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CITY OF YORK

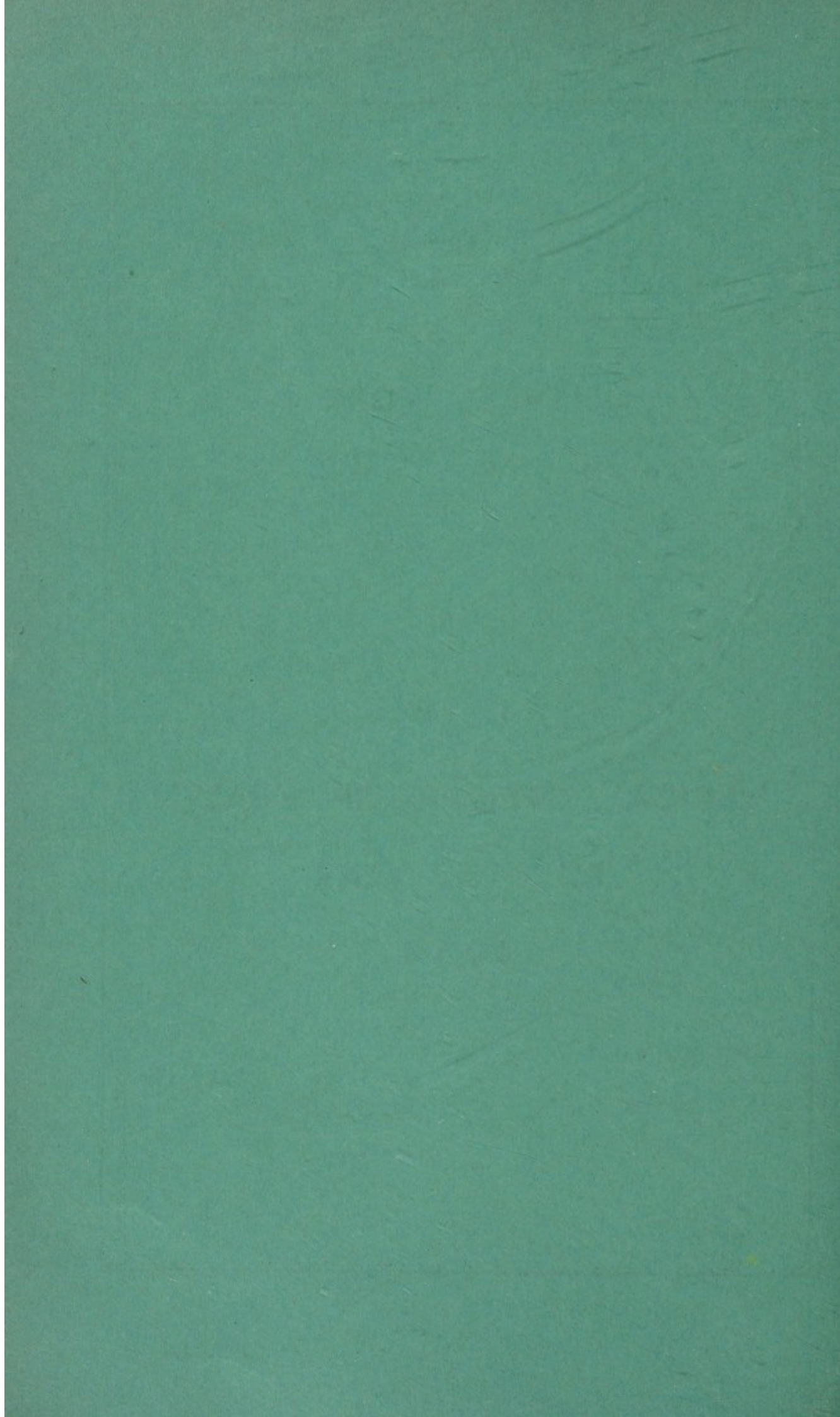
ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1949





CITY OF YORK.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

ADMINISTRATIVE

TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER, and

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER

(WELFARE COMMITTEE),

THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR,

THE PUBLIC ANALYST,

CANAL BOATS INSPECTOR, and

TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE COMMITTEE.

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THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE LORD MAYOR
(J. B. MORRELL, ESQ., J.P.)

Chairman:—ALDERMAN FRANK WRIGHT.

Vice-Chairman:—ALDERMAN E. A. CRICHTON.

Ald. Hargrave.	Counc. De Burgh	Counc. Ditcham.
„ Hammond.	„ Wightman.	„ Lee.
„ Gaines	„ Oloman.	„ Marks.
„ Smithson	„ Bowman.	„ Tye.
	„ Rev. Bainton.	„ Hopper.
Drs. G. A. Haydock and F. C. Naish, Miss H. M. Smithson, Mrs. M. C. Tute and W. Bedford, Esq.		

MATERNITY AND GENERAL WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

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„ Frank Wright.	„ Wightman.
„ Hammond.	„ Ditcham.
	„ Lee.
Miss H. M. Smithson, Dr. F. C. Naish and Mrs. M. C. Tute.	

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Ald. Frank Wright (Chairman).	Counc. Oloman.
„ Hargrave.	„ De Burgh.
„ Gaines.	„ Wightman.
„ Smithson.	„ Rev. Bainton.

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„ Hammond.	„ Tye.	„ Hopper.
„ Smithson	„ Bowman.	„ Ditcham.
(Vice-Chairman).	and Dr. G. A. Haydock.	

HEALTH CENTRES SUB-COMMITTEE.

Ald. Frank Wright (Chairman).	Ald. Hargrave	Counc. Bowman.
„ Crichton.	Counc. Wightman.	Drs. Haydock and Naish.
„ Smithson.	„ De Burgh.	Miss H. M. Smithson.
	and W. Bedford, Esq.	

AMBULANCE SERVICE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Ald. Frank Wright (Chairman).	Counc. Tye.
„ Hargrave.	„ Bowman.
Counc. Hopper.	„ Marks.
and Dr. G. A. Haydock.	

APPOINTMENTS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Ald. Crichton (Chairman).	Counc. De Burgh.
„ Frank Wright.	Miss H. M. Smithson.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer and Chief Medical Officer, Welfare Committee:—

CATHERINE B. CRANE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (London).

Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare :—

EMILY L. SIMON, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Part-time Medical Officers for Maternity and General Welfare:—

DR. ISABELLA M. B. HESSION, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

DR. ALLISON THOMAS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Consultants:—

Child Health	-	-	-	W. HENDERSON, M.D., D.C.H.
Dermatology	-	-	-	C. W. MACKENZIE, B.M., B.Ch. (Oxon) M.R.C.P. (London).
Infectious Diseases	-	-	-	N. J. M. HESSION, M.B., Ch.B. (Ireland) B.A.O.
Obstetrics	-	-	-	A. R. LISTER, M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S. J. B. ROY, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G.
Orthopaedics	-	-	-	H. L. CROCKATT, M.B., Ch.B.
Psychiatry	-	-	-	R. A. HOOPER, M.B., B.S.
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	D. K. STEVENSON, M.R.C.P.E., M.B., Ch.B.
Venereal Diseases	-	-	-	W. FOWLER, M.B., Ch.B.

Senior Assistant School Medical Officer:—

F. B. SHEVLIN, M.B., Ch.B. (Liverpool).

Assistant School Medical Officers:—

K. R. JONES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to 31.8.49).

G. F. BOYLE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Dental Officers:—

Miss L. RITCHIE, L.D.S. (Part-time).

F. GRINDROD, L.D.S. (Orthodontic Clinic) (*part-time*).

Chief Sanitary Inspector:—

F. FISHBURN, C.R. San. Inst. and Certified Meat Inspector.
(to 22.3.49).

N. HANCOCK, C.R. San. Inst., Cert. Meat Inspector, Cert San.
Science and Cert. Smoke Inspector (from 30.5.49).

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:—

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

Veterinary Surgeon:—

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

Public Analyst:—

HUGH CHILDS, B.Sc., F.I.C., Sheffield (*part-time*).

ndum -

alth Visitors:-

SS M.E. GRIFFIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (from 26.5.49)

sistant Health Visitors:-

SS D. ROBINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 1.1.49)

S. G. HAMMOCK, S.R.N. (part-time) (from 2.2.49)

S. A. ROBERTS, S.R.N. (part-time) (from 3.10.49)

1th. Visitors: S. R. N. (part-time) (from S. 2. 49)
Sum. - ROBINSON, S. R. N. (from 1. 1. 49)
Recent Health Visitors: -
S. M. E. GRIFFIN, S. R. N. & C. M. H. V. Cert. (from 26. 2. 49)
1th. Visitors: S. R. N. (part-time) (from 1. 1. 49)
Sum. - HAMMOND, S. R. N. (part-time) (from 26. 2. 49)
S. R. ROBINSON, S. R. N. & C. M. (from 1. 1. 49)

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.
(to 6.9.49).
A. COOKE, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector.
F. WALLS, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector.
H. HALL, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector.
A. M. ALLAN, C.S.I.J.B.
A. HUGHES, C.S.I.J.B.
A. N. ERRINGTON, C.S.I.J.B.
P. D. BEADLE, C.S.I.J.B. (from 18.11.49).

Rodent Officer:—

S. J. C. NORRIS.

Ambulance Officer:—

L. P. SAWYER.

Head Ambulance Driver:—

H. BASTICK.

Clerk:—

J. A. CROFT (from 7.11.49).

DAY NURSERIES:—

Matron, Crombie Avenue Nursery:—

Miss M. K. VOLANS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Matron, Layerthorpe Nursery:—

Miss R. COOKE, Cert. of Nursery Training College, A.R.S.I.

Health Visitors:—

Miss M. J. MARSHALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
(Superintendent Health Visitor).
MRS. E. JACKSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.
Miss A. DUNLAVEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.
MRS. A. E. WITHEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.
MRS. T. NIXON (Temp.), S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.
Miss M. C. KELLY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

Assistant Health Visitor:—

MRS. E. LEONARD, S.R.N., S.C.M.

District Nurses:—

MISS D. M. PAGE, S.R.N., Q.N.
MRS. E. K. D'ARCY, S.E.A.N.
MRS. M. A. LIGHTOWLER, S.E.A.N.
MRS. A. BALGUE, S.R.N. (to 30.11.49).
MISS I. H. TRUELOVE, S.R.N.
MRS. I. M. RICHARDSON, S.R.N.
MISS H. DYSON, S.R.N.
MISS J. F. GRETTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
MRS. A. KIDD, S.R.N., (from 2.5.49).
MISS V. HARRISON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (from 23.11.49).
MR. D. H. ROWE, S.R.N., Q.N. (from 17.1.49).
MR. J. CARROLL, S.R.N., R.M.P.A. (from 15.12.49).

Tuberculosis Almoner:—

MISS W. MELLOR, Diploma in Social Science and Certificate of
Institute Almoners (to 9.1.49).
MISS J. ELSEY, A.I.M.A. (from 21.3.49 to 31.10.49).
MISS S. HICK, A.I.M.A. (from 14.11.49).

Tuberculosis Visitor:—

MISS F. M. PASHLEY, S.R.N.

Clerk:—

MISS M. MOORE.

Health Welfare Officer:—

MISS D. G. WALKER, Certificate of Institute of Almoners (to 23.3.49).
MRS. M. JOHNSON (from 23.5.49).

Organiser of Home Helps:—

MRS. P. HART (to 5.2.48).
MRS. N. HAKIM (from 31.1.49).

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives:—

MISS G. WOLLASTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., M.T.D.

Municipal Midwives:—

MRS. B. BURKE, S.R.N., S.C.M.	MISS J. S. R. MacGREGOR (temp.)
MRS. A. D. COULSON, S.C.M.	(to 31.5.49).
MRS. E. RICHMOND, S.R.N.,	MISS L. M. WALKER, S.R.N.
S.C.M.	S.C.M.
MISS B. A. CONRICODE, S.C.M.	MISS F. H. HICKES, S.C.M.
MISS D. M. COOPER, S.C.M.	MISS J. HURST, S.R.N., S.C.M.
MRS. M. C. SKELTON, S.R.N.,	(from 1.6.49).
S.C.M.	MISS A. E. BLACK, S.R.N., S.C.M.
	(from 18.7.49).

School Nurses:—

MISS L. EGAN, S.R.N. (to 31.12.49).
MRS. E. M. DALTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
MISS E. STODDART, S.R.N., S.C.M.
MISS R. E. ROWNTREE, S.R.N.
MISS M. CHETWYND, S.R.N.
MISS M. LOCKER, S.R.F.N.

Dental Attendant:—

Miss R. E. GLEW (Dental Nurse's Certificate).

Orthopædic Nurse:—

Miss B. M. HALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., Ex-Queen's Nurse (Orthopædic Certificate).

Skin Clinic Nurse:—

MRS A BATTLE.

Senior Mental Welfare Officer:—

Miss N. FULLER (to 27.8.49).

