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CITY OF YORK

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1951



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THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE LORD MAYOR

(ALDERMAN J. H. KAYE, J.P.)

Chairman—ALDERMAN FRANK WRIGHT

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR C. H. K. TYE

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"	SMITHSON	"	Rev. BAINTON	"	W. M. BROWN
"	CRICHTON	"	DITCHAM	"	LEARMONTH
Counc.	DE BURGH	"	LEE	"	SPOFFORTH
"	WIGHTMAN	"	MARKS		
Co-opted Members—Drs. S. A. UNDERWOOD and F. C. NAISH, Miss H. M. SMITHSON, Mrs. M. C. TUTE and W. BEDFORD, Esq.					

MATERNITY AND GENERAL WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

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Counc.	DE BURGH	"	TYE
"	WIGHTMAN	"	SPOFFORTH
"	LEARMONTH		
Miss H. M. SMITHSON, Dr. F. C. NAISH and Mrs. M. C. TUTE			

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"	SMITHSON	"	TYE
Counc.	DE BURGH	"	W. M. BROWN
"	WIGHTMAN	"	LEARMONTH

SANITARY SERVICES AND UNHEALTHY AREAS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Ald.	FRANK WRIGHT (Chairman)	Counc.	MARKS	Counc.	HOPPER
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"		"	BOWMAN	"	W. M. BROWN
"		"	Rev. BAINTON	"	Dr. S. A. UNDERWOOD

HEALTH CENTRES SUB-COMMITTEE.

Ald.	FRANK WRIGHT (Chairman)	Counc.	WIGHTMAN	Counc.	TYE
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"	HARGRAVE	"	BOWMAN	"	LEARMONTH

Drs. UNDERWOOD and NAISH, Miss H. M. SMITHSON and W. BEDFORD, Esq.

AMBULANCE SERVICE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Counc.	TYE (Chairman)	Counc.	HOPPER
Ald.	FRANK WRIGHT	"	BOWMAN
"	HARGRAVE	"	MARKS
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.G.H.

Part-time Medical Officers for Maternity and Child 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	W. R. WRIGHT, M.B., CH.B. (Part-time)
Tuberculosis	S. P. WILSON, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.
Venereal Diseases	W. FOWLER, M.B., CH.B. (to 27.2.51) E. H. T. RUTHERFORD, F.R.C.S., M.B., CH.B. (from 19.1.51)

Senior Assistant School Medical Officer—
F. B. SHEVLIN, M.B., CH.B. (Liverpool)

Assistant Medical Officers—
G. F. BOYLE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
H. SIKORSKA, M.B. (to 1.8.51)

Dental Officers—
G. TURNER, L.D.S.
Miss L. RITCHIE, L.D.S. (part-time)
F. GRINDROD, L.D.S. (Orthodontic Clinic) (part-time)

Assistant Dental Officer—
Mrs. M. B. BARNITT, L.D.S. (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

Assistant Inspector—

*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. (to 2.9.51)
A. N. ERRINGTON, C.S.I.J.B. (to 2.12.51)
P. D. BEADLE, C.S.I.J.B.
J. N. ADDISON, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector
W. H. BLACKBURN, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector

Rodent Operative—

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—

Supervising Matron and Matron, Crombie Avenue Nursery—

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

Matron, Heworth Nursery—

Mrs. R. PICKERING, 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

Miss G. M. WINTERBURN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate (from 4.7.51)

Assistant Health Visitors—

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

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. (to 30.6.51)

Tuberculosis Almoner—

Miss S. HICK, A.I.M.A. (to 10.3.51)

Tuberculosis Visitors—

Miss F. M. PASHLEY, S.R.N. (to 31.10.51)
Miss G. THOMSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate (from 1.10.51)
Miss M. BRYAN, S.R.N., T.A. Cert. (from 5.1.51 to 15.8.51)

Health Welfare Officer—

Mrs. M. E. JOHNSON

Organiser of Home Helps—

Mrs. N. HAKIM

Part-time 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., S.C.M.
Mrs. E. RICHMOND, S.R.N., S.C.M.	Miss F. H. HICKES, S.C.M.
Miss B. A. CONRICODE, S.C.M.	Miss J. HURST, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 31.3.51)
Mrs. M. C. SKELTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.	Miss A. E. BLACK, S.R.N., S.C.M.
	Miss W. D. MARTIN, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 7.7.51)

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. (to 8.9.51)
Miss M. CHETWYND, S.R.N.
Miss B. SIMPSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 3.10.51)
Miss D. A. NAIRN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate (from 1.10.51)
Mrs. L. REYNOLDS, S.R.N. (from 8.10.51)

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, S.E.A.N.

Senior Mental Welfare Officer—

G. A. BRADLEY

Assistant Mental Welfare Officers—

H. BRITTON; A. MASKILL

Home Teacher and Supervisor of Occupation Centre—

Miss P. M. DOWNEY

Assistant Supervisors—

Mrs. M. BESTLEY

Miss A. NEWSOME

Clerical Staffs.

(a) *Health Department—*

Chief Clerk—C. W. PRIME

Senior Clerks—L. W. RICHMAN, R. A. WILKINSON, G. J. MURPHY

General Clerks—W. V. HADLEY, Mrs. W. I. TIPLADY, Miss A. M. HALL
(to 30.9.51), Miss M. BEILBY, G. BILTON, J. HENDERSON, G. BRIGGS
(from 8.10.51)

(b) *Child Welfare Centre—*

Senior Clerk—Miss M. ATKINSON

Clerks—Mrs. E. SAVAGE (to 10.11.51), Mrs. S. TOWERS (to 28.10.51), Miss E.
HARWOOD (from 29.10.51), Miss E. A. KIRBY (from 5.11.51)

(c) *Mental Welfare Department—*

Senior Clerk—G. DAWSON (to 21.4.51), P. HODGSON (from 16.7.51)

Clerks—J. WEDGWOOD, Miss G. SNOWBALL

(d) *School Clinic—*

Chief Clerk—Miss J. MASTERMAN (to 31.7.51), Miss D. BLAKER (from
10.9.51)

Clerks—Miss M. SOWRAY, Miss H. F. MILBURN, Miss R. ARROWSMITH (to
14.4.51), Mrs. R. STIRK (from 3.12.51), Miss C. M. LONSDALE (from
7.5.51)

Clinical Clerks—Miss A. JOHNSON, Miss L. MASON (to 24.2.51), Miss E. J.
FARR (from 26.2.51)

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1951

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 for the year 1951.

