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**CITY OF YORK,
1940.**

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF

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





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ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT.

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THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE LORD MAYOR (ALDERMAN R. J. PULLEYN).

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Vice-Chairman :—ALDERMAN Wm. WRIGHT, J.P.

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

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Ald. Hutchinson.	„ Crichton.	„ Colley.

HOSPITALS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman.	Coun. Crichton.	Coun. Brown.
Vice-Chairman.	„ Hargrave.	
Ald. Hutchinson.	„ Anderson.	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

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Vice-Chairman.	„ Adamson.	„ G. L. J. Moore.
Ald. Hutchinson.	„ Gaines.	

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.

Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Alderman Hutchinson, Councillors Cross, Anderson, Colley and Spence.

JOINT COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT, YORK MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Coun. T. Harwood (Chairman)	Coun. Adamson.	Rev. S. W. Key.
Ald. Wright.	„ Gaines.	Miss M. Cudworth.
„ Hutchinson.	Mrs. Coates.	(Vice-Chairman).
Coun. Crichton.	Dr. D. Laing.	Mrs. D. E. Lyth.
	Dr. S. M. Bateman.	

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).

Deputy M.O.H. :—

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

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

DOROTHEA KERSLAKE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (To 31st August, 1940).

ELIZABETH G. BARKER, M.B., Ch.B. (From 4th September, 1940).

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—

HELENE E. SYKES, M.B., Ch.B.

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) :—

R. THOMAS, B.A., B.M., B.Ch.

Orthopædic Consultant (part time) :—

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

Public Vaccinators (part time) :—

East Sub-District—

HELENE E. SYKES, M.B., Ch.B.

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.

Specialist Anæsthetist, York Maternity Hospital (part time) :—

G. A. HAYDOCK, M.B., B.S. (From 11th November, 1940).

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. RITCHIE, L.D.S.

Medical Officer, Orthopædic Clinic (part time) :—

H. L. CROCKATT, M.B., Ch.B. (Adela Shaw, Orthopædic 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).

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 Smoke Inspector.

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

H. WISEMAN, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector. (To 15th November, 1940).

*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.

†F. WALLS, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector.

*C. HARRISON, C.S.I.J.B.

*A. M. ALLEN, C.S.I.J.B. (Temp.) (To 31st January, 1940).

* Serving with H.M. Forces.

† Transferred temporarily to A.R.P. Department.

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 A. E. STURDY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

MISS M. J. MARSHALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

Assistant Health and Tuberculosis Visitors :—

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

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

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.N.R., S.C.M.

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

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

MISS L. M. WALKER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(Temp.) (From 1st September, 1940).

School Nurses :—

MISS L. EGAN, S.R.N.

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

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

MISS G. H. WEALE, S.R.N.

Dental Nurse :—

MISS M. LOCKER, S.R.N.

Dental Attendant :—

MISS R. E. GLEW.

Orthopædic 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 :—*P. D. BEADLE ; W. H. PULLEYN ; *J. D. CANTRELL.

Temporary Clerk :—MRS. M. STEPHENSON.

(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.

Third Class Clerk :—MISS W. M. BANFORD.

(d) School Clinic :—

MISS J. MASTERMAN.

Assist. Clerks :—MISS M. SOWRAY ; MISS E. PRIESTMAN ; MISS V. MARSHALL.

* Serving with H.M. Forces.

† Transferred temporarily to A.R.P. Department.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1940.

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

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The year 1940, in spite of war conditions, was, from the point of view of the Health of the City, a fairly normal one.

Births numbered 1541, exactly the same as in the previous year, a most remarkable coincidence!

The number of deaths, 1,385, was much in excess of the total of 1,101 for 1939, due largely to the very severe weather of the opening months taking a heavy toll of the lives of our elderly citizens. No fewer than 766 out of 1,385 deaths were of persons of or over the age of 65.

Infant mortality at 55 per 1,000 births equalled the average for England and Wales, but compares unfavourably with 51.8 in 1939 and 43.5 in 1938.

The death rate for tuberculosis, 50 per 100,000 inhabitants, is the lowest ever recorded in the City of York, the previous lowest being 55 in 1936 and 1937.

German Measles was epidemic in the early months and Measles in the closing months.

Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever cases were fewer than in 1939, but the City had in common with other areas an increased prevalence of Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

An account of the School Medical Services compiled by Dr. Shevlin has already been published by the Education Committee.

To all who have given me valuable help and advice during the past year I offer my most grateful thanks.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

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

50 BOOTHAM, YORK,
July, 1941.

CITY OF YORK.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres: 6,456.

Census 1931, 84,813.

Civilian population, mid-1940 (Registrar-General's Estimate), 96,800.

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

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1940) according to the rate-books, 27,284.

Rateable value (April, 1940), £679,430.

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 1939 AND 1940.

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.	
	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.
Wholly Unemployed, including Non-Claimants (<i>i.e.</i> , persons who are registered as unemployed, but who are not receiving Unemployment Insurance benefit or Assistance Allowances) ...	1847	760	733	775
Casuals (<i>i.e.</i> , persons who are casually employed)	63	15	5	2
Temporary Stoppage	157	168	86	126
Total Average ...	2067	943	824	903

A further improvement in trade has taken place in the industries of the City with the exception of the Chocolate and Cocoa Industries. This improvement is most marked in men's industries, and mostly due to the large demand for men for building construction.

The women's register shows a slight increase, but it is anticipated that this will be reduced very considerably in the near future owing to the expected demand for women for munitions.

Poor-Law Relief:	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Total persons in receipt of indoor poor-law relief	531	516	510	478	378
Including, in sick wards and Children's Homes	260	245	163	138	164
Total persons in receipt of out-door poor-law relief	2050	1720	1705	1578	669
Including, under medical relief only	14	17	12	11	9

VITAL STATISTICS, 1940.

(Registrar-General's Figures).

	Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births { Leg. ...	1,466	750	716	Birth-rate ... 15.9 per 1,000.
{ Illeg. ...	75	47	28	
Stillbirths { Leg. ...	58	29	29	Rate per 1,000 total births 40.5.
{ Illeg. ...	7	5	2	
Deaths	1,385	703	682	Death-rate ... 14.7 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 ...			4	2.48
Total			7	4.34

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:—

Number	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
Rate per 1,000 live births ...	78	7	85
	52.9	95.9	55.0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)			147
„ „ Measles (all ages)			3
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)			1
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)			7

Death-rate of Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	0.07	} per 1,000 living at all ages.
Death-rate of Bronchitis and Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	2.23	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis death-rate	0.33	
Total Tuberculosis death-rate	0.50	
Cancer death-rate	1.52	
Epidemic Influenza death-rate	0.37	

Year.	Estimated Population.	Total (Nett) BIRTHS.	Birth-rate.	Total (Nett) DEATHS.	Death-rate	Excess of Births over Deaths.
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
1939	102100	1541	15.1	1101	11.0	440
1940	96800*	1541	15.9	1385	14.7	156
AVERAGE ...		1492	15.3	1160	12.1	332

* Civilian population.

Lowest birth-rate on record—14.6 in 1933.

Lowest death-rate on record—10.3 in 1923.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 10 YEARS, 1931-1940.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEARS :									
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	4	1	2	2	4	—	4	3	—	4
Scarlet fever	2	—	3	4	—	1	—	2	—	—
Whooping Cough	6	9	5	2	10	—	10	—	7	1
Diphtheria	4	22	17	14	4	—	—	3	1	4
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	69	57	53	43	51	40	43	52	46	32
Other forms of tuberculosis	14	15	9	11	7	10	11	11	12	17
Syphilitic disease	8	7	7	12	8	14	10	8	11	9
Influenza	39	20	35	12	24	16	48	10	12	36
Measles	3	2	7	2	—	15	1	1	—	3
Acute poliomyelitis and poli-encephalitis	2	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	2
Acute infectious encephalitis	2	1	2	3	1	2	—	2	3	2
Cancer	132	127	111	141	131	123	155	153	147	147
Diabetes	12	14	15	16	16	11	24	15	18	16
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	68	64	74	80	67	60	65	69	69	124
Heart disease	201	220	219	223	224	256	242	260	270	359
Other diseases of the circulatory system	29	45	26	39	34	48	54	55	49	35
Bronchitis	46	46	41	31	26	35	49	44	37	131
Pneumonia	60	49	50	41	41	59	66	52	36	55
Other Respiratory diseases	11	7	4	7	16	11	22	11	13	30
Ulceration of the stomach or duodenum	6	11	11	9	11	9	11	7	9	15
Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	—	2	3	5	9	12	6	10	3	7
Appendicitis	1	12	4	8	3	11	11	6	5	7
Other digestive diseases	40	24	34	39	26	24	24	25	31	36
Nephritis	39	35	46	39	37	45	41	23	47	36
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	—	2	5	—	1	1	1	3	3	3
Other maternal causes	2	2	2	6	4	4	3	—	6	4
*Premature birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
*Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease	48	45	39	39	41	52	41	40	48	29
Suicide	10	19	11	12	14	8	10	13	16	6
†Road traffic accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Other violent causes	34	26	38	39	41	30	41	30	46	42
All other causes	133	128	137	143	178	174	174	163	155	155
ALL CAUSES—TOTALS ...	1,026	1,012	1,011	1,022	1,030	1,073	1,168	1,071	1,101	1,385

* Combined prior to 1940.

