (1): Found drowned, 1.

Natural Causes (42): (Heart disease, 12; Cerebral disease, 3; Cancer, 1;

Pneumonia, 1; Peptic Ulcer, 3; Nephritis, 1; Bronchitis, 2; Circulatory diseases, 4; Aneurysm, 2; Diabetes, 1; Septicæmia, 2; Infantile convulsions, 2; Toxæmia, 1; Congenital Malformation, 1; Miscellaneous causes, 6).

Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria were very prevalent in the City during the year. 337 cases of Scarlet Fever (compared with 255 in 1933) and 269 cases of Diphtheria (compared with 291 in 1933) being notified.

The deaths from Scarlet Fever numbered 4 while those due to Diphtheria numbered 14 compared with 17 in 1933.

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

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 1934 is set out in the table below and in table 36 (Venereal Diseases Section, page 82).

Chemical examinations are made by the Public Analyst (John Evans, F.I.C., Sheffield). See his report, pages 106-110.

TABLE 10. LABORATORY WORK carried out by Dr. S. G. Platts at the County Hospital Laboratory, York, during 1934.

Specim	ens.				Total.	Positive.	Negative
Swabs examined for Diph	theria	Bacill	i :—				
From suspected cases					1,297	110	1,187
From convalescent cas	ses				1,073	156	917
From contact cases					52	6	46
		Total			2,422	272	2,150
Specimens examined for	Bacill	li of	Typh	oid			2,100
group:—							
Blood			**		12	2	10
Urine					11	-	11
Fæces			**		9	-	9
Blood Culture		••			3	-	3
Examined for Tubercle Bo	acilli:-	_					
Milk					95	8	87
Sputum					303	84	219
Urine					5	-	5
Pleural Effusion					1	-	1
Miscellaneous:-							
Milk (Bacteriological (Count,	&c.)			102	-	_
Ice Cream do.	do.				10	_	_
Urine (Bacteriology)					32	-	_
Blood Count					3	_	_
Post-mortem for Mate	rnity 1	Hospita	al		1	_	-
Cerebro-spinal fluid					2	2	_
Pus (Bacteriology)					1	_	_
Tumour (Microscopy)					1	_	_
Hair (for Ringworm)					1	-	1
		Total			3,014	_	

(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 1934, 1,372 calls were responded to, and the fees received amounted to £358 4s. 0d.; in 1933 there were 1,390 calls, and the fees received were £310 2s. 6d.

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

The Watch Committee assume financial liability for accident cases. Cases of sickness are removed at their own expense, and in June, 1934, the City Council agreed that the Health Committee should be responsible for payment in cases where the person is unable to meet the expense.

The Watch Committee, in conjunction with the Health Committee, considered Circular 1356 of the Ministry of Health, in which it was suggested (a) that no rule should be made restricting the use of an ambulance to the area of the employing authority; (b) the making of agreements with adjoining authorities possessing ambulances (into whose area it is likely either ambulance may be called), for the use of any ambulance, in any district, as occasion may require, and (c) that no person should be required to change ambulances on the way to hospital.

The Watch Committee also considered applications from the Rural District Councils of Easingwold, Tadcaster, and Wetherby that the Corporation should undertake ambulance services in their areas on terms, and the City Council, on 5th February, 1934, approved the following recommendations:—

(a) That the Police control ambulances for the removal of both non-infectious sick persons (stretcher cases only) and accident cases for 12 months—particulars to be kept of the working expenses, etc., and the matter to be then re-considered.

- (b) That agreements be entered into with the Easingwold, Tadcaster, and Wetherby Rural District Councils for the Corporation to undertake ambulance services within the respective rural districts (within a radius of 10 miles from the City).
- (c) That the charge for the use of an ambulance be 1s. per mile (all mileage to be charged).

The services, as detailed above, appear adequate for the City and District.

(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 21,470 visits last year, in addition to attending minor operations at the homes of patients.

590 cases were visited during 1934.

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 Diarrhæa 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 1934 numbered 99 compared with 137 in 1933.

Disease.		No.	of	Cases Nursed.	Total Visits.
Ophthalmia Neona	torum			1	24
Puerperal Fever				Nil.	Nil.
Puerperal Pyrexia		***		Nil.	Nil.
				41	53
Whooping-cough				12	12
Cl. 1				10	10
				64	99
					-

(d) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

There are no developments or changes to record for the year 1934

(e) HOSPITALS (PUBLIC).

There are no new developments to record at the Fever, Tuberculosis, and Maternity Hospitals.

The Scheme of the City Council for the extension of the City Infirmary is detailed in full in the Annual Report for 1933, pages 21, 22, and 23.

During 1934 the City Engineer prepared plans for three new blocks, with accommodation for 180 patients (60 beds surgical, 60 medical, and 60 for children) together with surgical theatre, X-ray, massage and light department, together with extension of the accommodation for the nursing and domestic staff.

These plans were the subject of discussion between officials of the Ministry of Health, the City Engineer, and the Medical Officer of Health, who met the officials on several occasions at Whitehall, and received from them much useful advice and assistance.

TABLE 11.

Statistics relating to the City Infirmary, York, during the year ended 31st December, 1934:—

On 31st December, 1934, the total number of beds provided for sick, maternity, and mental cases at the City Infirmary was as follows:—

(a)	for	men				208	
(b)	for	women				153	
(c)	for	children	(under	16	years		(excluding cots in
3.0		of age)	7				maternity wards).
				Т	otal	416	

(A) IN-PATIENTS.

1.	Total number of admissions				909
	in hospital)				808
2.	Number of women confined in	hospital			30
3.	Number of live births		:		29
4.	Number of still births		***		1
5.	Number of deaths among the	newly-b	orn (i.e.	, under	
	four weeks of age)				Nil.
6.	Total number of deaths among	children	under o	ne year	7
7.	Number of Maternal deaths				Nil.
8.	Total number of deaths				155
9.	Number of patients discharged				654

10.	Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above— (a) Under 4 weeks	4.80
	(b) 4 weeks and under 19 weeks	181
	(c) 13 weeks or more	148
11.	Number of beds occupied (a) average during the year,	
	340; (b) highest, 368 on 12th December; (c) lowest, 320 on 2nd July.	
12.	Number of surgical operations under general anæsthetic	
	(excluding dental operations)	Nil.
13.	Number of abdominal sections	Nil.
	(B) OUT-PATIENTS.	
1.	Nature of out-patient provision: MASSAGE DEPARTM	ENT.
2.	Total number of persons seen in the out-patient depart-	
	ment	4
3.	Number of these persons who were subsequently	
	admitted for in-patient treatment in the Institution	Nil.
4.	Number of these persons who had received in-patient	
	treatment in the Institution	3
5.	Total number of attendances in the out-patient depart-	
	ment	150

TABLE 12.

(C) CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM OR WHO DIED IN THE INSTITUTION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1934.

	DISEASE GROUPS.	CHILI (under 1		MEN AND WOMEN.	
	DISEASE GROUPS.	Dis- charged.	Died.	Dis- charged.	Died.
A. B. C.	Acute infectious disease (1) Influenza (2) Tuberculosis—	15 4		4 8	=
·.	Pulmonary	-	-	3	-
	Non-Pulmonary	_	-	-	-
D.	Malignant disease	1000	-	6	13
Ε.	Rheumatism— (1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea (2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called "rheumatism" (muscular	4	-	10	1
	rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago, and sciatica)		de lan	3	
	(3) Chronic arthritis			14	
F.	Venereal disease			13	_
G.	Puerperal Pyrexia	-		_	-
H.	Puerperal fever	-		-	-
I.	Other diseases and accidents connected with				
	pregnancy and childbirth	-	-	14	-
J.	Mental diseases (a) Senile Dementia (b) Other		322	14 42	3
K.	Senile decay (3)		100	29	60
L.	Accidental injury and Violence. (4)	2	_	29	1
	In respect of cases not included above:				
M.	Disease of the Nervous System and Sense			Topaco e	1000
	Organs	6	1	48	15
N.	Disease of the Respiratory System	18	2	66	9
O.	,, ,, Circulatory ,,	3	6	47	35
Р.	,, ,, Digestive ,,	24	0	24 7	2
Q. Ř.	,, ,, Genito-urinary ,,	1 22		57	
S.	,, ,, Skin Other Diseases	16		44	3
T.	35 4 1 1 6 4 1 1 1 1 1 1	10		100000	0
1.	from Maternity Wards and not		-	30	-
	included in above figures Infants	29	-	-	-
U.	Any persons not falling under any of the above headings	1	_	11	_
	Totals	145	12	509	143

⁽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).

Mr. H. E. Ryan, the General Superintendent of the York County Hospital, has been kind enough to supply the following information:—

"YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The building of a new Out-patients' Department and new Women's Surgical Ward referred to in my Annual Report for 1934 have now been completed.

These alterations are part of a complete scheme of Extension likely to meet the requirements of the next 50 years.

The new Out-patient block frees the old Out-patient Department buildings for use as a Massage and Electrical Department, and by adding a floor over the Children's Ward the Hospital now have all their patients housed in permanent buildings.

In the Out-patient Department is a waiting hall, with accommodation for 140 patients, serving the Medical, Orthopædic, and Surgical consulting rooms. In addition, there is a smaller waiting hall, with accommodation for 84 patients, serving the Dispensary and Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Department.

A large dressings room is provided for Surgical cases with a full battery of Sterilizers, and an Operating Theatre in which minor operations are performed. The Orthopædic Consulting room has a plaster room attached, and there is a complete Department for the treatment of Venereal Diseases cases with separate entrance for men and women.

The new Surgical Ward contains 18 beds, each fitted with a bed-side table, lockers, and wireless headphones. At the South East end are two glass enclosed Sun rooms with windows falling back on 3 sides, and there is an open balcony between them.

Two beds at one end of the Ward are curtained off in order to obtain privacy in cases of extreme illness.

In addition to the large Ward there is a two-bedded Ward and fully equipped Gynæcological operating theatre with panel type Sterilizers built in flush with the wall.

A viewing box is also provided for the examination of X-ray films.

The Ward has a fully equipped kitchen and Sister's room, and sanitary annexes at the North end, where also is to be found the patients' W.C.'s, bath room, sink room with built-in Bed Pan Sink, Sterilizing Sink, Washing-up Sink, etc.

Still further extensions at the Hospital are in progress as 20 additional bedrooms for the Nursing Staff are now being erected over the top floor of the Watt Wing."

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 1934, 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.

In October, 1934, the Corporation, on the recommendation of the Public Assistance Committee, decided that Dr. Draper's appointment as temporary Medical Officer of the North District should cease at 31st December, 1934, and a new Medical Officer be appointed, temporarily, to take charge of that District.

Dr. H. E. King Reynolds was appointed to commence duties on 1st January, 1935, for a period of twelve months.

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 1934:—

Area.	5±.—	Population ensus, 1931).	No. of visits paid.
North East West		 21,584 32,169 31,060	1,587 1,029
		84,813	2,616

(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 99 female and 21 male defectives. There are 33 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. Eighteen 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 15 adult females.

The total number in institutions, chargeable to our Mental Deficiency Committee, is 110 (58 males, 52 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, 934. In active practice as a midwife	Total.	Trained.	Untrained.
Doing very little	5	5	_
Working almost entirely as a			
maternity nurse	3	3	-
Working in Institutions	8	8	
Totals	33	33	_

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 three certified midwives have commenced practice in the City, one died, and one was removed from the roll at her own request.

Total cases in which medical help was called in by certified midwives— 179 (13.0 per cent. of total cases attended). The following notifications were received from the certified midwives during the year 1934:—

Notices of intention to continue in practice		 	33
		 	179
Of preparing a dead body for burial		 	5
Of artificial feeding		 	13
Of death of mother or child		 	8
Of attendance at still-births (under C.M.B. 1	ules)	 	8
Ditto ditto (under Notification		Act)	41
Of liability to be a source of infection			5

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, 1934. Table 14.

Case.	No. of Preg- nancy.	Age.	Nature of Labour.	Post- mortem.	Cause of Death.	Complica- tions.	Ante-natal super- vision.	Midwife or Doctor.
1	1st	34	Section.	No.	General peritonitis. Cæsarean section.	Peritonitis.	Yes.	Both.
2	1st	34	Section.	No.	General peritonitis. Cæsarean section.	Peritonitis.	Yes.	Both.
3	2nd	22	Un- delivered	No.	Eclampsia.	Albumin- uria.	Yes.	Doctor.
4	1st	25	Instru- mental.	No.	Eclampsia. Heart failure.	Albumin- uria.	Yes.	Doctor,
5	1st	26	Un- delivered	No.	Eclampsia.	Albumin- uria.	Yes.	Doctor.
6	2nd	39	Sponta- neous	No	Pleurisy; Heart failure and dilatation.	Pleurisy.	Yes.	Doctor.

STILL-BIRTHS, 1934.

46 York cases were investigated. In addition, 10 enquiries were made re ex-City births, and the information forwarded to the County Medical Officer concerned.

24 were males; 4 were illegitimate; Maceration was present in 14 cases; 6 cases received no ante-natal supervision and 11 had ante-natal care from midwife only. There were no post-mortem examinations. There were 7 cases of forceps delivery, 4 craniotomy, and 1 casarean section.

Pregnancy.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	14th	Total.
No. of cases	20	3	9	1	4	2	1	2	2	1	1	46

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	26	7	1	6	3 -	1	1	1	46

Causes :-

- (1) Complications of Labour:— Obstructed labour, 2; Prolapse of Cord, 3; Cord round neck of Foetus, 2; Disproportion, 1; Malpresentation, 5; Inattention, 2; Asphyxia, 1.
- (2) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage:— Accidental Hæmorrhage, 2; Placenta Prævia, 1.
- (3) Toxæmias of Pregnancy:— Albuminuria, 6.
- (4) Maternal Diseases:— Syphilis, 1; Influenza infection, 1; Weakness, 2.
- (5) Foetal States:— Anencephalic, 4; Post-maturity, 2; Hydrocephalus, 2.
- (6) No assignable cause, 9.

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

33 cases were investigated. In addition 8 enquiries were made re ex-City deaths, and the information forwarded to the County Medical Officer concerned. 20 were males; 3 were illegitimate; 3 twins; 1 inquest was held.

Pregnancy.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	7th	8th	13th	Total
No. of cases	16	4	6	2	2	1	1	1	33

PREMATURE INFANTS.

Period of gestation.	24-26 wks.	28-30 wks.	30-32 wks.	32-34 wks.	34-36 wks.	36-38 wks.	39 wks.	Total.
No. of cases	1	1	1	1	2	9	1	16

Duration of Life.—Under 24 hours, 8; 1—2 days, 5; 3—4 days, 2; 1—2 weeks, 1; Total, 16.

CAUSES :-

- (1) Prematurity (no other cause), 12.
- (2) Maternal Diseases:—Albuminuria, 1.
- (3) Foetal States and Diseases:—Congenital malformation, 6; Convulsions, 1; Congenital debility, 1; Atelectasis, 2; Asphyxia, 1; Injury at Birth, 4; Marasmus, 3; Hernia of umbilical cord, 1; Broncho-pneumonia, 1; Total, 20.

PUERPERAL FEVER. TABLE 15.

Year.	No. of cases notified.	Treated in County Hospital.	No. of Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000 Births
1930	9	7	2	1·3
1931	4	4	Nil.	—
1932	1	1	1	0·7
1933	7	3	2	1·6
1934	6	6	Nil.*	—

^{*} One patient died from Nephritis 4 months after notification.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Year.	,	Cases otified.	Deaths.	Treated in County Hospital.
1930	 	14	Nil.	4
1931	 	2	Nil.	1
1932	 	6	Nil.	1
1933	 	5	1*	1
1934	 	2†	Nil.	1

^{*} From Puerperal Sepsis.

[†] In addition to these, 30 cases (2 Puerperal Fever, and 28 Puerperal Pyrexia) (24 City, 4 North Riding, 1 East Riding, 1 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:-

Anæmia and M	Ialnuti	rition	 		1
General debilit	y		 		2
Septicæmia			 		1
Parametritis			 		1
Septic Tonsils			 		1
Influenza		***	 		1
Dental Sepsis			 		1
			Tota	al	8

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 1934.
- (2) Any bacteriological examinations necessary are carried out by Dr. S. Goodman Platts, Bacteriologist to the County Hospital.
- 37 examinations were carried out during the year (Urine, 32; Blood-cultures, 5).
- (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.

Six 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. No cases were attended during 1934, all the patients being removed to Hospital.
- (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 1934.

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.
 - (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.

This arrangement came to an end at 31st December, 1934, when it was decided to revert to the former practice of supplying direct from the Child Welfare Centre.

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.

Birth Control .-

Dr. K. R. Brown, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, has held sessions at the Infant Welfare Centre, to see women who require advice on medical grounds. These cases are referred to her from Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, Tuberculosis Dispensary, and private practitioners. Twenty-three sessions were held during 1934; thirty-seven mothers attended for the first time, and the total attendances numbered 148.

CITY OF YORK MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Return (1) showing the arrangements made for maternity and child welfare by the Council and by Voluntary Associations providing maternity and child welfare services in respect of which the Council pay contributions under Section 101 of the Local Government Act, 1929, or otherwise; and (2) giving particulars of the work done during the year 1934.

