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**CITY OF YORK,
1935.**

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF

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





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ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT.

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THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

November, 1934, to November, 1935.

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

Chairman:—ALDERMAN WM. WRIGHT, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:—COUNCILLOR T. HARWOOD.

Ald. Shipley.	Coun. Rowley.	Coun. Cross.
„ Terry.	„ Adamson.	„ Temple.
„ C. T. Hutchinson.	„ Gaines.	„ Anderson.
Coun. Crichton.	„ Watson.	„ Hammond.
„ Hargrave.	„ Simpson.	

UNHEALTHY AREAS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman.	Ald. C. T. Hutchinson.	Coun. Crichton.
Vice-Chairman.	Coun. Gaines.	„ Cross.
Ald. Shipley.	„ Watson.	„ Temple.

TUBERCULOSIS AND FEVER HOSPITAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

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

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

JOINT (MEDICAL SERVICES) SUB-COMMITTEE.

REPRESENTING

Health Committee:

Ald. W. Wright (*Chairman*), Ald. C. T. Hutchinson, Councillor Rowley.

Education Committee:

Councillors Chapman, Hargrave and Crichton.

Public Assistance Committee:

Councillors E. Harwood and Lacy, and Miss L. V. Argles.

Mental Hospital Committee:

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

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE (STATUTORY) COMMITTEE.

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

Mrs. Edwin Gray, J.P., Dr. Norah Kemp (B.M.A.).

Mrs. Lamb (York Trades and Labour Council).

Mrs. Brown (York Midwives' Association).

FAIRFIELD FARM SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Councillors Cross and Gaines.

JOINT COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT, YORK MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

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

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.).

Deputy M.O.H. (from 1st August, 1935); Asst. S.M.O. (to 31st July, 1935); Asst. T.O. and M.O. Children's Homes (from 1st August, 1935):—

KATHARINE ROUNSFELL BROWN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant M.O.H. and Resident Medical Officer, York Maternity Hospital:—

ISABELLA M. CURRIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to 15th January, 1935).

ISABELLA M. HARKNESS, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.) (15th January to 30th June, 1935).

SHEILA THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from 8th July, 1935).

Asst. M.O.H. and Medical Officer, City Infirmary, Fever Hospital, etc. (temporary):—

NICHOLAS J. M. HESSION, M.B., Ch.B. (Ireland), B.A.O. (from 1st August, 1935).

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. (to 26th July, 1935).

G. HOLROYD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.), (from 12th August, 1935).

Assistant School Medical Officer:—

RUTH M. ALLINSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Glas.) (from 12th August, 1935).

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) (part time):—

SYDNEY H. SMITH, M.B., C.M. (Died 18th June, 1935).

C. HOWARD JACKMAN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S. (19th June to 31st July, 1935).

District Medical Officers (Poor Law) (part time):—

North District—H. E. KING REYNOLDS, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (from 1st January, 1935).

East District—(a) R. A. DRAPER, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

West District—(b) G. A. HAYDOCK, M.B., B.S.

(a) Public Vaccinator, N. & E. Districts. (b) Public Vaccinator, W. District.

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

J. C. LYTH, M.B., B.S. (temporary) (to 30th June, 1935).

F. W. J. PLATTS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.) (temporary) (1st to 31st July, 1935).

Aural Consultant, Fever Hospital (part time):—

J. ACOMB, M.B., B.S.

Orthopaedic Consultant (part time):—

J. G. CRAIG, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (from 1st March, 1935).

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):—

K. L. BLOOMER (née BLAND), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

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

PETER MACDONALD, M.D.

School Dentist:—

MISS A. RAMSDEN, L.D.S.

Medical Officer, Infant Welfare Centre (part time):—

JANIE S. BAUGH, M.B., Ch.B. (to 30th September, 1935).

Medical Officer, Orthopaedic Clinic (part time):—

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

(b) Others:—

Veterinary Surgeon:—

J. W. PROCTER, M.R.C.V.S. (part time).

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

Chief Sanitary Inspector:—

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

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:—

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

Housing and Drainage Inspector:—

J. WILSON, C.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 (to 8th June, 1935).

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

W. L. THOMPSON, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector (to 13th February, 1935).

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.

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

A. PEARSON, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector (from 6th March, 1935).

W. SNOWBALL, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector (Scot.) (from 17th June, 1935, to 31st December, 1935).

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 H. R. TODD, S.R.N. (General and Children).

Matron, Mental Hospital:—

MISS F. MORRIS, S.R.N., Certif. R.M.P.A. (to 9th May, 1935).

MISS S. E. CONNOLLY, S.R.N., Certif. R.M.P.A., S.C.M. (from 9th May, 1935).

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

MISS A. DUNLAVEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

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

MISS W. M. SLIGHT, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.I. (H.V.) Certificate (from 1st March, 1935).

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 (to 28th February, 1935).

MISS E. GREENWOOD, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.I. (H.V.) Certificate (to 27th April, 1935).

MISS D. A. NAIRN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate (to 19th July, 1935).

MISS L. EGAN, S.R.N. (from 1st March, 1935).

MISS E. M. NEWTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., (from 19th August, 1935).

Dental Nurse, School Clinic:—MISS M. LOCKER, S.R.N.

Orthopaedic Nurse, School Clinic:—MISS B. M. HALL, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 17th June, 1935).

(c) Clerical Staffs:—

(a) Health Department:—

Senior (First-class) Clerk:—F. POWELL (to 30th November, 1935).

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.

(d) School Clinic:—

MISS J. MASTERMAN.

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

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1935.

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

My Lord Mayor, Lady, and Gentlemen,

The Report for the year is on the lines laid down in Circular 1492 of the Ministry of Health, and is therefore an Ordinary Report. The Report on the work of the School Medical Service will be published separately by the Education Committee.

On 1st April, 1935, the adjoining rural districts of Easingwold and Riccall were combined to form the new Rural District of Derwent in the East Riding of Yorkshire. This did not affect the boundaries of the City of York.

The birth-rate has, for the second year in succession, shown an increase, being 15.2 compared with 15.0 last year and 14.6 in 1933—the latter being the lowest birth-rate recorded in the City. The birth-rate is higher than the average for the whole country (14.7).

The death-rate (11.4) is the lowest recorded since 1930, when it was 11.3, and compares favourably with that for England and Wales (11.7).

The death-rate for Tuberculosis is slightly higher, being 63 per 100,000, compared with 61 per 100,000 last year. The number of new cases, however, 97, is the lowest recorded for the City.

The Maternal Mortality rate for York (3.45 per 1,000 births) compares favourably with that for England and Wales (3.93), as does the Infant Mortality rate (50.2 per 1,000 births) compared with 57.0 for England and Wales.

There was a welcome fall in the number of cases of Diphtheria—169 compared with 269 in 1934, and 291 in 1933. There were only 4 deaths, as compared with 14 and 17 in the two previous years. Good progress was made with the Immunisation Scheme, and about 3,000 out of the 19,000 children in the City have now received treatment. The results to date are, that the number of cases of Diphtheria among children who had received the full course of three injections, works out at 1.3 per 1,000, while among the children not treated, the figure is 10 per 1,000.

Scarlet Fever also declined from 337 cases in 1934 to 169 in 1935.

A census under the Housing Act, 1935, was taken in November and December, and showed that there were at that time 465 overcrowded houses, 91 of these being houses to be included in future clearance areas.

A very successful Health Week was held in the City from October 7th to 12th. The Lectures were well attended and large crowds visited the Exhibition. The week was planned by the Central Council for Health Education, and much credit is due to Mr. Scott Rankine, the organiser of the Exhibition, for the very able way in which he carried out the work.

Changes in the medical staff were very numerous, arising out of the retirement on superannuation of Dr. Galbraith, who had been Senior Assistant School Medical Officer since 1908, and the death of Dr. S. H. Smith, Medical Officer of the City Infirmary since 1903. Dr. G. Holroyd succeeded Dr. Galbraith as Senior Assistant School Medical Officer, and Dr. Ruth Allinson was appointed as Assistant School Medical Officer. Dr. Sheila Thomson succeeded Dr. Isabella Harkness and Dr. Isabella Currie as Resident Medical Officer at the Maternity Hospital. Dr. N. J. Hession became the first full-time Medical Officer of the City Infirmary and the Fever Hospital in August. Dr. Katharine R. Brown, who had been Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer since September, 1933, became Deputy Medical Officer of Health, and devoted the whole of her time to the work of the Health Department. The re-arrangements necessitated the retirement of Dr. J. C. Lyth from the post of part-time Medical Officer at the Fever Hospital, in which post he had given excellent service for five years, and Dr. Janie S. Baugh, part-time Medical Officer at the Child Welfare Centre. A new part-time appointment was created during the year—Mr. J. G. Craig, F.R.C.S., being appointed Orthopaedic Consultant in March.

Appended to this Report will be found the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Tuberculosis Crusade Committee, furnished by Miss E. 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.

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

Yours obediently,

P. R. McNAUGHT, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

50 Bootham, York.

May, 1936.

CITY OF YORK.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres ... 4,260.

Census 1931, 84,813.

Population, mid-1935 (Registrar-General's Estimate), 90,200.

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

Do. do. (end of 1935) according to rate-books, 22,502.

Rateable value (April, 1935), £564,546.

Estimated net produce of a penny rate, £2,160.

Unemployment.

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

“ The following schedule shows that there has been considerable improvement during 1935 :—

		MEN.							
		Wholly Unemployed.		Casual Claimants.		Temporary Stoppage.		Totals.	
		1934.		1934.		1934.		1935.	1934.
28/1/35	...	3866	(4025)	103	(121)	489	(423)	4458	(4569)
25/2/35	...	3806	(3991)	98	(124)	359	(333)	4263	(4448)
25/3/35	...	3630	(3842)	140	(106)	96	(353)	3866	(4301)
15/4/35	...	3248	(3500)	100	(109)	54	(135)	3402	(3744)
20/5/35	...	3145	(3344)	126	(102)	97	(328)	3368	(3774)
24/6/35	...	3090	(3028)	66	(81)	109	(180)	3265	(3289)
22/7/35	...	2924	(3025)	72	(88)	221	(316)	3217	(3429)
26/8/35	...	2714	(3121)	94	(99)	77	(141)	2885	(3361)
23/9/35	...	2755	(2792)	103	(83)	200	(196)	3058	(3071)
21/10/35	...	2532	(2835)	99	(109)	86	(108)	2717	(3052)
25/11/35	...	2841	(3241)	109	(101)	81	(118)	3031	(3460)
16/12/35	...	2867	(3527)	114	(103)	100	(113)	3081	(3743)
Average	...	3118	(3356)	102	(102)	164	(229)	3384	(3687)

WOMEN.

		Wholly Unemployed.		Temporary Stoppage.		Totals.	
		1934.		1934.		1935.	1934.
28/1/35	...	664	(493)	152	(222)	816	(715)
25/2/35	...	585	(533)	202	(222)	787	(755)
25/3/35	...	527	(498)	126	(206)	653	(704)
15/4/35	...	435	(493)	130	(160)	565	(653)
20/5/35	...	400	(442)	90	(211)	490	(653)
24/6/35	...	349	(425)	80	(239)	429	(664)
22/7/35	...	333	(369)	32	(128)	365	(497)
26/8/35	...	312	(375)	24	(42)	336	(417)
23/9/35	...	318	(385)	32	(31)	350	(414)
21/10/35	...	271	(394)	33	(81)	304	(475)
25/11/35	...	548	(439)	30	(30)	578	(469)
16/12/35	...	349	(444)	17	(25)	366	(469)
Average	...	424	(440)	79	(135)	503	(574)

The following industries are mainly responsible for the improvement :
building, engineering, and chocolate and cocoa."

Poor-Law Relief :

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Total persons in receipt of indoor poor-law relief	500	483	572	563	534
Including, in sick wards	292	281	269	275	285
Total persons in receipt of outdoor poor-law relief	1767	2278	2306	2404	2511
Including, under medical relief only	19	20	20	17	19

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; for 1933, 332; for 1934, 338; and during 1935 nutrition was recorded as "slightly subnormal" in 436 cases, and "bad" in 23, out of a total of 3,760 children examined.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1935.
(Registrar-General's Figures).

Live Births	Leg. ..	Total. 1,297	M. 684	F. 613	} Birth-rate ..	15.2 per 1,000.
	Illeg. ..	77	43	34		
Stillbirths	Leg. ..	65	35	30	} Rate per 1,000 total births	47.8.
	Illeg. ..	4	4	—		
Deaths ..	..	1,030	541	489	Death-rate	11.4 per 1,000.

Deaths from Puerperal causes :—		Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal Sepsis ...	...	1	.69
Other Puerperal causes ...	...	4	2.76
Total ...	...	5	3.45

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age :—

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
Number ...	67	2	69
Rate per 1,000 live births ...	51.6	25.9	50.2

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	...	...	...	—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	...	...	...	10
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	...	...	...	9

Total Zymotic mortality ...	0.47	per 1,000 living at all ages.
Death-rate of Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	0.09	
Death-rate of Bronchitis and Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases* ...	0.92	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis death-rate ...	0.56	
Total Tuberculosis death-rate ...	0.63	
Cancer death-rate ...	1.44	
Epidemic Influenza death-rate ...	0.26	

TABLE 1. CITY OF YORK.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Total (Nett) BIRTHS.	Birth- rate.	Total (Nett) DEATHS.	Death- rate.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
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
1935	90200	1374	15.2	1030	11.4	344
AVERAGE		1327	15.3	1020	11.7	307

*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 1935, ALLOCATED ACCORDING
TO WARDS.

TABLE 2.

	Bootham	Castlegate	Clifton	Fishergate	Gulldhall	Heworth	Holgate	Knavesmire	Micklegate	Monk	Scarcroft	Walmgate	Whole City
Live BIRTHS	144	113	108	151	72	144	108	71	72	108	66	217	1374
Birthrate ...	16.4	23.5	11.9	23.8	15.5	11.7	13.7	11.5	12.0	16.7	10.6	18.7	15.2
DEATHS ...	114	119	90	82	58	100	67	57	69	97	66	111	1030
Deathrate ...	13.0	24.7	9.9	12.9	12.5	8.1	8.5	9.2	11.5	15.0	10.6	9.5	11.4
Deaths under 1	6	11	3	6	4	2	3	5	5	11	5	8	69
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 births) ...	41.6	97.3	27.7	39.7	55.5	13.8	27.7	70.4	69.4	101.8	75.7	36.8	50.2
NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE:—													
Scarlet Fever...	16	6	10	12	2	27	12	8	3	24	5	44	169
Diphtheria ...	11	6	17	18	14	30	7	4	7	22	9	24	169
Enteric Fever...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas ...	5	3	3	1	1	9	1	1	3	6	1	4	38
Tuberculosis : Pulmonary	4	5	1	3	4	5	9	2	3	3	8	12	59
Non- pulmonary	4	2	3	1	2	4	3	4	3	2	2	8	38
Pneumonia ...	11	7	7	13	6	8	—	3	9	11	2	12	89

TABLE 3.—TOTAL MARRIAGES IN YORK.

Year					Marriage rate per 1,000 of total population.	
					York.	England & Wales.
1931	...	745	...	...	17.3	15.6
„ 1932	...	783	...	...	18.3	15.2
„ 1933	...	794	...	...	18.7	15.7
„ 1934	...	862	...	...	19.5	16.9
„ 1935	...	871	...	...	19.3	17.1*

* Highest recorded since 1920 (20.1).

DEATHS.

					City Residents.	Non- Residents.
City Infirmary	...	...	...	...	181	14
County Hospital	...	...	...	...	170	95
City Fever Hospital	...	...	...	...	16	1
Other City Institutions	...	...	...	...	2	27
Private residences in the City	...	...	...	...	606	16
Fairfield Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	15	—
Raywell Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	2	—
York City Mental Hospital	...	...	...	...	16	—
York Maternity Hosiptal (1 Mother, 14 Babies)	...	...	...	...	15	—
In other Institutions, &c., outside the City	...	...	...	...	7	—
					<u>1,030</u>	<u>153</u>

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

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	WHOLE* YEAR.
Births	349	357	328	301	1,374 nett
Birth-rate	15·4	15·8	14·5	13·3	15·2
Deaths	298	271	195	256	1,030
Death-rate	13·2	12·0	8·6	11·3	11·4
Infant Mortality—					
Deaths under 1 year of age ..	22	19	18	10	69
Rate per 1,000 Births ..	63·0	53·2	54·8	33·2	50·2
Deaths due to Bronchitis and Pneumonia	20	22	8	14	67

* 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, 1931-35 :—

Cause of Death :	YEARS :				
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers ...	1	—	—	—	—
Measles	3	2	7	2	—
Scarlet fever	2	—	3	4	—
Whooping Cough	6	9	5	2	10
Diphtheria	4	22	17	14	4
Influenza	39	20	35	12	24
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	1	2	3	1
Cerebro-spinal fever	4	1	2	2	4
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	69	57	53	43	51
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	14	15	9	11	7
Syphilis	1	3	2	3	1
General paralysis of the Insane, etc.	6	4	1	2	2
Cancer	132	127	111	141	131
Diabetes	12	14	15	16	16
Cerebral hæmorrhage	68	64	74	80	67
Heart disease	201	220	219	223	224
Aneurysm	1	—	4	7	5
Other circulatory diseases	29	45	26	39	34
Bronchitis	46	46	41	31	26
Pneumonia (all forms)	60	49	50	41	41
Other Respiratory diseases	11	7	4	7	16
Peptic Ulcer	6	11	11	9	11
Diarrhœa, etc.	2	4	6	8	13
Appendicitis	1	12	4	8	3
Cirrhosis of Liver	7	3	1	7	2
Other diseases of Liver, etc. ...	11	6	7	6	5
Other digestive diseases	20	13	23	23	15
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	39	35	46	39	37
Puerperal Sepsis	—	2	5	—	1
Other Puerperal causes	2	2	2	6	4
Congenital Debility and malforma- tion, including Premature Birth, etc.	48	45	39	39	41
Senility	66	41	52	53	73
Suicide	10	19	11	12	14
Other Violence	34	26	38	39	41
Other defined diseases	68	86	84	89	104
Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	1	1	2	1	2
ALL CAUSES—TOTALS	1,026	1,012	1,011	1,022	1,030

TABLE 6.—CITY OF YORK, 1935.

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

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All Ages.	0-1.	1-2.	2-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.	65-75.	75 and over.
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping-cough	10	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	4	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Influenza	24	1	2	3	—	—	2	—	2	1	7	6
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
8. Cerebro-spinal fever	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	51	—	—	—	—	9	10	10	12	3	6	1
10. Other Tuberculous diseases	7	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	1	—
11. Syphilis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
12. General paralysis of the insane, etc.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
13. Cancer, Malignant disease	131	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	13	37	41	28
14. Diabetes	16	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	7	3
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage	67	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	11	23	26
16. Heart disease	224	—	—	—	2	5	1	8	20	47	66	75
17. Aneurysm	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
18. Other Circulatory diseases	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	15
19. Bronchitis	26	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	7	13
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	41	6	3	2	1	1	7	3	2	4	4	8
21. Other Respiratory diseases	16	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	3	5
22. Peptic Ulcer	11	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	5	—	1	—
23. Diarrhœa, etc.	13	7	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
24. Appendicitis	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
26. Other diseases of Liver, etc.	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1
27. Other Digestive diseases	15	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	4	5	1
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	37	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	6	10	7	8
29. Puerperal Sepsis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
30. Other Puerperal causes	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	41	39	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Senility	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	60
33. Suicide	14	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	3	2	2	—
34. Other violence	41	4	1	2	6	1	2	6	4	8	3	4
35. Other defined diseases	104	3	1	4	7	7	5	13	13	10	22	19
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
All Causes—Totals ..	1,030	69	14	14	26	30	46	65	97	155	238	276

TABLE 7.—BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS
OF MORTALITY, 1935.