† Included with "Other violent causes" prior to 1940.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S FIGURES AS TO CAUSES OF DEATH AT
DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE, 1940.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All Ages.	0-1.	1-5.	5-15.	15-45.	45-65.	65 and over.
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal fever	4	1	1	—	2	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping-cough	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	4	—	1	2	1	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	32	—	1	—	19	10	2
7. Other forms of tuberculosis... ..	17	—	3	—	11	3	—
8. Syphilitic disease	9	—	—	—	1	6	2
9. Influenza	36	1	—	1	2	17	15
10. Measles	3	2	1	—	—	—	—
11. Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
12. Acute infectious encephalitis	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
13M. Cancer of buccal cavity and œsophagus	17	—	—	—	—	7	10
13F. Cancer of uterus	7	—	—	—	1	3	3
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	24	—	—	—	2	7	15
15. Cancer of breast	11	—	—	—	1	4	6
16. Cancer of all other sites	88	—	—	—	4	31	53
17. Diabetes	16	—	—	—	3	3	10
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions	124	—	—	—	1	33	90
19. Heart disease	359	—	—	1	13	89	256
20. Other diseases of circulatory system	35	—	—	—	1	5	29
21. Bronchitis	131	4	3	—	4	46	74
22. Pneumonia	55	15	7	1	8	12	12
23. Other respiratory diseases	30	1	—	—	5	6	18
24. Ulceration of the stomach or duodenum	15	—	—	—	2	11	2
25. Diarrhœa (under 2 yrs. of age)	7	6	1	—	—	—	—
26. Appendicitis	7	—	—	—	3	2	2
27. Other digestive diseases	36	—	2	—	6	11	17
28. Nephritis	36	—	—	—	2	16	18
29. Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	3	—	—	—	3	—	—
30. Other maternal causes	4	—	—	—	4	—	—
31. Premature birth	23	23	—	—	—	—	—
32. Congenital malformation, birth injury, infantile disease	29	26	1	—	—	2	—
33. Suicide	6	—	—	—	2	3	1
34. Road traffic accidents	15	—	—	4	4	3	4
35. Other violent causes	42	3	1	2	5	10	21
36. All other causes	155	3	3	4	12	28	105
ALL CAUSES—TOTALS	1,385	83	26	15	125	368	766

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
Rate per 1,000 of total population:—				
BIRTH-Rate	14.6	16.0	15.7	15.9
DEATH-Rate (all causes)	14.3	15.8	12.8	14.7
From Enteric Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Small-pox	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Diphtheria	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.04
Influenza	0.32	0.29	0.30	0.37
Rate per 1,000 Births:—				
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	4.6	5.9	4.4	4.7
Total deaths under one year	55	61	54	55

MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1936-1940.

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
(a) MATERNAL MORTALITY:					
No. of deaths (YORK)	5	4	3	9	7
Rate per 1,000 births :					
York	3.58	2.61	1.86	5.59	4.34
England and Wales	3.65	3.11	2.97	2.82	2.16
(b) INFANT MORTALITY :					
Deaths under 1 year (YORK)... ..	97	71	68	80	85
Rate per 1,000 births :					
York	72	48.4	43.5*	51.8	55.0
England and Wales	59	58	53	50*	55

* Lowest on record.

STATISTICS FOR EACH OF THE FOUR QUARTERS.

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	WHOLE* YEAR
Births	370	434	367	325	1,541
Birth-rate	15.3	17.9	15.1	13.4	15.9
Deaths	629	258	223	266	1,385
Death-rate	26.0	10.6	9.2	11.0	14.7
Infant Mortality—					
Deaths under 1 year of age ...	40	12	12	19	85
Rate per 1,000 Births ...	108.0	27.6	32.7	58.5	55.0
Deaths due to Bronchitis and Pneumonia	135	19	13	24	186

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

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

MARRIAGES.

Year	1936	...	864	...	...	Marriage rate per 1,000 of total population.	
						York.	England & Wales
	1936	...	864	...	...	19.3	17.3
	1937	...	832	...	...	17.0	17.4
	1938	...	939	...	...	18.6	17.5
	1939	...	1212	...	...	24.0	21.1
	1940	...	1281	...	...	26.4	22.6*

* Highest on record.

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) ...	75	116	4.1	6
Scarlet Fever do. ...	322	163	Nil.	Nil.
Enteric Fever do. ...	2	7	Nil.	Nil.
Puerperal Pyrexia (per 1,000 births)	21.1	11.96	1.86	.52

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, 1936-1940.
(Registrar-General's figures.)

Year.	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.		TOTAL.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
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
1939	46	0.45	12	0.12	58	0.57
1940	32	0.33*	17	0.17	49	0.50*
Average ...	43	0.44	12	0.12	55	0.56

* Lowest on record.

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

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Pulmonary														
Tuberculosis	119	113	121	94	101	81	69	58	59	60	57	62	45*	48
Non-Pulmonary														
Tuberculosis	63	59	43	31	27	46	34	47	38	16*	31	21	30	38
Total	...182	172	164	125	128	127	103	105	97	76	88	83	75*	86

* 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, 1940:—

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Cases.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
160	118	278	91	101	192	470

There was a considerable decrease in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever in the City during the year, and a small decrease in the number of cases of Diphtheria, 324 cases of Scarlet Fever (compared with 418 in 1939) and 73 cases of Diphtheria (compared with 86 in 1939) being notified.

There were 4 deaths from Diphtheria and none from Scarlet Fever (compared with 1 and nil respectively in 1939.)

Whooping Cough was less prevalent than in the preceding year, and there was 1 death, as compared with 7 in 1939.

Cases of Measles numbered 1759 with 3 deaths.

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 investigations 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"	
1936	3,691	401	8	11.1
1937	5,111	515	6	10.2
1938	3,440	471	2	13.7
1939	2,583	274	3	10.7
1940	5,183	589	4	11.4

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

I.—(i) PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.—See page 3.

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 1940 is set out below.

Specimens.	Total.
Swabs examined for Diphtheria Bacilli	1,208
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli	371
Specimens examined for Venereal Diseases	1,843
Miscellaneous:—	
Swabs for Hæmolytic Streptococci	154
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	66
Urine	28
Fæces	14
Agglutination Reactions for Enteric Bacilli, etc.	18
Blood counts, estimation of Sugar and Urea. Cultures	3
Blood Transfusions	4
Virulence Tests (Diphtheria)	5
Milk (Bacteriological Counts, Methylene Blue Tests, etc.)	91
Milk (Biological Tests for Tubercle Bacilli)	86
Ice Cream (Bacteriological Examination)	1
Water (Bacteriological Examination)	1
Other Bacteriological and Pathological Examinations	5
Total	3,898

Chemical examinations are made by the Public Analysts (John Evans, M.Sc., F.I.C., Sheffield, and Hugh Childs, B.Sc., F.I.C., Sheffield). See Section I.

I. (ii) (b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

For Infectious Cases.—The Health Committee possess three motor ambulances, two motor vans and a utility car for hospital and disinfection work.

For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.—The Watch Committee possess two motor ambulances which are available for conveying cases to Hospitals, or to the homes of patients. During the year 1940, 1,978 calls were responded to, and in 1939 there were 1,774 calls.

The ambulances of the Watch Committee are available for removing maternity cases to 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 York Nursing Association's staff consists of six trained nurses, who paid 21,833 visits during the year, in addition to attending minor operations at the homes of patients.

920 cases were visited during 1940.

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.

I. (ii) (d) TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

ST. SAVIOURGATE.

Infant Welfare Clinic—Daily, 2 p.m.

Toddlers' Clinic—Tuesdays, 10 a.m.

Ante-Natal Clinic—Thursdays and Fridays, 10 a.m. (First Attendances)—2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 10 a.m.

Women's Clinic (Post-Natal and Birth Control)—1st and 3rd 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.

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.

YORK MILITARY MATERNITY AND 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.

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

I. (ii) (e) HOSPITALS (PUBLIC).

There are no developments to record at the Fever Hospital, Sanatorium or 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. Additional plans have been prepared for a new boiler-house, laundry and kitchen. After consultations with the Ministry of Health it was decided to use jointly with the old infirmary, the existing kitchen and laundry and to postpone further building until the termination of hostilities.

Statistics relating to the City Infirmary, York, during the year ended 31st December, 1940:—

On the 31st December, 1940, the total number of beds provided for sick, maternity and mental cases at the City Infirmary was as follows:—

(a) for men	...	...	...	...	...	...	176
(b) for women	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
(c) for children (under 16 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Total							316

(A) IN-PATIENTS (Civilian).

1.	Total number of admissions	...	...	...	...	717
2.	Total number of deaths	...	...	...	...	290
3.	Number of patients discharged	...	...	...	...	448
4.	Duration of stay of patients included in 2 and 3 above—					
	(a) Under 4 weeks	...	...	...	...	397
	(b) 4 weeks and under 13 weeks	...	...	...	...	227
	(c) 13 weeks or more	...	...	...	...	114
5.	Number of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations)	5

	(B) IN-PATIENTS (Non-Civilian)	623
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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 Pathological Laboratory has been moved into spacious and well-equipped new premises in the Watt Wing, where adequate accommodation is now available for the increasing work of this important department.

An Asthma Clinic for out-patients is now held weekly.”

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, which is still administered by the Public Assistance Committee.

The medical charge of the Children's Homes was taken over by Dr. Hession from Dr. Catherine B. Crane on 1st April, 1940.

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

There were no changes during the year.

The following table shows the visits paid by the District Medical Officers during the year 1940 :—

Area.	No. of visits paid.
North	708
Central	706
East	655
West	672
	2,741

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 accommodation at this Institution is still the same, as, owing to the War, a new pavilion which it was proposed should be built has had to be postponed.

(ii) In private practice—					
	As Midwives ... ..	...	200	44	244
	As Maternity Nurses ... ..	...	89	371	460
<hr/>					
Totals—As Midwives ... ..	...	...	669	465	1,134
	As Maternity Nurses ... ..	...	188	442	630
<hr/>					

(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, 312; } (ii) In Institutional practice, 2; }	Total, 314.
---	-------------

The following notifications were received from the certified midwives during the year 1940 :—

Notices of intention to continue in practice	45
Of sending for medical help in emergencies	314
Of preparing a dead body for burial	Nil
Of artificial feeding	15
Of death of mother or child	16
Of attendance at still-births (under C.M.B. rules)	17
Ditto ditto (under Notification of Births Act)	54
Of liability to be a source of infection	15

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).

YORK MATERNITY HOSPITAL. STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1940.

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, 596.
4. No. of women treated in beds shown under 2 (included in figure shown under 3)—204.
5. Average duration of stay, 14 days. (Expectant mothers 6—8 days.)
6. Number of cases delivered by :—
 - (a) Midwives, 420.
 - (b) Doctors, 64.
7. No. of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency, 170.
8. No. of cases notified as puerperal pyrexia, 19.
9. No. of cases of pemphigus neonatorum, Nil.
10. No. of infants not entirely breast-fed while in the Institution, 72.
11. No. of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum, 2.
12. Number of maternal deaths, 6.
13. Number of infant deaths :—
 - (i) Stillborn, 27.
 - (ii) Within 10 days of birth, 19.