- 1. Population of the area served by the Council 84,720 Registrar-General's Estimate, Mid-1933.
- 2. Number of births notified in that area during the year under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, as adjusted by any transferred notifications:
 - (a) Live births, 1,227; (b) Still-births, 41; (c) Total, 1,268.
 - (d) By midwives, 1,237; (e) By doctors and parents, 31.
- 3. Health Visiting.
 - (i) Number of officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year:
 - (a) by the Council 5 (b) by Voluntary Associations (Military Families) ... 1
 - (ii) Equivalent of whole-time services devoted by the whole staff to health visiting (including attendance at Infant Welfare Centres)—
 - (a) in the case of Health Visitors employed by the Council 4
 - (b) in the case of Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Associations (Military Families) 1
 - (iii) Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors:
 - (a) To expectant mothers—First visits 314
 - (b) To children under 1 year of age—First visits ... 3,472
 - (c) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years—
 - Total visits 11,196
- 4. Infant Welfare Centres.
 - (a) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council

 (b) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council
 - (b) Number of Centres provided and maintained by Voluntary
 Associations—(Military Families)

	(c)	Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year	:	
		(i) By Children under 1 year of age		7,601
		(ii) By Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years		3,888
	(d)	Total number of children who attended at the Centres f the first time during the year:	for	
		(i) Children under 1 year of age		664
		(ii) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years		164
	(e)	Total number of children who were in attendance at t Centres at the end of the year:	he	
		(i) Children under 1 year of age		592
				1,181
	(f)	Percentage of notified live births represented by the numb	er 	54.1
5.	Ant	e-natal Clinics (whether held at Infant Welfare Centres o premises):	r at	other
	(a)	Number of Clinics provided and maintained by the Coun	cil	2
	(b)	Number of Clinics provided and maintained by Volunta Associations (Military Families)		1
	(c)	Total number of attendances by expectant mothers at Clinics during the year		2,384
	(d)	Total number of expectant mothers who attended at t Clinics during the year		716
	(e)	1 1 1 1 1	ed 	56.5

Milk and other food is supplied to expectant and nursing mothers, and children under 5 years of age, free or at less than cost-price in necessitous cases; and at cost-price in other cases.

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	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	510	30	-

7. Homes and Hospitals f	I.	g emidren under	o years or age.
	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.	
Number of Institutions	1	1	M
Number of beds provided for such children	6	25	_
Total number of children admitted to these beds during the year	01	56	_
Number of such children other Institutions	II. sent by the C	Council during the	
Number of such children	sent by the C	ions with accor under 5 years of	mmodation for
Number of such children other Institutions 8. Convalescent Homes. Number of convexpectant or nursing media (i) provided by the	sent by the Council columnary Associa	ions with accor under 5 years of	mmodation for age: Nil Nil. York Diocesan Sheltering
Number of such children other Institutions 8. Convalescent Homes. Number of convexpectant or nursing median provided by the (ii) provided by V 9. Homes for Mothers and (a) Number of such he (i) provided by	sent by the Council ralescent institut others or children e Council roluntary Associated Babies. omes:	ions with according under 5 years of	mmodation for age: Nil Nil. York Diocesan Sheltering
Number of such children other Institutions 8. Convalescent Homes. Number of convexpectant or nursing magnitude by the (ii) provided by V 9. Homes for Mothers and (a) Number of such he (i) provided by	sent by the Council descent institute others or children to Council foluntary Associated Babies. omes: y the Council by Voluntary Associated	ions with according under 5 years of	mmodation for age: Nil Nil. York Diocesan Sheltering
Number of such children other Institutions 8. Convalescent Homes. Number of convexpectant or nursing magnetic provided by the (ii) provided by V 9. Homes for Mothers and (a) Number of such he (i) provided by (ii) provided by (ii) provided by (ii) provided by (iii) provided by tions	sent by the Council yalescent institut others or children e Council yoluntary Associated Babies. your the Council your Voluntary Associated the Council	ions with according under 5 years of the control of	mmodation for age: Nil Nil. York Diocesan Sheltering Home. —

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	1	1
(2)	Pemphigus Neonatorum	-	_	_	_
(3)	Puerperal Fever	6	6	Nil.	6
(4)	Puerperal Pyrexia	2	2	Nil.	2
(5)	Measles and German measles (in children under 5 years of age)	833	833	41	9
(6)	Whooping Cough (do.)	38	38	12	_
(7)	Epidemic Diarrhœa (do.)	Nil.	Nil.	_	_
(8)	Poliomyelitis (do.)	_	-	_	-
(9)	Chickenpox	388	388	10	1

^{*} Both cases were still under treatment at the end of the year.

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

4

- (ii) by Voluntary Associations (3 District Nursing Assn.

 1 Military Families)
- (b) Total number of cases attended during the year by these nurses 601

13. Midwives.
I. (a) Number practising in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare at the end of the year 33
(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 1,029 (ii) as maternity nurses 342 1,371
(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 179
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 2 (ii) from other causes 3
(b) Number of these cases which died: (i) at home Nil. (ii) in institutions 5
* The Registrar General included a sixth case, whose death occurred, 29 days after confinement, from pleurisy, heart failure, and dilatation.
 15. Administration of Part I of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by Part V of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932. (See also page 41.) (a) Number of persons receiving children for reward on the Register at the end of the year
(b) Number of children on the Register: (i) at the end of the year
(c) Number of Infant Protection Visitors holding appointments under Section 2 (2) at the end of the year who were: (i) Health Visitors
(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: Section of Act under which taken. No. of Cases. Nil. Number of cases in which the local authority has given a sanction during the year: Nil. (i) Under (a) of Section 3, 1908 Act Nil. (ii) Under (b) of Section 3, Nil. Do. (iii) Under (c) of Section 3, (g) Number of Orders obtained during the year under Section 67

of the Act of 1932 :-

Nil. (i) from a court of summary jurisdiction Nil. (ii) from a single justice

YORK MATERNITY HOSPITAL, ACOMB, YORK.

STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1934 :--

- No. of Beds ... 28 (plus 2 isolation). No. of Cots for Sick Babies ... 6.
- Number of admissions, 1934-510 mothers, 21 sick babies. 2.
- Average duration of stay—14 days.
- Number of cases delivered by (a) Midwives, 392; (b) Doctors, 45. 4.
- Number of cases in which Medical assistance was sought by the 5. Midwife, 58.
- Number of cases notified as :-
 - (a) Puerperal Fever, 2; (b) Puerperal Pyrexia, 28.
- 7. Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum, Nil.
- 8. Number of infants not entirely breast-fed while in the Institution, 19.
- 9. Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Nil.
- 10. Number of maternal deaths, 6. Peritonitis following Cæsarean Section, 2; Influenzal Pneumonia, premature labour, 1; Eclampsia, 3.
- 11. Number of foetal deaths :-
 - Stillborn, 23. (i)
 - Within 10 days of birth, 11; (Prematurity, 6; Intracranial (ii) hæmorrhage, 3; Spina bifida, 1; Congenital heart disease (P.M .patent foramen and patent ductus arteriosus), 1).

During the year the Hospital trained for certification 21 pupil midwives; 20 were entered for the examination, and 17 were successful.

Total outdoor district cases, 132.

Total visits paid to outdoor district cases, 5,699 (Ante-natal, 3,032; Post-natal, 2,573; Casual visits, 94).

YORK MILITARY MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

Report for Year 1st January to 31st December, 1934.

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		***			49	
Over 1 and under 2 years					51	
Over 2 years					277	
To	otal chi	ldrn su	pervise	ed	377	
Number of attendances at the M				oom		1,533
Number of visits by the nurse to patients' homes						2,210
Number of visits to patients bef	ore and	after	confine	ment		339

Twenty-eight 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, 600.

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 88 cases were reported from York, involving the welfare of 175 children. All the cases were found to be true, and immediate action was taken by the Society, as follows:—

Warned, or advised, 82; Otherwise dealt with, 6; Supervisory visits paid, 463.

(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 1934.

	1	1930.	1931.	1	932.	19	933.	19)34.
Expectant Mothers received		29	 24		20		24		22
Mothers with their infants receiv	red	16	 19		21		24		19

(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.
68 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 1934 14 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.

39

(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.

In April, 1934, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee approved a scheme for amalgamation of the Health Visitors and Tuberculosis Visiting staff. One of the Tuberculosis Visitors (Mrs. Jackson), who holds the Health Visitors' Certificate, joined the Health Visiting staff, so that five Health Visitors share the work of Maternity and Child Welfare and Tuberculosis visiting.

The remaining Tuberculosis Nurse (Miss Barnes) assists in the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, and in Tuberculosis visiting.

This arrangement has proved satisfactory, as it eliminates overlapping between the staffs and provides for adequate visiting.

TABLE 16.

THE WORK OF THE YORK CORPORATION HEALTH VISITORS.

Visits paid during 1934 :-

First Visits re Births no	tified a	and reg	gistered	l	 	1,220
Re-visits					 	4,011
Elder Children (1 to 5 year	ars, etc	.)			 	9,722
Neo-natal and miscellane	eous in	fant de	eaths		 	11
Midwives					 	30
Cases of Pneumonia					 	39
Other infectious cases	***				 	78
Convalescent cases of Sic	kness	and Ai	ling Ch	nildren	 	234
Expectant Mothers					 	292
Miscellaneous visits					 	314

(iv) INFANT LIFE PROTECTION. (See also page 36).

The Medical Officer of Health, Chief Sanitary Inspector, Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector, and the five Health Visitors are appointed Infant Protection Visitors for the purposes of Part I of the Children Act, 1908, and Part V, Children and Young Persons Act, 1932.

Notices under Part I and Part V 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, 1934:-

No. of Infants on Register at 31st December, 1933 Placed on Register during the	38	Transferred to another foster- parent Attained 9 years N	
year	22	Restored to parents or relatives	2 12 2 5
	60		60

(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.

Six children were admitted to Kirbymoorside Orthopædic Hospital during 1934, at the expense of the Health and Public Assistance Committees.

The Joint Medical Services Committee have had under consideration proposals for improving the Orthopædic Services in the City, but had not formulated a scheme at the end of the year.

(4) REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

(1)	Number of applications for registration during 1934	 Nil.
(2)	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	 Nil.
(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 of A	

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 to the proprietors of the Homes have been complied with.

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

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

 (i) WATER.—I am indebted to Mr. O. Drummond, Secretary of the York Waterworks Company, for the following:—

"The public water supply of the City and District during 1934 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 necessary. 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, has been ample for water supply purposes.

All water is subjected to various processes for ensuring that a pure and wholesome filtered water only shall be supplied to the consumers. 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 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 of the raw water.

All the water supplied goes through a double process of filtration. From the subsidence reservoirs the water is first passed through Jewell Patent Gravity Filters and then to the slow sand filters of 6 feet 6 inches of graded sand and gravel; from these latter filters the water gravitates to filtered water wells from whence it is pumped 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 almost daily and subjected to examination by two independent analytical experts.

Of 310 samples taken during the year from consumers' supplies, the average results of examinations made were 14.31 colonies per cubic centimetre developed, incubated at twenty degrees centigrade for a period of 72 hours, the lowest being 3 and the highest 47 colonies per cubic centimetre developed. Examinations are made at the same time by MacConkey's Test for special bacteria, and with few exceptions in tests of 20 c.c.s the result is negative.

The total quantity of filtered water supplied to the Consumers during the year exceeded 1,587 million gallons. Compared with the previous year this is an increase of over 82 million gallons, and gives an average of 4,349,000 gallons per day.

The quantity supplied to each consumer during each 24 hours was 39.5 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.

A large number of extensions have been made during 1934; these extensions have been approximately $12\frac{1}{4}$ miles of new service mains, and in addition, there were laid over $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of trunk mains to assist the general supplies.

There were 1,368 new supplies connected during 1934.

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.

Four samples of Town's water were examined by the Public Analyst, No. 1 in June, Nos. 2 and 3 in September, and No. 4 in December, 1934. The results of his examinations are given below:—

D. Carrier Company	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
PHYSICAL CHARACTERS: Suspended Matter	None	None	None	None
Appearance of a column 2 feet long	Clear ; Yellowish	Clear ; Yellowish	Clear; Faintly	Clear; Yellowish
Taste Odour	Normal None	Normal None	Yellowish Normal None	Normal None
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION:		Parts per	100,000	
Total Solid Matter Loss on Ignition Chlorine Equivalent to Sodium Chloride Nitrites Nitrates as Nitrogen Poisonous Metals (Lead, etc.) Total Hardness Temporary Hardness Permanent Hardness Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F Ammoniacal Nitrogen Albuminoid Nitrogen	29.00 7.00 2.14 3.51 None 0.09 None 20.00 12.9 7.1 0.063 Nil 0.0056	28.00 7.00 2.00 3.27 None 0.06 None 17.2 8.6 8.6 0.159 0.0002 0.0056	32.00 11.00 2.00 3.27 None 0.06 None 17.9 11.9 6.0 0.082 0.0008 0.0040	26.5 6.0 1.71 2.81 None 0.10 None 17.1 10.0 7.1 0.099 0.0006 0.0048
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 millilitres

One sample of water from a well supplying certain cottages in the Area added to the City on the extension of the Boundaries at 1st April, 1934, was examined. This showed lead to be present 0.06 parts per 100,000; temporary hardness, 24.3; permanent hardness 47.1 parts per 100,000. The water supply was therefore considered unsuitable for domestic use. The Health Committee decided that the cottages should be demolished as unfit for human habitation.

(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, sewage is treated with chlorine. The filter effluent discharges into the River Ouse.

During the year 5,151 yards of sewers were laid to deal with sewage, and 5,198 yards of drains to deal with surface-water—a total of 10,349 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.

No complaints of pollution were received during 1934. The cleaning out of Holgate Beck was carried out during the year by the Marston Moor Drainage Board, under the Land Drainage Act, 1930. The result is a great improvement.

(3) (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

During the last 32 years, 6,648 privies have been substituted by waterclosets voluntarily, or by order of the Sanitary Authority, under Sections 91 or 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

At the end of 1934 there were 8 privies known to the Health Department, 30 pail-closets, and 8 dry ashpits, most of these being in the area added to the City on 1st April, 1934.

There are 25,292 water-closets in the City, an increase of 2,389 during the year. (The large increase is accounted for by the extension of the City Boundaries.)

There are 2,634 waste-water closets, a decrease of 32 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 has been provided during 1934.

There are now only 8 dry ashpits, and 26,352 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 horsecarts 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 six cesspools in the Hob-Moor Area will be abolished during 1935, as a sewer has been laid.

There are 28 cesspools in the Area added to the City on 1st April, 1934.

(f) Arrangements for disposal of cesspool contents.

The cesspools are emptied by the owners on to adjoining land.

(iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA. the Chief Sanitary

(iv) SMOKE ABATEMENT.

See the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, appended. (Page 88 et seq.).

(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) (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	3,792 6,913
(2)	(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	227 227
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	314
(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	1,909
2.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice	ces:—
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	1,092
	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	65
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
	(a) By owners (b) By local authority in default of owners	82 1
(G)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	39
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
	(a) By owners	42 Nil.
(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	33

(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 ... 2
- (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, 1934, the number of applicants for Corporation houses was 736, compared with 1,643 for 1933.

In December, 1934, 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, 439; Flats, 64)	503	
Heworth Grange Estate (Houses, 302; Flats, 16)	318	
Unhealthy Areas (Houses, 258; Flats, 68)	326	
Unnealthy Areas (Houses, 200, Plats, 60)	188	
Garrow Hill Estate (Houses, 172; Flats, 16)	100	2,985
Houses sold—		197
Total houses sold and let to date		3,182
Houses now in course of erection—		
		*
Huntington Road Estate No. 2—(Houses 176; Flats, 44)	220	
Hope Street—(Flats)	8	
Trope Street (Linus)		228
T	1	3,410
1	otal	0,410

(a) CITY OF YORK. UNHEALTHY AREAS.

No.	Order	Area (in acres)	Houses in Area	Persons dis- placed	Confirmed by Ministry of Health
1	Hope Street Improvement				
	Scheme Order, 69941	3.5	201	805	May 19, 1925
2	Layerthorpe No. 1 Hous-				
	ing Confirmation Order	.217	11	36	March 23, 1932
3	Layerthorpe No. 2 Hous-				
	ing Confirmation Order	.351	18	75	June 18, 1932
4	Layerthorpe No. 3 Hous-	.252	17	70	Tune 10 1020
- 5	ing Confirmation Order Layerthorpe No. 4 Hous-	.232	17	72	June 18, 1932
	ing Confirmation Order	.677	33	143	June 18, 1932
6	Navigation Road (North		00	110	June 10, 1002
	End) Clearance Order	1.77	72	258	Jan. 15, 1934
7	Navigation Road (Central)				
	Clearance Order	.891	57	201	Jan. 15, 1934
8	Alexandra Yard, Hill's				
	Yard and McQuade's	105	00	0=	T 1004
	Yard Clearance Order	.187	23	87	Jan. 15, 1934
1	Totals	7.845	432	1677	

(b) 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, 1934, 22 back-to-back houses had been made through, and four houses demolished. The work is still in hand.

(c) Bootham Row Area, Wellington Row Area, Dixon's Yard (Walmgate) Area, Bishopgate Street Area.

An Inquiry was held by the Ministry of Health on 24th July, 1934, into the proposals of the Corporation in regard to four Areas which, after modification, were approved by the Ministry on 22nd December, 1934, as under:—

(i) Bootham Row Clearance Area (79 houses)—

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37 Bootham Row;

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Providence Place;

1, 2, 3 and 4 Stone Yard;

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38 Bootham Square.

(ii) Wellington Row Clearance Area (50 houses)-

Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 and 21 Wellington Row;

Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 6 Billingham's Yard;

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Sherwood's Yard;

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Midgley's Place;

Nos. 2, 4, 8 and 10 Tanner Row;

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Calvert's Yard;

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 Tanner Street;

Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, and $28\frac{1}{2}$ and $29\frac{1}{2}$ Tanner Street.

(iii) Dixon's Yard (Walmgate) Clearance Area (9 houses)—

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 Dixon's Yard.

(iv) Bishopgate Street Clearance Area (21 houses)—

Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 Bishopgate Street;

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Clementhorpe;

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 St. Clement's Square.

(d) St. Maurice's Road (No. 1) Clearance Area-

St. Maurice's Road (No. 2) Clearance Area-

An Inquiry was held by the Ministry of Health on 9th October, 1934, into the proposals of the Corporation in regard to two Areas which were approved by the Ministry on 22nd December, 1934, as under:—

(i) St. Maurice's Road (No. 1) Clearance Area (7 houses)-

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 St. Maurice's Road;

Nos. 1 and 2 Beckett's Yard.

(ii) St. Maurice's Road (No. 2) Clearance Area (51 houses)—

Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 St. Maurice's Road;

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 Planetree Court;

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Robinson's Yard;

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 Regent Square;

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Bowman's Yard.

