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CITY OF YORK
1938

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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CITY OF YORK,

1938.

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT.

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THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE LORD MAYOR (ALDERMAN C. T. HUTCHINSON, J.P.).

Chairman:—ALDERMAN WM. WRIGHT, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:—COUNCILLOR T. HARWOOD.

Coun. Crichton.	Coun. Watson.	Coun. Colley.
„ Hargrave.	„ Cross.	„ Brown.
„ Rowley.	„ Temple.	„ G. L. J. Moore.
„ Adamson.	„ Anderson.	
„ Gaines.	„ Hammond.	

UNHEALTHY AREAS SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Lord Mayor.	Coun. Gaines.	Coun. Cross.
Chairman.	„ Watson.	„ Temple.
Vice-Chairman.	„ Crichton.	„ Colley.

TUBERCULOSIS AND FEVER HOSPITAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Lord Mayor.	Coun. Crichton.	Coun. Brown.
Chairman.	„ Hargrave.	
Vice-Chairman.	„ Anderson.	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE (STATUTORY) COMMITTEE.

The Lord Mayor.	Coun. Crichton.	Coun. Hammond.
Chairman.	„ Adamson.	„ G. L. J. Moore.
Vice-Chairman.	„ Gaines.	

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

Mrs. Lamb (York Trades and Labour Council).

Mrs. Tute (York Midwives' Association).

FAIRFIELD FARM SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Councillors Cross and Gaines.

ABATTOIR SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Lord Mayor, Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Councillors Cross, Anderson and Colley.

JOINT COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT, YORK MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

The Lord Mayor.	Coun. Crichton.	Dr. D. Laing.
Coun. T. Harwood	„ Adamson.	Dr. S. M. Bateman.
(Chairman).	„ Gaines.	Rev. Canon E. C. Hudson
Ald. Wright.	Mrs. Coates.	(Vice-Chairman).
		Miss M. Cudworth.
		Mrs. D. E. Lyth.

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 and Tuberculosis Hospitals :—

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

Assistant M.O.H. :—

CATHERINE B. CRANE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

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

JANE B. ROY, M.B., Ch.B. (To 22nd April, 1938).

ANNA V. THOMPSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (From 1st May, 1938).

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

NICHOLAS J. M. HESSION, M.B., Ch.B. (Ireland), B.A.O.

Senior Assistant School Medical Officer :—

F. B. SHEVLIN, M.B., Ch.B. (L'pool).

Assistant School Medical Officer :—

RUTH M. ALLINSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Glas.).

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.

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

North District—HENRIETTA BALL-DODD, L.R.C.P. & S. (Ireland), L.M. (To 30th September, 1938).

OLIVE M. MIDGLEY, M.D., M.B., B.S. (From 1st October, 1938).

Central District—JENNIE P. STEWART, M.B., Ch.B.

East District—A. K. TATESON, M.D., M.B., Ch.B., L.R.C.P. & S.

West District—J. T. WOODHEAD, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Aural Consultant, Fever Hospital (part time) :—

J. ACOMB, M.B., B.S. (To 30th November, 1938).

R. THOMAS, B.A., B.M., B.Ch. (From 1st December, 1938).

Orthopaedic Consultant (part time) :—

J. G. CRAIG, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Public Vaccinators (part time) :—

East Sub-District—HENRIETTA BALL-DODD, L.R.C.P. & S. (Ireland), L.M. (To 30th September, 1938).

OLIVE M. MIDGLEY, M.D., M.B., B.S. (From 1st October, 1938).

West Sub-District—G. A. HAYDOCK, M.B., B.S.

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, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

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

PETER MACDONALD, M.D.

Dental Officers :—

MISS A. RAMSDEN, L.D.S.

MISS L. B. RICHIE, L.D.S. (From 14th February, 1938).

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 Analysts :—

JOHN EVANS, M.Sc., F.I.C., Sheffield (part time).

HUGH CHILDS, B.Sc., F.I.C., Sheffield (part time) (From 14th November, 1938).

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 :—

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

W. H. PLUMMER, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector.

D. BOWERS, C.S.I.J.B., Cert. Meat Inspector and Cert. Smoke Inspector (To 5th November, 1938).

H. WISEMAN, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector.

C. WEBB, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector.

G. CHARNLEY, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector.

A. COOKE, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector (transferred temporarily to A.R.P. Department).

J. S. COWPLAND, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector (Temp.) (From 2nd August, 1938 to 27th December, 1938).

F. WALLS, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector (From 7th December, 1938).

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, Mental Hospital :—

MISS S. E. CONNOLLY, S.R.N., Certif. R.M.P.A., S.C.M.

District Midwifery Sister :—

MISS E. HAYHOE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Health and Tuberculosis Visitors :—

MISS H. M. SMITHSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. 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 H. M. POOLE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate (To 21st May, 1938).

MISS A. E. STURDY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate (From 20th April, 1938).

MISS M. J. MARSHALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate (From 23rd May, 1938).

Assistant Health and Tuberculosis Visitors :—

MISS A. BARNES, S.C.M. and Fever Trained.

MISS E. HODGSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MISS E. STODDART, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Temp.) (To 31st January, 1938).

MRS. E. SANFORD, S.R.N. (Temp.) (From 1st February to 5th April, 1938).

Municipal Midwives :—

MRS. B. BURKE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MRS. A. D. COULSON, S.C.M.

MRS. D. M. FORTUNE, S.C.M.

MRS. H. A. HEAP, S.C.M.

MRS. L. M. A. MIDDLECOAT, S.C.M.

MRS. E. J. RICHMOND, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MRS. H. THOMPSON, S.C.M.

MISS E. M. THORNTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MISS H. WATSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

School Nurses :—

MISS L. EGAN, S.R.N. Miss E. M. NEWTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
MISS E. STODDART, S.R.N., S.C.M. (From 1st February, 1938).
MRS. M. BICKERDIKE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Temp.) (to 7th May, 1938).
MISS G. H. WEALE, S.R.N. (From 9th May, 1938).

Dental Nurse :—

MISS M. LOCKER, S.R.N.

Dental Attendant :—

MISS R. E. GLEW (From 20th June, 1938).

Orthopaedic Nurse :—

MISS B. M. HALL, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(c) Clerical Staffs :—

(a) Health Department :—

Senior (First-class) Clerk :—C. W. PRIME.

Second-class Clerks :—L. P. SAWYER, M.R.I.P.H. ; L. W. RICHMAN.

Third-class Clerks :— H. LINDSAY (To 12th July, 1938) ; N. WELBURN;
E. B. OGLESBY ; P. D. BEADLE (From 27th
June, 1938).

(b) Tuberculosis Dispensary :—

Hon. Secretary Care Committee :—Miss E. E. CONING, H.V.
Certificate.

Assist. Secretary :—Miss N. TAYLOR.

Third-class Clerk :—Miss M. MOORE.

(c) Child Welfare Centre :—

Second-class Clerk :—Miss E. M. MILBURN.

(d) School Clinic :—

MISS J. MASTERMAN.

Assist. Clerks :— Miss S. M. GRUNDON (To 1st October, 1938) ;
Miss M. SOWRAY (From 1st October, 1938) ; Miss E.
PRIESTMAN ; Miss V. MARSHALL (From 14th March,
1938).

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1938.

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

My Lord Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

The arrangement of the contents of this Report follows very closely the lines suggested in Circular 1728 of the Ministry of Health. The Report of the School Medical Services compiled by Dr. Shevlin, the Senior Assistant School Medical Officer, has already been published by the Education Committee and supplies full details of this branch of the work.

For the second year in succession the Registrar-General estimates the population of the City to be in excess of 100,000, the increase being from 100,090 (1937) to 100,800 persons (1938).

The birth-rate shows a rise from 15.0 to 15.5 per 1,000 and is the highest since 1932. It is also higher than the rate for England and Wales now standing at 15.1.

Our death-rate of 10.7 per 1,000 is the lowest since the record of 10.3 in 1923, comparing favourably with 11.6 for the country as a whole.

Infant mortality at 43.5 per 1,000 births is the lowest ever recorded in York and the maternal mortality rate has also fallen from 2.61 to 1.86.

Results such as these encourage us to persevere in the development of the maternity and child welfare services. The new branch clinics are proving a boon to the residents on the outskirts.

Scarlet fever and diphtheria were both very prevalent in the City and adjoining rural districts and in consequence 1938 was a very busy year for the Fever Hospital, the number of cases admitted being 634 compared with 436 in 1937.

The death-rate from tuberculosis works out at 62 per 100,000 and is higher than it was in 1937 and 1936 but lower than in 1935 when it was recorded as 64. It may be suggested that this is one of the effects of the period of unemployment which we have been passing through with consequent lowering of standards of living and especially of feeding.

We cannot view with complacency either, the fact that on averaging the findings of the last four years of school medical inspection, 11.8 per cent of our school children are classed as of sub-normal nutrition. An exactly similar result was obtained on examination of 507 children aged 1 to 4 years by Dr. Crane. (See Section E).

Clearance of unfit houses individually or by areas and re-housing has progressed steadily during the past twelve months, but there is still much to do and many problems yet to solve.

In the autumn of 1938 work was commenced on the foundations of the New General Hospital and the erection of the buildings is now proceeding.

A considerable proportion of the time and energy of the Health Department has had to be devoted to air raid precautions and I should like to put on record my gratitude to all those who have assisted me in organising the scheme for emergency casualties services.

Miss Coning, as Hon. Secretary, has compiled her twenty-fourth annual report on the work of the Care Committee, to be found in Section K.

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, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

P. R. McNAUGHT, M.D.,

50, Bootham, York.

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1939.

CITY OF YORK.

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area in acres: 6,456.

Census 1931, 84,813.

Population, mid-1938 (Registrar-General's Estimate), 100,800.

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

Do. do. (end of 1938) according to rate-books, 26,783.

Rateable value (April, 1938), £649,771.

Estimated net produce of a penny rate, £2,500.

Unemployment.

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

“COMPARISON OF THE STATE OF THE UNEMPLOYED REGISTER FOR 1937 AND 1938.

The averages are based on the numbers on the Register on the Monday in each month, on which the statistical returns are prepared.

	MEN.		WOMEN.	
	1937.	1938.	1937.	1938.
Wholly Unemployed including Non-Claimants (i.e. persons who are registered as unemployed, but who are not receiving Unemployment Insurance benefit or Unemployment Assistance Allowances)	2181	2236	394	538
Casuals (i.e. persons who are casually employed)	74	86	—	—
Temporary Stoppage	119	154	24	44
Total Average ..	2374	2476	418	582

Trade in the area has on the whole been good during the year, and so far as the Men's Register is concerned there has been very little variation.

With regard to the Women, the increase has been mainly due to fluctuation in the Chocolate Industry.”

Poor-Law Relief:	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Total persons in receipt of indoor poor-law relief	563	534	531	516	510
Including, in sick wards and Children's Homes	275	285	260	245	163
Total persons in receipt of out-door poor-law relief	2404	2511	2050	1720	1705
Including, under medical relief only	17	19	14	17	12

VITAL STATISTICS, 1938.

(Registrar-General's Figures).

Live Births	Leg. ..	Total. 1,497	M. 739	F. 758	} Birth-rate .. 15.5 per 1,000.
	Illeg. ..	65	36	29	
Stillbirths	Leg. ..	50	28	22	} Rate per 1,000 total births 32.8.
	Illeg. ..	3	2	1	
Deaths		1,071	575	496	Death-rate .. 10.7 per 1,000.

Deaths from Puerperal causes:—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal Sepsis	3	1.86
Other Puerperal causes ..	—	—
Total ..	3	1.86

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:—

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
Number	64	4	68
Rate per 1,000 live births ..	42.7	62.5	43.5

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	153
„ „ Measles (all ages)	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	10

Death-rate of Diarrhœa & Enteritis (under 2 years)	0.10	} per 1,000 living at all ages.
Death-rate of Bronchitis and Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	1.06	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis death-rate	0.51	
Total Tuberculosis death-rate	0.62	
Cancer death-rate	1.52	
Epidemic Influenza death-rate	0.10	

Year.	Estimated Population.	Total (Nett) BIRTHS.	Birth- rate.	Total (Nett) DEATHS.	Death- rate.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
1934	89550	1317	15.0	1022	11.7	295
1935	90200	1374	15.2	1030	11.4	344
1936	89680	1347	15.0	1073	12.0	274
1937	100090	1468	15.0	1168	12.1	300
1938	100800	1562	15.5	1071	10.7	491
AVERAGE		1414	15.1	1073	11.6	341

Lowest birth-rate on record—14.6 in 1933.

Lowest death-rate on record—10.3 in 1923.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, AND CHIEF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
OCCURRING IN THE CITY DURING 1938, ALLOCATED
ACCORDING TO WARDS.

	Acomb	Bootham	Castlegate	Clifton	Fishergate	Guildhall	Heworth	Holgate	Knavesmire	Micklegate	Monk	Scarcroft	Walingate	Whole City *
Live BIRTHS	158	119	56	131	155	52	160	121	50	115	91	83	202	1,562
Birth-rate ..	15.3	14.2	21.6	12.9	22.1	13.2	13.1	14.8	7.9	14.3	15.7	12.6	17.9	15.5
DEATHS ..	75	111	67	88	61	69	105	76	66	81	80	91	97	1,071
Death-rate ..	7.2	13.1	25.8	8.7	8.7	17.5	8.6	9.3	10.5	10.1	13.8	13.8	8.6	10.7
Deaths under 1	7	6	1	6	2	1	9	5	3	6	7	4	11	68
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 births) ..	44.3	50.4	17.8	45.8	12.9	19.2	56.2	41.3	60.0	52.2	76.9	48.2	54.4	43.5
		NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.												
Scarlet Fever ..	35	29	4	20	9	7	48	60	17	10	25	12	44	320
Diphtheria ..	8	21	4	16	7	6	36	6	7	7	12	7	30	167
Enteric Fever ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	6
Erysipelas ..	1	7	1	5	3	1	5	3	1	4	3	1	6	41
Tuberculosis: Pulmonary ..	7	6	1	5	8	3	7	2	4	2	5	3	9	62
Non- pulmonary	1	2	—	4	1	—	2	2	—	3	4	1	1	21
Pneumonia ..	5	5	3	14	7	6	8	5	6	8	6	3	9	85

* The figures for the whole City are supplied by the Registrar-General.
Those for the Wards are compiled from returns supplied by the
Local Registrars.

MARRIAGES IN YORK.

				Marriage rate per 1,000 of total population.	
				York.	England & Wales.
Year	1934	..	862	..	19.5
	1935	..	871	..	19.3
	1936	..	864	..	19.3
	1937	..	832	..	17.0
	1938	..	939	..	18.6
					17.5*

* Highest recorded since 1920 (20.1).

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S FIGURES AS TO CAUSES OF DEATH
DURING 8 YEARS, 1931-38:—

Cause of Death.	YEARS:							
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Measles	3	2	7	2	—	15	1	1
Scarlet fever	2	—	3	4	—	1	—	2
Whooping Cough	6	9	5	2	10	—	10	—
Diphtheria	4	22	17	14	4	—	—	3
Influenza	39	20	35	12	24	16	48	10
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	1	2	3	1	2	—	2
Cerebro-spinal fever	4	1	2	2	4	—	4	3
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	69	57	53	43	51	40	43	52
Other Tuberculous Diseases	14	15	9	11	7	10	11	11
Syphilis	1	3	2	3	1	5	1	3
General paralysis of the Insane, etc.	6	4	1	2	2	6	5	1
Cancer	132	127	111	141	131	123	155	153
Diabetes	12	14	15	16	16	11	24	15
Cerebral haemorrhage	68	64	74	80	67	60	65	69
Heart disease	201	220	219	223	224	256	242	260
Aneurysm	1	—	4	7	5	3	4	4
Other circulatory diseases	29	45	26	39	34	48	54	55
Bronchitis	46	46	41	31	26	35	49	44
Pneumonia (all forms)	60	49	50	41	41	59	66	52
Other Respiratory diseases	11	7	4	7	16	11	22	11
Peptic Ulcer	6	11	11	9	11	9	11	7
Diarrhœa, etc.	2	4	6	8	13	13	10	10*
Appendicitis	1	12	4	8	3	11	11	6
Cirrhosis of Liver	7	3	1	7	2	2	3	2
Other diseases of Liver, etc.	11	6	7	6	5	8	3	6
Other digestive diseases	20	13	23	23	15	13	14	17†
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	39	35	46	39	37	45	41	23
Puerperal Sepsis	—	2	5	—	1	1	1	3
Other Puerperal causes	2	2	2	6	4	4	3	—
Congenital Debility and mal-formation, including Premature Birth, etc.	48	45	39	39	41	52	41	40
Senility	66	41	52	53	73	80	74	60
Suicide	10	19	11	12	14	8	10	13
Other Violence	34	26	38	39	41	30	41	30
Other defined diseases	68	86	84	89	104	94	98	101
Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	2
ALL CAUSES—TOTALS ..	1,026	1,012	1,011	1,022	1,030	1,073	1,168	1,071

* Under two years.

† Includes Diarrhœa two years and over.

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	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping-cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Influenza	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	3	1
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
8. Cerebro-spinal fever	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	52	—	—	—	—	5	7	10	13	11	6	—
10. Other Tuberculous diseases	11	1	2	—	2	4	1	—	—	—	1	—
11. Syphilis	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
12. General paralysis of the insane, etc.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
13. Cancer, Malignant disease	153	—	—	—	—	2	4	5	18	41	57	26
14. Diabetes	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	8
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	15	29	21
16. Heart disease	260	1	—	—	—	1	4	3	26	53	74	98
17. Aneurysm	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
18. Other Circulatory diseases	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	26	22
19. Bronchitis	44	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	5	12	22
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	52	7	6	4	2	1	6	5	4	4	7	6
21. Other Respiratory diseases	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	1	2
22. Peptic Ulcer	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	1
23. Diarrhœa, etc.	12	9	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
24. Appendicitis	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	—
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
26. Other diseases of Liver, etc.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
27. Other Digestive diseases	15	1	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	2	5	2
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	23	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	11	6	3
29. Puerperal Sepsis	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
30. Other Puerperal causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	40	38	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Senility	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	51
33. Suicide	13	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	3	3	—
34. Other violence	30	5	—	2	3	3	—	2	2	2	6	5
35. Other defined diseases	101	5	2	3	5	3	6	3	8	18	29	19
36. Causes, ill-defined or unknown	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
All Causes—Totals ..	1,071	68	16	13	15	27	42	40	89	185	284	292

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY.