During the year the Hospital trained for certification 10 pupil midwives. All were entered for the examination and all were successful.

3. (ii) MATERNITY SERVICES.

1. Population of the area served by the Council 102,100
(Registrar-General's Estimate, Mid-1939).
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, 1,456; (b) Still-births, 54; (c) Total, 1,510.
 - (d) By midwives, 1,492; (e) By doctors and parents, 18.
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 183
Total visits 404
 - (ii) To children under 1 year of age—First visits ... 1,432
Total visits ... 8,768
 - (iii) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years—
Total visits 21,011
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 children who first attended at the Centres during the year, and who, on the date of the first attendance, were—
 - (i) Under 1 year of age 1,049
 - (ii) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years 322

(d) Total number of children under five years of age who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of year, were—

(i) Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	864
(ii) Over 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	1,715

5. Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics :		Ante-natal.	Post-natal.
(i) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council	...	3	2
(ii) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations (Military Families)	...	1	1
(iii) Total number of Women who attended at the Clinics during the year	...	1,000	492

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, 2,538 gallons; Dried, 13,035 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 1940 was 1,805.

In October, 1939, the City Council approved a scheme for the supply of free meals to necessitous pre-school children. The number of meals served during 1940 was 1,431.

7. Maternity Homes and Hospitals.

I.

Provided by the Council—York Maternity Hospital.

II.

Number of women (if any) sent by the Council during the year to other Maternity Institutions :—None.

8. Day Nurseries.

Number of day nurseries—

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

9. 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	4	3	—	1
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—
(3) Puerperal Pyrexia ...	35	30	2	30
(4) Measles and German measles (in children under 5 years of age) ...	798	798	—	14
(5) Whooping Cough (do.)	11	11	—	—
(6) Epidemic Diarrhoea (do.)	Not notifiable	8	1	7
(7) Poliomyelitis (do.)	1	1	—	—

* Vision unimpaired, 2; under treatment at end of year, 1; left City, 1.

10. Maternal Deaths (M.O.H. 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 | 3 |
| (ii) from other causes | 7 |
- (b) Number of these cases which died—
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| (i) at home | 1 |
| (ii) in institutions | 9 |

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

- (a) Number of persons receiving children for reward at the end of the year 31
- (b) Number of children—
- | | |
|---|----|
| (i) at the end of the year | 35 |
| (ii) who died during the year | 1 |
| (iii) on whom inquests were held during the year | 1 |
- (c) Number of Child Protection Visitors at the end of the year who were—
- | | |
|--|------|
| (i) Health Visitors 5, Assistant Visitors 2 | 7 |
| (ii) Female, other than Health Visitors | Nil. |
| (iii) Male | 9 |

- (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 ... Nil.

3. (iii) 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 1940.

	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Expectant Mothers received	15	23	25	24	32
Mothers with their infants received	19	18	23	22	22

(b) PUBLIC ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE'S INSTITUTIONS.

The Public Assistance Officer reports as follows:—

Accommodation is available at the Institution, 75 Huntington Road, York, to the extent of 4 beds and 4 cots, but this accommodation is only used in cases of emergency. Persons are persuaded, as far as possible, to avail themselves of the accommodation provided at the Maternity Hospital.

Children are maintained in the Poor Law Institution up to the age of one year, when, if in good health, they are normally transferred to the Infants' Home, "The Elms," Hull Road, but this home at the present time is not occupied, the children either being placed with Foster Mothers or sent to Hovingham Lodge.

In addition there are three Homes available for older girls and boys, as follows:—

St. Hilda's, Lowther Street	48 beds (girls and boys).
120 Haxby Road	12 beds (boys).
4 Feversham Crescent	15 beds (boys).

(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 1940, 24 mothers and 25 babies were admitted to Harrogate. The age of babies is limited to those over three weeks and under seven months on admission.

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

(Lady Superintendent—Miss Marshall).

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

(e) GODFREY WALKER HOME, ACOMB ROAD.

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

3. (iv) HEALTH VISITORS.

The work of health visiting and tuberculosis visiting is carried out by a staff of five certificated health visitors and two assistant health visitors. The latter are trained nurses, but do not possess the Health Visitors' Certificate.

Visits paid during 1940 :—

First Visits re Births notified and registered	...	...	...	1,407
Re-visits	...	...	...	7,024
Elder Children (1 to 5 years, etc.)	...	...	...	19,275
Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	362
Nurse Children	...	...	...	294
Cases of Pneumonia	...	...	...	49
Cases of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	2,441
Other infectious cases	...	...	...	1,185
Convalescent cases of Sickness and Ailing Children	...	...	...	139
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	34

3. (v) 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, 1940 :—

No. of Infants on Register at 31st December, 1939	...	35	Adopted	...	...	...	2
Placed on Register during the year	...	...	Restored during year to parents or relatives	...	...	...	6
	...	37	Transferred to another foster-parent	...	...	...	6
			Attained 9 years of age	...	...	...	2
			Left City	...	...	...	13
			Admitted to Institutions	...	...	...	6
			Died	...	...	...	1
			Not received	...	...	...	1
			Remaining on Books, 31st December, 1940	...	...	...	35
							—
							72
							—
							72
							—

3. (vi) (a) DENTAL TREATMENT.

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

The numbers treated during 1940 were :—

Expectant and Nursing Mothers.		Children of Pre-School age.
No. treated	... 277	150
No. of attendances	... 733	348
No. of fillings	... 209	121
No of extractions—		
With local anæsthetic	... 7	5
With general anæsthetic	719	310
No. of scalings, etc.	... 486	85

The number of mothers discharged dentally fit was 71. Dentures were provided under the scheme in nine cases at a cost to the local authority of £26 18s. 0d.

3. (vi) (b) ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

The Orthopædic Clinic, usually held monthly by Dr. H. L. Crockatt, did not hold any sessions between April and October owing to reasons connected with the war.

At the seven sessions held, 91 children, of whom 64 were school children, were seen.

At the County Hospital there is an Orthopædic and Fracture Department, under the charge of Mr. J. G. Craig, F.R.C.S., 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 Adela Shaw Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, or admitted to the York County Hospital.

Three children were admitted to the Adela Shaw Orthopædic Hospital during 1940, at the expense of the local authority.

Mr. Craig reports on his work as follows :—

“ The incidence of tuberculous disease and rickets in this area has gradually been diminishing, but since my last report there has been an increase, which I cannot account for, in the number of congenital deformities.

A very gratifying fact is that these cases are being brought for treatment often within a few days of birth, and the results are correspondingly much more quickly obtained and much more complete as regards total recovery.

The cases of tuberculosis of a surgical nature dealt with were, at all ages, 46. Several children have been able to leave Fairfield and to return to ordinary school life.

The number of non-tuberculous children of school age dealt with was 67.”

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

The Health and Education Committee share the services of a School and Orthopædic Nurse, Miss B. M. Hall, S.R.N., S.C.M., formerly Sister-in-charge of the Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Thorp Arch. During 1940 she attended at clinics and paid 427 visits to patients.

(4) REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|------|
| (1) Number of applications for registration during 1940 | ... | ... | Nil. |
| (2) Total Nursing Homes in the City | ... | ... | 6 |

viz. :—

	No. of Beds.	
	Maternity.	Other.
No. 23 St. Mary's	—	5
No. 16 Mount Parade	5	—
Holgate Nursing Home, St. Paul's Lodge, Holgate	8	—
Purey Cust Nursing Home	14	18
“ Ivy Dene,” Front Street, Acomb	3	11
Nunthorpe Nursing Home, Nunthorpe Avenue	8	—

“ Ryton ” closed August; “ Grosvenor ” November, 1940.

- | | | |
|---|-----|------|
| (3) Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration | ... | Nil. |
| (4) Number of appeals against such orders | ... | Nil. |
| (5) Number of cases in which orders have been | | |
| (a) confirmed on appeal | ... | Nil. |
| (b) disallowed | ... | Nil. |

- (6) Number of applications for exemption from registration ... Nil.
- (7) Number of cases in which exemption has been
- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| (a) granted | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil. |
| (b) withdrawn | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil. |
| (c) refused | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil. |

(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.

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 of York and district during 1940 has been satisfactory in quality and ample in quantity.

The supply, as authorised by Statute, is taken from the River Ouse.

The water pumped from the river passes through screens at the intakes and is subjected to a process of purification by chlorination, 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.

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.

The total number of samples of filtered water examined bacteriologically during the past year, including those from sectional supplies, was 539. In April, 1940, the system of post-chlorination in addition to pre-chlorination was adopted, and since 1st May the number of samples examined, taken from the City supply, was 182, with the following results :—

Number of colonies per millilitre developed on Agar,

After 48 hours at 37 deg. C, average 1.49, highest 5, lowest 0.

After 3 days at 20 deg. C, average 2.99, highest 14, lowest 0.

Presumptive Coli Organisms,

With 10 millilitres,

910 tests, 910 negative=100% negative.

With 50 millilitres,

182 tests, 182 negative=100% negative.

With 100 millilitres,

177 tests, 177 negatives=100% negative.

Clostridium Welchii,

67 tests, all proved negative.

These figures show a marked improvement on the results hitherto obtained.

The total quantity of filtered water supplied to consumers during the year was 2,092,080,000 gallons, which gives a daily average of 5,716,065 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 28.43 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 eleven villages within its statutory area of supply.

The Company also supplies water in bulk for seven villages in the area of the Flaxton Rural District Council, five villages in the area of the Tadcaster Rural District Council, and ten villages in the area of the Derwent Rural District Council.

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

Thirteen chemical and bacteriological examinations of the Town's water were carried out by the Public Analyst during the year. Two additional bacteriological tests were made by the Public Analyst and one by the City Bacteriologist.