	Average for England and Wales.	Average for the 121 great towns including York.	Average for the 140 smaller towns.	YORK.
Rate per 1,000 of total population :				
BIRTH-Rate	14.7	14.8	14.8	15.2
DEATH-Rate (all causes)	11.7	11.8	11.2	11.4
From Enteric Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Small-pox	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.03	0.04	0.03	—
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Whooping Cough	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.11
Diphtheria	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.04
Influenza	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.26
Violence	0.52	0.45	0.41	0.60
Rate per 1,000 Births :—				
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	5.7	7.9	3.8	6.5
Total deaths under one year	57	62	55	50.2

TABLE 8.—MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1931—1935.

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Average
(a) MATERNAL MORTALITY :						
No. of deaths (YORK) ...	2	4	7	6	5	4.8
Rate per 1,000 births :						
York	1.40	2.89	5.36	4.40	3.45	3.50
England and Wales ...	3.94	4.04	4.32	4.41	3.93	4.13
(b) INFANT MORTALITY :						
Deaths under 1 year (YORK)	83	95	70	61	69	75.6
Rate per 1,000 births :						
York	60.2	71.5	54.7	46.3*	50.2	56.5
England and Wales ...	66	65	64	58.5	57.0*	62.1

* Lowest on record.

DEATHS DUE TO RESPIRATORY DISEASES AND HEART DISEASE.

TABLE 9.

YEAR.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and other Respiratory Diseases.						Heart Disease.		
	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Percentage of total deaths (all causes).	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 living.	Percentage of Total Deaths (all causes).
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
1935	26	41	16	83	0.92	8.0	224	2.5	21.7

INQUESTS.

During the year inquests on the cause of death of 85 citizens were held, compared with 84 in 1934, viz. :—

Suicide (13) : (Gas-poisoning, 5; Drowning, 2; Poison (liquid), 1; Jump from balcony, 1; Hanging, 3; Cut Throat, 1).

Accident (36) : (Fall, 8; Suffocation, 3; Vehicles (Motor Car 7, Motor Bus 3, Motor Lorry 4); Burns, 2; Drowning, 3; Scalds, 2; Diving, 1; Struck by falling object, 1; Swallowing fish bone, 1; Pedal Cycle, 1).

Other Violence (4) : (Found drowned, 1; Heat Stroke, 1; Blow on Head, 1; Inattention at Birth, 1).

Natural Causes (32) : (Heart disease, 16; Peptic Ulcer, 1; Nephritis, 4; Bronchitis, 1; Diabetes, 1; Septicæmia, 2; Infantile Diarrhœa, 1; Erysipelas, 1; Congenital Malformation, 2; Miscellaneous Causes, 2; Cause Unascertainable, 1).

There was a considerable diminution in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria in the City during the year, 169 cases of Scarlet Fever (compared with 337 in 1934) and 169 cases of Diphtheria (compared with 269 in 1934) being notified.

There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever, while those due to Diphtheria numbered 4, compared with 14 in 1934.

We have no evidence that there are any occupations in the City which are harmful to the public health, or that unemployment has exercised any significant influence on the health or physique of children or adults.

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 1935 is set out in the table below and in table 36 (Venereal Diseases Section, page 83).

Chemical examinations are made by the Public Analyst (John Evans, F.I.C., Sheffield). See his report, pages 111-114.

TABLE 10. LABORATORY WORK carried out by Dr. S. G. Platts at the County Hospital Laboratory, York, during 1935.

Specimens.	Total.	Positive.	Negative.
Swabs examined for Diphtheria Bacilli:—			
From suspected cases	978	68	910
From convalescent cases	846	97	749
From contact cases	153	11	142
Total	1,977	176	1,801
Specimens examined for Bacilli of Typhoid group:—			
Blood	6	—	6
Urine	—	—	—
Fæces	2	—	2
Blood Culture	2	—	2
Examined for Tubercle Bacilli:—			
Milk	83	12	71
Sputum	312	75	237
Urine	2	—	2
Pleural Effusion	3	—	3
Miscellaneous:—			
Milk (Bacteriological Count, &c.)	87	—	—
Ice Cream do. do.	3	—	—
Urine (Bacteriology)	38	—	—
Blood Count	2	—	—
Post-mortems for Maternity Hospital	3	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fluid	3	2	1
Pus (Bacteriology)	1	—	—
Tumour (Microscopy)	1	—	—
Hair (for Ringworm)	1	—	1
Cervical Swab	1	—	—
Public Baths Water	4	—	—
Total	2,531	—	—

(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 1935, 1,463 calls were responded to, and the fees received amounted to £306 1s. 0d.; in 1934 there were 1,372 calls, and the fees received were £358 4s. 0d.

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. Up to 31st December, 1935, the Health Committee paid the charges in 16 cases, amounting to £3 6s. 0d.

For action taken in respect to Circular, 1356, of the Ministry of Health, see Annual Report for 1934.

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 20,615 visits last year, in addition to attending minor operations at the homes of patients.

562 cases were visited during 1935.

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 their nurses, when requested by the M.O.H., in cases of Measles, Whooping-cough, Epidemic Diarrhœa, Poliomyelitis, etc., 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 1935 numbered 24 compared with 99 in 1934.

Disease.	No. of Cases Nursed.	Total Visits.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	7
Puerperal Fever	Nil.	Nil.
Puerperal Pyrexia	Nil.	Nil.
Measles	1	3
Whooping-cough	5	5
Chickenpox	Nil.	Nil.
Mumps	1	9
	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 24

(d) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

From 6th December, 1935, the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics were re-arranged to provide an additional Ante-Natal Session as follows :—

ST. SAVIOURGATE.

Infant Welfare Clinic—Daily, 2 p.m.

Toddlers' Clinic—Tuesdays (1st and 3rd), 10 a.m.

Ante-Natal Clinic—Fridays, 10 a.m.

Women's Clinic (Gynæcological, Post-Natal and Birth Control)—
Thursdays, 10 a.m.

DUNCOMBE PLACE.

Ante-Natal Clinic—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2 p.m.

The arrangements at the other Clinics and Treatment Centres remained unchanged.

(e) HOSPITALS (PUBLIC).

The City Council, in September, 1935, purchased the house known as " Brooklands " adjacent to the Fever Hospital, to provide a house for the Medical Officer of the Fever Hospital and the City Infirmary.

There are no other 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 still the subject of discussion at the end of 1935.

TABLE 11.

Statistics relating to the City Infirmary, York, during the year ended
31st December, 1935:—

On 31st December, 1935, the total number of beds provided for sick, maternity, and mental cases at the City Infirmary was as follows:—

(a) for men	...	...	...	202	
(b) for women	...	...	...	180	
(c) for children (under 16 years of age)	...	...	...	52	(excluding cots in maternity wards).
Total				434	

(A) IN-PATIENTS.

1.	Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital)	...	...	...	...	910
2.	Number of women confined in hospital	...	...	...	...	40
3.	Number of live births	...	...	...	...	41
					(one set of twins)	
4.	Number of still births	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5.	Number of deaths among the newly-born (i.e., under four weeks of age)	...	...	...	...	Nil.
6.	Total number of deaths among children under one year	...	...	...	...	5
7.	Number of Maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	Nil.
8.	Total number of deaths	...	...	...	...	200
9.	Number of patients discharged (including infants born in hospital)	...	...	...	...	710
10.	Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above—					
	(a) Under 4 weeks	...	...	...	...	548
	(b) 4 weeks and under 13 weeks	...	...	...	...	211
	(c) 13 weeks or more	...	...	...	...	151
11.	Number of beds occupied (a) average during the year, 365; (b) highest, 400 on 1st February; (c) lowest, 327 on 2nd December.					
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 DEPARTMENT.	
2.	Total number of persons seen in the out-patient department	12
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	Nil.
5.	Total number of attendances in the out-patient department	842

TABLE 12.

(C) CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM OR WHO DIED IN THE INSTITUTION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

DISEASE GROUPS.					CHILDREN (under 16 years).		MEN AND WOMEN.	
					Dis- charged.	Died.	Dis- charged.	Died.
A.	Acute infectious disease (1)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
B.	Influenza (2)	...	...	...	2	—	9	2
C.	Tuberculosis—							
	Pulmonary	...	...	...	—	—	1	5
	Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	—	—	—	1
D.	Malignant disease	...	...	...	—	—	9	20
E.	Rheumatism—							
	(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	...	...	...	1	—	4	—
	(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called "rheumatism" (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago, and sciatica)	...	...	...	—	—	10	—
	(3) Chronic arthritis	...	...	...	—	—	7	1
F.	Venereal disease	...	...	...	1	—	6	1
G.	Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
H.	Puerperal fever	(a) Women confined in the hospital	...	...	—	—	—	—
		(b) Other cases	...	...	—	—	—	1
I.	Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth	...	...	...	—	—	21	—
J.	Mental diseases	(a) Senile Dementia	...	...	—	—	2	—
		(b) Other	...	...	—	1	83	—
K.	Senile decay (3)	...	...	...	—	—	43	50
L.	Accidental injury and Violence. (4)	...	...	...	2	—	23	—
In respect of cases not included above :								
M.	Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	...	...	...	9	—	51	34
N.	Disease of the Respiratory System	...	...	...	38	7	58	17
O.	" " Circulatory	"	...	...	2	2	34	51
P.	" " Digestive	"	...	...	18	1	20	1
Q.	" " Genito-urinary	"	...	...	3	—	17	5
R.	" " Skin	...	...	...	20	—	69	—
S.	Other Diseases	...	...	...	10	—	52	—
T.	Mothers and infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures	...	...	...	—	—	41	—
		Mothers		...	42	—	—	—
		Infants		...	—	—	—	—
U.	Any persons not falling under any of the above headings	...	...	...	—	—	2	—
Totals ...					148	11	562	189

(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. J. R. Mackrill, Secretary of the York County Hospital, has been kind enough to supply the following information :—

“ YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL.

During 1935 an additional 20 bedrooms for the use of Night Nurses have been erected over the Watt Wing.

This unit contains 18 single rooms and one double room; in addition there is a large sitting-room, three bathrooms, W.C.s., linen-cupboard, luggage storeroom and telephone box.

A start has been made with the New Mortuary, which is situated near the gate in the Hospital Grounds, opening on to Foss Bank. This is to provide accommodation for six bodies with refrigerating chamber, also a viewing room for patients' friends, and a large Post Mortem room.

A perambulator shelter for the use of out-patients has been erected near the Out-Patient Department, and will house about twenty perambulators.

The provision of an automatic bed-pan washer in each ward of the Hospital has helped to alleviate the heavy work falling on the Nursing Staff.”

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

Dr. S. H. Smith, who had been in medical charge of the Infirmary and other institutions under the York Guardians, later the Public Assistance Committee, since December, 1903, died on 18th June, 1935. His Deputy, Dr. Jackman, carried on the work until 31st July, when Dr. N. J. M. Hession commenced duty as whole-time Temporary Medical Officer in charge of the City Infirmary and the Fever Hospital.

The medical charge of the Children's Homes was taken over by Dr. Katharine Rounsfell Brown, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, from 1st August, 1935.

(ii) POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

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 and commenced duty on 1st January, 1935, for a period of twelve months.

Dr. Draper remained in charge of the East District and Dr. Haydock of the West, throughout the year.

Dr. Draper undertakes the duties of Public Vaccinator for the North and East Districts, and Dr. Haydock for the West.

The following table shows the visits paid by the District Medical Officers during the year 1935 :—

Area.	Population (Census, 1931).	No. of visits paid.
North	21,584	1,177
East	32,169	1,305
West	31,060	1,226
	<hr/> 84,813 <hr/>	<hr/> 3,708 <hr/>

(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 32 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 104 (52 males, 52 females, all ages). Three 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, 1935.	Total.	Trained.	Untrained.
In active practice as a midwife ...	13	13	—
Doing very little	4	4	—
Working almost entirely as a maternity nurse	9	9	—
Working in Institutions	10	10	—
Totals ...	36	36	—

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 four certified midwives have commenced practice in the City, and one ceased to practice.

Total cases in which medical help was called in by certified midwives—191 (14.3 per cent. of total cases attended).

The following notifications were received from the certified midwives during the year 1935 :—

Notices of intention to continue in practice	36
Of sending for medical help in emergencies	191
Of preparing a dead body for burial	—
Of artificial feeding	16
Of death of mother or child	12
Of attendance at still-births (under C.M.B. rules)	16
Ditto ditto (under Notification of Births Act)	66
Of liability to be a source of infection	4

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, 1935. 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	3rd	30	Sponta-neous	No.	Puerperal Fever.	Pneumonia Metritis.	No.	Midwife.
2	4th	39	Instru-mental.	No.	Obstetric shock.	--	No.	Both.
3	1st	32	Ectopic opera-tion.	No.	General peritonitis.	Pyosalpinx.	No.	Doctor.
4	1st	24	In-duced.	No.	Chorea Gravidarum.	Mental Deteriora-tion.	Yes.	Doctor.
5	8th	41	Abor-tion.	No.	Broncho Pneumonia following anæsthetic.	Retained Placenta.	No.	Doctor.

STILL-BIRTHS, 1935.

66 York cases were investigated. In addition, 18 enquiries were made re ex-City births, and the information forwarded to the County Medical Officer concerned.

37 were males; 4 were illegitimate; maceration was present in 22 cases; 8 cases received no ante-natal supervision and 16 had ante-natal care from midwife only. There were no post-mortem examinations. There were 13 cases of forceps delivery, and 2 craniotomy.

Pregnancy.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	14th	Total.
No. of cases	25	12	9	7	2	3	4	—	1	3	—	66

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 ..	34	7	4	6	3	6	1	5	66

Causes :—

- (1) Complications of Labour :—
Obstructed labour, 4; Disproportion, 3; Malpresentation, 1; Asphyxia, 7; Precipitate labour, 3; Uterine Inertia, 3.
- (2) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage :—
Accidental Hæmorrhage, 2.
- (3) Toxæmias of Pregnancy :—
Albuminuria, 12; Toxæmia, 2.
- (4) Maternal Diseases :—
Syphilis, 3; Weakness, 2; Jaundice, 1; Accident at six months, 1.
- (5) Foetal States :—
Anencephalic, 1; Post-maturity, 1; Hydrocephalus, 2; Prematurity, 1; Cerebral Hæmorrhage, 1; Rupture, abnormally short cord, 1; Prolapsed Cord, 5; Cord round neck of fœtus, 2.
- (6) No assignable cause, 8.

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

38 cases were investigated. In addition 8 enquiries were made re ex-City deaths, and the information forwarded to the County Medical Officer concerned. 16 were males; 1 was illegitimate; 2 twins; 6 inquests were held.

Pregnancy.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	11th	Total
No. of cases ..	22	7	2	1	3	1	1	1	38

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 ..	2	1	5	6	4	4	—	22

Duration of Life.—Under 24 hours, 10; 1—2 days, 5; 3—4 days, 1; 1—2 weeks, 2; 2—3 weeks, 4; Total, 22.

Causes :—

- (1) Prematurity (no other cause), 13.
- (2) Maternal Diseases :—Albuminuria, 1.
- (3) Foetal States and Diseases :—Congenital malformation, 5; Convulsions, 1; Atelectasis, 1; Asphyxia, 1; Injury at Birth, 2; Marasmus, 5; Broncho-pneumonia, 2; Accidental Suffocation, 2; Hæmorrhage of New Born, 2; Inattention at birth, 1; Septicæmia following hepatitis, 1; Melæna Neonatorum, 1.

PUERPERAL FEVER. TABLE 15.

Year.	No. of cases notified.	Treated in County Hospital.	No. of Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1931	4	4	Nil.	—
1932	1	1	1	0·7
1933	7	3	2	1·6
1934	6	6	Nil.*	—
1935	1	Nil.	1	0·7

* One patient died from Nephritis 4 months after notification.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Treated in County Hospital.
1931	2	Nil.	1
1932	6	Nil.	1
1933	5	1*	1
1934	2†	Nil.	1
1935	6	Nil.	3

* From Puerperal Sepsis.

† In addition to these, 20 cases (2 Puerperal Fever, and 18 Puerperal Pyrexia) (12 City, 3 North Riding, 2 East Riding, 3 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 :—

Operation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Incomplete Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Parametritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lobar Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...							7

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 1935.

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

36 examinations were carried out during the year (Urine, 33; Blood-cultures, 2; Cervical Swab, 1).

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

Arrangements have been made for Puerperal cases at the Fever Hospital to be nursed by a Sister who is a State Certified Midwife.

Three cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were admitted to the County Hospital, and two cases of Puerperal Fever to the Fever Hospital, 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 1935.

(5) For the home treatment of cases, supplies of serum are available for issue to practitioners, from the York Maternity Hospital. No applications for serum were received during 1935.

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 one per week 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 four 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 1935; forty-six mothers attended for the first time, and the total attendances numbered 182.

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 1935.

1. Population of the area served by the Council ... 89,550
Registrar-General's Estimate, Mid-1934.

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, 1,313; (b) Still-births, 66; (c) Total, 1,379.
 - (d) By midwives, 1,339; (e) By doctors and parents, 40.

3. Health Visiting.
 - (a) Number of officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year :
 - (i) by the Council ... 5
 - (ii) by Voluntary Associations (Military Families) ... 1
 - (b) Equivalent of whole-time services devoted by the whole staff to health visiting (including attendance at Infant Welfare Centres)—
 - (i) in the case of Health Visitors employed by the Council 4
 - (ii) in the case of Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Associations (Military Families) ... 1
 - (c) Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors :
 - (i) To expectant mothers—First visits ... 344
Total visits ... 2,728
 - (ii) To children under 1 year of age—First visits ... 1,290
Total visits ... 6,029
 - (iii) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years—
Total visits ... 13,720

4. Infant Welfare Centres.
 - (a) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council 1
 - (b) Number of Centres provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations—(Military Families) ... 1
 - (c) Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year :
 - (i) By Children under 1 year of age ... 7,128
 - (ii) By Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ... 3,502

- (d) Total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year :
- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----|
| (i) Children under 1 year of age | 631 |
| (ii) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ... | 263 |
- (e) Total number of children who were in attendance at the Centres at the end of the year :
- | | |
|--------------------------------------------|-----|
| (i) Children under 1 year of age | 556 |
| (ii) Children between 1 and 5 years | 970 |
- (f) Percentage of notified live births represented by the number in (d) (i) 48.05
5. Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics (whether held at Infant Welfare Centres or at other premises) :
- | | Ante-natal. | Post-natal. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| (i) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council | 2 | 2 |
| (ii) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations (Military Families) | 1 | 1 |
| (iii) Total number of attendances at all Clinics during the year | 2,810 | 249 |
| (iv) Total number of Women who attended at the Clinics during the year | 615 | 178 |
| Percentage of total notified births (live and still) ... | 44.59 | 12.90 |
6. 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.