	Average for England and Wales.	Average for the 126 County Boro's and great towns including York.	Average for the 148 smaller towns.	YORK.
<u>Rate per 1,000 of total population:—</u>				
BIRTH-Rate	15.1	15.0	15.4	15.5
DEATH-Rate (all causes)	11.6	11.7	11.0	10.7
From Enteric Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Small-pox	0.00	—	0.00	—
Measles	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.01
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.03	0.02	—
Diphtheria	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.03
Influenza	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.10
<u>Rate per 1,000 Births:—</u>				
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	5.5	7.8	3.6	6.8
Total deaths under one year	53	57	51	43.5

MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1934—1938.

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	Average
(a) MATERNAL MORTALITY:						
No. of deaths (YORK) ..	6	5	5	4	3	4.6
Rate per 1,000 births:						
York	4.40	3.45	3.58	2.61	1.86	3.18
England and Wales ..	4.41	3.93	3.65	3.11	2.97	3.61
(b) INFANT MORTALITY:						
Deaths under 1 year (YORK)	61	69	97	71	68	73.2
Rate per 1,000 births:						
York	46.3	50.2	72	48.4	43.5*	52.1
England and Wales ..	58.5	57.0	59	58	53*	57.1

* Lowest on record.

STATISTICS FOR EACH OF THE FOUR QUARTERS.

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	WHOLE * YEAR.
Births	385	407	370	331	1,562
Birth-rate	15.2	16.1	14.7	13.1	15.5
Deaths	300	286	223	258	1,071
Death-rate	11.9	11.3	8.8	10.2	10.7
Infant Mortality—					
Deaths under 1 year of age ..	25	19	10	14	68
Rate per 1,000 Births ..	64.9	46.7	27.0	42.3	43.5
Deaths due to Bronchitis and Pneumonia	43	25	15	24	96

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

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

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—CASE-RATES AND DEATH-RATES.

Diseases.	Case-rates.		Death-rates.	
	York.	England and Wales.	York.	England and Wales.
Diphtheria (per 100,000 population) ..	165	158	3	7
Scarlet Fever do. ..	317	241	2	1
Enteric Fever do. ..	6	3	Nil.	Nil.
Puerperal Pyrexia (per 1,000 births)	21.0	14.42	1.86	.86

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, 1934-1938.

(Registrar-General's figures).

Year.	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.		TOTAL.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1934	43	0.49	11	0.12	54	0.61
1935	51	0.56	7	0.08*	58	0.64
1936	40	0.44*	10	0.11	50	0.55*
1937	43	0.44*	11	0.11	54	0.55*
1938	52	0.51	11	0.11	63	0.62
Average ..	46	0.49	10	0.10	56	0.59

* Lowest on record.

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

	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938
Pulmonary														
Tuberculosis	138	139	119	113	121	94	101	81	69	58	59	60	57*	62
Non-Pulmonary														
Tuberculosis	44	41	63	59	43	31	27	46	34	47	38	16*	31	21
Total ..	182	180	182	172	164	125	128	127	103	105	97	76*	88	83

* Lowest on record.

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, 1938:—

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Cases.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
166	137	303	88	97	185	488

There was a marked increase in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever in the City during the year, and a small increase in the number of cases of Diphtheria, 320 cases of Scarlet Fever (compared with 204 in 1937) and 167 cases of Diphtheria (compared with 133 in 1937) being notified.

There were 3 deaths from Diphtheria and 2 from Scarlet Fever (compared with none in 1937).

Whooping Cough was less prevalent than in the preceding year and there were no deaths as compared with 10.

Measles accounted for one death in 1938.

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.

Results of the investigation of the numbers of children attending Elementary Schools in York suffering from malnutrition are set out below:—

	Number of children examined.	Nutrition.		Percentage subnormal or bad.
		" Slightly subnormal."	" Bad."	
1935	3,760	436	23	12.2
1936	3,691	401	8	11.1
1937	5,111	515	6	10.2
1938	3,440	471	2	13.7

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

1.—(i) PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

(See page 4).

1. (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 1938 is set out below.

Specimens.	Total.
Swabs examined for Diphtheria Bacilli	2,897
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli	419
Specimens examined for Venereal Disease	1,779
Miscellaneous:—	
Milk (Bacteriological Count, Methylene Blue Test, etc.)	83
Milk (for Tubercle Bacilli)	69
Urine	50
Faeces	7
Blood Sugar	4
Blood Urea	7
Blood Count	1
Post-mortem for Maternity Hospital	1
Cerebro-spinal Fluid	10
Swabs for Streptococci, etc.	40
Virulence Test (Diphtheria)	9
Swabs from Ear and Nose	11
Cervical Swabs	11
Post Nasal Swabs for Meningococci	2
Bacteriology of Pus	2
Pleural Effusion	1
Blood Culture	1
Agglutination Reactions	19
Bacteriology of Eggs	1
Water	6
Total	5,430

Chemical examinations are made by the Public Analyst (John Evans, M.Sc., F.I.C., Sheffield). See his report, Section I.

I. (ii) (b) Ambulance Facilities.

For Infectious Cases.—The Health Committee possess a Chevrolet motor fever ambulance, purchased in 1930, and a Ford ambulance, purchased in 1936; also two motor vans and a utility car for general hospital and disinfection work.

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 1937, 1,546 city calls and 206 country calls were responded to, and in 1938 there were 1,330 city calls and 220 country calls.

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

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

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

I. (ii) (c) Nursing in the Home.

General.—The Acomb and District Nursing Association, on extension of the city boundaries, was amalgamated with the York body. The Acomb nurse, who had combined general nursing, midwifery, and health visiting duties, was taken over by the City Council to be employed as a Tuberculosis Nurse and Assistant Health Visitor. The York Nursing Association appointed an additional nurse, and their staff now consists of six trained nurses, who paid 22,731 visits during the year, in addition to attending minor operations at the homes of patients.

670 cases were visited during 1938.

For Infectious Cases.—The Health Committee has an arrangement, whereby the sum of £75 per annum is paid to the above Association for the services of their nurses, in cases of Measles, Whooping-cough, Epidemic Diarrhoea, Poliomyelitis, etc., in young children, and in cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Puerperal Pyrexia. The cases nursed during 1938 comprised Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 3; Measles, 1; Chickenpox, 1; Whooping-cough, 1; and Puerperal Pyrexia, 1. The visits paid to these cases numbered 39.

I. (ii) (d) Treatment Centres and Clinics.

Branch Maternity and Child Welfare Centres were opened at the Parish Hall, Acomb, in January, 1938, and at the Congregational Church, Burton Stone Lane, in September, 1938.

ST. SAVIOURGATE.

Infant Welfare Clinic—Daily, 2 p.m.

Toddlers' Clinic—Tuesdays, 10 a.m.

Ante-Natal Clinic—Thursdays and Fridays, 10 a.m.

Women's Clinic (Gynaecological, Post-Natal and Birth Control—
Wednesdays, 10 a.m.

Dental Clinic—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 9 a.m.

DUNCOMBE PLACE.

Post-Natal Clinic—Mondays, 2 p.m.

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

SOCIAL HALL, HUNTINGTON ROAD.

Ante-Natal Clinic—Wednesdays, 10 a.m.

Infants and Toddlers—Wednesdays, 2 p.m.

PARISH HALL, ACOMB.

Welfare Centre—Thursdays and Fridays, 2 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinic—Thursdays, 10 a.m.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BURTON STONE LANE.

Infant Welfare Clinic—Tuesdays, 2 p.m.

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

Birth Control—

Dr. Catherine B. Crane, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, holds sessions at the Infant Welfare Centre, to see women who require advice on medical grounds. Cases are referred from Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, Tuberculosis Dispensary, and private practitioners. Thirty-one sessions were held during 1938; 45 mothers attended for the first time, and the total attendances numbered 119. This session is now combined with a post-natal clinic for municipal midwives' cases.

YORK MILITARY MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

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 and in addition there are special welfare days twice a month in the winter and once a month in the summer. On these days the babies are weighed and advised as to feeding and clothing, and afterwards the mothers and children adjourn to another room for tea and entertainment. These welfare afternoons were well attended.

Medical Officer—Dr. J. H. Conyers.

Nurse—Miss J. Campbell, Certified Midwife.

Children on the register during the year, 1938—

Under 1 year of age	61
Over 1 and under 5 years	140
Over 5 years	158

Total children supervised ..	359
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Number of attendances at the Medical Inspection Room—

	Women	..	2,201
	Children	..	1,989
Number of visits by the nurse to patients' homes	..	..	1,387
Number of visits to patients after confinement	..	..	362

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

The work of this Centre has benefited by the co-operation maintained with the York County Hospital and the Maternity Hospital.

Average number of married soldiers' families stationed in York, 299.

I. (ii) (e) Hospitals (Public).

The new Open-Air School at Fairfield Sanatorium was completed during the year, and opened on 20th January, 1938.

There are no developments to record at the Fever Hospital and the Maternity Hospital.

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) with surgical theatre, X-ray, massage and light department, together with extension of the accommodation for the nursing and domestic staff.

The work was commenced in October, 1938.

**Statistics relating to the City Infirmary, York, during the year ended
31st December, 1938:—**

On the 31st December, 1938, the total number of beds provided for sick, maternity and mental cases at the City Infirmary was as follows:—

(a) for men	197	
(b) for women	156	
(c) for children (under 16 years of age)	32	(excluding cots in maternity wards).
Total ..	385	

(A) IN-PATIENTS.

1. Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital)	837
2. Number of women confined in hospital	2
3. Number of live births	2
4. Number of still births	Nil.
5. Number of deaths among the newly-born (i.e., under four weeks of age)	1
6. Total number of deaths among children under one year	7
7. Number of Maternal deaths	Nil.
8. Total number of deaths	197
9. Number of patients discharged (including infants born in hospital)	655
10. Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above—	
(a) Under 4 weeks	510
(b) 4 weeks and under 13 weeks	212
(c) 13 weeks or more	130
11. Number of beds occupied (a) average during the year, 274; (b) highest, 314 on 28th January; (c) lowest, 256 on 21st July.	
12. Number of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations)	Nil.
13. Number of abdominal sections	Nil.

(B) OUT-PATIENTS.

1. Nature of out-patient provision	MASSAGE AND LIGHT DEPARTMENT.
2. Total number of persons seen in the out-patient department	56
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	774

(C) CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM OR WHO DIED IN THE INSTITUTION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1938.

DISEASE GROUPS						CHILDREN (under 16 years).		MEN AND WOMEN	
						Dis- charged.	Died.	Dis- charged.	Died.
A.	Acute infectious disease (1)	..	..	..	..	12	—	1	—
B.	Influenza (2)	..	..	..	..	1	—	5	—
C.	Tuberculosis—								
	Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	—	—	4	4
	Non-Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
D.	Malignant disease	..	..	..	..	—	—	15	20
E.	Rheumatism—								
	(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	..	..	..	..	—	—	6	1
	(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called "rheumatism" (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica)	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
	(3) Chronic arthritis	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
F.	Venereal disease	..	..	..	..	1	—	3	2
G.	Puerperal Pyrexia—								
	(a) Women confined in the hospital					—	—	—	—
	(b) Other cases	..				—	—	—	—
H.	Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth	..	..			—	—	—	—
I.	Mental diseases (a) Senile Dementia	..				—	—	1	1
	(b) Other	..	..	..	..	11	—	76	—
J.	Senile decay (3)	..	..	..	..	—	—	25	44
K.	Accidental injury and violence (4)	..				3	—	29	4
	In respect of cases not included above:								
L.	Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	..	..	..	..	1	—	45	6
M.	Disease of the Respiratory System	..	..			41	2	54	27
N.	" " Circulatory System	..	..			1	—	46	64
O.	" " Digestive System	..	..			31	3	45	3
P.	" " Genito-urinary System	..				—	—	22	10
Q.	" " Skin	..	..	..	..	60	—	37	—
R.	Other diseases	..	..	..	..	8	3	44	3
S.	Mothers and infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures	..							
	Mothers					—	—	2	—
	Infants					1	—	—	—
T.	Any persons not falling under any of the above headings	..	..	..	..	8	—	15	—
	Totals	..				179	8	476	189

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

“The Bathrooms and Dressings-rooms in the Main Building have been remodelled and refitted. Four more wards have been provided with refrigerators.

An up-to-date system of emergency lighting is being fitted in the three in-patient theatres.”

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. N. J. M. Hession has, since August, 1935, been 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. Catherine B. Crane in September, 1936.

2. (ii) Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.

(a) Number of medical relief districts	..	..	..	Four
(b) Number of districts in which the “open choice” system of medical relief has been introduced	..	..	..	Nil
(c) Number of district medical officers	..	..	..	Four
(d) Number of officers whose whole time is devoted to public health service	..	..	..	Nil

Dr. Henrietta Ball-Dodd relinquished her appointment as Medical Officer of the North District on 30th September, 1938, and was succeeded by Dr. Olive M. Midgley.

There were no other changes during the year.

The following table shows the visits paid by the District Medical Officers during the year 1938:—

<i>Area.</i>							<i>No. of visits paid.</i>
North	..	..	..	..	..	..	577
Central	..	..	..	..	..	..	902
East ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	673
West ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,070
							<hr/> 3,222 <hr/>

2. (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 was originally approved by the Board of Control for the reception of 99 female and 21 male patients, but three new pavilions have recently been erected, two for medium and high grade adult males, and a pavilion for children of both sexes under 16 years of age, with accommodation for 40 patients. The total accommodation is as follows:—

120 high grade adult males.

20 lowest grade cot and chair males under the age of 16 years.

20 lowest grade cot and chair females under the age of 16 years.

65 medium to high grade females (juvenile and younger adults).

35 active low grade females of all ages.

The City of York has one-third share of the accommodation. There are 48 male and 40 female patients from York accommodated at this 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. Twenty-one male patients from York are accommodated there.

At the York Institution there is approved accommodation for 10 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 10 adult females.

The total number in Institutions, chargeable to our Mental Deficiency Committee, is 124 (76 males, 48 females, all ages). Three cases are under guardianship.

3. (i) MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

1. Population of the area served by the Council 100,090
(Registrar-General's Estimate, Mid-1937).
2. Number of births notified in that area during the year under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as adjusted by any transferred notifications :
(a) Live births, 1,473; (b) Still-births, 44; (c) Total, 1,517.
(d) By midwives, 1,497; (e) By doctors and parents, 20.
3. Health Visiting—
 - (a) Number of officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year:
 - (i) by the Council 7
 - (ii) by Voluntary Associations (Military Families) .. 1
 - (b) Equivalent to 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 5
 - (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 232
Total visits 464
 - (ii) To children under 1 year of age—First visits .. 1,486
Total visits.. .. 10,194
 - (iii) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years—
Total visits 16,998
4. Infant Welfare Centres—
 - (a) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council 4
 - (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 13,497
 - (ii) By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years.. .. 4,963
 - (d) Total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year:
 - (i) Children under 1 year of age 1,013
 - (ii) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years 328
 - (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 945
 - (ii) Children between 1 and 5 years 1,523
 - (f) Percentage of notified live births represented by the number in (d) (i) 68.7

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	5	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	5,251	945
(iv) Total number of Women who attended at the Clinics during the year	919	271
Percentage of total notified births (live and still) ..	60.5	17.8

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.

Total quantity of milk supplied during the year to expectant and nursing mothers and young children:—Liquid, 5,114 gallons; Dried, 8,210 pounds.

In July, 1937, arrangements were made for the supply of meals to expectant and nursing mothers, the Education Committee arranging for the feeding of necessitous cases at four meals centres in use for school children, viz.:—Holgate Bridge, Haxby Road, Harper's Yard and Fifth Avenue. The number of meals served during 1938 was 5,760.

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 ..	738	2	—
Number of beds (included in the figures above) allocated to, and reserved for, expectant mothers in need of hospital treatment	6	3	—
Total number of women treated in these beds during the year ..	225	2	—

YORK MATERNITY HOSPITAL, ACOMB, YORK.

STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1938.

1. No. of Beds—28 (plus 2 isolation).
2. No. of beds reserved for expectant mothers in need of hospital treatment (included under 1)—6.
3. No. of admissions, 1938—738.
4. No. of women treated in beds shown under 2 (included in figure shown under 3)—225.
5. Average duration of stay—14 days.
6. No. of cases delivered by—

(a) Midwives	545
(b) Doctors	77
7. No. of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency—203.
8. No. of cases notified as puerperal pyrexia—22.
9. No. of cases of pemphigus neonatorum. 25 cases of bullous skin eruption.
10. No. of infants not entirely breast-fed while in the Institution—51.
11. Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum—Nil.
12. (a) No. of maternal deaths—4.
(b) Cause of death in each case:—
 - (1) Obstetric shock following Cæsarean Section.
 - (2) Surgical shock following Cæsarean Section. (Persistent thymus gland found at post mortem).
 - (3) Puerperal septicæmia.
 - (4) Obstetric shock, due to prolonged labour, uterine inertia and manual removal of placenta.
13. No. of infant deaths:—
 - (i) Stillborn, 22.
 - (ii) Within ten days of birth, 19. (Prematurity, 11; meningitis, 1; cerebral hæmorrhage, 2; intestinal obstruction, 1; hæmorrhagic disease, 1; marasmus, 1; pneumonia, 1; atelectasis, 1;—(confirmed by post mortem).

During the year the Hospital trained for certification 23 pupil midwives. 21 were entered for the examination and 18 were successful.

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 Association and subsidised by the Council.
Number of Institutions ..	—	City Infirmary. 1	—
Number of beds provided for such children ..	—	16	—
Total number of children admitted to these beds during the year ..	—	135	—

II.

Number of such children sent by the Council during the year to
other Institutions 2
(Yorkshire Children's
Orthopaedic Hospital.)