(e) Piccadilly(St. Denys') Area:-

Piccadilly (Lower Dennis Street) Area:-

An Inquiry was held by the Ministry of Health on 20th November, 1934, into the proposals of the Corporation in regard to two Areas which were approved by the Ministry on 30th January, 1935, as under:—

(i) Piccadilly (St. Denys') Clearance Area (31 houses)-

Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 Dennis Street;

Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 and 17 Dennis Street;

Nos. 23, 25, 27, and 29 Piccadilly;

Nos. 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43 and 45 Plow's Buildings;

Friendly Tavern.

(ii) Piccadilly (Lower Dennis Street) Clearance Area (4 houses)-

Nos. 54, 56, 58 and 60 Lower Dennis Street.

(f) Individual Houses :-

Under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, during 1934 62 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 one case, or (b) to cease using the premises as dwelling-houses in 15 cases.

During the year the demolition of 20 houses was carried out.

Overcrowding.

At the end of 1934, the number of overcrowded houses known to the Health Department was 146 against 155 at the end of 1933.

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.

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 85 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, 1934, states:—

"During the year the Share Capital has increased from £4,361 to £5,081. These shares are held by 167 Shareholders.

The main work of the Society during the past year has been the improvement of four houses in Layerthorpe which came into the market last year. These houses are close to the last property we purchased, and it is pleasing to see a little group of improved houses at the end of Bilton Street, and to note the appreciation of the tenants.

It was decided that two of the four houses were not very satisfactory, and they were altered to make one large house instead. Extra windows have been put in, as well as ranges and sinks; in the yard a wash-house has been built with a gas-boiler, and sanitary accommodation for each house. Electric lighting has been installed throughout

The flats in St. Saviourgate were repainted outside, also the staircase and landings.

Two or three of our tenants have left us during the year, chiefly because they have been unable to pay the rent, and it is not always easy to find the ideal tenant. We have concentrated lately on small houses with low rents, very suitable for elderly people, but letters come from all sorts of applicants telling of damp houses, insanitary conditions, insufficient water-supplies and overcrowding, and it often happens that we have to refuse a family because there are too many children. The pitiable conditions of so many families make us realize how much more could be done, and any help given by shareholders and others to interest possible investors will be most welcome.

We were most fortunate to have Canon Shimwell, of Manchester, to address a public meeting in March, when he described in detail some of the excellent work done by the Manchester Housing Society. His title was 'The Housing Problem—What can the Individual do?' It proved to be a most stimulating meeting."

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply: (See Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector, pages 94-100).

(b) Meat and Other Foods: Ditto ditto pages 101-103).

(c) Adulteration, etc.: Ditto ditto pages 97-100).

and Report of Public Analyst, pages 106-110).

(d) Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food:

(See Section B. 1 (ii) (a): page 18).

(Also Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector, pages 95-98;

and Report of Public Analyst, pages 106-110).

(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 84).

MILK IN SCHOOLS SCHEME.

I am indebted to the Secretary for Education for the following report on the working of this Scheme :—

"Since the year 1932 official encouragement has been given to the consumption of fresh milk by the children in the York schools. The time set apart is the morning break, so as not to interrupt lessons. The general scheme is purely voluntary, and the respective Head Teachers undertake direct responsibility for its administration. The milk is delivered at the schools each morning in sealed glass bottles of one-third pint capacity, and accompanied by drinking straws. It is a strict proviso that the source of supply in all cases must be one approved by the Medical Officer of Health, and the supplies are tested quarterly throughout the year. For the first two years the price was the normal 3d. per pint, or 1d. per bottle, and the numbers of children taking milk varied between 1,000 and 2,000. Under Sec. II (I) of the Milk Act of 1934 a scheme designed to encourage an increased consumption of fresh milk by schoolchildren was formulated by the Ministry of Agriculture. It was communicated by the Board of Education to the local education authorities (Circular 1437, Sept. 5th, 1934), and was adopted in York. The offer secured that, by means of a subsidy through the Milk Marketing Board, the children should receive milk in school at ½d. per bottle instead of the 1d. hitherto charged.

A return taken in the York schools during November, 1934, shortly after the new Scheme had taken effect, shewed that 47 of the 56 school departments were taking part and that the number of bottles supplied daily was 7,738, as compared with only 1,986 prior to the price reduction."

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 1934.

Scarlet Fever.
Diphtheria.
Membranous Croup.
Typhoid (Enteric and
Para-typhoid Fever).
Puerperal Fever.
Puerperal Pyrexia.

Cholera.
Erysipelas.
Smallpox.
Typhus Fever.
Relapsing Fever.
Continued Fever.
Plague.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Other Forms of Tuber-
culosis.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.
Acute Poliomyelitis.
Acute Encephalitis Leth-
argica.
Acute Polio-Encephalitis.

Malaria.
Dysentery.

Acute Primary Pneumonia.

Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

SMALLPOX.

Year		 1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Cases n	otified	 Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

No cases of this disease were reported during the year 1934.

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	3. *Percentage	Vaccination postponed or certified as	5. Died or removed	Declara "Consci Object	7. Persons Re-vaccinated by Public	
	Vaccinated.	total births.	insusceptible of vaccination		Number.	*Per- centage.	Vaccinators.
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
1934	543	45'1	17	100	606	50'3	19

[·] 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 CROUP.

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.
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
1934	269	3'04	14	15'9	5.5	258	95'9

[·] Highest on record.

The death-rate for England and Wales in 1934 was 10 per 100,000 living.

The case-rate for England and Wales in 1934 was 170 per 100,000 living.

There were 14 deaths, 11 of which occurred at the Fever Hospital.

Eight cases (6 City cases, 2 Rural), admitted to the Hospital proved to be doubtful.

There were 6 possible "return" cases received into the Fever Hospital from the same houses in the City as the original case.

Diagnostic Swabs.—Of the 269 cases notified, 268 cases were swabbed, and 146 were verified to be Diphtheria by bacteriological examination.

The schools chiefly affected were:—Park Grove; Haxby Road; Poppleton Road; Shipton Street; and Tang Hall Senior.

The free supply of anti-toxin to medical practitioners, for use in poor cases was continued. 65 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 during 1933. 36 children were treated during 1934, and up to March 31st, 1935, the applications had increased to 1,650, and a total of 835 had received three injections.

A certain number of children were known to the Health Department as having been immunised by private practitioners during 1934.

CITY OF YORK. SCARLET FEYER.

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.
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
1934	337	3.85	4	0.04	4.2	1'18	281	83.3

Highest yearly total on record-722 (1929).

The death-rate for England and Wales in 1934 was 2 per 100,000 living.

The case-rate for England and Wales in 1934 was 376 per 100,000 living.

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

There were 10 possible "return" cases received into the Fever Hospital from the same houses in the City as the original case.

The Schools chiefly affected were:—Haxby Road; St. Lawrence's; Poppleton Road; Park Grove; Castlegate; Shipton Street; Micklegate Bar; Tang Hall (Senior and Junior); Bilton Street; Scarcroft and Heworth.

1934. TABLE 20.

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

all the latest and			- 4	SCARLET FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA.	
				Primary Cases.	Secondary Cases.	Primary Cases.	Secondary Cases.
Attending School Under School Age Over School Age				217 73 27	14 6 —	139 45 73	5 2 5
Total ca	317	20	257	12			
Total cases as a				3	337 26		69

CITY OF YORK .- ENTERIC FEVER.

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 cases re- moved to County or Fever Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospitals.
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934		16 5 8 2 1	0·18 0·05 0·09 0·02 0·01	_	0·01 0·01 — —	1·0 1·0 —	6·2 20·0 — — —	15 3 7 1 1	93·7 60·0 87·5 50·0 100·0

The death-rate for England and Wales in 1934 was Nil per 100,000.

The case-rate for England and Wales in 1934 was 3 per 100,000.

One case was notified as enteric fever, and one case was admitted to the Fever Hospital for observation. The latter proved not to be enteric and is omitted from our returns. (Death occurred 1 week afterwards, the cause of death being certified as cerebral tumour.)

The case notified as Enteric Fever, that of a man (37) was verified bacteriologically as due to infection by B. Paratyphoid B.

The patient was admitted to the Fever Hospital, and made a satisfactory recovery.

PUERPERAL FEVER. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. Cases notified 4 1 6 (2 deaths) (1 death) (2 deaths) (5 deaths) (2 deaths) Case-rate for England and Wales in 1934 was 4.0 per 1,000 births. Case-rate for York in 1934 was 4.4 per 1,000 births.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. Cases notified ... 14 2 6 5 2

Case-rate for England and Wales in 1934 was 9.6 per 1,000 births. Case-rate for York in 1934 was 1.46 per 1,000 births.

INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.

Cases notified:—	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Acute Primary Pneumonia	91	71	83	68	30
,, Influenzal ,,	2	7	18	17	10

Ten cases of Influenzal Pneumonia were notified, and 12 deaths were certified as due to Influenza, 9 of which occurred during the first quarter. No deaths were certified as due to Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

There were 30 notifications of Acute Primary Pneumonia, and 41 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 1934 the Health Visitors visited 22 notified cases of Primary and 6 of Influenzal Pneumonia.

Of these, 10 were children under school age, and 8 were school children. A District Nurse was in attendance in 2 cases. 13 cases were treated in Institutions.

ERYSIPELAS. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. Cases notified ... 38 33 26 27 52 (1 death) (2 deaths) (5 deaths)

Of the cases notified during 1934, 42 were Facial Erysipelas; the remaining cases were affected on the leg, arm, or abdomen.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. Cases notified ... Nil. 4 3 4 2

The ages of the two cases notified during 1934 were $6\frac{1}{2}$ years and 17 years (both males).

Both cases were treated in the Fever Hospital, and, of these, one recovered and one died. The second death was of a child notified in December, 1933, who died early 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."

Both cases were confirmed bacteriologically.

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

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 1932, 1933, and 1934.

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 and 1934, but there was one death (in 1933), an Ex-Serviceman, who had contracted the disease in Egypt during the Great War.

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, 2\frac{1}{4}, and 4 years. One still shows weakness of leg muscles, and is receiving Hospital treatment; one is walking fairly well and has ceased attendance at Hospital; and one has left the district. 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.

No cases were notified during 1934.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934.
Cases notified ... 1 2 — 3
(2 deaths) (2 deaths) (1 death) (2 deaths) (3 deaths)

Three cases were notified during 1934; two of the patients died, and one is reported to be attending school and in a satisfactory state of health. The third death during 1934 was of a York patient in the Rampton State Institution, who had suffered from the disease for 12 years.

An enquiry regarding the present condition of the 6 cases notified during the last five years showed that:—

One patient was well and working.

One was attending school and apparently in good health.

The remaining 4 cases died; their deaths were certified as due to Encephalitis lethargica.

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.		WHOOPING-COUGH.		MUMPS.		CHICKENPOX.	
	Aurray	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
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	105	5	266	_	111	1 20
1934		844	2	38	2	459	_	400	_

Measles: 95.2 per cent, of the cases occurred during the first half of the year, and 98.4 per cent. of the total cases were in the Junior Mixed and Infants' Departments.

Whooping-cough: 60.5 per cent. occurred during the first half of the year, and all the cases were in the Junior Mixed and Infants' Departments.

Mumps: 97.6 per cent. occurred during the first half of the year, and 94.9 per cent. of the total cases were in the Junior Mixed and Infants' Departments.

Chickenpox: 68.2 per cent. occurred during the first half of the year, and 97.5 per cent. of the total cases were in the Junior Mixed and Infants' Departments.

EPIDEMIC DIARKHŒA. TABLE 23.

	Deaths under	Death-rate per 1,000 Live Births.					
Year.	two years.	YORK.	ENGLAND & WALES				
1930	7	5.0	6·0 6·0				
1931	-	1.5	6.6				
1932	2	2.4	7:1				
1933 1934	3 5	3.6	5.5				

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 1934.

RHEUMATIC FEVER.

Six deaths from rheumatic fever were recorded during the year.

Eleven adults and four children suffering from acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever), sub-acute rheumatism, or chorea, were treated at the City Infirmary during the year. One adult died.

At the York County Hospital four men and 19 women (including four cases of arthritis) were treated for "rheumatism."

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION.

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; 127 premises were so disinfected during 1934 compared with 198 in 1933. The reasons for disinfection were as follows:—Bugs, 111; Beetles, 1; Fleas, 2; Moths, 2; Ants, 9; Crickets, 2.

A Steam 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 three 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.

On 3rd December, 1934, the Corporation approved a scheme for the disinfection of furniture by means of an air-tight van charged with hydrogen-cyanide gas from a plant, the operator not having to wear a gas-mask. A sub-committee visited and inspected the plant installed by Mr. Seymour for the London County Council.

Permission was given to the Health Committee to provide the necessary plant, together with a trailer van, and building to contain the plant, at an estimated cost of £600, the building to be erected at Foss Islands Depot.

It is proposed that this plant be used for dealing with all furniture removed from clearance areas to new houses, thus obviating the danger of vermin being conveyed from the old infested houses to the new Estates.

Ten houses infested with bugs were treated by hydrogen-cyanide gas during 1934.

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:—

	930. 193	31. 1932.	1933.	1934.
			-	10
Rooms disinfected by fumigation or				
spraying 2	704 2,2	10 2,889	3,068	2,536
Articles disinfected by steam disinfector 26,	260 20,2	42 28,216	28,385	29,316
Library and other books disinfected 1,	403 6	88 1,591	1,174	1,571

RATS:

For particulars regarding the action taken against rats, see the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector (page 103).

MOSQUITOES:

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

TABLE 24.—CITY OF YORK. NOTIFICATIONS.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1934.

	Total		1741117 12011811	69
ED		Total.	- 9 21 12 23 - 1	47
EMOV	AL.	Milli- tary Hpl.	111111111111	01
TOTAL CASES REMOVED	TO HOSPITAL	P.L. Infir- mary.		15
AL CA	TO H	ty Hpl.	11111111111111	1
TOT		Fever Hpl.	28188	575
T		55 and over.	1-1110000 11111	13
		45-65	4 8 10 12	26
		35-45 45-65 65 and over.	10 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	25
		35	1 ± 0 1 0 01 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	67
OF CASES NOTIFIED		5-10 10-15 15-20 20	1 2 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	41
NOT.	At Ages	10-15	[668 4-1- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	88
CASES	At /	5-10	96 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	266
OF		4-5·	161111111111111111111111111111111111111	8.4
NUMBER		200	121 08 4 1	47
NU		63	1 9 25 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	39
		1-2 years.	co c1 -	50
1		Under 1-2	31 31 31 31 1 1	00
		At all Ages.	1 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	714
-		7	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	1
		ISEASE.	ia Pneumon Pneum ever natorum itis thargica	:
		NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	ia Gever Fever I Fever I Pyrexi I Pyrexi I Muenzal Is Spinal F nia Neo oliomyel litis Let y	Totals
-		NOTIF	Smallpox Diphtheria Scarlet Fever Enteric Fever Puerperal Fever Puerperal Pyrexia Acute Primary Pneumonia Erysipelas Cerebro-spinal Fever Ophthalmia Neonatorum Acute Poliomyelitis Encephalitis Lethargica Dysentery Malaria	

From:— District.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Enterie Fever.	Ery- sipelas.	Measles and Pneu- monia.	Whooping Cough and Measles	Chicken- pox.	Cerebro- Spinal Fever.	Mumps.	Puer- peral Fever.	Total.
Bishopthorpe Escrick Flaxton	1 2 26	2 - 16	111	$\frac{1}{4}$	<u>-</u>	111	<u>-</u>		=	-	4 2 50
Helmsley Malton U.D. Malton R.D.	34 12	1 12 7	1	=		=	Ξ	-	_	=	1 48 19
Pocklington York	281	258	2	32	7	1	=	2	1	1	585
Totals	356	297	3	37	9	1	1	4	1	1	710

The Isolation Hospital also received 5 cases of Scarlet Fever and 2 cases of Diphtheria, re-admitted for further treatment.

Doubtful Scarlet Fever cases admitted: -7 (all City cases).

Doubtful Diphtheria cases admitted: -8 (York cases, 6; Rural, 2).

Return Scarlet Fever cases admitted: -14 (10 City, 4 Rural).

Return Diphtheria cases admitted: -6 (all City cases).

Twenty-two secondary cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted (20 City and 2 Rural).

Fourteen secondary cases of Diphtheria (City cases, 12; Rural, 2).

Complications:

Of Scarlet Fever cases:—Otorrhœa, 13; Nephritis, 1; Sepsis, 4; Adenitis, 12; Rhinorrhœa, 6; Pneumonia, 2; Mastoid, 6; Cardiac complications, 2; Empyema, 1; Rheumatism, 1; Abscess (Neck), 1.

Of Diphtheria cases:—Otorrhœa, 2; Paralysis, 8; Cardiac disease, 4; Adenitis, 2; Abscess, 1; Hæmorrhage, 2.

Twenty-four deaths occurred in the Fever Hospital:—Diphtheria, 12; Scarlet Fever, 3; Erysipelas, 5; Measles and Pneumonia, 1; Cerebro-Spinal Fever, 2; Cerebral Tumour, 1.

Fifty-six 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. 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 seven Measles.

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 during the year 1934 performed four operations for 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, 8 Probationers; 14 Maids, Engineer, Porter-Gardener, and Labourer.

Y	ear.		Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.
1930		 	113	1:32	132
1931		 	132	1.56	156
1932			127	1.49	149
1933		 	111	1.31	131
1934		 	141	1.60	160

CANCER. TABLE 26.

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, 1934.

During the year 1934 the Society's Visitor, Miss M. E. Rabbitts, attended 54 cases of Cancer. Of this number fourteen died, and disinfection of rooms and bedding was arranged for by her in each case, after the death. Seventeen patients received visits for supervision only, whilst thirty-seven received financial assistance from the Society. Of these 37 patients, five have received regular financial help since 1932, and fifteen since 1933.

Four cases were provided with domestic helpers, where the patients could not follow their household duties.

One woman patient was enabled by the Society to spend a period of convalescence at a Home in Warwickshire, and is now able to work for her living. Four patients were enabled to spend beneficial periods at Southport Convalescent Home.