7. Maternity Homes and Hospitals.

I.

	Separate maternity institutions provided by the Council.	Institutions (with maternity wards) transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929.	Institutions provided by Voluntary Associations and subsidised by the Council.
	York Maternity Hospital.	City Infirmary (Poor Law).	
Number of Institutions ...	1	1	—
Number of maternity beds (exclusive of isolation and labour beds) ...	28	4	—
Total number of women admitted to these beds during the year	564	40	—

II.

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

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

I.

	Separate Institutions provided by the Council for these cases.	Institutions (with accommodation for these cases) transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929.	Institutions provided by Voluntary Associations and subsidised by the Council.
	(Special Ward at York Maternity Hospital).	City Infirmary.	
Number of Institutions ...	1	1	—
Number of beds provided for such children ...	6	25	—
Total number of children admitted to these beds during the year ...	30	62	—

II.

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

9. Convalescent Homes.

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

(i) provided by the Council ... Nil.

(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations ... 1

(b) Number of beds for such cases in convalescent institutions :

(i) provided by the Council ... Nil.*

(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations ... 3 reserved
(Yorkshire Homes for
Mothers and Babies.)

(c) Total number of cases admitted to the beds included in (b)
during the year ... 31

(d) Total number of such cases sent by the Council during the
year to other convalescent institutions ... 1
(Scarborough.)

					York Diocesan Sheltering Home.
10. Homes for Mothers and Babies.					
(a) Number of such homes :					
(i) provided by the Council	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Number of beds in homes	...	...	...	...	7
(c) „ „ maternity beds	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(d) Total number of cases admitted during the year :					
(i) expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	17
(ii) mothers and babies	...	...	...	...	23
(iii) babies	...	...	...	...	1
(e) Total number of such cases sent by the Council during the year to other homes for mothers and babies	...	...	...	...	Nil.
11. Day Nurseries.					
(a) Number of day nurseries :					
(i) provided by the Council	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations	...	...	...	...	Nil.

12. 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	6	6	1	2
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—
(3) Puerperal Fever ...	1	1	Nil.	1
(4) Puerperal Pyrexia ...	6	6	Nil.	3
(5) Measles and German measles (in children under 5 years of age) ...	1037	1037	1	9
(6) Whooping Cough (do.)	358	358	5	14
(7) Epidemic Diarrhoea (do.)	—	—	—	—
(8) Poliomyelitis (do.)	—	—	—	—
(9) Chickenpox ...	230	230	—	—
(10) Mumps ...	17	17	—	—

* Vision unimpaired, 5; patient removed from district, 1; total, 6.

13. Home Nursing.
- (a) Number of nurses employed at the end of the year for the nursing of expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age, maternity nursing, or the nursing of puerperal fever :
- (i) by the Council (District Sister, Maternity Hospital) ... 1
- (ii) by Voluntary Associations (5 District Nursing Assn. 1 Military Families) ... 6
- (b) Total number of cases attended during the year by these nurses ... 219
14. Consultants.
- Number of cases in which the services of a consultant have been provided during the year for a private medical practitioner under the Council's maternity arrangements ... 4
15. Home Helps.
- Number of cases in which home helps have been provided during the year ... Nil.
16. Midwives.
- I. (a) Number practising in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare at the end of the year ... 36
- (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 ... 1
- II. (a) Number of cases attended by midwives during the year :
- (i) as midwives ... 693
- (ii) as maternity nurses ... 322 } 1,015
- (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 ... 191
17. 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 ... 1
- (ii) from other causes ... 4
- (b) Number of these cases which died :
- (i) at home ... Nil.
- (ii) in institutions ... 5

18. 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 40.)

(a)	Number of persons receiving children for reward on the Register at the end of the year	33
(b)	Number of children on the Register :	
	(i) at the end of the year	37
	(ii) who died during the year	Nil.
	(iii) on whom inquests were held during the year	Nil.
(c)	Number of Infant Protection Visitors at the end of the year who were :	
	(i) Health Visitors	5
	(ii) Female, other than Health Visitors	Nil.
	(iii) Male	3
(d)	Number of persons (in addition to or in lieu of Visitors under (c) above) or societies authorised to visit under the proviso to Section 2 (2)	Nil.
(e)	Proceedings taken during the year :	
	No. of Cases.	Section of Act under which taken.
	Nil.	—
(f)	Number of cases in which the local authority has given a sanction during the year :	
	(i) Under (a) of Section 3, 1908 Act	Nil.
	(ii) Under (b) of Section 3, Do.	Nil.
	(iii) Under (c) of Section 3, Do.	Nil.
(g)	Number of Orders obtained during the year under Section 67 of the Act of 1932 :—	
	(i) from a court of summary jurisdiction	Nil.
	(ii) from a single justice	Nil.

YORK MATERNITY HOSPITAL, ACOMB, YORK.

STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1935 :—

- No. of Beds ... 28 (plus 2 isolation). No. of Cots for Sick Babies ... 6.
- Number of admissions, 1935—564 mothers, 28 sick babies.
- Average duration of stay—14.62 days.
- Number of cases delivered by (a) Midwives, 407 ; (b) Doctors, 62.
- Number of cases in which Medical assistance was sought by the Midwife, 54.
- Number of cases notified as :—
 - Puerperal Fever, 2 ;
 - Puerperal Pyrexia, 18.

7. Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum, Nil.
8. Number of infants not entirely breast-fed while in the Institution, 35.
9. Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1.
10. Number of maternal deaths, 3.
Obstetric shock following craniotomy, 1; hæmorrhage and shock following Cæsarean Section for placenta prævia, 1; ante partum eclampsia, 1.
11. Number of foetal deaths :—
 - (i) Stillborn, 41.
 - (ii) Within 10 days of birth, 17; (Prematurity, 9; Intracranial hæmorrhage, 1; Atelectasis, 3; Hæmorrhage of the newly born, 2; Broncho pneumonia, 1; Convulsions due to acute gastritis, 1).

During the year the Hospital trained for certification 21 pupil midwives; 21 were entered for the examination, and 19 were successful.

Total outdoor district cases, 156.

Total visits paid to outdoor district cases, 5,245 (Ante natal, 2,299; Post-natal, 2,855; Casual visits, 91).

YORK MILITARY MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE

Report for Year 1st January, 1935, to 31st December, 1935.

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 the year 1935 :—

Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	36
Over 1 and under 5 years	...	...	...	...	163
Over 5 years	...	...	...	...	192

Total children supervised	...	391
---------------------------	-----	-----

Number of attendances at the Medical Inspection Room	...	1,650
Number of visits by the nurse to patients' homes	...	2,085
Number of visits to patients before and after confinement	...	226

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

The co-operation of the work of this centre with the various departments of the York County Hospital, the York Maternity Hospital, and the School Clinics, has been of material advantage.

Average number of soldiers' wives and children resident in York, 516.

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 92 cases were reported from York, involving the welfare of 217 children. All the cases were found to be true, and immediate action was taken by the Society, as follows :—

Warned, or advised, 87; Otherwise dealt with, 5; Supervisory visits paid, 388.

(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, Miss L. V. Argles and Miss Mary Cudworth being its representatives on the Committee of the Home for 1935.

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Expectant Mothers received	... 24	... 20	... 24	... 22	... 17
Mothers with their infants received	19	... 21	... 24	... 19	... 23

(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 HOMES FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES,
WITHERNSEA AND HARROGATE.

Three beds are reserved at these Homes for York mothers with their babies, and during the season 1935, 31 mothers and babies were admitted. The age of babies is limited to those over three weeks and under seven months on admission.

(d) ST. STEPHEN'S ORPHANAGE, THE MOUNT.

(Lady Superintendent—Miss Marshall).

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

(e) GODFREY WALKER HOME, ACOMB ROAD.

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

(iii) HEALTH VISITING.

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 notified and registered	...	...	...	1,273
Re-visits	...	...	...	5,705
Elder Children (1 to 5 years, etc.)	...	...	...	12,369
Cases of Pneumonia	...	...	...	80
Other infectious cases	...	...	...	233
Convalescent cases of Sickness and Ailing Children	...	...	...	179
Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	372
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	460

(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, 1935 :—

No. of Infants on Register at 31st December, 1934	...	38	Restored during year to parents or relatives	...	8
Placed on Register during the year	...	25	Transferred to another foster-parent	...	1
			Attained 9 years of age	...	1
			Legally adopted	...	5
			Left City	...	7
			Admitted to Institutions	...	4
			Remaining on Books, 31st December, 1935	...	37
		<hr/> 63 <hr/>			<hr/> 63 <hr/>

(v) ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

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

At the County Hospital there is an Orthopædic 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, and since 1st March, 1935, has been Orthopædic Consultant for the City. Sessions for Out-patients are held on Mondays at 11 a.m., and Wednesdays and Saturdays at 12-30 p.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.

Three children were admitted to Kirbymoorside Orthopædic Hospital during 1935, at the expense of the Health Committee.

Mr. Craig reports on his work as follows :—

“ From March to the end of December, 1935, I have had the following numbers of orthopædic cases under treatment, viz. :—

- (a) Non-tuberculous children under school age, 40.
- (b) Non-tuberculous children of school age, 23.
- (c) Tuberculous cases, all ages, adults, 9; children 23.

These latter cases do not include any seen at Fairfield.

Under heading (a) the large proportion are cases of Talipes; the next most frequent class of case is the deformities due to Poliomyelitis.

Under heading (b) Scoliosis, late results of rickets, static deformities of the feet, and Poliomyelitis, are the main causes of disability.

367 attendances on children under 14 years of age were given during the term stated.”

Mr. Craig visits the Fairfield Sanatorium at regular intervals to supervise the orthopædic cases in residence there.

The Health and Education Committees decided to appoint a nurse to combine the duties of School Nurse and Orthopædic Nurse. Miss B. M. Hall, S.R.N., S.C.M., Sister-in-charge of the Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Thorp Arch, was selected and commenced duty on 17th June, 1935. The following is a summary of the work carried out by her to 31st December, 1935, viz. :—

VISITS TO ORTHOPÆDIC CASES.

				First-Visits.	Re-visits.
TUBERCULOUS CASES	...	...	...	3	105
NON-TUBERCULOUS :					
School Children	...	...	...	1	81
Maternity and Child Welfare cases	...	...	...	3	2
Adults	...	...	...	—	—

CLINICS ATTENDED.

					Hours.
Remedial Exercises Clinic	...	...	...	...	17
Mr. Crockatt's Clinic	...	...	...	...	6
Massage	...	...	...	...	19
Clerical Work	...	...	...	...	21

(4) REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

(1)	Number of applications for registration during 1935	...	...	1
(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	...	1*
(4)	Number of appeals against such orders	...	Nil.
(5)	Number of cases in which orders have been		
	(a) confirmed on appeal	...	Nil.
	(b) disallowed	...	Nil
(6)	Number of applications for exemption from registration	...	Nil.
(7)	Number of cases in which exemption has been		
	(a) granted	...	Nil.
	(b) withdrawn	...	Nil.
	(c) refused	...	Nil.

The Medical Officer of Health, the Assistant Medical Officers of Health, and the Chief Sanitary Inspector were appointed Inspectors of Nursing Homes under Section 5 of the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927. All the suggestions made by the Inspectors 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 other than omissions to notify deaths to the Medical Officer of Health.

The Keepers were warned in each instance.

*Refused on account of unsuitable premises.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (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 1935 has been satisfactory in quality and ample in quantity. The utmost care has been taken to obtain such a result and maintain the supply at a pressure which has met all the requirements of the consumers.

In dealing with the unfiltered water, it may be said that care is taken to prevent pollution as far as possible of the river. No legal action was needed during the year to prevent pollution; but immediate action was taken when necessary. In this direction it should be said that the condition of the rivers and tributaries which are subject to the jurisdiction of the West Riding Rivers Board, is closely guarded by their Chief Inspector (J. H. Garner, Esq., B.Sc.) and Staff, who have done, and are doing a great work in preserving the good condition, and preventing pollution to the rivers. The watershed is estimated to cover 768,000 acres, including within its area the rivers Nidd, Ure and Swale, and part of the Ouse. The volume of water available, even in the recent years of severe drought, has been ample for water supply purposes.

All the water is subjected to various processes and double filtration, through both rapid and slow filters 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 at the intakes, from which it is pumped into three subsidence reservoirs of a total capacity of approximately six million gallons.

The clear water from the upper level of the subsidence reservoir then flows to nine “ Jewell ” Rapid Gravity Filters of a total capacity exceeding six million gallons per day, with a depth of sand of 4 ft. After the water leaves the Rapid Filters, it flows by gravity to English or Slow Sand Filters, of which there are ten, having a total area of 18,250 square yards, each filter having a depth of sand and graded gravel of 6ft. 6ins., after which the water gravitates to filtered water wells from where it is pumped to the consumers.

Minute quantities of chlorine are added for the sterilization of the water, and sulphate of alumina to assist in the removal of suspended and colouring matter. Powdered activated carbon is used for de-chlorination purposes, and also for the removal of organic colouring matter.

The result of the processes through which the water is passed is to produce a high standard of purification.

Samples are taken almost daily, and subjected to examination by two independent analytical experts.

Of 335 samples taken during the year, the average results of examinations gave 13.78 per cubic centimetre incubated at twenty degrees centigrade for a period of 72 hours, the lowest being 2, and the highest 45 colonies per cubic centimetre developed. Examinations were made at the same time by MacConkey's Test for special bacteria and, with very few exceptions, in tests of 40 c.c.'s, the results were negative.

The total quantity of filtered water supplied to the Consumers during the year was 1,584 million gallons. Compared with the previous year this is a decrease of 3 million gallons, and gives an average of 4,339,000 gallons per day.

The average quantity supplied to each consumer during each 24 hours was 39.4 gallons, this figure being based on the estimated population at the end of 1934. About one-third of the quantity is used for trade purposes and two-thirds for domestic consumers who thus have an ample quantity to cover all requirements. Modern houses, with improved sanitary requirements of to-day, necessitate the use of much more water than formerly.

The Company, in addition to the City of York, supplies water to the following villages which are within its Statutory area :—

Acomb, Dringhouses, Middlethorpe, Fulford, Heslington, Osbaldwick, Heworth, Clifton Without, Bishopthorpe, Earswick, Towthorpe, and New Earswick; and in bulk for the Bishopthorpe Rural District Council to Copmanthorpe and similarly for the Tadcaster Rural District Council to Askham Bryan, and for the Flaxton Rural District Council to Strensall, Haxby, Wigginton, Rawcliffe, Skelton, Murton, and Stockton-on-Forest.

A large number of extensions of mains have been made during 1935, the total length being approximately 10½ miles.

There were 1,437 new supplies connected during 1935.

Water for flushing sewers, watering streets, and other public purposes is supplied to the Corporation free of charge; a privilege which few other cities, if any, enjoy."

Three samples of Town's water were examined by the Public Analyst, No. 1 in March, No. 2 in September, and No. 3 in December, 1935. The results of his examinations are given below :—

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.					
Suspended matter	None	None	None	None	Small dark brownish deposit
Appearance of a column 2 feet long	Clear: faintly yellowish	Clear: yellowish	Clear: yellowish	Clear: yellowish	Cloudy: brownish yellow
Taste	Normal	Normal	Normal	—	—
Odour	None	None	None	None	Slightly musty
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.					
		Parts per	100,000		
Total solid matter	31.00	27.0	26.0	111.50	50.00
Loss on ignition	10.50	5.0	5.0	31.50	14.00
Chlorine	2.07	2.21	2.00	8.14	3.29
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	3.41	3.63	3.30	13.41	5.40
Nitrites	None	None	None	None	None
Nitrates as Nitrogen	0.11	0.08	0.12	1.30	0.20
Poisonous Metals (Lead, etc.) ...	None	None	None	None	None.
Total hardness	20.00	17.1	17.1	78.6	26.4
Temporary hardness	13.1	10.7	10.7	35.7	14.4
Permanent hardness	6.9	6.4	6.4	42.9	12.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° F.	0.055	0.091	0.098	0.122	0.497
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0018	0.032
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.004	0.0048	0.0040	0.0104	0.032
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.					
B. Coli Test (MacConkey's Bile Salt Lactose Broth)	Absent in 50 ml.	Absent in 50 ml.	Absent in 150 ml.	Present in 1 ml.	Present in 100 ml.
Free Chlorine	—	None	None	—	—
Remarks	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	See below	See page 46

No. 4 was a sample of well water from a house situated in Huntington Road in the area added to the City in April, 1934. This supply was considered by the Analyst to be unfit for domestic use on account of the chemical and bacteriological results. A town's water supply has since been provided.

(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.

The following sewerage works were carried out during the year, viz. :—

Huntington Road—Extension of 12in. Sewer. (Length 560 yards).

Water Lane Housing Estate—Approximately 1,400 yards of Sewers.

In addition, 2,864 yards of sewers were laid to deal with sewage, and 3,237 yards of drains to deal with surface-water—a total of 6,101 lineal yards. These were laid chiefly in connection with housing schemes.

At the Sewage Disposal Works a new Sludge Lagoon has been prepared, together with necessary sludge mains. A new Sludge Pump, to work in conjunction with this is about to be installed.

(2) RIVERS AND STREAMS.

When the City Boundary was extended in April, 1934, it was found that 21 houses in Huntington Road drained into cesspools, the overflows from which reached the river Foss, thus causing pollution. A sewer was laid to pick up the drainage from these houses.

The attention of the Flaxton Rural District Council was called to similar pollution from houses in Huntington Road, outside the City Boundary.

The question of the pollution of a tributary stream reaching the river Foss through the Fever Hospital grounds was also referred to the Flaxton Rural District Council, in whose district the pollution was occurring.

A sample of water from the river Foss was examined in March, 1935—see result No. 5, page 45. The Analyst stated that this shows organic pollution, and the bacteriological results show presumptive coli organisms to be present in 1/100th of a millilitre.

(3) (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

During the last 33 years, 6,650 privies have been substituted by water-closets voluntarily, or by order of the Sanitary Authority, under Sections 91 or 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

At the end of 1935 there were 6 privies known to the Health Department, and 13 pail-closets, most of these being in the area added to the City on 1st April, 1934.

There are 25,989 water-closets in the City, an increase of 697 during the year.

There are 2,605 waste-water closets, a decrease of 29 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 Freightier Collecting Vehicle was provided during 1934.

There are now 16 dry ashpits, and 26,778 ashbins in use in the City.

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

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

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

About 72% is dealt with by controlled tipping; the remainder, which is usually objectionable material, is dealt with at the Destructor. The average amount of domestic refuse destroyed amounts to approximately 20 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.

There are 20 cesspools, 18 of these being in the Area added to the City on 1st April, 1934. These are cleansed by the owners.

(f) Arrangements for disposal of cesspool contents.