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

(Yorkshire Homes for
Mothers and Babies.)

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

(i) provided by the Council Nil
(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations (reserved) 2

(c) Total number of cases admitted to the beds included in (b)
during the year.. .. . 29 mothers, 26 babies

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

- 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 10 beds, 4 cots
- (c) Number of maternity beds Nil
- (d) Total number of cases admitted during the year:
- (i) expectant mothers 25
- (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 2
(Hope Hospital Leeds).
11. Homes or Residential Nurseries for Healthy Babies (excluding poor law institutions).
- Number of such institutions—
- (i) provided by the Council Nil
- (ii) provided by Voluntary Associations Nil
12. Day Nurseries.
- Number of day nurseries—
- (i) provided by the Council Nil
- (ii) provided by Voluntary Associations Nil
13. 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	10	10	3	3
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	9	—	2
(3) Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—
(4) Puerperal Pyrexia	34	22	1	28
(5) Measles and German measles (in children under 5 years of age) ..	Not notifiable	323	1	—
(6) Whooping Cough (do).	Do.	129	1	—
(7) Epidemic Diarrhœa (do.)	Do.	10	—	—
(8) Poliomyelitis (do.)	3	3	—	1

*Vision unimpaired, 10,

14. 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 pyrexia—
- (i) by the Council Nil
- (ii) by Voluntary Associations (6 District Nursing Assn. 1 Military Families) 7
- (b) Total number of cases attended during the year by these nurses 254
15. Emergency Units.
- Number of cases in which the services of an emergency unit has been provided during the year Nil
16. 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, the fee is paid by the Health Committee. During the year his services were called upon in two necessitous cases.
17. Home Helps.
- Number of cases in which home helps have been provided during the year Nil
18. 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 4
- (ii) from other causes 6
- (b) Number of these cases which died—
- (i) at home Nil
- (ii) in institutions (including 6 non-resident mothers) 10

DEATHS OF YORK MOTHERS.

Case.	No. of Preg-nancy.	Nature of Labour.	Post mortem.	Cause of Death.	Ante-natal super-vision.	Midwife or Doctor.
1	2nd	Caesarean Section.	No.	Obstetric shock following Caesarean Section for contracted pelvis.	Yes.	Doctor.
2	1st	Normal Spontaneous Vertex.	No.	Puerperal Septicaemia.	Yes.	Doctor.
3	1st	Normal Spontaneous Vertex.	Yes.	Septicæmia, secondary to Pyelitis and Pyonephritis subsequent to pregnancy.	Yes.	Doctor.
4	3rd	Forceps delivery for delay in 2nd stage.	No.	Heart Failure; Secondary Haemorrhage; Puerperal Sepsis.	Yes.	Midwife. Seen by Doctor once.

19. Child Life Protection (Sections 206 to 220 of the Public Health Act, 1936).

(a)	Number of persons receiving children for reward on the Register at the end of the year	..	..	..	..	30
(b)	Number of children on the Register—					
	(i) at the end of the year	..	..	..	..	35
	(ii) who died during the year	..	..	..	..	2
	(iii) on whom inquests were held during the year	..				1
(c)	Number of Infant Protection Visitors at the end of the year who were—					
	(i) Health Visitors	..	..	..	..	7
	(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 209 (2) of the Public Health Act, 1936	..				Nil
(e)	Proceedings taken during the year—					
	No. of cases.					
	Act and Section under which taken.					
	Nil.					—
(f)	Number of cases in which the local authority has given a sanction during the year—					
	(i) Under Section 210 of the Public Health Act, 1936					Nil
	(ii) Under (b)	do.		do.		Nil
	(iii) Under (c)	do.		do.		Nil
(g)	Number of Orders obtained during the year under Section 212 of the Public Health Act, 1936—					
	(i) from a court of summary jurisdiction	..	..			Nil
	(ii) from a single justice	..	..	..	..	Nil

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

Cases met with by the Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors, in the course of their duties, are 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 73 cases were reported from York, involving the welfare of 162 children. All the cases were found to be true, and immediate action was taken by the Society, as follows—

Warned, or advised, 71; dropped, 1; prosecuted, 1; supervisory visits paid, 258.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.

To carry out the requirements of the Midwives Act, 1936, the City has been divided into three areas, with three municipal midwives to each area. Expectant mothers have a free choice of midwife in each area; should a mother wish to book a midwife from an adjoining area, special permission has to be obtained.

The standard fee is two guineas, but reductions are made according to the means of the patients, and in some cases no charge is made, e.g., when the family is receiving poor law relief, or the bread-winner is unemployed.

The total staff consists of the District Sister and nine midwives.

	Domiciliary Midwives.	Midwives in Institutions.	Totals.
(a) Total number of midwives practising at the end of the year in the area of the Local Supervising Authority—			
(i) Employed by the Council	10	9	19
(ii) Employed by Voluntary Association. (Military Families) ..	1	—	1
(iii) In private practice	7	10	17
Totals ..	18	19	37
	—	—	—
	Domiciliary Cases.	Cases in Institutions.	Totals.
(b) Number of cases in the area of the Local Supervising Authority attended during the year by midwives—			
(i) Employed by the Council—			
As Midwives	426	547	973
As Maternity Nurses	157	77	234
(ii) Employed by Voluntary Association—			
As Midwives	21	—	21
As Maternity Nurses	—	—	—
(iii) In private practice—			
As Midwives	196	43	239
As Maternity Nurses	50	292	342
Totals—As Midwives	643	590	1233
As Maternity Nurses	207	369	576
	—	—	—
(c) Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (i) of the Midwives Act, 1918, by a midwife—			
(i) Engaged in domiciliary practice, 298; {			
(ii) In institutional practice, 2; }	Total, 300.		

The following notifications were received from the certified midwives during the year 1938:—

Notices of intention to continue in practice	49
Of sending for medical help in emergencies	300
Of preparing a dead body for burial	2
Of artificial feeding	24
Of death of mother or child	15
Of attendance at still-births (under C.M.B. rules)	14
Ditto ditto (under Notification of Births Act)	44
Of liability to be a source of infection	25

No midwives in private practice retired during the year and therefore no compensation was paid under the Midwives Act, 1936.

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. In November, 1938, it was decided to pay a flat rate of 10s. per case.

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

STILL-BIRTHS.

54 cases were investigated, of which 10 were ex-city. Of the York cases, 28 were males and 16 females; 1 case was illegitimate; 2 were twin pregnancies; 6 cases had no ante-natal supervision; 5 cases were supervised by midwives only. Maceration was present in 19 cases; 11 cases were malpresentations; 5 were forceps deliveries; 1 a Cæsarean Section birth; and 11 showed malformations. 20 cases were first pregnancies; 23 were premature labours, 19 carried to full term, and 2 were post-mature.

Pregnancy.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	9th	Total.
No. of cases ..	20	8	6	3	4	1	2	44

Maturity (weeks).	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	Post-mature.	Total.
No. of cases ..	8	3	1	4	2	5	19	2	44

Causes:—(The predominant cause has been given in each case).

(1) Fœtal states—Anencephalic, 5; Hydrocephalic, 3; Monster, 3; Strangulation by cord, 2; Prematurity, 5.

(2) Maternal diseases—Toxæmia of pregnancy, 7; Accident to mother, 1; Pyelitis, 1; Syphilis, 1.

(3) Complications of labour—Placenta prævia, 1; Breech presentation, 2; Other malpresentations, 3; Prolapsed cord, 1; Premature separation of placenta, 3; Neglect at birth, 1.

(4) No assignable cause—3.

(5) Death before onset of labour ? cause—2.

NEO-NATAL DEATHS (i.e., Deaths within 4 weeks of birth).

46 cases were investigated, of which 6 were ex-city. Of the York cases, 24 were males and 16 females; 35 were vertex presentations; and 5 breech presentations; 2 were forceps deliveries; 2 were Cæsarean sections (1 for contracted pelvis and 1 for breech with extended legs). 3 were twin pregnancies.

Pregnancy.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	8th	11th	Total.
No. of cases ..	13	13	7	1	1	2	2	1	40

Maturity (weeks).	22	26	28-30	30-32	32-34	34-36	36-38	40	Post-mature.	Total.
No. of cases ..	1	1	11	3	1	1	3	18	1	40

Duration of life.	Under 24 hrs.	1-2 days.	3-4 days.	5-6 days.	7-14 days.	Over 14 days.	Total.
No. of cases ..	14	7	5	3	4	7	40

Causes of Neo-Natal Deaths:—

(1) Prematurity—19, of which 12 were simple prematurity, 3 due to twin pregnancies, 3 due to toxæmia of pregnancy and 1 to pyelitis.

(2) Diseases and Malformations of Infant—Cerebral injury, 4; Congenital heart disease, 3; Marasmus, 2; Anencephalic, 2; Spina bifida, 1; Congenital obstruction of the bowel, 1; Hæmorrhagic disease of the newborn, 1; Broncho-pneumonia, 1; Gastro-enteritis, 2; Meningitis, 1; Atelectasis, 1; Convulsions, 1; Accidental death due to over-lying, 1.

3. (ii) INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS OR CHILDREN.

(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 Moral Welfare. 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. There are 10 beds and 4 cots in the Home. The unmarried mothers are sent for their confinement to a maternity home or hospital. The length of stay averages from a few days to 6 months.

This institution receives an annual grant of £150 from the Corporation, Councillor Mrs. Moore and Councillor E. Temple being its representatives on the Committee of the Home for 1938.

	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Expectant Mothers received ..	22	17	15	23	25
Mothers with their infants received	19	23	19	18	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 3 for older girls who are being trained for domestic service.

Children's Homes:—

St. Hilda's, Lowther Street	..	..	..	48 beds.
68, Wigginton Road	..	..	..	12 beds.
120, Haxby Road	..	..	..	12 beds.

(c) YORKSHIRE HOMES FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES, WITHERNSEA AND HARROGATE.

Two beds are reserved at these Homes for York mothers with their babies, and during the season 1938, 29 mothers and 26 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 30 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.

3. (iii) HEALTH VISITORS.

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.

When the boundaries of the City were extended in April, 1937, Miss Hodgson, S.R.N., S.C.M., previously Nurse and Health Visitor for Acomb and district, was added to the staff as Tuberculosis Nurse and Assistant Health Visitor.

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

THE WORK OF THE YORK CORPORATION HEALTH VISITORS.

Visits paid during 1938:—

First Visits re Births notified and registered	..	..	..	1,465
Re-visits	..	..	..	8,343
Elder Children (1 to 5 years, etc.)	..	..	..	18,811
Cases of Pneumonia	..	..	..	34
Other infectious cases	..	..	..	380
Convalescent cases of Sickness and Ailing Children	..	..	..	177
Expectant Mothers	..	..	..	464
Nurse Children	..	..	..	340
Miscellaneous visits	..	..	..	104

3. (iv) CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

The Medical Officer of Health, Chief Sanitary Inspector, Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector, and the five Health Visitors are appointed Child Protection Visitors for the purposes of Part VII of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Notices under Part VII 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, 1938:—

No. of Infants on Register at 31st December, 1937 .. 37	Restored during year to parents or relatives .. 6
Placed on Register during the year 31	Transferred to another foster- parent 6
	Attained 9 years of age .. 4
	Left City 6
	Officially adopted 4
	Admitted to Institutions .. 3
	Child not received 2
	Died 2
	Remaining on Books, 31st December, 1938 35
— 68 —	— 68 —

3. (v) (a) DENTAL TREATMENT.

On 10th May, 1938, a Dental Clinic was established at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, 24, St. Saviourgate, to be used jointly by the Education Committee and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

The cost of dental requisites is defrayed by the Education Committee in return for which the Health Committee provide the necessary accommodation, lighting, heating, etc.

The Education Committee re-charge to the Health Committee £40 per annum, being a proportion of the dental surgeon's salary. The Health Committee made a grant to the Education Committee of £122 towards the cost of initial conversion and equipment of £322.

The dental surgeon gives two half-days weekly to Maternity and Child Welfare work.

The numbers treated during 1938 were 82 expectant mothers, 13 nursing mothers and 83 pre-school children.

The number of fillings done for expectant mothers was 40, for nursing mothers 18, and for pre-school children 91.

Extractions numbered 170 for expectant mothers, 6 for nursing mothers and 99 for pre-school children.

Fifty-six pre-school children had a general anæsthetic.

No dentures were supplied.

3. (v) (b) 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 Monday, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, 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.

Four children were admitted to Kirbymoorside Orthopædic Hospital during 1938, at the expense of the Health Committee.

Mr. Craig reports on his work as follows:—

“The work of the Orthopædic Clinics throughout the country is on the increase. This is not to be regarded as a sign that deformities and allied disabilities are more prevalent than they used to be, but rather as an indication that the benefits of treatment are becoming more generally known.

It cannot be too strongly impressed on parents, and those in charge of children, that the time when advice should be sought in cases where a departure from the normal is noticed as regards the limbs, is the first available moment.

There have been several cases during the past year where children have been brought up with a history of vague pains in which X-ray evidence showed an early stage of tubercle which would, if untreated, have led to destruction of adjacent joints.

During the year 1938 the following numbers of cases have been dealt with:—

(a) Non-tuberculous children under school age	..	41
(b) Non-tuberculous children of school age	.. ..	49
(c) Tuberculous cases, all ages.. .. .	.. ..	46

The cases at Fairfield all continue in satisfactory condition.”

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 during 1938, viz.:

VISITS TO ORTHOPÆDIC CASES.

					First-Visits.	Re-visits.
TUBERCULOUS CASES	..	..	..		6	310
NON-TUBERCULOUS—						
School Children	..	..	..	..	—	157
Maternity and Child Welfare cases				..	2	14
Adults	..	..	..	..	—	4

CLINICS ATTENDED.

					Hours.
Remedial Exercises Clinic	..	..	..	..	85
Mr. Crockatt's Clinic	..	..	..	..	29
Clerical Work, etc.	..	..	..	..	63

(4) REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

(1)	Number of applications for registration during 1938	1
(2)	Total Nursing Homes in the City	7

viz.:—

Grosvenor Nursing Home, 10, Grosvenor Terrace;
 No. 23, St. Mary's;
 No. 16, Mount Parade (receives Maternity cases only);
 Holgate Nursing Home, St. Paul's Lodge, Holgate;
 Purey Cust Nursing Home;
 "Ryton," 86, Wetherby Road;
 "Ivy Dene," Front Street, Acomb.

(3)	Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration .. (Cancelled on closing down)	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
(i)	The supervision of nursing homes, including maternity homes, is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health, the Assistant Medical Officers of Health, and the Chief Sanitary Inspector. All medical practitioners in the City have been invited to co-operate in the discovery of unregistered homes. A scrutiny of the death returns is made to check any deaths occurring at places other than the homes of the deceased. The health visitors are also on the look-out for unregistered maternity homes. No unregistered homes have been discovered in the City.	
(ii)	No action has been necessary in regard to unsatisfactory homes.	
(iii)	No difficulties have been experienced in dealing with the nursing homes in the City.	

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.

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 to the City and district during 1938 has been satisfactory in quality and ample in quantity, and the supply has been maintained at a pressure which has met all the requirements of consumers.

The supply, as authorised by Statute, is taken from the River Ouse, which, with its tributaries—the Swale, the Ure and the Nidd—gives a watershed of approximately 1,200 square miles. There is always, even in the times of greatest drought, an ample flow of water from which to draw.

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., F.I.C., M.I.Chem.E.) and staff, who have done, and are continuing to do, very useful work in conserving the purity of streams and improving their condition by preventing pollution.

The water pumped from the river passes through screens at the intakes, and is subjected to a process of purification by prechlorination, coagulation, sedimentation, and treatment with activated carbon, followed by primary filtration through rapid gravity filters, and final filtration by slow sand filters. The utmost care has been taken to ensure that pure and wholesome water shall be supplied to consumers.

A large extension of works completed last year for meeting the increasing demands for water within their area of supply, as well as for the supply of a number of villages in adjoining areas, has proved very satisfactory. The extension comprises a new intake, electrically driven pumping plant, a mixing and conditioning tank and chemical treatment plant, a clarifier, mechanical gravity filters and slow sand filters, and a storage well for filtered water.

Samples of water are examined on five days of every week by two independent analytical experts on the principle recommended by the Ministry of Health.

A total of 503 samples of filtered water were examined bacteriologically during the past year, with the following results:—

Number of colonies per millilitre developed on Agar,
After 48 hours at 37°C, average 2.57 colonies.
After 3 days at 20°C, average 12.24 colonies.

Presumptive Coli Organisms,

With 10 millilitres,

2,435 tests, 2,433 negative=99.91% negative.

With 100 millilitres,

415 tests, 405 negative=97.59% negative.

With 50 millilitres,

69 tests, 62 negative=89.85% negative.

Clostridium Welchii,

98 tests, all proved negative.

The total quantity of filtered water supplied to consumers during the year was 1,769,250,000 gallons, which gives a daily average of 4,847,260 gallons. Approximately one-third of the supply is used for trade purposes, and two-thirds taken by domestic consumers, who thereby have an ample quantity to cover all requirements of modern housing and improved sanitation; the average consumption, excluding the trade supplies, being equal to 26.77 gallons per head per day of the population supplied.

In addition to the City of York, which now embraces the suburbs of Acomb, Dringhouses, and Middlethorpe, the Company supplies water to the following villages within its Statutory area of supply, viz.:—Bishopthorpe, Clifton Without, Earswick, Heslington, Heworth Without, Huntington, New Earswick, Osbaldwick, Towthorpe and Water Fulford.

The Company also supplies water in bulk to the Flaxton Rural District Council for the villages of Strensall, Haxby, Wigginton, Rawcliffe, Skelton, Murton, and Stockton-on-Forest; to the Tadcaster Rural District Council for Askham Bryan, Copmanthorpe, Colton, Appleton Roebuck, and Bolton Percy; and to the Derwent Rural District Council for Dunnington, Kexby, Elvington, Wheldrake, Thorganby, Skipwith, North Duffield, Escrick, Deighton, and Naburn.

