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**CITY OF YORK**

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**ANNUAL REPORT**

**of the**

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

**FOR THE YEAR**

**1950**

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## CONTENTS.

<i>Section.</i>	<i>Page</i>
Public Health Officers ... ..	3
A. Statistics and Social Conditions ... ..	10
B. General Provision of Health Services ... ..	17
C. Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases ... ..	48
D. Sanitary Circumstances ... ..	55
E. Housing ... ..	59
F. Inspection and Supervision of Food ... ..	61
G. Miscellaneous—	
(i) Nursing Homes ... ..	64
(ii) National Health Service Executive Council ...	64
(iii) Medical Examinations, etc. ... ..	65
H. Report on Work of the Sanitary Section of the Health Department ... ..	66
I. Report of Public Analyst ... ..	76
J. Report of Canal Boats Inspector ... ..	82
K. INDEX ... ..	83



## THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE LORD MAYOR  
(ALDERMAN E. HARWOOD, J.P.)

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*Vice-Chairman*:—COUNCILLOR C. H. K. TYE.

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„ Crichton.	„ Ditcham.	„ Learmonth.
Counc. De Burgh.	„ Lee.	„ Spofforth.
„ Wightman.	„ Marks.	
Drs. S. A. Underwood and F. C. Naish, Miss H. M. Smithson, Mrs. M. C. Tute and W. Bedford, Esq.		

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	„ Bowman.	„ W. M. Brown.
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Drs. Underwood and Naish, Miss H. M. Smithson and W. Bedford, Esq.

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Counc. Learmonth.	

and Dr. S. A. Underwood.

## APPOINTMENTS SUB-COMMITTEE.

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

## 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. (to 5.10.50).
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	D. K. STEVENSON, M.R.C.P.E., M.B., Ch.B. (to 24.6.50). S. P. WILSON (from 26.6.50).
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:—*

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

H. SIKORSKA, M.B. (from 17.4.50).

*Dental Officers:—*

MISS L. RITCHIE, L.D.S. (part-time).

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

*Chief Sanitary Inspector:—*

NORMAN HANCOCK, C.R. San. Inst., Cert. Meat Inspector, Cert. San. Science and Cert. Smoke Inspector.

*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).



*Housing and Drainage Inspector:—*

J. WILSON, C.R. San. Inst., Cert. San. Sc., Cert. Meat Inspector and  
Cert. Smoke Inspector.

*Special Inspector for Food Hygiene:—*

H. HALL, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector (from 6.11.50).

*Assistant Inspectors:—*

†A. COOKE, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector.  
F. WALLS, 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.  
J. N. ADDISON, C.S.I.J.B.  
W. H. BLACKBURN, C.S.I.J.B. (from 6.11.50)

*Rodent Officer:—*

S. J. C. NORRIS.

*AMBULANCE SERVICE:—*

*Ambulance Officer:—*L. P. SAWYER, M.R.I.P.H.H.

*Assistant Ambulance Officer:—*H. BASTICK.

*Clerk:—*J. A. CROFT.

*DAY NURSERIES:—*

*Matron, Crombie Avenue Nursery:—*

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

*Matron, Heworth 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.

MISS D. ROBINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

MISS M. E. GRIFFIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

MRS. L. AARON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

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

*Assistant Health Visitors:—*

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

MRS. G. HAMMOCK (part-time) (to 14.7.50).

MRS. A. M. ROBERTS (part-time).

†—Transferred to Civil Defence Department as full-time Civil Defence Officer  
as from 2.10.50.



*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.  
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.  
MISS V. HARRISON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.  
MR. D. H. ROWE, S.R.N., Q.N.  
MR. J. CARROLL, S.R.N., Q.N., R.M.P.A.  
MRS. T. MURPHY, S.R.N. (from 6.11.50).

*Tuberculosis Almoner:—*

MISS S. HICK, A.I.M.A.

*Tuberculosis Visitor:—*

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

*Health Welfare Officer:—*

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.

*Organiser of Home Helps:—*

MRS. N. HAKIM.

*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 D. M. COOPER, S.C.M.
MRS. A. D. COULSON, S.C.M.	MISS L. M. WALKER, S.R.N.
MRS. E. RICHMOND, S.R.N., S.C.M.	S.C.M.
MISS B. A. CONRIGG, S.C.M.	MISS F. H. HICKES, S.C.M.
MRS. M. C. SKELTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.	MISS J. HURST, S.R.N., S.C.M.
	MISS A. E. BLACK, S.R.N., S.C.M.

*School Nurses:—*

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. (to 30.6.50).  
MISS B. SIMPSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 3.4.50).

*Dental Attendants:—*

MISS R. E. GLEW (Dental Nurse's Certificate).  
MISS C. HAYCOCK.

*Orthopaedic Nurse:—*

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

*Skin Clinic Nurse:—*

MRS A. BATTLE.

*Senior Mental Welfare Officer:—*

G. A. BRADLEY (from 2.2.50).

*Assistant Mental Welfare Officers:—*

H. BRITTON; A. MASKILL.

*Psychiatric Social Worker (part-time):—*

MISS B. R. VILLY (to 30.4.50).

*Home Teacher and Supervisor of Occupation Centre:—*

MRS. D. K. DOWNEY (to 8.2.50).

MISS P. M. DOWNEY (from 3.4.50).

*Assistant Supervisors:—*

MRS. M. BESTLEY.

MISS A. NEWSOME (from 27.2.50).

CLERICAL STAFFS.

(a) *Health Department:—*

Chief Clerk:—C. W. PRIME.

Senior Clerks:—L. W. RICHMAN, R. A. WILKINSON, G. J. MURPHY  
(from 27.2.50).

General Clerks:—W. H. BLACKBURN (to 7.10.50); W. V. HADLEY;  
MRS. W. I. TIPLADY; Miss A. M. HALL; Miss M. BEILBY;  
L. BELL (to 10.5.50); G. BILTON (from 31.7.50); J. HENDER-  
SON (from 18.12.50).

(b) *Child Welfare Centre:—*

Senior Clerk:—Miss M. ATKINSON.

Clerks:—Miss E. GELDART; MRS. S. TOWERS (from 20.11.50).

(c) *Mental Welfare Department:—*

Senior Clerk:—F. KAYE (to 14.7.50); G. DAWSON (from 1.9.50)

Clerks:—J. WEDGWOOD; T. B. HARE (to 3.11.50); Miss G. SNOW-  
BALL (from 27.11.50).

(d) *School Clinic:—*

Chief Clerk:—Miss J. MASTERMAN.

Clerks:—Miss M. SOWRAY; Miss H. F. MILBURN; Miss D. BLAKER;  
Miss R. ARROWSMITH (from 8.8.50).

Clinical Clerks:—Miss A. JOHNSON (from 21.8.50); Miss L. MASON  
(from 30.8.50).



## ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1950.

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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 1950.

The steady fall in the Birth Rate since 1947 was continued, but there was little of note in the Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate or Maternal Mortality Rate.

Analysis of the causes of death showed a disturbing increase in the deaths attributed to cancer. The rate rose from 1.8 in 1949 to 2.22 in 1950, representing 189 and 229 deaths respectively. The 1950 figure is the highest recorded. Contributory causes of the increase in deaths attributed to cancer over many years are better facilities for diagnosis, and an ageing population. The increase, therefore, is more apparent than real. Nevertheless, the fact that one in 6 of the population over the age of 35 die from cancer calls for a fresh attack by local health authorities co-operating with all branches of the health services. "It should be attacked by whatever means are available whenever opportunity offers or can be made."

The essential points in a cancer campaign to lower the mortality rate appear to be:—

- (1) Education of the public as to signs and symptoms of early disease with emphasis on the high percentage of cures obtained when cases are treated early.
- (2) Co-operation with general practitioners and assistance in follow-up of doubtful cases.
- (3) Facilities for immediate admission to hospital of cases needing treatment or for diagnosis.
- (4) A national registration scheme such as was envisaged in Section I of the Cancer Act, 1939, but repealed by the National Health Service Act, 1946.

If such a campaign were undertaken by local authorities throughout the country, the death rate from cancer could be lowered without waiting for the solution of the problem of causation. Cancer should undoubtedly be a major public health problem, and is well within the scope of preventive medicine.

The Maternal Mortality Rate in the City continues to be higher than the rate for England and Wales, being 1.8 compared with .86. In order to increase the facilities for health education during the ante-natal period, classes for expectant mothers were started in York during the year. A course of three talks



at weekly intervals followed by discussion and practical demonstrations are given by the non-medical Supervisor of Midwives every three months. The demonstrations include the use of gas and air analgesic apparatus. The lectures are available to all expectant mothers and are very popular. They have been attended not only by clinic mothers but by mothers who are under the care of their general practitioners and those who are to be confined in hospital. They also form a valuable link between Part II, Part III and Part IV Services.

The City suffered an outbreak of acute poliomyelitis between June and November, which is described in detail in Section C of the Report. 50 cases were notified with 2 deaths.

There was no case of diphtheria, which was the first year that this record has been reached.

The incidence of Weil's disease should be watched. Unfortunately, it is not legally notifiable, but 7 cases were admitted to York hospitals during 1950, 3 of which were fatal. There is some evidence that the proportion of cases without jaundice is increasing and there is probably a higher incidence in the City than is known. The infection is carried by rats, so that the Health Department have a part to play in controlling the incidence of the disease. We should be grateful for notification of possible cases.

Work on the adaptation of 24 St. Saviourgate for use as an Occupation Centre under Section 51 of the National Health Service Act was commenced during the year. Heworth Day Nursery and the Health Services Centre were completed and opened in December, and the adaptation of 50 Bootham as a hostel for pupil midwives was completed during the year.

The Health Services Centre houses the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics of the local authority and the Hospital Management Committee, the priority Dental Services, and is the headquarters for the Authority's Home Nursing, Health Visiting and Home Help Services.

Heworth Day Nursery is a brick-built, permanent structure, planned by the City Architect, Chas. J. Minter, O.B.E., M.I.Mun.E., M.T.R.I., M.I.Mech.E., and is a delight indeed after the Latherthorpe war-time nursery which had been housed in adapted premises since 1941. There are places for 45 children under the age of 5.

The pupil midwives' hostel was transferred to the York "A" and Tadcaster Hospital Management Committee for administration on completion.

We were sorry to lose Mr. A. Cooke, our Health Education Officer, during the year. He was seconded from the department to work as full-time Civil Defence Officer.

The work of our Health Visiting Service has been handicapped by the absence through illness of our Superintendent Health Visitor, Miss Marshall, whose organising ability and grasp of the possible development of the Service under the National Health Service Act are of a high order. Her leadership was missed very much during her illness. The following special branches of After-

Care have been started, a Health Visitor being allocated part-time or full-time according to demand, and working in association with the staffs of the hospitals and general practitioners:—

- (1) Gastric Cases.
- (2) Diabetics.
- (3) Cardiacs.
- (4) Tuberculosis.
- (5) Venereal Disease.

Some home visiting has also been undertaken for cases of asthma, but a visitor has not yet been allocated for this work.

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 and  
School Medical Officer.



# CITY OF YORK

## SECTION A.

### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres: 6,474.

Population (Census, 1931), 84,813.

Total population, mid-1950 (Registrar-General's Estimate), 107,700.

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

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1950) according to the rate-books, 30,329  
(including retail shops occupied as dwellings).

Average number of persons per inhabited house, 3.5.

Rateable value (April, 1950), £713,768.

Estimated net produce of a penny rate, £2,900.

### MARRIAGES.

					Marriage rate per 1,000 of total population.		
					York.	England & Wales	
Year 1946	...	1003	...	...	19.6	...	17.9
„ 1947	...	1168	...	...	22.2	...	18.5
„ 1948	...	978	...	...	18.8	...	18.1
„ 1949	...	1047	...	...	19.2	...	17.0
„ 1950	...	937	...	...	17.4	...	16.3

### VITAL STATISTICS, 1950.

(Registrar-General's Figures).

		Total.	M.	F.			
Live Births	Leg.	...	1,622	871	751	Birth-rate	... 15.8 per 1,000.
	Illeg.	...	103	55	48		
Stillbirths	Leg.	...	33	16	17	Rate per 1,000 total births	19.6.
	Illeg.	...	2	2	—		
Deaths	...	...	1,216	630	586	Death-rate	... 11.8 per 1,000.



Deaths from Puerperal causes:—			Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal Sepsis ...	...	...	—	—
Other Puerperal causes ...	...	...	3	1.8
Total	...	...	3	1.8

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:—

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
Number ... ..	37	2	39
Rate per 1,000 live births ...	23.9	20.4	23.7

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age:—

Number ... ..	24	2	26
Rate per 1,000 live births ...	15.4	20.4	15.7

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	229
„ „ Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	1

Death-rate of Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	0.00	} per 1,000 living at all ages.
Death-rate of Bronchitis and Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	1.07	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis death-rate ... ..	0.33	
Total Tuberculosis death-rate ... ..	0.35	
Cancer death-rate ... ..	2.22	
Epidemic Influenza death-rate ... ..	0.07	

Year.	Estimated Population.	Total (Nett) BIRTHS.	Birth- rate.	Total (Nett) DEATHS.	Death- rate.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
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
1950	107700	1725	15.8	1216	11.8	509
AVERAGE	...	1976	18.9	1163	11.3	812

\*—Civilian only.

# CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 9 YEARS, 1941-1949.

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

\* Lowest on record.

Owing to revision of the International Table of the Causes of Death, it has not been possible this year to continue the table showing comparable causes of death over a period of 10 years. The new classification has been used for 1950, and the table for the previous 9 years included under the old classification.

In view of the need for a national campaign against cancer, it is helpful to note that the new classification subdivides cancer according to its site.



# CAUSES OF DEATH, 1950.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	TOTAL DEATHS
Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	34
Tuberculosis, other ... ..	2
Syphilitic disease ... ..	6
Diphtheria ... ..	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	—
Meningococcal infections ... ..	1
Acute poliomyelitis... ..	2
Measles ... ..	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases ... ..	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ... ..	40
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ... ..	29
Malignant neoplasm, breast ... ..	20
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ... ..	13
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ... ..	127
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ... ..	7
Diabetes ... ..	11
Vascular lesions of nervous system ... ..	152
Coronary disease, angina ... ..	149
Hypertension with heart disease ... ..	41
Other heart disease ... ..	194
Other circulatory diseases ... ..	45
Influenza ... ..	8
Pneumonia ... ..	33
Bronchitis ... ..	62
Other diseases of respiratory system ... ..	15
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... ..	12
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ... ..	7
Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	15
Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	8
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	3
Congenital malformations ... ..	13
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ... ..	121
Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	8
All other accidents ... ..	21
Suicide ... ..	14
Homicide and operations of war ... ..	1
All Causes—TOTALS ... ..	1,216



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

	Average for England and Wales	Average for the 128 County Boro's and great towns including York.	Average for the 148 smaller towns	YORK
<b>Rate per 1,000 of total population:—</b>				
BIRTH-Rate ... ..	15.8	17.6	16.7	15.8
DEATH-Rate (all causes) ... ..	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.8
From Enteric Fever ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Small-pox ... ..	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Diphtheria ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Influenza ... ..	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07
<b>Rate per 1,000 Births:—</b>				
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ... ..	1.9	2.2	1.6	0.60
Total deaths under one year ... ..	29	33	29	23

## MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1946-1950.

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
<b>(a) MATERNAL MORTALITY:</b>					
No. of deaths (YORK) ... ..	Nil.	2	2	5	3
Rate per 1,000 births :					
York ... ..	Nil.	0.86	1.02	2.7	1.8
England and Wales ... ..	1.43	1.17	1.02	0.98*	0.86
<b>(b) INFANT MORTALITY :</b>					
Deaths under 1 year (YORK) ... ..	67	80	63	39	39
Rate per 1,000 births :					
York ... ..	31.6	34.6	32.9	21.4*	23.7
England and Wales ... ..	43	41	34	32	29*

\* 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) ...	—	2	—	—
Scarlet Fever do. ...	360	150	—	—
Enteric Fever do. ...	—	1	—	—

There were no notified cases of diphtheria in the City during the year. This is the first occasion on which this record has been reached, and must be attributed to the success of the diphtheria immunisation campaign. It is unfortunate that immunisation has received a setback from the publicity given to the claimed connection between immunisation and poliomyelitis.

## TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, 1946-1950.

(Registrar-General's figures.)

Year.	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.		TOTAL.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
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*
1950	34	0.33	2	0.02	36	0.35
Average ...	34	0.33	5	0.05	39	0.38

\* Lowest on record.



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

		1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
Pulmonary											
Tuberculosis	...	53	61	66	63	56	72	89	81	84	66
Non-Pulmonary											
Tuberculosis	...	27	30	29	52	34	29	30	29	27	23
Total	...	80	91	95	115	90	101	119	110	111	89

The number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified has been falling since 1947, which was the peak post-war year. The lowest recorded in York was 1939, when there were only 45 cases notified, the numbers rising to 89 in 1947.

**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, 1950:—

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Cases.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
239	168	407	64	80	144	551

## 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, 1,755; (b) Still-births, 27; (c) Total, 1,782.

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 ... .. —

(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 ... .. 906

(ii) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years ... .. 114

(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 ... .. 993

(ii) Over 1 year of age ... .. 1026

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 ... ..	411	45
---	-----	----

4. Care of unmarried mothers and illegitimate children.

The Council have appointed a Social Worker for the purposes of Circular 2866 and have an arrangement 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 ... .. 1,190

Number of Home visits paid ... .. 1,004

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 1950 was 136.

Total number of above who were born:—

(i) at home	...	...	...	...	...	54
(ii) in hospital or nursing home	...	...	...	...	...	82

The number of those born at home:—

(i) who were nursed entirely at home	...	...	...	...	49
(ii) who died during the first 24 hours	...	...	...	...	2
(iii) who survived at the end of 28 days	...	...	...	...	44

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

(i) who died during the first 24 hours	...	...	...	...	8
(ii) who survived at the end of 28 days	...	...	...	...	70

## 6. Day Nurseries.

Nursery	Date of Opening	Approved Accommodation	Average Daily Attendance		Number on Register at 31.12.50	
			0—2	2—5	0—2	2—5
Crombie Avenue	12. 2.42	34	5	18	8	25
*Layerthorpe	6.11.42	45	9	22	6	37
Heworth	11.12.50	45	3	10	6	37

\* Closed:—9.12.50.

Heworth Day Nursery was officially opened on 20th December by the Chairman of the Maternity and General Welfare Sub-Committee, Alderman Mrs. E. A. Crichton, J.P. The nursery is a permanent brick-built building with accommodation for 45 children. The design is by our City Engineer and Architect, Mr. Chas. A. Minter, M.I.Mun.Eng., M.T.P.I., Mech.E., and the modern building in pleasant grounds is a great delight after the temporary nursery in Layerthorpe.

We wish to record our sincere thanks to the Trustees of Layerthorpe Sunday School for renting the premises to us for nursery purposes for over 8 years, and for their unfailing co-operation during the difficult war and post-war years. Many, in years to come, will remember with gratitude their happy association with Layerthorpe Nursery.

## 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 ...	—	—	—
(2)	Pemphigus Neonatorum ...	—	—	—
(3)	Puerperal Pyrexia ...	4	—	1

## 8. Maternal Deaths.

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

Acute toxæmia and yellow atrophy of liver—Abortion ... ..	1
Obstetric Shock ... ..	1
Obstetric Shock following birth of triplets ... ..	1

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

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

## 10. Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children.

### (a) YORK DIOCESAN 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.

Two York mothers were received during 1950. All confinements took place in hospital. One mother was found domestic work with her child and the other returned to her previous employment, the child being fostered prior to the mother's marriage.

### (b) CHILDREN COMMITTEE'S INSTITUTIONS

Homeless children are cared for in the following Homes, Nurseries and Foster Homes:—

*"The Grange" Nursery:* Boys and Girls—Up to 3 years.

*"The Grange" House:* „ „ „ —Over 3 years.

#### *Residential Nurseries:*

*"The Glen" Nursery:* 25 Boys and Girls—Up to 5 years.  
(Bull Lane, Heworth, York)

*"The Elms" Nursery:* 28 Boys and Girls—2-5 years.  
(160 Hull Road, York).



*Children's Homes:*

"St. Hilda's" Home: (84 Lowther Street, York).	40 Boys and Girls—5-16 years.
120 Haxby Road, York: (Scattered Home).	12 Boys.
4 Feversham Crescent, York: (Scattered Home).	18 Boys.

*In Voluntary Homes:*

Hull, Middlesbrough, Tudhoe, Boston Spa, Leeds:	17 Boys and Girls.
Boarded-out Children in York and surrounding villages:	95 Boys and Girls.
Boarded-out Children in York supervised for other Authorities:	21 Boys and Girls.

*Children supervised under Child Life Protection Regulations:*

(Living apart from their parents):	24 Boys and Girls.
------------------------------------	--------------------

<i>Children supervised under Adoption Regulations:</i>	20 Boys and Girls.
--	--------------------

Temporary accommodation is provided in emergencies for children during the absence of their parents, who are unable to make arrangements for their care, and during the year ended 1950, 102 such were accommodated.

Staff of Children Department:—1 Children Officer.  
2 Child Care Officers.

(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 SOCIETY NURSERY

This Nursery 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 three half-days weekly to Maternity and Child Welfare work. She reports as follows:—

(a) Numbers attended:

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	891	565	542	364
Children under five ...	74	68	58	42

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided.

	Extraction	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Dressings	Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment	Silver Nitrate treat- ment	Radio- graphs.	Dentures provided	
		Local	General						Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	347	5	342	224	151	383	—	—	—	—
Children under five	63	—	62	60	46	—	23	6	—	—



## 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.

Lectures for expectant mothers by Miss Wollaston, Supervisor of Midwives, have been started during the year. A course of 3 lectures at weekly intervals is given every 3 months. They cover ante-natal care, procedure during confinement and the puerperium, and include a practical demonstration of the use of gas and air apparatus. The lectures are well attended and are much appreciated by expectant mothers. It is hoped that they will counteract the loss of facilities for ante-natal teaching which many feel has been an inevitable result of the National Health Service Act.

		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 ...	4	7	11
		<u>14</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>21</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 ...	468	—	468
	As Maternity Nurses ...	242	—	242
	(ii) In private practice—			
	As Midwives ...	12	—	12
	As Maternity Nurses ...	7	593	600
	Totals—As Midwives ...	<u>480</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>480</u>
	As Maternity Nurses ...	<u>249</u>	<u>593</u>	<u>842</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:—		
		39	} Total 57
	(ii) Others.	18	

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 29 pupils were trained and 28 satisfied the examiners of the Central Midwives Board.

During the year 50 Bootham was opened as a central hostel for pupil midwives doing district work. There is accommodation for 10 pupils and 2 resident staff. The hostel is rented to, and administered by, the York "A" and Tadcaster Hospital Management Committee as under the National Health Service Act responsibility for the training of Pupil Midwives passed to the Regional Hospital Board.

### 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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	897
4.	Number of women admitted for ante-natal treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
5.	Average duration of stay	...	...	...	Number of days	...	...	12
6.	Number of cases delivered by:—							
	(a) Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	751
	(b) Doctors	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
	(c) Number of cases admitted after delivery	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
7.	Number of Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	782
8.	Number of Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
9.	Number of cases notified as puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
10.	Number of infants:—							
	(a) Wholly breast fed on discharge	...	...	...	...	...	...	735
	(b) Completely artificially fed	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
11.	Number of maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
12.	Number of infant deaths within 10 days of birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
13.	Number of pupils trained for Certification during 1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
14.	Number entered for examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
15.	Number successful	...	...	...	...	...	...	28



## HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

(a) Number of officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year: 11; number of students in training : 1.

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

(i) To expectant mothers—First visits	346
Total visits	463

(ii) To children under 1 year of age—First visits	1,666
Total visits	7,980

(iii) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years—Total visits 22,020

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. Five nurses have been sent for training under this scheme to Leeds or Bradford, four have qualified as Health Visitors and one is still undergoing her course of training.

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 is still running successfully, and an average of 30 mothers and babies attend this clinic weekly. A Parents' Club is also run 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 follow-up clinic for gastric cases at the County Hospital is 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.

A health visitor has been allocated part-time duty for the after-care of cases of heart disease discharged from hospital.



## 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 not progressed as we had hoped it would do 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 12 full-time nurses including two male nurses. 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 12 nurses on our staff, only 4 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. It seems impossible to obtain nurses with district training for this service.

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

<b>Number of Nurses employed</b>	...	...	...	...	12
New cases attended	...	...	...	...	2,034
Cases discharged	...	...	...	...	1,989
Visits paid	...	...	...	...	38,675

### Analysis of Cases

Referred by doctors	...	...	...	...	1,782
"      "      hospitals	...	...	...	...	151
Applied direct	...	...	...	...	86
Other agencies	...	...	...	...	37

## 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, M.R.I.P.H.H., for the following report:—

### Obligation to provide an Ambulance Service.

The City Council, as the Local Health Authority, is required by Section 27(i) of the National Health Service Act, 1946, to make ambulances and other means of transport available, where necessary, for the conveyance of sick or mentally defective persons, or expectant or nursing mothers, from places in their area to places in or outside their area.

Unlike the service provided prior to the 5th July, 1948, this Service is free to the user.



The words "where necessary" are interpreted by this Authority to mean "where ambulance transport is necessary due to illness", thus placing the onus of certifying need on the medical practitioner or other qualified person, and relieving the ambulance service of the duty of determining the necessity for the journey.

Section 24 of the National Health Service (Amendment) Act, 1949, whilst retaining the principle of Section 27 of the 1946 Act (that the responsibility for ambulance removal lies with the authority in whose area the need arises) transfers the financial obligation for the return of patients to the same local health authority's area from which they travelled, within a period of three months, from the authority in whose area the hospital is situate to the authority from whose area the patient was received.

The policies and views of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Estimates relating to Ambulance Services (1950 Session) are, in the main, being acted upon:—

#### **Ratio of Ambulances to Population.**

One ambulance or sitting case car is available to about 10,000 people.

#### **Reserves.**

Two redundant ambulances are retained for civil defence purposes, otherwise the service has no reserve of vehicles.

#### **Control of Demand.**

The two kinds of abuse—the improper use of ambulances for journeys which are obviously outside the scope of the Health Service, and their rightful use for all cases for which they are demanded, are constantly being watched.