A Leeds General Infirmary case is now fit for work although, unfortunately, he has no employment.

One woman patient, who attends the London Radium Institute, is a particularly successful case, and is able to work part-time.

Miss Rabbitts has made 1,404 visits to York cases during the year, 12 to Leeds, Linton-on-Ouse and Cleckheaton, 18 to Askham Richard, and 30 to Stockton-on-Forest. Several enquiries have been dealt with by her for the Medical Officer in Charge of Radium, Leeds General Infirmary, in York and district, for which gratitude has been expressed.

By the courtesy of the York Health Committee, 12 patients used the Health Department's Ambulance for journeys to Leeds, York County Hospital, and York City Infirmary, when too ill to travel by train or bus.

Sixteen patients travel periodically to the Radium Centre, Leeds General Infirmary, and one to the London Radium Institute, by rail, their fares being paid by this Society.

At the end of 1934, twenty-seven cases were on the Society's books receiving weekly financial assistance.

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 bus or train, and is so necessitous as to be unable to bear the cost. Up to the end of December, 1933, eight patients were so conveyed; and during 1934, twelve patients.

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.

TABLE 27.—OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Year			CASES.		Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
			Tre	ated.				
		Notified.	At Home. In Hospital.					
1930	1	12	3	- 9	12	Nil.	Nil.	1*
1931		4	2	2	4	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1932		6	5	1	6	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1933		2	1	1	. 2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1934		2	1	1	2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
	03.		of the same		San		Charles and State of the Control of	- Maria

^{*} The cause of death of this child was certified as Congenital Syphilis.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1934. TABLE 28.

		NEW (CASES. *		DEATHS.				
Age Periods.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary		
	М.	F.	M.	F.	M.,	F.	M.	F.	
0	_	_	_	8	_	_	_	_	
1	2	-	7	3	-	_	2	2	
5	-	5	5	6	_	_	1	2 3	
10	1	2	4	4	_	_	_	_	
15	1	2	1	3	1	_	_	_	
20	4	3	_	4	1	_			
25	7	6	2	1	6	2	_		
35	8	8	1	_	5	3			
45	10	2	2	_	8	3	2	1	
55	3	2	_	1	5	2			
65 and upwards.	1	2	-	-	4	3	_	_	
Totals	37	32	22	30	30	13	5	6	

^{*} Including 21 new cases which came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by notification on Form A or Form B under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, viz.:—

Death Returns, 1. Transfers, 16. Posthumous Notifications, 4.

Fourteen of the deaths occurred in Institutions.

Of the 52 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 17 were classified as bones and joints, 17 as abdominal, 9 glands, 5 Meninges, and 4 Other Organs.

One fatal case of Tuberculosis occurred during the year which had not been notified (1.8 per cent. of total Tuberculosis deaths). The general practitioners concerned have been reminded when it has been found that they had omitted to notify, and they have all been circularised upon the matter.

A total of 13 cases were notified by the Tuberculosis Officer.

In addition there were 102 cases notified by Poor Law Institutions and Sanatoria (per Form 1), all of which had been otherwise notified previously.

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.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, 1930-1934. TABLE 29.

(Registrar General's figures).

	PULM	ONARY.	NON-PUI	MONARY.	TOTAL.		
Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate	
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	51 69 57 53 43	0·59 0·81 0·66 0·62 0·49*	13 14 15 9 11	0·15 0·16 0·17 0·10 0·12	64 83 72 62 54	0.75 0.97 0.83 0.72 0.61*	
Average	54	0.63	12	0.14	66	0.77	

^{*} Lowest on record.

TABLE 30.

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

Pulmonary
Tuberculosis 142 103 101 167 138 139 119 113 121 94 101 81 69 58*
Non-Pulmonary
Tuberculosis 45 49 43 48 44 41 63 59 43 31 27* 46 34 47
Total ... 187 152 144 215 182 180 182 172 164 125 128 127 103*105

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, 1934:—

Pulmonary.			No	Total Cases.		
Males. 225	Females.	Total. 396	Males. 95	Females.	Total. 196	592

^{*} Lowest on record.

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 the Health Visitor or Tuberculosis Nurse.

The home is also inspected by an Assistant Sanitary Inspector, and a short report made to the Chief Sanitary Inspector, so that any defect in the house of the patient is rectified as soon as possible, and arrangements made for disinfection when required.

Many of the patients are recommended to the Estates Manager for consideration by the Housing Committee, and a considerable number have been re-housed on Corporation Estates. A number have received rent subsidies from the After Care Committee, when their means would not otherwise permit them to remove to better surroundings.

(Ref. see York Tuberculosis Crusade Committee's Report-page 112.)

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

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

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

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

Since the 1st April, 1934, the Health Committee have paid the York County Hospital £1,000 per annum in respect of treatment of tuberculous indoor and outdoor patients.

Cases requiring X-Ray examination are referred by the Tuberculosis Officer to the physicians and surgeons of the County Hospital, who furnish reports, and, in many cases are able to clear up the diagnosis.

During- 1934, about 200 examinations were made of tuberculous or suspected cases at the York County Hospital, and the County Hospital X-Ray Department has been utilised for cases at Fairfield Sanatorium.

'Cases at Raywell Sanatorium requiring radiological examinations are sent to Hull, and nine cases were examined during the year.

Bone and joint cases are referred to the Orthopædic Clinics, 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.

Five children suffering from tuberculosis of the bones were admitted to the Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, at Kirbymoorside, during 1934.

Fifteen adults and twelve 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 outpatients at the County Hospital for renewal of plaster, X-Ray examinations, etc.

One patient was operated on for abdominal tuberculosis at the Hull Royal Infirmary, and another patient for artificial pneumothorax, and division of adhesions, at the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Lungs.

Six patients were treated by artificial pneumothorax at the County Hospital. Two cases referred by the Tuberculosis Officer were found to be unsuitable for this treatment. There were no cases of thoracoplasty, or section of the phrenic nerve.

During the year, fifteen patients at Fairfield Sanatorium had full courses of Solganol B.Ol. One patient had one dose only, as it was followed by a fainting attack, and no further injections were given. One patient had a second course of Myocrisin. One patient at Raywell had a course of Solganol. The immediate results in all cases appeared good.

At the County Hospital, one case was treated with gold.

LIGHT TREATMENT.

Light treatment was carried out at the County Hospital as follows :-

Abdominal ... 2 cases. Mercury Vapour Lamp Baths.

Tuberculous Glands ... 11 cases. All had Light Baths with either Carbon Arc or Mercury Vapour Lamps. Of these 5 had local treatment with Tungsten Arc Lamps.

Surgical ... 9 cases. All had Carbon Arc Baths, and all had local Tungsten Arc.

Skin (Lupus) ... 10 cases. All had Carbon Arc Baths and local Mercury Vapour (Uviator) Lamps.

General ... 3 cases. All had Carbon Arc Baths.

Six Lupus cases were treated at the Light Department of the General Infirmary, Leeds, and two cases, who had previously received treatment at the London Hospital, were sent to London by the Public Assistance Committee for further observation. No further treatment was considered necessary.

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 antituberculosis 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-five contacts were so referred during 1934.

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 112).

Extra Nourishment, etc. (See Report of the After Care Committee, page 112).

SHELTERS.

Eleven shelters are available for loan to patients. Nine belong to the Tuberculosis Crusade Committee. The shelters are lent without fee. The Dispensary Nurses supervise as to proper use.

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 1934	11	15	26
Discharged during 1934	17	9	26
Number in School on 31st December,			
1934	7	10	17

ANNUAL REPORT BY MISS MANNING, TEACHER.

"For the greater part of the year the weather was so beautifully fine that most of the time was spent very pleasantly out of doors. Those who were able shared garden plots, which were a riot of colour, and much appreciated by all.

During the year the number of orthopædic cases increased, so that lessons had to be adapted to suit these children. Several new kinds of handwork were introduced, the chief being wooden-toy making for the bigger boys, and soft-toy making for the girls.

On 12th December, 1934, parents of the children, and friends, attended the Exhibition and Sale of Work done during the year.

Councillor W. W. Adamson acted as Father Christmas on December 19th, and distributed gifts from the tree to all the children, 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, 1934.

34.	Total.	62	£ 4	10	4		1	63
No. of Cases in Residence 31st Dec., 1934.	child- ren under 16.	01	23	63	4		1	31
No. of n Res 31st I	E.	1	∞ c₁	4	1	1	1	77
on	N.	1	21 21	4	1		1	18
ital	Total.	c1	1- 00	ଚା	1		1	19
No. of Cases Dying in Hospital during 1984.	child- ren under 16.	-	11	1			1	-
No. o	E	1	31 10	1	1-	1	1	1~
Dy	M.	-	000	23	1	1	1	=
	Total.	28	32.23	34	5	-	1	173
No. of Cases Discharged during 1934.	Child- ren under 16.	15	35	13	5	1	1	65
No. o Disc during	E.	00	16	00	1	1	1	53
	M.	oo	21	13		-	1	55
	Total.	27	32	35	5	1	1	178
No. of Cases Admitted during 1934.	Child- ren under 16.	12	36	12	ē	1	1	65
No. o Adn during	표	7	19	∞	1	1	-	54
	M.	00	22	15	1	-	1	69
933.	Te .	20	12	=	4	1		77
No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1933.	Child- ren under 16.	60	81	60	4	1		35
No. o in Re 31st]	E	-	0 -1	4	1	1	1	20
no	M.	-	16	4			1	25
	Institution.	York County Hospl.	Eairfield City Patients	Raywell	Orthopædic Hospital Kirbymoorside	City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Lungs	Hull Royal Infirmary	Totals

TABLE 33.—TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

(A) Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1934.

	GRAND TOTAL.			89	16		0.0	58	65		51			141			515	1
	Children.	F.		14	15			10	25		14			37			84	1
TOTAL.	Chil	M.		11	17			0	27		16			45			113	1
To	Adults.	E.		15	17		1	1	10		10			34			129	-
	PΥ	M.		-88	1 81			4	9		11			25			189	1
Y.	Children.	F.		12	11			9	1 1		25			1			45	1
LMONAR	Chil	M.		10	1.			च	1 1		6		-	1			65	1
Non-Pulmonary.	Adults.	F.		10	1 1			-	11		60			1			45	1
	PA	M.		5	11			1=	1 1		61			1			33	1
	Children.	E.		63	11			o	11		11			1			42	1
PULMONARY.	Chil	M.		1	11		,	-	11		1-			1			51	1
Ригм	Adults.	F.		5	11		c	9	11		1-			1			** 8	-
	Vqυ	M.		23	! !			4	li		6			1			156	- 10
	DIAGNOSIS.	The second secon	ANew Cases examined during	(a) Definitely tuberculous	(b) Doubtfully tuberculous	B.—Cox	year:-	(a) Definitely tuberculous	(c) Non-tuberculous	C.—CASES written off the Dispensary	Register as (a) Recovered	diagnosed and entered on	the Dispensary Register as	tuberculous)	D.—Number of Persons on Dispen-	31st 1934:-	(a) Definitely tuberculous	(b) Diagnosis not completed

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1934	30	29	59	88	128	127
Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1934	4		Number of Domiciliary December	4	4	
Number of cases on Dispensary Regis on January 1st, 1934 Number of cases transferred to ot areas, cases not desiring further ass ance under the scheme and cases "1 sight of" Number of attendances at the Dispens (including Contacts) Number of consultations with mediperactitioners:— (a) Personal (b) Other Number of visits by Nurses or Heavisitors to homes for Dispens purposes Number of "Recovered" cases resto to Dispensary Register, and included A (a) and A (b) above	523	13	4,537	14 204	2,739	Nil.
1. 11. 11.	er	414.				P
	Number of cases on Dispensary Regist on January 1st, 1934	Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assist ance under the scheme and cases "los sight of"	Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	Number of consultations with medica practitioners:— (a) Personal (b) Other	Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	Number of "Recovered" cases restore to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above

(B). Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment) :-Provided by the Council

Provided by Voluntary Bodies

Nii

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

		or Ry Cases.		Non- RY Cases.	
Name of Institution.	Adults.	Children under 15.	Adults.	Children under 15.	TOTAL.
Fairfield Sanatorium	 39	24	_	-	63
Raywell Sanatorium	 16	6	_	_	22
York Institution and Infirmary (Poor Law)	 3	_	_	_	3

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 Institu- tions on Jan. 1st.	Admitted during the year.	Dis- charged during the year.	Died in the Institu- tions.	In Institu- tions Dec. 31st.
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Number of doubtfully tuberculous	Adult males Adult	 -	-	_	_	
cases	females	 1	_	1	_	_
admitted for	Children	 4	10	14	-	-
observation.	TOTAL	 5	10	15	_	-
Number of patients	Adult males Adult	 17	37	34	7	13
suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	females Children	 9	24 12	21 17	2	10 5
tuberculosis	TOTAL	 36	73	72	9	28
Number of patients	Adult males Adult	 4	10	10	1	3
suffering from	females	 2	12	12	_	2
non-pulmonary tuberculosis	Children	 18	42	33	1	26
raboroulosis	TOTAL	 24	64	55	2	31
GRAND TO	TAL	 65	147	142	11	59

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

		In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st	Admitted during the year.	Dis- charged during the year.	Died in the Institu- tions.	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st
Number of patients suffering from	Adult males	_	2	2	_	_
pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult females		1	1	_	_
admitted for	Children	_	-	_	_	
treatment.	TOTAL		3	3	-	_
Number of patients	Adult males	1	-	_	_	1
suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult females	_	-	-	-	_
admitted for	Children	-	-	-	_	
treatment	TOTAL	1	-	_		1
GRANI	TOTAL	1	3	3	_	1

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

			Pui				Fo		ON-F			RY	T	OTAI	9
Diagnosis on discharge from observation.		y un			y o			y un weel			y o weel			JIAI	
	М.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	М.	F.	Ch.	М.	F.	Ch.	М.	F.	Ch.
Tuberculosis	 -	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	10
Non-Tuberculous	 -	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Doubtful	 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-
TOTALS	 -	-	3	-	1	8	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	14

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

		- Auder Curiosis.	_				-	_										
Hon	ssion e ion.			1	Durat	tion	of Re	esider	ntial	Trea	tme	nt in	the	Ins	titut	ion.		
pecifica	on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge.		nde		1	3— mont		n	6—1 nont	2 hs.	M 12	ore t	than oths.		Tota	ıls.	Grand Totals
-	8 1		M.	F.	Ch	М.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.				
	L.B.	Quiescent	-	3	3	2	2	7	-	3	5	1	-	1	3	8	16	27
	Class T.B.	Not quiescent	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
	0	Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSIS.	Plus.	Quiescent	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
CUL	T.B.	Not quiescent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. Group	Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Plus.	Quiescent	2	1	-	4	3	-	2	_	_	_	_	_	8	4	-	12
IONA	T.B.	Not quiescent	2	-	-	6	2	-	3	-	_	-	2	-	11	4	-	15
PULMONARY	Class T.B.	Died in Institution	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	3
	Plus.	Quiescent	-	-	-	2	_	-	-	_	-	_	_	-	2	-	-	2
	T.B.	Not quiescent	4	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	9
	Class T.B.	Died in Institution	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	4	1	-	5
_	To	tals (pulmonary)	10	7	3	18	8	7	6	4	6	4	2	1	38	21	17	76
	pue s.	Quiescent	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	1	_	6	7.
	Bones and Joints.	Not quiescent	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	3	2	2	9	13
IS.	Be	Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TUBERCULOSIS.	nal.	Quiescent	-	-	2	_	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	7	8
BER	Abdominal.	Not quiescent	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
	Ab	Died in Institution	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
NON-PULMONARY	gans.	Quiescent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1	-	_	-1	_
ULM	Other Organs.	Not quiescent	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
NON-P	Othe	Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	ral	Quiescent	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
	Peripheral Gland	Not quiescent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_
	Pe	Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_
	Tota	als (non-pulmonary)	3	3	11	-	2	4	2	1	4	1	1	7	6	6	26	38
10			100				79	-			_		-	_	-			_

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

CITY OF YORK.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

Table 34.

Supplementary ANNUAL RETURN showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1934 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.

	Plus.	Total (Clars T.B. plus).	:		: :	17	4	: :		:	21	:	:	: :	:	00	-	:	:	4	25.
	ei .	Group 3,	:	:	: :	00	-	: :		:	-44	:	:	: :	:	00	-	:	:	4	00
1934.	Class T.	Group 2.	:	:	: :	13	00	: :		:	16	:	:	: :	:	:	:	:	:	:	16
	5	Group	;	:	: :	-	:	: :		:	-	:	:	: :	:		:	:	:	:	-
		Class	:	:	: :	00	100	N E-		:	17	:	:	: :	00	C4	-	:	:	9	23
	9	Total (Class T.B. plus).	:	:	: :	13	4	: :		:	17	:	:	: :	1	12	-	:	:	90	37
	3. Plus.	Group 3.	:	:	: :	4	:	: :		:	4	:	:	: :	:	-	4	:		=	15
1933.	ss T.B.	Group	:	:	: :	6	4	: :	×	:	113	:	:	: :	1	4	00	:	:	00	21
	Class	Group	:	:	: :	:	:	: :		:	:	:	:	: :	:	1	:	:	:	1	-
		Class	:	:	: :	9	9 1	o :		:	17	:	:	: :	4	00	행	:	:	=======================================	28
	96	Total Class T.B. plus).	:	:	: :	17	co	: :		:	20	:	:	: :	-	19	6	:	:	35	55
	3. Plus.	Group S.	:	:	: :	C2	-	::		:	00	:	:	: :	:	8	22		:	10	13
1932.	ss T.B.	Group 2.	:	::		12	-	::		:	13	:	:	: :	20	00	1	:	:	14	27
	Class	Group	:	:	: :	00	-	::		:	4	:	:	: :	0.1	20	9	:	:[11	15
		Class	:	:	: :	-	C4 y	0 1-		:	15	:	:	: :	64	1	1	1	:	5	50
		Total (Class T.B.	01	-	: :	00	01	: :		:	8	:	:	: :	4	30	20	:	:	54	62
	. Plus.	Group 3,	:	-	: :	-	:	: :		:	C3	:	:	: :	:	22	14	:	:	36	38
1931.	s T.B.	Group	-	:	: :	C4	C3	: :		:	5	:	:	: :	4	9	9	:	:	16	21
1	Class	Group	-1	:	: :	:	:	: :		:	1	:	:	: :	:	C.5	:	:	:	C1	00
		Class T unilé	00	4	20 40	C4	:	- :		:	23	:	:	: :	00	8	CA	-	:	6	35
		Total (Class T.B.	355	14	: :	-	65	: 03		:	61	15	7	- C1	=	117	286	:	21	882	943
.186	Class T.B. Plus.	Group S.		00	: :	00	:	: -	Ī	:	18	10	00	:-	1	1	173	:	10	177	495
s to 1	s T.B	Group	19	00	: :	4	00	:-	1	:	35	4	-dt 1		44	140			00	306	311
Previous to 1931.	Clas	Group	70	00	: :	1:	:	: :		:	8	9	2	: :	68	32		:	00	66	
Pr	,dr.,	Class T uniM	46	33	30	1	00	: :		:	134	111	125	8.5	930	221	226	40	42	1,322	1,453 107
	d. o		:		M	1	F	M	ng	:	-					-	_	_	王		-:-
	Condition at the time of the last	which the Return relates.	Adults, M	Do.	. Children, Do.		Do.	Children, Do.	ne du		Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December	Adults,	Do.	Children,	or otherwis	Adults. M		en,		Total written off Dispensary Register	GRAND TOTALS (A) and (B)
To the last	andition at the	which the			ARRESTED		DISEASE NOT		-	the year	1	DISCHARGED	ASA	RECOVERED.	Ä		DEAD.		to.	Total writ	ND TOTAL
	(B) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for Hegister on 31st December.																				