The results of the chemical analyses correspond very closely to those of former years, but in February, 1940, the discovery of coliform bacilli (not of faecal type) ranging from two to nine per 100 m.l. in different samples caused some anxiety. In one sample, owing to delay in transit, there might have been a multiplication of bacteria. The general explanation suggested was that the severe spell of frost, resulting in burst pipes and consequent leakage, had increased the demand by 60 per cent., to meet which the flow of water through the filters had been increased. Chlorination after filtration was resorted to and all later reports gave no coliform organisms present in 100 m.l.

Eight samples from Hovingham Lodge and one from a pump in the City were also examined.

1. (ii) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Sewerage and sewage disposal are matters under the supervision of the City Engineer.

All recent housing estates are laid out on the "partially separate" system.

With the exception of Dringhouses, which has a small sewage disposal works of its own, the whole of the sewage gravitates to the Pumping Station at Fulford whence normal flows are pumped to the Sewage Disposal Works situated alongside the River Ouse at Naburn, four miles from the City. Storm flows of sewage are treated in Storm Water Tanks at Fulford.

At the Sewage Disposal Works the sewage is treated by Detritus Tanks, Sedimentation Tanks, Bacteria Beds and Humus Tanks, the final effluent discharging into the River Ouse.

Extensions to the Pumping Station and Sewage Disposal Works are now being carried out. At Fulford a new Pump House is to be constructed, and at Naburn the extensions comprise the erection of Bacteria Beds, Humus Tanks, Sludge-Digestion Tanks and Drying Beds.

(2) RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Nothing to report.

(3) (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The City Engineer has kindly supplied the following information :—

“ At the end of 1940 there were 14 privies and 7 pail-closets, all being on the outskirts of the City.

There are 32,368 water-closets, an increase of 118 during the year.

There are 1,811 waste-water closets, a decrease of 34 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 householders and collected by the Corporation freighter motor-vehicles, which are provided with covers to prevent the escape of dust. A small portion of the domestic refuse is still collected by horse-drawn vehicles. Two additional refuse-collecting vehicles were acquired and put into service during 1940.

In June, 1940, approximately 500 bins for the collection of food salvage were distributed in the public streets, and since that time the period between collections of domestic refuse has been increased from one week to a fortnight, with an intervening fortnightly collection of salvage only.

The value of salvage collected during the year has been as follows :—

Food	...	...	...	...	£
					1,151
Paper	...	...	...	...	2,830
Metals	...	...	...	...	1,699
* General	...	...	...	...	400
					<hr/>
			Total	...	£6,080
					<hr/>

* Glass, Textiles, Bones.

There are now 21 dry ashpits, 14 wet ashpits, and 31,760 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. See also (a) above.

(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.

(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 tipped into the sewer at Foss Islands.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 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) Only the St. George's Baths remain open to the public. The others are now in use for the storage of an emergency supply of drinking water.

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

Water from Swimming Baths.

Five samples of water from St. George's Baths were examined by the Public Analyst. Free chlorine ranging from 0.10 to 0.90 parts per million (standard 0.2 to 0.5 parts) was found on four occasions, with absence of coliform organisms. At the fifth test no free chlorine was present and 6 coliform organisms per 100 m.l. were found.

Four specimens from Bootham School Bath were also examined. Two showed no coliform organisms, and in two these were present, 2 and 160 per 100 m.l. In both cases free chlorine had fallen below 0.2 parts per million.

A specimen from Rowntree Park Bath proved satisfactory, but one from Yearsley Bath (unchlorinated) showed 17 coliform organisms per 100 m.l.

3. (viii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

No change has been made in the arrangements set out on pages 40—41 of the Annual Report for 1939.

(1)	(a)	(i)	Number of Council Houses found to be infested	30
		(ii)	Number of Council Houses disinfested (with H.C.N. gas)	6
	(b)	(i)	Number of other houses found to be infested	33
		(ii)	Number of other houses disinfested (with H.C.N. gas)	Nil
			(fumigated with sulphur and insecticidal fluid)	33

In addition, 41 houses were sprayed before demolition.

During 1940, 105 loads of furniture from 197 houses were dealt with on behalf of tenants taking over houses on the Corporation building estates.

Furniture from one house and 17 single articles of furniture were disinfested for private owners at their own expense.

(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)	1,566
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,100
(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	90
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	91
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	6
(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	609

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 ...		386
---	--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

(a) <i>Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—</i>		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	31
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
	(a) By owners	50
	(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil.
(b) <i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—</i>		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	42
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
	(a) By owners	37
	(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil.
(c) <i>Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—</i>		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	31

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	... ..	46
<i>(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—</i>		
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	... ..	4
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	... ..	1
4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV—Overcrowding:—		
<i>(a)</i> (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year		27
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	... ..	27
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	... ..	196
<i>(b)</i> Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year		10
<i>(c)</i> (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year		5
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	... ..	38
<i>(d)</i> Cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	... ..	Nil.
<i>(e)</i> On 31st December, 1940, 27 houses known to be overcrowded comprised 23 non-municipal and 4 municipal houses.		

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.

At 31st December, 1940, the number of applicants for Corporation houses was 478, compared with 634 for 1939.

In December, 1940, the progress of building operations carried out by the Corporation was as follows:—

Houses completed and let	... ..	4,782
Houses sold	... ..	200
Houses taken over from Great Ouseburn R.D.C.	... ..	115
Houses purchased from private owners	... ..	6
		5,103

Rent Rebate Scheme.

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

At the 31st December last 2,203 houses and flats were included in the Rent Rebate Scheme. At the same date, of the 2,203 tenants previously referred to, 169 were actually receiving rebate. The average rebate per house at that time, taken over the total number of tenants included in the Scheme, was 2½d. per house.

The lowest inclusive rental for A2 and A3 houses is 7/10 per week.

(a) LAYERTHORPE IMPROVEMENT AREA.

Nothing to report.

(b) UNHEALTHY AREAS.

A full list of the 69 schemes carried out during the years 1925-1939 is given on pages 46-47 of the Annual Report for 1939.

(c) No inquiries were held by the Ministry of Health in York during 1940.

A scheme for dealing with the Groves district of the City was in an advanced stage of preparation at the outbreak of the war. This would have involved the demolition of unfit houses by means of one or more clearance orders, followed by compulsory purchase and redevelopment. Approximately 430 premises were involved.

(d) *Individual Houses.*

Under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936, during 1940, 35 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 1 case, and an undertaking to make fit in 1 case.

One Closing Order made under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, was determined, the dwelling having been made fit.

In November, 1940, the Council resolved that the net rent of any condemned house licensed for occupation should not exceed two-thirds of the normal rent prior to the house being condemned.

Five dwelling-houses dealt with under Section 11 and two under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, were re-opened for human habitation with the consent of the Health Committee under Circular 2156 of the Ministry of Health.

The York House Improvement Society, Limited.

The Thirteenth Annual Report of this Society, for the year ended 31st December, 1940, includes the following:—

“Owing to the unsettled conditions due to the war, no further property has been acquired. Intensely cold weather in the early months of the year caused considerable damage to the property. The rising costs of repairs in war time and increases in the rates of Income Tax are a serious financial burden. Fortunately a reduction in the Income Tax assessment on 26 Clifton helped to offset these increased costs.”

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 ditto ditto
- (c) Adulteration, etc.: Ditto ditto ditto
- (d) Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food: ditto

(See also Section B—Laboratory Facilities).

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.

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, 14,041.

Number of children receiving Milk under the scheme:—

	1940.	1939.
Pasteurised	5,148	4,366
Ordinary Milk	3,178	2,695
	<u>8,326</u>	<u>7,061</u>

FOOD POISONING.

Section 17 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, came into force on 1st October, 1939. This Section requires the notification to the Medical Officer of Health of the name, age and sex of the patient and his address, together with particulars of the food poisoning which he is suspected to be suffering from.

No notifications were received during the year 1940.

SECTION F.

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

LIST OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN 1940.

No alterations were made during the year.

SMALLPOX.

No cases of this disease were reported during the year 1940.

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.	
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
1939	611	39·2	16	145	879	56·4	5

* 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.
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
1939	86	0·86	1	1·0	1·2	84	97·8
1940	73	0·75	4	4·1	5·5	72	98·6

Highest on record—291 in 1933.

Diagnostic Swabs.—Of the 73 cases notified, 48 were verified to be Diphtheria by bacteriological examination.

The schools chiefly affected were St. Paul's and Scarcroft, and the number of school children, 38.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

The number of children who received three immunising injections at the School Clinic during 1940 was 192, compared with 324 in the previous year. Of the children immunised during 1940, 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 4,230.

During 1940, 213 children were Schick tested at least six months after their immunising injections, and the percentage found to be Schick-negative was 94.

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

Fuller details will be found in the Report of the School Medical Officer for 1940.

During 1940 there were 46 children of school age or under notified as suffering from diphtheria, and of these, two children had received a complete course of immunisation. One of these two cases was not confirmed by bacteriological examination; the other was confirmed. The latter was immunised five years previously in another town.

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.
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
1939	418	4·15	—	—	—	—	395	94·5
1940	*324	3·17	—	—	—	—	288	88·9

* Including 12 non-civilians.

Highest yearly total record—722 (1929).

The Schools chiefly affected were Fishergate, Poppleton Road and Tang Hall Junior, and the number of school children, 196.

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.
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
1939	7	0·07	1	0·01	1·0	14·3	2	28·6
1940	2	0·02	—	—	—	—	1	50·0

One case was notified in July and one in November. Both were females, aged 25 and 64 years respectively, and were diagnosed Para. B. infections by agglutination tests. No source of infection or connection between the cases was traced.

	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
PUERPERAL FEVER.					
Cases notified	5	—	—	—	—
PUERPERAL PYREXIA.					
Cases notified	8	41	34	53	34
PUERPERAL SEPSIS.					
Deaths	1	1	3	1	3

Puerperal pyrexia cases notified were probably due to:—

Uterine sepsis and related causes	15
Pyelitis and cystitis	11
Mastitis	1
Tuberculosis, gastro-enteritis, nephritis	3
Influenza, pneumonia and other respiratory diseases	3
Cause indefinite or unknown	1
	34

The scheme for dealing with cases remains as detailed on page 53 of the Annual Report for 1939.

INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.