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

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA. | } See the Report of
the Chief Sanitary
Inspector, appended.
(Page 91 et seq.). |
| (iv) SHOPS. | |
| (v) SMOKE ABATEMENT. | |

(vi) SWIMMING BATHS.

(a) The City Engineer has been good enough to supply the following information, viz. :—

“ St. George's Baths (Covered). ”

1st Class Bath, capacity 48,000 gallons.

2nd Class Bath, capacity 34,000 gallons.

Rowntree Park Bath (Open-air).

Capacity 220,000 gallons.

Yearsley Bath (Open-air).

Capacity 250,000 gallons.

The St. George's Baths are supplied with heated, filtered, and sterilised water, and are open to the public on payment of a small charge.

The Rowntree Park Bath is provided with heating apparatus for the beginning and end of the season, and a complete filtration and sterilising plant, which is in use whenever the bath is open.

The Yearsley Bath is emptied twice, and in hot weather three times per week, to ensure the satisfactory condition of the water."

(b) There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public in the City.

Water from Swimming Baths.

Four samples of water were taken from the St. George's Baths, two from the 1st Class Bath and two from the 2nd Class Bath, for bacteriological examination. The first sample from the 2nd Class Bath was certified to contain B. Coli in 3 out of 5 tubes inoculated with 10 ml. of water; the remaining samples were satisfactory (no B. Coli in 50 ml.).

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

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

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

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,411
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	7,328
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	265
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	265
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	152
(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	1,113

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

	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	1,193
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18, and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	88
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By owners	85
	(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil.

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	48
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By owners	50
	(b) By local authority in default of owners	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	32
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	11

(d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|------|
| (1) | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... | ... | Nil. |
| (2) | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | ... | ... | Nil. |

General observations as to Housing Conditions :—

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

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

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

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

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

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.

At 31st December, 1935, the number of applicants for Corporation houses was 777, compared with 736 for 1934.

In December, 1935, the City Engineer reported on the progress of building operations carried out by the Corporation as follows :—

Houses let—

Tang Hall Estate	...	...	...	...	1,648
Burton Stone Lane Estate (Houses, 439; Flats, 88)	...	...	...	...	527
Heworth Grange Estate (Houses, 302; Flats, 16)	...	...	...	...	318
Unhealthy Areas (Houses, 434; Flats, 120)	...	...	...	...	554
Garrow Hill Estate (Houses, 172; Flats, 16)	188
					3,235

<u>Houses sold—</u>	197
---------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Total houses sold and let to date	3,432
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Houses now in course of erection—

Water Lane Estate—Houses	200
Flats	44
					244

Total ... 3,676

Rent Rebate Scheme.

I am indebted to the Estates Manager for the following information :—

Rent rebates are applicable to 440 houses and 189 tenants are actually in receipt of rebate. The average rebate per house on the 440 houses is 1/6½d.

The cheapest A2 houses are let at a standard inclusive rent of 8/- per week, and the A3 houses are let at a standard inclusive rent of 8/9 per week.

(a) 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, 1935, 22 back-to-back houses had been made through, and four houses demolished. The work is still in hand.

(b) 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 Housing Confirmation Order	.217	11	36	March 23, 1932
3	Layerthorpe No. 2 Housing Confirmation Order	.351	18	75	June 18, 1932
4	Layerthorpe No. 3 Housing Confirmation Order	.252	17	72	June 18, 1932
5	Layerthorpe No. 4 Housing Confirmation Order	.677	33	143	June 18, 1932
6	Navigation Road (North 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 Yard Clearance Order	.187	23	87	Jan. 15, 1934
9	Bootham Row Compulsory Purchase Order ...	1.14	79	301	Nov. 22, 1934
10	Wellington Row Clearance Order ...	.5	50	200	Dec. 22, 1934
11	Dixon's Yard (Walmgate), Clearance Order ...	.145	12	23	Dec. 22, 1934
12	Bishopgate Street Compulsory Purchase Order ...	.212	21	72	Dec. 22, 1934
13	St. Maurice's Road Clearance Order No. 1 ...	.111	7	21	Dec. 22, 1934
14	St. Maurice's Road Clearance Order No. 2 ...	.672	51	179	Dec. 22, 1934
15	Piccadilly (St. Denys') Compulsory Purchase Order ...	.493	31	112	Jan. 30, 1935.
16	Piccadilly (Lower Dennis St.) Compulsory Purchase Order ...	.046	4	11	Jan. 30, 1935.
	Totals ...	11.164	687	2596	

(c) ALDWARK AREA, FETTER LANE AREA, AND SKELDERGATE AREA.

An Inquiry was held by the Ministry of Health on 30th July, 1935, into the proposals of the Corporation in regard to three Areas, which, after modification, were approved by the Ministry on 20th September, 1935, as under :—

(i) Aldwark Clearance Area (10 houses) :

Nos. 8, 9, and 10 Hawarden Place;
Nos. 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 61, and 62 Aldwark.

(ii) Fetter Lane Clearance Area (5 houses) :

Nos. 11, 11a (ground floor), 11a (1st and 2nd floors), 13 and 13a Fetter Lane.

(iii) Skeldergate Clearance Area (26 houses) :

Nos. 1 to 6 (inclusive) Beedham's Court;
Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17a and 17 Beedham's Court;
Nos. 1, 1a, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Scriven's Court;
No. 9 Fetter Lane.

(d) KING STREET CLEARANCE AREA (16 houses).

The proposals of the Corporation in regard to this Area were confirmed by the Ministry on 20th September, 1935.

Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12 King Street;
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 Tindall's Flats;
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 Tindall's Yard;
No. 2 Air's Yard, Cumberland Street.

(e) Individual Houses :—

Under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, during 1935 29 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 owners to cease using the premises as dwelling-houses in 5 cases.

During the year the demolition of 11 houses was carried out.

Overcrowding.

In compliance with the Housing Act of 1935, a census was taken in November and December, 1935, of the number of persons in 19,796 houses, of which 220 were situated on the Corporation Huntington Road No. 2 Estate, just over the City Boundary.

356 non-municipal houses were found to be overcrowded, 265 of which were houses comprised in 15,838 houses not in proposed Clearance Areas; and 91 among 680 houses in proposed Clearance Areas.

The percentage of overcrowding in the non-municipal houses is 2.2.

Of 3,058 municipal houses, 109 within the City and 3 outside the City are overcrowded, the percentages being 3.5 and 1.3 respectively.

The York House Improvement Society, Limited.

The Eighth Annual Report of this Society, for the year ended 31st December, 1935, states :—

“ The Share Capital now stands at £4,881 and this is held by 166 registered shareholders.

During the year we have bought one house, No. 13 Bilton Street, which was next door to a house we already owned, and it was in very good condition. It needed a bathroom of course, and our architect planned it very well so that the bathroom could be a part of the scullery. The out-houses were not good, so these were demolished, and a new larder, coal-house, and water-closet were all built outside with a good cement floor. The house is now very satisfactory, and we are getting a rent of 11s.

The flats in St. Saviourgate have not been occupied as well as we should like, and they still cause considerable loss to the Society through standing empty for some weeks together, or through bad debts. In view of this, we have been obliged to make a small increase in the rents of other properties where possible, and the houses in Long Close Lane, Cross Court, and Bilton Street have all been raised. In spite of this increase in rent the houses are still below the average rents in the city for houses of the same accommodation, and in much better condition.

This Society has lost a generous and sympathetic member in the death of Sir James Hamilton. We shall not only miss his wise counsel, but a charming and kindly personality, and it will be difficult to fill his place on our Management Committee.

The three members due to retire this year are Alderman W. Birch, Mrs. Temple, and Mr. C. J. Rowntree, and all are eligible for re-election.

May we register once more our thanks to the York Citizens Committee and the Yorkshire Association for Mental Welfare for the use of their rooms as our Headquarters.”

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

- (a) Milk Supply : (See Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector, pages 98-106).
(b) Meat and Other Foods : Ditto ditto pages 107-109).
(c) Adulteration, etc. : Ditto ditto pages 100-106).
and Report of Public Analyst, pages 111-114).
(d) Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food :
(See Section B. 1 (ii) (a) : page 18).
(Also Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector, pages 98-106 ;
and Report of Public Analyst, pages 111-114).
(e) Nutrition :

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

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

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

See also Section on Health Education (page 85).

MILK IN SCHOOLS SCHEME.

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

Number of children eligible to participate, 13,600.

“ “ “ receiving Milk under the scheme :—

Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) or Certified	...	...	891
Pasteurised	...	...	2,632
Ordinary Milk	...	...	3,178
			<hr/> 6,701 <hr/>

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 1935.

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

Malaria.

Acute Primary Pneumonia.

Dysentery.

Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

SMALLPOX.

Year	...	...	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Cases notified	...	...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

No cases of this disease were reported during the year 1935, but one suspected case admitted to the Smallpox Hospital proved not to be Smallpox.

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

TABLE 17.—VACCINATION.

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

1. Year.	2. Successfully Vaccinated.	3. *Percentage of total births.	4. Vaccination postponed or certified as insusceptible of vaccination	5. Died or removed from York unvaccinated.	6. Declaration of "Conscientious Objection."		7. Persons Re-vaccinated by Public Vaccinators.
					Number.	*Percentage.	
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
1935	555	45·0	40	87	617	50·0	40

* 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.
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	5·2	258	95·9
1935	169	1·87	4	4·4	2·3	168	99·4

* Highest on record.

The death-rate for England and Wales in 1935 was 8 per 100,000 living.

The case-rate for England and Wales in 1935 was 160 per 100,000 living.

There were 4 deaths, all of which occurred at the Fever Hospital.

Five cases (all City) admitted to the Hospital proved to be doubtful.

There were 2 possible " return " cases received into the Fever Hospital from the same houses in the City as the original case.

Diagnostic Swabs.—Of the 169 cases notified, 169 cases were swabbed, and 101 were verified to be Diphtheria by bacteriological examination.

The schools chiefly affected were :—Park Grove ; Fishergate ; Scarcroft Road ; and Castlegate.

The free supply of anti-toxin to medical practitioners, for use in poor cases was continued. 37 cases were so served during the year.

Sanitary notices were duly served regarding all housing defects.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

The Scheme approved by the City Council in 1933 was continued throughout 1935, but in addition to the services of the Public Vaccinators, those of the Assistant School Medical Officers were utilised.

The position at the end of the year was as follows :—

<u>Children Treated.</u>						
Three injections and Schick Test	...	...	...	...	...	20
Schick Test only	...	...	...	...	...	3
Three injections (No Schick Test)	...	...	...	...	...	2,195
Two injections	...	...	...	...	...	187
One injection	...	...	...	...	...	48
						2,453
Cancelled (Left City, done by own Doctor, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	68
Postponed, on account of illness	...	...	...	...	...	7
Still to be treated	...	...	...	...	...	493
Total ...						3,021

CITY OF YORK.—SCARLET FEVER.

TABLE 19.

Year.	Total cases notified.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of population.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to Fever Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospital.
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	3.82	4	0.04	4.5	1.18	281	83.3
1935 ...	169	1.87	—	—	—	—	155	91.7

Highest yearly total on record—722 (1929).

The death-rate for England and Wales in 1935 was 1 per 100,000 living.

The case-rate for England and Wales in 1935 was 296 per 100,000 living.

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

There were 9 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. Aelred's; Shipton Street; Tang Hall (Junior); and Heworth.

1935. TABLE 20.

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

				SCARLET FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA.	
				Primary Cases.	Secondary Cases.	Primary Cases.	Secondary Cases.
Attending School	...	...	...	90	9	99	5
Under School Age	...	...	...	31	1	35	4
Over School Age	...	...	...	36	2	25	1
Total cases notified				157	12	159	10
				169		169	

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 removed to County or Fever Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospitals.
1931 ..	5	0.05	1	0.01	1.0	20.0	3	60.0
1932 ..	8	0.09	Nil.	—	—	—	7	87.5
1933 ..	2	0.02	Nil.	—	—	—	1	50.0
1934 ..	1	0.01	Nil.	—	—	—	1	100.0
1935 ...	1	0.01	Nil.	—	—	—	1	100.0

The death-rate for England and Wales in 1935 was Nil per 100,000.

The case-rate for England and Wales in 1935 was 4 per 100,000.

The case notified as Enteric Fever, that of a man (24) was verified bacteriologically as due to infection by *B. Typhosus*.

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

PUERPERAL FEVER.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Cases notified ...	4	1	7	6	1
	(1 death)	(2 deaths)	(5 deaths)	(2 deaths)	(1 death)

Case-rate for England and Wales in 1935 was 3.6 per 1,000 births.

Case-rate for York in 1935 was .73 per 1,000 births.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Cases notified	2	6	5	2	6

Case-rate for England and Wales in 1935 was 9.4 per 1,000 births.

Case-rate for York in 1935 was 4.36 per 1,000 births.

INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.

Cases notified :—	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Acute Primary Pneumonia	71	83	68	30	53
„ Influenzal „	7	18	17	10	36

36 cases of Influenzal Pneumonia were notified and 7 died. 24 deaths were certified as due to Influenza, 14 of which occurred during the second quarter.

There were 53 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 1935 the Health Visitors visited 38 notified cases of Primary and 35 of Influenzal Pneumonia.

Of these, 36 were children under school age, and 13 were school children. A District Nurse was in attendance in 5 cases. 29 cases were treated in Institutions.

ERYSIPELAS.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Cases notified	33	26	27	52	38
		(1 death)	(2 deaths)	(5 deaths)	(2 deaths)

Of the cases notified during 1935, 28 were Facial Erysipelas; the remaining cases were affected on the leg or arm.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934	1935.
Cases notified	4	3	4	2	5
	(4 deaths)	(1 death)	(2 deaths)	(2 deaths)	(4 deaths)

The ages of the five cases notified during 1935 were 50 years, 42 years, 5 years, 5 months, and 6 months; the adult cases being males and the child and infant cases being all females.

All the cases were treated in the County Hospital, three of them being later transferred to the Fever Hospital. Four of the cases died, and the fifth made a complete recovery.

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."

Four of the cases were confirmed bacteriologically, the fifth being confirmed at a post-mortem.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Cases notified	...	4	6	2	2	6

One case was treated at home; four of the cases attended at the Ophthalmic Out-patient Department at the County Hospital, one of which was later transferred to the City Infirmary, and the sixth case was treated in the City Infirmary.

DYSENTERY.		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Cases notified	...	1	—	—	—	1

Two military cases contracted abroad and notified in 1931 are not included in our returns. Of the military cases 1 had contracted the disease in India, and 1 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 1935 (Amoebic), was that of a man who had apparently contracted the disease abroad. He gave a history of having had the disease whilst serving in Salonika during the War.

MALARIA.		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Cases notified	...	—	1	—	—	—
				(1 death)		

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, 1934, and 1935, but there was one death (in 1933), an Ex-Serviceman, who had contracted the disease in Egypt during the Great War.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Cases notified	...	2	Nil.	1	—	1
		(2 deaths)		(1 death)		(1 death)

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.

One case, a boy aged 15 years, notified during 1935, died during the year.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Cases notified	2	—	—	3	1
	(2 deaths)	(1 death)	(2 deaths)	(3 deaths)	(1 death)

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. The 1935 fatal case was a man aged 62 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.		WHOOPIING-COUGH.		MUMPS.		CHICKENPOX.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1931	108	3	150	6	4	—	451	—
1932	222	2	324	9	119	—	399	—
1933	515	7	105	5	266	—	111	—
1934	844	2	38	2	459	—	400	—
1935	1,037	—	358	10	17	—	230	—

Measles : 89.97 per cent. of the cases occurred during the first half of the year, and 90.45 per cent. of the total cases were in the Junior and Infants' Departments. No local action was taken in regard to the use of measles serum for prophylaxis or attenuation.

Whooping-cough : 78.83 per cent. occurred during the first half of the year, and 56.85 per cent. of the total cases were in the Infants' Departments.

Mumps : 52.94 per cent. occurred during the second half of the year, and 47.06 per cent. of the total cases were in the Junior and Infants' Departments.

Chicken-pox : 58.26 per cent. occurred during the second half of the year, and 95.21 per cent. of the total cases were in the Junior and Infants' Departments.

EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA. TABLE 23.

Year.	Deaths under two years.	Death-rate per 1,000 Live Births.	
		YORK.	ENGLAND & WALES.
1931	—	—	6·0
1932	2	1·5	6·6
1933	3	2·4	7·1
1934	5	3·6	5·5
1935	9	6·5	5·7

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 1935.

RHEUMATIC FEVER.

Four deaths from rheumatic fever were recorded during the year.

Four adults and one child suffering from acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever), sub-acute rheumatism, or chorea, were treated at the City Infirmary during the year.

At the York County Hospital three men and two women were treated for "rheumatic fever."

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; 180 premises were so disinfected during 1935 compared with 127 in 1934. The reasons for disinfection were as follows :—Bugs, 171; Beetles, 2; Fleas, 5; Moths, 1; Ants, 1.

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 four 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, a tractor together with a trailer van, and building to contain the plant, at an estimated cost of £600, the building being erected at Foss Islands Depot. An additional trailer was purchased in 1935.

This plant is 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. 254 lots of furniture were so dealt with in 1935.

Sixty-eight houses on the Council Estates infested with bugs were treated by hydrogen-cyanide gas during 1935.

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 :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Houses disinfected by H.C.N. gas ...	—	—	—	10	68
Rooms disinfected by fumigation or spraying ...	2,210	2,889	3,068	2,536	2,134
Articles disinfected by steam disinfector	20,242	28,216	28,385	29,316	31,287
Library and other books disinfected ...	688	1,591	1,174	1,571	1,239

RATS :

For particulars regarding the action taken against rats, see the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector (page 109).

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 1935.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.													TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.				Total Deaths.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages												Fever Hpl.	Conn-ty Hpl.	P.L. Infirmary.	Mili-tary Hpl.		Total.
		Under 1 year.	1-2 years.	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over.						
Smallpox	—	3	5	7	12	18	73	23	10	15	3	—	—	168	—	—	—	168	4
Diphtheria	169	1	2	5	13	16	69	27	18	17	1	—	—	155	—	—	—	155	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Enteric Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	—	—	—	3	1	6	2	6	8	2	9	4	2	2	19	3	26	41
Acute Primary Pneumonia	53	4	5	3	7	1	2	2	—	5	1	2	2	1	3	2	—	6	—
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	36	5	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	18	5	25	3	—	—	28	2
Erysipelas	38	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	5	4
Cerebro-spinal Fever	5	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	487	23	19	17	35	36	152	54	38	56	15	31	11	354	15	24	3	396	55

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL. TABLE 25.

From :— District.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Enteric Fever.	Ery- sipelas.	Measles	Whoop- ing Cough.	Chicken- pox.	Cerebro- Spinal Fever.	German Measles	Puer- peral Fever.	Total.
Bishopthorpe	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Escrick ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Flaxton ...	26	6	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	34
Malton U.D.	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Malton R.D.	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Pocklington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
York ...	155	168	—	25	6	16	—	3	3	1	377
Totals ...	218	174	—	29	6	16	—	5	3	1	452

The Isolation Hospital also received 2 cases of Scarlet Fever; 1 case of Diphtheria; and 1 case of Erysipelas, re-admitted for further treatment.