(a) **Vital Statistics.**

There is little on which to comment in the Vital Statistics for the year. The falling Birth Rate follows the trend for the country as a whole, the Infant Mortality Rate is slightly higher than in 1950, but lower than the national figure, and considerably lower than the figure for the 126 great towns. The Maternal Mortality Rate, whilst being higher than the rate for the country is somewhat misleading, as it is based on small figures.

(b) **Infectious Disease.**

Whooping Cough was epidemic during the year, 658 cases being notified, which is the highest number since the disease became notifiable in 1939. There were two deaths, a baby aged one year in which the disease was complicated by broncho-pneumonia, and a baby of two months. With the publication of results of the Medical Research Councils controlled trials on whooping cough immunisation, and the availability of reliable antigen in this country, the Local Authority will again consider the advisability of a Whooping Cough Immunisation Campaign. Immunisation to date, has only been used for children of parents who specifically ask for this immunisation.

The incidence of acute poliomyelitis in the City, although lower than during 1950, was higher than the incidence for the country as a whole.

Probably the greatest menace to the health of the citizens which it is within our power to remove, is the present scheme for the collection of household refuse in the City. This is only collected once a fortnight, compared with twice weekly before the war, and is an obvious medium for the spread of infection.

(c) **Clean Food Campaign.**

The Clean Food Campaign progressed steadily throughout the year, and a most successful Clean Food Exhibition was held in the Library for one week during November. The exhibition was opened by the Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor (Ald. J. H. Kaye), and was visited by 6,784 persons during the week. The co-operation of caterers and food handlers in the City is much appreciated. It was not necessary to take any case to court in order to effect improvements.

(d) **Child Welfare.**

Final plans were approved by the Ministry of Health for a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre to be built on the Gale Lane Estate. Permission to go to tender was obtained by the end of the year.

(e) **Mental Welfare.**

The Mental Welfare Service is developing satisfactorily regarding the care of mental defectives, but there has been little progress in the prevention and after-care schemes envisaged by the Authority for psychotics.

The Occupation Centre for backward children was opened at 24, St. Saviourgate by the Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor (Ald. J. H. Kaye) in December, and plans prepared for the adaptation of premises for use as an Industry Centre for adult male defectives.

(f) **Health Education.**

A three-day course for health visitors, school nurses, staffs of residential and day nurseries and other health workers was organised by the Central Council for Health Education and was well attended.

Mr. Malcolm Donaldson (late Director of the Cancer Department, St. Bartholomew's Hospital) addressed the Health Committee in December on the need for education of the public regarding the early signs and symptoms of cancer in certain sites. The meeting was also attended by representatives of the medical profession in the City, and it was agreed to formulate a scheme for education of the public in these matters.

(g) **Co-operation with Voluntary Welfare Agencies.**

An unexpected and welcome development since the National Health Service Act became operative, has been the strengthening of co-operation between Local Health Authority and voluntary welfare agencies. Two new developments have been the establishment of a Family Service Unit to work among problem families in the City, and the decision of the Purey Cust Committee to make certain funds released by the Charity Commissioners available for purposes connected with District Nursing. The latter has enabled the Authority to start a central and domiciliary chiropody service, primarily for pensioners, and to arrange convalescent holidays for certain cases who were not eligible under the Local Authority scheme.

The Authority have also been represented in preliminary discussions regarding a proposal to establish a rehabilitation unit for problem families at Spofforth Hall, by the Elizabeth Fry Memorial Trust. To these new voluntary agencies, and to those with whom we have worked for many years, we extend our thanks for the very real contribution which they make to the health of the community.

(h) **Co-operation in the Domiciliary Services and with the Hospitals.**

A better understanding of the work and difficulties of colleagues in other branches of the Health Service is becoming apparent, and the sense of co-operation between Part II, Part III and Part IV services is strengthening. The close liaison which has always existed between general practitioners, midwives and district nurses, continues, and a steadily increasing number of practitioners now make regular use of the health visitor in their practice.

If co-operation between the hospitals and local authority services can be assessed by the number of reports passing between medical officers regarding patients, then the following figures for school children are significant, and are most encouraging:—

1948	...	2,576	reports received from hospitals			
1949	...	1,378	"	"	"	"
1950	...	847	"	"	"	"
1951	...	1,106	"	"	"	"
First half of 1952	...	1,152	"	"	"	"

To the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, to my professional colleagues in the City, my colleagues in other departments and to the staff of my own department, I tender my sincere thanks 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, 1951), 105,336.

Total population, mid 1951 (Registrar-General's Estimate), 105,200.

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

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1951) according to the rate-books, 30,645
(including retail shops occupied as dwellings).

Average number of persons per inhabited house, 3.4.

Rateable value (April, 1951), £726,751.

Estimated net produce of a penny rate, £2,960.

MARRIAGES.

					Marriage rate per 1,000 of total population.		
					York	England & Wales	
Year	1947	...	1168	...	22.2	...	18.5
	„ 1948	...	978	...	18.8	...	18.1
	„ 1949	...	1047	...	19.2	...	17.0
	„ 1950	...	937	...	17.4	...	16.3
	„ 1951	...	977	...	18.5	...	16.4

VITAL STATISTICS, 1951.

(Registrar-General's Figures).

		Total				
			M.	F.		
Live Births	Leg. ...	1,468	779	689	Birth-rate ...	14.6 per 1,000
	Illeg. ...	88	48	40		
Stillbirths	Leg. ...	41	20	21	Rate per 1,000 total births	28.7
	Illeg. ...	5	2	3		
Deaths	...	1,286	656	630	Death-rate ...	12.8 per 1,000

Deaths from Puerperal causes:—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal Sepsis	1	0.65
Other Puerperal causes	1	0.65
Total	2	1.3

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:—

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Number	36	4	40
Rate per 1,000 live births	25.7	47.6	26.9

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age:—

Number	29	3	32
Rate per 1,000 live births	20.7	35.7	21.5

Stillbirths:—

Number... ..	41	5	46
Rate	27.1	53.7	28.7

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	204
„ „ Measles (all ages)	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	2
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	—

Death-rate of Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)

Death-rate of Bronchitis and Pneumonia and other

Respiratory Diseases	1.30	} per 1,000 living at all ages.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis death-rate	0.18	
Total Tuberculosis death-rate	0.19	
Cancer death-rate	2.02	
Epidemic Influenza death-rate	0.30	

Year.	Estimated Population	Total (Nett) BIRTHS	Birth- rate	Total (Nett) DEATHS	Death- rate	Excess of Births over Deaths
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
1951	105200	1556	14.6	1286	12.8	270
AVERAGE ..		1863	17.6	1203	11.7	660

*—Civilian only.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1950-1951.