The large increase in the number of new houses built, and in course of erection in the suburbs of the City, including the Corporation's new housing estates, has necessitated many extensions of the Company's mains. The total length laid during the year has been approximately $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and 1,515 new supplies were connected.

Water for flushing sewers, watering streets, and other public purposes, is supplied by the Company to the York Corporation free of charge."

Twenty-six samples of Town's water were examined by the Public Analyst during the year. The results of six of the examinations are given below, the Samples being taken in January, April, May, August, September and December respectively.

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
PHYSICAL CHARACTERS						
Suspended matter ..	None	None	None	None	None	None
Appearance of a column 2 feet long ..	Clear: yellowish	Clear: faintly yellowish	Clear: faintly yellowish	Clear: yellowish	Clear: yellowish	Clear: yellowish
Taste	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
Colour	None	None	None	None	None	None
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION						
			Parts per	100,000		
Total solids dried at 180°C	22.0	32.0	34.4	25.5	30.0	30.0
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	1.60	2.20	2.30	1.90	1.80	2.10
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	2.62	3.62	3.78	3.13	2.96	3.47
Nitrites	None	None	None	None	None	None
Nitrates as Nitrogen ..	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.10	0.06	0.15
Poisonous Metals (Lead, etc.)	None	None	None	None	None	None
Total Hardness	14.0	20.0	22.0	16.0	18.8	18.0
Temporary Hardness ..	8.9	16.5	19.0	12.0	14.5	14.0
Permanent Hardness ..	5.1	3.5	3.0	4.0	4.3	4.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F	0.113	0.063	0.054	0.090	0.088	0.087
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ..	0.0006	0.0006	0.0002	0.0006	0.0008	0.0003
Albuminoid Nitrogen ..	0.0064	0.0048	0.0040	0.0048	0.0056	0.0064
I Value	7.5	8.0	8.0	7.6	—	7.4
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION						
B. COLI TEST						
Probable number of Bacteria of the Coli Aerogenes Group present in 100 mls. of the water	None	None	None	None	None	None
Free Chlorine	None	None	None	None	None	—
REMARKS ..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory

A sample of water from a pump at the rear of Hepper's Cottages, North Lane, Dringhouses, was reported as containing 52.0 total solids, 2.90 chlorides, nitrites—faint trace, 0.03 nitrates, total hardness 35.0, oxygen absorbed 0.170, ammoniacal nitrogen 0.040, albuminoid nitrogen 0.016 (all per 100,000 parts), B. Coli being present to the extent of 130 in 100 mls. of the water. The Analyst reported:—

“The figures recorded under the heads of oxygen absorbed, ammoniacal and albuminoid nitrogen are very high and nitrites are present. All these indicate pollution. Further, the bacteriological results show organisms of the Coli Aerogenes Group to be present to the extent of 130 per 100 mls. The water is very hard—the hardness being practically all temporary. In my opinion the supply is not a safe and suitable one for drinking purposes.”

1. (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 Council have approved the carrying out of extensive reconstruction and improvement to the Sewage Disposal Works at Naburn and this work is now in hand.

All new estates have been laid out on the "separate" system, i.e., sewerage and surface-water being kept apart.

As the sewage from all the added areas (with the exception of Dringhouses) was dealt with by the City before the boundaries were extended, there have been no important extensions of the sewerage system. Dringhouses has its own sewage works.

5,890 yards of sewers and 9,294 yards of surface water drains were laid, chiefly on new estates, during the year.

(2) RIVERS AND STREAMS.

In July, 1938, the Flaxton Rural District Council opened their new sewage works situated at Rawcliffe, Osbaldwick and Haxby. These works will prevent the pollution of the Rivers Ouse and Foss, which had previously occurred from the overflow of cesspools, etc.

(3) (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The City Engineer has kindly supplied the following information:—

At the end of 1938 there were 32 privies and 10 pail-closets, all being on the outskirts of the City.

There are 31,681 water-closets, an increase of 1,476 during the year.

In March, 1938, the City Council confirmed a resolution of the Health Committee instructing the Chief Sanitary Inspector to investigate applications for the replacement of waste water-closets by water-closets, to ask for an estimate of the cost, and to authorise the payment of half the cost, such half not to exceed £7 10s. 0d.

There are 2,204 waste-water closets, a decrease of 278 during the year.

3 (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 householders and collected by the Corporation twice a week (Acomb and Dringhouses once a week) by horse-drawn vehicles provided with covers, and also by freighter motor-vehicles provided with mechanically-operated covers. One additional refuse collecting vehicle was acquired during 1938.

There are now 29 dry ashpits, 32 wet ashpits, and 31,125 ashbins in use in the City.

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

The contents of earth-closets, pail-closets and privies are collected by motor vehicles between 6 a.m. and 7 a.m.

(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 nine cesspools in the City. Some of these are cleansed by the owners; others by the Corporation.

A 400-gallon gulley emptier was purchased during the year.

(f) Arrangements for disposal of cesspool contents.

Some of the cesspools are emptied by the owners on to adjoining land; the contents of those emptied by the Corporation are given, free of charge, to a nearby farmer.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 3. (iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA. | } See the Report of
the Chief Sanitary
Inspector, appended |
| 3. (iv) SHOPS AND OFFICES. | |
| 3. (v) CAMPING SITES—NIL. | |
| 3. (vi) SMOKE ABATEMENT. | |

3. (vii) 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.

Two samples of swimming bath water were taken during the year, No. 1 from St. George’s rectangular bath and No. 2 from St. George’s oval bath, with the following results:—

	No. 1	No. 2
Temperature on arrival	15°C	16°C
No. of colonies per ml. developing on Agar in:		
3 days at 22°C	750	960
48 hours at 37°C	870	780
Probable number of bacteria of the Coli Aerogenes		
Group present in 100 mls. of the water ..	None	None
Free chlorine, parts per million	0.12	0.10

The Analyst reported as follows:—

“ The amount of residual chlorine is about right.

The fact that organisms of the Coli Aerogenes Group are absent in 100 mls. shows that the treatment is efficient.

There is no standard for the number of organisms per 100 mls., those present are probably a post-chlorination growth and are of no significance having regard to the fact that Coli organisms are absent.”

3. (viii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(1)	(a)	(i)	Number of Council houses found to be infested ..	88
		(ii)	" " " " disinested (with HCN gas)	88
	(b)	(i)	Number of other houses found to be infested ..	34
		(ii)	" " " " disinested (with HCN gas)	1
			(fumigated with sulphur and insecticidal fluid) ..	33

In addition, 595 houses were sprayed before demolition.

(2) For the disinestation of verminous houses on the Council's estates, HCN gas is used. Usually it is necessary to disinest at least two houses, or sometimes all the block. The tenants of all the houses in the block are asked to sleep out for one night, and are made an allowance of 5s. per adult and 2s. 6d. per child under 14.

After carefully sealing the houses the gas is introduced and the houses are left for six hours, afterwards being opened up and ventilated for at least 24 hours.

In other cases sulphur and insecticidal fluids are used. The tenants are instructed to strip all wall papers prior to the use of sulphur or fluids.

Steam disinestation of all bedding is carried out in both instances.

(3) 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 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 disinestation at the Hydrogen Cyanide Gas Plant, Foss Islands, and his bedding, etc., removed separately for steam disinestation. After treatment all furniture, bedding, etc., is delivered the same day at the new address. During 1938, 418 loads of furniture from 826 houses were disinested.

(4) The Local Authority carry out the disinestation of furniture, but a contractor is employed for the disinestation of houses.

Arrangements are made to disinest articles with HCN gas for private persons and a charge is made according to the means of the person. The whole of the furniture from ten houses, and forty single articles of furniture were disinested during the year.

(5) The Chief Sanitary Inspector keeps all houses which have been, or which are suspected of being verminous, under supervision, and the tenants are asked to report if they see any signs of fresh infestation. They are also warned as to purchasing second-hand furniture and bedding, but if they do wish to purchase such articles, they are advised to have them disinested, which is done free of charge by the Health Department. The Housing Committee have appointed two lady visitors for the supervision and education of tenants in cleanliness and general management of houses built under the Housing Act, 1930, etc.

(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) 3,109
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 6,981
 - (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 .. 664
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 664
 - (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. 485
 - (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 643
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 .. 512
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—
 - (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—
 - (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 57
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—
 - (a) By owners 42
 - (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 27

(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a)	By owners.. .. .	24
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	1
(c)	<u>Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—</u>	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	46
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	121
(d)	<u>Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—</u>	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	11
(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.
4. <u>Housing Act, 1936, Part IV—Overcrowding:—</u>		
(a)	(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ..	79
	(2) Number of families dwelling therein	79
	(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	560
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ..	30
(c)	(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ..	179
	(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	1,331
(d)	Cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil.
(e)	On 31st December, 1938, 79 houses known to be overcrowded comprised 62 non-municipal and 17 municipal houses.	

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.

At 31st December, 1938, the number of applicants for Corporation houses was 536, compared with 410 for 1937.

In December, 1938, the City Engineer reported on the progress of building operations carried out by the Corporation as follows:—

Houses completed and let	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,504
Houses sold	..	..	..	..	..	..	198
Houses taken over from Great Ouseburn R.D.C. (1 sold)						..	116
Houses and Flats in course of erection—							
Water Lane Estate (Contract No. 5)—Houses	..						46
Gale Lane Estate	..	..	..	Houses..	..		38
				Flats	..	..	4
Dale Street and Swann Street Area				Houses..	..		4
				Flats	..	..	36
Gale Lane Estate (Contract No. 2)				Houses..	..		74
				Flats	..	..	36
						—	238
Houses purchased from private owners	..	..	..	..			6
							5,062

Rent Rebate Scheme.

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

Rent rebates are applicable to 1,791 houses and 394 tenants are actually in receipt of rebate. The average rebate per house on the 1,791 houses is 11d.

The cheapest A2 houses are let at a standard inclusive rent of 8s. 1d. per week, and the A3 houses at a standard inclusive rent of 8s. 3d. 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 7.94 acres and 260 houses with a population of 1,122.

Four houses have been demolished, 22 back-to-back houses have been made into 11 through, 4 two-roomed houses have been converted into 2 four-roomed houses, and 200 houses have had extensive repairs and improvements carried out.

(b) CITY OF YORK. UNHEALTHY AREAS.

No.	Clearance Order	Area (in acres)	Houses in Area	Persons dis- placed	Confirmed by Ministry of Health
Prior to Five Years' Programme.					
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 (N. End)	1.77	72	258	Jan. 15, 1934
7	Navigation Road (Central)	.891	57	201	Jan. 15, 1934
8	Alexandra Yard, Hill's Yard, etc. .. ..	.187	23	87	Jan. 15, 1934
Included in Five Years' Programme.					
9	*Bootham Row	1.14	79	301	Dec. 22, 1934
10	Wellington Row .. ..	.5	50	200	Dec. 22, 1934
11	Dixon's Yard (Walmgate)	.145	12	23	Dec. 22, 1934
12	*Bishopgate Street ..	.212	21	72	Dec. 22, 1934
13	St. Maurice's Road, No. 1	.111	7	21	Dec. 22, 1934
14	St. Maurice's Road, No. 2	.672	51	179	Dec. 22, 1934
15	*Piccadilly (St. Denys') ..	.493	31	112	Jan. 30, 1935
16	*Piccadilly (Lr. Dennis St.)	.046	4	11	Jan. 30, 1935
17	Aldwark .. ..	.17	10	30	Sept. 20, 1935
18	Fetter Lane .. ..	.08	5	14	Sept. 20, 1935
19	Skeldergate .. ..	.25	26	59	Sept. 20, 1935
20	King Street .. ..	.08	16	39	Sept. 20, 1935
21	Cook's Yd. (Lawrence St.)	.148	12	36	May 12, 1936
22	Walmgate (Albert St.) ..	.204	19	48	May 12, 1936
23	Walmgate (Merchantgate)	.114	11	30	May 12, 1936
24	Walmgate (St. Peter-le-Willows) .. ..	.164	14	26	May 12, 1936
25	*Hungate	5.99	314	1062	Aug. 10, 1936
26	*Dale St. and Swann St. ..	1.66	89	274	Mar. 31, 1937
27	*Cemetery Road	4.53	232	798	Mar. 31, 1937
28	*Skeldergate and Fetter Lane .. ..	.07	3	14	Mar. 31, 1937
29	Micklegate (Shilleto's Yd.)	.08	11	6	Mar. 31, 1937
30	Goodramgate (Webster's Passage) .. ..	.03	3	9	Mar. 31, 1937
31	Goodramgate (Cooper's Yard) .. ..	.07	5	14	Mar. 31, 1937
32	Stonegate (Passages) ..	.08	8	20	Mar. 31, 1937
33	Swinegate .. ..	.07	7	39	Mar. 31, 1937
34	St. Saviourgate .. ..	.215	17	48	Mar. 22, 1937
35	St. Andrewgate .. ..	.132	6	32	Mar. 22, 1937
36	Aldwark (Bowman's Yd.)	.087	8	30	Mar. 22, 1937
37	*Toft Green (Clarkson's Yd. and Adjoining Yards) ..	.098	13	33	May 24, 1938
Carried forward ..		25.486	1516	5257	

* Compulsory Purchase Order.

(b) CITY OF YORK. UNHEALTHY AREAS—*Continued.*

No.	Clearance Order	Area (in acres)	Houses in Area	Persons dis- placed	Confirmed by Ministry of Health
	Brought forward ..	25.486	1516	5257	
38	*St. Maurice's .. ..	.465	44	94	May 24, 1938
39	*Willow Street .. ..	.920	44	154	May 24, 1938
40	*Victor St. and Yards ..	.274	31	76	May 24, 1938
41	*Ebenezer Place and Yards	.427	22	89	May 24, 1938
	Do. do. (Part 2)		17	58	May 24, 1938
42	*Regent Street	1.810	117	384	May 24, 1938
	Do. do. (Part 2)		5	29	May 24, 1938
43	†Little Shambles .. ..	.072	10	34	May 24, 1938
44	†Holgate Road and Johnson's Yard ..	.062	7	18	May 24, 1938
45	Toft Green (Smithson's Buildings) .. ..	.160	14	32	May 24, 1938
46	Cecilia Place and Yards ..	.334	32	113	May 24, 1938
47	†Trinity Lane and Courts	.445	27	109	May 24, 1938
48	†Grape Lane and Swinegate	.190	13	46	May 24, 1938
49	Blossom St. (St. Mary's Court) .. ..	.100	9	14	May 24, 1938
50	†Stafford Place and Providence Court ..	(See below)		—	Not confirmed.
51	†The Mount (Gray's Bldgs.)	(See below)		—	Not confirmed.
	Totals	30.745	1908	6507	

* Compulsory Purchase Order.

† *Little Shambles Clearance Order*.—When this Order was confirmed, three houses were excluded on the understanding that they be not, in future, used for human habitation. They were subsequently dealt with under Sect. 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, and undertakings accepted as to their future use.

† *Holgate Road and Johnson's Yard*.—When this Order was confirmed, three houses and shops and one dwelling-house were excluded from the Order on the understanding that they would not, in future, be used for human habitation. They were subsequently dealt with under Sect. 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, and undertakings were accepted as to their future use.

† *Trinity Lane and Courts*.—When this Order was confirmed, one house was excluded on the understanding that it be made fit for human habitation, an undertaking to this effect being given to the Ministry of Health Inspector at the Inquiry.

† *Grape Lane and Swinegate*.—When this Order was confirmed, two houses were excluded on the understanding that they be not, in future, used for human habitation. They were subsequently dealt with under Sect. 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, and an undertaking accepted as to their future use.

† *Stafford Place and Providence Court* (13 houses, 42 persons).—This Order was not confirmed, the owner giving an undertaking to the Ministry of Health Inspector to make the back-to-back houses into through houses and then to carry out all the necessary work to make them fit for human habitation.

† *The Mount (Gray's Buildings)* (5 houses, 14 persons).—This Order was not confirmed, as the owners gave undertakings not to use the premises for human habitation after they were vacated. The houses were subsequently dealt with under Sect. 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, and the undertakings as to their future use were accepted.

(c) On 11th January, an Inquiry was held by the Ministry of Health into the proposals of the Corporation regarding 14 Areas and on 22nd November an Inquiry was held in regard to 15 Areas.

(d) Individual Houses.

Under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936, during 1938 81 dwellings 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 30 cases, and undertakings to make fit in 13 cases.

The York House Improvement Society, Limited.

The Eleventh Annual Report of this Society, for the year ended 31st December, 1938, states:—

“The Society now owns four houses in Richard Street, two of which have three bedrooms, eight four-roomed houses in Long Close Lane, three houses in Bilton Street, of a slightly larger type with attics, eight up-and-down cottages in Redeness Street and Cross Court, five self-contained flats in St. Saviourgate and 26, Clifton, opened during the year and of which mention will be made later. Our property is being constantly repaired. The Society makes a great point of keeping the houses in good order, as indeed would any good landlord. Most tenants pay their rent well, and one or two unsatisfactory tenants have been weeded out.

No. 26, Clifton, had been acquired in the autumn of 1937, and during the early weeks of 1938 the Committee was occupied with settling the final details of the conversion, the architectural details of which were efficiently performed by Miss Sylvia Gray.

Mrs. Temple, one of our Committee members, very kindly opened the flats on 16th February, and all our shareholders, together with neighbours and friends interested in housing, were invited, and spent a very interesting time. In her speech Mrs. Temple stressed the difficulties experienced by young business women in finding suitable accommodation when coming to work in a strange town. Her prophesy that our work towards this end was meeting a very real need, has, in the following months, been amply proved, as there has been no difficulty in securing tenants. On the contrary, there has generally been a waiting list of applicants. In addition to the seven self-contained flats for tenants, there is also a caretaker living on the premises.

On June 2nd, we had a very successful Garden Meeting at the home of our Chairman, Miss Cudworth. Miss Jennings, the Secretary of the Newcastle Housing Improvement Society, very kindly came over to speak. She pointed out that it was the place of voluntary housing societies to make experiments, and she effectively stressed the great necessity for constant co-operation between local authorities and the voluntary housing societies.

The close of the year found us steadily consolidating our position after our new venture in the spring, but nevertheless we are keeping our eyes open for suitable houses for reconditioning, and this side of the work would naturally be accelerated if further funds were available.”