Assistant Mental Welfare Officers:—

H. BRITTON; R. L. REDDISH (to 30.6.49); MR. A. MASKILL (from 1.8.49).

Psychiatric Social Worker (Part-time):—

Miss B. R. VILLY (from 4.5.49).

Home Teacher and Supervisor of Occupation Centre for Mental Defectives:—

MRS. D. K. DOWNEY (from 6.1.49).

Assistant Supervisor for Mental Defectives:—

MRS. M. BESTLEY (from 25.8.49).

CLERICAL STAFFS.

(a) *Health Department:—*

Chief Clerk:—C. W. PRIME.

Senior Clerks:—L. W. RICHMAN, R. A. WILKINSON.

General Clerks:—P. D. BEADLE (to 17.11.49); W. H. BLACKBURN; W. V. HADLEY; *D. A. HIRST; MRS. F. GOTT (temp.) (to 5.3.49); MRS. W. I. TIPLADY; Miss A. M. HALL; Miss M. BIELBY (from 14.3.49); J. McELHERAN (temp.) (to 27. 8.49); L. BELL (from 25.8.49).

(b) *Child Welfare Centre:—*

Clerks:—Miss E. M. MILBURN (to 30.9.49); Miss E. GELDART; Miss M. ATKINSON (from 1.11.49).

(c) *Mental Welfare Department:—*

Clerks:—F. KAYE; J. WEDGWOOD; T. B. HARE.

(d) *School Clinic:—*

Chief Clerk:—Miss J. MASTERMAN.

Clerks:—Miss M. SOWRAY; Miss H. F. MILBURN; Miss D. BLAKER; B. DEAN (Resigned 31.12.49).

* Serving with H.M. Forces.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1949.

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 present my Annual Report on the health of the City for the year 1949.

The year was one of experiment, change and unrest in all sections of the National Health Service, being the first complete year during which the National Health Service Act, 1946, had been operative.

Reviewing the working of the National Health Service Act in York during 1949, I should say that the weakest point in the service was failure to give adequate recognition to the opinion of the general practitioner. There is no general practitioner, nominated by the practitioners of the City serving on either the Hospital Management Committee or the Medical Advisory Committee.

Of the new duties placed on the Local Health Authority by the Act, the provision of a Mental Welfare Service has been the most difficult to establish. This has been due to staff changes, and to the acute shortage of qualified mental health workers. Nevertheless, a temporary occupation centre for mental defectives was opened at New Lendal Congregational Church, pending adaptation of 24 St. Saviourgate for use as a permanent centre. There is accommodation for 30, and results achieved during the first term justify the establishment of the centre.

Little has been done for the after-care of patients discharged from Mental Hospitals, and there is need for close liaison with Hospital Management Committees and Voluntary After-Care Associations if this essential work is to be developed.

Consideration of vital statistics for the year shows a record low infant mortality rate for the City, and a disappointingly high maternal mortality rate. The infant mortality rate was 21.4 per 1,000 live births, compared with 32 for England and Wales. The previous lowest record for the City was 31.6 in 1946. This new record coincides with the lowest figure recorded for the country as a whole, and also with an increase in the establishment of health visitors from 7 to 12 in 1948. It is important to remember that the health visitor's first duty is the care of the infant and child under the age of five. This tends to be overlooked under the new regime, when so much emphasis is placed on the expanding duties of the health visitor.

The maternal mortality rate was 2.7 per 1,000 births, compared with 0.98 for England and Wales. This rate represented 5 deaths of York mothers, compared with 2 in 1948, and nil in 1947 or 1946. The three authorities

responsible for the health of the mother during her pregnancy and confinement, have not yet considered this as a common problem, and are still working as isolated units without any real attempt at co-ordination.

The City suffered its first acute poliomyelitis outbreak, there being 26 confirmed cases, with 4 deaths. This was not surprising in view of the fact that there was very little poliomyelitis in the City during the 1947 epidemic.

A Clean Food Campaign was launched during the Autumn. As a preliminary measure the sanitary inspectors are undertaking a systematic survey of all food premises in the City. We are grateful for the co-operation shown by the traders, many owners of food premises having given much thought, and gone to considerable expense to implement recommendations made after survey of their premises. During the year, we welcomed Mr. Norman Hancock, to the Health Department staff as Chief Sanitary Inspector, following the retirement of Mr. F. Fishburn, after 37 years' devoted service to the Corporation. We wish Mr. Fishburn every happiness in his retirement.

During the year the purchase of the Dispensary, Duncombe Place, was completed, and plans approved for its adaptation for use as a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, and headquarters for the Health Visiting, Home Nursing, Domiciliary Midwifery and Home Help services. The Health Department was also moved from 50 Bootham to 8 and 9 St. Leonard's, where the new central premises are much appreciated. Administration is facilitated by having the Mental Welfare section of the department, the Children Department and the Welfare Department under the same roof.

A report on the School Medical Service is published under separate cover.

I am indebted to the Chairman, members of the Health Committee, my medical colleagues in the City, colleagues in other departments, and the staff of the Health Department, for their unfailing help during the year.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. B. CRANE.
Medical Officer of Health.

CITY OF YORK

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres: 6,456.

Population (Census, 1931), 84,813.

Civilian population, mid-1949 (Registrar-General's Estimates), Total, 107,100;
Civilian, 104,600.

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

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1949) according to the rate-books, 29,900
(including retail shops occupied as dwellings).

Average number of persons per inhabited house, 3.5.

Rateable value (April, 1949), £697,346.

Estimated net produce of a penny rate, £2,800.

MARRIAGES.

				Marriage rate per 1,000 of total population.			
				York.	England & Wales		
Year 1945	...	1184	...	...	24.5	...	18.6
„ 1946	...	1003	...	...	19.6	...	17.9
„ 1947	...	1168	...	...	22.2	...	18.5
„ 1948	...	978	...	...	18.8	...	18.1
„ 1949	...	1047	...	...	19.2	...	17.0

VITAL STATISTICS, 1949.

(Registrar-General's Figures).

		Total.	M.	F.			
Live Births	Leg.	1,694	902	792	}	Birth-rate	... 17.3 per 1,000.
	Illeg.	121	65	56			
Stillbirths	Leg.	37	16	21	}	Rate per 1,000 total births	22.0.
	Illeg.	3	2	1			
Deaths	...	1,249	657	592	Death-rate	...	12.4 per 1,000.

Deaths from Puerperal causes:—			Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal Sepsis ...	...	—	—	—
Other Puerperal causes ...	...	5	2.7	
Total ...	...	5	2.7	

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:—

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
Number	38	1	39
Rate per 1,000 live births ...	22.4	8.2	21.4

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	189
„ „ Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	1

Death-rate of Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years)	0.01	} per 1,000 living at all ages.
Death-rate of Bronchitis and Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	1.35	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis death-rate	0.25	
Total Tuberculosis death-rate	0.29	
Cancer death-rate	1.80	
Epidemic Influenza death-rate	0.08	

The total deaths stated in the following Report are of civilians only, and the rates are based upon the estimates of the civilian population furnished by the Registrar-General, viz.:—104,600, for the mid-year, 1949.

Year.	Estimated Civilian Population.	Total (Nett) BIRTHS.	Birth- rate.	Total (Nett) DEATHS.	Death- rate.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
1945	96700	1828	18.9	1176	12.1	652
1946	102050	2121	20.8	1088	10.7	1033
1947	104400	2309	22.1	1140	10.9	1169
1948	103700	1910	18.4	1124	10.8	786
1949	104600	1815	17.3	1249	12.4	566
AVERAGE ...		1996	19.4	1155	11.3	841

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 10 YEARS, 1940-1949.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEARS :									
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	4	10	5	2	—	3	3	1	1	1
Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	6	7	8	1	1	—	1	1	5
Diphtheria	4	3	15	10	16	2	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	32	46	37	37	49	27	34	35	43	26*
Other forms of tuberculosis	17	6	7	9	13	13	7	7	4	4*
Syphilitic disease	9	11	9	8	9	5	7	5	4	4
Influenza	36	17	6	28	6	5	5	4	1	8
Measles	3	2	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
Acute poliomyelitis and polio-encephalitis	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	4
Acute infectious encephalitis	2	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	—
Cancer	147	166	176	168	179	182	153	183	209	189
Diabetes	16	16	15	4	15	8	7	4	9	9
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	124	137	123	135	137	132	125	150	130	151
Heart disease	359	264	287	290	327	319	313	330	323	410
Other diseases of the circulatory system	35	23	24	41	30	47	51	54	62	65
Bronchitis	131	84	57	66	51	73	46	62	67	94
Pneumonia	55	46	40	47	36	40	30	42	39	34
Other Respiratory diseases	30	13	12	16	12	11	15	12	9	13
Ulceration of the stomach or duodenum	15	20	11	15	14	8	14	11	8	14
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	7	8	15	8	21	9	4	4	2	1*
Appendicitis	7	5	4	1	5	4	2	4	—	4
Other digestive diseases	36	31	28	25	22	28	18	15	20	19
Nephritis	36	35	50	48	32	37	32	33	26	41
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	3	—	2	2	1	—	—	1	1	—
Other maternal causes	4	3	1	5	2	—	—	1	1	5
Premature birth	23	21	24	13	24	12	17	17	16	9*
Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease	29	27	25	22	27	33	33	37	28	13*
Suicide	6	8	15	12	10	15	13	9	14	13
Road traffic accidents	15	16	13	5	8	14	14	9	12	14
Other violent causes	42	42	102	14	18	19	28	16	23	28
All other causes	155	148	131	125	147	127	116	90	71	70
ALL CAUSES—TOTALS ...	1,385	1,215	1,243	1,168	1,214	1,176	1,088	1,140	1,124	1,249

* Lowest on record.

The 5 deaths from Whooping Cough were children of the following ages:—1 month, 2 months, 21 months, 2 years and 3 years. In 4 cases pneumonia complicated whooping cough, and in the fifth no complication was specified.

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	16.7	18.7	18.0	17.3
DEATH-Rate (all causes)	11.7	12.5	11.6	12.4
From Enteric Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Small-pox	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.05
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Influenza	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.08
Rate per 1,000 Births:—				
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	3.0	3.8	2.4	0.55
Total deaths under one year	32	37	30	21

MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1945-1949.

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
(a) MATERNAL MORTALITY:					
No. of deaths (YORK)	Nil.	Nil.	2	2	5
Rate per 1,000 births:					
York	Nil.	Nil.	0.86	1.02	2.7
England and Wales	1.79	1.43	1.17	1.02	0.98*
(b) INFANT MORTALITY:					
Deaths under 1 year (YORK)	76	67	80	63	39
Rate per 1,000 births:					
York	41.5	31.6	34.6	32.9	21.4*
England and Wales	46	43	41	34	32*

* Lowest 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) ...	3	4	Nil.	Nil.
Scarlet Fever do. ...	271	163	Nil.	Nil.
Enteric Fever do. ...	Nil.	2	Nil.	Nil.

There was a further decrease in the number of cases of Diphtheria in the City during the year, and a marked decrease in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever; 3 cases of Diphtheria compared with 8 in 1948, and 271 cases of Scarlet Fever compared with 378 in 1948 being notified.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, 1945-1949.

(Registrar-General's figures.)

Year.	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.		TOTAL.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1945	27	0.28	13	0.13	40	0.41
1946	34	0.33	7	0.07	41	0.40
1947	35	0.33	7	0.06	42	0.40
1948	43	0.41	4	0.04*	47	0.45
1949	26	0.25*	4	0.04	30	0.29*
Average ...	33	0.32	7	0.07	40	0.39

* Lowest on record.

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

	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	48	53	61	66	63	56	72	89	81	84
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	38	27	30	29	52	34	29	30	29	27
Total ...	86	80	91	95	115	90	101	119	110	111

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, 1949:—

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Cases.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
229	147	376	65	81	146	522

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

National Health Service Act, 1946—Sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29 and 51

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(Section 22)

1. Number of births notified in the area during the year under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as adjusted by any transferred notifications:

(a) Live births, 1,747; (b) Still-births, 36; (c) Total, 1,783.

2. Infant Welfare Centres—

(a) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council ... 5

(b) Number of Centres provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations—(General Practitioners) 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 1,168

(ii) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years 117

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

(i) Under 1 year of age 1,143

(ii) Over 1 year of age 894

3. Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics:

	Ante-natal.	Post-natal.
(i) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council	2	1

(ii) Total number of Women who attended at the Clinics during the year	518	75
---	-----	----

4. Care of unmarried mothers and illegitimate children.

The Council have appointed a Social Worker for the purposes of Circular 2866 and have an agreement whereby girls are admitted to Heworth Moor House (Diocesan Moral Welfare Hostel) or to other institutions before and after their confinement.

Number of interviews by Social Worker	...	...	...	370
Number of Home visits paid	...	...	...	170

5. Care of premature infants (Circular 20/44).

The Council employ a domiciliary midwife specially trained in the care of the premature baby. She undertakes the care of premature babies born at home, and is also notified of the impending discharge of all premature babies from hospital. She undertakes the necessary after-care until the case is handed over to the Health Visitor.