Cases notified:—	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Acute Primary Pneumonia	57	82	73	69	75
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	12	36	12	17	28
Deaths from Influenza	16	48	10	12	36
Deaths from Pneumonia (all forms)	59	66	52	36	55

ERYSIPELAS.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Cases notified ...	44	43	41	40	31
	(7 deaths)	(3 deaths)			(2 deaths)

Of the cases notified during 1940, 26 were Facial Erysipelas ; the remaining cases were affected on various other parts of the body.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Cases notified ...	1	4	5	1	26
		(4 deaths)	(3 deaths)		(4 deaths)

The 26 cases were notified as follows:—January (2), February (8), March (7), April (2), May (2), June (1), October (2), November (2). Seventeen were males, nine females. The youngest patient was aged 3 months, the oldest 58 years.

Twenty cases were confirmed as meningococcal infections by bacteriological examinations. Four cases were members of the armed forces.

The ages of the four fatal cases were, males 3 months, 23 years, and females 3 years, 15 years.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Cases notified ...	5	5	10	3	4

One case was treated at home, two in the Maternity Hospital and one in the County Hospital. All cleared up without impairment of vision.

DYSENTERY.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Cases notified ...	—	—	—	1	1

A male aged 63 years, who had served abroad in the Royal Navy some years previously and was suffering from chronic diarrhoea, was notified in September, 1940. Examination of the faeces gave negative results, but his serum agglutinated Flexner Y in a dilution of 1—200.

MALARIA.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Cases notified ...	—	5	3	1	—

No cases notified during the year.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Cases notified ...	1	2	10	1	6
	(1 death)	(1 death)		(1 death)	(2 deaths)

The six cases were notified in July (1), October (1), November (3), December (1). Three were males, three females. The youngest was 2½ years, the oldest 37 years. The deaths were of patients aged 14 and 37 years. The former was a non-resident who died in the City Fever Hospital.

ACUTE POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS.

	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Cases notified ...	—	1	—	—	1 (1 death)

The case, a man of 65 years admitted to the Fever Hospital with a provisional diagnosis of cerebro-spinal fever in June, died four days later. His death was ascribed to acute polio-encephalitis.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Cases notified ...	2 (2 deaths)	—	— (2 deaths)	— (1 death)	1 (2 deaths)

The case notified was a male aged 17 years admitted to the County Hospital in June, 1940. In June, 1941, he was reported to be quite well and working at his ordinary employment.

The deaths were those of a woman aged 38 years, notified in 1924, and a man aged 42 years, not previously notified. Both were cases of "Parkinsonism."

MEASLES.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Cases notified ...	— (15 deaths)	— (1 death)	— (1 death)	4	1759 (3 deaths)

WHOOPIING-COUGH.

	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Cases notified ...	—	— (10 deaths)	—	32 (7 deaths)	15 (1 death)

MEASLES, WHOOPING-COUGH, MUMPS, CHICKENPOX.

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

Year	MEASLES.		WHOOPIING-COUGH.		MUMPS.		CHICKENPOX.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1936	722	—	193	—	627	—	360	—
1937	543	—	309	—	337	—	280	—
1938	425	—	115	—	43	—	395	—
1939	81	—	367	—	103	—	569	—
1940	1,098+	—	17	—	60	—	229	—

+ 726 cases of German Measles.

SCABIES.

Owing to the prevalence of this disease the Health Committee sanctioned the appointment of a nurse to supervise and assist in the treatment of infected persons in their homes and at a cleansing centre in Hungate. Later a part time help was provided to assist the nurse in bathing patients.

From 21st October to 31st December, 1940, 117 patients received treatment, adults 7, school children 96, pre-school children 14.

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 1940.

RHEUMATIC FEVER.

Nine deaths from rheumatic fever were recorded during the year.

Ten cases were admitted to the County Hospital during the year.

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, 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:—

	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Rooms disinfected by fumigation or spraying	2,331	1,908	1,725	1,899	1,563
Articles disinfected by steam disinfector	29,125	23,938	21,233	27,467	29,259
Library and other books disinfected	957	578	798	964	930

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.

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

From :— District.	Diph- theria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Cerebro- Spinal Fever.	Ery- sipelas.	Measles	German Measles	Puer- peral Sepsis.	* Other Dis- cases.	Totals.
City of York	66	303	1	26	16	26	44	7	28	517
Flaxton ...	23†	34	1	4	3	6	9	—	3	83.
Easingwold...	16	32	—	6	1	2	2	—	2	61
Malton U.D. ·	5	6	—	3	1	—	4	—	—	19
Malton R.D. ·	—	13	—	1	—	4	5	—	1	24
Kirbymoore- side...	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Pickering ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pocklington ·	—	—	—	1	2	—	11	—	—	14
Nidderdale ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Tadcaster ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Derwent ...	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Norton ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Driffield ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4
Beverley ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Thirsk ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Richmond ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sherburn ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Wetherby ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Selby ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Totals ...	115	402	3	45	23	39	78	8	36	749

The above figures include 179 non-civilian cases.

† One case under the heading "Diphtheria" was suffering from Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.

* Other diseases include cases of Chicken Pox 6, Mumps 2, Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis 3, Ophthalmia Neonatorum 1, Influenza 1, Meningitis (other than C.S.F.) 4.

Twenty-three deaths took place in the Hospital ascribed to Diphtheria 6, Puerperal Sepsis 1, Cerebro-spinal Fever 7, Pneumococcal Meningitis 1, Erysipelas 1, Tuberculous Meningitis 1, Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis 3, Broncho-Pneumonia 2, Cerebral Haemorrhage 1.

CANCER.

Year.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.
1936 ...	117*	1·29	129
1937 ...	148*	1·51	151
1938 ...	152*	1·51	151
1939 ...	140*	1·39	139
1940 ...	147	1·52	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.

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.

Twenty-two patients were provided with advice or treatment at Leeds Infirmary under arrangements made by the Council.

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.

CANCER ACT, 1939.

Circular 2062 of the Ministry of Health, dated 1st July, 1940, postponed the requirements of Section 1 (1) of the Cancer Act, 1939, which placed the duty upon local authorities of submitting their arrangements under the Act to the Minister within one year from the commencement of the Act. The period has been extended to 31st March, 1942.

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 Mrs. Dent, the Society's local visitor:—

REPORT ON WORK IN YORK, 1940.

“At the beginning of 1940 there were 60 cases in the register and on my commencement of duty on the 1st April there were 33 patients receiving financial assistance and 8 patients under observation. Since the 1st April, five new cases have been added and there have been eight deaths, leaving at the 31st December, 21 patients receiving financial assistance, and 17 cases under observation. The needy patients also received dressings supplied by Headquarters and were supplied with bedding and clothing given by various friends. In July, 9 of the patients who had received financial assistance were certified by their doctors to have recovered, and the assistance was, therefore, discontinued.

During the year I have paid numerous calls in the City and suburbs, also to Osbaldwick, Bishopthorpe, New Earswick, Riccall, Selby and Norton (Malton).

By means of the Health Department ambulances 50 patients were taken periodically to Leeds Infirmary. This service and the kindness and the care which have accompanied it have been greatly appreciated not only by the patients and ourselves, but also by the Officials at the Radium Centre. Several patients travelled by train, the fares being paid by this Society. There were 76 journeys by ambulances, involving 186 attendances. In addition, 3 patients were taken to the York City Infirmary and one patient from the York County Hospital to her home at Easingwold. A number of Dispensary Notes were given to patients to receive medical attention in their own homes.

I desire to express my appreciation of the kindness extended to me in my work, and would particularly mention the Lady Almoners and the Staff of the Radium Centre, Leeds Infirmary, the staff of the York Dispensary, Miss Pontefract, Lady Almoner at the York County Hospital, and the York Health Committee and Staff."

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.

		1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Patients conveyed	... ..	22	25	43	27	50
Return journeys to Leeds Infirmary	...	62	86	116	61	76

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.				
1936 ..	5	5	—	5	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1937 ..	5	5	—	5	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1938 ..	10	7	3	10	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1939 ..	3	1	2	3	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1940 ..	4	1	3	4	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	—	—	4	4	—	1	—	2
5	3	2	9	11	—	—	—	1
15	9	5	4	5	1	5	2	2
25	10	6	2	3	5	3	—	3
35	8	5	1	—	5	—	1	—
45	4	1	—	—	4	1	—	1
55	5	3	2	1	4	3	2	—
65 and upwards	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Totals ..	40	23	23	24	20	14	5	9

* Including 24 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, 5. Transfers, 17. Posthumous Notifications, 2.

Twenty-six of the deaths occurred in Institutions.

Of the 47 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 16 were classified as bones and joints, 9 as abdominal, 15 peripheral glands, 6 meninges, and 1 genito-urinary.

Seven fatal cases of Tuberculosis occurred during the year which had not been notified (15·9 per cent. of total Tuberculosis deaths). The general practitioners concerned were reminded when it was found that they had omitted to notify.

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 and re-visited as may be thought necessary. The number of visits paid was 2,411.

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 G (iv).)

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.

During the year 104 new cases, exclusive of contacts, were examined, 67 were found to be tuberculous.

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 1940, 234 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.

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.)

No children suffering from Tuberculosis of the bones were admitted to the Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, during 1940.

Eleven adults and fifteen 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.

Eight patients were treated by artificial pneumothorax at the County Hospital, York, one by surgical measures at Newcastle.

LIGHT TREATMENT.

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

Surgical	...	...	2 cases.	Treated with Carbon Arc (general) and Tungsten Arc (local).
General	...	...	4 cases.	Treated with Carbon Arc (general).
Tuberculous glands...	32 cases.			All treated with Carbon Arc (general) and Tungsten Arc.
Skin (Lupus)	...	...	9 cases.	All treated with Carbon Arc (general) and Mercury Vapour Lamp.

Nine 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, transferred to the Papworth Colony in 1938, returned to Fairfield Sanatorium in June, 1940.

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, has played a very useful part in our anti-tuberculosis scheme in dealing with suspect and convalescent cases.

CONTACTS.

Eleven of the 83 contacts examined were found tuberculous.

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.

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 G (iv).)

SHELTERS.

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 1940	17	8	25
Discharged during 1940	17	9	26
Number in School on 31st December, 1940	12	7	19

ANNUAL REPORT BY MISS MANNING, TEACHER.