(Revised International Table of Causes).

Cause of Death	Years	
	1950	1951
Tuberculosis, respiratory	34	19
Tuberculosis, other	2	1
Syphilitic disease	6	6
Diphtheria	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	2
Meningococcal infections	1	—
Acute poliomyelitis	2	—
Measles	1	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	3
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	40	42
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	29	24
Malignant neoplasm, breast	20	21
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	13	12
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	127	105
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	7	4
Diabetes	11	12
Vascular lesions of nervous system	152	170
Coronary disease, angina	149	178
Hypertension with heart disease	41	31
Other heart disease	194	232
Other circulatory diseases	45	50
Influenza	8	31
Pneumonia	33	52
Bronchitis	62	72
Other diseases of respiratory system	15	7
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	12	24
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	7	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	15	15
Hyperplasia of prostate	8	14
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	3	2
Congenital malformations	13	11
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	121	102
Motor vehicle accidents	8	7
All other accidents	21	22
Suicide	14	8
Homicide and operations of war	1	4
All Causes—TOTALS	1216	1286

Comparison of Certain Rates in York with similar Rates for Great Towns and for England and Wales.

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including York	York
Births	15.5	17.3	14.6
Deaths	12.5	13.4	12.8
Maternal Mortality	0.79	Not available	1.3
Infant Mortality	29.6	33.9	26.9
Tuberculosis Mortality	0.31	0.37	0.19
Poliomyelitis notifications (confirmed)			
Paralytic	0.03	0.03	.27
Non-Paralytic	0.02	0.02	.2
Food poisoning notifications	0.13	0.15	0.05

MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1947-1951

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(a) MATERNAL MORTALITY:					
No. of deaths (YORK)	2	2	5	3	2
Rate per 1,000 births:					
York	0.86	1.02	2.7	1.8	1.3
England and Wales	1.17	1.02	0.98	0.86	0.79*
(b) INFANT MORTALITY:					
Deaths under 1 year (YORK)	80	63	39	39	40
Rate per 1,000 live births:					
York	34.6	32.9	21.4*	23.7	26.9
England and Wales	41	34	32	29*	29.6

* Lowest on record.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, 1947-1951.

(Registrar-General's figures).

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate
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
1951	19	0.18*	1	0.00*	20	0.19*
Average..	31	0.30	4	0.03	35	0.33

* Lowest on record.

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS notified:

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	61	66	63	56	72	89	81	84	66	78
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	30	29	52	34	29	30	29	27	23	23
Total ..	91	95	115	90	101	119	110	111	89	101

NUMBER OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER at 31st December, 1951.

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	230	164	394
Non-Pulmonary	58	67	125
TOTAL	288	231	519

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, 1,555; (b) Still-births, 47; (c) Total, 1,602.

2. Infant Welfare Centres—

(a)	Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council	6
(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	960
(ii)	Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	85
(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	971
(ii)	Over 1 year of age	1,114

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	349	27

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	1,200
Number of Home visits paid	1,050

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 1951 was:—124

Total number of above who were born:—

(i)	at home	...	...	...	...	...	41
(ii)	in hospital or nursing home	...	...	...	...	...	83

The number of those born at home:—

(i)	who were nursed entirely at home	...	...	...	36
(ii)	who died during the first 24 hours	...	...	...	2
(iii)	who survived at the end of 28 days	...	...	...	32

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	...	...	...	73

The following is an analysis of the weights of premature babies born at home, based on the Ministry of Health's classification:—

2 lbs. 3 ozs. or less	...	...	...	...	5
Over 2 lb. 3 ozs. up to and including 3 lbs. 4 ozs.	...	...	...	...	1
Over 3 lbs. 4 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	...	...	...	...	4
Over 4 lbs. 6 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	...	...	...	...	8
Over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 ozs.	...	...	...	...	23

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	4	17	9	25
Heworth	11.12.50	45	12	18	17	27

7. Infectious Diseases of Infants and Puerperal Pyrexia.

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..	..	..	7	7	—
(2)	Pemphigus Neonatorum ..	..	..	—	—	—
(3)	Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	..	..	39	—	—

The increase in the number of Puerperal Pyrexia notifications is due to the new definition which became operative on 1st August. Six cases were notified prior to 1st August and 33 afterwards.

Five deaths of infants due to pneumonia during the neo-natal period were reported to the Health Department during the year.

8. Maternal Deaths.

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

- (a) Paralytic Ileus following Caesarean Section and perforated gastric ulcer.
- (b) Septicaemia following incomplete abortion due to instrumentation of unknown nature by person unknown and in circumstances unknown.

9. Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children.

- (a) YORK DIOCESAN MOTHER AND BABY HOME,
HEWORTH MOOR HOUSE, YORK

Superintendent—Miss A. Hatfield.

Outdoor Worker—Miss H. J. 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, foster mother, or adoptive parents.

There are 14 beds and 10 cots in the Home, and expectant mothers are sent to a Maternity Home or Hospital for their confinement.

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.

A doctor attends weekly to supervise the mothers and babies, and at any time for emergencies.

Five York mothers were received during 1951. One was discharged before confinement, as she was an unsuitable case. One returned to her sister's home taking baby with her. One baby was adopted, the mother returning home. One mother was found a domestic post where she could also take her baby. One mother was incapable of caring for her child and returned to domestic work, the baby being admitted to a local nursery.

- (b) CHILDREN COMMITTEE'S HOMES.

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

Residential Nurseries—

- "The Glen" Nursery ... 25 Boys and Girls—up to 5 years.
(Bull Lane, Heworth, York)
- "The Elms" Nursery ... 25 Boys and Girls—up to 5 years.
(160, Hull Road, York)

Children's Homes—

- "St. Hilda's" Home ... 40 Boys and Girls—5 to 16 years.
(84, Lowther Street, York)

120, Haxby Road, York	...	12 Boys.
(Scattered Home)		
4, Feversham Crescent, York	...	18 Boys.
(Scattered Home)		
103a, Danebury Drive, Acomb	...	12 Boys and Girls.
(Family Group Home)		

Children are also placed in Voluntary Homes at—

Hull, Leeds, Boston Spa, Easingwold, Benson, York—22 Boys and Girls.
In addition the following children are boarded out under the care of the Children Committee—

Boarded-out Children in York and surrounding villages—84 Boys and Girls.