Doubtful Scarlet Fever cases admitted :—3 (all City cases).

Doubtful Diphtheria cases admitted :—2 (York cases).

Return Scarlet Fever cases admitted :—12 (9 City, 3 Rural).

Return Diphtheria cases admitted :—2 (both City cases).

Nineteen secondary cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted (12 City and 2 Rural).

Eight secondary cases of Diphtheria (all City cases).

Complications :

Of Scarlet Fever cases :—Otorrhœa, 6; Rhinorrhœa, 11; Pneumonia, 2; Mastoid, 2; Cardiac complications, 3; Rheumatism, 4; Jaundice, 1; Albuminuria, 5; Whooping Cough, 1; Tonsillitis, 1.

Of Diphtheria cases :—Rhinorrhœa, 2; Paralysis 10; Cardiac disease, 6; Hæmorrhage, 1; Pneumonia, 1; Jaundice, 1; Albuminuria, 4.

Twenty deaths occurred in the Fever Hospital :—Diphtheria, 4; Scarlet Fever, 1; Erysipelas, 3; Measles and Pneumonia, 1; Cerebro-Spinal Fever, 3; Whooping Cough, 5; Pneumonia, 3.

Scarlet Fever Anti-toxin was used for the more severe types of cases.

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 1935 performed four operations for mastoid, and paid 32 visits to such cases.

The Staff consisted of Matron, Deputy Matron, 1 Night Sister, 2 Ward Sisters, 1 Staff Nurse, 2 Assistant Nurses, 12 Probationers, 14 Maids, Engineer, Porter-Gardener, and Labourer.

CANCER. TABLE 26.

Year.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.
1931	132	1.56	156
1932	127	1.49	149
1933	111	1.31	131
1934	141	1.60	160
1935	131	1.45	145

Patients admitted to the City Infirmary and found to require surgical treatment are transferred to the County Hospital, York. The daily cost of maintenance (7s. 10d.) is paid by the Public Assistance Committee. During 1935 one case was transferred to the County Hospital.

Facilities for radiological treatment are available at the General Infirmary, Leeds, to which one patient was transferred during 1935. No charge has been made by the General Infirmary, Leeds, for this case.

During 1935, 32 cancer cases received treatment at the City Infirmary. The sites of the disease were as follows :—Digestive Organs, 14; Uterus, 6; Tongue and Mouth, 3; Male Genito-Urinary Organs, 3; Breast, 2; Bladder (Female), 2; Female Genital Organs, 1; Skin, 1.

15 of the cases admitted to the Infirmary had previously been in other hospitals.

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, 1935.

“ The National Society for Cancer Relief continued its work for Cancer cases in York and District during 1935.

The Society's local representative, Miss M. E. Rabbitts, paid 67 visits to patients residing at Linton-on-Ouse, Askham Richard, Wilberfoss, Dunnington, Strensall, and Tollerton.

The Red Cross Ambulance conveyed the Tollerton case to Leeds Radium Centre by courtesy of the County Medical Officer, Dr. H. Mason. The examination of this case was arranged by Miss Rabbitts at the patient's request.

Two Acomb cases have received ambulance facilities to Leeds General Infirmary by courtesy of the County Medical Officer, West Riding (Dr. Potts).

Three Leeds patients received 24 visits in their homes and six in Hospitals in Leeds, when allowances of money for nourishment and clothes were distributed.

The York cases assisted during the year numbered 24; five of these have received continuous supervision and financial assistance since 1932, and fourteen since 1933. In connection with the work in York 884 calls were made. Eight York patients received railway fares to London or to Leeds Radium Centres. Three patients received Dispensary Notes for medical attention at home. In connection with stretcher and disabled cases the York Health Department's ambulance made 20 journeys to Leeds General Infirmary and one to Leeds Women's Hospital. This service is greatly appreciated by the Leeds Radium Centre Medical Officer, who requires patients at specified times for treatment and observation.

The value of continuous medical attention at these several Institutions cannot be over-estimated, and one hopes that in time every patient who commences a course of treatment at Leeds will realise the importance of attending the clinic whenever asked to do so. Two patients who have attended regularly are well and working, and another is able to do house-work."

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; during 1934, twelve patients, and during 1935, conveyance was provided for thirteen patients, involving 22 return journeys to Leeds.

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.
	Notified.	Treated.					
		At Home.	In Hospital.				
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.
1935 ..	6	4	2	6	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1935. TABLE 28.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES. *				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	3	4	—	—	1	—
5	1	—	9	4	—	—	1	—
10	—	1	3	5	—	—	—	—
15	3	2	3	—	1	—	—	—
20	4	5	—	2	5	3	1	—
25	7	7	3	3	4	6	—	—
35	8	3	—	—	7	3	—	—
45	12	3	—	1	11	1	—	1
55	3	2	1	1	2	1	—	2
65 and upwards.	2	5	—	—	4	3	1	—
Totals ..	40	28	22	20	34	17	4	3

* Including 13 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, 3. Transfers, 10. Posthumous Notifications, Nil.

Twenty-two of the deaths occurred in Institutions.

Of the 42 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 10 were classified as bones and joints, 15 as abdominal, 10 glands, 1 Meninges, and 6 Other Organs.

Three fatal cases of Tuberculosis occurred during the year which had not been notified (5.1 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 3 cases were notified by the Tuberculosis Officer.

In addition there were 81 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, 1931-1935. TABLE 29.

(Registrar General's figures).

Year.	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.		TOTAL.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1931	69	0·81	14	0·16	83	0·97
1932	57	0·66	15	0·17	72	0·83
1933	53	0·62	9	0·10	62	0·72
1934	43	0·49*	11	0·12	54	0·61*
1935	51	0·56	7	0·08*	58	0·64
Average ..	55	0·63	11	0·12	66	0·75

* Lowest on record.

TABLE 30.

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

	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Pulmonary														
Tuberculosis	103	101	167	138	139	119	113	121	94	101	81	69	58*	59
Non-Pulmonary														
Tuberculosis	49	43	48	44	41	63	59	43	31	27*	46	34	47	38
Total ...	152	144	215	182	180	182	172	164	125	128	127	103	105	97*

* Lowest on record.

TABLE 31.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health on the 31st December, 1935 :—

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Cases.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
194	133	327	99	96	195	522

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 116.)

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 1935, 126 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 sixteen 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. The latter has been appointed, as from the 1st March, 1935, Orthopædic Consultant for the City, and he visits regularly at Fairfield Sanatorium to direct treatment of orthopædic cases there.

(See also Orthopædic Treatment—pages 40 and 41.)

Three children suffering from tuberculosis of the bones were admitted to the Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, at Kirbymoorside, during 1935.

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

Four patients were treated by artificial pneumothorax, and one patient had thoracoplasty performed at the County Hospital.

During the year, three patients at Fairfield Sanatorium had courses of Solganol B.01. One patient at Raywell had a course of Solganol.

LIGHT TREATMENT.

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

Surgical	...	...	13 cases.	All had local treatment with Tungsten Arc Lamps.
General	...	...	10 cases.	All were treated by Mercury Vapour, local or general.
Tuberculous Glands	...	...	23 cases.	All had Light Baths and either Carbon Arc general or Tungsten Arc local. Of these, three had Mercury Vapour general and two had Mercury Vapour local.
Skin (Lupus)	...	...	14 cases.	All were treated with Mercury Vapour local and Mercury general.

Nine Lupus cases were treated at the Light Department of the General Infirmary, Leeds, and three of these at the same time, had light baths at the City Infirmary.

One man was sent to St. Thomas' Hospital, London, for opinion as to his spinal condition, and was fitted with a spinal support. He is still undergoing artificial pneumothorax treatment in York.

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

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

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

The Tuberculosis Officer acts as consultant to the York County Hospital, the City Infirmary, and the Public Assistance Committee when required.

CONTACTS.

Contacts are advised to be examined either by their own medical attendant or by the Tuberculosis Officer. Lists of school children contacts are regularly supplied to the School Clinic, in order that the children may be examined by the Assistant School Medical Officers, one of whom is also Assistant Tuberculosis Officer. 102 contacts were so referred during 1935.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

A number of cases were dealt with by private dentists, with assistance from the After-Care Committee. (See Report of the After-Care Committee, page 116.)

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 1935	11	13	24
Discharged during 1935	8	14	22
Number in School on 31st December, 1935	11	9	20

ANNUAL REPORT BY MISS MANNING, TEACHER.

" During the year the weather was so fine that the children were able to have most of their lessons out of doors. The bright sunshine made difficulties, but these have been alleviated by the erection of a canopy, so that the children can find shelter without having to go far afield.

Wool rug making has been introduced into the handwork lessons, and the children have been enthusiastic, the results being excellent.

During the week of October 7th—12th, a Health Exhibition was held in the City, and a selection of the children's handwork was displayed.

On December 11th, 1935, an Exhibition and Sale of the work done by the children was held, which was attended by parents of the children and friends.

Councillor W. W. Adamson again acted as Father Christmas on December 18th, and distributed gifts from the Tree to all the children.

This year the children remained at the Sanatorium for the holiday, and on Christmas Day received more gifts and enjoyed seasonable fare."

TABLE 32.

SANATORIA AND HOSPITALS.

Admissions and Discharges, 1st January to 31st December, 1935.

Institution.	No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1934.			No. of Cases Admitted during 1935.			No. of Cases Discharged during 1935.			No. of Cases Dying in Hospital during 1935.			No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1935.			
	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.
York County Hospl.	—	—	2	2	8	12	14	34	8	12	13	33	—	—	3	3
Fairfield { City Patients .. { County do.	12 2	8 2	23 —	43 4	35 14	20 4	21 —	76 18	26 8	17 6	27 —	70 14	10 3	5 —	17 —	34 5
Raywell	4	4	2	10	17	7	3	27	14	8	3	25	2	5	2	10
Orthopædic Hospital Kibymoorside ..	—	—	4	4	—	—	3	3	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	4
Totals ..	18	14	31	63	74	43	41	158	56	43	45	144	15	21	26	56

TABLE 33.—TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

(A) Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1935.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.						NON-PULMONARY.						TOTAL.						GRAND TOTAL.
	Adults.			Children.			Adults.			Children.			Adults.			Children.			
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		
A.--NEW Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts):—																			
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	24	7	—	—	—	—	4	5	12	9	—	—	28	12	12	9	—	—	61
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	14	10	12	—	—	58
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—																			
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	8	7	—	2	—	—	1	1	2	3	—	—	9	8	2	5	—	—	24
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	33	33	—	—	78
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as																			
(a) Recovered ..	5	6	7	6	—	—	2	2	4	6	—	—	7	8	11	12	—	—	38
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	25	44	45	—	—	139
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispen- sary Register on December 31st, 1935:—																			
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	143	82	44	37	—	—	33	47	65	47	—	—	176	129	109	84	—	—	498
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 33.—Continued.

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1935	515	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	13
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme and cases "lost sight of"	28	4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	46
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	3,675	6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary treatment on the 31st December	28
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:— (a) Personal (b) Other	22 220	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	50
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	2,735	10. Number of:— (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	76 142
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above	Nil.	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	122

(B). Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment):—

Provided by the Council	...	1.
Provided by Voluntary Bodies	...	Nil.

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

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

* Beds in Isolation Ward when required.

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

		In Institutions on Jan. 1st.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions.	In Institutions Dec. 31st.
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation.	Adult males ...	—	2	2	—	—
	Adult females ...	—	3	3	—	—
	Children ...	—	4	4	—	—
	TOTAL ...	—	9	9	—	—
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males ...	13	44	33	12	12
	Adult females ...	10	20	18	5	7
	Children ...	5	3	6	—	2
	TOTAL ...	28	67	57	17	21
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males ...	3	12	11	—	4
	Adult females ...	2	14	14	—	2
	Children ...	26	35	36	1	24
	TOTAL ...	31	61	61	1	30
GRAND TOTAL ...		59	137	127	18	51

(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 (1)	Admitted during the year. (2)	Dis- charged during the year. (3)	Died in the Institu- tions. (4)	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st (5)
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment.	Adult males ...	—	5	1	4	—
	Adult females	—	1	—	1	—
	Children	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	—	6	1	5	—
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment	Adult males ...	1	1	—	1	1
	Adult females	—	—	—	—	—
	Children	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	1	1	—	1	1
GRAND TOTAL		1	7	1	6	1

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

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

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

Classification on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.															Grand Totals	
		Under 3 months, but exceeding 28 days.			3—6 months.			6—12 months.			More than 12 months.			Totals.				
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.		
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. Minus.	Quiescent ...	4	2	—	1	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	5	4	5	14
		Not quiescent ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
		Died in Institution	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
	Class T.B. Plus. Group 1.	Quiescent ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
		Not quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class T.B. Plus. Group 2.	Quiescent ...	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	4	—	7
		Not quiescent ...	4	1	—	3	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	11	2	1	14
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Class T.B. Plus. Group 3.	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
		Not quiescent ...	1	1	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	8
		Died in Institution	4	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	7	3	—	10
	Totals (pulmonary) ...		17	10	—	13	3	4	8	4	—	1	1	2	39	18	6	63
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	Quiescent ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	3	3	—	7	10
		Not quiescent ...	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	5	7
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Abdominal.	Quiescent ...	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	12	12
		Not quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Organs.	Quiescent ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
		Not quiescent ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peripheral Glands.	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
		Not quiescent ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals (non-pulmonary)		3	2	6	1	1	7	1	1	8	—	—	7	5	4	28	37

Table 35. TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME. CITY OF YORK. NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.
Supplementary ANNUAL RETURN showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1935 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.		1 previous to 1932.				1932.				1933.				1934.				1935.			
		Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.
(A) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Adults, M..	7	2	1	..	10	2	3	2	1	6	2	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. F..	6	7	5	2	20	3	3	2	..	8	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Children, M..	9	3	4	5	21	2	1	..	3	6	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. F..	6	3	3	5	17	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	..	..	..
	Adults, M..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..
DISEASE NOT ARRESTED.	Do. F..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..
	Children, M..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	4	3	2	1	..	..
	Do. F..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
	Condition not ascertained during the year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December ..	28	16	14	12	70	13	7	4	4	28	16	2	2	2	24	16	10	5	6	37
Transferred to Pulmonary ..		10	4	3	7	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(B) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	DISCHARGED Adults, M..	15	5	4	14	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. F..	27	9	5	37	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Children, M..	39	40	10	98	187	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. F..	36	23	5	103	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Reg'r.	66	34	28	120	248	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	..	4	..	1	5
	Adults, M..	22	5	17	6	50	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. F..	15	14	6	10	45	1	1	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Children, M..	29	20	39	4	92	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. F..	7	22	34	9	72	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Total written off Dispensary Register ..	256	172	148	401	977	3	2	4	2	11	2	2	1	1	6	..	6	4	1	11
GRAND TOTALS (A) and (B) ..		284	188	162	413	1047	16	9	8	6	39	18	4	3	5	30	16	16	9	7	48
(excluding those transferred to Pulmonary)		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	13	5	11	38

VENEREAL DISEASES.

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

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

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

Assistant M.O.s—Dr. Katharine R. Brown, Assistant M.O.H.
Dr. Kathleen L. Bloomer (née Bland).

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. 6,342 out-patients' attendances for intermediate treatment, irrigation, dressings, etc., were made during the year, compared with 4,814 in 1934.

Salvarsan substitutes are supplied to the medical practitioners (for the treatment of their own patients) through the County Hospital stock, gratis, at all times of the day or week-end. The County Hospital possesses a list, agreed upon by the Medical Officer of Health and the V.D. Clinic Officer, of 49 practitioners qualified to use these free supplies. A total of 183 doses were so supplied to 11 of these doctors during 1935.

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, 1935.

	Made at York County Hospital.				
	S. *	G. *	W. *	O. *	Total.
Specimens from V.D. Clinic at York County Hospital—					
From City of York cases ...	5	307	217	2	531
From East Riding cases ...	1	6	7	—	14
From North Riding cases ...	2	16	14	—	32
From West Riding cases ...	—	21	15	—	36
Total sent by Clinic ...	8	350	253	2	613
Sent by medical practitioners in York and District ...	—	102	327	13	442
Grand Total ...	8	452	580	15	1,055

* S. For detection of Spirochetes.

* W. For Wassermann reaction.

* G. For detection of Gonococci.

* O. Other tests.

TABLE 37.—CITY OF YORK CASES ONLY.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC, YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL, 1935.

CASES.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.	Not V.D. *	TOTALS.	Actual cases of V.D.	
						Males.	Females.
Total out-patients dealt with, first time ...	40	1	89	51	181	92	38
Discharged, treatment complete ...	8	1	33	—	42	33	9
Total such persons fully treated as in-patients...	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Ceased attendance, treatment not complete ...	38	—	54	—	92	62	30
Total attendances, out-patients ...	1,568	2	6,050	82	7,702	4,307	3,313
Aggregate number of days of in-patient treatment	15	—	55	—	70	25	45

* Apprehensive persons who proved not to have Venereal Disease.

A total of 994 doses of Salvarsan substitute were given to 112 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, 1935, 14 new City cases of Syphilis and 41 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, 1935, 26 new City cases of Syphilis, 48 new City cases of Gonorrhœa, and 1 new City case of Soft Chancre attended the out-patient clinic; 26 persons were discharged after completion of treatment during the same period.

A total of 6 cases of Venereal Disease (4 males and 2 females) were received in the County Hospital as in-patients during 1935.

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. No City cases were received during the past year. One case sent to Edge Lane Hospital, Liverpool, during 1934, was still receiving treatment at the end of 1935.

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 85).

The Branch 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 1935, it was not found possible to resume the distribution.

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

In December, 1933, the Corporation decided to take over four poster-frames formerly used by the Empire Marketing Board, and arrangements were made with the Central Council for Health Education to display suitable posters dealing with health subjects. 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. A second edition of 1,000 copies of this booklet was supplied by Messrs. Burrows in 1935, for distribution by the Health Department during 1935 and 1936.

HEALTH LECTURES :

Eight public lectures were given by the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1935, as follows :—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Audience.</i>
Jan. 24.—	" Diphtheria Immunisation " ...	York Women's Adult School.
Jan. 29.—	" Nutrition and Diet in Relation to Physical Fitness " ...	Salem Church Fellowship.
Mar. 7.—	" Houses—Good, Bad, and Indifferent " ...	Tang Hall Women's Co-operative Guild.
Mar. 28.—	" Some Aspects of Public Health " ...	Holgate Working Men's Club.
May 10.—	" The Health Department " ...	Clergy.
June 5.—	" The Importance of Birth Control in Tuberculosis cases " ...	National Birth Control Association.
June 6.—	" Infectious Diseases " ...	Acomb Labour Party (Women's Section).
Nov. 28.—	" Infectious Diseases " ...	Tang Hall Women's Co-operative Guild.

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

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Audience.</i>
Mar. 12.—	“ Some Housing Problems ”	... York Female Friendly Society.
June 5.—	“ The Technique of Birth Control in Municipal Clinics; the Need for Gynæcological Clinics ”	... National Birth Control Association.