"The year has been uneventful, the number of children fluctuating considerably. More children than usual have been admitted from the East Riding.

The war has caused difficulties in obtaining materials for handwork, therefore, much of it has had to be cut out temporarily.

During the Summer Holiday period, as in the case of York Schools, the children attended and were allowed to spend their time as they wished. Most of them showed a marked preference for drawing or modelling.

On December 19th, Councillor W. W. Adamson once again officiated as Father Christmas and distributed gifts and toys to all the children."

SANATORIA AND HOSPITALS.

Admissions and Discharges, 1st January to 31st December, 1940.

Institution.	No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1939.			No. of Cases Admitted during 1940.			No. of Cases Discharged during 1940.			No. of Cases Dying in Hospital during 1940.			No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1940.		
	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.
York County Hospl.	1	—	—	3	8	15	3	7	15	1	1	—	—	—	—
Fairfield { City Patients .. County do. . .	10	7	13	23	17	19	17	17	22	4	6	—	10	12	1
	—	1	4	5	4	3	2	3	10	1	—	—	1	1	1
Orthopædic Hospital Kirbymoorside ..	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2
Newcastle General Hospital ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Papworth Village Settlement ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	12	8	22	42	30	54	113	23	27	50	100	6	8	14	26
															41

Return showing the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary during the year 1940.

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.—(1) On Register 1st January ...	128	86	19	22	24	36	63	62	152	122	82	84	440						
(2) Transfers from other areas	11	4	—	—	1	—	1	2	12	4	1	2	19						
(3) Lost Sight of cases returned	—	3	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	5	1	—	7						
B.—New Cases diagnosed as:—																			
(1) Class T. B. Minus ...	9	4	3	2	—	—	—	—	9	4	3	2	18						
(2) Class T.B. Plus ...	15	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	10	—	—	25						
(3) Non-Pulmonary ...	—	—	—	—	5	6	13	11	5	6	13	11	35						
C.—Cases written off:—																			
(1) Recovered ...	3	2	1	2	2	3	5	4	5	5	6	6	22						
(2) Dead (all causes) ...	20	13	—	—	3	4	1	2	23	17	1	2	43						
(3) Removed to other areas ...	7	8	2	—	5	3	2	3	12	11	4	3	30						
(4) For other reasons ...	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	5						
D.—On Register 31st December ...	131	83	19	22	20	33	70	66	151	116	89	88	444						

VENEREAL DISEASES.

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

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

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

Assistant M.O.:—Dr. Kathleen L. Bloomer.

The East, West and North Riding County Councils 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. 2,353 out-patients' attendances for intermediate treatment, irrigation, dressings, etc., were made during the year, compared with 1,894 in 1939.

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 11 of these doctors during 1940.

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.				Total
	S. •	G. •	W. •	O. •	
Specimens from V.D. Clinic at York County Hospital—					
From City of York cases ...	7	366	268	—	641
From East Riding cases ...	—	4	18	—	22
From North Riding cases ...	—	13	16	—	29
From West Riding cases ...	—	9	10	—	19
Total sent by Clinic ...	7	392	312	—	711
Sent by medical practitioners in York and District ...	—	79	1,020	33	1,132
Grand Total ...	7	471	1,332	33	1,843

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

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

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC, YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL.

YORK CASES.

CASES.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.	Not V.D. •	TOTALS.	Actual cases of V.D.	
						Males.	Females
Total out-patients dealt with, first time ...	30	—	53	80	163	51	26
Discharged, treatment complete ...	7	—	23	—	30	19	11
Ceased attendance, treatment not complete ...	10	—	17	—	27	19	8
Total attendances, out-patients ...	1,811	—	2,010	168	3,989	1,454	2,267
Aggregate number of days of in-patient treatment	26	—	104	—	130	102	28

* Apprehensive persons who proved not to have Venereal Disease.

929 doses of Salvarsan substitute were given to 111 York City cases of Syphilis.

Thirty-five new cases from neighbouring districts in the three Ridings attended the Clinic during the year.

During the half-year ended 30th June, 1940, 12 new City cases of Syphilis and 21 new City cases of Gonorrhœa attended the out-patient clinic; 11 persons were discharged after completion of treatment during the same period.

During the half-year ended 31st December, 1940, 18 new City cases of Syphilis, and 32 new City cases of Gonorrhœa attended the out-patient clinic; 19 persons were discharged after completion of treatment during the same period.

One male and two female cases of Venereal Disease were received in the County Hospital as in-patients during 1940.

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.

The education 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 21 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," published in July, 1928, had to be discontinued five years later owing to lack of advertising support.

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 and clinics.

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.

Since 1931, by arrangement with Messrs. Burrows, of Cheltenham, copies of an attractive booklet, "The Public Health Service of the Corporation," have been available for free distribution. From time to time the publication is revised and brought up to date.

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

HEALTH LECTURES:

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

DATE.	TITLE.	AUDIENCE.
23rd Jan.	"Influenza"	Women's Co-op Guild, Central Branch.
13th Mar.	"Origin and Development of the Health Services" ...	Pupil Midwives, York Maternity Hospital.
28th Mar.	"The Health of the City" ...	Toc H.
15th May	"An Outline of Public Health"	Women's Voluntary Services.
25th May.	"Wars and the Public Health"	Soroptimists' Club.

Three lectures were given by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health (Dr. C. B. Crane) as follows:—

DATE.	TITLE.	AUDIENCE.
17th April.	"Breast Feeding"	York Midwives' Association.
3rd Sept.	"Sudden Birth"	Wardens (Walmgate Ward).
6th Sept.	"Multiple Pregnancy" ...	York Midwives' Association.

In January and February, 1940, a course of film lectures was given to young men and one to young women at Messrs. Rowntree's Works, by Mr. Hawkins and Miss Swaisland, of the British Social Hygiene Council.

Further courses of film-lectures were given by Mr. Hawkins to young men at Messrs. Rowntree's Works and at the Day Continuation School in October, November and December.

(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 W. W. Adamson, T. R. Knight and E. Lacy ; Mrs. J. N. Mercer, J.P. ; Drs. E. Ball Dodd and R. P. McGarrigle ; Mrs. F. M. Hood ; Messrs. F. L. Bardsley, E. Binks, C. J. S. Boyce, J.P., E. Dunkley, L. Moody, A. Newlove, C. D. Outhwaite, R. Pounder, F. W. Pulling and W. P. Saville.

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

At the end of the year there were 43 doctors (three of whom employ an Assistant), 1 Approved Institution and 37 Chemists, etc., involving 41 shops.

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, 1940	...	...	...	46,142	insured persons.
1st April, 1940	...	...	...	46,416	.. ..
1st July, 1940	...	...	...	46,372	.. ..
1st October, 1940	...	...	...	45,441	.. ..

The average insured population for the year was, therefore, 46,093, as compared with 46,295 for the previous year, a decrease of 202. There were 285 insured persons temporarily resident in the area who required medical treatment from an insurance practitioner. 6,736 names were added to and 9,142 removed from Insurance Practitioners', Medical Association's, and Institutions' lists during the year.

(iii) MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, ETC.

Four medical examinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and the Deputy M.O.H. of new entrants to the service, etc., in addition to the examination of 207 contacts of infectious disease, or persons convalescent after discharge from the Fever Hospital.

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

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

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

York Tuberculosis Crusade.

TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE COMMITTEE.

Twenty-sixth Annual Report.

Hon. President—ALDERMAN J. B. INGLIS, J.P.

Chairman—†MR. J. CONVEY.

THE TOWN CLERK.

†DR. CRANE.

†DR. P. R. McNAUGHT.

†THE LATE MISS JALLAND.

†MISS PATERSON.

†MR. ARTHUR WILKINSON, J.P.

†THE LATE 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. R. M. STUBBS.

† *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 AND CO., 5 New Street.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1940.

The War, with its far-reaching consequences, has very considerably curtailed the work of the After-Care Committee.

Convalescent treatment for pre-tuberculous children, probably the most valuable part of our efforts, is, at present, impossible. This is much to be deplored, for the Committee has always been generously-minded with regard to the length of stay, so that real and lasting benefit has usually been noted.

We continue to provide milk for a large number of patients, extra rations being out of the question, but it is hoped that the newly-opened Communal Food Centres may meet the need of some, especially where the mother is bringing in the living, and has little time to cook for her family. Alone, the Sanatorium cannot solve the problem, for it is a human one, partly medical, partly social, and partly economic.

The Committee received with great regret the resignation of Alderman J. B. Inglis as Chairman, an office he has held for the past twenty-four years. His kindly interest and ready help have been very much appreciated over this long period.

At the Committee's suggestion Alderman Inglis was asked to assume the position of Honorary President of the Tuberculosis Crusade Committee, and to this he kindly agreed.

Mr. Convey was elected to the vacant Chairmanship.

NUMBER OF CASES TO WHICH HELP WAS GIVEN.

Eight patients were given travelling expenses.

Twenty-three patients were provided with clothing and boots.

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

Seventy patients received milk.

Twelve patients were given Dispensary Notes.

Forty-five patients received gifts of coal, for which special donations had been given.

Five patients were supplied with artificial dentures.

Two patients were 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, splints, etc.

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 2,411 visits, many of which were in connection with After-Care work.

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 Castle-gate—Pillow Cases, Roller Towels, Glass Cloths, etc., may be purchased there.

RENT SUBSIDIES.

Two patients received a weekly subsidy during 1940. 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, Mrs. Blagg, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Holden, Mrs. Coates, Mrs. Mellor, Nurse Thornton, Miss Hill, Mrs. Jennings and Mrs. Hepworth.

Books and Magazines from—Miss Haley, Mrs. Grisdale, Miss Kilvington.

Special gift from the Rangers and Rovers (per Mr. Bruce) of Christmas Dinners to patients.

Gifts of Toys and Knitted Woollies for Christmas party from—Saw Mill Department, Messrs. Rowntree & Co. (per Mr. Convey), Mrs. Graham and Gerald Bilton.

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

Donations to General Fund from—L. & N.E.R. Pension Fund, Mrs. Cooper, Charitable Institution Fund of Messrs. Rowntree & 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 Public Assistance Officer; the British Legion; the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association; the Matron, The Shelter, Peckitt Street; and the Lady Almoners of Leeds General Infirmary and the York County Hospital.