The number of premature babies notified during 1949 was 116.

Total number of above who were born:—

(i) at home	...	...	...	...	...	30
(ii) in hospital or nursing home	...	...	...	...	...	86

The number of those born at home:—

(i) who were nursed entirely at home	...	...	...	...	28
(ii) who died during the first 24 hours	...	...	...	...	—
(iii) who survived at the end of one month	...	...	...	...	27

The number of those born in hospital or nursing home:—

(i) who died during the first 24 hours	...	...	...	10
(ii) who survived at the end of one month	...	...	...	73

6. Day Nurseries.

Nursery	Date of Opening	Approved Accommodation	Average Daily Attendance		Number on Register at 31 12 49	
			0—2	2—5	0—2	2—5
Crombie Avenue	12. 2.42	34	5	17	6	25
Layerthorpe	6.11.42	45	9	24	17	31

A new permanent nursery with 45 places is being built at Heworth and it is hoped that this will be opened to replace Layerthorpe during 1950.

7. Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	Number of cases notified during the year.	Number of cases visited by officers of the Council.	Number of cases removed to Hospitals.
(1) Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	—
(3) Puerperal Pyrexia	4	4	—

8. Maternal Deaths.

There were five maternal deaths during the year, ascribed to the following causes:—

Pulmonary Embolism following Caesarean Section	2
Obstetric Shock following retained placenta	2
Obstetric Shock following ruptured uterus	1

9. Adoption of Children (Regulations) Act, 1939.

Two Notices under Section 7 (3) were received during the year.

10. Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children.

(a) YORK MOTHER AND BABY HOME

Heworth Moor House, York.

Superintendent: Miss A. Hatfield.

Outdoor Worker: Miss P. Ratcliffe.

This Home is carried on by the York Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare. It receives unmarried (and in some cases married) mothers expecting illegitimate babies before and after confinement, without limit of stay, until the mother obtains employment and the baby a home with relatives or foster-mother. There are 14 beds and 10 cots in the Home and expectant mothers are sent for their confinement to a Maternity Home or Hospital. The average length of stay in the Home is three to six months, four to twelve weeks before, and six to twelve weeks after the birth of the child.

Three York mothers were received during 1949. All confinements took place in hospital. Two babies were adopted. Two mothers were found domestic work, and one mother returned to her own home.

(b) CHILDREN COMMITTEE'S INSTITUTIONS

Children are maintained in "The Grange" up to the age of one year, when, if in good health, they are boarded-out in suitable private homes in and around the city boundaries, or admitted to "The Elms," Hull Road.

The accommodation at December, 1949, in the Children's Homes was as follows:—

	Beds.
St. Hilda's, Lowther Street ...	40 (girls and boys).
4 Feversham Crescent ...	18 (boys).
120 Haxby Road ...	12 (boys).
"The Elms", Residential Nursery, Hull Road.	28 (girls and boys).

The Glen Residential Nursery is being adapted to accommodate 25 children under the age of 5.

(c) ST. STEPHEN'S HOME, THE MOUNT
(Matron:—Mrs. E. Cobb)

This Home accommodates 23 girls, the age of admission being from 2 to 16 years. Good liaison is maintained with the Local Health Authority, a Health Visitor visiting at regular intervals, and reporting as necessary to the Authority.

(d) WEST GARTH CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHILDREN'S HOME

This Home has accommodation for 20 children under the age of 5 and is recognized as a training centre for the Certificate of the National Nursery Examination Board.

11. Dental Treatment.

The dental surgeon, Miss Ritchie, gives two half-days weekly to Maternity and Child Welfare work. She reports as follows:—

(a) Numbers provided with dental care.

	Examined	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	848	726	381
Children under five	151	117	34

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided.

	Extraction.	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment	Silver Nitrate treat- ment	Radio- graphs.	Dentures provided	
		Local	General					Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	468	1	467	642	956	—	5	Nil.	Nil.
Children under five	76	1	75	94	—	107	—	—	—

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

(Section 23)

The Authority employ 10 domiciliary midwives including 1 premature baby midwife, the City being divided into two areas, with four midwives to each area. An additional midwife undertakes relief duties. Mothers select their own midwives except when an individual midwife is already overbooked for the month.

All midwives are trained in the use of gas and air analgesia, and are supplied with the necessary equipment and transport for administering same. Arrangements have been made for instruction in the use of gas and air apparatus to be given to classes of expectant mothers every three months.

		Domiciliary Midwives.	Midwives in Institutions.	Totals
(a)	Total number of midwives practising at the end of the year in the area of the Local Supervising Authority—			
	(i) Employed by the Council ...	10	Nil.	10
	(ii) In private practice ...	3	19	22
		<u>13</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>32</u>
		Domiciliary Cases.	* Cases in Institutions	Totals
(b)	Number of cases in the area of the Local Supervising Authority attended during the year by midwives—			
	(i) Employed by the Council—			
	As Midwives ...	455	—	455
	As Maternity Nurses ...	208	—	208
	(ii) In private practice—			
	As Midwives ...	35	—	35
	As Maternity Nurses ...	5	574	579
	Totals—As Midwives ...	490	—	490
	As Maternity Nurses ...	<u>213</u>	<u>574</u>	<u>787</u>

Medical Aid under Section 14 (i) of the Midwives Act, 1918.

Number of cases in which Medical Aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (i) of the Midwives Act, 1918, by a midwife:—

(a)	For domiciliary cases:—	
	(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service:—	
		61
	(ii) Others.	42
		} Total 103

The midwives are supervised by the Medical Officer of Health, the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and the Matron of the Maternity Hospital who acts for the Local Authority as non-medical supervisor. This has proved to be a very satisfactory arrangement, as it gives a good liaison between hospital and Local Authority.

Pupil Midwives.

York Maternity Hospital is recognised as a training school for Part II of the certificate of the Central Midwives Board. Pupils spend 3 months in hospital, and 3 months working on the district with the Authority's midwives. During the year 31 pupils were trained and 30 satisfied the examiners of the Central Midwives Board. No. 50 Bootham is being adapted for use as a central hostel for pupil midwives doing district work, and it is hoped it will be ready for occupation during 1950. It will provide accommodation for 10 pupils, and 2 resident staff.

York Maternity Hospital.

I am indebted to the Secretary of the York "A" and Tadcaster Hospital Management Committee for the following statistics relating to the Maternity Hospital:—

1.	Number of beds...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
2.	Number of ante-natal treatment beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
3.	Number of admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	959
4.	Number of women admitted for ante-natal treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
5.	Average duration of stay	...	...	...	Number of days	...	...	12
6.	Number of cases delivered by:—							
	(a) Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	816
	(b) Doctors	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
7.	Number of Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	877
8.	Number of Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
9.	Number of cases notified as puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
10.	Number of infants:—							
	(a) Wholly breast fed	...	...	...	...	...	...	809
	(b) Partly breast fed	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
11.	Number of maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
12.	Number of infants deaths within 10 days of birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
13.	Number of pupils undergoing training during 1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	31

HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

(a) Number of officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year: 11; number of students in training : 3.

(b) Number of visits paid during the year by all health visitors:—

(i) To expectant mothers—First visits 167

Total visits 234

(ii) To children under 1 year of age—First visits 1,794

Total visits 9,487

(iii) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years—Total visits 21,542

The Ministry have approved expansion of the health visiting staff as necessary. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining qualified health visitors, the Council have agreed to award bursaries for training to suitable applicants who

are state registered nurses and hold the first part of the certificate of the Central Midwives Board. During training, half salary is paid and an additional £100 is available on loan if needed, to be repaid during the candidate's two years' service for the Corporation after qualification. Three nurses have been sent for training under this scheme to Leeds or Bradford.

The health visiting and school nursing services are still, unfortunately, separate entities in the City. There is considerable wastage of nursing manpower by this division of the services and it is hoped that it will be possible to amalgamate them in the near future.

The experiment of allocating a health visitor to attend a child welfare clinic run by a general practitioner for her own patients has proved successful, and an average of 30 mothers and babies attend this clinic weekly. A Parents' Club has also been started by the practitioner in charge of this clinic and is well attended.

Arrangements have been reached with the North and East Ridings for the health visitor undertaking venereal disease social work for the City, to include cases from the Ridings attending York County Hospital for treatment.

The City sustained an irreparable loss in the death of Mr. A. H. Visick, F.R.C.S., during the year. The follow-up clinic which he established for gastric cases at the County Hospital was staffed by a team of specialists, the hospital almoner and one of our health visitors to undertake home visiting. This same health visitor undertakes the after-care of diabetics and a satisfactory liaison has been established with the Hospital Management Committee.

The decision to appoint a health visitor for tuberculosis rather than divide the work among the general health visitors has been justified, and resulted in a marked increase of attendances of contacts for examination.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

(Section 25)

The development of the Home Nursing Service transferred to the Local Health Authority by the National Health Service Act has progressed steadily during the year. The headquarters of the service are at the Health Services Centre, Duncombe Place, and at the end of the year, the Authority employed 10 full-time nurses including one male nurse. Arrangements had been made for a second male nurse to take up duty on completion of his Queen's training in Huddersfield. Two nurses hold the certificate of the Central Midwives Board and undertake relief duties for midwives' septic cases and cases where there is infectious disease in the house.

It was hoped at the inauguration of the service to employ Queen's nurses entirely, but of the 10 nurses on our staff, only 3 at present are Queen's trained. State Registered nurses already doing district work do not find it a financially sound proposition to undertake Queen's training.

Much time is wasted by nurses cycling to cases. Mileometer readings kept by one nurse showed that she cycled over 100 miles per week.

The following table shows work undertaken by the Home Nursing Service during the year.—

Number of Nurses employed	...	...	...	10
New cases attended	...	...	...	1,694
Cases discharged	...	...	...	1,624
Visits paid	...	...	...	33,264

Analysis of Cases

Referred by doctors	...	...	...	1,440
" " hospitals	...	...	...	87
Applied direct	...	...	...	112
Other agencies	...	...	...	55

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

(Section 26)

A report on these services is included in Section C—Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and Other Diseases.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

(Section 27)

I am indebted to my Ambulance Officer, Mr. L. P. Sawyer, for the following report:—

On 31st December, 1949, the Ambulance Service was operating 8 ambulances, and 3 cars for sitting cases by a staff of 36 based at The Grange, Huntington Road.

During the year the work of modernising the fleet continued, and 2 stretcher ambulances of the Bedford-Lomas type had replaced old vehicles. Two single stretcher ambulances of the Ford Utecon type were found to be very useful for the narrow streets of York.

The work undertaken each month by the ambulance service was more than double that undertaken each month during the last half of 1948.

It is unfortunately, true that there was some abuse of the service, particularly of cars for sitting cases, but the closest control is now exercised in booking cases, suspected abuse is investigated and transport cancelled if confirmed. There is close liaison between the hospital and ambulance services, and we are satisfied that there is now very little abuse.

The difficulties of travel by rail for long distance journeys might usefully be publicised. Suitable coaches for stretcher cases based at main line stations would quickly develop this means of transport and be more comfortable for patients travelling long distances. During the year 10 patients were conveyed by rail from York and 15 met at York railway station and conveyed by ambulance to their destination.

Plans for building an ambulance station at Scarcroft Depot were prepared during the year but are temporarily being held in abeyance.

The following tables give details of the work of the service during the year.

Return of Services provided by or on behalf of the Council as Local Health Authority and of the work done during the year 1949.

	Number of vehicles at 31st December, 1949	Total number of journeys during the year	Total number of patients carried during the year	Number of accident and other emergency journeys, included in col. 3, during the year	Total mileage during the year	Number of paid whole-time staff at 31st December, 1949
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Directed provided service.	8	9,236	9,613	1,267	69,180	36
Agency service(s)	3	8,753	19,163	—	63,087	—
Ambulances Cars	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supplementary service(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ambulances Cars	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTES.

Supplementary Services are those where arrangements exist with Voluntary Organisations or other bodies for occasional use of ambulances or cars, as distinct from arrangements for a regular service on an agency basis and include arrangements with the Hospital Car Service.

Particulars of supplementary service, including arrangements with the Hospital Car Service and the numbers of drivers on the register at 31st December, 1949.