#### **Authority for ordering Ambulances.**

With the exception of emergencies, calls on ambulances and sitting case cars are accepted only from medical practitioners, authorised hospital staff, those connected with the health services, and the police.

#### **Long-distance Journeys.**

A medical certificate is called for before acceptance of long-distance bookings and, where practicable, such journeys are arranged by rail.

#### **Out-Patients.**

Serial bookings are not accepted, and transport is provided only after certification of transport need by the responsible officer of the out-patient department concerned.

#### **Transport Officers.**

Transport Officers are appointed at the two main general hospitals in the City, through whom bookings are accepted by telephone, confirmed in writing.

#### **Hospital Car Service.**

The Hospital Car Service was taken over by the local health authority prior to the operation of the National Health Service Act.



### **Attendance of Out-Patients by Districts.**

The Hospital Management Committee have not yet found it practicable to adopt the suggestion made to them of arranging out-patient attendances from the same district at the same time, which would, undoubtedly, economise considerably in man-power and running costs.

### **Classification of Cases.**

For operational and statistical purposes, calls under Section 27, N.H.S. Act, 1946, are classified under six groups, viz.:

- Group 1. Emergency calls—Road or rail accidents, Home accidents, Other accidents, Acute illness, Emergency maternity.
- Group 2. General illness and maternity.
- Group 3. Tuberculosis and other infectious disease.
- Group 4. Mental.
- Group 5. Inter-hospital transfers, hospital discharges and out-patient attendances.
- Group 6. Clinic attendances.

### **Area of Responsibility.**

A 24-hour service is maintained at and operated from the Ambulance Control Centre in the grounds of The Grange Hospital, Huntington Road. A full service is provided for the City and, under agreement with the East and West Riding County Councils, with the approval of the Minister of Health, a full service to hospitals in the City from their areas directly linked with the York Telephone Exchange. The latter rural areas extend roughly ten miles to the east, south and west from the City centre, and include the following villages:

EAST RIDING (35,000 acres, 6,000 population)—

Deighton, Dunnington, Elvington, Escrick, Fulford, Heslington, Kexby, Naburn, Stillingfleet, Thorganby, Wheldrake, and emergency calls from Acklam, Catton, Full Sutton, Scrayingham, Skirpenbeck and Stamford Bridge.

WEST RIDING (14,410 acres, 4,570 population)—

Acaster Malbis, Askham Bryan, Askham Richard, Bishopthorpe, Copmanthorpe, Hessay, Knapton, Moor Monkton, Poppleton, Upper and Nether, and Rufforth.

The City Service also has an agreement with the *North Riding County Service* whereby the County Station at Haxby, four miles distant, and the City Service each undertakes reciprocal relief duties.

### **Stand-by and Mutual Assistance.**

It is mutually agreed with the three County Ambulance Services that when the last manned ambulance at the City's Station, or at the nearest County Stations (Haxby, Pocklington and Boston Spa) receives a call which cannot be delayed until the return of one of their own ambulances, one or other Station provides stand-by cover for possible further emergencies. This frequently occurs during the evening and at night between the City Station and the Haxby, North Riding County Station. By this arrangement there has been no instance of delay in answering any emergency call, other than delay occasioned by distance.



On the occasion of the express train derailment at Tollerton, North Riding, on the 5th June, 1950, four City ambulances were despatched simultaneously in answer to a British Railways district call, and conveyed seven casualties to hospital.

### **Operational Economies.**

By mutual agreement between York and Leeds, each gives the other the opportunity of conveying hospital discharges into the other's area. As the City's ambulances are in Leeds on most weekdays, this results in considerable mileage economies.

Ambulance staffs of other local health authorities, reporting to the York control their attendance in the City, are given the option of conveying patients into their area for which their authority are financially responsible under Sec. 24 of the Act of 1949, otherwise the York Service undertakes transport of all discharges from their area. Ambulance staffs of adjacent authorities also take back patients into their area on line of route to their station, free of charge to the City, as and when circumstances permit.

### **Duties undertaken during the Year.**

Particulars of journeys made, patients or passengers conveyed, and mileages incurred, are given in Tables I and II.

Comparative figures for the period since 5th July, 1948, are as follows:—

				Calls	Patients and other persons	Miles travelled
1950	...	...	...	21,544	38,373	152,429
1949	...	...	...	19,988	31,337	140,074
July/Dec., 1948	...	...	...	4,247	7,334	45,309

An hourly analysis of journeys made by ambulances each day of the week, also an analysis of telephone calls received and despatched, are given in Table III.

### **Vehicles.**

A schedule of vehicles in operation on the 1st January and on the 31st December, 1950, is given in Table IV. It will be noted that by delivery of four new vehicles during the year and the sale of a 20-year-old ambulance, the Service now operates a modern fleet, and at the close of the year retains two ambulances, surplus to its working needs, for civil defence training purposes.

Apart from these two latter vehicles, garage accommodation is now provided at the Ambulance Station.

Towards prolonging the life of the ambulance and creating a personal interest, the owner-driver principle is adopted as much as possible. Crews on day duty and car drivers are allocated individual vehicles, and those regularly operated throughout the day and night are each allocated to three crews.

All vehicles carry first-aid equipment and during the year four ambulances were equipped with oxygen cylinders and respirators. Blankets, carrying sheets, pillows, etc., are issued to individual crews, who are held responsible for the stock issued to them.

Petrol is drawn from the Highways Department pump of the Corporation, a mile distant from the ambulance station, but during the year authority was given for an electric pump to be installed at the station and work was in progress at the close of the year.

The staff are responsible for the daily cleaning of vehicles allocated to them and for a daily inspection consisting of a check of the vehicle and of its equipment, also for a weekly servicing comprising general lubrication, greasing, topping-up of batteries, checking tyre pressures, etc.

Major servicing at intervals of 3,000 miles, and general repairs, are carried out by the trade.

### **Staff.**

During the year the Head Driver was promoted as Assistant Ambulance Officer, otherwise the staff remained static, as follows:—

#### **ADMINISTRATIVE. (3).**

Ambulance Officer, Assistant Ambulance Officer and Clerk.

#### **OPERATIONAL. (33).**

- 2 Telephonists working alternating shifts,
- 29 Driver Attendants, qualified in first-aid,
- 2 Attendants, qualified in first-aid (non-drivers).

Duty rotas have been changed for the operational staff as necessary to meet demands.



TABLE I

Return of Services provided by or on behalf of the Council as Local Health Authority and of the work done during the year 1950.

	Number of vehicles at 31st December, 1950	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, 1950
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Directly provided service.	11	12,623	14,876	1,478	86,717	30
30 Agency service(s)	3	6,893	16,376	—	53,166	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supplementary service(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—

## 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, 1950.

NIL

SUMMARISED MONTHLY RETURN OF ALL CALLS ANSWERED, 1950.

TABLE II.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
JOURNEYS under S.27, N.H.S. Act, 1946.													
York's financial responsibility	1,377	1,335	1,514	1,263	1,423	1,416	1,357	1,348	1,441	1,504	1,545	1,556	17,079
For other Ambulance Authorities	203	223	214	202	197	181	150	199	239	238	205	186	2,437
PATIENTS CONVEYED under S.27, N.H.S. Act, 1946.													
York's financial responsibility	2,468	2,194	2,525	2,223	2,401	2,411	2,186	2,122	2,271	2,520	2,505	2,379	28,205
For other Ambulance Authorities	274	287	235	255	244	229	194	231	332	297	251	218	3,047
MILEAGES INCURRED under S.27, N.H.S. Act, 1946.													
York's financial responsibility	8,561	7,933	9,235	7,286	7,718	8,892	7,442	8,806	9,660	11,038	10,812	9,773	107,156
For other Ambulance Authorities	3,120	2,885	2,938	2,269	2,739	2,459	2,008	3,377	3,209	2,981	2,284	2,458	32,727
MIDWIFERY SERVICE.													
Journeys made	35	16	28	18	18	15	32	14	13	17	24	23	253
Persons carried	36	19	30	21	22	17	33	16	14	17	26	25	276
Miles travelled	204	83	190	114	126	103	197	101	90	94	163	139	1,604
HOME HELPS SERVICE.													
Journeys made	4	5	1	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	40
Persons carried	4	5	1	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	40
Miles travelled	55	63	16	36	62	68	64	47	45	39	32	23	550
HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COM.													
(Conveyance of life-saving	8	7	8	4	11	12	14	24	22	5	13	19	147
equipm't, patients transf'd)	—	—	—	—	2	3	11	25	13	2	14	16	86
Persons carried	—	—	—	—	2	3	11	25	13	2	14	16	86
Miles travelled	49	35	36	15	41	27	83	141	274	6	30	47	784
YORK EDUCATION COMMITTEE.													
(Conveyance of children to &	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	7
from School for the Deaf)	13	—	13	12	—	—	12	—	14	—	—	—	64
Miles travelled	85	—	178	153	—	—	172	—	183	—	—	—	771
MENTAL WELFARE.													
Journeys made	36	28	46	20	40	40	30	—	67	33	42	28	410
Children carried	486	458	717	330	699	687	540	—	788	615	796	539	6,655
Miles travelled	423	345	620	296	574	565	438	—	761	512	631	410	5,575
ADMINISTRATION.													
(Refuelling, repairs, etc.)	96	75	88	91	87	93	106	146	121	73	110	85	1,171
Miles travelled	223	178	228	189	368	233	304	445	416	180	294	204	3,262
GRAND TOTALS	1,760	1,689	1,901	1,603	1,780	1,761	1,694	1,735	1,907	1,873	1,942	1,899	21,544
Journeys made	3,281	2,963	3,521	2,844	3,372	3,351	2,980	2,398	3,435	3,454	3,595	3,179	38,373
Persons carried	12,720	11,522	13,441	10,358	11,628	12,347	10,708	12,917	14,638	14,850	14,246	13,054	152,429
Miles travelled													

USE OF VEHICLES. (S.27 work).

AMBULANCES—	JOURNEYS MADE	PERSONS CARRIED	MILES TRAVELLED
Journeys made	...	...	...
Persons carried	12,623	16,376	...
Miles travelled	14,876	53,166	...
	86,717		



TABLE III

## HOURLY ANALYSIS OF JOURNEYS MADE BY AMBULANCES, 1950.

(Sec. 27 calls)

	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	TOTAL
08.00—09.00	83	92	68	90	87	96	22	538
09.00—10.00	190	229	185	221	214	208	44	1,291
10.00—11.00	226	252	236	257	189	174	59	1,393
11.00—12.00	195	219	193	244	200	184	53	1,288
12.00—13.00	179	212	187	221	161	128	41	1,129
13.00—14.00	197	176	161	229	170	93	42	1,068
14.00—15.00	265	282	272	278	291	141	54	1,583
15.00—16.00	190	234	200	216	191	100	47	1,178
16.00—17.00	185	185	195	190	178	74	42	1,049
17.00—18.00	86	90	75	94	77	48	25	495
18.00—19.00	55	58	45	56	45	54	23	336
19.00—20.00	34	42	32	33	40	31	23	235
20.00—21.00	36	41	47	43	37	36	23	263
21.00—22.00	20	27	23	35	30	25	16	176
22.00—23.00	16	27	27	29	28	30	17	174
23.00—00.00	12	25	17	24	14	31	14	137
00.00—01.00	6	7	9	9	10	17	8	66
01.00—02.00	5	5	2	7	9	5	2	35
02.00—03.00	4	4	7	8	6	6	10	45
03.00—04.00	10	3	2	1	4	3	6	29
04.00—05.00	6	2	2	6	4	4	4	28
05.00—06.00	5	5	4	5	2	3	2	26
06.00—07.00	10	2	3	3	2	1	7	28
07.00—08.00	4	5	4	6	4	3	7	33
TOTAL:	2,019	2,224	1,996	2,305	1,993	495	591	12,623

## TELEPHONE CALLS RECEIVED AND DESPATCHED.

	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	TOTAL
08.00—22.00	4,977	4,865	4,394	4,968	4,301	4,059	2,058	29,622
22.00—08.00	215	206	207	232	251	245	181	1,537
TOTAL:	5,192	5,071	4,601	5,200	4,552	4,304	2,239	31,159

## FLEET OF VEHICLES.

TABLE IV.