Boarded-out Children in York supervised for other Authorities—24 Boys and Girls.

Children supervised under Child Life Protection Regulations—(Living apart from their parents)—26 Boys and Girls.

Children supervised under Adoption Regulations—18 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 1951, 81 such were accommodated.

(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 recognised as a training centre for the Certificate of the National Nursery Examination Board.

10. 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	876	403	383	371
Children under five	236	236	236	202

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided.

	Extraction	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Dressings	Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment	Silver Nitrate treatment
		Local	General				
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ..	311	4	307	402	297	354	—
Children under five	98	—	98	118	102	—	254

11. Parents Club.

A parents club was formed in September and meets fortnightly on Wednesday evenings at the Health Services Centre. Attendances vary, but there have been about 30 regular attenders.

The club is run by a Committee of parents; meetings, including talks and discussions on subjects chosen by the parents and social meetings are held. Tea and biscuits are provided, members attending paying 4d. per meeting.

A clothing exchange market and a library of knitting books, etc., has been organised by the club, and various new ideas put forward by the parents are to be tried.

Fathers have attended some of the social gatherings, but so far not any of the ordinary meetings.

Health visitors attend in rotation.

12. Family Service Unit.

The initial difficulties of establishing a unit in the City have been overcome, and there were at the end of the year two field workers. During the year the unit worked with 26 families and some encouraging results have been reported.

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 fully booked 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 given 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.

	Domiciliary Midwives	Midwives in Institutions	Totals
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 ...	1	11	11
	—	—	—
	11	11	21
	—	—	—

	Domiciliary Cases	Cases in Institutions	Totals
Number of cases in the area of the Local Supervising Authority attended during the year by midwives—			
(i) Employed by the Council—			
As Midwives... ..	491	—	491
As Maternity Nurses ...	143	—	143
(ii) In private practice—			
As Midwives... ..	—	—	—
As Maternity Nurses ...	—	518	518
	—	—	—
Totals—As Midwives	491	—	491
As Maternity Nurses ...	143	518	661
	—	—	—

The proportion of domiciliary compared with institutional confinements over the past 5 years has remained fairly constant, but the actual number of deliveries in both cases has fallen, owing to the falling birth rate. The following table illustrates these points—

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Domiciliary Confinements	900	718	703	729	634
Percentage of Total Confinements ..	38.2	36.8	37.9	41.4	39.6
Institutional Confinements	1458	1230	1152	1031	968
Percentage of Total	61.8	63.2	62.1	58.6	60.4
Percentage of domiciliary confinements receiving G. and A. analgesia	—	—	50.9	62.4	56.5

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:—

	32	} Total 59
(ii) Others	27	

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

50, Bootham is rented to the Hospital Management Committee, as a central hostel for pupil midwives doing district work. There is accommodation for 10 pupils and 2 resident staff.

York Maternity Hospital.

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

1.	Number of beds	44
2.	Number of ante-natal treatment beds	6
3.	Number of admissions—	
	(a) York	799
	(b) Other Areas	85
4.	Number of women admitted for ante-natal treatment ...	97
5.	Average duration of stay Number of days...	12
6.	Number of cases delivered by—	
	(a) Midwives	710
	(b) Doctors	82
	(c) Number of cases admitted after delivery—	
	Mothers and Babies	22
	Babies only	12
7.	Number of Live Births	744
8.	Number of Still Births	48
9.	Number of cases notified as puerperal pyrexia	30
10.	Number of infants wholly breast fed on discharge	631
11.	Number of maternal deaths	2
12.	Number of infant deaths within 10 days of birth	26
13.	Number of pupils trained during 1951.	28
14.	Number entered for examination of Central Midwives Board	28
15.	Number successful	28

HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

- (a) Number of officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year: 13.
- (b) Number of visits paid during the year by all health visitors:—
- | | | |
|-------|--|--------|
| (i) | To expectant mothers—First visits | 397 |
| | Total visits | 510 |
| (ii) | To children under 1 year of age—First visits | 1,473 |
| | Total visits | 10,841 |
| (iii) | To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years—Total visits | 24,875 |

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining qualified health visitors, the Council 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, all of whom have qualified as Health Visitors.

The health visiting and school nursing services are still, unfortunately, separate entities in the City.

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 an assistant health visitor to undertake home visiting. A health visitor is also allocated for the care of diabetics and works closely with the hospital consultants and general practitioners.

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

The resignation of Sister Pashley on obtaining an appointment under Middlesex County Council however, was a great loss to the Tuberculosis Service. The integration of Hospital, Local Authority and General Practitioner Services on the patients' behalf depends largely on the outlook and goodwill of the field workers. Sister Pashley was a Tuberculosis Nurse who was an excellent co-ordinator, and she will be much missed.

A health visitor has been allocated part-time for the after care of cases of heart disease discharged from hospital, and home visits to any cases are paid at the request of the consultant concerned.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

(Section 25)

The York Home Nursing Service developed from the Purey Cust District Nursing Service which was taken over by the Local Authority under the National Health Service Act. The Purey Cust Committee decided during the year to make certain surplus voluntary funds available to the Local Authority for work connected with nursing but outside the scope of the Local Authority under the National Health Service Act. The use to which these funds were put is described in detail on pages 72.

It is hoped eventually to have all the home nursing staff trained in district work, but at the end of the year only 4 were Queen's trained, and a further nurse was undergoing training. State registered nurses already doing district work do not find it a financially sound proposition to undertake Queen's training.

The Council do not at present provide a night nursing service and there has been no demand for this to date. The night attendants' branch of the Home Help service appears adequate, and is well used. The attendants undertake duties which would normally be undertaken by the housewife, but not nursing duties.

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

Number of Nurses employed	...	...	14
New cases attended	...	...	2,682
Cases discharged	...	...	2,649
Visits paid	...	...	48,393
Analysis of Cases—			
Referred by general practitioners	...	...	2,325
Referred by hospitals	...	...	207
Applied direct	...	...	73
Other agencies	...	...	76

The home nursing equipment loan service was expanded during the year, stock being increased on the recommendation of the Queen's Institute. No charge is made for the loan of this equipment, unless its value exceeds £10, when there is a charge of 1/- per week.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

(Section 26).

Immunisation.

The number of children immunised against diphtheria increased, being 1,212 compared with 1,004 during the previous year. 1,124 were under the age of 5 years.