NIL

ANALYSIS OF CASES

Classification	1					2			3		4	5			6	7	TOTAL	Passengers				
	a	b	c	d	e	a	b	General Illness	Maternity	Tuberculosis	Other infectious disease	Mental	a	b	c	Clinic attendances		Other calls	Midwives Service	Mental Defectives	Home Helps Service	Other calls
January	24	9	14	73	4	135	13	4	50	5	177	174	1,554	101		2,337	13					2,350
February	10	5	20	47	2	126	8	4	51	4	141	184	1,668	102		2,392						2,392
March	7	12	10	52	5	158	6	4	47	7	126	158	2,018	112		2,722						2,722
April	15	13	14	35	1	158	14	6	29	6	141	153	1,630	68		2,292	26					2,318
May	14	7	33	23	2	136	14	4	42	11	145	150	1,778	89		2,448		29				2,477
June	14	11	30	31	1	134	18	3	36	6	152	153	1,552	103		2,245	1	26				2,271
July	13	16	41	44	2	130	17	2	30	13	181	125	1,368	153		2,142	7	30			13	2,185
August	14	8	33	36	7	133	25	2	27	10	135	110	1,445	185		2,158		26				2,184
September	15	6	35	55	5	99	11	3	30	5	156	135	1,528	230		2,313		18	652		13	2,996
October	7	13	48	44	3	126	10	2	59	5	136	182	1,668	243		2,548	2	17	486	2		3,053
November	13	9	40	51	2	149	15	5	46	13	188	150	1,803	175		2,662	3	33	613	5		3,313
December	13	19	38	60	1	149	15	6	39	8	130	198	1,699	138		2,517	4	26	515	5	13	3,076
Total 1949	159	128	356	551	35	1,633	166	45	486	94	1,796	1,872	19,731	1,699	25	28,776		205	2,266	12	78	31,337

CALLS ANSWERED, 1949

	York	North Riding	East Riding	West Riding	Leeds	Hampshire	Hertford	Bradford	Lincoln	Wakefield	Aberdeen	Devonshire	Northampton	Oxford	Worcester	TOTAL	Midwives Service	Mental Defectives	Home Helps Service	Education Committee	Administration	GRAND TOTAL
January	1,248	32	158	56	1											1,495				1	168	1,664
February	1,226	45	231	43	5	1										1,551					121	1,672
March	1,295	42	252	67	4	1										1,661					141	1,802
April	1,167	35	156	43	2											1,403				2	129	1,534
May	1,095	31	94	37	8											1,265	29				160	1,454
June	1,069	37	89	34	2		1									1,232	26				147	1,405
July	1,214	24	87	17	6			1	1							1,350	30			1	130	1,511
August	1,184	64	82	58	5					1	1					1,395	26				150	1,571
September	1,420	40	88	44	3							1				1,596	18	44		1	132	1,791
October	1,590	33	80	98	3						1		1			1,806	17	32	2		167	2,024
November	1,531	31	76	85	4									1		1,729	33	44	5		107	1,918
December	1,332	24	62	82	5		1									1,506	26	32	5	1	72	1,642
Total 1949	15,371	438	1,455	664	48	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	17,989	205	152	12	6	1,624	19,988
July/December 1948	3,689	151	264	130	10					3						4,247						4,247

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(Section 28)

(a) Tuberculosis.

York facilities for the detection and after-care of cases of tuberculosis were, during 1949, comparable to those existing before the implementation of the National Health Service Act. The work was expanded by the appointment of a health visitor for tuberculosis only.

Clinics are held at the Chest Clinic, 11 Castlegate, for cases from the City and surrounding areas, on Tuesdays at 2 p.m. and Fridays at 9-30 a.m. A chest diagnosis clinic is held at the City Hospital on Wednesdays, at 12 noon, and an artificial pneumothorax refill clinic on Mondays at 11 a.m.

On notification each case is visited by the Tuberculosis Visitor and re-visited as necessary. The number of visits paid during the year was 1,896. 203 new cases, exclusive of contacts, were examined, 113 of whom were found to be tuberculous.

During 1949, 3,681 x-ray examinations and 1,422 screening examinations were made at the City Hospital, 847 patients attending the chest diagnosis clinic. Patients were treated by artificial pneumothorax at the City Hospital, 1,479 refills being given and 1,354 attendances being made at this clinic.

1,436 screening examinations and 941 pneumothorax refills were carried out at Fairfield Sanatorium. Twelve cases were sent to Pinderfields for thoracic surgery. Non-pulmonary cases treated at the City Hospital numbered 36.

CONTACTS.

Fifteen of the 435 contacts examined were found to be tuberculous. Examination of contacts is arranged by the Tuberculosis Visitor as soon as possible after each case is notified, and thereafter as required.

THORACIC SURGERY.

Mr. P. R. Allison, F.R.C.S., holds regular clinics at the City Hospital at six-weekly intervals to see pulmonary and cardiac cases possibly needing surgical treatment. Cases requiring such treatment are transferred to Pinderfields Hospital for operation. Mr. Allison during 1949, saw 71 patients referred through the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES. *				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0- 1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1- 5	5	7	3	1	—	1	—	1
5-15	7	2	5	8	—	—	1	1
15-25	10	7	2	1	—	2	—	—
25-35	8	17	1	2	—	5	—	—
35-45	6	8	2	—	2	1	1	—
45-55	12	2	—	1	6	2	—	—
55-65	5	1	—	2	4	1	—	—
65 and over ...	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals ...	58	44	13	15	14	12	2	2

(Including 19 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).

Of the 28 cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, 5 were classified as bones and joints, 2 as abdominal, 16 peripheral glands, 3 genito-urinary system, 2 meninges.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

The Regional Hospital Board Mass Radiography Unit did not visit York during 1949.

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

The Authority added the following paragraph to plans approved by the Minister of Health:—

“The Authority will provide B.C.G. vaccination by and at the instance of a physician with specialist knowledge and experience of tuberculosis as regards persons to whom it is judged medically expedient subject to the necessary preliminary tests, to offer such vaccination in view of their known contact with tuberculosis infection. Records of B.C.G. vaccinations will be kept in such standard form as may be recommended by the Ministry, and information concerning these records will be supplied to the Ministry on request.”

No cases were so vaccinated during 1949.

TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE COMMITTEE

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1949

Throughout the year the work of the Committee has continued to expand. Tuberculous patients and their families were helped in many ways. Grants provided for convalescent holidays, clothes, domestic assistance etc. A grant was made to enable one of the patients to re-decorate his house and another covered the cost of drawing materials for an amateur artist.

The Committee has provided weekly magazines for the Chest Clinic and sponsored a canteen there which has been a great success. We are most grateful for the help given by the W.V.S. who have kindly staffed this canteen.

An electric gramophone, together with a selection of records, was lent to Fairfield Sanatorium where it is appreciated alike by staff and patients. Several film shows were also arranged.

Three bus outings for patients and their children were arranged during the Summer; these outings are always very popular.

Two hundred pamphlets explaining the work of the Committee were printed and distributed among Social Agencies in the town.

During 1949, 18 patients received financial assistance from the Committee and many more were lent sickroom comforts from our stock which has gradually been increased during the year. A portable wireless has also been acquired to loan out to patients who are confined to their beds at home.

We were sorry to lose Miss Elsey, who was our Honorary Secretary and Treasurer most of the year, when she resigned in view of her approaching marriage. Her work was appreciated both by the Committee and the patients she helped.

We wish to express our thanks to Rowntree's Charitable Institutions Committee for their donation and to Messrs. Peat, Marwick and Mitchell, who again audited our accounts.

S. HICK.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

The Local Authority made a grant of £200 to the Crusade Committee during the year.

SANATORIA AND HOSPITALS

Admissions and Discharges, 1st January to 31st December, 1949.

Institution.	No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1948.			No. of Cases Admitted during 1949.			No. of Cases Discharged during 1949.			No. of Cases Dying in Hospital during 1949.			No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1949.		
	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.
Fairfield (63 beds) { City Cases ... { County do....	15 5	11 4	2 12	28 21	24 9	29 4	18 19	71 32	21 10	24 5	12 27	57 42	2 2	16 2	8 4
Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside ...	—	—	7	7	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	7
City Hospital & Annexes	11	7	—	18	30	19	17	66	31	22	13	66	3	7	1
Pinderfields E.M.S. Hospital ...	3	—	—	3	6	6	—	12	7	6	—	10	—	2	—
Totals ...	34	22	21	77	69	58	57	184	79	57	55	178	7	27	20
															69

Return showing the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary during the year 1949.

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.				Total.				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 ... (2) Transfers from other areas (3) Lost Sight of cases returned	201 7 1	136 7 2	17 — —	14 2 —	40 1 —	61 — —	35 — —	61 — —	241 8 1	197 7 2	52 — —	75 2 —	565 17 3
B.—New Cases diagnosed as:— (1) Class T. B. Minus ... (2) Class T.B. Plus ...	10 30	6 21	13 —	6 1	3 —	3 3	9 —	9 —	13 30	9 24	22 —	18 1	59 55
C.—Cases written off:— (1) Recovered ... (2) Dead (all causes) ... (3) Removed to other areas ... (4) For other reasons ...	17 17 10 4	15 14 9 7	2 — — 2	— 1 1 1	5 1 1 2	18 — 1 4	13 1 — —	28 2 1 2	22 18 11 6	33 14 10 11	15 1 — 2	28 3 2 3	98 36 23 22
D.—On Register 31st December ...	201	127	28	20	35	44	30	37	236	171	58	57	522

(b) Cancer.

I am indebted to the Secretary of the National Society for Cancer Relief for the following report of the work of Miss Woolcombe in York:—

“At the beginning of 1949 we had 121 patients on our books, 21 of whom were receiving financial aid. During the year there were 19 deaths and 9 new patients whilst one deletion was made from the aided list on account of improved circumstances.

I paid 650 visits during 1949, 56 of which were to doctors, relatives, clergymen and other Social Organisations on behalf of the patients; 75 to patients living outside the City at Haxby, Heslington, Poppleton, Tockwith and Tadcaster, and 43 to patients in hospital.

In addition I accompanied 3 patients on ambulance journeys, attended 29 clinics at York County Hospital, and took 4 patients to York hospitals by car.

Apart from the usual money grants and allowances made by the Society, one patient was supplied with bedding, 6 with medical appliances, 2 with clothes, one with fares for hospital attendances, and 10 with food parcels for Christmas.

I should like to thank the York Red Cross Society for their gifts to our patients, the York Poor Kitchen Fund and Holy Trinity Parochial Church Council for their Christmas donations, and Miss Connell for raising money for the same purpose; Mrs. Smith for her parcels of clothing, and the Almoners and the staff of the York County Hospital, and the York Ambulance Service, for all their help to me in my work.”

(c) Patients discharged from hospital under the care of general practitioners.

The following is a summary of the existing care and after-care arrangements as they relate to patients in the York and Tadcaster “A” Group of Hospitals whose homes are in the administrative area of York County Borough:—

1. Infants and Children under the age of 5.

Cards provided by the Health Department are completed by the hospital authorities before the child is discharged, and returned direct to our Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare at the Child Welfare Centre. Health visitors select and follow up those cases which appear to be in need of supervision. Reports are being received regularly from the hospitals and the scheme is working well.

2. Children of School Age.

Arrangements similar to 1 are working smoothly.

The liaison with both the County and City Hospitals regarding children and infants is good. Our Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare acts as clinical assistant to the paediatrician at the City Hospital, and the Assistant School Medical Officers attend ward rounds at the County Hospital.

3. Diabetics.

A health visitor attends the diabetic clinic at the County Hospital and visits regularly the 35 cases who are either attending the County Hospital or under the care of general practitioners. Practitioners were circularised at the inauguration of the scheme and the health visitor works in close co-operation with them.

There was no organised after-care for diabetics from the City Hospital, but it is proposed to extend the service to include the hospital during 1950.

4. Gastric Cases.

A health visitor visits post-operative gastrectomy cases every six months. This work was started during Mr. Visick's life-time as part of his gastric follow-up scheme and is working well.

5. Venereal Diseases.

A health visitor has been doing the venereal disease after-care and prevention work since June, 1949. She attends the clinics at the County Hospital and does home visits under the direction of the Venereologist. We have agreements with the North and East Ridings to do such home visiting as is necessary for patients attending the County Hospital from these Ridings. This enables the Venereologist to work with one health visitor for the three administrative areas.

6. Cancer Cases.

This after-care work is at present undertaken by Miss Woolcombe of the National Society for Cancer Relief. The authority make a grant to the Society, and Miss Woolcombe uses the Authority's after-care services as necessary, e.g. arranging for the services of a home nurse, home help, etc.

7. Other Cases, General After-Care.

The Almoner at the County Hospital informs the Senior Health Visitor of the discharge of patients outside the preceding categories needing after-care. We find that this tends to be limited to patients who have been supplied with appliances, the health visitor calling to see that the appliances are satisfactory, that they are being used, and reporting back to the Almoner. The Organiser of Home Helps or the Superintendent of Home Nurses is 'phoned direct by the Almoner if either of these services is needed. The Medical Officer of Health is notified of any domiciliary visits made by the Almoner.

8. Care of the Aged.

These cases are occasionally referred by the Almoner to health visitors, but more often to the Welfare Assistant who arranges for appropriate after-care. The Medical Officer of Health and the Welfare Assistant also arrange priority admissions to the chronic sick hospital in consultation with the medical officer-in-charge.

9. Infectious Diseases Hospital.

All admissions and discharges are notified to the Medical Officer of Health and appropriate preventive and after-care arrangements made.