Dr. Isabella M. Harkness, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, addressed the York Midwives' Association on 3rd May, the subject of her lecture being “ Analgesics and Anæsthetics in Midwifery.”

On 16th January, Dr. R. A. Draper, Public Vaccinator, gave an address to the Soroptimist Club, York, the title of his lecture being “ Diphtheria Immunisation.”

Dr. Edith Shannon of the Health and Cleanliness Council gave a course of lectures to the mothers at the Child Welfare Centre from 4th to 8th February.

HEALTH WEEK EXHIBITION. OCTOBER 7th to 12th. PROGRAMME.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7th.

- 3 p.m., Official Opening of the Exhibition by Sir George Newman.
- 4-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m., Cookery Demonstration—“ Attractive Sweets,” arranged by the National Milk Publicity Council.
- 7-30 p.m. to 8-15 p.m., The Health Cinema—“ Ways of Life.”
- 8-15 p.m. to 9-30 p.m., Public Meeting—“ The Schools and Health Education.” Speakers: Miss M. B. Cross, Director, Junior Red Cross, London, on “ Youth and Health Education.”
Miss M. H. Keating, Organiser, National Council for Maternity and Child Welfare Centres—“ The Teaching of Mothercraft in the Schools.”
Films—“ Physical Education,” and “ Makers of Men.”

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8th.

- 10 a.m. to 12-15 p.m., Conducted Parties of School Children.
- 3 p.m. to 3-30 p.m., The Health Cinema—“ The Leaflet.”
- 3-30 p.m., Public Meeting for Mothers and Maternity and Child Welfare Workers—“ Infant Management.” Speaker: Miss M. H. Keating, National Council for Maternity and Child Welfare.
- 4-10 p.m., Films—“ Bathing Baby.” “ Breast Feeding.”
- 4-30 p.m., Conference of the York Midwives' Association.
- 4-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m., Cookery Demonstration—“ Vegetarian Dishes.”
- 7-30 p.m. to 8-15 p.m., The Health Cinema—“ Smile if you dare!”
- 8-15 p.m., Public Meeting—Speaker: Arnold Marsh, M.Sc., M.Inst.F., Secretary, National Smoke Abatement Society, on “ Smoke and Health.” Films—“ Safety First,” etc.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9th.

- 10 a.m. to 12-15 p.m., Conducted Parties of School Children.
3 p.m. to 3-30 p.m., The Health Cinema—"The Trapeze Man Talks."
3-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m., Cookery Demonstration—"Snacks and Suppers."
7-30 p.m. to 8-15 p.m., The Health Cinema—"Air and Sun."
8-15 p.m., Public Meeting—"Health, Tuberculosis, and the Open Air."
Speaker: J. H. Harley Williams, Esq., M.D., D.P.H., Medical Commissioner to the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. Films—"A Day in an Open Air School." "Makers of Men."

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10th.

- 10 a.m. to 12-15 p.m., Conducted Parties of School Children.
3-15 p.m., Joint Conference in co-operation with National Union of Townswomen's Guilds and National Federation of Women's Institutes.
Speaker: Miss M. B. Cross, Director, Junior Red Cross.
4-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m., Cookery Demonstration—"Sane Slimming."
7-30 p.m. to 8-15 p.m., The Health Cinema—"John Smith and Son."
(Adults only.)
8-15 p.m., Public Meeting—"Some Social Problems of To-day."
Speaker: Mrs. C. Neville Rolfe, O.B.E., Secretary-General, British Social Hygiene Council. Film—"Any Evening after Work."
(Adults only.)

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11th.

- 10 a.m. to 12-15 p.m., Conducted Parties of School Children.
3-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m., Cookery Demonstration—"Delicacies for Children and Ideas for Invalids."
7-30 p.m. to 8-15 p.m., The Health Cinema—"Health and Cleanliness," and the Cartoon Adventures of Giro the Germ.
8-15 p.m., Public Meeting—"Health and the Race." Speaker: Miss Hilda F. Pocock, Eugenics Society, London. Films—"The Prevention of Human Waste." "Heredity—Master or Servant."

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12th.

- 3 p.m. to 3-30 p.m., The Health Cinema—"Balancing the Budget."
3-15 p.m., Conference of the Association of Women Public Health Officers, Yorkshire Centre. Speaker: Miss Hilda F. Pocock, Eugenics Society, on "Science and the Human Race."
3-15 p.m., Annual Meeting of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association, North-Eastern Centre. Speaker: J. H. Harley Williams, Esq., M.D., D.P.H., Medical Commissioner, National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.
3-30 p.m., Cookery Demonstration—"Plain Scones and Fancy Cakes."
7-30 p.m. to 8-15 p.m., The Health Cinema—"The Empty Bed." (An Anti-Diphtheria Film.)
8-15 p.m., Conference of Parents and Teachers in co-operation with the British Social Hygiene Council. Speaker: Captain B. Landers. Film—"How to Tell."

LUNCHEON HOUR TALKS IN YORK FACTORIES.

Talks to the employees of the following concerns were arranged :—

Carriage and Wagon Works (L.N.E.R.) ; Cooke, Troughton and Simms, Ltd. ; West Yorkshire Road Car Co., Ltd. ; Rowntree and Co., Ltd., Cocoa Works ; White Tile Heaters, Ltd. ; Fortifex, Ltd. ; and National Glass Works, Ltd.

HEALTH SUNDAY.

Sunday, October 6th, was celebrated as Health Sunday in many Churches in and around York. Special Sermons appropriate to Health Week were preached, and copies of the Health Week Magazine made available to congregations.

CINEMOTORS.

Cinemotors operated in various parts of York showing health films in the open air.

The following were represented by stalls at the Exhibition :—

City of York Health Department ; Child Welfare Travelling Exhibition of the National Council for Maternity and Child Welfare ; National Ophthalmic Treatment Board ; Housing Centre ; National Safety First Association ; British Red Cross Society ; National Smoke Abatement Society ; National Council for Mental Hygiene ; City of York Electrical Department ; Food Education Society ; National Milk Publicity Council (Inc.) ; The Dental Board of the United Kingdom ; The Eugenics Society ; The Cremation Society ; the Anti-Noise League ; British Social Hygiene Council (Inc.) ; National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis ; and The Health and Cleanliness Council.

There was also an interesting exhibition of apparatus and products by trading firms.

(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., C.M.

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

Councillors E. Lacy and N. B. Rowley ; Mrs. J. N. Mercer, J.P. ; Drs. J. H. Gosling and H. E. King Reynolds ; Miss E. B. Morrallee, and Miss O. M. Tate ; Messrs. F. L. Bardsley, 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 42 doctors (three of whom employ an Assistant), 1 Approved Institution and 39 Chemists, etc., involving 42 shops.

The total amount paid by the Committee for the treatment of insured persons in the area to Doctors, Chemists, and Institutions, was £21,257. The chemists dispensed 153,285 prescriptions during the period 1st December, 1934, to 30th November, 1935.

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, 1935	...	...	36,138 insured persons.
1st April, 1935	...	...	36,557 „ „
1st July, 1935	...	...	36,206 „ „
1st October, 1935	...	...	36,644 „ „

The average insured population for the year was, therefore, 36,386 as compared with 35,524 for the previous year, an increase of 862. There were 176 insured persons temporarily resident in the area who required medical treatment from an insurance practitioner. 4,491 names were added to and 3,909 removed from Insurance Practitioners', Medical Association's, and Institutions' lists during the year.

(iii) MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Fifty-four 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 1935.

The total rainfall for the year was above normal, viz. :—29.83 inches, being 5.69 inches above the average for 50 years. The heaviest fall of the year was on 24th September, viz. :—1.72 inches. Twelve thunderstorms were recorded; snow or sleet fell on 22 days and hail on 3 days.

The total bright sunshine of the year amounted to 1465.9 hours, or 33 per cent. of the total possible sunshine, as compared with 1369.2 hours and 31 per cent. in 1934.

The temperature in 1935 ranged between 23 degrees Fahr. on December 7th, and 88 degrees on July 13th.

Observations of winds show that there was "gale force" on one day, "strong" winds on seven days, and "calm" on six days. The most prevalent winds were:—North, 86; South, 75; West, 67; South-West, 40; North-West, 35; South-East, 20.

The mean barometer readings were lowest for February, December being the next lowest, the lowest reading of the barometer on any one day being on February 25th (28.697 ins.). The mean barometer readings were highest in January and May, the highest reading on any one day being on March 9th, at 9 a.m. (30.787).

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

1935.	TEMPERATURE.			Sunshine.	Total Rainfall in inches.	Mean percentage humidity.
	Mean.	Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Total Hours.		
January ...	40.2	54	28	41.5	1.93	88.5
February ...	42.6	56	28	38.0	2.65	83.0
March... ...	44.7	60	32	88.3	0.77	79.0
April	46.9	63	32	132.7	1.93	75.5
May	49.8	74	33	254.1	1.07	69.5
June	59.9	83	38	164.0	2.38	75.5
July	63.7	88	43	239.7	0.35	69.0
August	63.3	86	42	193.5	2.23	74.0
September ...	56.3	71	38	141.8	5.20	81.0
October	49.2	62	29	87.1	4.80	80.5
November ...	44.2	62	31	35.7	4.09	87.5
December ...	36.8	48	23	49.5	2.43	90.0
Averages ...	49.8	67.2	33.0	—	—	79.4
Total ...				1465.9 hrs	29.83 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 1935.**

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

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

My Lord Mayor, Mrs. Crichton, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration a report of the work carried out in the Sanitary Section of the Health Department during 1935.

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 Inspectors W. Dingsdale and W. L. Thompson terminated their appointments on the 8th June and 13th February, they having secured posts under the Great Ouseburn Rural District Council and the Batley Borough Council respectively.

Messrs. A. Pearson and W. Snowball were appointed to fill the vacancies in the Department, and commenced duties on the 6th March and 17th June respectively, Mr. Snowball ceasing duties here on the 31st December, 1935, on his appointment to a similar post under the Sunderland County Borough Council.

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

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

Yours obediently,

F. FISHBURN,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT.

Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	12,101
Number of re-inspections made	...	...	...	...	8,057
Number of Food Inspections (Day)	...	...	...	...	12,704
" " " (Evenings and Sundays)	...	...	...	...	473
Number of premises which required sanitary improvement	...	...	...	...	1,375
Number of notices served	...	...	...	...	2,915
Number of letters sent	...	...	...	...	1,029
Number of certificates issued under Land Charges Act, 1925	...	...	...	...	145
Number of notices under S.5, Housing Act, 1925	...	...	...	...	27
Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	766
" " " re Rats	...	...	...	...	53
Ashpits :—					
Abolished	...	...	...	...	0
Portable receptacles provided	...	...	...	...	260
Pail Closets :—					
Converted into wash-down water-closets	...	...	...	...	6
Drainage :—					
Tests applied to new drains	...	...	...	...	161
Tests applied to old drains	...	...	...	...	404
Single private drains examined	...	...	...	...	32
" " " re-constructed	...	...	...	...	5
Cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	169
Re-constructed	...	...	...	...	27
New drains constructed	...	...	...	...	32
Additional gullies fixed in yards	...	...	...	...	9
Disconnected from sewer	...	...	...	...	8
Ventilated	...	...	...	...	29
Inspection chambers built	...	...	...	...	32
Drain under house abolished	...	...	...	...	2
Drain openings removed from inside buildings	...	...	...	...	4
Waste pipes of sinks trapped or renewed	...	...	...	...	122
Cesspits abolished	...	...	...	...	5
Urinals improved	...	...	...	...	1
Water Closets :—					
Provided with a sufficient supply of water	...	...	...	...	8
Limewashed or cleansed	...	...	...	...	36
"Wash-down" water closets provided in lieu of "waste-water" closets	...	...	...	...	13
Repaired	...	...	...	...	85
Re-constructed	...	...	...	...	8
Soil pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	8
Vent pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	22
New cisterns fixed	...	...	...	...	18
New flush pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	12
Additional provided	...	...	...	...	3
Light and ventilation provided or improved	...	...	...	...	6
Pedestal W.C. basins fixed	...	...	...	...	18

Houses :—

Supplied with a sufficient supply of water	1
Cleansed and limewashed	142
Provided with damp-proof courses	38
Roofs, etc., repaired	819
Water spouts fixed or repaired	306
Down spouts disconnected from drains	10
New sinks fixed	45
Fireplaces repaired	236
Accumulations of manure or refuse removed	55
Nuisances arising from the keeping of swine and other animals abated	27
Pavements of yards repaired	74
Yards re-paved with cement concrete	51
Means of ventilation improved	395
New floors laid or repaired	246
Overcrowding abated	78
Miscellaneous works not classified above	31
No. of Housing Cards compiled since 1911	11,263

Infectious Diseases :—

Number of houses inspected and reports made to the Medical Officer of Health, where cases of infectious disease have occurred (including all forms of Tuberculosis)	482
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

INSPECTIONS FOR THE HOUSING COMMITTEE.

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 570 houses have been inspected in this connection, of which 537 were in a satisfactory condition and 33 were dirty and verminous.

VERMINOUS HOUSES.

If the house of a prospective municipal tenant is found to be in a verminous condition, and in every case where a tenant is being removed under the Housing Act, 1930, from either a Clearance Area or an Individual Unfit house, a Council house is not granted until the occupier has signed an agreement that he will allow his furniture to be removed for disinfection at the Hydrogen Cyanide Gas Plant, Foss Islands, and his bedding, etc., removed separately for steam disinfection. After treatment all furniture, bedding, etc., is delivered the same day at the new address. During the year 254 such cases were dealt with. The agreement is willingly signed as the people are only too pleased with the prospect of being rid of these nocturnal parasites.

For disinfection of vermin infested houses on the Council estates HCN gas is now used. Seldom do we find only one house in a block infested; usually there are at least two, and sometimes all the block. However

many houses are dealt with, the tenants of all the houses in the block are asked to sleep out for one night and are made an allowance of 5/- per adult and 2/6 per child under 14 years of age. After carefully sealing the houses the gas is introduced and the houses left under gas for six hours, afterwards being ventilated for at least 24 hours according to the Ministry of Health Circular 1497. During the year 68 houses were so disinfested with 100% efficiency.

During the year 180 houses, apart from those referred to above, were found, in the course of routine inspections, to be infested with vermin—bugs or fleas. In each case notice was served to thoroughly cleanse, limewash and purify the premises and rid the same of vermin. If requested, we carried out disinfestation at a small charge with SO_2 and insecticidal fluid. In all cases every help and assistance is given.

Requests have also been received during the year to disinfest vermin infested furniture of families resident in non-municipal houses who were removing to other non-municipal houses. The Health Committee agreed that this work be undertaken with HCN and that a charge be made according to the circumstances of the applicant.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

During the year 418 workshops were on the register, including :—

Retail bakehouses	...	72	Watch Repairing	...	6
Factory	„	29	Restaurants	...	24
Boot & Shoe Repairing	48		Cabinet making and		
Dressmaking	...	29	Upholstery	...	18
Millinery	...	15	Laundries	...	5
Tailoring	...	25	Cycle Making and		
Joinery	...	13	Repairing	...	15
Plumbing	...	12	Workplaces	...	38
Saddlery	...	5	Miscellaneous	...	60
Tinsmiths	...	4			

On the whole the workshops, retail bakehouses, etc., were found to be in a satisfactory condition. No legal proceedings had to be instituted.

Full details of the workshops and of our inspections were placed on record in accordance with the Act.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year :—

Notices of occupation of workshops received from H.M.					
District Inspector of Factories	...	...	...	...	4
Re Dirty Workshops	...	...	...	...	2
„ Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	...	...	6
Notices received from H.M. District Inspector of Factories re factories and workshops not provided with sufficient means of escape in case of fire					1

Factories :—

No. inspected	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	8
Provided with sufficient means of escape in case of fire	...	...	...	...	...	2

Workshops and Domestic Workshops :—

No. inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	254
No. of inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Notices served under Public Health Acts re sanitary defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Provided with sufficient means of escape in case of fire	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Retail Bakehouses (72 in number) :—

No. inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	177
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
No. of notices served under Public Health Acts, re sanitary defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Factory Bakehouses (29 in number) :—

No. inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
No. of notices served under Public Health Acts, re sanitary defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Workplaces (Restaurant Kitchens, Stables, etc.) :—

No. on register	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
No. inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
No. of notices served under P.H.A., re sanitary defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

Home Work (Sections 107 to 115) :—

The names of 71 Outworkers (or Home Workers) were received in the first half of the year and 74 in the second half.

No. of lists of outworkers received	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
No. of employers	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
No. employed in making wearing apparel	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
No. employed in furniture and upholstery work	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
No. of outworkers' premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
No. found unwholesome and occupiers ordered to cleanse...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Work stopped because of the prevalence of infectious disease, vide Section 110	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Names of outworkers forwarded to the Clerks of Councils in whose districts their places of employment were situated	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

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.

Thirty-one observations of twelve chimneys were taken; in fourteen 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.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Condition of back roads	...	...	...	...	...	4
Choked or foul street gullies	...	...	...	...	...	8
Nuisances arising from sewers	...	...	...	...	...	6
Apparently dangerous structures	...	...	...	...	...	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	4

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

No. of keepers	...	...	...	...	...	7
No. of houses	...	...	...	...	...	10
No. of rooms used for sleeping	...	...	...	...	...	45
No. of lodgers accommodated nightly	...	...	...	...	...	161
No. of applications for registration	...	...	...	...	...	10
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	421
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	...	...	...	...	...	20
Improvements : bedding renewed, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	7

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 families (December, 1935)	...	...	...	...	...	48
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	44
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	...	...	...	...	...	17
Improvements : bedding renewed, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	19

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

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

No. on books, December, 1935 :—

(a) Registered, December, 1935	...	...	...	26	} 46
(b) Licensed, December, 1935	...	...	...	20	
No. of inspections (Day)	...	...	...	2,284	
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	...	...	...	181	
No. of notices, re defects	...	...	...	1	
No. re-licensed during the year	...	...	...	12	
No. discontinued during the year	...	...	...	1	

Many of the slaughter-houses are structurally in poor condition as well as being in close proximity to houses and other buildings.

As far as the structural conditions will allow, they have been kept in a reasonably clean and satisfactory condition.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

Negotiations are still continuing for the purchase of land on the site of the Navigation Road Clearance Area for the purpose of erecting a Public Abattoir thereon.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No. on register	...	...	...	...	...	92
Tripe Boilers	...	2	Fellmongers	...	2	
Gut Scrapers	...	3	Fish-friers	...	83	
Hide & Skin Dealers	...	2				
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	189
No. of notices to limewash	...	...	...	...	...	47

The premises generally were kept in a clean condition.

During the year one application was made for consent to establish the trade of fish-frier, but was refused.

ICE CREAM DEALERS.

No. on register	...	...	...	...	...	99
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	125

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

To ascertain the purity of the ice cream sold in the City 3 samples were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination. Each sample was certified by the Bacteriologist to be clean.

COWSHEDS.