546 cases were immunised at Local Authority Clinics, and 666 by General Practitioners.

425 boosting doses were given at Local Authority Clinics, and 112 by General Practitioners.

The total number of children immunised since the scheme commenced in 1934 is 14,489. This represents 48.7 per cent of children aged 1—5 years, and 69.5 per cent of children from 5—15.

Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation.

506 children were given combined injections, 169 at Local Authority Clinics and 337 by General Practitioners.

Whooping Cough.—30 cases were immunised against whooping cough only—24 at Local Authority Clinics and 6 by General Practitioners.

It has not been the policy of the Local Authority to press immunisation against whooping cough until the results of the Medical Research Council trials are known, and a reliable antigen available in this country.

Vaccination.

Of the 875 vaccinations during the year, 600 were notified by general practitioners and 275 from the Authority Clinics. It is satisfactory to note that these are slight improvements on last year's figures of 583 and 207.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

(Section 27).

I am indebted to my Ambulance Officer, Mr. L. P. Sawyer, M.R.I.P.H.H., for the following reports:—

Four years have elapsed since the City Council became responsible, under the National Health Service Act, 1946, for the provision of transport 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, as a service free to the user.

The year's statistics show indications that demands on the service are now becoming stabilized, viz:—

			Journeys made	Patients and other persons conveyed	Miles travelled
1951	...	...	17,419	41,303	156,425
1950	...	...	21,544	38,373	152,429
1949	...	...	19,988	31,337	140,074
July/December, 1948			4,247	7,334	45,309

There were no major changes of policy during the year. Efforts were concentrated on closer co-operation with neighbouring services and, in the absence of radio control, of drivers reporting back to depot by telephone on disposal of patients for further instructions. These two improvements have resulted in the elimination of considerable "dead" mileage and the saving of duplication of runs by neighbouring authorities.

If out-patient attendance appointments could be made according to areas of residence, a further appreciable mileage economy could be effected.

Friendly and understanding co-operation exists with the general medical practitioners, hospital staffs, police and other Ambulance Services.

Journeys made, persons carried, and mileage for year.

	Journeys made	Persons carried	Mileage
PATIENT CARRYING:			
Ambulances	11,014	14,483	84,228
Sitting case vehicles	4,748	18,497	60,111
Work for Hospital Management Committee ..	118	66	668
Conveyance of Midwives	316	339	1,805
Conveyance of children to Occupation Centre for Mental Welfare Committee	379	7,867	6,606
Home Help Service	41	40	550
Service of Vehicles and miscellaneous	803	—	2,457

(NOTE.—The Ministry's interpretation that a journey means a vehicle's round trip from the place where it normally awaits orders, back to that place, contained in their letter of the 18th June, 1951, was adopted as from 1st July, 1951. Formerly, a journey was interpreted as from a vehicle receiving its orders to the disposal of the patient).

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES:—

(a) Accident or Emergency—

Road Accident	206
Home Accident	107
Industrial Accident	160
Other Accidents	186
Acute Illness	560
Emergency Maternity	35

(b) Others—

General Illness	1,928
Maternity	232
Tuberculosis	40
Other Infectious Disease	352
Mental	63
Inter-Hospital Transfer	2,068
Hospital Discharge	1,735
Out-Patient Attendance	25,308

Financial responsibility for cases was allocated as follows:—

	No. of Cases	Mileage
York C.B.	30,570	117,353
North Riding C.C.	265	5,591
East Riding C.C.	866	7,074
West Riding C.C.	1,260	13,782
Leeds C.B.	7	17
Wakefield C.B.	1	41
Worcester C.C.	1	19
Hampshire C.C.	3	90
Surrey C.C.	1	9
Middlesbrough C.B.	1	109
Bradford C.B.	1	10
Gloucester C.C.	1	85
Middlesex C.C.	1	24
Birmingham C.B.	1	90
Stafford C.C.	1	45

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER AMBULANCE SERVICES.

Agency Arrangements.—The City Service continues to provide a full ambulance service to hospitals in the City for parts of the East and West Riding County areas adjacent to the City, viz:—

East Riding—The villages of 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—The villages of Acaster Malbis, Angram, Askham Bryan, Askham Richard, Bishopthorpe, Copmanthorpe, Hessay, Knapton, Long Marston, Moor Monkton, Poppleton (Upper and Nether), Rufforth, and emergency calls from Acaster, Selby, Appleton Roebuck, Bickerton, Bilton, Bolton Percy, Cattal, Cowthorpe, Hunsingore and Tockwith.

The close day-to-day co-operation with the North, East and West Riding County Services continues. By arrangements with these County Services and with that of Leeds City, each gives the other the opportunity if in their area of conveying hospital discharges into their own area, considerable mileage economies being thereby effected.

On journeys further afield, it is the general practice for the City's vehicles to report to the Service of the destination area, offering to convey patients on line of route for the return journey.

The extent to which the link with the County Services was used during the year is shewn below:—

						Total for Year
IN—						
Stand-by requests by	North Riding	...	...	...	...	202
	East "	...	...	...	...	1
	West "	...	...	...	...	1
Reporting in by	North Riding	...	...	...	...	383
	East "	...	...	...	...	269
	West "	...	...	...	...	336
Calls handed over to	North Riding	...	...	...	...	196
	East "	...	...	...	...	278
	West "	...	...	...	...	167
OUT—						
Stand-by requests to	North Riding	...	...	...	...	52
	East "	...	...	...	...	1
	West "	...	...	...	...	1
Cases handed over due to pressure of work, to:	North Riding	...	...	...	...	110
	East "	...	...	...	...	64
	West "	...	...	...	...	13
Other cases handed over to:	North Riding	...	...	...	...	66
	East "	...	...	...	...	13
	West "	...	...	...	...	17
Cases given to York by	North Riding	...	...	...	...	7
	East "	...	...	...	...	1
	West "	...	...	...	...	3
	Leeds City	...	...	...	...	16

Several requests were also received to meet trains at York Railway Station, some to transfer patients to connecting trains, others to convey patients by road to their destination.

Long-Distance Journeys.

(a) *By Road*.—During the year 503 patient-carrying journeys of 50 miles and over were undertaken, 60 being over 100 miles.

(b) *By Rail*.—Arrangements were made for six patients to be conveyed by rail to Beverley, Darlington, London (2), Manchester and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Emergency Calls.

By the "999" telephone call system 403 calls were directed to the Ambulance Service from the City area and 6 from the rural areas linked with the York Exchange.