10. Maternity Hospital.

As the Matron of the Maternity Hospital is also the Authority's non-medical Supervisor of Midwives, there is satisfactory liaison here.

(a) Admissions.

Matron and the Health Department Welfare Officer hold a booking clinic weekly, the Welfare Officer investigating direct or through the health visitors, cases which require admission on social grounds.

(b) Discharges.

The Supervisor of Midwives informs the appropriate district midwife direct of patients being discharged before the fourteenth day.

(c) Premature Babies.

The Authority employ a specially trained midwife for the care of premature babies. She is notified of the impending discharge of all premature babies, given information regarding general condition, feeding etc., and undertakes the necessary after-care until the case is handed over to the health visitor.

11. Tuberculosis.

Arrangements which were in operation before the appointed day were working satisfactorily during 1949 through the Tuberculosis Dispensary. The effect of establishing a Central Admission Bureau in Hull for the region has yet to be assessed.

GENERAL COMMENTS.

The after-care liaison with the Hospital Management Committee is being developed happily and satisfactorily at the County, Infectious Diseases and Maternity Hospitals, but owing to there being no Almoner on the staff of the City Hospital liaison is difficult. The only after-care which is working satisfactorily at this hospital is the care of infants, pre-school and school children, which schemes were operating before the appointed day under the direction of the Almoner employed by the Health Department. The advisability of regular visits by a health visitor pending the appointment of an Almoner is to be considered.

(d) Convalescent Holidays.

Forty-one convalescent holidays were arranged during the year.

(e) Health Education.

I am indebted to Mr. A. Cooke, Health Education Officer, for the following report:—

Arrangements have been made with the Central Council for Health Education to display posters dealing with health subjects on frames previously used by the Empire Marketing Board. These are changed regularly.

Exhibition Stand.

The Central Council for Health Education have issued, on free loan, a folding metal stand for use with various health education topics. This is suitable for displaying in public buildings, large stores etc. During the year four different topics were shown at 23 sites in the City.

A small health booklet entitled "A New Adventure" and printed in attractive colours has been used to replace a leaflet giving information about the School Health Service. This is distributed to all parents at the time of the first school medical examination.

In order to improve co-ordination between different sections of the health services, staff meetings have been held at monthly intervals during the winter months. The meetings are attended by all members of the staff who have direct contact with the public (i.e. health visitors, sanitary inspectors, midwives, school nurses etc.) Lectures are given and mutual problems discussed. Suggestions for improvements in the service are considered at these meetings.

The Central Council for Health Education continue to issue display sets (on free loan), posters and leaflets (for purchase), and these are used as opportunities arise.

The notices displayed in public conveniences relating to V.D. treatment facilities have now been replaced by a durable form of plastic plaque.

The illustrated Health Services booklet giving details of local authority health services has been revised and brought up to date and is available to members of the public.

Lectures on health topics were given to various local organisations and to members of the Forces, by Drs. Crane and Simon, by Mr. Hancock, Chief Sanitary Inspector, and by members of the health visiting and day nursery staffs. We feel however, that the most valuable Health Education work is that which is done by all members of the Health Committee staff during their routine duties.

DOMESTIC HELPS

(Section 29)

The Home Help Service has developed steadily since the appointment of a full time Organiser of Home Helps.

A Night Attendant's Service was started at the end of the year to relieve housewives who were undertaking both day and night duty in cases of severe illness.

A special branch of the Home Help Service was also started for homes where there are cases of tuberculosis.

A register of women who are willing and competent to undertake last offices, is kept by the Organiser of Home Helps, arrangements for payment of services being made direct between the relatives of the deceased and the women who are registered.

At December 31st, 1949, the following Home Helps were employed:—

Full-time	31
Part-time	9

During the year the following cases were attended:—

Maternity cases	158
General Sickness	323

(Including care of the aged).

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

(Section 51)

I am indebted to my Senior Mental Welfare Officer, Mr. Bradley, for the following report:—

1. Administration.

(a) The work of the department has been hampered by the resignation of the Senior Mental Welfare Officer in July, 1948, and by her successor in August, 1949. It was not found possible to fill the vacancy before the end of the year. There was also a vacancy for an Assistant Mental Welfare Officer from June to August.

(b) Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Boards and Hospital Management Committees.

It has been impossible to obtain the services of a full time Psychiatric Social Worker but Miss Villy has worked for $3\frac{1}{2}$ days each week for York Corporation and the Regional Hospital Board. She furnishes the Medical Consultants with reports for patients attending the out-patients clinics and undertakes the supervision of patients not requiring immediate mental hospital treatment. She also supervises patients discharged from psychiatric clinics.

Supervision of patients on trial or on licence from Mental Hospitals.

This work is undertaken by the part-time Psychiatric Social Worker at the request of the Medical Superintendent of the hospital concerned.

Supervision of patients on licence from Institutions for Mental Defectives.

The supervision of patients on licence in and around York is undertaken by the Mental Welfare Officers, and the supervision of York patients on licence in more remote areas is undertaken by the Officers of the Authority in whose area the patient is temporarily resident. The York Authority with the approval of the Hospital Management Committee have arranged for the majority of York patients on licence in York, to be examined by their medical practitioners quarterly.

(c) Duties delegated to Voluntary Associations.

After-care work has been carried out by the York and North Riding Branch of the Mental After-Care Association.

(d) Arrangements for the training of Mental Health Workers.

The local authority have granted facilities for one Mental Welfare Officer to take a six-week's Course on Mental Health at Leeds University. Arrangements are being made for a further Officer to take a similar course at Sheffield University.

The Senior Clerk has been authorised to accompany Duly Authorised Officers in the execution of their duties with a view to his qualifying as a Duly Authorised Officer.

2. Work undertaken in the Community.

(a) Under Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946, Prevention, Care and After-Care.

Work on the prevention of mental illness has been limited to the psychiatric out-patient clinics run at the City General and County Hospitals by the Regional Hospital Board. The part-time Psychiatric Social Worker on the staff of the Local Authority has devoted much of her time to work connected with these clinics. The department has been handicapped by lack of trained staff, but it is their intention to develop the after-care service as staff becomes available.

(b) Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930, by Duly Authorised Officers.

Three-day Orders.

During the year the Duly Authorised Officers placed 108 patients in The Grange on 3 Day Orders under Section 20 of The Lunacy Act. Of these 29 were patients of 70 years of age and over, 15 being males and 14 females.

It is unfortunate that so many patients are admitted to mental observation wards rather than directly to hospital or other accommodation for cases of senile dementia.

Fourteen-day Justices Order.

One patient was admitted to The Grange on a Justice's Order under Section 21 (2) of the Lunacy Act.

Certified Cases.

40 patients were admitted to hospital, 38 to Naburn, and one each to Clifton Hospital, York and Broadgate Hospital, Beverley.

Voluntary Patients.

The total number of voluntary patients admitted to hospitals in York was 53:—

Naburn Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	31
Bootham Park...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Clifton Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	13
The Retreat	...	...	...	...	...	1

The number of voluntary patients who left hospital during the year was 47:—

Naburn Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	35
Bootham Park...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Clifton Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	11

Certified Patients discharged.

The number of certified patients discharged was 23, all from Naburn Hospital.

One of our Duly Authorised Officers accompanied a patient transferred from Naburn Hospital to Bexley Heath Hospital, Kent.

Deaths.

There were 24 deaths during the year, 22 being certified patients who died at Naburn, and 2 who died in The Grange, whilst on 3 Day Orders under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act.

Work under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.

- (i) Ascertainment, including number of defectives awaiting vacancies in institutions at the end of the year.

During the year there were 33 cases ascertained and found subject to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts:—

Reported by Local Education Authority under Section 57 (3)					
of Education Act, 1944	...	...	...	...	8
Under Section 57 (5) of Education Act, 1944	...	...	...	...	13
Others	...	...	...	...	12
Total					33

These were dealt with in the following manner:—

Certified and admitted to Institutions	...	...	...	...	8
Certified and placed under Guardianship	...	...	...	...	1
Taken to "Places of Safety"	...	...	...	...	3
Placed under Statutory Supervision	...	...	...	...	18
Died	...	...	...	...	1
Awaiting disposal at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	2
					33

The number of cases on the waiting list at the end of the year was 13.

(ii) Guardianship and Supervision.

The number of cases under Guardianship is 12. Of these, three are on licence from Guardians, two of whom will be transferred after satisfactory trial, whilst the third will be admitted to an Institution as soon as there is a vacancy.

During the year the Mental Welfare Officers made visits as follows:—

Statutory Supervision Cases	...	...	...	...	...	315
Guardianship Cases	...	...	...	...	...	37
Licence Cases	...	...	...	...	...	51
Voluntary Supervision Cases	...	...	...	...	...	58
						461

In addition 70 miscellaneous visits were made.

The total number of defectives on the books at 31st December, 1949, was 294:—

In Institutions (including cases on licence therefrom) ...	151
Under Guardianship (including cases on licence therefrom) ...	12
In "Places of Safety" ...	8
Under Statutory Supervision ...	115
Under Voluntary Supervision ...	6
Action not yet taken under any of the above headings ...	2
	<hr/> 294

New Petitions.

New Petitions were presented and Orders made as follows:—

To Institutions ...	8
To Guardianship ...	4
	<hr/> 12

Placed under Statutory Supervision.

There were 37 cases placed under Statutory Supervision in their own homes (including 16 transferred from Voluntary Supervision). One patient was subsequently certified and placed in an Institution.

New Licences as distinct from renewals:

There were ten new licences issued during the year.

Transfer of Licences:

Three patients on licence had their licences transferred.

Institutional Transfers:

One patient was transferred from one Institution to another.

Varying Orders:

Four patients had their Orders varied from Institution to Guardianship, and one from Guardianship to Institution.

"Place of Safety" Orders:

Fourteen "Place of Safety" Orders were issued during the year (including 1 North Riding case).

Deaths:

Three patients (certified) died in Institutions and one whilst under a "Place of Safety" Order. A further patient whose order lapsed on 2nd June died on the 17th of that month.

Discharges:

Discharges during the year took place as follows:—

From Statutory Supervision ...	16
From Institutions ...	—
From Licence from Institutions ...	3
From Voluntary Supervision ...	36
	<hr/> 55

Births:

One patient on Statutory Supervision gave birth to an illegitimate child.

Removed from area:

One patient removed to Brighton.

(iii) Training.

(a) Home Teaching.

Pending the opening of the Occupation Centre, Home Teaching was commenced on 6th January, 1949. The number of patients visited for this purpose was 29.

(b) Occupation Centre.

Negotiations were completed for the lease of temporary premises for use as an Occupation Centre, and the Centre was opened on 1st September, at the New Lendal Congregational Church Hall, Burton Stone Lane, York. The Centre Supervisor was Mrs. Downey, who had been undertaking home teaching assisted by Mrs. Bestley.

Twenty-five children and adults were admitted and apart from three who lived in the immediate vicinity of the Centre, were conveyed from points near their homes, to the Occupation Centre by ambulance.

The first Open Day at the Centre was held on the 17th October and was well attended.

The programme included speech rhythm and movement, dancing and percussion band. Many favourable comments were made on the progress which the pupils had made in the short time the Centre had been open. (6 weeks).

A further Open Day was held on 21st December when the programme included speech rhythm and movement, dancing, band and singing.

A Children's Party was given on the 22nd December, and each child received a present from a traditional Santa Claus, kindly loaned by the local Co-operative Society, the gifts having been provided by the Health Committee.

The Occupation Centre at the 31st December, was running satisfactorily with 25 pupils. We hope during 1950 to move to our permanent centre in St. Saviourgate, plans for adaptation having been approved during 1949.

SECTION C.

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

NOTIFICATION TABLE

CONFIRMED CASES

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	8	7	10	4	2
Diphtheria ...	123	32	12	8	2
Dysentery ...	10	5	19	7	2
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	—	—	—	1
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	2	3	—
Erysipelas ...	21	31	12	20	14
Malaria ...	1	6	1	1	3
Measles ...	1,322	203	1,061	630	1,379
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	4	3	2	1
Pneumonia } Acute Primary	40	28	20	23	31
} Influenzal	4	9	2	3	11
Polio Encephalitis, Acute ...	—	—	1	—	1
Poliomyelitis, Acute ...	1	1	7	2	26
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	30	19	13	7	4
Scabies ...	281	230	130	46	24
Scarlet Fever ...	250	215	188	378	271
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	280	260	270	190	564

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

The incidence of acute poliomyelitis in the City during 1949 was the highest recorded. There were only 7 confirmed cases during the 1947 epidemic compared with 6 in 1942 and 4 in 1944. It was not surprising, therefore, that the incidence in 1949 was comparatively heavy. 44 cases were notified during the year, the diagnosis being confirmed in 26. Of these, 20 were paralytic 6 non-paralytic, and 4 cases were fatal. The 26 confirmed cases occurred during the four months August—November, the age and sex distribution being as follows:—

Age Group	Sex		Total Cases
	M.	F.	
0—5	6	—	6
5—10	2	2	4
10—15	—	1	1
15—20	—	2	2
20—25	6	1	7
25—30	3	1	4
30—35	1	1	2
TOTAL ...	18	8	26

The scatter was general throughout the City except for 6 cases occurring in a men's training college.