Table 35.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

CITY OF YORK.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary ANNUAL RETURN showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1931 of all patients remaining

Peripheral Other Peripheral Glands. Postalo Glands. Bones and Joints. Other Peripheral Glands. Other Total. Other Other Other Other Other Other Other Other Other Joints. Other Other Other Joints. Other Other Other Joints.	1 1 2 2		7 4 6 29 15 8 2 5 25 16 13 5 6 40			8 6 88 17 4 8 4 4 8 4 8 4
Abdominal. Signature of the control		44 03 :			2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9 7 5 28 15 9
Jehor Other Standard Androminal Andromagna Standard Standard Standard Andromagna Stand	.: 52 23 33 .:	-: :	4 3 7 23 1	4 14 5 36 10 96 5 101	31 28 119 243 4 16 6 47 13 6 9 42 20 37 4 88 1 21 33 9 70	164 144 394 946 1 178 155 408 1019 7
Condition at the time of the last description at the Return relates.	Adults, M 9 Do. F 6 Children, M 10 Do. F 6 Adults, M 1 OT Do. F 1	Do. F ertained during	Transferred to Pulmonary 9	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	Adults, M 21 Do. F 14 Children, M 27 Do. F 7	GRAND TOTALS (A) and (B) 278 178

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. Thursdays 6 to 7 p.m. Fridays 7-30 to 8-30 p.m.	Wednesdays 3 to 4 p.m. Fridays 7 to 7-30 p.m.

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

Assistant M.O.s—Dr. Katharine R. Brown, Assistant M.O.H.
Dr. Agnes K. Forbes (to 30th June, 1934).
Dr. Kathleen L. Bland (from 1st July, 1934).

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. 4,814 out-patients' attendances for intermediate treatment, irrigation, dressings, etc., were made during the year, compared with 4,971 in 1933.

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 51 practitioners qualified to use these free supplies. A total of 120 doses were so supplied to six of these doctors during 1934.

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, 1934.

Substitute of the substitute of	Made at York County Hospital.						
Mark the St.	S.	G.	w.	0.	Total		
			*				
Specimens from V.D. Clinic at							
York County Hospital—							
From City of York cases	7	266	160	3	436		
From East Riding cases	_	10	6	_	16		
From North Riding cases	_	7	9	1	17		
From West Riding cases	-	11	11	-	22		
Total sent by Clinic	7	294	186	4	491		
Sent by medical practition- ers in York and District	_	75	359	6	440		
Grand Total	7	369	545	10	931		

^{*} S. For detection of Spirochetes.

TABLE 37.—CITY OF YORK CASES ONLY.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC, YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL, 1934.

CASES.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.	Not V.D.	TOTALS.		cases of .D. Females
Total out-patients dealt							
with, first time	43	_	72	35	150	81	34
Discharged, treatment							
Total such persons fully	-	_	38	-	38	25	13
treated as in-patients	_	_	1		1	1	
Ceased attendance, treat-					1	1	
ment not complete	27	-	49	_	76	54	22
Total attendances, out-							
patients	1,472	-	4,539	64	6,075	3,702	2,309
Aggregate number of days	_		10			150	
of in-patient treatment	5		10	-	15	10	5

Apprehensive persons who proved not to have Venereal Disease.

^{*} G. For detection of Gonococci.

[.] W. For Wassermann reaction.

^{*} O. Other tests.

A total of 891 doses of Salvarsan substitute were given to 116 York City cases of Syphilis.

A total of 62 cases from neighbouring districts in the three Ridings attended the Clinic during the year.

During the half-year ended 30th June, 1934, 18 new City cases of Syphilis and 32 new City cases of Gonorrhœa attended the out-patient clinic; 16 persons were discharged after completion of treatment during the same period.

During the half-year ended 31st December, 1934, 25 new cases of Syphilis and 40 new City cases of Gonorrhœa attended the out-patient clinic; 22 persons were discharged after completion of treatment during the same period.

A total of 8 cases of Venereal Disease (3 males and 5 females) were received in the County Hospital as in-patients during 1934.

On 1st November, 1934, the new complete Department for the treatment of Venereal Diseases at the York County Hospital was opened.

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. Four City cases were received during the past year. One case was sent to Edge Lane Hospital, Liverpool.

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 84).

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 1934 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 posterframes 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. These are changed monthly.

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 1934, as follows:—

Date.	Title.		Audience.
Jan. 5"	Diphtheria Immunisation "		York Midwives' Association.
	'Birth Control ''		York Adult School Council.
	"Diphtheria Immunisation"	***	York Female Friendly Society.
May 1—"	Scarlet Fever & Diphtheria "		York Labour Party (Women's
			Section).
May 7-"	Diphtheria Immunisation "		Clifton Methodist Women's
			Meeting.
May 29-	' Work of a Health Departmen	t ''	York City Nursing Division
			(V.A.D.).
Oct. 3—"	Infectious Diseases in Schools	s ''	Young Teachers' Movement
			(York Branch, N.U.T.).
Nov. 1—"	'Infection & Disinfection ''		York Companions' Club.
Nov. 13-	" Nutrition & Diet in Relation	to	
	Physical Fitness '		York Unemployed Workers'
			Association.

Two lectures were given by Dr. Katharine Rounsfell Brown, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, as follows:—

Date. Title. Audience.

Feb. 2—" Causes of Marasmus" ... York Midwives' Association.

June 10—" Child Welfare Movement" ... Sheriff Hutton Hospital Rally.

Dr. G. A. Haydock, Public Vaccinator, gave an address to the mothers at the Child Welfare Centre on December 13th. The title of his lecture was "Diphtheria Immunisation."

Miss Scriven, of the Milk Publicity Council, also addressed the mothers at the Child Welfare Centre, on Milk and Food. A total of four lectures were given—July 2nd, 3rd, and 11th, and September 6th.

Under the auspices of the York Branch, British Social Hygiene Council (Hon. Secretary, Medical Officer of Health), and the Y.M.C.A., a course of three lectures was given, as follows:—

Feb. 18 (Men only)—" Any Evening after Open to general public Work" (Admission Free).

(Speaker: R. D. Sanders, Esq.)

Feb. 25 (Women only)—" How to Tell" Ditto.

(Speaker: Dr. Clara Stewart)

Feb. 25 (Mixed)—" John Smith & Sons" Ditto.

(Speaker: Dr. Clara Stewart)

Also under the auspices of the British Social Hygiene Council the film "Damaged Lives" was shown privately at The Regent Cinema, Acomb, on Friday, September 7th. Invitations were sent out to members of the clergy, medical profession, military, teachers, nurses, social workers, etc., who attended in good numbers.

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

Clerk to the Committee :- Mr. A. J. G. Miles, F.C.I.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 38 doctors (four of whom employ an Assistant), 1 Approved Institution and 39 Chemists, etc., involving 41 shops.

The total amount paid by the Committee for the treatment of insured persons in the area to Doctors, Chemists, and Institutions, was £19,492. The chemists dispensed 143,013 prescriptions during the period 1st December, 1933, to 30th November, 1934.

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, 1934	 	35,461	insured	persons.
1st April, 1934	 	35,726	,,	,,
1st July, 1934	 	35,318	,,	,,
1st October, 1934	 	35,590	,,	,,

The average insured population for the year was, therefore, 35,524 as compared with 35,928 for the previous year, a decrease of 404. There were 150 insured persons temporarily resident in the area who required medical treatment from an insurance practitioner. 4,647 names were added to and 4,059 removed from Insurance Practitioners', Medical Association's, and Institutions' lists during the year.

(iii) MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Thirty-one medical examinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and the Assistant M.O.H. of new entrants to the service, children proceeding to School Camps, and unemployed men going to Holiday Camps.

(iv) METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS IN 1934.

The total rainfall for the year was below normal, viz.:—22.79 inches, being 2.71 inches below the average for over 50 years. The heaviest fall of the year was on 27th February, viz.:—1.60 inches. Six thunderstorms were recorded; snow fell on 3 days and hail on 4 days.

The total bright sunshine of the year amounted to 1369.2 hours, or 31 per cent. of the total possible sunshine, as compared with 1379.7 hours and 31 per cent. in 1933.

The temperature in 1934 ranged between 26 degrees Fahr. on February 2nd, and 87 degrees on July 11th.

There were "strong" winds on seven days, and "calm" on four days. The most prevalent winds were:—South, 116; North, 65; West, 61; South-West, 35; North-West, 31; North-East, 18.

The mean barometer readings were lowest for December, March being the next lowest, the lowest reading of the barometer on any one day being on January 13th (28.660 ins.). The mean barometer readings were highest in February and June, the highest reading on any one day being on February 1st, at 9 a.m. (30.763).

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

	2	TEMPERATUR	E	Sunshine.	Total	Mean	
1934.	Mean.	Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Total Hours.	Rainfall in inches.	percentage humidity.	
January	 40.4	56	29	44.9	1.66	83.5	
February	 41.4	55	26	99.7	1.68	80.5	
March	 41.1	58	27	81.2	1.95	80.5	
April	 46.5	69	28	111.3	2.39	77.0	
May	 52.7	75	35	178.3	1.00	71.0	
June	 58.3	80	41	176.3	2.11	75.5	
July	 65.3	87	49	255.4	1.52	69.0	
August	 60.6	74	41	163.7	1.42	77.5	
September	 58.7	78	41	138.9	1.43	80.5	
October	 50.7	68	30	72.2	1.35	81.0	
November	 43.9	54	28	40.6	1.68	88.0	
December	 45.6	55	35	6.7	4.60	92.0	
Averages	 50.4	57.2	43.7	-	_	79.5	
	THE YEAR	То	tal	1369·2 hrs	22·79 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 1934.

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, Ladies, 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 1934.

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 Robert Oxen Black terminated his appointment on the 4th August, 1934.

Mr. William Henry Plummer (of Leeds) and Mr. Robert Coope (of Skelmersdale, Lancs.) were appointed as Assistant Inspectors in the Department, commencing duties on the 16th July and 7th August respectively.

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

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

Yours obediently,

F. FISHBURN, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

DESCRIPTION OF WO	RK C	ARRII	ED OU	T.	
Number of inspections made				1	2,285
Number of re-inspections made					6,913
ar t C.E I happortone [119V]			4 4 4]	15,389
Number of Food Inspections (Day) ,,, ,, (Even) Number of premises which required	ings ar	nd Sun	days)		306
Y har of promises which required	sanita	ry imp	roveme	nt	1,340
Number of premises which required					2,880
Number of notices served					954
Number of letters sent Number of certificates issued under			ges Ac	et.	
Number of certificates issued under	Lanc		8		107
1925	nor Act	1995			46
Number of notices under S.5, Housi	ng Act	, 1020			814
Number of complaints received			***		37
,, ,, ,, re Rats		***			
Ashpits:-					0
Abolished					0
Portable receptacles provided					491
Portable receptacies provides					
Drainage:—					312
Tests applied to new drains		***			335
Tests applied to old drains		***	***		78
Single private drains examined		***			8
", re-constructed	i				174
Cleansed or repaired					74
Re-constructed				***	159
New drains constructed				***	20
Additional gullies fixed in yards					21
Disconnected from sewer			***		
Ventilated			***		53
Inspection chambers built					66
Drain under house abolished					3
Drain openings removed from inside	e build	ings			1
Waste pipes of sinks trapped or rer	newed				165
Stoneware syphon traps fixed					3
Stoneware syphon traps nace					0
Cesspits abolished					2
Urinals improved					
Water Closets :-					34
Provided with a sufficient supply of	water				26
* 1 1 au alconcod			· · · ·		
"Wash-down" water closets prov	ided in	lieu o	i was	te-	19
water' closets		***			10
Wash-down water-closets provide	d in	lieu o	of trou	gn	62
water closets		***	***		150
Repaired					
Re-constructed					16
Soil pipes repaired or renewed					9
Vent pipes repaired or renewed					23
New cisterns fixed				***	47
New clsterns fixed					34
IVEW HUSH PIPES THE			***		8
Additional provided Light and ventilation provided or i					23
Light and ventilation provided of t					33
Pedestal W.C. basins fixed					

Houses :-

Supplied with a sufficient supply of	water				8
Cleansed and limewashed					131
Provided with damp-proof courses					64
Roofs, etc., repaired					556
Water spouts fixed or repaired					269
Down spouts disconnected from dr	ains				8
New sinks fixed					58
Fireplaces repaired					269
Accumulations of manure or refuse	remo				36
Nuisances arising from the keeping	of :	swine	and	other	
	of :	swine	and	other	48
Pavements of yards repaired					48 60
animals abated Pavements of yards repaired Yards re-paved with cement concre		755			
animals abated Pavements of yards repaired Yards re-paved with cement concre Means of ventilation improved	te				60
animals abated Pavements of yards repaired Yards re-paved with cement concre Means of ventilation improved New floors laid or repaired	te				60 53
animals abated Pavements of yards repaired Yards re-paved with cement concre Means of ventilation improved New floors laid or repaired Overcrowding abated	te				60 53 459
animals abated Pavements of yards repaired Yards re-paved with cement concre Means of ventilation improved New floors laid or repaired Overcrowding abated Miscellaneous works not classified	ete above				60 53 459 345
animals abated Pavements of yards repaired Yards re-paved with cement concre Means of ventilation improved New floors laid or repaired Overcrowding abated	ete above				60 53 459 345 85

Infectious Diseases :-

Number of houses inspected and reports made to the Medica	al
Officer of Health, where cases of infectious disease have	re .
occurred (including all forms of Tuberculosis)	

INSPECTIONS re CORPORATION HOUSING ESTATES.

875

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 736 houses have been inspected in this connection. Of these 677 were found to be satisfactory and 35 were in a verminous condition (bugs and fleas) and 24 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 134 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.

INCREASE OF RENT & MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS)
ACT, 1920, and the RENT & MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS
ACT, 1923.

One application for a Certificate under these Acts was received, but it was not considered that the defects complained of were sufficient to justify the issue of a certificate that the premises were "not in a reasonable state of repair."

The application was, therefore, refused.

D

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

uring the year 41	4 work	shop	s wer	e on the register, including:-	
Retail bakehou			69	Watch Repairing	6
Factory ,,			26	Restaurants	22
Boot & Shoe	Repair	ring	51	Cabinet making and	50.50
Dressmaking			31	Upholstery	15
Millinery			17	Laundries	5
Tailoring			26	Cycle Making and	
Joinery			14	Repairing	12
Plumbing			15	Workplaces	31
Saddlery			5	Miscellaneous	62
Tinsmiths			7		

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	he year :-
Notices of occupation of workshops received from H. District Inspector of Factories	M 13
Re Dirty Workshops	0
" Sanitary Accommodation	3
Notices received from H.M. District Inspector Factories re factories and workshops not provide	of led
with sufficient means of escape in case of fire	–
Factories:—	0
No. inspected	3 5
No of inspections	
Provided with sufficient means of escape in case of fire	
Workshops and Domestic Workshops :-	
No inspected	266
No of inspections made	286
Notices served under Public Health Acts re Sanitary dere	cts .
No of notices to cleanse and limewash	
Provided with sufficient means of escape in case of fire	1

Retail Bakehouses (69 in number) :-	
No inspected	69
No of inspections	138
No. of notices to cleanse and limewach	12
No. of notices served under Public Health Acts, re sanitary	12
defects	6
Factory Bakehouses (26 in number) :—	
No. inspected	26
No. of inspections	47
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	6
No. of notices served under Public Health Acts, re sanitary	
defects	2
Workplaces (Restaurant Kitchens, Stables, etc.) :—	
No. on register	53
No. inspected	53
No. of inspections	60
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	7
No. of notices served under P.H.A., re sanitary defects	1
Home Work (Sections 107 to 115):-	
The names of 42 Outworkers (or Home Workers) were	
The names of 42 Outworkers (or Home Workers) were received in the first half of the year and 85 in the second half.	
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The names of 42 Outworkers (or Home Workers) were received in the first half of the year and 85 in the second half. No. of lists of outworkers received	20 81 4 112 85 2
The names of 42 Outworkers (or Home Workers) were received in the first half of the year and 85 in the second half. No. of lists of outworkers received	20 81 4 112 85 2

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, a Bye-law is in force in the City, limiting the emission of black smoke to two minutes in the aggregate within any continuous period of thirty minutes.

Twenty observations of eleven chimneys were taken; in seven observations offences were recorded, warning letters sent and improvements followed.