The siting of the ambulance station on the perimeter of the City, and the traffic congestions met with in the City's narrow streets, result in unavoidable delays in reaching incidents to the south and west of the area of responsibility, a factor which is not fully appreciated by the public. No avoidable delays have occurred in the immediate answering of emergency calls.

Vehicles.

Fleet.—During the year two new vehicles—a 28 h.p. Bedford/Lomas ambulance and a 12 h.p. Bedford van, adapted as a dual-purpose vehicle, were purchased. A second-hand 32 seater coach for the conveyance of mentally retarded children to and from the Occupation Centre was also purchased by the Health Committee, and is operated by the Ambulance Service. One sitting-case vehicle was sold during the year and the oldest ambulance and the saloon car were awaiting disposal at the close of the year.

Equipment.—Eight ambulances are equipped with oxygen resuscitation apparatus and all vehicles with a first-aid outfit.

Crews are each issued with and held responsible for the following:—

10 blankets, 1 carrying sheet, 2 pillows and cases, and 2 hot water bottles with covers.

Maintenance.—The servicing and minor repairs of all vehicles, and their cleaning, are carried out by the driving staff. Major repairs are carried out by the firm from whom the vehicles were purchased.

Petrol and Oil.—A 500-gallon petrol tank and electrically operated pump was installed at the Ambulance Station during the year. A 50-gallon pump container for oil is also in use.

Fleet of Vehicles at 31st December, 1951.

At Dec. 31/1951	Type	Make	Age	Patient carrying capacity	Reg'n No.
C.D. Training	Ambulance	Ford/Lomas ..	1936	2 stretchers, or 1 stretcher and 4 sitters	VY 8333*
1	Ambulance ..	Ford/Lomas	1939	2 stretchers, or 1 stretcher and 4 sitters	BDN 878
2	Coach ..	Bedford ..	1942	32 sitters	BVY 472
C.D. Training	Ambulance ..	Bedford Field Ex-W.D. ..	1944	4 stretchers	BVY 689
—	Sitting car ..	Ford Utilecon..	1946	9 sitters	CDN 460
3	Sitting car ..	Vauxhall saloon	1948	3 sitters	DVY 19*
4	Ambulance ..	Bedford/Lomas	1948	2 stretchers, or 1 stretcher and 4 sitters	DVY 897
5	Sitting car ..	Bedford van ..	1948	9 sitters	DVY 431
6	Ambulance ..	Bedford van ..	1949	1 stretcher, or 1 sitter ..	DVY 952
7	Ambulance ..	Bedford/Lomas	1949	2 Stretchers, or 1 stretcher and 4 sitters	EDN 693
8	Ambulance ..	Bedford van ..	1949	1 stretcher, or 1 sitter ..	EDN 439
9	Ambulance ..	Bedford/Lomas	1950	2 stretchers, or 1 stretcher and 4 sitters	EVY 209
10	Ambulance ..	Bedford/Lomas	1950	2 stretchers, or 1 stretcher and 4 sitters	EVY 472
11	Ambulance..	Bedford/Lomas	1950	2 stretchers, or 1 stretcher and 4 sitters	FDN 116
12	Sitting car ..	Bedford van ..	1950	1 stretcher or 9 sitting pat- ients	FDN 205
13	Sitting car ..	Bedford van ..	1951	1 stretcher, or 9 sitting pat- ients	FDN 707
14	Ambulance ..	Bedford/Lomas	1951	2 stretchers, or 1 stretcher and 4 sitters	GDN 144

* Redundant at close of year.

Staff.

There have been no changes in the staff during the year under review.

Consideration was given by Committee during the year to staff re-organisation, including the appointment of shift-leaders. The scheme was put into operation in February, 1952.

Post-entry training was given on the lines recommended in Ministry of Health Circular 30/51.

Civil Defence.

During the summer the staff undertook courses in basic general training and map reading, given by a Civil Defence General Training Instructor. In addition, the Ambulance Officer attended a special short course and the Assistant Ambulance Officer a full course at the Home Office Civil Defence School at Easingwold. The latter qualified as a General Instructor.

Seven civil defence volunteers to the Ambulance Service Section made 63 attendances of two hours each at the Ambulance Station for sectional training, given by the Ambulance Officer and his Assistant.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

(Section 28).

(a) TUBERCULOSIS.

The tuberculosis service for the City is centred on the Chest Clinic in Castlegate. Two health visitors work full time as tuberculosis nurses, have their headquarters at the clinic, and are under the immediate supervision of the Chest Physician. They act as clinic nurses as well as visiting the patients in their own homes, and report regularly to the Superintendent Health Visitor thereby maintaining liaison with the general duty health visitors.

A handicraft instructor also works half time for the Health Committee. Her headquarters are at the Chest Clinic, and she visits patients in their own homes. This appointment for domiciliary cases of tuberculosis has been well justified.

The after-care work is delegated to the York Tuberculosis Committee, which is a voluntary committee with adequate Health Committee representation. A grant of £300 was made by the Authority to this committee during the year. The report on their work is as follows:—

York Tuberculosis Committee.

The Thirty-Seventh Annual Report for Year 1951.

This Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. R. M. Stubbs, has functioned successfully throughout the year. Seventeen patients and their families have been helped by financial assistance, clothing, bed linen, fares, etc. In one case the Committee has helped with fees for car driving lessons in the rehabilitation of a patient. A second-hand garden shelter has been purchased and is now in use by one patient, and is proving very beneficial. The number of wirelesses on loan is four, and they are greatly appreciated by patients ordered strict rest in bed. The Committee has provided milk for some patients and help towards the purchase of therapy materials for out-patients.

The Committee supplied magazines for the Clinic waiting room, but this service has now been taken over by the Hospital Management Committee, which relieves the After-Care Committee of financial commitments under this heading.

The library service sponsored by the Committee and organised by the British Red Cross Society is being continued and greatly appreciated.

A summer outing for adult patients was provided in July and was a source of much enjoyment.

The Annual General Meeting was held on 26th September at the Mansion House, by kind permission of the Lord Mayor when Dr. D. K. Stevenson gave a most interesting address. The meeting was well attended by an appreciative audience.

In February a Coffee Party was held at the Mansion House, and a sum of nearly £70 was raised for the Committee. The thanks of the Committee are due to the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Matron and Staff of Fairfield, and all friends who helped to make this event a success.