The history of the outbreak with notes on special cases was as follows:—

The City was free from confirmed cases until 4th August when a female (33 years) was admitted to a mental hospital as a case of hysterical paralysis. She had a history of previous nervous disorder, but this case was subsequently rediagnosed as acute poliomyelitis.

Following this confirmed case, four suspects were admitted to the Isolation Hospital within a week, but eventually diagnosed: Canicola Fever, Infection of Shoulder, Tonsillitis, and Nothing Abnormal Discovered respectively.

The dates involved were 11th to 18th August. These four cases were widely separated in locality, they had no apparent connection with the confirmed case, and four different practitioners were concerned.

On 31st August the diagnosis was confirmed in a male (28 years), followed by another male (33 years) who died on 29th September, four days after admission to hospital.

It was from this date, that the first of the two periods with a heavy incidence began. There were ten confirmed cases between 25th September and 5th October. One case was a female (15 years), the only domiciliary case, and six were male students from a training college. The remaining three were in widely separated districts.

Two unconfirmed cases followed, 6th and 8th October, diagnosed as Tonsillitis and Arthritis of Hip respectively, then on 8th October a fatal case, male (4½ years).

The second heavy period began on 14th October and continued until the last confirmed case on 1st December. There were twenty-two notifications during this period, of which thirteen were confirmed.

The home investigations were carried out by District Sanitary Inspectors until 10th October when it was decided to make one inspector responsible for the whole City. This was found preferable as it ensured continuity of advice and comparable records.

On 12th October a school was visited which had been attended by two children who were notified cases. The school was inspected, classrooms, sanitary accommodation, meal centre, and washing facilities. (All schools where cases occurred were similarly visited). It was found that used milk bottles were stored in the cloakroom and children had been seen to use them for drinking purposes. Instructions were given for the bottles to be removed and stored elsewhere.

On visiting the home of a confirmed case, M.K., admitted 3rd October, it was found that she attended a dancing class in the centre of the City, and several important links were found in a possible chain of infection.

M.K. was in the same dancing class as C.H. who had been in contact with a fatal case C.B., who died on 8th October, and also a notified case K., diagnosed later as Lymphatic Meningitis. During the whole of the incubation periods, C.H. had been suffering from a nasal discharge. She was excluded

from school and examined by the School Medical Officer, but no further action needed. All dancing class contacts were visited by school clinic staff. A communal cup was being used at the class.

Special attention was given to an outbreak involving six students at a men's training college. They all slept in the same annexe. No apparent link with previous notifications could be found. The cases were all non-paralytic, and had recently returned from summer vacation. An inspection of the Annexe revealed a drain in the basement which was in the form of an open channel discharging externally, apparently into a soakaway. This was choked, and mosquito larvae were found in the channel together with a heavy infestation of adult mosquito. There was also a moderately heavy fly infestation.

N.C. aged 21. After a short illness of two days this patient died on 24th October at home. She was employed as a packer at a Chocolate Factory, and worked in a room housing 300 females. The employers were most anxious for every precaution to be taken. All immediate contacts were seen by the works Medical Officer, three intimate contacts, including a girl who had slept with the patient the night before onset, were excluded from work temporarily. Chocolates handled were destroyed; packing benches, tables, drawers, stools were disinfected and finally washed with hot water and soap. Cloakrooms and other rooms used by the workers were treated, and overalls removed for disinfection. All was carried out in view of the workers, and had a reassuring effect. No further cases were notified from the factory.

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.
1945	123	1.30	2	2.1	1.6	123	100.0
1946	32	0.31	—	—	—	32	100.0
1947	12	0.11	—	—	—	11	91.6
1948	8	0.07	—	—	—	8	100.0
1949	*2	0.02	—	—	—	2	100.0

* Lowest on record.

Diagnostic Swabs.

Of the two cases of diphtheria, only one was verified by bacteriological examination. The cases occurred in different areas of the city in March and August, and there appeared to be no common factor. Both had been immunised against diphtheria.

Immunisation.

The number of children immunised against diphtheria dropped slightly, being 1,431 compared with 1,701 during the previous year. 1,154 were under the age of 5 years.

The total number of children immunised since the scheme commenced in 1934 is 14,391. This represents 50.3% of children aged 1—5 years, and 65.5% of children from 5—15 years. This percentage is still too low.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough is given at the authority's clinics on request only, and was provided for 62 children.

SMALLPOX.

No cases of this disease were reported during the year. One suspect case was removed to Hull Isolation Hospital, but proved not to be smallpox.

Vaccination.

The vaccination rate during the past five years is illustrated by the following table:—

Year.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Percentage of total births.	Vaccination postponed or certified as insusceptible of vaccination	Died or removed from York unvaccinated.	Declaration of "Conscientious Objection."		Persons Re-vaccinated by Public Vaccinators.
					Number	Percentage.	
1945	1074	57.5	24	232	679	36.3	—
1946	1238	57.9	56	255	750	35.0	—
1947	1340	58.8	91	284	700	30.7	27
1948	897	46.9	—	—	—	—	—
1949	537	29.5	—	—	—	—	—

Of the 537 vaccinations during 1949, 382 were notified by general practitioners, and 155 from the Authority's clinics. The drop in vaccination since the implementation of the National Health Service Act is serious. There was considerable delay before the Ministry published an agreed scale of payment to be made to general practitioners by local authorities for furnishing vaccination and immunisation records. During the interim, however, York agreed to pay 2s. 6d. per record of immunisation or successful vaccination and we are of the opinion that figures furnished by general practitioners included substantially all the cases undertaken by them. They are, therefore, reasonably accurate and disappointingly low.

SCARLET FEVER

Year.	Total cases notified.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of population.	Total Deaths.	Total cases removed to Fever Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospital.
1945	250	2.64	—	200	79.6
1946	215	2.10	—	178	82.7
1947	188	1.80	—	153	81.3
1948	378	3.64	—	357	94.4
1949	271	2.50	—	250	90.2

Highest yearly total record—722 (1929).

The number of school children was 201.

INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA

Cases notified:—	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	40	28	20	23	31
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	4	9	2	3	11
Deaths from Influenza ...	5	5	4	1	8
Deaths from Pneumonia (all forms)	40	30	42	39	34

ENTERIC FEVER

Year.	Total cases.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of population.	Total Deaths.	Total cases removed to County or Fever Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospitals.
1945 ...	—	—	—	—	—
1946 ...	—	—	—	—	—
1947 ...	2	0·02	—	2	100·0
1948 ...	3	0·03	—	3	100·0
1949 ...	—	—	—	—	—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
PUERPERAL PYREXIA.					
Cases Notified	30	19	13	7	4
PUERPERAL SEPSIS.					
Deaths	—	—	1	1	—

Puerperal pyrexia cases notified were probably due to:—

Uterine Sepsis and Sepsaemia	2
Mastitis	1
Infections of Urinary Tract	1
	—
	4
	—

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Year			CASES			Vision unimpaired
			Notified	Treated		
				At Home	In Hospital	
1945	...	...	—	—	—	—
1946	...	...	4	1	3	4
1947	...	...	3	1	2	3
1948	...	...	2	1	1	2
1949	...	...	1	1	—	1

MEASLES

1949 was an epidemic year for measles, there being 1,379 cases notified and 30 admissions to hospital. One case proved fatal; this was a child aged 19 months in which measles was complicated by broncho-pneumonia.

MUMPS, CHICKENPOX, GERMAN MEASLES

The following figures represent the numbers of cases of school children reported to the School Clinic as suffering from mumps, chickenpox or German measles.

Year	Mumps.	Chickenpox.	German Measles.
	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Cases</i>
1945	373	67	11
1946	9	134	11
1947	43	79	15
1948	521	269	17
1949	2	106	4

SCABIES

Scabies cases treated at the City Hospital Cleansing Centre numbered 69; adults 36, school children 24 and children under 5 years, 9. In addition 41 contacts presented themselves for examination.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The venereal diseases centre for York and the adjoining districts is situated at the York County Hospital.

A diagnostic clinic for ante-natal cases only is held at Duncombè Place.

Daily treatments are given in the clinic at times convenient for the individual patient.

The following table summarises the work carried out in the clinic during 1949.

	Syphilis.		Gonorrhœa.		Non-Venereal.		Total.
New patients	114		146		330		590
Total attendances at clinics.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
	1,498	2,048	787	205	1,511	602	6,651
Attendances for treatment only.	244	490	80	87	263	386	1,550

Pathological Work.

	Microscopical.		Cultural.	Serum.		Cerebro-spinal fluid.	Non-venereal or undiagnosed conditions.
	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.		Syph.	Gon.		
Number of specimens examined by Medical Officer of treatment centre in Pathological laboratory.	60	1,520	—	—	—	—	505
Number of specimens sent to an approved laboratory for examination.	—	—	41	1503	25	105	112

Case Holding and Contact Tracing.

Since 5th July, 1948, the treatment of venereal diseases has become the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board. Case holding and contact tracing remains within the province of public health authorities.

It is obvious that if any real progress is to be made in eliminating venereal diseases, it is necessary that all contacts of infected persons be examined, and that the source of infection be discovered wherever possible. Now that the population generally has become static, contact tracing should prove more successful than it was during the war and immediate post-war years.

Infected persons are so quickly rendered non-infectious by penicillin therapy, that patients who cease to attend the clinic after the completion of penicillin treatment present little danger to the public health. However, a few cases will become infectious again. Another few will in later years develop crippling lesions and become a burden to themselves and the community. For these reasons it is felt that every endeavour must be made to get patients who default to attend the clinic until it is certain that cure has been obtained.

The problem of case holding and contact tracing is being actively pursued, a Health Visitor is detailed for this work and works under the direction of the Medical Officer in charge of the V.D. centre.

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:—

	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Rooms disinfected by fumigation or spraying	1,346	1,138	1,084	1,166	820
Articles disinfected by steam disinfector	21,367	19,606	20,122	19,315	12,186
Library and other books disin- fected	274	218	149	379	162

SECTION D.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

I am indebted to Mr. H. Whitehouse, Engineer of the York Waterworks Company, for the following information:—

The water supply of the City and neighbourhood was satisfactorily maintained throughout the year both as to quality and quantity; a high standard of filtered water was preserved and there was no curtailment of the supply to consumers at any time.

The Company's statutory limit of direct supply extends to approximately 35 square miles, it comprises the County Borough of York and the parishes of Bishopthorpe, Clifton Without, Earswick, Fulford, Heslington, Heworth Without, Huntington, Nether Poppleton, New Earswick, Osbaldwick, Towthorpe (including Strensall Camp) and Upper Poppleton.

Water is taken from the River Ouse two miles upstream from Ouse Bridge. It is treated by chemical precipitation, primary filtration by mechanical filters, followed by secondary filtration through slow sand filters; it is finally chlorinated before being pumped into the distribution system.

The average daily supply of water to consumers within the statutory area was 6,540,000 gallons. For domestic and other purposes, not by meter, including water supplied for flushing sewers, extinguishing fires etc., the daily supply averaged 29.03 gallons per head of the estimated population. The total number of domestic and unmetered supplies at the end of the year was 37,253; and the estimated population served 129,500.

Bacteriological Examinations

During the year 301 samples of water drawn from widely separated points in the City and district were bacteriologically examined; the results are here summarised:—

Number of Colonies per millilitre developing on Agar.

in 3 days at 20°C., average of 301 samples—3.94.

in 48 hours at 37°C., average of 301 samples—1.62.

Tests for Presumptive Coli Organisms.

1505 tests with 10 millilitres. 1505 all negative.

301 tests with 50 millilitres. 299 negative, 2 positive.

Tests for *Clostridium Welchii*.

103 tests with 100 millilitres. 102 negative, 1 positive.

Public Analyst's Remarks:—The presence of *Clostridium Welchii* is unusual, but *B. Coli* is absent in 100 mls., shewing the water to be satisfactory.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES

A full chemical analysis was made by the Public Analyst each month, the average of the 12 samples is given below:—

Physical Characters.

Suspended Matter	...	...	...	None.
Appearance of a column 2ft. long	...	...	...	Clear; faintly yellowish.
Hazen colour	...	...	...	7.25.
Taste	...	...	...	Normal.
Odour	...	...	...	None.

Chemical Examination.

Parts per 100,000

Total Solids dried at 180°C.	...	...	...	25.68.
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	...	...	...	1.84.
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	...	...	...	3.035.
Nitrites	...	...	...	None.
Nitrates as Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.124.
Poisonous Metals (Lead, etc.).	...	...	...	None.
Total Hardness	...	...	...	17.006.
Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	11.086.
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	5.919.
Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	...	...	...	0.092.
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.00176.
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.0059.
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	0.033 parts per million.
pH Value	...	...	...	7.5.