No. of cowsheds, January, 1935	...	...	...	...	...	8
No. discontinued since January, 1935	...	...	...	...	...	0
No. of registered keepers, December, 1935	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of cows kept in City	...	...	...	...	...	63
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	16
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, 1935	...	...	...	...	...	195
No. discontinued since January, 1935	...	...	...	...	...	40
No. registered during the year	...	...	...	...	...	25
No. on register, December, 1935	...	...	...	...	...	180
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	286

There were altogether 324 persons registered as purveyors of milk within the City, on 31st December, 1935. Four of these were cowkeepers in the City.

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

During the year 1 application to be registered as Wholesale Trader of Milk; 3 as Wholesale Traders and Retail Purveyors of Milk; and 26 as Retail Purveyors of Milk have been received under the above-named Acts.

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

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

During the year 8 applications for licences were received and granted under the above Order, as follows :—

Dealer's Licence to sell Milk as " Certified "	4
Pasteuriser's Licence to sell Milk as " Pasteurised "	2
Dealer's Licence to sell Milk as " Pasteurised "	1
Supplementary Licence to sell Milk as " Grade A "	1

MILK SUPPLY.

To ascertain the purity of the milk sold in the City, 106 samples were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination or biological test, viz. :—

Designated Milks, 18; Ungraded Milk, 88.

Bacteriological Examination.

Designated Milks :

Designation.	No. of samples.	Complied with prescribed conditions.	Organisms in excess.	Coliform Bacilli present.
"Certified"	3	3	—	—
"Grade A (T.T.)"	4	1	2	3
"Grade A."	1	1	—	—
"Pasteurised"	10	9	—	1

Ungraded Milks :

No. of Bacteria per c.c.	No. of samples.	B. Coli present.
Under 200,000	56	5
200,000 to 1,000,000	10	4
Over 1,000,000	10	3

(12 of the 106 samples were submitted to the biological test only.)

Biological Tests :

Type of Milk.	Number.	Positive.	Negative.
"Certified"	3	—	3
"Grade A (T.T.)"	3	—	3
"Grade A"	1	—	1
"Pasteurised"	8	—	8
Ungraded Milk	75	12	63
Totals ...	90	12	78

In each case where a positive result to the biological test is obtained, or where the milk is otherwise adversely reported upon by the Bacteriologist, particulars are sent to the County Authorities and to the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspectors of the districts in which the premises are situated.

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. 27.—Referred to County Council, whose Veterinary Officer inspected the herd and detected one cow suffering from tuberculosis. This cow was slaughtered and a post-mortem examination revealed the cow to be affected with advanced tuberculosis. Two individual and two group samples were taken from the remaining cows, which proved negative.

No. 33.—Referred to County Council, whose Veterinary Officer inspected the herd, but failed to find any animal affected with tuberculosis. Two individual samples and one group sample were taken which proved negative.

No. 42.—Referred to County Council, whose Veterinary Officer inspected the herds of two farms. Three individual and two group samples were taken which proved negative. The Veterinary Officer reported that a few days prior to notification of the tubercular sample, he had made a routine inspection of the herds at these farms and had detected one cow suffering from tuberculosis of the udder. This cow was slaughtered and the post-mortem confirmed his diagnosis.

No. 45.—Referred to County Council, whose Veterinary Officer inspected the herd and detected one cow showing signs of pulmonary tuberculosis. This cow was slaughtered and the post-mortem examination revealed the cow to be affected with advanced tuberculosis, including tuberculosis of the udder. One individual and three group samples were taken from the remaining cows, which proved negative.

No. 58.—Referred to County Council, whose Veterinary Officer inspected the herd and took one individual and one group sample, both of which proved negative. The producer informed the Veterinary Officer that between the time of taking the sample and his visit, he had sold two cows.

No. 72.—Referred to County Council, whose Veterinary Officer inspected the herd and took three individual and three group samples, which proved negative. The producer informed the Veterinary Officer that between the time of taking the sample and his visit, he had sold three cows.

No. 76.—Referred to County Council, whose Veterinary Officer inspected the herd and detected one cow showing signs of tuberculosis of the udder. The cow was slaughtered and a post-mortem confirmed his diagnosis. One group sample was taken from the remaining cows, which proved negative.

No. 77.—This was a further sample from the producer of Sample No. 42. The herds were again inspected by the Veterinary Officer to the County Council, who took one individual and two group samples, which proved negative. The producer informed the Veterinary Officer that between the time of taking the sample and his visit, he had sold three cows.

No. 79.—Referred to County Council, whose Veterinary Officer inspected the herd and detected one cow showing signs of tuberculosis of the udder. The cow was slaughtered and a post-mortem confirmed his diagnosis.

No. 80.—Referred to County Council, whose Veterinary Officer inspected the herd and was able to detect two cows suffering from tuberculosis. The animals were slaughtered and a post-mortem revealed one cow to be affected with tuberculosis of the udder and the other with severe pulmonary lesions.

No. 90.—A further sample from the producer of Sample No. 80. The herd was again inspected by the County Council's Veterinary Officer, who took two individual and five group samples, one of the former proving positive. The cow was slaughtered and the post-mortem examination revealed the animal to be affected with tuberculosis of the udder.

No. 100.—Referred to County Council, whose Veterinary Officer inspected the herd and took five group samples, two of which proved positive. A subsequent sample from an individual cow included in one of the positive groups proved positive to microscopic examination, also a second cow was found to be suffering from tuberculosis. Both these cows were slaughtered and post-mortem examinations revealed them to be affected with tuberculosis.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The number of samples of food and drugs submitted to the Public Analyst under the above Act during 1935 was 291 (89 informal and 202 formal), being an increase of 53 on the previous year. Of the samples taken 247 were certified to be genuine and 44 adulterated (i.e. 15.12 per cent. of adulteration of total samples or 20.57 per cent. of adulteration of total milk samples).

The number of samples analysed during each of the past five years was :—
1931—249; 1932—228; 1933—229; 1934—238; 1935—291,
giving an average of 247 per annum.

The proportion of samples per 1,000 of the estimated population for 1935 (90,200) was 3.23, being slightly greater than the proportion suggested by the Ministry of Health, i.e., 3 per 1,000.

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

FAT DEFICIENCIES OF MILK SAMPLES.

The Health Committee considered the following letter and data from the Public Analyst on the subject of fat deficiencies in samples of Milk taken in this City :—

“ The number of samples deficient in Milk-Fat is undoubtedly high, particularly so in the second quarter of the year.

As to the cause of this high percentage of Fat deficiency, in my opinion the main contributory cause is undoubtedly uneven milking periods. I understand from you (Mr. Fishburn) that in the York area there is an afternoon delivery of Milk for which the cows are milked in the early afternoon, making the milking periods of the order of 7 and 17 hours.

Other possible causes are careless handling (non-stirring) and deliberate abstraction.

I have no hesitation in saying that the uneven periods are the main cause of the deficiencies. This is shewn by the frequency with which “ Appeal to the Cow ” samples taken in the morning are deficient in Fat.

The obvious remedy is to persuade the producers to get as nearly equal milking periods as possible.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) JOHN EVANS.”

YORK MILKS. 1931—1935.

	No. of Samples.	No. below Standard in Fat.	% below Standard in Fat.	Average Fat %
1931.				
1st Quarter	55	10	18.1	3.39
2nd „	60	16	26.6	3.21
3rd „	30	7	23.3	3.47
4th „	36	4	11.1	3.42
TOTAL for Year	181	37	20.4	3.35
1932.				
1st Quarter	19	1	5.2	3.57
2nd „	50	12	24.0	3.26
3rd „	40	7	17.5	3.25
4th „	41	3	7.3	3.59
TOTAL for Year	150	23	15.3	3.41
1933.				
1st Quarter	47	9	19.1	3.36
2nd „	59	27	45.7	3.13
3rd „	44	6	13.6	3.40
4th „	22	2	9.0	3.41
TOTAL for Year	172	44	25.5	3.30
1934.				
1st Quarter	40	6	15.0	3.23
2nd „	56	15	26.7	3.23
3rd „	24	8	33.3	3.19
4th „	35	4	11.4	3.52
TOTAL for Year	155	33	21.2	3.29
1935.				
1st Quarter	58	14	24.1	3.34
2nd „	73	19	26.0	3.31
3rd „	51	4	7.8	3.52
4th „	27	0	0.0	3.89
TOTAL for Year	209	37	17.7	3.44

The Committee instructed the Town Clerk to call the attention of the York Dairymen's Association and of the Milk Marketing Board to the matter, which he did in the following letter :—

“ Guildhall,
York.
16th July, 1935.

The Secretary,
York Dairymen's Association
(Mr. Leonard Hackman),
Rose Cottage,
Dringhouses, York.

Dear Sir,

MILK SAMPLES.

My Health Committee are much concerned with the number of samples of milk which are reported by the Public Analyst to be deficient in milk fat. Very careful enquiries are made in every case to ascertain, if possible, the reason for the deficiency and in many cases the only reason which is put forward for the deficiency is the fact of uneven periods of milking. It appears that in a great many cases cows are milked in the early morning and then again in the early afternoon, making milking periods of 7 and 17 hours respectively.

It is appreciated that there is a demand for an afternoon delivery of milk in York, but my Committee will be glad if your members will endeavour, in co-operation with the producers, to arrange some system whereby the milking period could be more nearly equal. It may be that the only solution is to arrange for a third milking in the evening, and it appears to my Committee that if this could be arranged it would be of benefit to all parties.

Will you please bring the matter before your members.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) REGD. ANDERSON,
Town Clerk.”

As will be seen from the figures there was a decided improvement in the 3rd and 4th quarters of 1935 (this being after the attention of the Dairymen's Association was called to the matter), and one hopes that this improvement will be maintained.

TABLE I.—CITY OF YORK.

Nature of Sample.	Informal.	Formal.	Adulterated.	Genuine.	Totals.
Milk	13	196	43	166	209
„ Skimmed ...	—	1	—	1	1
„ Condensed ...	3	—	—	3	3
Apricots, Dried ...	1	—	—	1	1
Aspirin Tablets ...	1	—	—	1	1
Bacon	1	—	—	1	1
Baking Powder ..	2	—	—	2	2
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	—	—	1	1
Borax	2	—	—	2	2
Butter	3	4	—	7	7
Cascara Tablets ...	1	—	—	1	1
Castor Oil	1	—	—	1	1
Cheese, Cheshire ...	2	—	—	2	2
„ Cream	1	—	—	1	1
„ Gruyere	1	—	—	1	1
Cocoa	1	—	—	1	1
Coffee	1	—	—	1	1
Crab & Lobster Paste	1	—	—	1	1
Cream	2	—	—	2	2
„ Tinned	1	—	—	1	1
Cream of Tartar ...	1	—	—	1	1
Currants	1	—	—	1	1
Epsom Salts	1	—	—	1	1
Flour, Self-raising ...	1	—	—	1	1
Glauber's Salts ...	1	—	—	1	1
Glycerine	1	—	—	1	1
Gregory's Powder ...	1	—	—	1	1
Ham, Cooked	1	—	—	1	1
Ice Cream	5	1	1	5	6
Jam, Plum	1	—	—	1	1
„ Raspberry	3	—	—	3	3
„ Strawberry	1	—	—	1	1
Lard	4	—	—	4	4
Liquorice Powder compound ...	1	—	—	1	1
Mincemeat	1	—	—	1	1
Mint, Dried	2	—	—	2	2
Mustard	1	—	—	1	1
Olive Oil	2	—	—	2	2
Ox Tongue Paste ...	1	—	—	1	1
Peas, Tinned	1	—	—	1	1
Pepper, White	1	—	—	1	1
Polony	2	—	—	2	2
Potted Meat	2	—	—	2	2
Raisins, Sultanias ...	1	—	—	1	1
Sausages	3	—	—	3	3
Shredded Beef Suet ...	1	—	—	1	1
Sweetmeats	3	—	—	3	3
Syrup of Figs compound ...	1	—	—	1	1
Tea	1	—	—	1	1
Tincture of Iodine ...	1	—	—	1	1
Vinegar, Malt	2	—	—	2	2
Whisky	1	—	—	1	1
Totals	89	202	44	247	291

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

TABLE II.—CITY OF YORK.
ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION REGARDING SAMPLES OF MILK
REPORTED NOT TO BE GENUINE.
TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD & DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.
(For details of analysis, see Report of the Public Analyst, pages 111-114.)

No.	Remarks.
11	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
20	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
28	Samples taken in course of delivery from Producer to Vendor were certified as genuine. Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
31	"Appeal to Cow" samples taken. See Nos. 39 and 40.
33	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
38	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
39 } 40 }	"Appeal to Cow" samples in respect of No. 31. Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
42	Sample from same Vendor as Nos. 31, 39, and 40. Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
45 } 48 }	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
57	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
64	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector. A subsequent sample was certified to be genuine.
66	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
75	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
86	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk. Further samples taken. See No. 110.
92	Referred to East Riding County Council as delivery took place in their Area. See Nos. 10 and 11, East Riding County Council.
95 } 96 }	Informal from Vendor of No. 92. Samples taken at his Dairy after he had conveyed, under observation, the milk from the Farm. A third sample taken at the same time was certified as genuine.
10 } E.R.C.C. } 11 } E.R.C.C. }	Course of delivery samples from Producer to Vendor of No. 92. A third sample taken at the same time was certified to be genuine. Producer and Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
110	From same Vendor as No. 86. Two other samples taken at same time were certified as genuine. Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
111	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk. A subsequent sample was certified to be genuine.
116	Referred to West Riding County Council as delivery took place in their Area, for a sample to be taken in course of delivery from the Producer to Vendor. This was certified as genuine. Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk. A subsequent sample was certified to be genuine.

TABLE II (continued).

No.	Remarks.
127	From same Vendor as Nos. 86 and 110. Two other samples taken at the same time were certified to be genuine. Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
129	"Appeal to Cow" samples taken. See Nos. 133—6.
133	"Appeal to Cow" samples in respect of No. 129. Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
134	
135	
136	
139	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
141	Referred to West Riding County Council as delivery took place in their Area, for a sample to be taken in course of delivery from the Producer to Vendor. This was certified to be genuine. Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
151	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector. A subsequent sample was certified to be genuine.
153	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
156	From same Vendor as Nos. 129, and 133—6. Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
157	
162	Referred to North Riding County Council as delivery took place in their Area. See No. 53, N.R.C.C.
167	In connection with this sample a sample was taken in course of delivery from Producer to Vendor and was certified to be genuine. Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
53 N.R.C.C.	Course of Delivery Sample from Producer to Vendor of sample No. 162. "Appeal to Cow" sample also taken. See No. 54, N.R.C.C.
54 N.R.C.C.	"Appeal to Cow" sample in respect of No. 53, N.R.C.C. Producer cautioned by Town Clerk.
193	Evenings. { From same Vendor as Nos. 129, 133-6, & 156 & 157. "Appeal to Cow" samples taken were certified as genuine. Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
197	
204	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Re Sample of Ice Cream, No. 236.

This informal sample was certified to contain a small amount of Boric Acid ($3\frac{1}{2}$ grains per pound).

A formal sample was taken and certified to be genuine.

The attention of the vendors was called to the matter, and their wholesalers replied that they were "quite at a loss to understand or explain it." They added that "most of the dairy product ingredients of our mix are made by ourselves, either here or at our country depot, though at peak periods we do have to purchase extra cream supplies for ice cream manufacture," and promised that in future they would test each extra-mural supply of cream for preservatives.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

No. of manufacturers of margarine	...	...	...	0
No. of wholesale dealers in margarine	...	...	...	17
No. of premises on register	...	...	...	21

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 carcasses of animals have been inspected and a large number of surrenders of diseased meat have been obtained (See Tables IV, V, and VI.) In addition to the notices of "Regular hours of Slaughtering," under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, 1,281 notices of "Occasional Slaughtering" were received. Whilst in many cases Occasional Slaughtering takes place during the evenings and on Sundays, as far as possible all carcasses and organs are inspected.

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

TABLE III.—CITY OF YORK.

Foodstuffs.	Condition.	Foodstuffs.	Condition.
Apples (12 tins, 5 st. 2 lbs.)	Unsound.	Mutton, English (2st. 12 lbs.)	Unsound
Bacon (7 st. 11 lbs.)	do.	Peaches (2 trays, 1½ st.)	do.
Beans (7 tins, 5 lbs.)	do.	Do. (1 tin, 1 lb.)	do.
Beef, English (12 st.)	do.	Pears (30 boxes, 86 st. 8 lbs.)	do.
Beef, Imported (1 st.)	do.	Do. (1 tin, 4 lbs.)	do.
Beef, Tinned (15 tins, 3 st. 7 lbs.)	do.	Pig Maws (1 barrel, 16 st.)	do.
Blackcurrants (1 tin, 4 lbs.)	do.	Pineapples (2 tins, 12 lbs.)	do.
Brambles (66 Baskets, 14 st. 2 lbs.)	do.	Plums (Dessert) (1 box, 2 st. 4 lbs.)	do.
Cheese (9½ lbs.)	do.	Do. (30 tins, 3 st. 5 lbs.)	do.
Milk, Condensed skimmed, English (139 tins, 4 st.)	do.	Raspberries (3 tins, 3 lbs.)	do.
Ham, Boiled (2 st. 8 lbs.)	do.	Salmon (1 tin, ½ lb.)	do.
Kidneys (1 tin, 1½ lbs.)	do.	Strawberries (4 tins, 4 lbs.)	do.
Kippers (4 boxes, 4 st.)	do.	Tomatoes (33 tins, 5 st. 12½ lbs.)	do.
Lamb, Imported (4 st. 9½ lbs.)	do.	Tongue, Ox (12 tins, 5 st. 2 lbs.)	do.
Lettuce (16 crates, 24 st.)	do.	Turkey (12 lbs.)	do.

The total weight of Butchers' Meat surrendered during the year amounted to 5,365 stones as compared with 6,448 stones in 1934, and 5,432 stones in 1933.

TABLE IV.—CITY OF YORK. PARTICULARS OF SURRENDERS AND SEIZURES OF UNSOUND ANIMALS AND MEAT.

Year.	Number of Voluntary SURRENDERS of diseased carcasses, or part carcasses, or internal organs by butchers to Chief Sanitary Inspector.		Number of SEIZURES (with subsequent destruction) of diseased carcasses, or part carcasses, or internal organs by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.		Total
	Tuberculosis.	All other diseases and conditions.	Tuberculosis.	All other diseases and conditions.	
1935 ..	1,186	661	0	0	1,847

TABLE V.—CITY OF YORK.

NUMBER AND CLASS OF ANIMAL AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS.						
	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.	Pigs.
Whole carcasses and organs..	—	17	2	8	3	24
Part do. do. ..	1	167	3	48	2	520
Organs only	1	147	7	47	7	182

TABLE VI.—CITY OF YORK.