It has been found that the most troublesome chimneys are those where the stoker has duties other than attending to the boiler, but with careful stoking, and provided the boiler is not overloaded, it should be possible to keep within the two minutes limit. Five statutory notices were served, and further observations were satisfactory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

				5
				13
				6
400	***	***	***	7
	***		***	9

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

COMMON BODO				The same
No. of keepers				 7
No. of houses				 11
No. of rooms used for sleeping				 48
No. of lodgers accommodated night	ly			166
No. of applications for registration			***	 12
No. of inspections				 130
No. of notices to limewash (under	Bye-law	s)		 22
No. closed or discontinued				 1
Improvements: bedding renewed, of	etc.			 8

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					 	12
No. of houses					 	17
No. of separate fam	ilies (D	ecemb	er, 193	4)	 	52
No. of inspections		***			 	54
No. of notices to lim	newash	(under	Bye-la	iws)	 	17
Improvements: bed	ding re	newed,	etc.		 	8

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

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

No. on books, December, 1934:-					00 1
(a) Registered, December, 193-	4	***			$\frac{26}{20}$ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
(b) Licensed, December, 1934	***				2,431
No. of inspections (Day)		***			***************************************
No. of notices to limewash (under	Bye-	laws)			188
No. of notices, re defects					10
No. re-licensed during the year					2
No. discontinued during the year			***	***	-

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

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

During the year the question of the provision of a public Abattoir has been from time to time discussed by the Health Committee, and on the 1st October, 1934, the City Council decided to appoint Mr. E. G. Felgate, A.R.I.B.A., of Keighley, as the expert to advise as to the type of Abattoir, and as to the most suitable site.

In March, 1935, the City Council decided that the Abattoir be proceeded with on the site of the Navigation Road Clearance Area.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No. on register						 95
Tripe Boilers		2	Fel	lmonge	ers	 3
Gut Scrapers		3	Fis	sh-frier	S	 87
No. of inspections						 250
No. of notices to lim	ewash	(under	Bye-la	ws)		 33

The premises generally were kept in a clean condition.

During the year two 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, and one was refused.

Applications for permission to carry on the trade of fish frier on Knavesmire during the Races and the Gala were refused.

ICE CREAM DEALERS.

No. on register	 	 	 	 	100
No. of inspections		 	 ***	 	126

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

To ascertain the purity of the ice cream sold in the City 10 samples were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination. Five samples contained too many organisms, and one 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, 1934					8
No. discontinued since January, 1934	***	***	***		0
No. of registered keepers, December, 1934 No. of cows kept in City	***			***	67
No. of inspections					34
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)					8

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

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

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

No. on register, January, 1934		 	 	 212
No. discontinued since January,	1934	 	 	 38
No. registered during the year		 	 	 21
No. on register, December, 1934		 	 	 195
No. of inspections		 	 	 338

There were altogether 335 persons registered as purveyors of milk within the City, on 31st December, 1934. 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; 1 as Wholesale Trader and Retail Purveyor of Milk; and 37 as Retail Purveyors of Milk have been received under the above-named Acts.

2 applications from Retail Purveyors 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 8 applications were received for licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, as follows:—

5 Dealer's Licences to sell Milk as "Certified"; 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, 107 samples were obtained and submitted for bacterial or biological examination.

87 samples contained under 200,000 organisms per c.c., 15 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 12 of the samples.

100 of the samples were submitted to the biological test, of which 8 proved positive.

Whenever a sample of milk is reported dirty, or that it contains B. Coli or Tubercle Bacilli, 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. 22.—The herd at the farm (53 cows) was inspected by the Veterinary Officer of the County Council, who was able to detect one cow suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, diagnosed by examination of expectorate. This cow was slaughtered and found to be suffering from Miliary Tuberculosis of both lungs. In addition, three individual and six group samples of milk were taken. One of the individual samples proved positive. The cow was slaughtered, and a post-mortem examination showed the animal to be suffering from non-advanced disease, but including lesions in the udder substance. The producer informed the Veterinary Officer that he had sent three cows to the knacker yard one week after the primary sample had been taken, and he was informed by the knackerman that one of these three cows was badly affected with tuberculosis.

No. 54.—The herds at four farms (59 cows) were inspected by the Veterinary Officer of the County Council, who was able to detect at one of the farms a cow suffering from tuberculosis of the udder. This cow was slaughtered and a post-mortem examination showed the animal to be affected with advanced tuberculosis, including lesions in the udder substance. (See also report for No. 86.)

No. 83.—See report for No. 89.

No. 85.—The herd (57 cows) was inspected by the Veterinary Officer of the County Council. Two individual and one group samples were taken, one of the individual samples proving positive. The cow was slaughtered, and a post-mortem examination showed the animal to be affected with advanced tuberculosis, including lesions in the udder substance.

No. 86.—This sample was taken from the same retailer as sample No. 54. The herds at two farms (31 cows) were inspected by the Veterinary Officer of the County Council. Three individual and five group samples were taken, one of the group samples proving positive. A cow was detected suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, and, after slaughter, a post-morten examination showed the animal to be affected with advanced tuberculosis, including lesions in the udder substance.

No. 89.—The retailer obtained his supply from the same producer as the retailer of Sample No. 83. The herd (25 cows) was inspected by the Veterinary Officer of the County Council. A cow was detected suffering from tuberculosis, and, after slaughter, a post-mortem examination showed the animal to be affected with advanced tuberculosis, including lesions in the udder substance.

Nos. 97 and 100.—The herds at 5 farms (51 cows) were inspected by the Veterinary Officer of the County Council. Individual and group samples were taken, each proving negative.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

During the year 238 samples (103 informal and 135 formal) of Food and Drugs have been procured and submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified 191 samples genuine and 47 samples adulterated (i.e., 19.75 per cent. of adulteration of total samples or 30.32 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.	Informal.	Formal.	Adulterated.	Genuine.	Totals.
Milk	24	131	47	108	155
Aspirin Tablets	3	_	_	3	3
Baking Powder	2	_		2	
D.	9			2	2 2
n .	8	4		12	12
	1			1	1
Camphorated Oil Candied Peel, Mixed	1			î	1
	1		NAME OF	1	1
Cascara, Sweet Elixir Tablets	1			1	î
3.3	9		150	2	2
Cheshire Cheese	1	-		1	1
Christmas Pudding	1		The state of the s	1	1
Cinnamon	1			1	1
Cocoa	1			1	1
Coffee	4	HIND TO SERVICE		4	4
Cornflour	1	-	-	1	1
Cream	1	-	-	. 1	1
Desiccated Coconut	1	-		1 0	1
Epsom Salts	2	-	-	2	2
Female Pills	1	_		1	1
Flavouring Essence	1			1	1
Glauber's Salts	2	-	-	2	2
Glycerine	1	_	-	1	1
Ground Almonds	1			1	1
Honey	2	_	_	2	2 2
Iodine	2	_	_	2	2
Jam, Apple and				m soic	
Blackcurrant	1		_	1	1
,, Raspberry	1		_	1	1
Lard	3		_	3	3
Lemon Cheese	1	_		1	1
Lobster Paste	1			1	1
Mincoment	î		_	1	1
Mint, Dried	5		-	5	5
Course	1			1	1
Mustard	1	7.000		1	1
Olima Oil	2			2	9
Donner White	1			1	2
	0	(alanamina)		5	
Sausages	2 2			2	0
Shredded Beef Suet	3	-		2	2
Soup Powder	3	-		2 2 3 1	2 2 3 1 6
Sponge Cake	1	-	-		1
Sweetmeats	6	_	_	6	6
Tea	1			1	
Vinegar, Malt	3		_	3	3
Totals	. 103	135	47	191	238
Totals	109	100	"1	101	200

(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 106-110.)

No.	Remarks.
3	See No. 9.
8	Referred to North Riding County Council as delivery took place in their Area.
9	Course of delivery sample to vendor of No. 3. Referred to North Riding County Council as production and delivery took place in their Area.
10	Sample from same vendor as No. 3.
13	See No. 18.
14	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
18	Course of delivery sample to vendor of No. 13. A second sample (No. 19), taken at the same time was certified to be genuine. "Appeal to Cow" samples taken—see No. 33.
33	"Appeal to Cow" sample in respect of Sample No. 18. A second sample (No. 34), taken at the same time was certified to be genuine. Producer cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
36	Informal. Course of delivery samples taken from producer to vendor which were certified to be genuine.
40	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector. Further sample (No. 63) taken which was certified to be genuine.
49	See Nos. 54 and 55. Summary proceedings taken, $17/5/34$. Vendor fined £1.
52	See No. 62.
$\begin{bmatrix} 54 \\ 55 \end{bmatrix}$	"Appeal to Cow" samples in connection with No. 49.
62	Taken in connection with No. 52. Referred to North Riding County Council as production and delivery took place in their Area.
79	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector. Further sample was certified to be genuine.
81	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
88 7	
89 91 94	Informal. Three other samples (Nos. 90, 92, and 93), taken at the same time, were certified to be genuine.
96	Referred to West Riding County Council as delivery took place in their Area, also vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.

TABLE II (continued).

No.	Remarks.
98	"Appeal to Cow" samples taken which were certified to be genuine. Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
108	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
113	See No. 139.
114.	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
115 }	See Nos. 150, 151, 152, 154, 156, N.R.C.C. 115 and 116.
124	See Nos. 143 and 144. Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
125	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
. 139	Refers to No. 113. Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
142	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
143	" Appeal to Cow " samples in connection with No. 124.
145	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
149	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
$\left.\begin{array}{c} 150 \\ 151 \\ 152 \end{array}\right\}$	Refer to Nos. 115 and 118. See Nos. 154, 156, N.R.C.C. 115 and 116.
154 156	Refer to No. 150. See N.R.C.C. 115 and 116.
N.R.C.C 115	Course of delivery sample from producer to vendor of Nos. 150, 154, and 156. Summary proceedings taken against producer, 25/10/34. Fined £2 and £4 5s. 0d. costs.
N.R.C.C. J16	"Appeal to Cow" sample in connection with N.R.C.C. No. 115. (Although deficient in Solids-not-Fat, the freezing point was that of a genuine milk.)
181	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
184	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
186	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
207	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
229	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
No. o	FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928. of manufacturers of margarine 0 f wholesale dealers in margarine 17 of premises on register 21

No. of premises on register BUTTER AND MARGARINE ACT, 1907.

...

There is one Butter-making Factory in the City.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS, PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

During the year a large number of carcases 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, 1,200 notices of "Occasional Slaughtering" were received. On many occasions this Occasional Slaughtering takes place during the evenings and on Sundays, but a far as possible the carcase and organs of every animal 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.

			Condition.
Apples (1 tin, 6 lbs.)	Unsound.	Ham (2 st.)	Unsound.
Bacon (18 st. 8 ¹ / ₄ lbs.)	do.	Lamb (imported) (16½ lbs.)	do.
Beef (20 tins, $116\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.)		Onions (10½ bags, 84 st.)	do.
Chickens (13—3 ¹ / ₄ st.)		Pears (1½ st.)	do.
Chickens (1 tin, 5 lbs.)		Strawberries (1 tin)	do.
Ducks (2—9 lbs.)	do.	Tongue, Ox (16 tins,	
Fish (1st.)	do.	96 lbs.)	do.
Grape Fruit (2 tins)	do.	Whelks (5 st. 10½ lbs.)	do.
Ham (1 tin, 13 lbs.)	do.	-	

The total weight of Butchers' Meat surrendered and seized during the year amounted to 6,448 stones as compared with 5,432 stones in 1933, and 5,138 stones in 1932.

TABLE IV.—CITY OF YORK.

PARTICULARS OF SURRENDERS AND SEIZURES OF UNSOUND ANIMALS AND MEAT.

Year.	of diseased carcas or internal organs	ary SURRENDERS ses, or part carcases, by butchers to Chief Inspector.	destruction) of dise	Total	
	Tuberculosis.	All other diseases and conditions.	Tuberculosis.	All other diseases and conditions.	
1934	911	1,146	0	1	2,058

TABLE V.-CITY OF YORK.

NUMBER	AND CLASS OF	ANIM	AL AFFECT	ED WIT	H TUBERO	ULOSIS.	
		Bulls.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.	Pigs.
Whole carcases	and organs	1	24	1	9	1	54
Part de.	do	-	123	5	29	6	371
Organs only		1	104	4	19	5	154

TABLE VI.—CITY OF YORK.

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

Class.	No. of Animals.	Whole carcases and organs affected.	Part carcases and organs affected.	Organs only affected.
			Contract to the	Abscesses
Bull	1			Abscesses
Bullocks	1	Fevered Medicine Tainted		
,,	1		_	
,,	2	Septic Peritonitis		
,,	1	Uræmia	Abscesses	
,,	8	_	Actinomycosis	_
11	11	Thereto - in the l	Cystitis	
11	1	A Charles of the Control of the Cont	Injury	Description of the same of the
11. **	1		Melanosis	
** **	1	_	Melaliosis	Abscesses
11	105			Cysts
",	17	-		Distomatosis
11 **	1			Infarcts
,,	10			Inflammation
,	10			Injury
,,	1			Melanosis
.,	1			Nephritis
,,	2			Pleurisy
,,	1 .			Pneumonia
,,,	2			Abscesses
lows	4	Dropsy	_	_
Heifers	1 1	Fevered	_	_
"	1	Odours	_	_
13	3	Odours	Actinomycosis	_
",	13			Abscesses
",	5			Cysts
,,	1		_	Inflammation
,,	3		_	Pneumonia
lalves	1	Decomposition		_
	2	Emaciated		_
,,	1	Injury		_
,,	1	Uræmia	_	_
,,	1	Ortoma _	Abscesses	_
,,	1		Inflammation	_
,,	3	_		Abscesses
"	2		_	Inflammation
13	ĩ		_	Nephritis
,,	1		_	Pneumonia
heep	1	Dropsy	_	_
	1	Emaciation	_	_
,,	1	Fevered	_	_
**	î	Found Dead		_
,, ,,	2	Injuries	_	- ico
,,	1	Septic Pericarditis	_	_
,,	î	Suffocation	_	_
,,	1	Uræmia	_	_
,,	1	-	Abscesses	_
",	3		Injury	_
,,	8		_	Abscesses
", "	21	_	_	Cysts
,,	2		_	Pneumonia
Pigs	1	Cysts, generalised	_	_
	8	Dropsy	_	
,,	2	Fevered		
,,	4	Found Dead	_	-
,,	1	Injury		_
33				The second secon

TABLE VI-continued.

Class.		No. of Animals.	Whole carcases and organs affeoted.	Part earcases and organs affected.	Organs only affected.
Pigs		1	Jaundice	THE RESERVE THE	O SPECI SELECT THE PARTY OF THE
,,		1	Odour		District Control of Co
11		1	Septic Peritonitis		
,,,	200	1	Septic Pneumonia	_	
2.2		1	Suffocation	DEED GEARING	HODBANE.
33		5	Swine Erysipelas	_	_
11		3	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Abscesses	The second second second
**		4	Contraction - Contraction	Injury	_
,,		2	_	_	Abscesses
,,		21	of help - Minor a	El et Ball-	Cirrhosis
**		14	_	_	Cysts
11		10	-		Decomposition
11		17		_	Inflammation
"		5 4	mall price and the same	-	Pleurisy
Bulls	::	1		_	Pneumonia
Bullock		148			Part liver cirrhotic
,,		452			Whole livers cirrhoti
Heifers		18	tool research		Part livers cirrhotic
,,		152			Whole livers cirrhot
Sheep		6	and the second s	and the second second	Part livers cirrhotic Whole livers cirrhot
,,		1	Piceria - Carlina	-	Part liver cirrhotic
otal ca	ses	1,147	Wheel sufficiency		

All condemned meat was voluntarily surrendered (with the exception of one liver which was seized) and destroyed by burning at the Corporation Destructor.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

This Act became operative on the 1st January, 1934.

One hundred and sixty-two licences were issued to fit and proper persons for the slaughter of animals.

There were five contraventions (non-usage of humane killer) within the first month of the operation of the Act, and in each case the offender was cautioned.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

During the year 37 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 5th, to Saturday, November 10th, 1934. This was advertised in the local press and by posters, and as a result 209 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 six informal samples were taken under the above Act. Five conformed, and one sample did not contain a statutory statement. The attention of the vendor was called to this omission, and he promised to have statements enclosed in the packages.

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

WATER. (See also page 45.)

During the year, three samples of well water and four samples of Town's water were taken in the City and submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis; one sample of well water contained lead and was extremely hard, and the remaining samples proved satisfactory.

At the request of the Health Committee, two samples of water were taken from the River Ouse, at a point about one mile above the intake to the Waterworks, and submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis for comparison with treated Town's water. See Table on page 45.

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 Poppleton Road and Park Grove Council Schools, and very serious defects were revealed. A report of the inspections 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 Scarcroft Council School and Poppleton Road Council School have been reconstructed, and the trough water-closets of these Schools and also at Micklegate Bar School abolished, and pedestal wash-down water-

closets provided. At Poppleton Road Council School and Micklegate Bar School two insanitary urinals were abolished and glazed stoneware urinals fixed, with automatic flushing apparatus.

The works at Park Grove Council School are to be put in hand during the midsummer holidays, 1935.

PROSECUTIONS.

Date.	Offence.	Result.
17/5/34.	Sale of adulterated Milk. Sample No. 49. Deficient in Milk-Fat 25.3 per cent.	Vendor convicted and fined £1.
31/7/34.	Attempted sale of contaminated milk in a filthy churn.	Milk seized and destroyed. Vendor convicted and fined £5, or, in default, one month's imprisonment.
11/10/34.	Butcher in possession of liver for the purpose of sale, which was unfit for food, also failure to notify the diseased condition.	Liver seized and destroyed. Butcher convicted and fined £2 for failure to notify diseased condition. For exposure of unsound meat, case dismissed on payment of 4s. costs. Case against another butcher for aiding and abetting dismissed on payment of costs (4s.)
25/10/34.	Sale of adulterated milk. Sample No. 115 N.R.C.C. Added Water 8.5 parts.	Vendor convicted and fined $£2$ and $£4$ 5s. costs.

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 1934.