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

- (a) Milk Supply: (See Reports of Chief Sanitary Inspector and Public Analyst, Sections H and I).
- (b) Meat and Other Foods: Ditto.
- (c) Adulteration, etc.: Ditto.
- (d) Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food: Ditto.
(See also Section B—Laboratory Facilities).

(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.

Dr. Crane, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, gives her opinion as follows:—

“An analysis of the nutrition of the pre-school child shows that the incidence of malnutrition in York is too high. The following table shows the results of 507 cases examined by one observer. The examinations were made at ages 1, 2, 3 and 4, and nutrition graded as A, excellent; B, good; C, slightly subnormal; D, definitely subnormal.

	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Total	Groups C and D
Age 1 yr. ..	91	76	18	—	185	18 = 9.7%
„ 2 yrs. ..	79	80	22	1	182	23 = 12.6%
„ 3 yrs. ..	44	41	7	2	94	9 = 9.5%
„ 4 yrs. ..	17	19	9	1	46	10 = 21.7%
Total ..	231	216	56	4	507	60 = 11.8%

The significant fact is the shift in nutrition from ages 1 to 4. At one year of age a higher proportion are excellent than at any other age, whereas at age 4 a higher proportion fall in the malnourished groups (C and D) than at any other age.

The incident of rickets is also higher than is commonly supposed. Of the 507 children examined, 14 showed definite rickets, and 29 early signs, such as flabby musculature and pot-belly—or delay in closure of the anterior fontanelle, etc. Dental caries was present in 53 cases; enlargement of the tonsils in 28; diseases of the eyes or eyelids 28; skin diseases 30; ear disease 12; and heart disease 8.”

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

See also Section G (i) on Health Education.

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, 14,412.

„ „ „ receiving Milk under the scheme:—

Pasteurised	5,328
Ordinary Milk	2,058
	<hr/>
	7,386

(f) Shell-fish (Molluscan).

(i) There are no shell-fish beds or layings in this district.

(ii) The shell-fish marketed in the City are obtained from layings as under:—

(a) Oysters—Brightlingsea; Whitstable; Cornwall, and America (blue points).

(b) Mussels—Boston; Ireland; King's Lynn; and Holland.

(c) Cockles, Whelks and Winkles—King's Lynn.

SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

LIST OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN 1938.

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 Pyrexia.	Relapsing Fever.	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.
	Plague.	Acute Polio-Encephalitis.
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	
Malaria.		Acute <u>Primary</u> Pneumonia.
Dysentery.		Acute <u>Influenzal</u> Pneumonia.

SMALLPOX.

Year	..	..	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Cases notified	..	..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

No cases of this disease were reported during the year 1938.

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.

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.	
1934	543	45.1	17	100	606	50.3	19
1935	555	45.0	40	87	617	50.0	40
1936	513	43.6	32	88	579	49.0	17
1937	572	39.2	40	152	837	57.4	8
1938	646	40.1	19	133	900	55.8	4

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

Outside the City of York, the Vaccination Officer acts for the Flaxton Rural District (North Riding) and the Bishopthorpe area of the West Riding.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

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.
1934	269	3.04	14	15.9	5.2	258	95.9
1935	169	1.87	4	4.4	2.3	168	99.4
1936	70	0.77	—	—	—	68	97.1
1937	133	1.36	—	—	—	131	98.5
1938	167	1.65	3	3.0	1.8	162	97.5

• Highest on record—291 in 1933.

Diagnostic Swabs.—Of the 167 cases notified, 100 were verified to be Diphtheria by bacteriological examination.

The schools chiefly affected were:—Haxby Road, St. Aelred's and Tang Hall Junior.

The free supply of anti-toxin to medical practitioners was continued.

Sanitary notices were served regarding all housing defects.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

The number of children who received three immunising injections at the School Clinic during 1938 was 479 compared with 287 in the previous year. Of the children immunised during 1938, 75 were pre-school children.

The total number of children who have been immunised since the scheme commenced in 1934 has now reached a figure of 3,810.

During 1938, 335 children were Schick tested at least six months after their immunising injections, and the percentage found to be Schick-negative was 98.

The prophylactic used for immunisation is toxoid anti-toxin floccules.

Further details will be found in the Report of the School Medical Officer for 1938.

SCARLET FEVER.

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.
1934	337	3.82	4	0.04	4.5	1.18	281	83.3
1935	169	1.87	—	—	—	—	155	91.7
1936	233	2.56	1	0.01	1.1	0.43	209	90.8
1937	204	2.08	—	—	—	—	194	95.0
1938	320	3.17	2	0.02	2.0	0.62	291	90.9

Highest yearly total record—722 (1929).

The Schools chiefly affected were:—Poppleton Road; Shipton Street; St. Aelred's; St. Barnabas; St. Lawrence's; Knavesmire and St. Thomas's.

Distribution of Notified Cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

				Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.	
				Primary Cases.	Secondary Cases.	Primary Cases.	Secondary Cases.
Attending School	..	..	..	181	22	94	9
Under School Age	..	..	..	40	4	26	3
Over School Age	..	..	..	72	1	30	5
Total cases notified				293	27	150	17
				320		167	

ENTERIC FEVER.

Year.	Total cases.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of population.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to County or Fever Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospitals.
1934	1	0.01	Nil	—	—	—	1	100.0
1935	1	0.01	Nil	—	—	—	1	100.0
1936	3	0.03	1	0.01	1.0	33.3	3	100.0
1937	1	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—
1938	6	0.06	—	—	—	—	6	100.0

Four of the six cases were diagnosed by bacteriological and agglutination tests as typhoid and two as paratyphoid B. infections.

Two of the typhoid cases were railway firemen, both notified at the end of August, and both had consumed water from the same railway tap at a Yorkshire seaside resort; one had eaten winkles at the same town. Inquiries gave negative results.

The third patient was one of a number of persons infected while on a cruise abroad, and the fourth that of a nurse who attended her in a local institution. These cases occurred in September and October.

The two paratyphoid cases were of women aged 21 and 31 and were notified in May and June. They lived in different districts of the city. No connection was traced between the cases, nor was any source of infection discovered.

PUERPERAL FEVER.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Cases notified	6	1	5	Nil.	—
PUERPERAL PYREXIA.					
Cases notified	2	6	8	41	34
PUERPERAL SEPSIS.					
Deaths	—	1	1	1	3

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

Uterine sepsis and related causes	..	..	..	13
Pyelitis and cystitis	..	..	..	7
Mastitis and engorged breasts	..	..	..	8
Influenza and other respiratory diseases		..	..	4
Oral sepsis	..	..	..	1
Emotional stress	..	..	..	1
				—
				34
				—

Dr. A. R. Lister, Visiting Surgeon to the York Maternity Hospital, and Obstetric Specialist, gives 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. One application was received for a second opinion during 1938.

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

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.

Six cases of puerperal Pyrexia were admitted to the County Hospital during the year.

Trained nurses are provided under the Home Nursing Scheme of the York District Nursing Association, to which the York Corporation contribute £75 per annum. One case was attended during 1938.

For the home treatment of cases, supplies of serum are available for issue to practitioners from the York Maternity Hospital.

INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.

Cases notified:—	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Acute Primary Pneumonia	30	53	57	82	73
„ Influenzal „	10	36	12	36	12
Deaths from Influenza ..	12	24	16	48	10
„ „ Pneumonia (all forms)	41	41	59	66	52

Of the 10 deaths from Influenza, 5 occurred in the first quarter.

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.

ERYSIPELAS.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Cases notified	52 (5 deaths)	38 (2 deaths)	44 (7 deaths)	43 (3 deaths)	41

Of the cases notified during 1938, 31 were Facial Erysipelas; the remaining cases were affected on various other parts of the body.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Cases notified	2 (2 deaths)	5 (4 deaths)	1	4 (4 deaths)	5 (3 deaths)

The male patients were aged 2½, 17 and 21 years; the female 17 years and 41 years. All were verified bacteriologically and were severe cases. The man aged 21 and the woman aged 41 recovered.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Cases notified	2	6	5	5	10

Six cases were treated at home and two of the cases attended at the Ophthalmic Out-patient Department at the County Hospital. Two cases were admitted to the City Infirmary. All cases made a satisfactory recovery, without impairment of vision.

DYSENTERY.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Cases notified	—	1	—	—	—

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.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Cases notified	—	—	—	5	3

The disease was contracted in one case in India, in the second in Burma and in the third, Egypt.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Cases notified	—	1 (1 death)	1 (1 death)	2 (1 death)	10

The cases were notified in April, 1 case; July, 1 case; September, 6 cases; and October, 2 cases, total 10.

One case was at first thought to be due to scarlet fever and was diagnosed after admission to hospital. Another notified as poliomyelitis was found suffering from broncho-pneumonia and is not included in above figures.

The ages of the six males were 10 months, 2 years, 5½ years, 16½ years, 22 years, 23 years, and of the four females 8 months, 3 years, 6 years and 8 years.

The cases occurred in different districts of the city and no connection was traced between them.

ACUTE POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Cases notified	—	—	—	1	—

The 1937 patient, a boy aged 10 years, was treated in the County Hospital and made a good recovery.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Cases notified	3 (3 deaths)	1 (1 death)	2 (2 deaths)	—	— (2 deaths)

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

Two patients were reported to be in good health.

The remaining four cases had died.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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

Year.	MEASLES.		WHOOPING-COUGH		MUMPS.		CHICKENPOX.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1934	844	2	38	2	459	—	400	—
1935	1,037	—	358	10	17	—	230	—
1936	722	—	193	—	627	—	360	—
1937	543	—	309	—	337	—	280	—
1938	425	—	115	—	43	—	395	—

Measles: 97 per cent. of the cases occurred during the first half of the year, and 51 per cent. of the total cases were in the Infants' Departments.

A note on the attenuation of measles appeared in the 1937 Report, page, 62. There is nothing further to report for 1938.

Whooping-cough: 72 per cent. occurred during the first half of the year, and 65 per cent. of the total cases were in the Junior and Infants' Departments.

Mumps: 72 per cent. occurred during the second half of the year, and 65 per cent. of the total cases were in the Infants' Departments.

Chicken-pox: 51 per cent. occurred during the second half of the year, and 59 per cent. of the total cases were in the Junior and Infants' Departments.

EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA.

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Deaths under two years ..	5	9	12	6	10
Death-rate per 1,000 live births	3.6	6.5	9.1	4.1	6.8

ANTHRAX, EPIDEMIC JAUNDICE, Etc.

No cases of anthrax, epidemic jaundice, glandular fever, undulant fever, or psittacosis came to the knowledge of the Health Department during the year 1938.

RHEUMATIC FEVER.

Six deaths from rheumatic fever were recorded during the year.

Seven adults suffering from acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever), sub-acute rheumatism, or chorea, were treated at the City Infirmary during the year. Six of the cases recovered and one died.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION.

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.

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:—

	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Rooms disinfected by fumigation or spraying	2,536	2,134	2,331	1,908	1,725
Articles disinfected by steam disinfector	29,316	31,287	29,125	23,938	21,233
Library and other books disinfected ..	1,571	1,239	957	578	798

RATS:

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

MOSQUITOES:

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

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.													TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.				Total Deaths.		
	At all Ages.	At Ages.												Fever Hpl.	County Hpl.	P.L. Infirmary.	Military Hpl.		Total.	
		Under 1 year.	1—2 years.	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—35	35—45	45—65							65 and over.
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	162	—	—	—	—	3
Diphtheria ..	167	4	8	14	8	56	42	16	13	5	1	—	—	—	291	1	—	—	—	2
Scarlet Fever ..	320	1	6	18	30	127	65	30	23	6	5	5	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	2
Enteric Fever ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	3
Acute Primary Pneumonia ..	73	7	5	1	1	5	4	3	17	10	11	6	—	—	—	13	12	2	27	52
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ..	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Erysipelas ..	41	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	11	21	1	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	5	3	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	10	10	—	—	—	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	5	—	2
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ..	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	681	22	15	23	33	193	113	57	93	42	43	8	483	26	15	5	529	65		

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

From:— District.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Enteric Fever.	Ery- sipelas.	Measles.	Pem- phigus Neon- atorum.	Cerebro- Spinal Fever.	Acute Polio- myel- itis.	Pneu- monia Chicken- Pox, etc.	Acute Neph- ritis and Septic Pharyn- gitis.	Totals.
Flaxton ..	34	15	—	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	56
Malton U.D. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malton R.D. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
York ..	291	162	3	21	2	13	4	2	7	1	506
Kirby- moorside R.D. ..	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Easing- wold R.D.	26	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
Helmsley R.D. ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Totals	377	197	3	25	4	13	4	3	7	1	634

The Isolation Hospital also received 2 cases of Diphtheria re-admitted for further treatment.

Complications :

Of Scarlet Fever cases:—Otorrhœa, 26; Rhinorrhœa, 4; Cardiac complications, 5; Rheumatism, 11; Albuminuria, 3; Mastoid, 4; Nephritis, 1; Adenitis, 1.

Of Diphtheria cases:—Albuminuria, 2; Paralysis, 1; Cardiac complications, 5; Rheumatism, 1.

Ten deaths occurred in the Fever Hospital:—Diphtheria, 4; Scarlet Fever, 2; Pneumonia, 1; Cerebro Spinal Fever, 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.

He terminated his appointment on 30th November, 1938, when he was succeeded by Dr. R. Thomas, who performed four operations for mastoid up to the end of 1938.

CANCER.

Year.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.
1934	141	1.60	160
1935	131	1.45	145
1936	117†	1.29	129
1937	148†	1.51	151
1938	152†	1.51	151

DEATHS ALLOCATED ACCORDING TO AGES.

Organs	0-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 & over	All ages
Uterus .. F.	—	—	1	2	2	3	2	10
Tongue & .. M.	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	7
Mouth. .. F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Breast. .. M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. F.	—	—	3	4	3	4	3	17
Lip. M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin M.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
.. F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larynx. .. M.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
.. F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bladder .. M.	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
.. F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rectum. .. M.	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	6
.. F.	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3
Oesophagus & M.	—	1	1	5	3	8	—	18
Stomach. .. F.	—	1	—	—	5	10	2	18
Intestines. .. M.	—	—	—	1	3	5	1	10
.. F.	—	—	—	2	7	5	6	20
Lungs. .. M.	—	—	—	1	4	3	1	9
.. F.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other Sites. .. M.	1	2	—	—	6	4	6	19
.. F.	1	—	—	1	4	1	—	7
Totals ..	2	4	5	19	42	55	25	152†

† Figures supplied by Local Registrars.

Patients admitted to the City Infirmary and found to require surgical treatment are transferred to the County Hospital, York. The daily cost of maintenance is paid by the Public Assistance Committee. During 1938 no cases were transferred to the County Hospital.

Facilities for radiological treatment are available at the General Infirmary, Leeds, the daily cost of maintenance being 12/6 for in-patients and 5/- per treatment for out-patients. The Health Committee agreed to pay for the treatment of certain cases as from 1st January, 1938.

During 1938, 30 cancer cases received treatment at the City Infirmary. The sites of the disease were as follows:—Uterus, 4; Tongue and Mouth, 3; Breast, 4; Rectum, 7; other sites, 12.

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

A leaflet, drawn up in 1925 and submitted to the Local Division of the British Medical Association, 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 from Miss Hurn, the Society's local visitor:—

REPORT ON WORK IN YORK, 1938.

“On the 1st January, 1938, there were 51 cases on my Register, and during the year 48 new cases have been added. Of this total of 99 cases 31 patients have died, and disinfection of rooms and bedding was carried out by the York Health Department.

A number of Dispensary notes have been provided to enable patients to receive medical attention in their homes. The N.S.C.R. has also paid for medical appliances for several patients during the year.

During the year 1938 I have paid 2,473 visits to patients residing in: York City, Sheriff Hutton, Haxby, New Earswick, Osbaldwick, Sherburn-in-Elmet, Boston Spa, Kirbymoorside, Hutton-le-Hole, Lastingham, Huntington, Askham, Leeds and Linton-on-Ouse.

The York cases assisted, some financially, others with dressings, nourishment, bedding and used clothing, etc., number 64. Of these, 41 patients were required to attend regularly at the Radium Centre, Leeds, some were able to travel by train and bus—their fares being paid by the Society; the remainder were stretcher and disabled cases, and arrangements were made for these patients to be conveyed by the York Health Department's ambulance to Leeds for treatment and observation. This involved 194 attendances and 116 journeys. 14 patients were transferred to the York City Infirmary. 2 of our patients were sent away for a month's convalescence, and both were greatly benefited by it.

The services of the ambulance, and the kindness shown by all concerned, have been greatly appreciated both by its patients and the Society, as well as by the Officials of the Radium Centre.

We regard it as highly important that a patient should attend the Radium Centre when asked to do so, in order to provide every possible chance of a cure.

I desire to express my appreciation of the many kindnesses extended to me in my work, and would particularly like to mention the York Health Committee, the staff of the Radium Centre, Leeds, the Medical Staff at the York Dispensary, the Almoners of the York County Hospital and the Hospitals at Leeds."

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.

		1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Patients conveyed	..	12	13	22	25	43
Return journeys to Leeds						
Infirmary	..	—	22	62	86	116

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action has been taken by the Corporation under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as facilities exist for in-patient and out-patient treatment in the Eye Department of the York County Hospital.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Year.	CASES.			Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	Notified.	Treated.					
		At Home.	In Hospital.				
1934	2	1	1	2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1935	6	4	2	6	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1936	5	5	—	5	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1937	5	5	—	5	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1938	10	7	3	10	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES. *				DEATHS. *			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	1
5—	—	2	5	8	—	—	1	1
15—	6	12	4	2	2	3	2	2
25—	10	6	3	1	4	3	1	—
35—	10	4	—	—	9	1	—	—
45—	12	1	—	1	11	2	—	—
55—	5	2	—	1	7	4	—	—
65 and upwards	1	2	1	—	3	3	1	—
Totals ..	44	29	15	17	36	16	7	4

* Including 22 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, 10. Transfers, 11. Posthumous Notification, 1.

Forty-eight of the deaths occurred in Institutions.