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

Class.	No. of Animals.	Whole carcasses and organs affected.	Part carcasses and organs affected.	Organs only affected.
Bullocks..	1	—	Abscesses	—
" "	4	—	Actinomycosis	—
" "	1	—	Blood Splashed	—
" "	4	—	Injury	—
" "	136	—	—	Abscesses
" "	5	—	—	Cysts
" "	9	—	—	Infarcts
" "	1	—	—	Necrosis
" "	3	—	—	Nephritis
" "	1	—	—	Pleurisy
" "	2	—	—	Pneumonia
Heifers ..	1	—	Abscesses	—
" "	1	—	Actinomycosis	—
" "	22	—	—	Abscesses
" "	1	—	—	Infarcts
" "	1	—	—	Nephritis
Cows ..	1	—	—	Abscesses
Calves ..	1	Dropsy	—	—
" "	2	Emaciation	—	—
" "	1	Fevered	—	—
" "	2	Immaturity	—	—
" "	1	Jaundice	—	—
" "	1	Uræmia	—	—
" "	1	—	Inflammation	—
" "	1	—	Injury	—
" "	3	—	—	Abscesses
" "	2	—	—	Inflammation
Sheep ..	1	Decomposition	—	—
" "	1	Dropsy	—	—
" "	1	Emaciation	—	—
" "	4	Fevered	—	—
" "	1	Found Dead	—	—
" "	2	Septicæmia	—	—
" "	5	Uræmia	—	—
" "	1	—	Abscesses	—
" "	7	—	Inflammation	—
" "	2	—	—	Abscesses
" "	1	—	—	Inflammation
" "	1	—	—	Parasitic
" "	1	—	—	Pneumonia
Pigs ..	1	Decomposition	—	—
" "	1	Dropsy	—	—
" "	1	Emaciation	—	—
" "	4	Found Dead	—	—
" "	1	Jaundice	—	—
" "	1	Lymphadenitis	—	—
" "	1	Peritonitis	—	—
" "	4	Pigmentation (Generalised)	—	—
" "	1	Pyæmia	—	—
" "	3	Septic Pneumonia	—	—
" "	6	Swine Erysipelas	—	—
" "	1	Uræmia	—	—
" "	4	—	Abscesses	—
" "	16	—	Injury	—
" "	1	—	Rupture	—
" "	4	—	—	Abscesses

TABLE VI—*continued.*

Class.	No. of Animals.	Whole carcasses and organs affected.	Part carcasses and organs affected.	Organs only affected.
Pigs ..	40	—	—	Cirrhosis
" ..	3	—	—	Congestion
" ..	6	—	—	Cysts
" ..	9	—	—	Inflammation
" ..	8	—	—	Necrosis
" ..	5	—	—	Pleurisy
" ..	5	—	—	Pneumonia
Bullocks ..	58	—	—	Whole livers cirrhotic
" ..	127	—	—	Part livers cirrhotic
Heifers ..	10	—	—	Whole livers cirrhotic
" ..	98	—	—	Part livers cirrhotic
Sheep ..	5	—	—	Whole livers cirrhotic
Total cases	661			

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

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

This Act became operative on the 1st January, 1934, and requires generally that every animal shall be slaughtered by means of a mechanically operated instrument.

The above provision does not apply to sheep in this City.

The Act also provides that all slaughtermen shall be over eighteen years of age and hold a Licence from the Local Authority. During the year 161 such licences were issued to fit and proper persons.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

During the year 53 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 a 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 4th, to Saturday, November 9th, 1935. This was advertised in the local press and by posters, and despite the very adverse weather, 238 rats were received (an increase of 29 on the previous year), payment being 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 the sewer manholes by the City Engineer's Department.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

During the year 8 informal samples were taken under the above Act.

The analysis showed that 6 conformed and 2 practically conformed to the requirements, although 3 did not contain the requisite statutory statement. The attention of the vendors was called to the omission, and they expressed regrets, promising to instruct their staff to include statements with all packages.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

Leaflets setting out the requirements of an Order in Council (No. 7—re the marking of Imported Meats) have been served upon all shopkeepers and others concerned.

For the most part the marking of goods in accordance with the Act, both in the shops and in the public market, was well observed.

ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

One application was received and granted for registration under section 2 of the Artificial Cream Act, 1929, of premises where artificial cream may be manufactured, sold or exposed or kept for sale for human consumption.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

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

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

Two Informal Notices were served under the Shops Act, 1934; one to provide suitable and sufficient means of ventilation, and the other to provide sanitary and washing accommodation.

Both Notices were complied with.

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, Etc.

Periodical inspections were made of the local Theatres and Cinemas. The attention of the Lessees was called to certain minor defects, and these were remedied.

PROSECUTIONS.

Date.	Offence.	Result.
27/7/35.	Butcher charged with slaughtering in unregistered or unlicensed premises.	Case dismissed, as the Bench was of the opinion that the premises were still a registered slaughter-house.
30/9/35.	Four butchers charged with failure to notify the diseased condition of a heifer.	One butcher convicted and fined £2; one butcher convicted and fined £1; one case dismissed; and one case withdrawn owing to illness.

SECTION I.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOR 1935.

Public Analyst's Laboratory,
67 Surrey Street,
Sheffield, 1.
January 31st, 1936.

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

My Lord Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the following report of my work as Public Analyst for the City of York during the year ending December 31st, 1935.

During the year 291 samples were submitted for analysis.

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

Article.	Number examined.	Article.	Number examined.
Milk	209	Dried Fruit	3
Skimmed Milk	1	Mincemeat	1
Cream	3	Self Raising Flour	1
Butter	7	Baking Powder	2
Condensed Milk	3	Meat and Meat Products	11
Cheese	4	Shredded Beef Suet	1
Lard	4	Sweetmeats	3
Tea	1	Ice Cream	6
Coffee	1	Dried Mint	2
Cocoa	1	Peas (Tinned)	1
Condiments (Pepper and Mustard)	2	Malt Vinegar	2
Jam	5	Whisky	1
		Drugs	16

MILK.

During the year 209 samples of Milk were examined.

Of these :—

166 samples were genuine.

14 samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.

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

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

22 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 4.0 to 25.0 per cent.

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

Month.	No. of Samples.	Analytical Data.	
		Milk-Fat %	Solids-not-Fat %
January	18	3.63	8.76
February	24	3.21	8.81
March	16	3.21	8.78
April	28	3.47	8.79
May	27	3.24	8.86
June	18	3.17	8.92
July	19	3.15	8.86
August	18	3.82	8.65
September	14	3.64	8.94
October	8	4.21	8.95
November	12	3.68	8.91
December	7	3.89	8.92
Average for the year 1935		3.44	8.82
Average for the year 1934		3.29	8.78
Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901 ...		3.00	8.50

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

Mark.	Date.	Analytical Data.		Remarks.
		Milk-Fat %	Solids-not-Fat %	
28	Feb. 7	2.25	9.19	Deficient in Milk-Fat 25.0%
31	Feb. 16	2.57	8.85	Deficient in Milk-Fat 14.3%.
39	Feb. 27	2.76	8.74	Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.0%. "Appeal to Cow" and Refers to No. 31.
45	Feb. 28	2.82	8.68	Deficient in Milk-Fat 6.0%.
48	Feb. 28	2.85	8.64	Deficient in Milk-Fat 5.0%.
66	Mch. 21	2.85	8.58	Deficient in Milk-Fat 5.0%
75	Mch. 29	2.84	8.64	Deficient in Milk-Fat 5.3%
92	April 25	2.69	8.90	Deficient in Milk-Fat 10.3%
95	April 27	2.86	8.54	Deficient in Milk-Fat 4.6%. Informal. Refers to No. 92.
96	"	2.70	8.62	Deficient in Milk-Fat 10.0%. Informal. Refers to No. 92.
10	April 30	2.88	8.66	Deficient in Milk-Fat 4.0%. Refers to No. 92.
E.R.C.C.				
111	May 3	2.75	8.75	Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.3%.
116	May 17	2.49	9.26	Deficient in Milk-Fat 17.0%.
129	May 29	2.61	8.76	Deficient in Milk-Fat 13.0%.

Mark.	Date.	Analytical Data.		Remarks.
		Milk-Fat %	Solids-not-Fat %	
133	May 31	2.54	8.60	Deficient in Milk-Fat 15.3%. Informal. "Appeal to Cow" and Refers to No. 129.
134	"	2.82	9.09	Deficient in Milk-Fat 6.0%. Informal. "Appeal to Cow" and Refers to No. 129.
135	"	2.66	8.68	Deficient in Milk-Fat 11.3%. Informal. "Appeal to Cow" and Refers to No. 129.
139	May 31	2.77	8.84	Deficient in Milk-Fat 7.6%.
141	June 12	2.69	8.67	Deficient in Milk-Fat 10.3%.
162	July 2	2.59	9.01	Deficient in Milk-Fat 13.6%.
53	July 4	2.44	8.80	Deficient in Milk-Fat 18.6%. Refers to No. 162.
N.R.C.C. 54	July 5	2.48	8.77	Deficient in Milk-Fat 17.3%. "Appeal to Cow" and Refers to No. 53. N.R.C.C.
11	Jan. 24	2.86	8.37	Slightly deficient in both Milk- Fat and Solids-not-Fat.
20	Jan. 31	3.95	8.21	Slightly deficient in Solids-not- Fat.
86	April 16	4.15	8.42	Slightly deficient in Solids-not- Fat.
110	May 3	3.40	8.31	Slightly deficient in Solids-not- Fat.
193	Aug. 14	3.98	8.11	Slightly deficient in Solids-not- Fat.
197	"	3.50	8.45	Slightly deficient in Solids-not- Fat.
204	Aug 27	3.95	8.34	Slightly deficient in Solids-not- Fat. Refers to No. 141.
33	Feb. 16	2.92	8.68	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
38	Feb. 23	2.91	8.80	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
40	Feb. 27	2.95	8.97	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. "Appeal to Cow" and Refers to No. 31.
42	"	2.93	8.96	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Refers to No. 31.
57	Mch. 6	2.93	8.63	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
64	Mch. 21	2.87	8.73	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
11	April 30	2.95	8.71	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Refers to No. 92.
E.R.C.C. 127	May 29	2.93	8.90	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
136	May 31	2.94	9.06	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal. "Appeal to Cow" and Refers to No. 129.
151	June 19	2.92	9.19	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
153	"	2.90	9.01	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
156	June 20	2.92	8.74	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
157	"	2.90	8.72	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
167	July 2	2.91	8.72	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.

The following Table shows the composition of the Milk samples having low Solids-not-Fat, for which the Freezing Point test indicated no added water :—

Mark.	Date.	Analytical Data.		Freezing Point (Hortvet) °C	Remarks.
		Milk-Fat %	Solids-not Fat %		
44	Feb. 28	3.55	8.25	—0.562	Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat, but Freezing Point (Hortvet) normal.
47	„	2.89	8.44	—0.557	Slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Solids-not-Fat but Freezing Point (Hortvet) normal.
65	Mch. 21	4.05	8.37	—0.551	Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat, but Freezing Point (Hortvet) normal.
201	Aug. 17	3.45	8.40	—0.536	Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat, but Freezing Point (Hortvet) normal. Informal and "Appeal to Cows."
202	„	3.50	8.27	—0.530	Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat, but Freezing Point (Hortvet) normal. Informal and "Appeal to Cows."

BUTTER.

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

ICE CREAM.

Six samples of Ice Cream were received during the year. They contained 7.8, 9.4, 13.4, 13.7, 15.0, and 15.5 per cent. respectively of Milk-Fat.

With one exception they were free from preservatives. This sample, No. 236, contained a small amount of Boric Acid ($3\frac{1}{2}$ grains per pound).

SCOTCH WHISKY.

The sample of Scotch Whisky, submitted in the original container, was found on analysis to have an alcoholic strength of 48.5 degrees under proof. This is equivalent to 51.5 per cent. of Proof Spirit. The label bore the statement "Contains 50% of Proof Spirit." In other words, the sample conformed to the declaration on the label.

PRESERVATIVES.

With the exception of one sample of Ice Cream (No. 236), which contained a small amount of Boric Acid, all the samples examined specifically for preservatives conformed to the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-1927.

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.

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

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit, as Canal Boats Inspector, my annual report for the year ended December 31st, 1935.

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

The number of vessels on my register on December 31st, 1935, was 292. Of these, 213 have been broken up, transferred to other districts, or are not now used as dwellings. Fifty one vessels are not now traceable, and 28 of the registered vessels are in regular use in this district.

During the year ended December 31st, 1935, 49 Canal Boat inspections were made. On the vessels inspected were 98 men. The employment of women as part of the crew has entirely ceased on York registered vessels.

The vessels inspected were in excellent condition as regards cleanliness and repair. Their equipments fully complied with the requirements regarding Canal Boats.

No case of infectious disease on board was reported during the year, neither was any vessel carrying foul or offensive cargo.

No contraventions of the Canal Boat Regulations were observed on the vessels inspected.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. FEWSTER.

March 7th, 1936.

York Tuberculosis Crusade.

TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE COMMITTEE.

Twenty-first Annual Report.

Chairman—ALDERMAN J. B. INGLIS, J.P.

THE TOWN CLERK.	† MRS. ALDERSON.
† DR. P. R. McNAUGHT.	† Miss JALLAND.
† Miss PATERSON.	MRS. EDWIN GRAY, J.P.
† MRS. MATTHEWS.	† COUN. ARTHUR WILKINSON.
† MR. JAMES W. BARNES (Public Assistance Officer).	† MRS. KNOWLSON.
MR. B. S. ROWNTREE.	† DR. K. ROUNSFELL BROWN.
MR. HOWARD GRAY.	ALD. WM. WRIGHT, J.P.
† MRS. SHAW. (The Lady Mayoress).	† MRS. COATES.
† MR. CONVEY.	† MRS. MACHEN.
	† MRS. WARD.
	† MRS. JENNINGS.

† *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 TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

It is encouraging to note that since 1923 there has been a continuous decline in the death rates from Tuberculosis throughout the country, interrupted only by the years 1929 and 1933, when a temporary increase was caused by Influenza.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis is largely an economic problem, and it flourishes where conditions of overcrowding prevail, and where unemployment has caused poverty and malnutrition. Re-housing is not the only factor concerned with the spread of Tuberculosis, for it has been ascertained in at least one town that increased rents necessarily reduce the income available for food.

We know from experience that necessitous families in which infectious cases exist, do definitely benefit by a carefully controlled scheme, providing small rent subsidies, and that the risk of secondary cases arising in the same family is greatly lessened.

FUNDS.

The Annual Flower Crusade was held in the City on Saturday, 22nd June, and in the Villages on Tuesday, 2nd July, when the sum of £122 15s. 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.

Nine children were sent to St. Anne's Home, Bridlington, and a mother and child were boarded out in the country for three weeks.

Six patients were granted financial assistance.

Eighty-five patients were provided with clothing and boots.

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

Two patients were provided with Home Helps.

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

Twenty-seven patients were given Dispensary Notes.

Fifty-nine patients received gifts of coal, for which special donations had been given.

Two patients were provided with artificial dentures.

Three patients were supplied with spectacles.

One patient was provided with a truss.

Five patients received subsidies towards rent.

One patient received part cost of an artificial leg.

VARIOUS FORMS OF HELP GIVEN.

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

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

Friendly visiting and advice.

Extra nourishment (milk).

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

Loan of air cushions, bath-chairs, etc.

Provision of warm clothing and boots.

Loan of shelters.

Payment for light employment of partly-recovered patients.

Provision of 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.

Travelling expenses 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 2,735 visits, many of which were in connection with After Care work.

BOARDING OUT.

Nine children were boarded out at St. Anne's Home, Bridlington; all did well, and gained weight. Owing to the great demand for admission, the stay had to be reduced to two weeks in three cases.

In addition, a mother and child were boarded out at Barmby Moor for three weeks.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN PATIENTS.

A number of orders for garments were received, and these were carried out by seven women patients, £21 9s. 6d. 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. We wish to thank the Matron of the Isolation Hospital for her support and interest in this scheme.

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.

Five patients received a weekly subsidy during 1935, 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 benefited by the removal to better housing conditions.

THANKS.

We wish to express our grateful thanks for the following gifts :—

Clothing, shoes, sheets from—Mrs. Mason Matthews, Miss Jessie Boston, Miss Margaret Waller, Mrs. Stainthorpe, Matron (Fairfield), Miss Edith Smith, Miss Winspeare, Miss MacArthur, Miss Hill, Mrs. Machen, Nurse Boston, Mrs. A. E. Chapman, Mr. Grant, The York Friends' Sewing Meeting, Dr. McNaught, Miss N. Taylor, and Miss Coning.

Books and Magazines from—Mrs. Ashcroft, Mrs. Grisdale, The Mount Junior School, and Mrs. Crossley.

Special donations for coal for patients from—Miss Margaret Waller, Miss Hill, and Mrs. Stainthorpe.

Gifts for the New Year's Party from—The British Legion (per Mr. Convey), Dr. K. Rounsfell Brown, Mrs. Chambers, and Mr. G. Trafford Drayton.

Crutches from—Mr. Geoffrey Coverdale.

Dispensary Notes from—Lady Hamilton, and Mr. Daykin.

Donations to the General Fund from—Mrs. Stainthorpe, and Mr. Simpson.

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

Messrs. Peat, Marwick and Mitchell have again kindly audited our accounts, and we are most grateful for this kindness extended for so many years, and for their interest in our work.

We wish also to record our grateful thanks for assistance and co-operation 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; The Matron, The Shelter, Peckitt Street; the Lady Almoners of Leeds General Infirmary; and the York County Hospital.

CITY OF YORK TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE COMMITTEE.
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
BALANCE AT 1st JANUARY, 1935—			ASSISTANCE TO PATIENTS OR PERSONS PREDISPOSED TO OR SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS—		
Due by Bankers	159	13 5	Milk for necessitous cases	108	19 4
Due by Secretary	3	14 1	Boarding out children at St. Anne's Home, Bridlington, Etc.	26	11 0
PROCEEDS OF FLOWER CRUSADE	122	15 5	Less Parents' Payments	1	14 0
Less Expenses	3	5 2			
GRANT FROM YORK HEALTH COMMITTEE—			Bedding, Clothing, and Sick Room Appliances	24	17 0
For Milk	160	0 0	Financial Help to Patients—		
" Rent Subsidies and Travelling Expenses for Light Treatment, etc.	100	0 0	Travelling Expenses of Patients (Less Refund)	33	13 7
SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS	260	0 0	Cash Grants to Patients	6	17 1
PROCEEDS OF SALE OF ARTICLES MADE BY WOMEN PATIENTS	21	9 6	Rents paid for Patients	26	4 1
Less Cost of Material and payments made to patients for sewing	18	15 1			
			Home Help and Nursing Attendance Fees	66	14 9
			Spectacles, Artificial Teeth, Surgical Appliances, etc., supplied to Patients	4	10 0
			Less Patients' Contributions	12	7 9
			Coal purchased for Patients	6	17 4
			Less Special Donations	5	10 0
			Sundries	1	7 4
				0	12 11
				£233	4 7
			CHEQUE BOOK	0	10 0
			SUBSCRIPTION TO YORK GENERAL DISPENSARY	3	3 0
			DONATION TO THE GENERAL INIRM- ARY AT LEEDS	10	10 0
			LOAN TO PATIENT	6	0 0
			Less Repayments to date	4	15 0
				1	5 0
			BALANCE AT 31st DECEMBER, 1935—		
			Due by Bankers	320	16 6
			Due by Secretary	0	14 1
				321	10 7
				£570	3 2

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.

5 NEW STREET, YORK,
4th June, 1936.

ELIZABETH CONING, Secretary and Treasurer.
P. R. McNAUGHT.

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