Public Analyst's Laboratory, 67 Surrey Street, SHEFFIELD, 1. May 23rd, 1935.

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, 1934.

During the year 238 samples were submitted for analysis.

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

Article, Nu	mber examined.	Article.	Number examined.
Milk	155	Lemon Cheese	1
Cream	1	Mincemeat	1
Butter	12	Christmas Pudding	2 1
Cheese	2	Candied Peel	1
Lard	3	Cinnamon	1
Coffee	4	Sweetmeats	6
Cocoa	1	Dried Mint	5
Tea	1	Mint Sauce	1
Pepper	1	Shredded Beef Sue	et 2
Mustard	1	Flavouring Essenc	e 1
Baking Powder	2	Sausages	2
Corn Flour	1	Lobster Paste	1
Desiccated Cocoanut	1	Sponge Cakes	1
Ground Almonds	1	Soup Powder	3
Jam	2	Malt Vinegar	3
Honey	2	Drugs	18

MILK .-

During the year 155 samples of Milk were examined.

Of these :-

108 samples were genuine.

13 samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.

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

2 samples were slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Solids-not-Fat. 14 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 5.6 to

25.3 per cent.

4 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 8.0 to 27.0 per cent, and were slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.

6 samples contained 2.0, 4.0, 8.5, 9.6, 11.8, and 12.8 per cent. respectively of Added Water.

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

	Month.		No. of Samples.		Analytical Data.		
Mo					Milk-Fat %	Solids-not-Fat %	
January				16		3.20	8.84
February				16		3.26	8.81
March				8		3.23	8.92
April				19		3.26	8.81
May				21		3.27	8.73
June				16		3.13	8.84
July				15		3.15	8.63
August				5		3.30	8.39
September				4		3.23	8.17
October				8		3.61	8.89
November				16		3.56	8.88
December				11		3.38	8.83
Average for	the v	vear 19	34			3.29	8.78
Average for Requiremen	the y	year 19	33			3.30	8.79
reduitemen		Regulat				3.00	8.50

From the above Table it will be noticed that the Milks examined in August and September showed very low Solids-not-Fat. This is not due to any seasonable variation, but to the fact that out of the nine samples examined four definitely contained Added Water in proportions varying from 2.0 to 9.6 per cent. I understand that all the nine samples were from one source.

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

Mark.	Date.	Analyti Milk-Fat %	Solids-not- Fat %	Point. (Hortvet)	Remarks.
88 89	May 15	3.66 3.54	7.49 7.41		Added Water 11.8%. Informal. Added Water 12.8%.
150	Aug. 30	2.95	8.16		Informal. Added Water 4.0%. Refers to Nos. 115 and
154	Aug. 31	2.98	3.32	-0.498	Deficient in both Milk-Fat and Solids - not - Fat. (Added Water 2.0%). Refers to No. 150.

	-	Analytic	al Data.	Freezing	
	Date:	Milk-Fat	Solids-not-	Point (Hortvet)	Remarks.
Mark.	Date:	• %	Fat %	°C	
156	Sept. 4	3.30	7.68	-0.462	Added Water 9.6%. Refers to Nos. 150 and 154.
115	Sept. 11	2.85	7.77	-0.472	Added Water 8.5%. Refers
N.R.C.C.					to No. 156.
13	Jan. 30	2.83	8.73 8.86		Deficient in Milk-Fat 5.6%. Deficient in Milk-Fat
18	Feb. 2	2.67	0.00		11.0%. Refers to No. 13.
33	Feb. 7	2.64	8.79		Deficient in Milk-Fat
					12.0% "Appeal to Cow"
40	T 1 01	0.00	2.09		and Refers to No. 18. Deficient in Milk-Fat 6.0%
40 49	Feb. 21 April 5	2.82 2.24	9.03		Deficient in Milk-Fat
40	April 5	2.21	0.02		25.3%.
81	May 4	2.76	8.47		Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.0%
					and slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.
94	May 15	2.68	9.10		Deficient in Milk-Fat
34	May 10	2.00	0.10		10.6%. Informal. Refers
		10,600	Harris Harris		to Nos. 88 and 89.
96	May 25	2.68	8.87		Deficient in Milk-Fat 10.6%.
98		2.82	8.57	-0.552	Deficient in Milk-Fat 6.0%.
108	June 5	2.67	8.58		Deficient in Milk-Fat
		- 0			11.0%.
113	June 15	2.58	8.95		Deficient in Milk-Fat 14.0%.
114	a minman	2.78	8.68		Deficient in Milk-Fat 7.3%
118	June 19	2.67	8.79		Deficient in Milk-Fat
-01	7 . 10	2.10	0.00		11.0%. Deficient in Milk-Fat
124	July ·13	2.19	8.32		27.0% and slightly defici-
	MININE PARTY	Hard In Street			ent in Solids-not-Fat.
125	,.	2.61	8.58		Deficient in Milk-Fat
100	T. 1 . 00	0.01	8.90		13.0%. Deficient in Milk-Fat 6.3%
139	July 20	2.81	0.90		Refers to No. 113.
143	.,	2.72	8.35		Deficient in Milk-Fat 9.3%
	THE REAL PROPERTY.				and slightly deficient in
	MEN	here in	1 7 8		Solids-not-Fat. Infor- mal. "Appeal to Cows"
					and Refers to No. 124.
144	,,	2.75	8.40		Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.3%
				1	and slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat. Infor-
					Solids-not-Fat. Infor- mal. "Appeal to Cows"
					and Refers to No. 124.
3	Jan. 16	3.08	8.38	-0.496	Slightly deficient in Solids-
		Martin Service			not-Fat. Freezing point (Hortvet) shows Added
					Water.
	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR				

Analytical Data.		al Data.	Freezing		
Mark.	Date.	Milk-Fat	Solids-not-	Point (Hortvet)	Remarks.
		%	Fat %	°C	
8	Jan. 23	3.41	8.41	-0.501	Slightly deficient in Solids- not-Fat. Freezing point
					(Hortvet) shows Added Water. Refers to No. 3.
9	,,	3.41	8.43	-0.491	Slightly deficient in Solids- not-Fat. Freezing point
					(Hortvet) shows Added Water. Refers to No. 3.
10	,,	3.45	8.38	0.501	Slightly deficient in Solids- not-Fat. Freezing point
					(Hortvet) shows Added Water. Refers to No. 3.
62	April 14	3.17	8.22	0.522	Slightly deficient in Solids- not-Fat. Freezing point
					(Hortvet) shows Added Water. Refers to No.
151	4 00	0.00	0.11		52.
151	Aug. 30	3.30	8.44		Slightly deficient in Solids- not-Fat, Refers to Nos.
152	,,	3.35	8.43		115 and 118. Slightly deficient in Solids-
					not-Fat. Refers to Nos. 115 and 118.
229	Dec. 14	3.55	8.38		Slightly deficient in Solids- not-Fat.
14	Jan. 30	2.90	8.85	THE STATE OF	Slightly deficient in Milk- Fat.
36	Feb. 16	2.90	8.75		Slightly deficient in Milk- Fat. Informal.
54	April 7	2.91	8.72		Slightly deficient in Milk- Fat. Informal. "Appeal
					to Cows' and Refers to No. 49.
-55	,,	2.90	8.75	Carlo Bridge	Slightly deficient in Milk- Fat. Informal. "Appeal
			THE RESERVE		to Cows' and Refers to No. 49.
79	April 27	2.92	8.75		Slightly deficient in Milk- Fat.
91	May 15	2.95	9.03		Slightly deficient in Milk- Fat. Informal. Refers to Nos. 88 and 89.
142	July 20	2.93	8.49		Slightly deficient in Milk- Fat.
145	July 28	2.88	8.66		Slightly deficient in Milk- Fat.
149	,,	2.92	8.69	Para esqu	Slightly deficient in Milk- Fat. Refers to No. 145.
181	Nov. 7	2.92	8.76		Slightly deficient in Milk- Fat.

	1	Analytical Data.		Freezing Point		
Mark.	Date.	Milk-Fat %	Solids-not Fat %	(Hortvet) °C	Remarks.	
184	Nov. 13	2.90	8.85		Slightly deficient in Milk- Fat.	
186	,,	2.88	8.87		Slightly deficient in Milk-	
207	Nov. 30	2.88	9.01		Fat. Slightly deficient in Milk- Fat.	
52	April 5	2.96	8.40	-0.522	Slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Solids-not- Fat. Freezing point (Hortvet) shows Added Water.	
115	June 19	2.97	8.12		Slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Solids-not- Fat.	

BUTTER .-

Twelve 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 .-

All the samples examined specifically for preservatives conformed to the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1927.

DRUGS.—

Eighteen samples of Drugs were examined during the year. They consisted of :---

- 6 samples of Compressed Tablets [Aspirin (3), Cascara Sagrada (1), Epsom Salts (1), Glauber's Salt (1)].
- 2 samples of Olive Oil.
- 2 samples of Iodine.
- 2 samples of Borax.
- 1 sample each of Camphorated Oil, Glycerine, Epsom Salts, Glauber's Salt, Sweet Elixir of Cascara, and Female Pills.

The Compressed Tablets of Epsom Salts and Glauber's Salt were described on the label as "Compound." They both contained the medicament mentioned on the labels, namely, Epsom Salts (Magnesium Sulphate) and Glauber's Salt (Sodium Sulphate), and, in addition, both samples contained Phenolphthalein—a drug having a similar therapeutic action to Epsom and Glauber's Salts.

Of the two samples described as "Iodine," one was labelled: "Phenolated Solution of Iodine." It contained a small amount of Phenol (Carbolic Acid) and the percentage of Iodine was approximately that found in Tincture of Iodine of the British Pharmacopæia. The other sample had a composition similar to that of Weak Solution of Iodine of the British Pharmacopæia.

None of the other samples mentioned call for special comment.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN EVANS,

City Analyst.

SECTION J.

REPORT OF THE CANAL BOATS INSPECTOR.

Naburn Locks, York. 12th February, 1935.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, York.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended December 31st, 1934, as Canal Boats Inspector for the City of York.

Six new vessels have been registered during the year and three old vessels have been broken up.

The number of vessels on my register on December 31st, 1934, was 289. Of these, 210 have been broken up, transferred to other districts or are not now used as dwellings. Fifty-one vessels are not now traceable and 28 vessels are in regular use in the district.

During the year ended December 31st, 1934, 50 canal boat inspections were made. On the vessels inspected were 97 men and 5 women. The employment of women on canal boats is fast dying out in this district.

The vessels inspected were generally in very good condition as regards cleanliness and repair, and no case of infectious disease on board was reported.

On the vessels inspected no contravention of the regulations was observed and the equipment complied with the requirements regarding canal boats.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. FEWSTER.

York Tuberculosis Crusade.

TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE COMMITTEE.

Twentieth Annual Report.

Chairman-ALDERMAN J. B. INGLIS, J.P.

THE TOWN CLERK.

†DR. P. R. McNAUGHT.

† MISS PATERSON.

†MRS. MATTHEWS.

†MR. JAMES W. BARNES

MR. B. S. ROWNTREE.

MR. HOWARD GRAY.

†MRS. SHAW.

†MISS JALLAND.

MRS. EDWIN GRAY, J.P.

†Coun. ARTHUR WILKINSON.

†MRS. KNOWLSON.

†DR. K. ROUNSFELL BROWN.

(Public Assistance Officer). ALD. WM. WRIGHT. J.P.

†MRS. COATES.

†MRS. MACHEN.

†MRS. WARD.

† 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 TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT, 1934.

The declining mortality affords great encouragement to those who are engaged in the Anti-tuberculosis Campaign, but the time is possibly far distant when efforts may be relaxed, even though a 40 per cent. decline in the death-rate from tuberculosis may be noted since 1911.

Many factors have contributed to this decline, better housing, an improved milk supply, and a clearer understanding on the patient's part of what is required of him, and of how much his individual effort can assist in his recovery.

FUNDS.

The Annual Flower Crusade was held in the City on Saturday, 16th June, and in the Villages on Tuesday, 26th June, when the sum of £137 5s. 5d. 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.

NUMBER OF CASES TO WHICH HELP WAS GIVEN.

Ten children and one adult were sent to St. Anne's Home, Bridlington, for periods varying from three to six weeks, and one adult was sent to the Southport Convalescent Home.

Fourteen patients were granted financial assistance.

Eighty-nine patients were provided with clothing and boots.

Eighteen patients were supplied with sick-room comforts, bedsteads, bedding, and invalid chairs.

One patient was provided with a night nurse.

Ninety-six patients received milk. (The Health Committee made a Grant of £160 towards our milk bill.)

Thirty-five patients were given Dispensary Notes.

Twenty-three patients received gifts of coal, for which special donations had been given.

Four patients were provided with artificial dentures, and repairs were paid for one patient.

Two patients were assisted with the cost of Spinal Jackets and repairs.

Seven 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 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 jackets.

Home helps for advanced cases.

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

Subsidies towards rents for tuberculous patients.

A grant of £100 for travelling expenses incurred for Treatment, and for rent subsidies has been made by the City Council.

VISITS TO PATIENTS.

The Health Visitors paid 2,739 visits, many of which were in connection with After Care work.

BOARDING OUT.

Limited funds curtailed our expenditure, but we were able to send one adult and ten children to St. Anne's Home, Bridlington, for periods varying from three to six weeks, and one adult to the Southport Convalescent Home. All these patients did well, and gained in weight.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN PATIENTS.

A number of orders for garments were received, and these were carried out by seven women patients, £42 18s. 11d. being received in payment by the Committee.

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.

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

RENT SUBSIDIES.

Seven patients received a weekly subsidy, during 1934, a special grant having been provided by the Health Committee for this purpose. The subsidy usually represents the difference between the old rent and the new, and the patients have certainly benfited by the removal to better housing conditions.

THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Naish, and the members of the Honesty Girls' Club, again gave a delightful Party on December 14th for a number of children attending the Dispensary.

Buses conveyed the children to and from the Club Rooms, which were gaily decorated, and after tea, the children danced and played games.

Mr. Bull gave a clever conjuring entertainment, and the evening ended with a visit from Father Christmas, with gifts for everybody.

This party, so excellently arranged, is eagerly looked forward to, and very much appreciated.

We also wish to express our grateful thanks for Dispensary Notes from :- Lady Hamilton and Mr. Daykin.

Clothing, Shoes, and Bedding, and Invalid Chair from:—Dr. McNaught, Mrs. Mason Matthews, Miss M. Waller, Miss Rabbitts, Mr. Henry Hawking, Mrs. Dungate, Mr. J. H. Bilton, Miss Mary Bean, Miss MacArthur, the Misses Winspeare, Mrs. Holden, Mrs. Stainthorpe, Miss M. Boston, Mrs. Linney, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Hill, the Salem Chapel Sale of Work, the York Friends' Sewing Meeting.

Books, Magazines, and Post Card Albums from:—Mrs. Crossley, Mrs. J. Saville, Mr. Daykin, Mrs. Grisdale, Mrs. Hepworth, and Mrs. Ashcroft.

Donations to the General Fund: -Mrs. Stainthorpe.

Special Donations for Coal for Patients from :-Miss Hill, Mrs. Stainthorpe, Mrs. G. H. Smith.

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

We again received a most useful gift of warm clothing from the York Friends' Sewing Meeting, and a large number of knitted scarves from Mrs. Mason Matthews. These gifts have met a real need, and have been much appreciated.

Messrs. Peat, Marwick & Mitchell have again kindly audited our accounts, and we are very grateful for this kindness extended to us for many years.

We wish also to record our grateful thanks for assistance and cooperation from the Citizens' Distress Committee, The Public Assistance Officer, 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.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1934.

	BOARDING-OUT CHILDREN AT ST. ANNE'S HOME, BRIDLINGTON, Etc 35 3 0 Less Parents' payments 5 11 0 BEDDING, CLOTHING, AND SICK ROOM APPLIANCES 8 7 Contravelling Expenses of Patients (Less	AND NURSING ATTEND. ARTIFICIAL TEETH, SUR- PPLIANCES, Etc., SUPPLIED arts' Contributions ST 12 5 4 48 17 4 119 1 119 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 5 1 6 15 0	CHEQUE BOOK	2 2563 8
BALANCE AT 1st JANUARY, 1934:— Due by Bankers 146 13 6		PROCEEDS OF SALE OF ARTICLES MADE BY WOMEN PATIENTS 42 18 11 Less Cost of Material and payments made to patients for sewing 3 10 0 Less Coal purchased for patients 2 6 9 1 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, May, 1934.	8 2953 8

Section L. INDEX.

PAGE	PAGE
Abattoir 94	Deaths 11, 13, 14
Accidents 17	Diarrhœa 11, 16, 61
Acute Poliomyelitis 59	Diphtheria 16, 17, 55
Adulteration 97 et seq., 111	Diphtheria Immunisation 55
Alexandra Yard Area 50	Disinfection 61
THORUM A COMMON TO THE PARTY OF	Dixon's Yard Clearance Area 51
A A LINE COLOR OF THE PARTY OF	Drains 89
Tantaly 515 Cr 2 Color	Drainage and Sewerage 45
THURE	Dysentery 59
	Dysentery
Antitoxin 55	Encephalitis Lethargica 60
Ashbins and Ashpits 46,89	Enteric Fever 16,57
Bacteriological Work 18, 82, 95	Erysipelas 58
Bacteriological Work 10, 02, 00	Elysipeias
Bakehouses 91, 92 84	Factory and Workshops Act 91
Better Health 39	Fairfield Sanatorium13, 76
Birth Control 32	Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs 104
Births 11, 12, 32	Fever Hospital 13,63,64
Bishopgate Clearance Area 51	Food and Drugs 97 et seq., 106
Blindness, Prevention of 66	Fried Fish Shops 94
Boundaries, Extension of 7, 9	Furniture, Fumigation of 62
Bootham Row Clearance Area 50	Furniture, Funigation of 02
Bronchitis 11,17	Gas (H C N) Plant 62
Canal Boats 111	Gas (H.C.N.) Plant 62 Gold Treatment, in Tuber-
Cancer III	culosis 70
	Heart Disease 17
Census Populations 9	Health Committee 3
Cerebro-spinal Fever 47	Health Education 84
Corobro op	Health Insurance 85
CHICKCHOOK	Health Lectures 84,85
Children Act, 1908 & 1932 36, 41	Health Services 8, 18
Circular 1167 30	Health Visitors 6, 32, 40
Cleansing, Public 46	Homeless Children 39
Clearance Areas 50 et seq.	Home Helps 31
Clinics and Treatment Centres 20, 32, 33	Homes for Mothers and Babies 34, 39
	Home Nursing Services 20, 35
Closet Accommodation 46 Consultants 30, 31	Hope Street Unhealthy Area 50
	Hospitals 13, 20, 63, 70, 73
County Hospital 24, 63 Cowsheds and Dairies 94	Housing 48 et seq., 90, 91
Combined the	House Improvement Society 52
Crippled Children 41, 70, 73	H.C.N. Gas Plant 62
Cruelty to Children 38	H.U.N. Gas Flant 02
11	Ice Cream Dealers 94
Death-rate 11	track the state of
Death, Causes of 14, 15	Illegitimate Infants 11

INDEX—continued.