At Jan. 1/1950	At Dec. 31/1950	Type	Make	Age	Patient Carrying Capacity	Regn. No.
1	—	Ambulance	Austin	1931	2 stretchers or 1 stretcher and 4 sitting patients.	WX. 6746
2	C.D. training	Ambulance	Ford/Lomas	1936	2 stretchers or 1 stretcher and 4 sitting patients	VY. 8333
3	1	Ambulance	Ford/Lomas	1939	2 stretchers or 1 stretcher and 4 sitting patients.	BDN. 878
4	C.D. training	Ambulance	Bedford Field Ex W.D.	1944	4 stretchers	BVY. 689
5	2	Sitters	Ford Utilecon	1946	9 sitting patients	CDN. 460
6	3	Sitters	Vauxhall saloon	1948	3 sitting patients	DVY. 19
7	4	Ambulance	Bedford/Lomas	1948	2 stretchers or 1 stretcher and 4 sitting patients.	DVY. 897
8	5	Sitters	Bedford van	1948	9 sitting patients.	DVY. 431
9	6	Ambulance	Bedford van	1949	1 stretcher or 1 sitting patient.	DVY. 952
10	7	Ambulance	Bedford/Lomas	1949	2 stretchers or 1 stretcher and 4 sitting patients.	EDN. 693
11	8	Ambulance	Bedford van	1949	1 stretcher or 1 sitting patient.	EDN. 439
—	9	Ambulance	Bedford/Lomas	1950	2 stretchers or 1 stretcher and 4 sitting patients.	EVY. 209
—	10	Ambulance	Bedford/Lomas	1950	2 stretchers or 1 stretcher and 4 sitting patients.	EVY. 472
—	11	Ambulance	Bedford/Lomas	1950	2 stretchers or 1 stretcher and 4 sitting patients.	FDN. 116
—	12	Sitters	Bedford van	1950	1 stretcher or 9 sitting patients.	FDN. 205



## PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(Section 28)

(See also page 24)

### (a) Tuberculosis.

Clinics are held at the Chest Clinic, 11 Castlegate, for cases from the City, on Tuesdays at 2 p.m. and Fridays at 9-30 a.m., and for the surrounding areas on the 2nd and 4th Thursday mornings in the month at 9-30 a.m. A chest diagnostic clinic is held at the City Hospital on Wednesdays at 12 noon, and artificial pneumothorax clinics on Mondays at 10-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m.

On notification each case is visited by a Tuberculosis Visitor and re-visited as necessary. The number of visits paid during the year was 1,843.

During 1950, 1,912 attendances were made at the Chest Clinic, 11 Castlegate. 431 new cases, exclusive of contacts, were examined, 111 of whom were found to be tuberculous.

### CONTACTS.

Twelve of the 276 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 to see pulmonary and cardiac cases possibly needing surgical treatment. Cases requiring such treatment are transferred to Pinderfields Hospital for operation. Mr. Allison, during 1950, saw 63 patients referred through the Chest Clinic.

# 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- 5 ... ..	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	—
5-15 ... ..	7	3	1	3	—	1	—	—
15-25 ... ..	6	14	3	7	—	—	—	1
25-35 ... ..	10	9	—	3	3	3	—	—
35-45 ... ..	5	1	1	1	4	2	—	—
45-55 ... ..	7	4	—	—	7	1	—	—
55-65 ... ..	8	2	—	—	6	—	—	—
65 and over ...	6	2	—	2	4	1	—	—
Totals ... ..	50	37	9	17	25	9	1	1

\*(Including 24 new cases which came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by notification on Form A or Form B under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations).

Of the 26 cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, 7 were classified as bones and joints, 3 as abdominal, 11 peripheral glands, 1 genito-urinary system, 1 meninges, 2 skin, 1 ischio-rectal abscess.

## MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

The Leeds Regional Hospital Board Mass Radiography Unit visited York during 1950.

The Unit was in York from 2nd October to 10th November. During this time 8,431 persons were examined, including 1,865 children of school-leaving age. Among the total examined there was evidence of tuberculosis in 55 cases, but only 6 of these were, on further examination, found to be active. This shows that there has been very little change since the Mass Radiography Unit first visited the City in 1945. At that time 8,002 persons were examined, .63% showing evidence of active or inactive tuberculosis, compared with .65% at the 1950 survey. If the school-leaving group is excluded (among whom one expects the incidence of tuberculosis to be lower than among adults) then 51 out of 6,547, *i.e.*, .79% showed evidence of tubercle.

## 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."

Five cases were so vaccinated during 1950.



## YORK TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE.

### THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1950.

The work of the Committee has been carried on throughout the year, and in many ways help has been given to tuberculous patients and their families. 27 patients received financial assistance towards clothes, bed linen, blankets, household repairs and replacements, domestic help, fares, etc.

The Committee has continued to supply magazines for the clinic waiting room, and with the kindly help of the W.V.S. has sponsored a canteen there, which has been greatly appreciated by those attending the clinic.

The Committee has provided extra milk for many patients, and has given help towards the purchase of occupational therapy materials for in-patients and out-patients. It has purchased further portable wireless sets, making the number on loan up to four, and these are to be used by patients who have been strictly ordered to rest in bed. In one case for a hospital patient the committee has helped with the fees for an English course.

It was felt that a library service would be useful at the clinic, and this has been sponsored by the Committee and the organisation has been in the hands of the British Red Cross Society.

A further selection of records has been purchased for use at Fairfield Sanatorium, and the electric gramophone there continues to be much appreciated by staff and patients.

During the year Miss Hick, the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, left to take up other work, and her place as Secretary has been taken by Mr. H. Norman Hanstock; with the consent of the York Community Council, Miss Moore is now acting as Treasurer. After-care visiting is in the efficient hands of Sister Pashley and Sister Bryan, who are the Health Committee's Tuberculosis Visitors.

The Committee wishes to express its thanks to all those who have helped to make the year's work a success, and hopes that the interest that has been shown in the past will be continued in the year to come.

York Tuberculosis Committee is doing good work in the after-care of tuberculous patients, and it appeals for all help that may be given to it by those well disposed towards its efforts in the City of York.

We are again indebted to Messrs. Peat, Marwick and Mitchell for auditing the accounts.

The Local Authority made a grant of £300 to the Committee during the year.

# SANATORIA AND HOSPITALS

## Admissions and Discharges, 1st January to 31st December, 1950.

Institution.	No. of Cases in Residence on 1st Jan., 1950.			No. of Cases Admitted during 1950.			No. of Cases Discharged during 1950.			No. of Cases Dying in Hospital during 1950.			No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1950.		
	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 Sanatorium ...	16	16	8	40	13	9	9	31	19	11	12	42	1	2	1
Orthopaedic Hospital, Kibbymoorside ...	—	—	7	7	—	—	4	4	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
City Hospital & Annexes	7	4	1	12	16	18	6	40	16	16	7	39	3	—	—
Castle Hill Sanatorium, Cottingham ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Northfield Sanatorium, Driffeld ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	23	20	16	59	29	31	19	79	35	28	22	85	4	2	1
													7	13	12
													21	6	4
													25	8	10
													1	—	—
													2	—	—
													46	12	25



Return showing the work of the Chest Clinic during the year 1950.

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.				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 ...	201	127	28	20	35	44	30	37	236	171	58	57
(2) Transfers from other areas	8	6	1	1	2	—	1	—	10	6	2	1
(3) Lost Sight of cases returned	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
												522
												19
												1
B.—New Cases diagnosed as:—												
(1) Class T.B. Minus ...	13	2	7	4	1	12	4	5	14	14	11	9
(2) Class T.B. Plus ...	21	24	—	—	1	—	—	—	22	24	—	—
												48
												46
C.—Cases written off:—												
(1) Recovered ...	5	3	—	—	2	5	7	8	7	8	7	8
(2) Dead (all causes) ...	26	7	1	1	—	1	1	2	26	8	2	3
(3) Removed to other areas ...	6	4	—	1	1	1	—	—	7	5	—	1
(4) For other reasons ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
												30
												39
												13
												3
D.—On Register, 31st December ...	204	145	35	23	37	48	27	32	241	193	62	55
												551

**(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 1950 we had a total of 111 patients on our books, 18 of whom were receiving financial assistance. During the year 9 new patients were added, 3 of whom received financial help, and 13 deletions were made, 2 owing to improved financial circumstances, 10 deaths and 1 cure.

The total number of patients on our books in December, 1950, was 109, 17 of whom were receiving financial assistance.

During 1950, a total of 550 visits were paid, 47 of which were to patients in the villages of Tockwith, Poppleton, Haxby and Heslington; 436 to patients inside the City boundary; 6 to patients in hospital and 70 to Doctors, Almoners, Hospitals and other organisations on the patients' behalf.

I attended 20 York Clinics in the early part of the year and accompanied patients to Leeds Infirmary by ambulance on 4 occasions. In addition, 2 patients were taken to hospital by car and three helped in kind with clothing and appliances.

I should like to express my thanks to the Doctors and Staff of the York hospitals for 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 “A” and Tadcaster 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 operating, but only half the number of reports were received during 1950 compared with 1949.

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 cases who are either attending the County Hospital or under the care of general practitioners.



#### 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 1950 through the Chest Clinic. The effect of establishing a Central Admission Bureau in Hull for the region has, however, reacted adversely on the City of York. Of the 85 cases admitted to Fairfield Sanatorium during the year, only 36 were York cases.

**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, and since the appointment of an Almoner at the City Hospital, liaison has been facilitated.

**(d) Convalescent Holidays.**

131 patients were sent to Convalescent Homes during 1950. They were sent on a doctor's recommendation as needing a period of rest convalescence for medical and social reasons.

The Convalescent Homes used, which have all been visited and approved, are at Bridlington, Ilkley, Llandudno, Southport, West Kirby (Cheshire), Lancaster, Arncliffe, Grange, Macclesfield, and Marple.

Patients are seen by Health Visitors before and after the holiday, and in almost all cases improved health and a brighter outlook have been noted. Lonely patients have derived great enjoyment from the social activities at the Homes.

The ages of patients have varied from 2 years to 74 years.

Efforts are made to solve home difficulties contributing to ill-health, so that improvement may be maintained on the patients' return.

Two families were sent to Brentwood Rehabilitation Centre during the year, with good results.

**(e) Health Education.**

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.

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 six different topics were shown in various buildings in the City.



A small health booklet entitled "A New Adventure" and printed in attractive colours is distributed to all parents at the time of the first school medical examination.

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 during the year.

A Night Attendant's Service is in operation to relieve relatives who are undertaking both day and night duty in cases of severe illness.

A special branch of the Home Help Service is also available 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, 1950, the following Home Helps were employed:—

Number of Permanent Home Helps	...	...	...	...	14
Number of Part-time Home Helps	...	...	...	...	21
No. of Temporary Home Helps	...	...	...	...	8
Number of T.B. Home Helps	...	...	...	...	10
					—
			TOTAL	...	53
					—

During the year the following cases were attended:—

Maternity cases	...	...	...	...	...	159
General Sickness	...	...	...	...	...	306
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	16

(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:—

### I. Administration.

(a) The Mental Health Sub-Committee is constituted as follows:—

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee and eight other Council members.

The Committee meets in alternate months on the first Thursday after the first Monday, at 4 p.m.

(b) *Staff employed in the Mental Health Service:*

The smooth working in the department has been handicapped by many changes in staff during the year.

Dr. R. A. Hooper, M.B., B.S., retired in October, and will be much missed.

Dr. W. R. Wright, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., has undertaken work previously done by Dr. Hooper, and we are grateful for his unfailing co-operation.

Senior Mental Welfare Officer—this post was vacant until 1st February. There are two Assistant Mental Welfare Officers.

The Psychiatric Social Welfare Worker, part-time, resigned her appointment as from 30th April, on her secondment by the National Association for Mental Health for full time work in Newcastle. Despite repeated advertising, no application has been received from any qualified Psychiatric Social Worker for this post.

The sudden death of Mrs. Downey, our Occupation Centre Supervisor, in February, came as a great shock to all. Miss P. M. Downey was appointed successor, and commenced duty on the 4th April. During the year Miss Newsome took up her appointment as Assistant Occupation Centre Supervisor in charge of the Industry Group. A Home Teacher has been appointed but will not commence her duties until January, 1951.

The Clerical Staff has also suffered changes. Mr. F. Kaye left to take up an appointment in the Mental Welfare Department, North Riding County Council. He has been succeeded by Mr. G. Dawson, who was Clerk in the Welfare Department.

The Shorthand Typist, Mr. T. B. Hare, obtained an appointment under the Road Haulage Executive and has been replaced by Miss G. Snowball.

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

The resignation of the Part-time Psychiatric Social Worker has terminated the arrangements whereby the Psychiatric Worker worked jointly for the Regional Hospital Board and the York City Corporation.



The Mental Welfare Officers supervise, on behalf of the various Hospital Management Committees, patients who are on licence from Mental Deficiency Institutions. These visits are made at least quarterly, but the supervision of York patients on licence far away from York is undertaken by the Officers in whose area the patient resides.

*(d) Duties delegated to Voluntary Associations.*

Some of the after-care work has been carried out by the York North Riding Branch of the Mental After-Care Association. The Chairman of the Health Committee is a member of this After-Care Committee.

*(e) Arrangements initiated for the training of Mental Health Workers.*

One Mental Welfare Officer attended a three-weeks' course at Sheffield University.

## **II. Account of Work undertaken in the Community.**

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

Cases which are brought to the notice of the Mental Welfare Officers are followed up closely and the co-operation with Medical Officers in charge of Psychiatric Clinics at the hospitals in the City is much appreciated. No difficulty has been experienced in getting cases seen by a Psychiatrist.

After-care cases are reported on discharge from hospital and every assistance is given in rehabilitation. Lodgings have been found, work obtained and articles of clothing distributed to needy patients. This care has been much appreciated. In one or two instances furniture has been obtained where necessary.

There has been close liaison with the National Assistance Board and with the Ministry of National Insurance in obtaining benefits for our patients.

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

*Voluntary Patients.*

There have been 55 voluntary patients admitted to hospitals in York during 1950. This is an increase of two over the figure for last year. The number of voluntary patients who left hospital during the year was 34 and they were from the following hospitals.

Clifton 15.      Naburn 19.

*Temporary Patients.*

Two temporary patients have been admitted to hospital whereas in 1949 no patient was admitted by this method.

*Certified Patients.*

In all, 44 patients were admitted to hospital.