Of the 32 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 10 were classified as bones and joints, 6 as abdominal, 8 peripheral glands, 5 meninges, 1 eyes, 1 miliary, and 1 genito-urinary.

Eleven fatal cases of Tuberculosis occurred during the year which had not been notified (17.5 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.

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 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to the compulsory isolation of Tuberculosis cases, to the Health Committee. It was not necessary to take any action during the year.

THE YORK TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, 11, CASTLEGATE.

The Dispensary is open daily. Clinics are held for City cases on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 2-30 p.m., and for North Riding patients by one of the County Tuberculosis Officers on Tuesdays (first and third of each month) at the same hour.

On notification each case is visited by a Health and Tuberculosis Visitor.

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

If the house is unsuitable, the patient is recommended to the Estates Manager for consideration by the Housing Committee, and many 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.

(See York Tuberculosis Crusade Committee's Report—Section K.).

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.

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 1938, 195 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 two 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 was appointed from 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—Section B.).

Two children suffering from Tuberculosis of the bones were admitted to the Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, during 1938.

Ten adults and five 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.

Six patients were treated by artificial pneumothorax.

LIGHT TREATMENT.

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

Surgical	..	5 cases.	All treated with Carbon Arc (general) and Tungsten Arc (local).
General	..	1 case.	Treated with Carbon Arc and Mercury Vapour (general).
Abdominal	..	4 cases.	All treated with Carbon Arc (general) and Tungsten Arc (local).
Tuberculous glands		52 cases.	All treated with Carbon Arc (general) and Tungsten Arc (local).
Skin (Lupus)	..	12 cases.	All treated with Carbon Arc (general) and Mercury Vapour Lamp (local).

Ten Lupus cases were treated at the Light Department of the General Infirmary, Leeds. A donation of £20 per annum is given by the City Council to the General Infirmary in respect of this service.

One patient admitted to the Burrow Hill Sanatorium Colony for treatment and training in 1936, was transferred to the Papworth Colony in 1938.

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

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 the 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. 37 contacts were so referred during 1938.

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—Section K.).

SHELTERS.

Nine shelters are available for loan to patients. 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 1938	..	..	13	14	27
Discharged during 1938	..	..	7	15	22
Number in School on 31st December, 1938	..	..	10	12	22

ANNUAL REPORT BY MISS MANNING, TEACHER.

"On January 11th the Lady Mayoress (Mrs. C. T. Hutchinson), the Sheriff's Lady (Mrs. Thompson) and Mr. J. W. Barnes, the Public Assistance Officer, visited the school to distribute dolls and toys to the children.

On January 20th the new school was formally opened by the Chairman of the Health Committee (Ald. W. Wright). Others present were the Lord Mayor (Ald. C. T. Hutchinson), Members of the Health Committee, Dr. P. R. McNaught, the Secretary to the Education Committee (Mr. G. H. Gray), and the School Visitors—Mrs. W. W. Adamson and Mr. R. Cahill.

There is no doubt that the children are far happier working in such a sunny, pleasant room.

The school was visited by Mr. R. Cahill on March 14th, and by Mrs. W. W. Adamson on May 31st.

On December 14th there was an Exhibition and Sale of Work done by the children, and attended by their parents and friends.

Councillor W. W. Adamson once again acted as Father Christmas on December 22nd, when gifts were distributed to the children."

SANATORIA AND HOSPITALS

Admissions and Discharges, 1st January to 31st December, 1938

Institution.	No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1937.				No. of Cases Admitted during 1938.				No. of Cases Discharged during 1938.				No. of Cases Dying in Hospital during 1938.				No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1938.				
	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.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16	Total.	
York County Hospital ..	—	—	—	—	6	4	5	15	5	4	4	13	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
St Fairfield { City Patients ..	18	5	20	43	36	22	28	86	22	18	31	71	17	1	—	18	15	8	17	40	
County do. ..	—	—	—	—	5	1	8	14	2	1	2	5	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	6	7
Raywell	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	
Orthopædic Hospital, Kerbymoor side ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	
Burrow Hill Colony, Frimley	1	—	*	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Papworth Village Settlement ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Totals ..	19	6	21	46	49	27	43	119	30	23	38	91	20	1	—	21	18	9	26	53	

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

(A) Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1938.

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	9	—	—	3	3	3	8	27	12	3	8	50	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	13	20	15	58	
B.—Contacts examined during the year:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	8	8	—	—	1	—	1	2	9	8	1	2	20	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	10	32	29	82	
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as														
(a) Recovered ..	—	3	5	4	2	5	4	4	2	8	9	8	27	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	23	53	44	141	
D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st, 1938:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	137	95	21	24	26	38	61	57	163	133	82	81	459	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Continued.

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1938	479	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ..	16
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme and cases "lost sight of"	32	4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	46
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	1,834	6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary treatment on the 31st December	22
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:— (a) Personal (b) Other	3 95	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	64
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	3,113	10. Number of:— (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ..	200 197
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	133

(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
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 tuberculosis cases admitted for observation	Adult males ..	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females ..	—	2	2	—	—
	Children ..	—	12	12	—	—
	TOTAL ..	—	14	14	—	—
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males ..	15	38	20	17	16
	Adult females ..	3	18	14	1	6
	Children ..	2	1	1	—	2
	TOTAL ..	20	57	35	18	24
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males ..	3	7	8	1	1
	Adult females ..	3	6	6	—	3
	Children ..	19	23	24	—	18
	TOTAL ..	25	36	38	1	22
GRAND TOTAL ..		45	107	87	19	46

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

		In Institutions on Jan. 1st. (1)	Admitted during the year. (2)	Discharged during the year. (3)	Died in the Institutions. (4)	In Institutions on Dec. 31st. (5)
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment	Adult males ..	1	5	2	4	—
	Adult females ..	—	3	2	—	1
	Children ..	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL ..	1	8	4	4	1
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment	Adult males ..	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females ..	—	—	—	—	—
	Children ..	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL ..		1	8	4	4	1

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

Diagnosis on discharge from observation.	For Pulmonary Tuberculosis.						For Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.						Totals.		
	Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.			Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.					
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.
Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Non-Tuberculous	—	1	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	8
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	—	1	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	2	12

(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	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	8
		Not quiescent ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class T.B. Plus, Group 1.	Quiescent	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
		Not quiescent ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class T.B. Plus, Group 2.	Quiescent	1	1	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	7	
		Not quiescent ..	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	3	—	7	
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	
	Class T.B. Plus, Group 3.	Quiescent	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	
		Not quiescent ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	7	
		Died in Institution	3	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	8	1	—	9	
Totals (pulmonary)		8	4	—	14	8	1	7	1	—	2	—	—	31	13	1	45	
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	Quiescent	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	5	7	
		Not quiescent ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	3	
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Abdominal.	Quiescent	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	8	8	
		Not quiescent ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	
		Died in Institution	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
	Other Organs.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	
		Not quiescent ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Peripheral Glands.	Quiescent	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	3	4	
		Not quiescent ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals (non-pulmonary)		2	2	5	—	2	6	2	—	5	—	—	4	4	4	20	28	

VENEREAL DISEASES.

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

Men.	Woman 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. Catherine B. Crane, Assistant M.O.H.
Dr. Kathleen L. Bloomer.

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. 3,174 out-patients' attendances for intermediate treatment, irrigation, dressings, etc., were made during the year, compared with 4,545 in 1937.

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 46 practitioners qualified to use these free supplies. A total of 120 doses were supplied to 9 of these doctors during 1938.

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

PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

	Made at York County Hospital.				
	S. *	G. *	W. *	O. *	Total.
Specimens from V.D. Clinic at York County Hospital—					
From City of York cases ..	1	357	230	6	594
From East Riding cases ..	—	12	21	—	33
From North Riding cases ..	—	59	23	—	82
From West Riding cases ..	—	14	12	—	26
Total sent by Clinic ..	1	442	286	6	735
Sent by medical practitioners in York and District ..	—	103	926	15	1,044
Grand Total	1	545	1,212	21	1,779

* S. For detection of Spirochetes.

* G. For detection of Gonococci.

* W. For Wassermann reaction.

* Other tests.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC, YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL.

CASES.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhoea.	Not V.D. *	Totals.	Actual cases of V.D.	
						Males.	Females.
Total out-patients dealt with, first time ..	33	1	112	100	246	98	48
Discharged, treatment complete	8	1	55	—	64	52	12
Ceased attendance, treatment not complete ..	37	—	79	—	116	78	38
Total attendances, out-patients	2,320	7	4,594	191	7,112	3,685	3,236
Aggregate number of days of in-patient treatment	41	—	30	—	71	18	53

* Apprehensive persons who proved not to have Venereal Disease.

626 doses of Salvarsan substitute were given to 71 York City cases of Syphilis.

Sixty-six cases from neighbouring districts in the three Ridings attended the Clinic during the year.

During the half-year ended 30th June, 1938, 12 new City cases of Syphilis, 29 new City cases of Gonorrhœa and 1 new City case of Soft Chancre attended the out-patient clinic; 19 persons were discharged after completion of treatment during the same period.

During the half-year ended 31st December, 1938, 13 new City cases of Syphilis and 49 new City cases of Gonorrhœa attended the out-patient clinic; 25 persons were discharged after completion of treatment during the same period.

Five cases of Venereal Disease (2 males and 3 females) were received in the County Hospital as in-patients during 1938.

York cases of Venereal Disease amongst unmarried girls requiring hostel treatment go to the hostel at Leeds (the "Hope Hospital") in connection with the four diocesan rescue associations, the York cases being sent in through the York Diocesan Association. Two City cases were received during the past year. One was discharged after four months' treatment, and the other, which was admitted in December, was still receiving treatment at the end of the year.

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

The Branch has an Executive Committee of 18 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

A local edition of "Better Health," appeared 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 1938, 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. During 1937 a third edition of the booklet was supplied by Messrs. Burrows and 1,000 copies were distributed during 1937 and 1938.

Posters and other material supplied for the national campaign to secure wider use of the health services were exhibited freely and leaflets were distributed.

Addresses as under were delivered by the whole-time medical staff and others during the year.

HEALTH LECTURES:

Eight lectures were given by the Medical Officer of Health, as follows:—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Audience.</i>
Feb. 10.—	"Rheumatism"	York Adult Schools Women's Council.
Feb. 10.—	"The Health Services of the City"	Acomb Labour Party.
Feb. 14.—	"Air, Water and Food" ..	Women's Central Co-operative Guild.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Audience.</i>
Feb. 15.—	“The Health Services of the City”	Monkgate Methodist Church.
Feb. 24.—	“Patient and Doctor” ..	St. Cuthbert’s Men’s Fellowship.
Nov. 3.—	“The Unconscious Person” ..	York Adult Schools Women’s Council.
Nov. 3.—	“Alarming Happenings in the Home”	Tang Hall Women’s Co-operative Guild.
Nov. 4.—	“Administration of the Midwives Acts”	York Midwives’ Association.
Two lectures were given by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Dr. C. B. Crane), as follows:—		
July 11.—	“Maternity and Child Welfare in York”	York City Townswomen’s Guild.
Dec. 30.—	“The Assessment of Nutrition”	Yorkshire Branch of Society of Medical Officers of Health.

As Honorary Medical Officer to Messrs. Rowntree’s Voluntary Aid Detachment, Dr. Crane gave two courses of lectures in First Aid and one in Home Nursing during the year.

On 19th January, Dr. John Hall, of the British Social Hygiene Council, gave a film talk to men at the Rowntree Theatre, and the film “Trial for Marriage” was presented. Dr. Hall also gave a talk to women at the Rowntree Theatre on 20th January, the same film being shown.

(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:—Mr. Geo. Smithyes.

Councillors E. Lacy and N. B. Rowley; Mrs. J. N. Mercer, J.P.; Drs. J. H. Gostling and R. P. McGarrigle; Mrs. F. M. Hood; Messrs. F. L. Bardsley, E. Binks, C. J. S. Boyce, J.P., E. Dunkley, R. O. Hague, A. Newlove, C. D. Outhwaite, R. Poinder, F. W. Pulling, W. P. Saville, and A. Wilkinson, J.P.

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 (two of whom employ an Assistant), 1 Approved Institution and 37 Chemists, etc., involving 41 shops.

The total amount paid by the Committee for the treatment of insured persons in the area to Doctors, Chemists, and Institutions, was £26,212. The chemists dispensed 172,887 prescriptions during the period 1st December, 1937, to 30th November, 1938.

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, 1938	..	..	42,266	insured persons.
1st April, 1938	..	..	43,328	„ „
1st July, 1938	..	..	44,897	„ „
1st October, 1938	..	..	45,762	„ „

The average insured population for the year was, therefore, 44,063 as compared with 38,776 for the previous year, an increase of 5,287. There were 260 insured persons temporarily resident in the area who required medical treatment from an insurance practitioner. 10,514 names were added to and 7,463 removed from Insurance Practitioners', Medical Association's, and Institutions' lists during the year.

(iii) Medical Examinations, etc.

Eleven medical examinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and the Assistant M.O.H. of new entrants to the service, in addition to the examination of 300 contacts of infectious disease, or persons convalescent after discharge from the Fever Hospital.

The Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Sanitary Inspector made 27 visits in connection with plans referred from the Streets and Buildings Committee.

(iv) Meteorological Observations in 1938.

The total rainfall for the year was above normal, viz.:—25.44 inches, being 1.24 inches above the average for 50 years. The heaviest fall of the year was on 29th May, viz.:—1.08 inches. Seven thunderstorms were recorded; snow or sleet fell on 7 days and hail on 2 days.

The total bright sunshine of the year amounted to 1340.4 hours, or 30 per cent. of the total possible sunshine, as compared with 1152.4 hours and 26 per cent in 1937.

The temperature in 1938 ranged between 22 degrees Fahr. on December 20th, and 77 degrees on August 6th, 9th and 10th.

Observations of winds show that there was "gale force" on 1 day, "strong" winds on 26 days, and "calm" on 2 days. The most prevalent winds were:—South, 115; West, 90; North, 80; North-West, 30; South-West, 29; South-East, 8.

The mean barometer readings were lowest for November, January being the next lowest, the lowest reading of the barometer on any one day being on November 23rd at 9 a.m. (28.598 ins.). The mean barometer readings were highest in April and February, the highest reading on any one day being on April 10th, at 9 p.m. (30.786).

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE MUSEUM, YORK.

1938.	TEMPERATURE.			Sunshine.	Total Rainfall in inches.
	Mean.	Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Total Hours.	
January	42.3	54	31	47.3	2.15
February	42.3	56	30	63.2	1.26
March	49.2	62	32	122.9	0.26
April	46.6	64	28	137.4	0.10
May	51.8	70	30	180.6	3.35
June	58.1	75	42	182.2	2.47
July	59.5	76	46	147.9	2.33
August	60.9	77	41	164.8	2.15
September	57.1	73	38	118.3	1.66
October	50.5	65	35	89.9	3.15
November	47.8	62	33	55.3	2.55
December	40.2	52	22	30.6	4.01
Averages	50.5	65.5	34.0	—	—
	—	—	Total	1340.4	25.44

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 1938.

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

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

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration a report of the work
carried out in the Sanitary Section of the Health Department during 1938.

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 were as follows:—

Assistant Inspector D. Bowers terminated his appointment on the 5th
November, he having secured a post under the Batley Borough Council.

Mr. F. Walls was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Department,
commencing duties on the 7th December.

Assistant Inspector A. Cooke was transferred temporarily in August to
the A.R.P. Department and Mr. J. S. Cowpland filled the vacancy from
2nd August to 27th December, when he secured a post under the Liverpool
City 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, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

F. FISHBURN,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS, Etc.

Dwelling Houses:—					Inspections.	Re-inspections.
Notifiable Diseases	..	..	..	..	686	2
Other Diseases	..	..	..	..	61	1
Verminous	..	..	..	..	180	113
Dirty	..	..	..	..	22	15
Re suspected Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	535	38
Re prospective Corporation Tenants	..	..	..	..	774	4
Other conditions	..	..	..	..	1,480	5,942
Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	231	4
Houses-let-in-lodgings	..	..	..	..	13	2
Offices	..	..	..	..	156	116
Factories, with Power	..	..	..	..	50	—
Factories, without Power	..	..	..	..	424	—
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	139	—
Factory Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	116	—
Outworkers' Premises	..	..	..	..	97	—
Shops, re Sanitary conditions	..	..	..	..	8	10
Smoke Observations	..	..	..	..	28	—
Drains Tested	..	..	..	..	1,196	—
Drains Inspected	..	..	..	..	1,203	870
Premises re Swine, Fowls, and other Animals	..	..	..	..	12	2
Stables re Accumulation of Manure	..	..	..	..	26	15
Offensive Trades (Other than Fried Fish Shops)	..	..	..	..	86	10
Tents, Vans and Sheds	..	..	..	..	6	—
Plots of waste ground	..	..	..	..	4	3
Sewers, Ventilators, Street Gullies, Back Roads, etc.	..	..	..	..	32	—
Premises infested with Rats or Mice	..	..	..	..	126	24
Miscellaneous Visits not classified	..	..	..	..	3,611	—

FOOD INSPECTIONS:—

Meat and Food Inspections (Day)	..	..	..	..	46,378	—
Ditto (Evenings)	..	..	..	..	134	—
Slaughter-houses	..	..	..	..	2,262	—
English Meat Shops	..	..	..	..	6	—
General Provision Shops	..	..	..	..	7	—
Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	19	—
Fried Fish and Chip Shops	..	..	..	..	139	—
Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..	..	116	—
Dairies and Milkshops	..	..	..	..	461	—
Markets	..	..	..	..	83	—
Cowsheds	..	..	..	..	37	—

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Interviews with Owners or Tradesmen	421
No. of Notices served	1,723
No. of Letters sent	1,690
No. of Certificates issued under Land Charges Act, 1925	340
No. of Notices under S. 4 and 62, Housing Act, 1936	66
No. of "permitted numbers" issued under S. 62, Housing Act, 1936	1,036
No. of Complaints received, general	636
Ditto re Rats	124
No. of Housing Cards compiled since 1911	11,699

NUISANCES ABATED, DEFECTS REMEDIED, Etc.