Improvement Areas	PAGE	PAGE
Infant Mortality	Improvement Areas 50	
Infant Protection		
Diseases 54 et seq. 63 67	Industries 10	Notifications of Infectious
Infectious Diseases 12,35,54et seq.,63 Infectious Diseases, Deaths 16,55 et seq.,66 Inhabited Houses 9 Infirmary, City 13, 20 et seq., 33, 63, 76, 77 Influenza 11,58 Institutions 13, 20, 63, 70, 73 Inquests 17 University 17 University 18, 82, 95 Layerthorpe Areas 50 Lectures 84, 85 Light Treatment 70 Lodging-houses 93 Malaria 59 Malnutrition 10 Marriages 12 Maternity & Child Welfare 26 et seq. Measles 11, 60 Meat Inspection 101 Medical Examinations 86 Medical Services 25 Memo. 156/M.C.W. 30 Mental Defectives 25 Meteorology 86 Midden-privies 46 Midwives 26, 36 Milk in Schools Scheme 53 Milk Supply, &c. 31, 95 et seq., 106 Mosquitoes 62 St. Maurice's Clearance Areas 11 Rheumatic Fever 61 Rivers and Streams 46 Mosquitoes 52 Mursing Arrangements 20 20 35 Nursing Homes 42 Nutrition 53 Nursing Horms 42 Nutrition 53 Nursing Horms 42 Nutrition 53 Nursing Homes 42 Nutrition 53 Nursing Homes 42 Nutrition 53 Mursing Horms 42 Nutrition 53 Nursing Homes 42 Nutrition 55 45 Mursing Horms 42 Nutrition 55 45 Mursing Arrangements 20 35 Mursing Horms 42 Nutrition 55 45 Mursing Homes 42 Nutrition 55 45 Mursing Horms 42 Nutrition 55 45 Mursing Homes 42 Nutrition 55 45 Mursing Horms 42 Nutrition 55 45 Mursing Homes 42 Nutrition 55 45 Mursing Horms 42 Nutrition 55 45 Mursing Horms 42 Nutrition 55 45 Mursing Homes 42 Nutrition 55 45 Mursing Horms 42 Nutrition 55 45 Mursing Horms 42 Nutrition 55 45 Mursing Homes 42 Nutrition 55 45 Mursing Horms 42 Nutri	Infant Protection 36, 41	
Infectious Diseases, Deaths		Notifications of Births 39
16, 55 et seq., 66		
Inhabited Houses		Nursing Homes 49
Infirmary, City	T 1 11 1 2 22	Nutrition 59
Offensive Trades 94		55
Influenza		Offensive Trades 94
Institutions		
Inquests 17		Ophthalmia Neonatorum 59 66
Jaundice, Epidemic 61		Orthopædic Treatment 41 70 73
Daundice, Epidemic Coutworkers Section	inquests 17	Out-Relief 10 25
Description Section	Invadios Daile :	Outworkers 92
Laboratory Work 18, 82, 95 Layerthorpe Areas 50 Lectures 84, 85 Light Treatment 70 Lodging-houses 93 Malaria 59 Maluritition 10 Marriages 12 Maternity & Child Welfare 26 et seq. Maternity Hospital 13, 33, 37 Maternity Services 26 Meat Inspection 101 Medical Examinations 86 Medical Services 25 Memo. 156/M.C.W. 30 Mental Defectives 25 Mental Defectives 26, 36 Midden-privies 46 Middwives 26, 36 Military M. & C.W. Centre 38 Milk Supply, &c. 31, 95 et seq., 106 Munps 60 Mosquitoes 62 Malaria 59 Pathological Work 18, 82 Piccadilly Clearance Areas 51 Ploimy-lia Work 18, 82 Piccadilly Clearance Areas 51 Ploimy-lia Mora 11, 17, 58 Pneumo-thorax Treatment 70 Poor Law Relief 10 Polimy-litis, Acute 59 Population 9 Posters, Health 84 Premature Births 29 Preservatives 97 Prosecutions 99, 105 Prosecutions 99, 105 Prosecutions 99, 105 Posters, Health 84 Premature Births 29 Preservatives 11, 29, 30, 58 Public Health Officers 4 Puerperal Fever 11, 29, 30, 58 Puerperal Pyrexia 29,	Jaundice, Epidemic 61	
Layerthorpe Areas	T 1	J2
Lectures		Pathological Work 18.82
December Color C		Piccadilly Clearance Areas 51
Description		
Malaria 59 Malnutrition 10 Marriages 12 Maternity & Child Welfare 26 et seq. Maternity Hospital 13, 33, 37 Maternity Services 26 Measles 11, 60 Meat Inspection 101 Medical Examinations 86 Medical Services 25 Memo. 156/M.C.W. 30 Mental Defectives 25 Meteorology 86 Midden-privies 46 Military M. & C.W. Centre 38 Milk in Schools Scheme 53 Milk Supply, &c. 31, 95 et seq., 106 Respiratory Diseases 11 Mosquitoes 62 St. Maurice's Clearance Areas 51		TO
Malaria 59 Malnutrition 10 Marriages 12 Maternity & Child Welfare 26 et seq. Maternal Deaths 11, 16, 27, 36 Maternity Hospital 13, 33, 37 Maternity Services 26 Measles 11, 60 Meat Inspection 101 Medical Examinations 86 Medical Services 25 Memo. 156/M.C.W. 30 Mental Defectives 25 Meteorology 86 Rate Campaign 103 Midden-privies 46 Military M. & C.W. Centre 38 Milk in Schools Scheme 53 Milk Supply, &c. 31, 95 et seq., 106 Mumps 60 Mosquitoes 62 St. Maurice's Clearance Areas 51	Lodging-houses 93	
Malaria 59 Malnutrition 10 Marriages 12 Maternity & Child Welfare 26 et seq. Maternal Deaths Maternity Hospital 13, 33, 37 Maternity Services Measles Meat Inspection Medical Examinations 86 Medical Services Memo. 156/M.C.W. Mental Defectives Meteorology Midden-privies Military M. & C.W. Centre Milk in Schools Scheme Milk Supply, &c. Mosquitoes Mosquitoes Maternity Hospital 10, 27, 36 Measles Measles		
Marnutrition 10 Posters, Health 84 Marriages 12 Preservatives 29 Maternity & Child Welfare 26 et seq. Preservatives 97 Maternity Hospital 13, 33, 37 Prosecutions 99, 105 Maternity Services 26 Public Health Officers 61 Measles 11, 60 Puerperal Fever 11, 29, 30, 58 Meat Inspection 101 Puerperal Fever 11, 29, 30, 58 Medical Examinations 86 Puerperal Pyrexia 29, 30, 58 Memo. 156/M.C.W. 30 Mental Defectives 25 Rag Flock Acts 13 Meteorology 86 Rat Campaign 103 Midden-privies 46 Rateable Value 9 Midwives 26, 36 Raywell Sanatorium 13, 76 Milk in Schools Scheme 53 Refuse, Collection of 46 Milk Supply, &c. 31, 95 et seq., 106 Respiratory Diseases 11 Mumps 60 Rivers and Streams 46 Mosquitoes 62 St. Maurice's Clearance Areas 51	Malaria 59	
Marriages 12 Premature Births 29 Maternity & Child Welfare 26 et seq. Preservatives 97 Maternity Hospital 13, 33, 37 Prosecutions 99, 105 Measles	Malnutrition 10	
Maternity & Child Welfare 26 et seq. Preservatives 97 Maternal Deaths 11, 16, 27, 36 Prosecutions 99, 105 Maternity Hospital 13, 33, 37 Prosecutions 99, 105 Measles 11, 60 Public Health Officers 4 Meat Inspection 101 Puerperal Fever 11, 29, 30, 58 Medical Examinations 86 Puerperal Pyrexia 29, 30, 58 Memo. 156/M.C.W. 30 Quarterly Statistics 13 Meteorology 86 Rat Campaign 103 Midden-privies 46 Rateable Value 9 Milkin Schools Scheme 53 Refuse, Collection of 46 Milk Supply, &c. 31, 95 et seq., 106 Respiratory Diseases 11 Mumps 60 Rivers and Streams 46 Mosquitoes 62 St. Maurice's Clearance Areas 51		
Maternal Deaths		
Maternity Hospital 13, 33, 37 Psittacosis 61 Measles 11, 60 Public Health Officers 4 Meat Inspection 101 Puerperal Fever 11, 29, 30, 58 Medical Examinations 86 Puerperal Pyrexia 29, 30, 58 Memo. 156/M.C.W. 30 Quarterly Statistics 13 Mental Defectives 25 Rag Flock Acts 105 Meteorology 86 Rat Campaign 103 Midden-privies 46 Rateable Value 9 Midwives 26, 36 Raywell Sanatorium 13, 76 Milk in Schools Scheme 53 Refuse, Collection of 46 Milk Supply, &c. 31, 95 et seq., 106 Respiratory Diseases 11 Milk Supply, &c. 31, 95 et seq., 106 Rivers and Streams 46 Mosquitoes 62	Maternal Deaths 11, 16, 27, 36	
Maternity Services 26 Measles 11,60 Meat Inspection 101 Medical Examinations 86 Medical Services 25 Memo. 156/M.C.W. 30 Mental Defectives 25 Meteorology 86 Midden-privies 46 Midwives 26,36 Military M. & C.W. Centre 38 Milk in Schools Scheme 53 Milk Supply, &c. 31, 95 et seq., 106 Rheumatic Fever 61 Mumps 60 Mosquitoes 62	Maternity Hospital 13, 33, 37	
Measles 11, 60 Puerperal Fever Puerperal Pyrexia 11, 29, 30, 58 Puerperal Pyrexia 29, 30, 58 Medical Examinations 86 Medical Services 25 Quarterly Statistics 13 Memo. 156/M.C.W. 30 Rag Flock Acts 105 Mental Defectives 25 Rag Flock Acts 105 Meteorology 46 Rateable Value 9 Midden-privies 46 Raywell Sanatorium 13, 76 Military M. & C.W. Centre 38 Refuse, Collection of 46 Milk in Schools Scheme 53 Rheumatic Fever 61 Mumps 60 Rivers and Streams 46 Mosquitoes 62 St. Maurice's Clearance Areas 51	Maternity Services 26	DIE II II OF
Meat Inspection 101 Puerperal Pyrexia 29, 30, 58 Medical Examinations 86 Puerperal Pyrexia 29, 30, 58 Memo. 156/M.C.W. 30 Quarterly Statistics 13 Mental Defectives 25 Rag Flock Acts 105 Meteorology 86 Rat Campaign 103 Midden-privies 46 Rateable Value 9 Midwives 26, 36 Raywell Sanatorium 13, 76 Military M. & C.W. Centre 38 Refuse, Collection of 46 Milk in Schools Scheme 53 Respiratory Diseases 11 Milk Supply, &c. 31, 95 et seq., 106 Rheumatic Fever 61 Mumps 60 Rivers and Streams 46 Mosquitoes 62 St. Maurice's Clearance Areas 51		
Medical Examinations 86 Medical Services 25 Memo. 156/M.C.W. 30 Mental Defectives 25 Meteorology 86 Midden-privies 46 Midwives 26, 36 Military M. & C.W. Centre 38 Milk in Schools Scheme 53 Milk Supply, &c. 31, 95 et seq., 106 Respiratory Diseases Mumps 60 Mosquitoes 62	Meat Inspection 101	
Medical Services 25 Quarterly Statistics 13 Memo. 156/M.C.W. 30 Rag Flock Acts 105 Mental Defectives 25 Rag Flock Acts 105 Meteorology 86 Rat Campaign 103 Midden-privies 46 Rateable Value 9 Midwives 26, 36 Raywell Sanatorium 13, 76 Military M. & C.W. Centre 38 Refuse, Collection of 46 Milk in Schools Scheme 53 Respiratory Diseases 11 Milk Supply, &c. 31, 95 et seq., 106 Rheumatic Fever 61 Mumps 60 Rivers and Streams 46 Mosquitoes 62 St. Maurice's Clearance Areas 51	17 11 1 17	Puerperal Pyrexia 29, 30, 58
Memo. 156/M.C.W. 30 Mental Defectives 25 Meteorology 86 Midden-privies 46 Midwives 26, 36 Military M. & C.W. Centre 38 Milk in Schools Scheme 53 Milk Supply, &c. 31, 95 et seq., 106 Respiratory Diseases Mumps 60 Mosquitoes 62 St. Maurice's Clearance Areas 51		Quanturly Statistics 19
Mental Defectives 25 Rag Flock Acts 105 Meteorology 86 Rat Campaign 103 Midden-privies 46 Rateable Value 9 Midwives 26, 36 Raywell Sanatorium 13, 76 Military M. & C.W. Centre 38 Refuse, Collection of 46 Milk in Schools Scheme 53 Respiratory Diseases 11 Milk Supply, &c. 31, 95 et seq., 106 Rheumatic Fever 61 Mumps 60 Rivers and Streams 46 Mosquitoes 62 St. Maurice's Clearance Areas 51		Quarterly Statistics 13
Meteorology 86 Rat Campaign 103 Midden-privies 46 Rateable Value 9 Midwives 26,36 Raywell Sanatorium 13,76 Milk in Schools Scheme 53 Refuse, Collection of 46 Milk Supply, &c. 31,95 et seq., 106 Rheumatic Fever 61 Mumps 60 Rivers and Streams 46 Mosquitoes 62 St. Maurice's Clearance Areas 51		Rag Flock Acts 105
Midden-privies 46 Rateable Value 9 Midwives 26,36 Raywell Sanatorium 13,76 Milkary M. & C.W. Centre 38 Refuse, Collection of 46 Milk in Schools Scheme 53 Respiratory Diseases 11 Milk Supply, &c. 31, 95 et seq., 106 Rheumatic Fever 61 Mumps 60 Rivers and Streams 46 Mosquitoes 62 St. Maurice's Clearance Areas 51	37	
Military M. & C.W. Centre 38 Milk in Schools Scheme 53 Milk Supply, &c. 31, 95 et seq., 106 Mumps 60 Mosquitoes 62 Midwives 26, 36 Regusel Sanatorium 13, 76 Refuse, Collection of 46 Respiratory Diseases 11 Rheumatic Fever 61 Rivers and Streams 46 St. Maurice's Clearance Areas 51	The state of the s	
Milk in Schools Scheme 53 Milk Supply, &c. 31, 95 et seq., 106 Mumps 60 Mosquitoes 62 Refuse, Collection of 46 Respiratory Diseases 11 Rheumatic Fever 61 Rivers and Streams 46 St. Maurice's Clearance Areas 51		
Milk in Schools Scheme 53 Milk Supply, &c. 31, 95 et seq., 106 Mumps 60 Mosquitoes 62 Respiratory Diseases 11 Rheumatic Fever 61 Rivers and Streams 46 St. Maurice's Clearance Areas 51		
Milk Supply, &c. 31, 95 et seq., 106 Rheumatic Fever 61 Mumps 60 Rivers and Streams 46 Mosquitoes 62 St. Maurice's Clearance Areas 51	1/11 1 0 1 1 0 1	
Mumps 60 Rivers and Streams 46 Mosquitoes 62 St. Maurice's Clearance Areas 51		
Mosquitoes 62 St. Maurice's Clearance Areas 51		
St. Maurice's Clearance Areas 51		Rivers and Streams 46
47	Mosquitoes 62	
Natural Increase 11 Sanatoria 73	Notes 1 Years	
	Natural Increase 11	Sanatoria 73

INDEX-continued.

P	PAGE			PAGE
Sanitary Circumstances	43	Tuberculosis Dispe	nsary	69, 74, 75
Sanitary Inspection 89 et	seq.	Tuberculous Meat		101
Sanitary Inspectors	5	Tuberculous Milk		96, 97
Scavenging	46	Tuberculosis Nurse		6, 40
Scarlet Fever 17	, 56	Tuberculosis Schen	ne	69 et seq.
Schools and School		Typhoid Fever		16, 57
Children 55, 56,	104	Promise la Colonia		
School Milk Scheme	53	Undulant Fever		61
School Nurses		Unemployment		
Sewerage		Unhealthy Houses		
Sheltering Home		Unmarried Mothers		39
Slaughter-houses	93	Unsound Meat		101 et seq.
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933				
Small-pox	54	Vaccination		25, 54
Smoke Nuisances	92	Venereal Diseases		81 et seq.
Social Conditions	0	Verminous Persons		
Social Hygiene	83	Premises		61, 90
Staff 4	-6	Violence	n/Lon	17
Statistical Summary 9, 11	19)	Vital Statistics		11 et seq.
Still-births 11	, 28		mark have	of triples
Streams, Pollution of 46.	104	Ward Statistics	Hollage	12
Suicides	17	Water-closets		46, 89
(D) . M : II !! 0.	100	Water Supply		-45, 104
Theatres, Music Halls, &c	200	Wellington Row Cle		
Tuberculosis 11, 12, 67 et		Whooping-cough		11, 60
Tuberculosis Crusade Com-		Workshops		91, 92
mittee 112 et	seq.	workshops	disolle	01, 02