After-care visiting is now in the hands of Miss Thomson and Mrs. Withey, to whose excellent work the Committee pays tribute. It also thanks Mr. Hanstock and the York Community Council Ltd., for the most efficient secretarial help and Miss Moore for her work as Treasurer.

In conclusion the York Tuberculosis Committee wishes to express its thanks to all those who have helped to make the year's work so successful, and earnestly desires that this help will be continued in the furtherance of so worthy a cause.

We are indebted as in former years to Messrs. Peat, Marwick and Mitchell for auditing the accounts.

Clinics.

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 each Thursday morning in the month (excluding the first) at 9-30 a.m. A chest diagnostic clinic is held at the City Hospital on Wednesdays at 1 p.m. and artificial pneumothorax refill clinics on Mondays at 10-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. Special clinics for B.C.G. vaccination are held on Friday afternoons as required.

On notification each case is visited by a Tuberculosis Visitor and re-visited as necessary. The number of visits paid during the year was 3,082.

During 1951, 2,484 attendances were made at the Chest Clinic at 11, Castlegate. 475 new cases, exclusive of contacts were examined, 123 of whom were found to be tuberculous.

Contacts.

Four of the 210 contacts examined were found to be tuberculous.

Thoracic Surgery.

Mr. A. M. Mair, 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 Castle Hill Sanatorium, Cottingham.

Mass Radiography.

The Mass Radiography Unit visited York during October, and the results of their examinations are shown in the following table:—

Group	Active Cases	Total Cases requiring Supervision	Examinees	Examinees per Active case	Examinees per Case requiring Supervision
Clifton Hospital Patients	6	14	217	36	15.5
Clifton Unco-operative Patients			12		
Staffs of Nurseries and Nursery Schools	1	1	57	57	57
Public Sessions	6	10	783	130.5	78
Staffs and Hospitals	2	3	388	194	129
School Leavers and Teachers	—	3	1103	—	368
York "A" Group Hospital Management Committee	—	—	20	—	—
York Corporation Health Department	—	—	23	—	—
TOTALS	15	31	2591	173	84
Unco-operative Patients			12		

During the seven months April-October 1951, the Unit found one case of active post-primary pulmonary tuberculosis in every 169 examinees, and one case of post-primary tuberculosis requiring supervision in every 76 examinees. The York results therefore, are reasonably average for the region.

School leavers and teachers were again included in the survey. Of 1,103 examined, only 3 needed supervision, and no cases of active tuberculosis were found.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

67 children who were contacts of known cases of tuberculosis were vaccinated with B.C.G. during the year. We have no information of any nurses having been so vaccinated in the hospitals.

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	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	4	4	3	7	—	—	—	—
15—25	12	16	1	4	—	2	—	—
25—35	12	11	1	4	1	4	—	—
35—45	13	3	1	1	4	—	—	—
45—55	7	3	—	2	2	3	—	—
55—65	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
65 and over	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	54	40	7	18	9	10	—	1

* (Including 18 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 25 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 4 were classified as bones and joints, 3 as abdominal, 13 peripheral glands, 3 genito-urinary system, 2 other organs.

Hospital Admissions.

The effect of establishing a Central Admission Bureau in Hull for the region has, in its early stages, reacted adversely on the City of York. Of 63 cases admitted to Fairfield Sanatorium during the year, only 23 were York cases, and the average waiting time for admission to a Sanatorium for York cases was 18 weeks.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES TO SANATORIA AND HOSPITALS.

Institution	No. of Cases in Residence on 1st Jan., 1951			No. of Cases Admitted during 1951			No. of Cases Discharged during 1951			No. of Cases Dying in Hospital during 1951			No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1951				
	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16	Total	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16	Total	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16	Total	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16	Total	
Fairfield Sanatorium ..	9	12	4	25	14	7	2	23	12	8	4	24	1	—	—	1	23
Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside ..	—	—	8	8	—	—	7	7	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	9
City Hospital & Annexes	4	6	—	10	15	13	4	32	14	13	4	31	2	—	—	2	9
Castle Hill Sanatorium, Cottingham ..	—	1	—	1	3	1	—	4	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	2
Northfield Sanatorium, Driffild ..	—	2	—	2	—	8	—	8	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	8
Raywell Sanatorium, Hull ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Davos Sanatorium, Switzerland ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Mowbray Grange Sanatorium, Bedale ..	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	2	2
Thorton Lodge Sanatorium ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2
Totals ..	13	21	12	46	34	35	17	86	27	28	16	71	3	1	—	4	57

SUMMARY OF WORK OF THE CHEST CLINIC.

Diagnosis	Pulmonary						Non-Pulmonary						Total					
	Adults			Children			Adults			Children			Adults			Children		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
A.—(1) On Register, 1st January	204	145	349	35	23	58	37	48	85	27	32	59	241	193	434	65	55	120
(2) Transfers from other areas	7	7	14	1	1	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	9	7	16	1	1	2
(3) Lost Sight of cases returned	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	3
B.—New Cases diagnosed as:—																		
(1) Class T.B. Minus	13	10	23	4	4	8	1	7	8	4	4	8	14	17	31	8	8	16
(2) Class T.B. Plus	29	18	47	—	1	1	—	3	3	—	5	5	29	21	50	—	6	56
C.—Cases written off:—																		
(1) Recovered	19	6	25	2	—	2	5	11	16	6	13	19	24	17	41	8	13	21
(2) Dead (all causes)	14	9	23	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	14	11	25	—	—	25
(3) Removed to other areas	17	12	29	—	3	3	—	2	2	1	—	—	17	14	31	1	3	35
(4) For other reasons	10	16	26	1	2	3	1	4	5	—	—	—	11	20	31	1	2	34
D.—On Register, 31st December	193	140	333	37	24	61	34	39	73	24	28	52	227	179	406	61	52	519

(b) CANCER.

The Health Committee have for many years contributed to the National Society for Cancer Relief, and have in addition this year contributed to the Yorkshire Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign, thereby linking the City of York with the work of this organisation. (See under Health Education, page 36).

The Secretary of the National Society for Cancer Relief sends the following report on work in the York area during 1951:—

“At the beginning of 1951 there were 100 patients on our books, and during the year, 16 new patients have been added and there have been 14 deaths. In January, 1951, there were 17 patients receiving financial assistance, there have been 7 deaths and 5 additions.

Twelve patients were given relief in kind, dressings, clothing, appliances and so on.