ELIZABETH E. CONING,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

NELLIE TAYLOR,

Assistant Secretary.

SECTION H.

**ANNUAL REPORT of the CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1940.**

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 1940.

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:—

The appointment of Mr. A. Allan was terminated in January, on his enlistment into the R.A.M.C. (Sanitary Section).

Mr. C. Harrison enlisted in the R.A.M.C. (Sanitary Section) in February and Mr. C. Webb in October.

Mr. H. Wiseman resigned his appointment as Assistant Sanitary Inspector in November.

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.

	Inspections.	Re-inspections
Dwelling Houses:—		
Notifiable Diseases	618	26
Other Diseases	86	1
Verminous	99	16
Dirty	36	18
Re suspected Overcrowding	138	6
Re prospective Corporation Tenants	448	—
Other conditions	883	2,100
Common Lodging Houses	153	—
Houses-let-in-lodgings	2	3
Offices	—	2
Factories, with Power	84	10
Factories, without Power	180	22
Bakehouses	55	1
Factory Bakehouses	48	4
Outworkers' Premises	59	—
Shops, re Sanitary conditions	51	18
Drains Tested	336	—
Drains Inspected	717	136
Premises re Swine, Fowls, and other Animals	17	22
Stables re Accumulation of Manure	31	10
Offensive Trades (other than Fried Fish Shops)	27	13
Tents, Vans and Sheds	11	1
Plots of waste ground	5	2
Sewers, Ventilators, Street Gullies, Back Roads, etc.	83	10
Premises infested with Rats or Mice	171	15
Miscellaneous Visits not classified	2,179	—

FOOD INSPECTIONS:—

Meat and Food Inspections	47,903	—
Slaughter-houses	90	—
English Meat Shops	37	—
Foreign Meat Shops	2	—
General Provision Shops	6	—
Fish Shops	7	—
Fried Fish and Chip Shops	67	—
Ice Cream Premises	51	—
Dairies and Milkshops	161	—
Markets	76	—
Cowsheds	61	—

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Interviews with Owners or Tradesmen	260
No. of Notices served... ..	428
No. of Letters sent	1,350
No. of Certificates issued under Land Charges Act, 1925	88
No. of Notices under S. 4 and 62, Housing Act, 1936	28
No. of "permitted numbers" issued under S. 62, Housing Act, 1936... ..	65
No. of Complaints received, general	686
Ditto, re Rats	149
No. of Housing Cards compiled since 1911	12,316

NUISANCES ABATED, DEFECTS REMEDIED, etc.

Houses:—

Provided with damp-proof courses	16
New floors laid or repaired	70
Overcrowding abated	5
Cleansed and limewashed	33
Means of ventilation improved	117
Plasterwork repaired	70
Roofs, etc., repaired	68
Walls re-pointed	111
Fireplaces repaired	54
Water spouts fixed or repaired...	142
Downspouts disconnected from drain	4
Yard pavements repaired	17
Yards repaved	12
Nuisances abated from keeping of swine and other animals	3
Accumulations of manure or refuse removed...	36

Drainage:—

Cleansed or repaired	126
Reconstructed	64
New drains constructed...	51
Disconnected from sewer	42
Ventilated...	49
Drain-openings removed from inside buildings	5
New sinks fixed	18
Waste pipes of sinks trapped or renewed	44

Water closets:—

Lime-washed or cleansed	11
Repaired	82
Reconstructed	2
Light and ventilation provided or improved	6
Additional provided	5
Provided with sufficient supply of water	28
Soil pipes repaired or renewed	2
New flush pipes fixed	2
"Wash-down" water-closets provided in lieu of "waste water" closets	34
Privies converted	1

Refuse accommodation:—

Portable ashbins provided	65
Ashpits abolished	4

Miscellaneous (not classified above) 77

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

During the year 363 factories were on the register, including:—

Retail Bakehouses	... 45	Watch Repairing	... 5
Factory Bakehouses	... 45	Restaurants	... 22
Boot and Shoe Repairing	48	Cabinet Making and Upholstery	... 14
Dressmaking	... 22	Laundries	... 3
Millinery	... 11	Cycle Making and Repairing	... 10
Tailoring	... 17	Workplaces...	... 31
Joinery	... 12	Miscellaneous	... 50
Plumbing	... 15		
Saddlery	... 4		
Tinsmiths	... 9		

On the whole the factories, retail bakehouses, etc., were found to be in a satisfactory condition, and it was only necessary to serve 15 notices to cleanse and limewash and 8 notices to carry out repairs. These notices were all complied with. 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.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

	Jan., 1940.	Dec., 1940.
No. of keepers...	4	3
No. of houses ...	6	4
No. of rooms used for sleeping ...	23	19
No. of lodgers accommodated nightly ...	91	75
No. of applications for registration ...		4
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws) ...		10

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., 1940.	Dec., 1940.
No. of landlords ...	1	1
No. of houses ...	3	3
No. of separate families ...	3	3
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws) ...		3

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Condition of back roads	2
Choked or foul street gullies	3
Nuisances arising from sewers	11

FOODS.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

TABLE I.

TOTAL WEIGHT OF UNSOUND MEAT DESTROYED.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Stones.</i>
1940	11,115
1939	6,988
1938	7,239

TABLE II.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	5,669	296	554	32,071	9,240
Number inspected... ..	5,669	296	554	32,071	9,240
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	7	5	26	83	32
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	827	33	5	1,422	219
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	14·7	12·8	5·6	4·7	2·7
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	27	25	1	—	34
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	395	83	—	—	1,198
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	7·4	36·5	·18	—	13·3

TABLE III.

OTHER FOODS INSPECTED, CONDEMNED AND REMOVED FOR SALVAGE.

Foodstuff.	Weight or Number.	Foodstuff.	Weight or Number.
Apples	48 st.	Lamb, Imported ...	7 st. 9½ lbs.
Apples	1 tin.	Livers, Calves ...	7 boxes.
Apple Jelly	4 tins.	Livers, Lambs' ...	8 boxes.
Apricots	6 tins.	Loganberries ...	11 tins.
Apricot Pulp	2 tins.	Mackerel	36 tins.
Bacon	37 st. 1¼ lbs.	Oranges... ..	23 tins.
Beans	27 tins.	Pears	14 tins.
Beef, English	10 st. 6 lbs.	Peas	92 tins.
Beef, Imported	60 st. 4 lbs.	Pies, Vegetable ...	16 st. 5 lbs.
Beef, Pickled	5 st.	Pineapple	10 tins.
Beef, Corned	7 tins.	Plums	32 tins.
Carrots	5 tins.	Prunes	1 tin.
Cheese	7 lbs.	Rabbits... ..	7
Cherries... ..	2 tins.	Raspberries	1 tin.
Chicken... ..	1	Roast Turkey and Ham	2 tins.
Chicken and Ham Roll	5 tins.	Salmon	19 tins.
Cow Heel	7½ st.	Sardines	9 tins.
Cream	3 tins.	Soup	3 tins.
Eggs, Imported	2,990.	Sprouts	42 st. 12 lbs.
Fish	2 st.	Steak and Kidney ...	3 tins.
Fruit Salad	2 tins.	Strawberries	2 tins.
Gooseberries	20 tins.	Sugar	9 lbs.
Grapefruit	5 tins.	Tomatoes	5 tins.
Ham, Gammon	19 st. 5 lbs.	Tongue	1 tin.
Ham	8 tins.	Tripe	5 st. 10 lbs.
Herrings	18 tins.	Veal, Jellied	1 tin.
Jam	1 tin.	Yeast	52 bags.
Kippers	97 boxes.		

The above foodstuffs were in an unsound condition and were removed to the Salvage Department, Foss Islands.

COWSHEDS.

No. of registered keepers, January, 1940	...	...	...	10
No. discontinued since January, 1940	...	...	...	1
No. of registered keepers, December, 1940	...	...	...	10
No. of cows kept in City	...	...	...	187
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	...	...	...	20

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

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)"	2	2	—	—
"Pasteurised"	12	8	4	1

Ungraded Milk:

No. of Samples.	Methylene-blue Test.		Coliform Test.	
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	B. Coli absent.	B. Coli present.
77	55	22	57	20

Biological Test:

Type of Milk.	Number	Positive.	Negative.
"Tuberculin Tested"	2	—	2
"Pasteurised"	7	—	7
Ungraded Milk	77	3	74
Totals	86	3	83

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.

PHOSPHATASE TEST—PASTEURISED MILK.

Nine samples of Pasteurised Milk were submitted for the Phosphatase Test, all of which were certified as negative.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The number of samples of food and drugs submitted to the Public Analyst under the above Act during 1940 was 275 (108 informal and 167 formal). This number represents 2·84 samples for each 1,000 of the population of the City (96,800), 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
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
1939 ...	300	53	17.7	199	45	22.6
1940 ...	275	41	14.9	190	40	21.1

SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

TABLE VI.

Nature of Sample.	Formal.	Informal.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Totals.
Milk	167	23	150	40	190
Almonds, Ground ...	—	1	1	—	1
Bacon	—	5	5	—	5
Baking Powder ...	—	3	3	—	3
Beef Suet, Shredded ...	—	3	3	—	3
Butter	—	12	12	—	12
Cake Mixture	—	1	1	—	1
Cheese	—	2	2	—	2
Cocoa	—	2	2	—	2
Cocoonut, Desiccated ...	—	1	1	—	1
Coffee	—	2	2	—	2
Cornflour... ..	—	2	2	—	2
Custard Powder... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Fruit, Dried	—	3	3	—	3
Ice Cream	—	6	6	—	6
Jams	—	4	4	—	4
Jellies, Table	—	1	1	—	1
Lard	—	9	8	1	9
Paste, Chicken and Ham ...	—	1	1	—	1
Pepper, White	—	3	3	—	3
Rice, Ground	—	2	2	—	2
Sausages	2	11	13	—	13
Semolina... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Sponge Mixture	—	1	1	—	1
Steak, Minced	—	1	1	—	1
Sugar	—	4	4	—	4
Tea	—	1	1	—	1
Totals	169	106	234	41	275

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in Margarine.