These include four cases who normally reside outside the City but who were admitted to acute hospitals within the City. When this situation arises the York Duly Authorised Officers are called upon to carry out the certification. The cost of the medical certificates can be recovered from the various authorities concerned.

### *Discharges.*

The number of certified patients discharged was 25.

Naburn 22. Clifton 3.

Patients may now be discharged from the mental hospitals if a responsible person will take care of them. When visiting the wards patients often prevail upon their relatives to have them home before their treatment is complete, resulting in a subsequent re-admission. This makes the work of the Duly Authorised Officer more difficult, and the treatment of the patient less satisfactory.

### *Three-Day Orders—Section 20.*

During the year the Duly Authorised Officers have placed 109 patients in the Grange under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, of these 37 patients were 70 years of age and over.

### *Deaths.*

There were 26 deaths during the year.

### *(c) 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 24 cases ascertained and found subject to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts.

These were made up as follows:—

Reported by Local Education Authority under Section 57(3) of the Education Act, 1944	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Under Section 57(5) of the Education Act, 1944	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
From other sources	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

These were disposed of in the following manner:—

Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Statutory Supervision	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Voluntary Supervision	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No action yet taken...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

#### *(ii) Guardianship and Supervision.*

The number of cases under Guardianship is 10.

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

Statutory Supervision Cases	...	...	...	...	...	472
Guardianship Cases	...	...	...	...	...	45
Licence Cases	...	...	...	...	...	54
Voluntary Supervision Cases	...	...	...	...	...	320
						<hr/> 891 <hr/>



(iii) Certificates of exemption from payment of National Insurance have been obtained in all cases where appropriate.

(iv) *Training.*

(a) *Home Training.*

This has been confined to one (spastic paralysis) during the year, but in 1951, with the appointment of another teacher, this work will be extended to patients who are unable to attend the centre.

(b) *Occupation Centre.*

The number of pupils at the Occupation Centre has now reached 34. The work has been handicapped by the illness of Miss Newsome, who was in charge of the Industry Group from September until Christmas.

The centre is still at the New Lendal Congregational Church Hall, Burton Stone Lane, and the children are conveyed from a point near their homes either by ambulance or by taxi. It is hoped to move to the new premises in St. Saviourgate during 1951.

The children's health has been good, and excluding the usual minor ailments there have been no serious illnesses.

The average attendance has been 85 per cent, a very satisfactory figure in view of the tendency of mental defectives to suffer from diseases of a respiratory nature.

So far it has not been possible to arrange for dental treatment sessions or for the children to be dentally inspected at regular intervals by the Local Authority staff. Permission has been given, however, for the Mental Health Staff to accompany children to a dental surgeon when asked by parents, and this has been much appreciated. The parents are given an opportunity of fixing an appointment with any dentist willing to undertake this work under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The children are medically inspected regularly, and I would like to express my thanks to the Medical Officer undertaking this work for the interest she has taken in the children.

Two children have had to be excluded from the Centre during the year. One had a major epileptic fit in the ambulance and this so upset the other children that it was necessary to exclude him. At the request of the Psychiatrist in charge of the Child Guidance Clinic, one child was admitted but he proved to be a distraction to the other children at the Centre, and as the doors had to be barricaded to prevent him going away, it was thought advisable to remove him from the Centre.

At the moment there are five children from the North Riding attending the Centre. It will not be practicable to admit other children from outside the City boundary until the alterations have been completed at St. Saviourgate.

(c) *Parent-Teachers' Association.*

The Parent-Teachers' Association was formed during the year and this has enabled parents to bring their problems and discuss them freely with the staff.

In addition to the educational side provided by the film shows, lectures, etc., social events have been arranged and funds raised for the Occupation Centre equipment for the proposed new premises at St. Saviourgate.

The Parent-Teachers' Association have already bought a doll's house, two balance bars and a rug loom. Their enthusiastic interest is much appreciated by the Committee.

*Total Number of Defectives on the Register at 31st December, 1950.*

*Classification.*

In Institutions (including cases on licence) ... ..	159
Under Guardianship (including cases on licence) ...	13
In "Places of Safety" ... ..	2
Under Statutory Supervision... ..	114
Under Voluntary Supervision ... ..	6
Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings ... ..	4
	<hr/> 298 <hr/>

TABLE SHOWING OCCUPATION OF DOMICILIARY CASES

	Under 16		16—21		21—40		Over 40		TOTALS
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Self Supporting ... ..	—	—	10	8	14	11	4	2	49
Partially Self Supporting ... ..	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	4
Employable (out of work) ... ..	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	6
Useful at Home ... ..	—	—	—	5	4	9	—	1	19
Too low grade for employment ... ..	—	—	2	6	8	4	—	—	20
Attending Occupation Centre ... ..	12	11	—	3	—	4	—	—	30
At Home ... ..	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
TOTALS ... ..	14	15	13	22	31	31	5	3	134



## SECTION C.

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

## NOTIFICATION TABLE

## CONFIRMED CASES

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	7	10	4	2	—
Diphtheria ... ..	32	12	8	2	—
Dysentery ... ..	5	19	7	2	25
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	1	—
Enteric Fever ... ..	—	2	3	—	1
Erysipelas ... ..	31	12	20	14	7
Food Poisoning ... ..	2	5	4	7	41
Malaria ... ..	6	1	1	3	3
Measles ... ..	203	1,061	630	1,379	1,715
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	4	3	2	1	—
Pneumonia } Acute Primary	28	20	23	31	18
} Influenzal	9	2	3	11	3
Polio Encephalitis, Acute ...	—	1	—	1	2
Poliomyelitis, Acute ... ..	1	7	2	26	48
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	19	13	7	4	4
Scabies ... ..	230	130	46	24	1
Scarlet Fever ... ..	215	188	378	271	360
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	260	270	190	564	321

## POLIOMYELITIS AND POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS

The York outbreak commenced in June, 1950, the first case being a child of 15 months living in the Water Lane area notified on June 4th. (There had been 4 cases during January and early February, but these were regarded as the end of the 1949 outbreak). The incidence in the City prior to 1950 had been only 7 cases occurring during 1947 (which was an epidemic year for the country), 2 in 1948, and 21 in 1949. It is not surprising therefore that there was a comparatively heavy incidence during 1950.

There were 63 cases notified between the beginning of June and end of November, in 46 of which the diagnosis was confirmed, 26 being paralytic and 20 non-paralytic. 2 cases were fatal.

The heaviest incidence was among children under the age of 5, the youngest case being a baby of 9 months, and the oldest a man of 41. The age distribution of confirmed cases was as follows:—

Age Group	Under 5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—30	Over 30	Total
Cases	18	8	7	3	5	5	46

The heaviest incidence was during the 3 weeks ending August 19th when 17 cases occurred. Confirmed cases were notified as follows:—

Month	No. of cases.
June ... ..	2
July ... ..	7
August ... ..	20
September ... ..	10
October ... ..	5
November ... ..	2
	—
Total ... ..	46
	—

#### August

Week ended August 5th ... ..	6
„ „ „ 12th ... ..	5
„ „ „ 19th ... ..	6
„ „ „ 26th ... ..	3

The onset of the outbreak occurred 2 months earlier than in 1949, and tapered off 2 months earlier.

Cases occurred in all districts of the City, but the heaviest incidence was on the outskirts—Acomb, Clifton, Bootham, Heworth. It was the older housing estates that were affected, and the private building areas where tenants have enjoyed better housing conditions for some years. The proposed clearance areas, overcrowded areas in the centre of the City, and new prefabricated estates were not appreciably involved.

Two cases occurred among children attending day nurseries—one at Crombie Avenue and one at Layerthorpe, but there was no evidence of spread in either of the nurseries.

#### Action taken.

The routine disinfection of premises, follow up of contacts, exclusion of food workers and school children was carried out. Mr. Hall, Acting Senior District Inspector undertook all investigations and contact tracing to ensure continuity.

Immunisation clinics were discontinued temporarily and operations for the removal of tonsils and adenoids, and dental extractions kept to a minimum.

General practitioners were kept informed of the position, and relevant matters discussed at meetings of York Medical Committee.

The City Engineer arranged for pig bins to be emptied on Sundays as well as weekdays, and representations were made asking that refuse should be collected at weekly instead of fortnightly intervals.

A survey of the railway tracks immediately outside the City was made, and considerable contamination reported. A similar survey of waterways and stagnant water in the City showed heavy fly infestation of two ponds. These were both in an area where the incidence of poliomyelitis was high and they were suitably sprayed.



Swimming baths were not closed, but attendants were asked to keep a special watch for fatigue in swimmers, to limit the time of children in the water, and avoid overcrowding of dressing boxes.

We were grateful to the Hospital Management Committee for arranging for scarlet fever cases needing hospitalization to be admitted to Selby Isolation Hospital, thereby freeing accommodation and nursing staff for cases of poliomyelitis in York.

The Press were most co-operative in publicising information and advice as requested about the outbreak.

Two members of our own Corporation staff were unfortunately attacked, the death of our Deputy City Engineer being a tragedy indeed. A member of our Health Visiting staff whose district was the most heavily infected area of the City was also admitted to hospital suffering from poliomyelitis, but we are pleased to report that she has made a good recovery.

#### 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.
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
1950	*—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* Lowest on record.

#### Immunisation.

The number of children immunised against diphtheria dropped slightly, being 1,004 compared with 1,431 during the previous year. 945 were under the age of 5 years.

The total number of children immunised since the scheme commenced in 1934 is 14,401. This represents 49·1% of children aged 1—5 years, and 64·1% of children from 5—15 years. This percentage is still too low.

There was no case of diphtheria in the City during the year, which makes one doubt the accuracy of the recorded immunisation percentages i.e., 49·1% of children aged 1—5, and 64·1% of children from 5—15. The number of cases immunised by general practitioners and not recorded, are probably considerable.

#### WHOOPING COUGH.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough is given at the authority's clinics on request only, and was provided for 7 children. Immunisation was discontinued during the poliomyelitis outbreak.

#### SMALLPOX.

No cases of this disease were reported during the year.

## Vaccination.

Of the 790 vaccinations during 1950, 583 were notified by general practitioners, and 207 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 since this agreement 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.
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
1950 ...	360	3.36	—	288	80.0

Highest yearly total record—722 (1929).

The number of school children was 214.

## INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA

Cases notified:—	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	28	20	23	31	18
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	9	2	3	11	3
Deaths from Influenza ...	5	4	1	8	8
Deaths from Pneumonia (all forms) ...	30	42	39	34	43

## 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.
1946 ...	—	—	—	—	—
1947 ...	2	0.02	—	2	100.0
1948 ...	3	0.03	—	3	100.0
1949 ...	—	—	—	—	—
1950 ...	1	0.00	—	1	100.0



	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
PUERPERAL PYREXIA.					
Cases Notified ... ..	19	13	7	4	4
PUERPERAL SEPSIS.					
Deaths ... ..	—	1	1	—	—

Puerperal pyrexia cases notified were probably due to:—

Influenza ... ..	1
Thrombophlebitis ... ..	1
Enteritis ... ..	1
Unknown causes ... ..	1
	<u>4</u>

#### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Year			CASES			Vision unimpaired
			Notified	Treated		
				At Home	In Hospital	
1946	...	...	4	1	3	4
1947	...	...	3	1	2	3
1948	...	...	2	1	1	2
1949	...	...	1	1	—	1
1950	...	...	—	—	—	—

#### MEASLES

1950 was an epidemic year for measles, there being 1,715 cases notified and 18 admissions to hospital. One case proved fatal; this was a child aged 3 years, who died from measles and encephalitis. There was one other case complicated by encephalitis but the child fortunately recovered.

#### 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>
1946	9	134	11
1947	43	79	15
1948	521	269	17
1949	2	106	4
1950	33	111	6

## SCABIES

Scabies cases treated at the City Hospital Cleansing Centre numbered 51; adults 16, school children 27 and children under 5 years, 8.

## 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 Duncombe 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 1950.

	Syphilis.		Gonorrhœa.		Non-Venereal.		Total.
New patients	69		53		276		398
Total attendances at clinics.	Male. 1,409	Female. 2,048	Male. 593	Female. 286	Male. 1,369	Female. 674	6,379
Attendances for treatment only.	376	517	140	177	428	193	1,831

## Pathological Work.

	Microscopical.		Cultural.	Serum.		Cerebro-spinal fluid.	Non-venereal or undiagnosed conditions.
Number of specimens examined by Medical Officer of treatment centre in Pathological laboratory.	Syphilis. 65	Gonorrhœa. 1,745	6	Syph. —	Gon. —	—	713
Number of specimens sent to an approved laboratory for examination.	—	—	609	1069	18	110	210

## 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. This apparatus was transferred to the Regional Hospital Board under the National Health Service Act, but work is carried out as necessary for the Local Authority.

Disinfection of rooms by fumigation or spraying, and of clothing, etc., by heat, is also carried out where necessary. The following figures represent the disinfecting work carried out during recent years:—

	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
Rooms disinfected by fumigation or spraying ... ..	1,138	1,084	1,166	820	1,075
Articles disinfected by steam disinfectant ... ..	19,606	20,122	19,315	12,186	15,159
Library and other books disinfected ... ..	218	149	379	162	292

## SECTION D.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The main report on Sanitary Circumstances of the Area is included in the section dealing with the work of the sanitary inspectors. (Section H).