B. Coli Test of each of the 12 samples:—

Probable number of coliform organisms per 100 millilitres 0

Public Analyst's remarks on each of the 12 reports:—

Satisfactory, both chemically and bacteriologically.

Bacteriological examinations of 505 samples of water drawn at the Water-works were made to maintain progressive improvement during purification, and efficiency of plant.

Distribution mains were extended 2,770 yards during the year, the principal extensions were for the supply of York Corporation's new houses at Carr Lane, Askham Lane and Gale Lane Estates, Acomb.

Outside the statutory limits, the Company supplies indirectly (i.e. by Bulk supplies) 23 villages in the Derwent, Flaxton and Tadcaster rural districts.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The City Engineer has kindly supplied the following information:—

"At the end of 1949 there were 8 privies and 7 pail closets, all being on the outskirts of the City.

There are 34,209 water-closets and 1,655 waste-water closets.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

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

The method of collecting dry house refuse.

All domestic refuse is placed in bins by householders and collected by the Corporation motor-vehicles, which are provided with covers to prevent the escape of dust.

Approximately 800 bins for the collection of food salvage are distributed in the public streets, and since June, 1940, 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 1948 has been as follows:—

Food	...	...	...	...	£ 10,203
Paper	...	...	...	...	7,842
Metals	...	...	...	...	1,633
*General	...	...	...	...	2,875
					<hr/>
					£22,553

* Glass, Textiles, Bones and Miscellaneous.

There are now 21 dry ashpits, 12 wet ashpits and 33,900 ashbins in use in the City.

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.

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.

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

This is disposed of at the Destructor.

The method of cleansing cesspools.

There are eleven cesspools in the City. These are cleansed by the Corporation, using a cesspool and gully emptier.

Arrangements for disposal of cesspool contents.

The contents are emptied by the Corporation and tipped into the sewer in convenient main sewer manholes, which are afterwards flushed.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA
SHOPS AND OFFICES
CAMPING SITES—NIL
SMOKE ABATEMENT

} See the Report
of the Chief
Sanitary
Inspector,
appended.

SWIMMING BATH WATER

Four samples taken from St. George's Baths.

One sample taken from Rowntree Park Baths.

All the samples were certified as satisfactory.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

(a)	(i)	Number of Council Houses found to be infested	26
	(ii)	Number of Council Houses disinfested (with H.C.N. gas)	24
	(iii)	Disinfested with insecticidal fluid	2
(b)	(i)	Number of other houses found to be infested ...	16
	(ii)	Number of other houses disinfested (with H.C.N. gas) by the Local Authority	12
		(Fumigated with sulphur and insecticidal fluid) by Occupier	4

For the disinfestation of verminous houses on the Council's estates H.C.N. gas is used. Usually it is necessary to disinfest at least two houses or sometimes all the block. The tenants of all the houses in the block are asked to sleep out for one night, and are made an allowance of 5/- per adult and 2/6 per child under 14.

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

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

• Steam disinfestation of all bedding is carried out in both instances.

If the house of a prospective municipal tenant is found to be in a verminous condition, and in every case where a tenant is being removed from either a Clearance Area or an Individual Unfit House, a Council house is not granted until the occupier has signed an agreement that he will allow his furniture to be removed for disinfestation at the Hydrogen Cyanide Gas Plant, Foss Islands, and his bedding, etc., removed separately for steam disinfection. After treatment, all bedding, furniture, etc., is delivered the same day at the new address. The Local Authority carry out the disinfestation of furniture, but a contractor is employed for the disinfestation of houses.

During 1949, 24 loads of furniture from 38 houses were dealt with on behalf of tenants taking over houses on the Corporation Building Estates.

Three loads of furniture and 84 single articles of furniture were disinfested for private owners at their own expense.

SCHOOLS

See the separate report of the Senior Assistant School Medical Officer published by the Education Committee.

SECTION E.

HOUSING.

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

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	2,060
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	2,062
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under Section 5, Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	Nil.
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	Nil.
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	31
(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	...	...	...	504

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	...	550
---	-----	-----

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	...
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a)	By owners	...
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	...
(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	...
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a)	By owners	...
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	...
(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	...
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...

(d) *Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—*

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	5
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	—
(e)	(1)	Number of houses allocated under 10% Scheme from houses subject to Demolition and Closing Orders and Undertakings.		29
	(2)	Number of houses allocated to tuberculous patients	...	24

4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV—Overcrowding:—

(a)	(1)	Number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	53
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	...	114
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	...	536
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year						28
(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year						23
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	...	...	89
(d)		Cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

Under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, during 1949, 26 dwellings were represented as being unfit for human habitation.

Under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, during 1949, parts of five buildings were represented as being unfit for human habitation.

Undertakings were accepted in respect of five houses that they would not be used for human habitation when they had been vacated.

Under Circular 2156 of the Ministry of Health, which allows a condemned house to be re-opened during the period of the emergency, the Council, in November, 1940, 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.

One dwelling-house dealt with under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, has been re-opened for human habitation with the consent of the Health Committee.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.

In December, 1949, the number of applicants for Corporation houses was 2,714.

SECTION F.

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

MILK IN SCHOOLS SCHEME.

I am indebted to the Chief Education Officer for the following figures:—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
No. of children eligible to participate	13,403	13,228	13,469	14,782	15,191
No. of children receiving Milk	9,768	10,196	10,790	11,987	12,475
Percentage	70.2	77.1	79.8	80.5	82.0

Food Poisoning

Seven cases of food poisoning were notified during 1949. Five of these were isolated unrelated cases, and two were men who were on a coach tour from Leicester, had eaten sandwiches bought at a roadside cafe 40 miles from York, and were taken ill on arrival in York.

Of the five other cases, *Salmonella Typhi-murium* was isolated from the stools in two, *Salmonella Aertrycke* in two, and no infecting organism found in the fifth. The two related cases also showed no infecting organism.

It was not possible to prove that a suspected food was the cause of the illness in any of the cases, notification dates being as follows:—

Case No.	Date of Onset of Symptoms.	Date of Notification.
1	8th May	13th May
2	10th June	26th June
3	17th June	25th June
4	7th July	12th July
5	1st September	3rd September
6	1st September	3rd September
7	2nd September	30th September

It is probable that there is a good deal of food poisoning in the City which is not notified.

SECTION G.

(i) REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

Total Nursing Homes in the City	...	...	...	...	...	5
	viz:—				No. of Beds.	
					Maternity.	Other.
No. 16 Mount Parade	...	...	...	...	5	—
Purey Cust Nursing Home	...	...	...	...	14	18
"Ivy Dene," Front Street, Acomb	...	...	...	...	—	12
Nunthorpe Nursing Home, Nunthorpe Avenue	...	...	...	...	8	—
"Howe Hill" Nursing Home	...	...	...	...	6	4

The supervision of nursing homes, including maternity homes, is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health, the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

(ii) NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

for the

COUNTY BOROUGH OF YORK

Chairman:—Mr. S. B. Bird.

Vice-Chairman:—Alderman F. Gaines, J.P.

Aldermen J. Hargrave, J.P.; F. Smithson, J.P.; and F. Wright; Councillors W. Dawson; C. T. Marks; R. Stavers Oloman and Mrs. I. G. Wightman, Drs. D. A. Geddes Brown; C. D. Hanham; R. P. McGarrigle; A. Reid; P. Rowntree; H. Royle and J. L. Wightman; Mrs. J. N. Mercer, J.P. and Messrs. B. Brooke; F. H. Morgan Cave; V. B. Ditcham; C. S. Neame; G. O. Nelson; F. W. Nicholson; J. Saville and B. Philip Rowntree.

Clerk of the Council:—Mr. H. Bell, F.C.I.I.

Offices, 133 Holgate Road. Tel. 2542.

At the end of the year, the Council's List contained the names of 50 Doctors (four of whom employ an Assistant), 22 Dentists, 3 Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners, 19 Ophthalmic Opticians, 1 Dispensing Optician and 40 Chemists, etc., involving 47 shops.

The number of persons on doctors' lists at 31st December, 1948, was 103,298.

The number of prescriptions dispensed during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1949, was 575,503.

25,594 persons received dental treatment under the National Health Service during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1949, and 21,570 persons had their eyes tested during the same period.

(iii) MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, ETC.

Medical examinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health of 50 contacts of infectious disease.

Routine Staff Examinations:—

Department	No.
Health	23
City Engineer's	18
Housing	4
Children	9
Public Library	6
Welfare	4
Police	10
Town Clerk's	9
Housing and Estates	1
Treasury	6
Castle Museum	3
Parks	1
Civil Defence	1
Other Districts	1
	—
	96
	—
Referred to Specialists	5
Rejects or deferred appointments	2

SECTION H.

**ANNUAL REPORT of the CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1949.**

NORMAN HANCOCK, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

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 a report of the work carried out in the Sanitary Section of the Health Department during 1949.

My predecessor, Mr. F. Fishburn, retired from office on the 22nd March, 1949, after 37 years service with your Council. The Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. C. Simpson, was Acting Chief Sanitary Inspector until I took up my appointment on the 28th May, 1949.

Mr. G. A. Colley, the Senior District Inspector, who was due to retire on the 18th September, 1949, after 19 years service, died on the 6th September, 1949.

Mr. A. Cooke was appointed Senior District Inspector from the 18th September, 1949, but was almost immediately seconded for part-time service as Civil Defence Officer. In consequence, Mr. H. Hall was upgraded to act as Temporary Senior District Inspector, and Mr. P. D. Beadle was appointed as a Temporary Assistant Inspector. Mr. J. N. Addison was appointed as an Assistant Inspector from the 19th December, 1949.

This report necessarily follows the lines established by my predecessor, and is presented mostly in tabular form, with short notes on administration.

I desire to acknowledge the cordial support which I have received since my appointment from the Members of the Health Committee, the Medical Officer of Health, and all members of the staff.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

N. HANCOCK.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS, Etc.

							Re-
Dwelling Houses:—						Inspections.	inspections
Notifiable Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	687	—
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Verminous	...	...	...	...	...	61	86
Dirty	...	...	...	...	...	56	85
Re suspected Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	65	67
Re prospective Corporation Tenants	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	—
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	832	2,263
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	108	1
Houses-let-in-lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	29	4
Offices	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Factories, with Power	...	...	...	...	...	405	—
Factories, without Power	...	...	...	...	...	226	—
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	39	—
Factory Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	88	—
Outworkers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	26	—
Shops, re Sanitary conditions	...	...	...	...	...	49	7
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	25	—
Drains Tested	...	...	...	...	...	275	—
Drains Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	539	135
Premises re Swine, Fowls, and other Animals	...	...	...	...	...	72	38
Stables re Accumulation of Manure	...	...	...	...	...	8	1
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	21	—
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	4	32
Plots of waste ground	...	...	...	...	...	22	17
Sewers, Ventilators, Street Gullies, Back Roads, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	16	2
Premises infested with Rats or Mice	...	...	...	...	...	29	2
Miscellaneous Visits not classified	...	...	...	...	...	2,657	—

FOOD INSPECTIONS:—

Meat and Food Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	23,555	—
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	552	—
English Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	...	7	—
Foreign Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	...	5	—
General Provision Shops	...	...	...	...	...	37	—
Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	11	—
Fried Fish and Chip Shops	...	...	...	...	...	138	—
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	215	—
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	87	—
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	20	—
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	7	—

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Interviews with Owners or Tradesmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	332
No. of Notices served...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
No. of Letters sent	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,144
No. of Certificates issued under Land Charges Act, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,337
No. of Notices under S. 4 and 62, Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
No. of "permitted numbers" issued under S. 62, Housing Act, 1936...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
No. of Complaints received, general	...	...	...	...	...	...	615
Ditto, re Rats	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
No. of Housing Cards compiled since 1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,473

NUISANCES ABATED, DEFECTS REMEDIED, etc.

Houses:—

Provided with damp-proof courses	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
New floors laid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Means of ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Plasterwork repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Roofs, etc., repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
Walls re-pointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Water spouts fixed or repaired...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
Downspouts disconnected from drain	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Yard pavements repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Yards repaved	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Nuisances abated from keeping of swine and other animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Accumulations of manure or refuse removed...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56

Drainage:—

Cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
New drains constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	188
Disconnected from sewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Ventilated...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Drain-openings removed from inside buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
New sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Waste pipes of sinks trapped or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

Water-closets:—

Lime-washed or cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Light and ventilation provided or improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Additional provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Provided with sufficient supply of water	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Soil pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
New flush pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
"Wash-down" water-closets provided in lieu of "waste water" closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Privies converted	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Refuse accommodation:—

Portable ashbins provided	82
Ashpits abolished	4

Miscellaneous (not classified above)	123
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ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

During the year 442 factories were on the register, including:—

Retail Bakehouses	...	27	Tinsmiths	...	...	...	4
Factory Bakehouses	...	50	Watch Repairing	...	...	...	5
Boot and Shoe Repairing	47		Restaurants	...	...	...	30
Dressmaking	...	14	Cabinet Making	and			
Millinery	...	9	Upholstery	...	...	...	22
Tailoring	...	11	Laundries	...	...	...	8
Joinery	...	19	Cycle Making	and	Re-		
Plumbing	...	12	pairing	...	...	...	17
Saddlery	...	4	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	163

On the whole the factories, retail bakehouses, etc., were found to be in a satisfactory condition. During the Year 38 notices to cleanse and lime-wash, and 77 notices to carry out repairs were served. 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., 1949.	Dec., 1949.
No. of keepers...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
No. of houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
No. of rooms used for sleeping	...	...	...	...	...	19	19
No. of lodgers accommodated nightly	...	...	...	...	...	75	75
No. of applications for registration	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

The premises have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

FOODS.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

TABLE I.