No. of manufacturers of margarine	0
No. of wholesale dealers in margarine	15
No. of premises on register	19

The premises are registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 34 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Butter and Margarine Act, 1907.

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

Artificial Cream Act, 1929, and Food and Drugs Act, 1938 (Section 28).

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

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

During the year 149 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 ratcatcher were used, 867 rats being caught and 1,469 baits laid.

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

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

During the year four informal samples of fertilisers were taken under the above Act. For details of analysis, see Agricultural Analyst's Report, page 79.

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 67), 34 water-closets have been provided in lieu of waste water-closets.

Prosecutions.

Date.	Offence.	Result.
18-7-40 ...	<i>Milk Sample No. 146— Selling adulterated milk...</i>	Fined £2 and £2 10s. costs.

SECTION I.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOR 1940.

PUBLIC ANALYST'S LABORATORY,
67 SURREY STREET,
SHEFFIELD, 1.

June 12th, 1941.

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, 1940.

During the year 275 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	190	Corn Flour	2
Cheese	2	Baking Powder	3
Butter	12	Cake Mixture	1
Lard	9	Chocolate Sponge Mixture...	1
Coffee	2	Desiccated Coconut...	1
Cocoa	2	Dried Fruit	3
Tea	1	Ground Almonds	1
Sugar	4	Jam	4
Pepper	3	Ice Cream	6
Ground Rice	2	Table Jelly	1
Semolina	1	Shredded Beef Suet...	3
Custard Powder	1	Meat Products	20

MILK.

During the year, 190 samples of Milk were examined.

Of these:—

150 samples were genuine.

6 samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.

17 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 5·3 to 16·6 per cent.

2 samples, though practically conforming to the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations 1939, the Freezing Points (Hortvet) suggested the presence of small amounts of Added Water.

6 samples were slightly deficient in Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat but were too sour for the determination of the Freezing Points.

2 samples were slightly deficient in Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat. The Freezing Points (Hortvet) showed the presence of small amounts of Added Water.

1 sample was slightly deficient in Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) $-0\cdot507^{\circ}\text{C}$. showed the presence of at least 4 per cent. of Added Water.

6 samples contained 3·1, 4·9, 9·7, 16·8, 70·2 and 77·2 per cent. respectively of Added Water.

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

Month.	No. of Samples.	Analytical Data.	
		Milk-Fat %	Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat %
January	11	3·96	8·93
February	30	3·46	8·29
March	6	3·87	8·70
April	18	3·85	8·55
May	33	3·26	8·72
June	24	3·28	8·65
July	11	3·30	8·60
August	12	3·23	8·73
September	13	3·54	8·73
October	27	3·99	8·73
November	5	3·61	8·79
December	—	—	—
Average for the year 1940 ... ..	...	3·54	8·64
Average for the year 1939 ... ..	...	3·49	8·71
Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939 ... ..	...	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, 1939, or with the Food and Drugs Act, 1938:—

Mark.	Date.	Analytical Data.		Freezing Point. (Hortvet) °C.	Remarks.
		Milk-Fat. %	Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat %		
19	Feb. 20	0·80	1·93	-0·118	Added Water 77·2%. Informal.
20	"	1·00	2·53	-0·143	Added Water 70·2%. Informal.
146	June 5	3·07	7·07	-0·492	Added Water 16·8%.
197	Aug. 20	3·18	7·67	-0·486	Added Water 9·7%.
235	Oct. 26	4·25	8·08	-0·492	Added Water 4·9%.
243	Oct. 29	3·08	8·23	-0·513	Added Water 3·1%. Informal. Refers to No. 238.
13	Feb. 15	3·98	8·43	-0·513	Slightly deficient in Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat. F. Pt. (Hortvet) showed a small amount of Added Water.
76	April 12	3·65	8·41	Sour	Slightly deficient in Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat.
92	May 16	3·00	8·28	Sour	Slightly deficient in Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat.
93	"	3·10	8·38	Sour	Slightly deficient in Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat.
94	"	3·85	8·36	Sour	Slightly deficient in Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat.
95	"	3·05	8·20	Sour	Slightly deficient in Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat.
135	May 29	3·85	8·42	Sour	Slightly deficient in Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat. Informal. "Appeal to Cow" and refers to Nos. 125, 126, 129 and 131.
230	Oct. 23	3·60	8·44	-0·507	Slightly deficient in Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat. F. Pt. (Hortvet) showed at least 4% of Added Water.
238	Oct. 26	3·22	8·36	-0·513	Slightly deficient in Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat. F. Pt. (Hortvet) showed a small amount of Added Water.
83	April 19	3·51	8·48	-0·518	F. Pt. (Hortvet) showed a small amount of Added Water.
237	Oct. 26	4·23	8·48	-0·523	F. Pt. (Hortvet) showed a small amount of Added Water.
23	Feb. 22	2·78	8·75		Deficient in Milk-Fat 7·3%.
33	Feb. 24	2·50	8·51		Deficient in Milk-Fat 16·6%. Re- fers to No. 23.
101	May 22	2·81	8·92		Deficient in Milk-Fat 6·3%.
103	"	2·82	8·54		Deficient in Milk-Fat 6%.
106	"	2·83	9·05		Deficient in Milk-Fat 5·6%.

Mark.	Date.	Analytical Data.		Freezing Point (Hortvet) °C.	Remarks.
		Milk-Fat. %	Milk Solids other than Milk Fat %		
126	May 24	2·81	8·52		Deficient in Milk-Fat 6·3%.
129	"	2·69	9·09		Deficient in Milk-Fat 10·3%.
137	May 29	2·56	9·05		Deficient in Milk-Fat 14·6%. Informal. "Appeal to Cow" and refers to Nos. 125, 126, 129 and 131.
138	"	2·71	9·14		Deficient in Milk-Fat 9·6%. Informal. "Appeal to Cow" and Refers to Nos. 125, 126, 129 and 131.
139	"	2·73	8·93		Deficient in Milk-Fat 9%. Informal. "Appeal to Cow" and Refers to Nos. 125, 126, 129 and 131.
140	"	2·84	8·75		Deficient in Milk-Fat 5·3%. Informal. "Appeal to Cow" and Refers to Nos. 125, 126, 129 and 131.
159	June 18	2·66	8·74		Deficient in Milk-Fat 11·3%.
161	"	2·69	8·57		Deficient in Milk-Fat 10·3%.
165	"	2·73	8·54		Deficient in Milk-Fat 9%.
168	"	2·72	8·54		Deficient in Milk-Fat 9·3%.
180	July 16	2·63	8·68		Deficient in Milk-Fat 12·3%.
195	Aug. 20	2·63	8·98		Deficient in Milk-Fat 12·3%.
100	May 22	2·88	8·94		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
104	"	2·94	8·50		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
125	May 24	2·91	8·69		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
131	"	2·90	9·07		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
141	May 29	2·94	8·63		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal. "Appeal to Cow" and Refers to Nos. 125, 126, 129 and 131.
204	Aug. 23	2·87	8·77		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Refers to No. 195.

BUTTER.

Twelve samples of Butter were received during the year.

All conformed to the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, as to water content and freedom from preservatives, and the fat in all the samples was genuine butter fat. Seven samples had, however, an abnormal taste and odour owing to rancidity and four of these samples showed definite signs of moulds.

LARD.

Of the nine samples of Lard examined during the year, eight were genuine Lards whilst one sample contained fat foreign to Lard and should have been described as a Lard Substitute.

MEAT PRODUCTS.

Thirteen samples of Sausage, five samples of Bacon and one sample each of Minced Steak and Chicken and Ham Paste were examined during the year.

During the greater part of the year under review the Sausages (Maximum Prices) Order, 1940, was in force. This Order, which defined Beef Sausages, Pork Sausages and Kosher Beef Sausages, also established three grades of Sausages, viz., Grades A, B and C, and fixed standards for the meat content of these Grades as well as fixing prices.

The minimum meat content of the lowest Grade (Grade C) was fixed at 30% whilst Grade A had to have a meat content of at least 70%.

Nine samples of Sausage were examined before the coming into force of this Order, and of these nine samples one contained only 28% of meat.

Two further samples taken from this source contained 40% of meat.

The meat content of the other six samples varied from 40 to 50.1%.

Four samples of Sausage examined after the coming into force of the Order all conformed to the Order.

All samples of Sausages conformed to the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations.

A sample of Minced Steak was submitted owing to a complaint that it was not Minced Steak and was unfit for food. The sample was genuine Minced Meat and was free from preservatives, and in my opinion the complaint was not substantiated.

None of the other samples of Meat Products call for special comment.

ICE CREAM.

The six samples of Ice Cream examined during the year were free from preservatives and contained no starchy material. The Fat content of the samples varied from 5.3 to 9.5 per cent.

None of the other samples of food call for special comment.

FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Four samples of Fertilizers were received during the year.

They consisted of:—

- 1 Sulphate of Ammonia.
- 1 Garden Manure.
- 1 Superphosphate.
- 1 Bone Meal Flour.

All the samples were satisfactory, showing no deficiency in any ingredient, though in several cases an excess was shown.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN EVANS,

City Analyst.

SECTION J.

REPORT OF THE CANAL BOATS INSPECTOR.

THE OUSE NAVIGATION OFFICES,
NABURN LOCKS,
YORK.

14th April, 1941.

The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Gentlemen,

As Inspector of Canal Boats, I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended 31st December, 1940.

There has been no addition to, or deletion from my register during the year, but nine duplicate registration certificates have been issued to replace those torn or defaced.

The number of Canal Boats on my register at the end of 1940 was 305. Of these, 219 have been broken up, transferred to other districts or are not now used as dwellings.

Fifty-one vessels are not now traceable and 35 of the registered vessels are regularly employed in this district.

The Canal Boat inspections made during the year 1940 numbered 47 and no contraventions of the Canal Boat Regulations were observed on the vessels inspected excepting sundry defaced certificates which have been renewed.

On the vessels inspected were 94 men but neither women nor children.

The vessels inspected were generally in good condition as to repair and cleanliness internally although through present conditions outside paint work has not been as well kept up as in previous years.

No case of infectious disease on board was reported on any vessel during the year 1940, and no offensive cargoes were carried.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. FEWSTER.

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