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

During 1950 the public water supply to the City and neighbourhood provided by The York Waterworks Company was maintained at a high standard, and it is satisfactory to be able to report that it was not necessary to impose any restrictions in the supply at any time.

The total quantity of water supplied and distributed to consumers within the Company's statutory limits during the year was 2,444 million gallons, which is equal to an average supply of 6,697,000 gallons per 24 hours. The supply for domestic purposes was  $29\frac{1}{2}$  gallons per head of the estimated population of 129,500 persons, and compared with the previous year, 1949, there was an increase in consumption of 65,000 gallons per day.

The Company's area of supply comprises York County Borough and the adjoining 13 parishes of Clifton Without, New Earswick, Huntington, Earswick, Towthorpe, Heworth Without, Osbaldwick, Heslington, Fulford, Bishopthorpe, Knapton, Upper Poppleton and Nether Poppleton, the area extending to nearly 35 square miles.

Bulk supplies of water are sold to the Derwent, Flaxton and Tadcaster Rural District Councils for distribution by them in 24 Parishes; these supplies are however outside the Company's limits and are not included in the above mentioned figures.

Water supplied by the Waterworks Company is derived from the River Ouse above the City; purification processes comprise pre-chlorination, chemical precipitation, dual filtration by mechanical filters and slow sand filters, and final chlorination before the water is pumped into the distribution system. A skilled staff is maintained by the Company and the above methods produce a high standard of purification.

Bacteriological examinations of samples of water going into supply, and samples drawn from consumers' premises in the City, and at random points near the boundary of the Company's area are made regularly. A total of 326 such samples were examined during the year and particulars of the results of the examinations are given below:—

#### Bacteriological Examinations

Number of Colonies per millilitre developing on Agar.

in 3 days at 20°C., average of 326 samples—3.93.

in 48 hours at 37°C., average of 326 samples—1.58.



#### Tests for Presumptive Coli Organisms.

1630 tests with 10 millilitres.—All negative.

326 tests with 50 millilitres.—All negative.

Probable number of coliform organisms per 100 millilitres.—0.

#### Tests for Clostridium Welchii.

101 tests with 100 millilitres.—99 negative and 2 positive\*.

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

Each month a chemical examination of a sample of the water passing from the waterworks to the City is made by the Public Analysts; following are the average figures for the 12 samples analysed during the past year.

### CHEMICAL ANALYSES

#### Physical Characters.

Suspended Matter	...	...	...	11-None
				1-Trace.
Appearance of a column 2ft. long	...			4-Clear, Colourless,
				8-Clear, faintly yellowish.
Hazen Colour	...	...	...	Average 3.3.
Taste	...	...	...	Normal
Odour	...	...	...	None.

#### Chemical Examinations.

#### Average of 12 samples. Parts per million.

Total Solids dried at 180°C.	...	...	240.3.
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	...	...	19.4.
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	...	...	32.0.
Nitrites	...	...	None.
Nitrates as Nitrogen	...	...	1.08.
Poisonous Metals (Lead, etc.)	...	...	None.
Total Hardness	...	...	168.3.
Temporary Hardness	...	...	105.4.
Permanent Hardness	...	...	62.9.
Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	...	...	0.93.
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	0.017.
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	0.055.
Free Chlorine	...	...	0.03
pH Value	...	...	7.4.

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

Probable number of coliform organisms per 100 millilitres ... 0

#### Public Analyst's remarks:—

Satisfactory, both chemically and bacteriologically.

Routine samples of water are taken at each stage of treatment at the Company's Works and examined bacteriologically for control of purification processes and the safeguarding of the public supply. 686 samples were examined in 1950 apart from those aforementioned.

To meet the demands for the water supply of new houses, many extensions of distribution mains were laid; the major extensions were for the Corporation's housing estates at Gale Lane and Askham Lane, Acomb and at Moor Lane, Dringhouses, others were for private building development at Hempland Avenue, Hunters Way and Ridgeway, etc. The total length of new mains laid was  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles, and all were sterilised before being put into service.

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 1950 has been as follows:—

					£
Food	...	...	...	...	8,579
Paper	...	...	...	...	8,398
Metals	...	...	...	...	2,429
*General	...	...	...	...	2,007
					<hr/>
					£21,413
					<hr/>

\* Glass, Textiles, Bones and Miscellaneous.

There are now 12 dry ashpits, 7 wet ashpits and 34,320 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.**

The whole of the refuse collected is dealt with by controlled tipping.

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

This is buried at the refuse tips.

#### **The method of cleansing cesspools.**

There are nine 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.

### **SWIMMING BATH WATER**

Ten samples were taken from St. George's Baths, three of which were unsatisfactory owing to the presence of Coliform organisms.

Two samples were taken from Rowntree Park Bath, both of which were certified as satisfactory.

Two samples were taken from Yearsley Bath, one of which was unsatisfactory owing to the presence of Coliform organisms. There is no filtration or chlorination plant at this Bath, but plant has been installed and it is hoped that it will be operating before the end of the 1951 season.



### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The City Engineer has kindly supplied the following information:—

At the end of 1950 there were 7 privies and 4 pail closets, all being on the outskirts of the City.

There are 35,008 water-closets and 1,587 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.

### ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

(a)	(i)	Number of Council Houses found to be infested	18
	(ii)	Number of Council Houses disinfested (with H.C.N. gas)	18
	(iii)	Disinfested with insecticidal fluid	—
(b)	(i)	Number of other houses found to be infested	8
	(ii)	Number of other houses disinfested (with H.C.N. gas) by the Local Authority	—
		(Fumigated with sulphur and insecticidal fluid) by Occupier	8

For the disinfection 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 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.

Steam disinfection 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 disinfection 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 disinfection of furniture, but a contractor is employed for the disinfection of houses.

During 1950, 23 loads of furniture from 37 houses were dealt with on behalf of tenants taking over houses on the Corporation Building Estates.

One load of furniture and 150 single articles of furniture were disinfested for private owners at their own expense.

### SCHOOLS

See the separate report of the 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)	...	...	...	1,766
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	1,766
(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	...	...	...	28
(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	...	...	...	384

#### 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	...	249
---	-----	-----

#### 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

##### a) *Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	28
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—				
(a)	By owners	...	...	...	41
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	—

##### (b) *Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	46
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—				
(a)	By owners	...	...	...	46
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	—

##### (c) *Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	8
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	16



(d) <i>Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—</i>		
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	11
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ..	—
(e)		
(1)	Number of houses allocated under 10% Scheme from houses subject to Demolition and Closing Orders and Undertakings.	35
(2)	Number of houses allocated to tuberculous patients ... ..	19

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

(a)		
(1)	Number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of the year ... ..	61
(2)	Number of families dwelling therein ... ..	135
(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein ... ..	619
(b)		
	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	14
(c)		
(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	6
(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases ... ..	28
(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 1950, 19 dwellings were represented as being unfit for human habitation.

Under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, during 1950, parts of nine buildings were represented as being unfit for human habitation.

Undertakings were accepted in respect of ten houses that they would not be used for human habitation when they had been vacated, and in respect of two houses, that they would be rendered fit for human habitation.

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, 1950, the number of applicants for Corporation houses was 2,589.

There are at present, no accurate figures indicating the extent of overcrowding, and an attempt can only be made to adjust the figures disclosed by the Overcrowding Survey, made many years ago, by new cases which are brought to notice, and old cases which are rehoused. A new survey is urgently needed to provide exact information of the housing needs, related to unfit houses and to overcrowding not only in this City, but of the country as a whole.



## SECTION F.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

- |  |                         |       |
|--|-------------------------|-------|
| (a) Milk Supply :                                      | (See Sections H and I). |       |
| (b) Meat and Other Foods :                             | ditto.                  | ditto |
| (c) Adulteration, etc.:                                | ditto                   | ditto |
| (d) Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food : | ditto                   |       |

During the year a survey was made of the whole of the food shops in the City by the Sanitary Inspectors in order to ascertain whether any improvements in conditions were necessary, and whether the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, were being fulfilled. This survey was carried out systematically, street by street and shop by shop, and a total of 1,265 premises were recorded, which includes all premises where food of any kind is sold, stored or prepared for sale. The following summary indicates broadly the findings of the survey :—

Consideration	Satisfactory	Improvement required	Total
Cleanliness ... ..	1,005	260	1,265
Washing facilities ... ..	652	613	1,265
Sanitary Accommodation ... ..	864	410	1,265
ALL Considerations ... ..	362	903	1,265

It is interesting to note that 7,472 females and 5,363 males, a total of 12,835 persons, were found to be engaged in the city on occupations involving the handling of food for sale to the public.

Wherever unsatisfactory conditions were found, immediate action was taken to secure appropriate remedies, and although much remains to be done, the really bad cases have now been dealt with. Legal proceedings were instituted on six charges under Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, which resulted in the imposition of penalties by the magistrates.

On the 10th July, 1950, there came into operation in the City Bye-laws dealing with food handling, and information and guidance on these new rules have been given to all shopkeepers and all food-handlers in the City.

On the completion of the survey, re-visiting was begun and by the 31st December, 156 premises were found to have completed the work asked for. At the end of the year the number of premises regarded as being unsatisfactory in ALL respects was 518, and the number requiring further consideration or attention was 747.



As the survey progressed, it became apparent that many improvements were being carried out in anticipation of the inspectors' visits and the details of this work cannot be recorded, but the following table indicates the improvements which were found to have been made as a result of inspectors' requirements during the survey :—

Washing facilities improved		
(a) by provision of instantaneous water heaters at	116	premises
(b) by replacement of defective sinks at	14	"
(c) by provision of additional sinks at	24	"
Sanitary accommodation improved at	46	"
Ventilation improved at	16	"
Drainage works executed at	38	"
Cleanliness improved		
(a) by cleansing of wall surfaces at	101	"
(b) by cleansing of ceiling surfaces at	102	"
(c) by cleansing of floor surfaces at	13	"
Wall surfaces repaired at	13	"
Ceiling surfaces repaired at	9	"
Floor surfaces repaired at	18	"

A total of 3,877 visits were made to food premises in connection with the survey and the subsequent re-visiting. In addition to these visits, many inspections were made of stalls in the open Market and other places where food was sold in the open air, including the York Racecourse.

The work of inspection was supplemented by the giving of addresses at several meetings which were organised during the year to focus public attention on the subject of clean food.

#### MILK IN SCHOOLS SCHEME.

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

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
No. of children eligible to participate ... ..	13,228	13,469	14,782	15,191	15,490
No. of children receiving Milk ... ..	10,196	10,790	11,987	12,475	12,426
Percentage ... ..	77·1	79·8	80·5	82·0	80·1

#### Food Poisoning.

41 cases of food poisoning were notified during 1950. Of these, 13 were apparently isolated cases, and 28 were groups involving 2 or more.

The following table shows the number of persons involved in each outbreak, the suspected food, and organism where isolated.

Case	No. of persons involved	Suspected Food	Organism
1	13	Tinned Salmon	Not proven
2	5	Corned Beef	" "
3	4	Pickled Tongue	" "
4	3	Frying Fat	" "
5	3	Norwegian tinned paste	" "
6	1	Cooked Meats	Staphylococcus aureus
7	12 unrelated cases	— — —	S. Typhi-murium 7 cases S. Thompson 1 case Not proven 4 cases

The outbreak involving 13 cases occurred in a boys' school, and was probably due to tinned salmon sandwiches. These were prepared by opening tins of salmon at 2 p.m., the opened tins standing until 4 p.m. when they were emptied into a receptacle, mixed with margarine and breadcrumbs and left to warm until the evening when sandwiches were made. None of the boys affected was seriously ill and it was not possible to obtain specimens of either the suspected food, or vomit for bacteriological examination.

The isolated case where the infecting organism was *Salmonella Thompson*, was of interest in that it was a double infection. A child was admitted to the Isolation Hospital from a residential nursery as a case of *Sonnei* dysentery. Stools subsequently examined showed that there was also a *Salmonella Thompson* infection. The origin of the infection was not traced, and no other cases occurred in the nursery, although there were several cases of *Sonnei* dysentery.



## SECTION G.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### (i) REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

Total Nursing Homes in the City	...	...	...	...	...	5
					No. of Beds.	
					Maternity.	Other.
					viz:—	
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.

There were no adverse reports on Nursing Homes during 1950.

#### (ii) NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

for the

#### COUNTY BOROUGH OF YORK

I am indebted to the Clerk of the Council for the following information :—

Chairman:—Alderman F. Wright.

Vice-Chairman:—Mr. J. Saville, J.P.

Alderman F. Smithson, J.P., Councillors W. Miles Brown, W. Lee, C. T. Marks, R. Stavers Oloman, C. H. K. Tye 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, Miss J. H. Aspden, 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 and B. Philip Rowntree.

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

Offices, 133 Holgate Road. Tel. 2542.

At the end of the year the Council's List contained the names of 54 Doctors (3 of whom employ an assistant), 25 Dentists (3 of whom employ an assistant), 4 Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners, 23 Ophthalmic Opticians, 1 Dispensing Optician and 41 Chemists, etc., involving 50 shops.

The number of persons on doctors' lists at 31st December, 1949, was 103,460.

The number of prescriptions dispensed during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1950, was 614,908.

26,016 persons received dental treatment under the National Health Service during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1950, and 16,725 persons had their eyes tested during the same period.