TOTAL WEIGHT OF UNSOUND MEAT DESTROYED.

Year.						Stones.
1949	...	...	...	...	...	12,628
1948	...	...	...	...	...	12,169
1947	...	...	...	...	...	13,571

TABLE II.
CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	4,017	651	1,114	15,822	1,309
Number inspected... ..	4,017	651	1,114	15,822	1,309
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	19	12	16	33	14
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2,818	184	54	2,879	336
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	70.62	30.11	6.28	18.40	26.74
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	36	55	8	—	22
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	608	197	8	—	246
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	16.13	38.71	1.44	—	20.47

OTHER FOODS INSPECTED, CONDEMNED AND REMOVED FOR SALVAGE

A large quantity of tinned meat, glass and packet goods, fish, fruit, vegetables, eggs, sweets, cakes and biscuits, etc., were inspected, and a total weight of 3,160 stones were found to be in an unsound condition. The foodstuffs, where suitable, were removed to the Pig Salvage Department, and the remainder to the Destructor, Foss Islands, and destroyed.

COWSHEDS

No. of registered keepers, January, 1949	...	...	...	8
No. discontinued since January, 1949	...	...	...	—
No. of registered keepers, September, 1949	...	...	...	8
No. of cows kept in City	...	...	...	126
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	...	...	...	16

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

TABLE III

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Designated Milk:

The following designations and standards for milk are prescribed by Regulations:—

Designation.	Standards.		
Tuberculin Tested Milk	Must satisfy the Methylene Blue Test	prescribed Reduction	No coliform bacillus in one-hundredth of a millilitre.
Accredited Milk ...	Ditto	...	Ditto
Pasteurised Milk ...	Ditto		—

A sample of T.T. or Accredited milk 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. Pasteurised milk is said to have satisfied the Methylene-Blue Test if it fails to decolourise in thirty minutes after the milk has been kept from time of sampling to following day between the hours of 9-0 a.m. and 10-0 a.m. at atmospheric temperature.

Designation.	No. of samples.	Complied with prescribed conditions.	Did not comply with prescribed conditions.	Coliform Bacilli present.
Tuberculin Tested ...	12	8	4	4
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised ...	33	33	—	—
Accredited ...	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised ...	299	296	3	—
Heat Treated ...	7	7	—	—
Sterilized ...	2	2	—	—

Ungraded Milk:

No. of Samples.	Methylene-blue Test.		Coliform Test.	
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	B. Coli absent.	B. Coli present.
2	1	1	—	—

Biological Test:

Type of Milk.	Number	Positive.	Negative.
Tuberculin Tested	12	—	12
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	4	—	4
Accredited	—	—	—
Pasteurised	20	—	20
Heat Treated	—	—	—
Ungraded Milk	2	1	1
Sterilized	1	—	1
Totals	39	1	38

In the case where a positive result to the biological test is obtained, and 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 :

Type of Milk	Number	Positive	Negative
T.T. Pasteurised	33	—	33
Pasteurised	299	7	292
Heat Treated	7	—	7
Sterilized	2	—	2

Ice Cream:

Although there is no standard of cleanliness for ice cream, the Bacteriologist is of the opinion that this commodity should not contain more than 100,000 organisms in one millilitre and that B. Coli should not be present.

Where an adverse report is received from the Bacteriologist, the attention of the vendor is called and an inspection of his premises, as well as a check of his ingredients and methods, is made. Further samples are taken until a satisfactory report is obtained.

For the result of Chemical Analysis see Report of Public Analyst.

No. of Samples	Organisms.		Coliform Test.	
	Under 100,000	Over 100,000	B. Coli absent.	B. Coli present.
40	29	11	22	18

The Methylene-Blue Test, as described in the Ministry of Health's Monthly Bulletin for March, 1947, was also applied to the Ice Cream samples. The following are the results of this test:— nine group 1, seven group 2, eighteen group 3, and six group 4.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

The number of samples of food and drugs submitted to the Public Analyst under the above Act during 1949 was 371 (359 informal and 12 formal). This number represents 3.55 samples for each 1,000 of the population of the City (104,600). The proportion suggested by the Ministry of Health is 3 per 1,000.

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

TABLE IV

Year.	Total Samples.			Milk Samples only.		
	Number examined	Number adulterated	Percentage adulterated	Number examined	Number adulterated	Percentage adulterated
1945 ...	296	41	13.9	280	41	14.6
1946 ...	303	19	6.3	254	18	7.1
1947 ...	312	23	7.4	274	23	8.4
1948 ...	285	46	16.1	226	46	20.3
1949 ...	371	28	7.5	319	25	7.8

SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

For the classification of samples taken see the report of the Public Analyst.

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.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, and Infestation Order, 1943

During the year 151 complaints were received of infestation of premises by rats or mice. All of these premises were treated by the Rodent Operatives. The number of rat bodies collected after treatment was 824, while the Estimated Kill was 2,050. In addition 670 bodies of mice were collected.

During the year the Department of the City Engineer carried out the required maintenance treatment of the sewers.

Theatre, 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 6th October, 1947, 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 £15 0s. 0d.”

As will be seen from the tabular statement (page 61), 77 water-closets have been provided in lieu of waste water-closets. In addition four privies and ashpits were converted into water-closets.

SECTION I.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOR 1949.

HUGH CHILDS, B.S.C., F.I.C.

Public Analyst's Laboratory,
67 Surrey Street,
Sheffield, 1.
30th August, 1950.

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 31st December, 1949.

During the year 371 samples were submitted for analysis.

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

<i>Article</i>	<i>Number submitted</i>
Milk	319
Cherries	5
Curry Powder	1
Fruit Flavoured Rock (Chocolate)	1
Ice Cream	40
Ice Cream Mixture	1
Infused Tea	1
Malt Vinegar	1
Salad Cream	1
Tomato Sauce	1

MILK.

During the year 319 samples of Milk were examined, of these:—
294 samples were genuine.

10 samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.

8 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat on proportions varying from 6.6 per cent to 26.6 per cent.

1 sample was slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) -0.528°C . suggested the presence of a small amount of Added Water.

3 samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Their Freezing Points (Hortvet) -0.526°C ., -0.525°C . and -0.516°C . showed the presence of small amounts of Added Water.

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

1 sample was slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. It was too sour for the determination of the Freezing Point.

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	4	3.70	8.72
February	44	3.60	8.75
March	24	3.63	8.75
April	20	3.49	8.62
May	50	3.29	8.80
June	43	3.54	8.75
July	18	3.59	8.85
August	36	3.73	8.68
September	20	3.78	8.75
October	20	3.77	8.92
November	20	3.67	8.74
December	20	3.75	8.89
Average for the year 1949		3.59	8.76
Average for the year 1948		3.51	8.69
Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939		3.00	8.50

The following Table shows the composition of the samples not complying with the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939:—

Mark.	Date.	Analytical Data.		Freezing Point (Hortvet) °C.	Remarks.
		Milk-Fat %	Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat %		
18	Feb. 16	2.90	8.58		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
64	Mar. 31	2.95	9.40		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
70	Mar. 31	2.90	9.40		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
99	May 11	2.90	8.87		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
122	May 26	2.95	8.51		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
127	May 26	2.95	8.60		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.

Mark.	Date.	Analytical Data.		Freezing Point (Hortvet) °C.	Remarks.
		Milk-Fat. %	Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat %		
137	May 26	2.95	8.72		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
139	May 26	2.90	8.78		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
266	Aug. 10	2.95	9.09		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
367	Dec. 22	2.91	9.14		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
91	Apl. 27	2.69	8.65		Deficient in Milk-Fat 10.3%. Informal.
132	May 26	2.52	8.93		Deficient in Milk-Fat 16%. Informal.
134	May 26	2.59	8.75		Deficient in Milk-Fat 13.6%. Informal.
138	May 26	2.60	8.89		Deficient in Milk-Fat 13.3%. Informal.
163	June 23	2.20	8.77		Deficient in Milk-Fat 26.6%. Informal.
164	June 23	2.75	8.51		Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.3%. Informal.
349	Nov. 30	2.79	8.55		Deficient in Milk-Fat 7%. Informal.
365	Dec. 22	2.80	8.67		Deficient in Milk-Fat 6.6%. Informal.
45	Feb. 24	3.30	8.32	—0.528	Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) suggested the presence of a small amount of Added Water. Informal.
36	Feb. 24	3.90	8.46	—0.526	Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) showed the presence of a small amount of Added Water. Informal.
89	Apl. 27	3.20	8.46	—0.525	Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) showed the presence of a small amount of Added Water. Informal.
342	Nov. 30	3.70	8.34	—0.516	Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) showed the presence of a small amount of Added Water. Informal.

Mark.	Date.	Analytical Data.		Freezing Point (Hortvet) °C.	Remarks.
		Milk-Fat %	Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat %		
135	May 26	3.20	8.30		Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Too sour for the determination of the Freezing Point. Informal.
207	July 20	3.38	8.31		Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Too sour for the determination of the Freezing Point. Informal.
136	May 26	2.90	8.21		Slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Too sour for the determination of the Freezing point. Informal.

All the Milk samples were free from preservatives.

319 samples of Milk were submitted during the year, 294 samples of these were genuine and 25 samples (7.8 per cent) were adulterated or below standard.

Of the samples below standard, eighteen samples were deficient in Milk-Fat, ten samples being slightly deficient and eight samples being deficient in proportions varying from 6.6 per cent to 26.6 per cent.

The remaining seven samples showed slight deficiencies in non-fatty solids and in the four samples on which it was possible to determine the Freezing Points this deficiency was found to be due to small amounts of Added Water.

There were no cases during the year of the addition of large amounts of water to milk.

ICE CREAM.

Forty samples of Ice Cream were submitted during the year. Six samples contained more than 10 per cent of fat, twenty-seven samples contained between 5 per cent and 10 per cent of fat and seven samples contained between 2.8 per cent and 5 per cent of fat.

In the near future it is probable that a standard of 5 per cent for the fat content of Ice Cream will be established and, in my opinion, manufacturers should have no difficulty in conforming to this standard.

SULPHITED CHERRIES.

Of five samples of Sulphited Cherries submitted, three samples contained sulphur dioxide in excess of the amount permitted by the Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1940. The amount of sulphur dioxide in these samples was 3,400 parts per million, 4,500 parts per million and 4,900 parts per million respectively, whereas, the amount permitted is 3,000 parts per million.

All these samples had a very unpleasant taste after removal of the sulphur dioxide and jam made from them likewise had an unpleasant taste. These cherries were not, in my opinion, suitable for jam making.

INFUSED TEA.

A sample of Tea Infusion from an urn was submitted owing to its peculiar taste and colour. The sample was purple-brown in colour and had an astringent taste.

The colour and taste were due to the presence of iron tannate; iron from the urn in which the tea was made had obviously combined with the tannin from the tea to produce this compound. Consumption of the tea would not have involved any danger to health.

FRUIT FLAVOURED ROCK (CHOCOLATE).

This sample was submitted with a statement that it was alleged to have caused illness in a child.

Though the sample was of poor quality and flavour, I could find no evidence of contamination by arsenic or by metals, or by any other substance likely to have caused the sickness complained of.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

No samples were received under the above Act during the year 1949.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

HUGH CHILDS.

Public Analyst.

SECTION J.

REPORT OF THE CANAL BOATS INSPECTOR.

Ouse Navigation Offices,
Naburn Locks,
York.
14th February, 1950.

The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, York.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit as Inspector of Canal Boats for the City of York, my Annual Report for the year ended December, 1949.

There have been no additions to, or deletions from the number of vessels on my register during the year.

One new Certificate and a duplicate have been issued to one vessel, necessitated through structural alterations to her cabin.

Two duplicate Certificates have been issued to another vessel, owing to the originals being lost.

The number of vessels on the Register at the end of the year 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 thirty-five of the registered vessels are regularly employed in this district.

Thirty-one inspections were made during the year.

No women or children were on the vessels inspected, and the number of males aboard as crews was 55.

The vessels inspected were in good condition as to repairs and cleanliness. No cases of infectious disease were aboard or reported.

No contravention of the Regulations was observed, and their equipment complied with the requirements regarding Canal Boats.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. D. FEWSTER.

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