Houses:—

Provided with damp-proof courses	44
New floors laid or repaired	170
Overcrowding abated	179
Cleansed and limewashed	36
Means of ventilation improved	272
Plasterwork repaired	182
Roofs, etc., repaired	158
Walls re-pointed	183
Fireplaces repaired	129
Water spouts fixed or repaired	175
Downspouts disconnected from drain	2
Yard pavements repaired	55
Yards repaved	29
Nuisances abated from keeping of swine and other animals	15
Accumulations of manure or refuse removed	61

Drainage:—

Cleansed or repaired	109
Reconstructed	16
New drains constructed	257
Disconnected from sewer	63
Ventilated	74
Drain-openings removed from inside buildings	1
New sinks fixed	50
Waste pipes of sinks trapped or renewed	86

Water closets:—

Limewashed or cleansed	20
Repaired	66
Light and ventilation provided or improved	6
Additional provided	5
Provided with sufficient supply of water	8

Water Closets (continued):—

Soil pipes repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	5
New flush pipes fixed	..	..	..	..	10
New cisterns fixed	..	..	..	..	10
“ Wash-down ” water closets provided in lieu of “ waste water ” closets	..	..	..	..	273
“ Waste water ” closets abolished	..	..	..	..	2
Privies converted	1

Refuse accommodation:—

Portable ashbins provided	248
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Miscellaneous (not classified above)	103
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ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

During the year 389 factories were on the register, including:—

Retail bakehouses	..	56	Watch Repairing	..	6
Factory	..	41	Restaurants	..	24
Boot & Shoe Repairing	57		Cabinet making and		
Dressmaking	..	22	Upholstery	..	16
Millinery	..	12	Laundries	..	5
Tailoring	..	22	Cycle Making and		
Joinery	..	14	Repairing	..	12
Plumbing	..	12	Workplaces	..	31
Saddlery	..	4	Miscellaneous	..	47
Tinsmiths	..	8			

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

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

The following Notices were received during the year from H.M. District Inspector of Factories:—

Re occupation of factory	..	..	..	..	9
Re sanitary accommodation	..	..	..	..	11
Re dirty bakehouse	..	..	..	..	1

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

Factories with Power:—

No. inspected	..	..	..	..	18
No. of inspections	..	..	..	..	50

Factories without Power:—

No. inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	292
No. of inspections made	..	..	..	..	..	..	424
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Notices served under Public Health Acts re sanitary defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

Retail Bakehouses (56 in number):—

No. inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
No. of inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	139
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
No. of notices served under Public Health Acts, re sanitary defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Factory Bakehouses (41 in number):—

No. inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
No. of inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	116
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
No. of notices served under Public Health Acts, re sanitary defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

Home Work (Sections 110 and 111):—

The names of 64 Outworkers (or Home Workers) were received in the first half of the year and 58 in the second half.

No. of lists of outworkers received	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
No. of employers	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
No. employed in making wearing apparel	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
No. employed in furniture and upholstery work	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
No. of inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
No. of outworkers' premises inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
Names of outworkers forwarded to the Clerks of Councils in whose districts their places of employment were situated	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Names received from Clerks of Councils of other districts	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

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

Thirty-two observations of seventeen chimneys were taken; in five observations offences were recorded, warning letters sent and improvements followed.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

	Jan. 1938.	Dec. 1938.
No. of keepers.	4	4
No. of houses	6	6
No. of rooms used for sleeping	23	23
No. of lodgers accommodated nightly	95	95
No. of applications for registration . . . . .	..	.. 6
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws) . . . . .	..	.. 12

Under the provisions of section 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.

	Jan. 1938.	Dec. 1938.
No. of landlords	5	1
No. of houses	8	3
No. of separate families	28	3
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws) . . . . .	..	.. 12

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

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

(Other than Fish Friers).

No. on Register . . . . .	..	.. 18
Tripe Boilers	2	Gut Scrapers .. 3
Hide & Skin Dealers 3	..	Fellmongers .. 3
Rag & Bone Dealers 7	..	..
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws) . . . . .	..	.. 52

The premises generally were found in a clean condition.

FISH FRIERS.

No. on Register (December, 1938) . . . . .	..	.. 73
Provision of receptacles, etc. . . . .	..	.. 1
Improvements . . . . .	..	.. 2

Of the above number of registered fish friers, six were re-licensed for a period of twelve months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Condition of back roads . . . . .	..	.. 1
Choked or foul street gullies . . . . .	..	.. 10
Nuisances arising from sewers . . . . .	..	.. 6
Apparently dangerous structures . . . . .	..	.. 1
Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	.. 1

FOODS.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

No. on books, December, 1938 :—

(a) Registered, December, 1938	..	..	..	26	}	46
(b) Licensed, December, 1938	..	..	..	20		
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	..					184
No. of notices, re defects	..	..	..	..		0
No. of receptacles provided	..	..	..	..		4
No. re-licensed during the year	..	..	..	..		12
No. discontinued during the year	..	..	..	..		1

Many of the slaughter-houses are structurally in poor condition, and are also 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.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

This Act, which became operative on the 1st January, 1934, 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 148 such licences were issued to fit and proper persons for a period of three years.

UNSOUND MEAT.

The following tables show the amount of meat and other foods dealt with because of their diseased or unsound condition. The inspection of carcasses in the slaughter-houses takes up a considerable amount of time, particularly during the early part of the week. It was not necessary to make any seizures, all diseased meat being voluntarily surrendered. Ninety-five per cent of the butchers are members of the local Butchers' Association.

In addition to the notices of "Regular hours of Slaughtering" under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, 619 notices of "Occasional Slaughtering" were received. As far as possible, the carcasses and organs of all animals slaughtered are inspected. In many cases, slaughtering takes place during the evenings and on Sundays. It is pleasing to note that the work under these Regulations has been carried out amicably. The meat traders generally have co-operated in giving effect to the requirements to ensure the sale of "meat" under hygienic conditions.

TABLE I.

TOTAL WEIGHT OF UNSOUND MEAT DESTROYED.

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Stones.</i>
1938	..	..	..	..	7,239
1937	..	..	..	..	7,660
1936	..	..	..	..	8,121

TABLE II.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	8,639	122	1,052	31,887	18,543
Number inspected	8,451	122	1,052	24,476	18,516
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	0	0	8	24	28
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	962	4	8	29	40
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	11.38	3.28	1.52	.22	.37
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	38	1	5	0	37
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	580	32	3	0	1018
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	7.31	27.05	.76	0	5.69

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

TABLE III.

PARTICULARS OF SURRENDERS OF UNSOUND FOODSTUFFS.

Foodstuff.	Quantity.	Weight.	Foodstuff.	Quantity.	Weight.
Apples	6 barrels	60 st.	Ham, boiled ..	1	1 st.
Apples	2 tins	12 lbs.	Lettuce	17 crates	34 st.
Beans, Baked ..	4 tins	2 lb.	Loganberries ..	1 tin	1 lb.
Beef, Corned ..	13 tins	4 st. 11½ lb.	Pears	2 boxes	5 st. 10 lb.
Brambles	40 chips	8½ st.	Potatoes		3 st. 4 lb.
Crab	3 tins	1½ lbs.	Salmon	1 tin	½ lb.
Eggs, Imported	860		Tongue	2 tins	12 lbs.
Grapefruit ..	1 tin	1 lb.	Veal	1 tin	6 lbs.
Hams	37	35 st. 5 lbs.			

The above foodstuffs were in an unsound condition and were destroyed by burning at the Corporation Destructor.

MILK AND OTHER FOODS.

MILK.

The taking of samples of milk, inspections of cowsheds and dairies, and giving of advice to those who have in any way the handling of this very important food, takes up a considerable amount of time.

Samples are taken for analysis for the chemical content by the City Analyst, the presumed standard being 3.0 per cent of Milk-Fat and 8.5 per cent of Solids-not-Fat, as laid down by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901 and Table V, shows the adulteration of samples during the past five years; also for bacteriological examination by the City Bacteriologist, to ascertain the cleanliness of the milk. In connection with the latter, although no bacteriological standard is specified for ungraded milk, the Bacteriologist bases his reports upon the Accredited Standard, viz., shall satisfy a methylene-blue reduction test and have no coliform bacillus in 1/100th ml. During the year, as will be seen by Table IV, many of the samples of ungraded milk, a large proportion of which were sold loose from delivery cans in the streets, complied with the conditions for Accredited milk. I am pleased to report that there are now 8 dairies in the City where a plant has been installed for sterilizing bottles, cans, etc.

Cowsheds.

No. of registered keepers, January 1938	12
No. discontinued since January, 1938	1
No. of registered keepers, December, 1938	11
No. of cows kept in City	208
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	23

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.

Registration of Traders and Purveyors of Milk.

(Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915; Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922; and the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926).

Number of Retail Purveyors Selling Milk within the City:—

	December, 1937.	December, 1938.
(a) Residing in the City	189	177†
(b) Residing outside the City	85	74

†Of these, 90 are registered for the sale of bottled milk only.

Number of Wholesale Traders selling Milk within the City:—

				December, 1937.	December, 1938.
(a) Residing in the City .. .. .	..	..	..	14	11
(b) Residing outside the City .. .. .	..	..	..	84	50

Licences Granted Under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

During the year the following licences were granted:—

Dealer's Licence to sell Milk as "Tuberculin Tested (Certified)"	6
Supplementary Licence to sell Milk as "Tuberculin Tested (Certified)"	2
Dealer's Licence to bottle and sell Milk as "Tuberculin Tested"	1
Dealer's Licence to bottle and sell Milk as "Accredited"	1
Dealer's Licence to sell Milk as "Accredited"	3
Supplementary Licence to sell Milk as "Accredited"	3
Pasteuriser's Licence to sell Milk as "Pasteurised"	2
Dealer's Licence to sell Milk as "Pasteurised"	2

Milk—Bacteriological Examination, Methylene-Blue and Biological Tests.

To ascertain the purity of the milk sold in the City, 77 samples were obtained and submitted for either bacteriological examination, methylene-blue test, or biological test, viz.:—

Designated Milk, 15; Ungraded Milk, 62.

In addition, two samples of ungraded milk were submitted for examination for *Bacillus Typhosus*, following two cases of Typhoid Fever, and were certified as negative.

TABLE IV.

Bacteriological Examination.

Designated Milk:

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, prescribes the following designations and standards for milk:—

Designation.	Standards.	
Tuberculin Tested Milk.	Must satisfy the prescribed Methylene-Blue Reduction Test.	No coliform bacillus in one-hundredth of a millilitre.
Accredited Milk.	ditto.	ditto.
Pasteurised Milk.	Not more than 100,000 bacteria per millilitre.	—

A sample taken at any date from the 1st May to the 31st October is regarded as satisfying the Methylene-Blue Test if it fails to decolourise the Methylene-Blue in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and a sample taken at any date from the 1st November to the 30th April is regarded as satisfying the test if it fails to decolourise the Methylene-Blue in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Designation.	No. of samples.	Complied with prescribed conditions.	Did not comply with prescribed conditions.	Coliform Bacilli present.
"Tuberculin Tested (Certified)" ..	8	8	—	—
"Tuberculin Tested" ..	1	1	—	—
"Accredited" ..	1	—	1	—
"Pasteurised" ..	5	4	1	—

Ungraded Milk :

No. of Samples.	Methylene-blue Test.		Coliform Test.	
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	B. Coli absent.	B. Coli present.
62	40	22	41	10

(The Coliform Test was not applied to 11 samples.)

Biological Test :

Type of Milk.	Number.	Positive.	Negative.
"Tuberculin Tested" ..	9	1	8
"Accredited"	1	—	1
"Pasteurised"	4	—	4
Ungraded Milk	54	1	53
Totals ..	68	2	66

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 Inspector of the district 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. 42. (Tuberculin Tested Milk)—Referred to County Medical Officer, who asked the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries to visit the farm and make an inspection of the herds, (T.T. and ungraded). In the former, no animal showed clinical symptoms of tuberculosis. A bulk sample was submitted for biological examination and certified to be negative. One cow in the ungraded herd was found to be giving tuberculous milk. A bulk sample from the remaining cows proved positive, and a second cow was found to be suffering from tuberculosis. Both cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order. This indicates that the milk from the ungraded herd was sold as tuberculin-tested.

No. 70.—Referred to County Medical Officer, who asked the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries to visit the farm and make an inspection of the herd. One individual and one bulk sample of milk was submitted for biological examination, the former proving positive. The cow was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, and post-mortem examination revealed the cow was suffering from Tuberculosis of the udder.

Phosphatase Test—Pasteurised Milk.

Five samples of Pasteurised Milk were submitted for the Phosphatase Test, one of which was certified as positive.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

The number of samples of food and drugs submitted to the Public Analyst under the above Act during 1938 was 283 (103 informal and 180 formal). This number represents 2.81 samples for each 1,000 of the population of the City (100,800), being slightly smaller than the proportion suggested by the Ministry of Health, *i.e.*, 3 per 1,000.

The following table shows the percentage of adulterated samples for the last five years :—

TABLE V.

Year.	Total Samples.			Milk Samples only.		
	Number examined.	Number adulterated.	Percentage adulterated.	Number examined.	Number adulterated.	Percentage adulterated.
1934 ..	238	47	19.7	155	47	30.3
1935 ..	291	44	15.1	209	43	20.6
1936 ..	271	30	11.1	180	26	14.4
1937 ..	273	38	13.9	175	35	20.0
1938 ..	283	44	15.5	203	44	21.7

Samples taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

TABLE VI.

Nature of Sample.	Formal.	Informal.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Totals.
Milk	180	23	159	44	203
Aspirin Tablets	—	3	3	—	3
Baking Powder	—	3	3	—	3
Beef Suet, Shredded ..	—	2	2	—	2
Borax	—	2	2	—	2
Butter	—	5	5	—	5
Candied Peel	—	1	1	—	1
Cascara Sagrada Tablets ..	—	1	1	—	1
Cheese, Cheshire	—	2	2	—	2
„ Empire	—	1	1	—	1
Cherries, Glace	—	1	1	—	1
Christmas Pudding	—	1	1	—	1
Cinnamon, Ground	—	1	1	—	1
Cocoa	—	1	1	—	1
Coffee	—	4	4	—	4
Cream	—	1	1	—	1
Custard Powder	—	2	2	—	2
Eggs, Liquid	—	1	1	—	1
Fish Cakes	—	2	2	—	2
Flavouring Essence	—	1	1	—	1
Flour, Self-raising	—	1	1	—	1
Fruit, Dried	—	5	5	—	5
Glycerine	—	1	1	—	1
Ham, Boiled	—	2	2	—	2
Ice Cream	—	6	6	—	6
Jam	—	1	1	—	1
Jellies, Table	—	2	2	—	2
Lard	—	4	4	—	4
Lemon Curd	—	2	2	—	2
Lemon Barley Water ..	—	1	1	—	1
Menthol & Eucalyptus Tablets	—	1	1	—	1
Milk Pudding Mixture ..	—	1	1	—	1
Mint, Dried	—	1	1	—	1
Nutmeg, Ground	—	1	1	—	1
Olive Oil	—	1	1	—	1
Paste, Crab	—	1	1	—	1
„ Salmon	—	1	1	—	1
Barley, Pearl	—	1	1	—	1
Rice, Ground	—	2	2	—	2
Sago	—	1	1	—	1
Sausages	—	1	1	—	1
Sweetmeats	—	4	4	—	4
Tea	—	1	1	—	1
Veal, Jellied	—	1	1	—	1
Vinegar	—	2	2	—	2
Totals	180	103	239	44	283

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

TABLE VII.

Administrative action regarding samples of Milk taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, reported not to be genuine.

(For details of analysis, see Report of the Public Analyst, pages 107-112).

No.	Remarks.
6	Arrangements to take "Appeal to Cow" samples were made. See Nos. 15 and 18.
15	Refer to No. 6. These were informal samples taken at the farm as milking had commenced when the Sampling Officer arrived. Producer cautioned and subsequent samples proved to be genuine.
18	
26	Three other samples taken at the same time were certified as genuine, and a mixture of the bulk would have been genuine. Vendor cautioned.
34	"Course of delivery" sample taken. (See No. 35).
35	"Course of delivery" sample to the vendor of No. 34. Wholesaler cautioned.
38	Vendor cautioned.
48	"Course of delivery" samples were taken. (See Nos. 51 and 52).
49	
51	"Course of delivery" samples in connection with Nos. 48 and 49. "Appeal to Cow" samples were taken. (See Nos. 56 to 60).
52	
56	"Appeal to Cow" samples in connection with Nos. 48, 49, 51 and 52. Three other samples taken at the same time were certified as genuine. Average composition of total supply also genuine. Producer cautioned.
57	
58	
59	
60	
75	Vendor cautioned.
87	Vendor cautioned.
93	Referred to the North Riding County Council, who took "Course of delivery" sample from producer (see N.R.C.C. 20). Summary proceedings instituted; case dismissed.
20NRCC	"Course of delivery" sample in connection with No. 93. "Appeal to Cow" samples were taken which proved genuine. Summary proceedings instituted; case dismissed.

TABLE VII.—*continued.*

No.	Remarks.
94	Referred to the North Riding County Council who took "Course of delivery" sample from producer (see N.R.C.C. 19). Summary proceedings instituted; case dismissed.
19NRCC	"Course of delivery" sample in connection with No. 94. "Appeal to Cow" samples were taken which proved genuine. Summary proceedings instituted; case dismissed.
97	A "Course of delivery" sample was taken from the producer which was certified as genuine. Vendor cautioned.
100	Vendor cautioned.
107	A "Course of delivery" sample was taken from the producer which was certified as genuine. Vendor cautioned.
130	A "Course of delivery" sample was taken from the producer which was certified as genuine. Vendor cautioned.
140 141	} Vendor cautioned.
147	
167	Referred to the West Riding County Council. Vendor cautioned.
169	"Course of delivery" samples were taken from the producer. (See Nos. 171 and 172). Vendor cautioned.
171 172	} "Course of delivery" samples in connection with No. 169. Producer cautioned.
191	
207	Referred to the West Riding County Council. Vendor cautioned.
208	Sample was taken from the wholesaler. (See No. 215). Vendor cautioned.