### (iii) MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Medical examinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health of 84 contacts of infectious disease, who were food workers.

#### Routine Staff Examinations:—

Department	No.
Health ... ..	19
City Engineer's ... ..	21
Housing ... ..	10
Children ... ..	30
Public Library ... ..	1
Welfare ... ..	3
Police ... ..	2
Town Clerk's ... ..	3
Housing and Estates ... ..	9
Treasury ... ..	7
Castle Museum ... ..	3
Parks ... ..	2
Civil Defence ... ..	1
Markets ... ..	1
Other Districts ... ..	1
	<hr/>
	113
	<hr/>
Referred to Specialists ... ..	6
Rejects or deferred appointments ... ..	4



## SECTION H.

### REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE SANITARY SECTION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

I am indebted to my Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Norman Hancock, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., for the following report:

"The statistics which comprise the main portion of this report are an attempt to compress into small compass a picture of the work of one section of the Health Department which is continuously operating with the whole Health Department to protect and improve the well-being of the public. The wider picture would show a team of officers operating often under conditions of extreme difficulty and frustration, because of the limitations of the times, but nevertheless fulfilling a worthwhile task, the benefits of which are not always immediately noticeable.

In the field of housing there is considerable scope for improvement in the lot of many who are compelled to live under sub-standard conditions. Often the families who live under the worst conditions are unable to afford the rents of the alternative accommodation which is available, and this restricts the number of houses which can be brought forward for condemnation.

A survey of food premises was undertaken during the year, and details are given in the report. The real value of the survey lies in the fact that every single place in the City where food is prepared or sold or stored has had a personal visit. It is emphasised that food hygiene is not a temporary campaign, but is an integral part of the routine work of the Health Department; it is a matter requiring constant attention to detail, and the whole subject is one of personal responsibility on the part of all concerned. The position revealed by the survey is considered to be reasonably good, having regard to the fact that there has been a leeway of ten years to make up, due to the intervention of the war, and the contacts which have been made with shop-keepers and food-handlers will be maintained to ensure that good standards are sustained.

During the year Mr. Harry Hall was promoted to be a special inspector for food hygiene, and the vacancy thus created of assistant inspector was filled by Mr. P. D. Beadle, who was a temporary assistant inspector during Mr. A. Cooke's absence as Civil Defence Officer. The vacancy of temporary assistant inspector has been filled by Mr. W. H. Blackburn, who was previously a clerk in the department."

## NUMBER AND TYPE OF INSPECTIONS

Houses for general conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,475
Houses for infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	491
Houses for verminous conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
Houses for filthy conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Houses for prospective corporation tenants	...	...	...	...	...	...	875
Houses-let-in-lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Common lodging houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	373
Factories without mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	362
Outworkers Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Shops and sanitary conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	687
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Drains tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	272
Drains inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	932
Pigs, poultry and other animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Accumulation of offensive material	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Plots of waste land	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Complaints as to sewers, street gulleys, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Premises for rodent infestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Other visits, not classified	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,985
Meat and Food Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,156
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	607
Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	252
Fruit and Vegetable Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	337
General Provision Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	954
Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
Fried Fish and Chip Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	208
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	436
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	206
Market Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	178
Licensed premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	507
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Number of Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	216
Number of Informal Notices and Letters	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,208
Number of Certificates under Land Charges Act, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,799
Number of complaints recorded	...	...	...	...	...	...	520
Number of Housing Cards compiled since 1911...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,521



## NUISANCES ABATED, DEFECTS REMEDIED, etc.

### Houses:—

Provided with damp-proof courses	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
New floors laid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Means of ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Plasterwork repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Roofs, etc., repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Walls re-pointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Water spouts fixed or repaired...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
Downspouts disconnected from drain	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Yard pavements repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Yards repaved	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Nuisances abated from keeping of pigs and other animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Accumulations of manure or refuse removed...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22

### Drainage:—

Cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
New drains constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	157
Disconnected from sewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Ventilated...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Drain-openings removed from inside buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
New sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Waste pipes of sinks trapped or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

### Water-closets:—

Lime-washed or cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Light and ventilation provided or improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Additional provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Provided with sufficient supply of water	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Soil pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
New flush pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
"Wash-down" water-closets provided in lieu of "waste water" closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Privies converted	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

### Refuse accommodation:—

Portable ashbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Miscellaneous (not classified above)	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
--------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

During the year 421 factories were on the register, including:—

Retail Bakehouses	...	31	Tinsmiths	...	...	3
Factory Bakehouses	...	50	Watch Repairing	...	...	4
Boot and Shoe Repairing	44		Restaurants	...	...	36
Dressmaking	...	13	Cabinet Making and			
Millinery	...	8	Upholstery	...	...	14
Tailoring	...	11	Laundries	...	...	9
Joinery	...	19	Cycle Making and Re-			
Plumbing	...	11	pairing	...	...	15
Saddlery	...	3	Miscellaneous	...	...	150

On the whole the factories were found to be in a satisfactory condition. During the Year 23 notices to cleanse and lime-wash, and 25 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., 1950.	Dec., 1950.
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.

(See also Section F.)

### MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

TABLE I.

#### TOTAL WEIGHT OF UNSOUND MEAT DESTROYED.

Year.						Stones.
1950	...	...	...	...	...	19,079
1949	...	...	...	...	...	12,628
1948	...	...	...	...	...	12,169



TABLE II.  
CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed ... ..	4,830	1,430	2,239	17,351	2,615
Number inspected... ..	4,830	1,430	2,239	17,351	2,615
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	20	13	20	60	28
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	3,258	434	77	4,025	731
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	67.87	31.26	4.33	23.54	29.02
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	28	103	17	—	32
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	921	623	7	—	418
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ... ..	19.65	50.77	1.07	—	17.25

#### 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 4,794 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.

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 prescribed Methylene Blue Reduction Test.
Accredited Milk ... ..	Ditto
Pasteurised Milk ... ..	Ditto
Sterilised ... ..	Must satisfy the prescribed Turbidity Test

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. Sterilised milk is said to have passed the test when there is no sign of turbidity.

Designation.	No. of samples.	Complied with prescribed conditions.	Did not comply with prescribed conditions.	Coliform Bacilli present.
Tuberculin Tested ...	17	13	4	4
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised ...	37	37	—	—
Accredited ...	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised ...	356	356	—	—
Sterilized ...	29	29	—	—

#### Ungraded Milk:

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

#### Biological Test:

Type of Milk.	Number	Positive.	Negative.
Tuberculin Tested ...	14	—	14
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	2	—	2
Accredited ...	—	—	—
Pasteurised ...	36	—	36
Ungraded Milk ...	2	1	1
Sterilized ...	2	—	2
Totals ...	56	1	55

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 ... ..	37	—	37
Pasteurised ... ..	356	2	354
Sterilized ... ..	29	—	29

### 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.
45	41	4	35	10

The Methylene-Blue Test, as described in the Ministry of Health's Monthly Bulletin for March, 1947, was applied to 40 of the Ice Cream samples. The following are the results of this test :—seventeen group 1, ten group 2, seven 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 1950 was 367 (325 informal and 42 formal). This number represents 3.40 samples for each 1,000 of the population of the City (107,700). 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
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
1950 ...	367	38	10.4	288	38	13.2



## 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.

### Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

This Act came into force on the 31st March, 1950, and replaces the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919. The operation of the new Act is similar to the old one for practical purposes, but more adequate power is now available to deal with infested lands and properties. In particular, occupiers of infested premises are now under a statutory obligation to notify the local authority.

During the year 154 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 and mice bodies collected after treatment were 669 and 573 respectively.

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), 68 water-closets have been provided in lieu of waste water-closets. In addition one privy and ashpit was converted into a water-closet.



## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

During the year two deposit gauges have been maintained at sites in the City, for the investigation of atmospheric pollution and to provide information to the Fuel Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The contents of the gauges are examined at monthly intervals by the City Analyst, and the following table shows the results which were obtained:

Recording Station	Month	Rainfall (in mms.)	Insoluble Deposit (tons per square mile)	Soluble Deposit	Total Solids
FOSS BANK	January ...	29.1	5.57	4.75	10.32
	February ...	93.1	14.13	8.84	22.97
	March ...	26.4	11.04	8.08	19.12
	April ...	72.8	12.96	7.05	20.01
	May ...	43.8	18.85	5.81	24.66
	June ...	10.5	7.22	5.64	12.86
	July ...	54.4	12.17	6.95	19.12
	August ...	121.9	9.66	8.39	18.05
	September ...	54.4	8.73	6.40	15.13
	October ...	42.4	11.62	6.50	18.12
	November ...	87.7	10.52	7.84	18.36
	December ...	46.3	7.57	12.55	20.12
	Total ...	682.8	130.04	88.80	218.84
	Average ...	56.9	10.84	7.40	18.24
LEEMAN ROAD	January ...	32.2	5.64	7.57	13.21
	February ...	105.3	49.07	11.81	60.88
	March ...	24.7	13.21	7.08	20.29
	April ...	69.8	11.33	7.49	18.82
	May ...	45.3	8.08	6.02	14.10
	June ...	16.4	7.80	3.49	11.29
	July ...	49.0	11.22	6.50	17.72
	August ...	55.7	11.57	4.82	16.39 *
	September ...	No recording taken			
	October ...				
	November ...				
	December ...				
	Actual total ...	398.4	117.92	54.78	172.70
	Estimated total	597.6	176.88	82.18	259.06
	Average ...	49.8	14.74	6.85	21.59

\* Part of contents of vessel spilt.

Unfortunately, the site at Leeman Road became unsuitable, owing to building operations in its vicinity which would have given a false reading, and a new site will have to be found.

As a result of the very high deposit recorded at Leeman Road for the month of February, representations were made to the British Railways Executive, asking for consideration to be given to the installation of a direct steaming plant. Although there is no likelihood of such a plant being installed in the near future, instructions were issued to all concerned to reduce to a minimum the smoke emitted by the raising of steam in locomotive engines. Some improvement has been noted in this connection, but the problem remains as one of some magnitude.

### INSECT PESTS

During the year experimental treatments were begun at hospital premises in the city for the eradication of Pharoah's Ants (*Monomorium Pharaonis*), of which there had been widespread infestations for many years. These insects are minute, the size of the worker-ant being one-twelfth of an inch (2 m.m.), and the numbers in any place which has been infested for a long time must be many millions. The treatments were based on a new technique involving the application of poison baits at points along the ant trails, and these were applied in small covered shallow tins fixed to the walls and other surfaces.

A total of 323 baiting points were used in 93 separate rooms of places, and the number of baits renewed was 2,206. The work was not expected to achieve any quick results, but a gradual improvement was noted. At first, the effect of the poison baiting was to confine the activities of the pests to known places, and this in itself was a benefit to the hospital staffs. Later, a gradual thinning-out of the ant population was noticed, and the treatment can now be regarded as satisfactory, although slow.

The treatment is being continued, and appreciation has been expressed of the work which is being done.



## SECTION I.

### REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOR 1950.

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

Public Analyst's Laboratory,  
67 Surrey Street,  
Sheffield, 1.  
13th June, 1951.

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, 1950.

During the year 367 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 ... ..	288
Aspirin Tablets ... ..	1
Baking Powder ... ..	2
Bi-carbonate of Soda ... ..	1
Blancmange Powder ... ..	1
Cheese Spread ... ..	1
Chocolate Spread ... ..	1
Cocoa ... ..	1
Coffee ... ..	2
Coffee and Chicory Essence ... ..	1
Custard Powder ... ..	1
Desicated Coconut ... ..	1
Dessert Powder ... ..	1
Dried Mint ... ..	1
Epsom Salts ... ..	1
Golden Raising Powder ... ..	1
Ground Almonds ... ..	1
Ground Ginger ... ..	1
Ice-cream ... ..	43
Ice-cream (Choc.) ... ..	2

<i>Article</i>	<i>Number submitted</i>
Milk Crumb ... ..	3
Mixed Spice ... ..	1
Plum Jam ... ..	1
Pure Honey (Foreign) ... ..	1
Salad Cream ... ..	1
Semolina (Strawberry Flavour) ... ..	1
Soup Powder (Tomato Flavour) ... ..	1
Sponge Mixture ... ..	1
Tinned Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce ... ..	1
Tomato Sauce ... ..	1
Vinegar (Malt)... ..	2
White Pepper ... ..	1

## MILK.

During the year 288 samples of Milk were examined, of these 250 samples were genuine.

9 samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.

16 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 5.6 per cent to 40 per cent.

3 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 Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet)— $0.528^{\circ}\text{C}$ . suggested the presence of a small amount of Added Water.

1 sample was slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) — $0.537^{\circ}\text{C}$ . was normal.

1 sample was deficient in Milk-Fat to the extent of 14 per cent and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) — $0.535^{\circ}\text{C}$ . was normal.

1 sample was deficient in Milk-Fat to the extent of 18 per cent, and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. It was too sour for the determination of the Freezing Point.

1 sample was deficient in Milk-Fat to the extent of 8.6 per cent and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) — $0.508^{\circ}\text{C}$ . showed the presence of at least 4 per cent of Added Water.

3 samples contained Added Water in proportions varying from 10.7 per cent to 18.8 per cent.

1 sample contained 9 per cent of Added Water and was also deficient in Milk-Fat to the extent of 4.3 per cent.

1 sample contained 20.2 per cent of Added Water and was also deficient in Milk-Fat to the extent of 20.6 per cent.



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 ... ..	6	3.38	8.64
February ... ..	26	3.48	8.81
March ... ..	41	3.30	8.79
April ... ..	20	3.35	8.72
May ... ..	46	3.50	8.79
June ... ..	23	3.53	8.73
July ... ..	20	3.34	8.76
August ... ..	20	3.43	8.27
September ... ..	20	3.79	8.66
October ... ..	26	3.83	8.77
November ... ..	20	3.77	8.65
December ... ..	20	4.02	8.70
Average for the year 1950 ... ..		3.55	8.71
Average for the year 1949 ... ..		3.59	8.76
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 %		
57	Mar. 9	2.87	9.18		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
81	Apl. 13	2.90	8.60		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
85	Apl. 13	2.90	9.14		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
126	May 11	2.90	8.95		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
170	June 6	2.95	8.87		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
188	July 5	2.90	8.50		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
195	July 5	2.95	8.60		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
315	Nov. 1	2.90	8.74		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
335	Dec. 4	2.90	8.51		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
51	Mar. 9	2.42	8.76		Deficient in Milk-Fat 19.3%. Informal.

Mark.	Date.	Analytical Data.		Freezing Point (Hortvet) °C.	Remarks.
		Milk-Fat. %	Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat %		
53	Mar. 9	2.45	8.77		Deficient in Milk-Fat 18.3%. Informal.
54	Mar. 9	1.82	8.73		Deficient in Milk-Fat 39.3%. Informal.
55	Mar. 9	1.80	8.55		Deficient in Milk-Fat 40%. Informal.
59	Mar. 9	2.41	8.85		Deficient in Milk-Fat 19.6%. Informal.
62	Mar. 9	2.59	8.92		Deficient in Milk-Fat 13.6%. Informal.
70	Mar. 9	2.70	8.60		Deficient in Milk-Fat 10%. Informal.
78	Apl. 13	2.04	8.74		Deficient in Milk-Fat 32%. Informal.
115	May 3	2.74	8.82		Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.6%. Informal.
128	May 11	2.83	8.71		Deficient in Milk-Fat 5.6%. Informal.
158	June 6	2.61	8.53		Deficient in Milk-Fat 13%. Informal.
172	June 6	2.82	9.00		Deficient in Milk-Fat 6%. Informal.
187	July 5	2.82	8.54		Deficient in Milk-Fat 6%. Informal.
189	July 5	2.71	8.64		Deficient in Milk-Fat 9.6%. Informal.
193	July 5	2.75	8.64		Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.3%. Informal.
298	Oct. 19	2.80	8.60		Deficient in Milk-Fat 6.6%.
129	May 11	4.20	8.38		Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Too sour for the determination of the Freezing Point. Informal.
166	June 6	3.55	8.39		Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Too sour for the determination of the Freezing Point. Informal.
215	Aug. 9	3.70	8.46		Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Too sour for the determination of the Freezing Point. Informal.
334	Dec. 4	4.25	8.28	-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.



Mark.	Date.	Analytical Data.		Freezing Point (Hortvet) °C.	Remarks.
		Milk-Fat %	Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat %		
276	Oct. 4	2.95	8.31	—0.537	Slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) normal. Informal.
79	Apl. 13	2.58	8.47	—0.535	Deficient in Milk-Fat 14% and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) normal. Informal.
127	May 11	2.46	8.37		Deficient in Milk-Fat 18% and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Too sour for the determination of the Freezing Point. Informal.
223	Aug. 9	2.74	8.24	—0.508	Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.6% and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) showed the presence of at least 4% of Added Water. Informal.
226	Aug. 9	3.40	7.59	—0.485	Added Water 10.7%. Informal.
227	Aug. 9	3.30	6.90	—0.466	Added Water 18.8%. Informal.
255	Sept. 6	3.37	7.18	—0.447	Added Water 15.5%. Informal.
254	Sept. 6	2.61	7.73	—0.474	Added Water 9% and also deficient in Milk-Fat 4.3%. Informal.
224	Aug. 9	1.90	6.78	—0.445	Added Water 20.2% and also deficient in Milk-Fat 20.6%. Informal.

All the Milk samples were free from preservatives.

The number of Milk samples below standard shows a considerable increase when compared with last year, 38 samples out of 288 were reported against, or 13.2 per cent of the total number submitted.

Five samples contained Added Water in amounts varying from 9 per cent to 20.2 per cent and two of these samples were also deficient in Milk-Fat.

Nineteen samples showed fat deficiencies varying from 5.6 per cent to 40 per cent, and of these three samples also showed deficiencies in non-fatty solids, the deficiency in one case representing 4 per cent of Added Water.

The remaining fourteen samples adversely reported on showed slight deficiencies in either fat or non-fatty solids or, in one case, both fat and non-fatty solids.

#### ICE CREAM.

Forty-three samples of Ice-cream and two samples of Chocolate-coated Ice Cream were submitted during the year.

Four samples of Ice Cream contained less than 5 per cent of fat, seventeen samples contained between 5 per cent and 10 per cent and twenty-two samples contained over 10 per cent of fat. Both samples of Chocolate-coated Ice Cream contained more than 10 per cent of fat.

None of the samples contained any preservative or any deleterious ingredient.

During the year under review there was no official standard for Ice Cream but a standard of 5 per cent fat, 10 per cent sugar and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent Milk-solids came into force on March 1st, 1951.

#### MILK CRUMB.

Three samples of "Milk Crumb" a compound containing dried milk and chocolate were submitted in order to find out whether they might have been contaminated by urine from cattle during a journey by ship.

Two of the three samples contained small amounts of urea and it was reported that their use in confectionery was inadvisable. The remaining sample was reported as satisfactory.

#### TINNED BAKED BEANS IN TOMATO SAUCE.

This sample was submitted owing to complaints of its having a very unpleasant bitter taste.

Examination showed that it had a bitter taste that was accentuated on warming. No specific reason for this taste was found and no metallic contamination was present. The taste appeared to be inherent in the beans and, in my opinion, the sample was unsuitable for use.

#### FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Eight samples were received under the above Act during the year 1950. They consisted of:—

- 1 sample of No. 4 Fertiliser.
- 1 sample of No. 1 Fertiliser.
- 1 sample of Sulphate of Potash.
- 1 sample of Steamed Bone Meal.
- 1 sample of Superphosphate.
- 1 sample of General Fertiliser.
- 1 sample of Sulphate of Ammonia.
- 1 sample of Dried Blood.

The sample of Dried Blood was slightly deficient in Nitrogen, containing only 12.40 per cent against a guaranteed amount of 13.0 per cent.

The remaining samples conformed to their respective guarantees.

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.  
7th February, 1951.

The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, York.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report as Inspector of Canal Boats for the City of York, for the year ended December, 1950.

There has been no change in the number of Canal Boats on the Register, neither has any certificate or duplicate been issued.

The number of Canal Boats on the Register on December 31st, 1950 was 305. Of these, 209 have been broken up, transferred to other districts, so are not now used as dwellings. 51 vessels are not now traceable and 35 of the registered vessels are regularly employed in this district.

The number of Canal Boat inspections made during the year was 40.

The number of male persons on board as crew was 72. No women or children were aboard the inspected vessels.

The vessels were in uniformly good condition as regards repair and cleanliness, except for a slight deterioration in paint work. No cases of infectious disease were on board or have been reported.

No contraventions of the regulations were observed, and their equipment complied with the requirements regarding Canal Boats.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. D. FEWSTER.

## Section K. INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
Adoption of Children (Regs.)		Encephalitis Lethargica ...	48
Act, 1939 ... ..	18	Enteric Fever... 14, 15, 48, 51	
After Care ... ..	40	Erysipelas ... ..	48
Ambulance Service ...	25 <i>et seq.</i>	Executive Council (N.H.S.)...	64
Analyst's Report ...	76 <i>et seq.</i>		
Area ... ..	10	Factories Act, 1937 ... ..	69
Ashbins and Ashpits...	57, 58	Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	
Atmospheric Pollution ...	74	Act, 1936 ... ..	81
		Food and Drugs Act, 1938 ...	72
Bakehouses ... ..	69	Food Sampling ... ..	76 <i>et seq.</i>
Births ... ..	10, 11	Food Inspections ... ..	61, 62
Births (Premature) ...	17	Food Poisoning ... ..	62, 63
Birth-rate ... ..	10, 11, 14	Food Salvage ... ..	57
		Foods, Unsound ... ..	69, 70
Canal Boats Inspector's Re-		Furniture, Fumigation of ...	58
port ... ..	82		
Cancer... 11, 12, 13, 39, 40		Gas (HCN) Plant ... ..	58
Care of the Aged ... ..	40	Gastric Cases ... ..	40
Cesspools ... ..	57		
Cerebro-spinal Fever...	48	Health Committee ... ..	2
Chickenpox ... ..	52	Health Education ... ..	41
Children (Illegit.) Care of ...	17	Health Visiting ... ..	24
Children's Homes ... ..	19, 20	Heworth Moor House ... ..	19
Cleansing, Public ... ..	58	Home Nursing Service ... ..	25
Clinic, Chest ... ..	38	Home Helps ... ..	42
Convalescent Treatment ...	41	Housing ... ..	59, 60
		Housing Defects remedied,	
Death-rate ... ..	10, 11, 14	Nuisances abated, etc. ...	67, 68
Deaths... 10, 11, 12, 13, 14			
Dental Treatment ... ..	20, 21	Ice Cream ... ..	72, 81
Diabetic Clinic ... ..	39	Infant Mortality ... ..	11, 14
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of		Infant Welfare Centres ...	17
age) ... ..	11, 12, 14	Infants, Premature, Care of	17, 18
Diphtheria ...12 13, 14, 15, 48, 50		Infectious Diseases ... ..	18, 48
Diphtheria Immunisation ...	50	Infectious Diseases Hospital	40
Disinfection ... ..	54	Inhabited Houses ... ..	10
Disinfestation ... ..	58	Influenza ... 11, 12, 13, 14, 51	
Drainage and Sewerage ...	57	Insect Pests ... ..	75
Dysentery ... ..	48	Inspections, Sanitary ...	67
		Lodging-houses ... ..	67



# INDEX—continued.

	PAGE		PAGE
Malaria ... ..	48	Public Analyst's Report	76 <i>et seq.</i>
Margarine Dealers ... ..	73	Public Health Officers	3 <i>et seq.</i>
Marriages ... ..	10	Puerperal Pyrexia ... 11, 18, 48, 52	
Maternity and Child Welfare		Radiography, Mass ... ..	35
Services ... ..	17, 18	Rateable Value ... ..	10
Maternal Deaths ... ..	14, 19	Refuse, Collection of ... ..	53
Maternity Hospital ... ..	23, 40		
Measles ... ..	11, 12, 13, 48	St. Stephen's Orphanage ... ..	20
Measles, German ... ..	52	Sanatoria ... ..	37
Meat and other Foods ... 69, 70		Sanitary Inspector's Report	66 <i>et seq.</i>
Medical Examinations ... ..	65	Scabies ... ..	48, 53
Mental Health Service	43 <i>et seq.</i>	Scarlet Fever ... ..	12, 48, 51
Midwifery Service ... ..	22, 23	Sewerage ... ..	57
Milk in Schools Scheme ... ..	62	Smallpox ... ..	14, 48, 50
Milk Sampling ... ..	70, 71, 72	Smoke Observations ... ..	67
Milk, Bacteriological Exam-		Social Conditions ... ..	10
ination ... ..	70, 71, 72	Staff ... ..	3 <i>et seq.</i>
Milk, Chemical Analysis	72, 76 <i>et seq.</i>	Still-births ... ..	10
Mothers (Unmarried, Care of)	17	Surgery, Thoracic ... ..	34
Mothers and Children		Swimming Baths ... ..	57
(Institutional Provision for)	19		
Mumps ... ..	52	Theatres, Music Halls, etc ... ..	73
Nco. Natal Mortality ... ..	11	Tuberculosis 11, 12, 13, 15,	
Nuisances abated, Defects		16, 34, 35, 41	
remedied, etc. ... ..	68	Tuberculosis Committee	
Nu series, Day ... ..	18	(York) ... ..	36
Nurseries, Residential ... ..	19	Tuberculous Meat ... ..	70
Nursing Homes ... ..	64	Tuberculous Milk ... ..	70, 71, 72
Offensive Trades ... ..	67		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	18, 48, 52	Unhealthy Houses and Areas	59, 60
Orthopædic Treatment ... ..	37	Vaccination ... ..	25, 51
Outworkers' Premises ... ..	67	Vaccination, (B.C.G.) ... ..	35
Overcrowding... ..	60, 68	Venereal Diseases ... ..	40, 53
Pneumonia ... ..	11, 48, 51	Vermious Premises ... ..	58
Pneumo-thorax Treatment ... ..	34	Vital Statistics ... ..	10 <i>et seq.</i>
Polio-Encephalitis, Acute ... ..	48		
Poliomyelitis, Acute 12, 48, 49, 50		Water Closets... ..	58, 73
Population ... ..	10, 11	Water from Swimming Baths	57
Prevention of Damage by		Water Supply ... ..	55, 56, 57
Pests Act, 1949 ... ..	73	"West Garth," Children's	
		Home ... ..	20
		Whooping Cough ... 11, 14, 48, 50	