TABLE VII.—*continued.*

No.	Remarks.
215	Referred to the North Riding County Council, who took "Course of delivery" samples from the producer. "Appeal to Cow" samples proved genuine. Summary proceedings were taken by the N.R.C.C. against the producer and a conviction was recorded.
222	"Appeal to Cow" sample was taken which proved genuine. Vendor cautioned.
262	From the same Vendor as No. 191. Four other samples taken at the same time certified as genuine. Average composition of the total supply also genuine. Vendor cautioned.
269 270 272	From the same Vendor as No. 262. One other sample taken at the same time practically conformed. Vendor cautioned.
273	

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in Margarine.

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

The premises are registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

Butter and Margarine Act, 1907.

No. of manufacturers of butter	1
--------------------------------	----	----	----	----	---

Artificial Cream Act, 1929.

No. of premises on register where artificial cream may be manufactured, sold, or exposed, or kept for sale for human consumption	1
--	----	----	----	----	---

Ice Cream Dealers.

The manufacture and sale of Ice Cream is governed by sections 92 and 93 of the York Corporation Act, 1914.

There are 104 premises on the register.

During the year 6 samples of Ice Cream were submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified them to be free from preservatives.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

During the year 124 complaints, mostly from occupiers of dwelling houses, were received as to infestation of premises by rats. These were investigated and, if necessary, notices served upon the occupiers in accordance with the Act, advice being given as to the most suitable poisons and methods to be used for the destruction of the vermin. Where possible the services of a rat-catcher were used, 637 rats being caught and 650 baits laid.

"National Rat Week" was held from 7th to 12th November, 1938, the attention of the public being drawn by means of the local press, posters and handbills to the destruction of rats and mice as mentioned in the Ministry of Agriculture Advisory Leaflet No. 49. The Health Committee decided to pay 2d. for each dead rat caught in the City and delivered to the Corporation Depot. By this means 141 rats were received (a decrease of 15 on the previous year).

With the co-operation of the City Engineer, arrangements were continued throughout the year to bait the sewers regularly, phosphorous paste being used.

Shops Act, 1934.

The Shops Act, with the exception of Section 10, is administered by the police.

During the year 6 premises were dealt with under Section 10. Of these, 3 notices were complied with by the end of the year, and the remainder were in progress.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

During the year seven informal samples of fertilisers were taken under the above Act. For details of analysis, see Agricultural Analyst's Report, page 112.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

The markings of goods in accordance with the Orders in Council made under the above Act, both in the shops and in the public market, was well observed.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises in the City where rag flock is manufactured. Rag flock is occasionally used by some upholsterers. No samples have been taken during the year.

Theatres, Music Halls, Etc.

Periodical inspections were made of the local Theatres and Cinemas.

Certain minor defects were found, but these were remedied by verbal notices to the Managements.

Waste Water-Closet Replacements.

(Public Health Act, 1936—Section 47 (4).)

The City Council, on the 7th March, 1938, passed the following resolution :—

“ That the Chief Sanitary Inspector be instructed to investigate all applications for replacement of waste water-closets by water-closets; to ask for an estimate of the cost and to authorise a payment of half the cost thereof provided such half cost does not exceed £7 10s. 0d.”

As will be seen from the tabular statement (page 91), 273 water-closets have been provided in lieu of waste water-closets.

Offices.

In accordance with Circular 1600 of the Ministry of Health, dated 1st May, 1937, 156 offices have been inspected during the year. In 58 instances notices were served to cleanse, provide additional sanitary accommodation or for general repairs, etc. In 39 cases the works have been completed and the works are in progress at several of the remainder.

Prosecutions.

Date.	Offence.	Result.
9-6-38.	<i>Milk Sample No. 93.</i> Selling adulterated milk ..	Case dismissed.
9-6-38.	<i>Milk Sample No. 20 (N.R.C.C.)</i> Adulterated course of delivery sample	Case dismissed.
9-6-38.	<i>Milk Sample No. 94.</i> Selling adulterated milk ..	Case dismissed.
9-6-38.	<i>Milk Sample No. 19 (N.R.C.C.)</i> Adulterated course of delivery sample	Case dismissed. .

SECTION I.

Report of the Public Analyst for 1938.

Public Analyst's Laboratory,
67, Surrey Street,
Sheffield, 1.
February 27th, 1939.

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

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the following report of my work as Public Analyst for the City of York during the year ending December 31st, 1938.

During the year 283 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	203	Christmas Pudding ...	1
Cream	1	Dried Fruit	5
Cheese	3	Custard Powder ...	2
Butter	5	Baking Powder ...	3
Lard	4	Self Raising Flour ...	1
Tea	1	Ground Rice	2
Coffee	4	Pearl Barley	1
Cocoa	1	Sago	1
Ground Cinnamon ...	1	Milk Pudding Mixture	1
Ground Nutmeg ...	1	Liquid Eggs	1
Dried Mint	1	Sweetmeats	4
Flavouring Essence ...	1	Ice Cream	6
Lemon Curd	2	Shredded Beef Suet ...	2
Jam	1	Meat and Fish Products	8
Table Jelly	2	Vinegar	2
Glace Cherries ...	1	Lemon Barley Water ...	1
Candied Peel	1	Drugs	9

MILK.

During the year 203 samples of milk were examined.

Of these:—

159 samples were genuine.

5 samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.

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

- 1 sample was slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Solids-not-Fat.
- 21 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 5 to 38.6 per cent.
- 1 sample was deficient in Milk-Fat 12.3 per cent. and slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet)—0.541°C. was normal.
- 1 sample was deficient in Milk-Fat 17.6 per cent. and slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet)—0.544°C. was normal.
- 1 sample was deficient in Milk-Fat 26.3 per cent. and slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet)—0.544°C. was normal.
- 1 sample was deficient in Milk-Fat 26.6 per cent. and slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet)—0.562°C. was normal.
- 1 sample was deficient in Milk-Fat 35 per cent. and slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet)—0.549°C. was normal.
- 1 sample though practically conforming to the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, had a Freezing Point (Hortvet) of —0.525°C. indicating a small amount of added water.
- 1 sample was slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet)—0.523°C. showed a small amount of added water.
- 8 samples contained added water in proportions varying from 3 to 10.4 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	35	3.83	8.67
February	24	3.24	8.79
March	18	3.62	8.78
April	13	3.33	8.78
May	19	3.31	8.88
June	14	3.50	8.79
July	—	—	—
August	21	3.43	8.75
September	17	3.92	8.77
October	10	3.74	8.73
November	17	3.96	8.68
December	15	3.19	8.59
Average for the year 1938 ... ..	...	3.56	8.74
Average for the year 1937 ... ..	...	3.51	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, or with the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922:—

Mark	Date.	Analytical Data		Freezing Point (Hortvet) °C	Remarks
		Milk-Fat %	Solids-not-Fat %		
6	Jan. 7	3.53	8.06	—0.489	Added Water 5.1%.
15	Jan. 12	3.52	8.48	—0.525	Practically conformed. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) showed a small amount of Added Water.
18	„	3.45	8.00	—0.510	Informal. Refers to No. 6. Added Water 5.8%.
34	Jan. 27	3.82	7.69	—0.494	Informal. Refers to No. 6. Added Water 9.6%.
35	Jan. 29	3.06	8.14	—0.510	Added Water 4.2%.
207	Oct. 19	3.93	8.29	—0.507	Refers to No. 34. Deficient in Solids-not-Fat 2.4%. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) showed at least 4.3% of Added Water.
208	„	3.18	8.02	—0.497	Added Water 5.6%.
215	Oct. 22	3.44	8.36	—0.523	Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) showed a small amount of Added Water.
222	Nov. 3	3.68	7.61	—0.481	Refers to No. 208. Added Water 10.4%.
273	Dec. 30	3.11	8.29	—0.513	Deficient in Solids-not-Fat 2.4%. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) showed at least 3% of Added Water.
26	Jan. 18	2.28	8.72	—	Deficient in Milk-Fat 24%.
48	Feb. 22	2.73	9.02	—	Deficient in Milk-Fat 9%.
49	„	2.37	8.62	—	Deficient in Milk-Fat 21%.
51	Feb. 23	1.84	8.62	—0.552	Deficient in Milk-Fat 38.6%.
52	„	2.63	8.37	—0.541	Refers to Nos. 48 and 49. Deficient in Milk-Fat 12.3%, and slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) normal.
57	Feb. 24	2.45	9.07	—	Refers to Nos. 48 and 49. Deficient in Milk-Fat 18.3%.
58	„	2.20	9.25	—	Informal. “Appeal to Cow” and refers to Nos. 51 and 52. Deficient in Milk-Fat 26.6%.
59	„	1.95	8.74	—	Informal. “Appeal to Cow” and refers to Nos. 51 and 52. Deficient in Milk-Fat 35%.

Mark	Date.	Analytical Data		Freezing Point (Hortvet) °C	Remarks
		Milk-Fat %	Solids-not-Fat %		
60	Feb. 24	2.20	8.40	—0.562	Deficient in Milk-Fat 26.6% and slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) normal. Informal "Appeal to Cow" and refers to Nos. 51 and 52.
93	April 26	2.22	9.08	—	Deficient in Milk-Fat 26%.
20	April 28	2.76	9.15	—	Deficient in Milk-Fat 8%.
NRCC					Refers to No. 93.
94	April 26	2.61	8.71	—	Deficient in Milk-Fat 13%.
19	April 28	2.73	8.68	—	Deficient in Milk-Fat 9%.
NRCC					Refers to No. 94.
97	May 5	2.55	9.12	—	Deficient in Milk-Fat 15%.
107	May 10	2.85	8.71	—	Deficient in Milk-Fat 5%.
130	May 24	2.82	8.58	—	Deficient in Milk-Fat 6%.
141	June 8	2.67	8.74	—	Deficient in Milk-Fat 11%.
147	"	2.81	8.62	—	Deficient in Milk-Fat 6.3%.
167	Aug. 10	2.34	8.59	—	Deficient in Milk-Fat 22%.
169	"	2.64	8.53	—	Deficient in Milk-Fat 12%.
191	Sept. 6	2.22	8.78	—	Deficient in Milk-Fat 26%.
192	"	2.76	8.60	—	Deficient in Milk-Fat 8%.
262	Dec. 20	1.95	8.39	—0.549	Deficient in Milk-Fat 35% and slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) normal. Refers to Nos. 191 and 192.
269	Dec. 30	2.47	8.25	—0.544	Deficient in Milk-Fat 17.6% and slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) normal. Refers to No. 262.
270	"	2.21	8.26	—0.544	Deficient in Milk-Fat 26.3% and slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) normal. Refers to No. 262.
272	"	2.68	8.65	—	Deficient in Milk-Fat 10.6%. Refers to No. 262.
171	Aug. 12	2.93	8.42	—	Slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Solids-not-Fat. Refers to No. 169.
38	Feb. 2	2.95	8.55	—0.536	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Refers to No. 35.
56	Feb. 24	2.90	8.81	—	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal. "Appeal to Cow" and refers to Nos. 51 and 52.
75	Mch. 2	2.90	8.74	—	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
87	Mch. 18	2.92	8.69	—	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
100	May 5	2.86	8.83	—	Slightly deficient in Milk-fat.
140	June 8	3.88	8.36	—	Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat. (Too curdled for Freezing Point determination).
172	Aug. 12	3.10	8.41	—	Slight deficient in Solids-not-Fat. Refers to No. 169.

BUTTER.

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

LIQUID EGGS.

The sample as received was perfectly wholesome. It was free from any objectionable odour and was free from preservatives.

SAGO.

The sample of " Sago " was found on examination to consist of Tapioca.

Sago and Tapioca are really quite distinct substances, Sago being the Starch obtained from the pith of the Sago Palm, whilst Tapioca is the Starch derived from the tubers of various species of *Manihot*.

In this country Tapioca is frequently sold when Sago is asked for. There seems to be no reason why these articles should not be sold under their proper names.

VINEGAR.

Of the two samples of Vinegar examined during the year, one was Artificial Vinegar prepared by diluting Acetic Acid and colouring with Caramel whilst the other was genuine Malt Vinegar. Both samples contained the full proportion of Acetic Acid and were free from objectionable impurities.

PRESERVATIVES.

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

MEAT AND FISH PRODUCTS.

Two samples each of Boiled Ham and Fish Cakes and one sample each of Sausage, Jellied Veal, Salmon Paste and Crab Paste were examined during the year. They all conformed to the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations.

LEMON BARLEY WATER.

The sample of Lemon Barley Water was alleged to have caused illness. On examination it was found to be free from Arsenic and other objectionable impurities.

DRUGS.

Three samples of Aspirin Tablets, two of Borax and one each of Glycerine, Olive Oil, Cascara Sagrada Tablets and Menthol and Eucalyptus Tablets were genuine.

None of the other samples mentioned call for special comment.

FERTILISERS & FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Seven samples were examined during the year, namely, one each of Bone Meal, Tomato Manure, Compound Fish Manure, Garden Manure, Sulphate of Potash, Maize Meal and Bran.

The sample of Bone Meal contained Nitrogen and Phosphoric Acid (P_2O_5) in excess of the guarantee.

The sample of Tomato Manure was deficient in Nitrogen and Water Soluble Phosphoric Acid (P_2O_5) but contained an excess of Insoluble Phosphoric Acid (P_2O_5).

The sample of Garden Manure was slightly deficient in Water Soluble Phosphoric Acid (P_2O_5) but contained a large excess of Insoluble Phosphoric Acid (P_2O_5).

The remaining samples conformed to their respective guarantees.

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 my annual report as Inspector of Canal Boats for the year ended 31st December, 1938.

The number of canal boats on my register on 31st December, 1938, was 304. Of these 219 have been broken up, transferred to other districts, or are not now used as dwellings. Fifty-one vessels are not traceable and 34 of the registered vessels are in regular use in this district.

No addition to the number of registered vessels has been made during the year ended 31st December, 1938. Two vessels have been deleted on being broken up.

Fifty-four canal boat inspections have been made during the year. On the boats inspected were 108 men but neither women nor children.

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

On the vessels inspected there were no contraventions of the Canal Boat Regulations observed, or foul or offensive cargo carried.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. FEWSTER.

February 9th, 1939.

SECTION K.

YORK TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE

TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

Chairman—ALDERMAN J. B. INGLIS, J.P.

THE TOWN CLERK.

†Miss JALLAND.

†Dr. P. R. McNAUGHT.

Mrs. EDWIN GRAY, J.P.

†Miss PATERSON.

†Mr. ARTHUR WILKINSON, J.P.

†Mrs. MATTHEWS.

Ald. WM. WRIGHT, J.P.

†Mr. JAMES W. BARNES
(Public Assistance Officer).

†Mrs. MACHEN.

†Mrs. WARD.

Mr. HOWARD GRAY.

†Mrs. JENNINGS.

†Mrs. SHAW.

†Mr. CONVEY.

†Dr. CRANE.

† Members of the Executive Sub-Committee.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—

Miss CONING, 11, Castlegate.

Assistant Secretary—

Miss N. TAYLOR, 11, Castlegate.

Bankers—

WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD., Coney Street.

Hon. Auditors—

Messrs. PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO., 5, New Street.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1938.

Although Tuberculosis has declined enormously during the past fifty years, it is still responsible for about five times as many deaths in England as the much discussed road accidents. It is the economic factors that stand in the way of eradicating Tuberculosis as effectively as Smallpox, the difficulty of finding time for prolonged Sanatorium treatment, and having obtained it, the problem of securing employment which will guard against a return of the disease.

NUMBER OF CASES TO WHICH HELP WAS GIVEN.

Sixteen children and two adults were sent to St. Anne's Home, Bridlington, and two adults to the Sea Bathing Infirmary, Scarborough.

Two patients were granted financial assistance.

Twenty-two patients were provided with clothing and boots.

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

Ninety-two patients received milk.

Ten patients were given Dispensary Notes.

Five patients received gifts of coal, for which special donations had been given.

Five patients were supplied with artificial dentures.

One patient was supplied with spectacles.

Two patients received subsidies towards rent.

VARIOUS FORMS OF HELP GIVEN.

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

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

Friendly visiting and advice.

Extra nourishment (milk).

Provision of separate bed and bedding, so that 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.

VISITS TO PATIENTS.

The Health Visitors paid 3,113 visits, many of which were in connection with After-Care work.

BOARDING OUT.

Sixteen children and two adults were boarded out at St. Anne's Home, Bridlington; all did well and gained weight. Two adults were sent to the Scarborough Sea Bathing Infirmary.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN PATIENTS.

A special request was made to the Health Committee that in giving orders for the supply of clothing for patients, bed linen, etc., for use in their Hospitals, the claims of this employment scheme might be borne in mind.

A small stock of useful household linen is always on sale at 11, Castlegate—Pillow Cases, Roller Towels, Glass Cloths, etc., may be purchased there.

RENT SUBSIDIES.

Two patients received a weekly subsidy during 1938. 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 from—Mrs. Machen, Miss Smithson, Mrs. Blagg, Miss Moore, Miss Cudworth, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Holden, Mrs. Park, Mrs. Coates. Books and Magazines from—Miss Ivy Scates, Miss Haley, Mrs. Gridale, Miss Kilvington.

Special donation of coal from—Mrs. H. Smith, Hull.

Gifts for Christmas party from—Saw Mill Department, Messrs. Rowntree & Co. (per Mr. Convey), Miss Chambers, Mr. H. Williamson (per Mrs. Moore).

Dispensary Notes from—Mr. Daykin, Lady Hamilton, Alderman J. B. Inglis, J.P.

Bedsteads and Bedding and Sick Room Appliances from—Mrs. McNaught, Mrs. Park, Miss Smithson.

Donations to General Fund from—L. & N.E.R. Pension Fund, Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. Cooper, Charitable Institution Fund of Messrs. Rowntree and Co.

Messrs. Peat, Marwick and Mitchell have again kindly audited our accounts, and we are very grateful for this kindness extended to us for so many years, and for their unfailing 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; and the Lady Almoners of Leeds General Infirmary and the York County Hospital.

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