During 1951 a total of 853 visits were paid, 449 of which were to patients inside the City boundary, and 28 to patients in the villages of Haxby, Heslington and Cawood. 99 were to doctors, almoners, relatives and institutions, and 7 to patients in hospitals in York and Leeds. Miss Woollcombe made one ambulance journey to Leeds accompanying a patient.

On 27th August Miss O’Callaghan took over the work from Miss Woollcombe.

We should like to express our thanks to the Red Cross Society in York, the Women’s Voluntary Services, the Rev. B. A. Smith and the Feoffees of Holy Trinity, and the Doctors, Almoners and Staff of the York hospitals, for their help and kindness shown to us in our work.”

The district nurses took part during the year in the National Joint Cancer Survey organised by the Joint National Cancer Survey Committee of Marie Curie Memorial and the Queen’s Institute of District Nursing. The published report contains much very useful information.

(c) PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL UNDER THE CARE OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS.

The after-care service is developing satisfactorily as regards cases discharged from general hospitals, infectious disease, maternity hospitals and sanatoria, but after-care is still inadequate for patients discharged from mental hospitals. Details of after-care arrangements are given in the Annual Report for 1950.

(d) CONVALESCENT HOLIDAYS.

129 patients were sent to Convalescent Homes during 1951. 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, Southport, West Kirby (Cheshire), Lancaster, Arnside, Grange, St. Annes-on-Sea, Chathill (Northumberland), Buxton, Ambleside and Scarborough.

Patients are seen by health visitors before and after the holidays, 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 ranged from 2 years to 79 years.

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

The Authority's Convalescent Scheme was generously supplemented by a grant from the Purey Cust District Nursing Fund. This enabled us to help an additional 10 cases who were not eligible under the Authority's scheme. They were mostly advanced incurable cases, and the benefit of the change to the morale of the patient, and the relief to the relatives after long periods of difficult nursing, was very great. We are indeed indebted to the Purey Cust Trustees for their help.

(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 display in public buildings, large stores, etc. During the year four different topics were shown in various buildings in the City.

A 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 been replaced by a durable form of plastic plaque.

Lectures on health topics were given to various local organisations by the Medical Officer of Health, by the 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 members of the Health Committee staff during their routine duties.

The possibility of undertaking some intensive cancer education in the City was explored at the end of the year. Mr. Malcolm Donaldson, late Director of the Cancer Department St. Bartholomew's Hospital, visited York and addressed the Health Committee. Representatives of the medical profession also attended this meeting and it was agreed that education of the public regarding the early signs and symptoms of cancer in some sites, the need to consult their doctors early, and the good results obtained by treatment of certain cases, should be more generally known.

DOMESTIC HELPS.

(Section 29).

The Home Help Service has worked steadily during the year and the formation of a Night Attendants' Service and special branch for cases of tuberculosis has been well justified. A register of women who are competent

to undertake last offices is kept by the Organiser of Home Helps, arrangements for payment for services being made direct between the relatives of the deceased and the women who are registered. The list is circulated to undertakers.

At 31st December, 1951, the following Home Helps were employed:—

Number of Permanent Home Helps	...	...	13
Number of Part-Time Home Helps	...	...	20
No. of Temporary Home Helps (Full-time)	...	...	17
No. of T.B. Home Helps...	...	...	6
No. of Sitters-up	...	...	7
Total	...	...	63

During the year the following cases were attended:—

Maternity cases	...	...	149
General Sickness	...	...	441
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:—

1. Administration.

(a) GENERAL REVIEW.

The work of the department has run more smoothly and there have been fewer staff changes during the year. We were again handicapped however, by lack of qualified staff, and the after-care work for patients discharged from hospital has not developed as we hoped that it would do.

The Occupation Centre at 24 St. Saviourgate was opened by the Lord Mayor (Ald. J. H. Kaye) on December 14th and the new premises and equipment are much appreciated by children, parents and staff. The cost of adaptation which included building a new hall and sanitary annexes was £3,499.

We are grateful to the New Lendal Congregational Church for their co-operation in affording temporary accommodation for the centre whilst alterations at 24, St. Saviourgate were in progress.

Negotiations with the Welfare Committee were commenced during the year for the rental of premises at Moorlyn, Tadcaster Road, for use as an Adult Male Industry Centre. The Welfare Committee agreed to the premises being so used, and preliminary plans for adaptation were being drafted at the end of the year.

(b) STAFF.

Details of staff employed are given in the introduction to this report.

One of the Assistant Occupation Centre Supervisors attended a ten-day course at Manchester University during the year.

(c) CO-ORDINATION WITH REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARDS AND HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES.

Patients on licence from Mental Deficiency Institutions are supervised by the Mental Welfare Officers. Regular quarterly visits are made, but in many instances more frequent visits are necessary. During the year five cases have been discharged from detention orders as the patients proved their ability to adjust themselves to life in the community. Such patients are encouraged to keep in touch with the Mental Welfare Officers after discharge. Cases on licence in York from other local authority areas are also supervised for the Hospital Management Committee concerned.

(d) DUTIES DELEGATED TO VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS.

During the year one York case was assisted through the arrangements made with the York and North Riding Branch of the Mental After-Care Association. This work could well be developed further in the City.

II. Account of work undertaken in the Community.

(a) UNDER SECTION 28, NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

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

Preventive work is handicapped by the fact that cases are not notified to the authority until the patients are seriously ill. More time spent on early cases would be well worth while, and it is hoped that this aspect of the work will be developed in future.

(b) UNDER THE LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS, 1890-1930 BY DULY AUTHORISED OFFICERS.

Voluntary Patients.—69 Voluntary Patients were admitted to York hospitals during 1951 compared with 55 during 1950. The number of Voluntary Patients who left hospital was 62 compared with 34 for 1950.

The number of patients receiving Voluntary Treatment increased, but the proportion of voluntary patients to total admissions was slightly less. It is hoped that more patients will accept treatment voluntarily in future.

Temporary Patients.—Three Temporary Patients were admitted to hospital during 1951 compared with two during 1950.

Certified Patients.—57 patients were admitted to hospital during 1951, compared with 44 in 1950. These include four ex-city cases. The York Duly Authorised Officers carry out the certification, the cost of the medical certificates being recovered from the authorities concerned.

Discharges.—The number of Certified Patients discharged was 29, compared with 25 in 1950.

Patients admitted to and discharged from Hospitals:—

Hospital	Voluntary		Temporary		Certified	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Naburn	57	51	3	—	37	24
Clifton	9	10	—	—	6	4
Bootham Park	3	1	—	—	10	1
Broadgate	—	—	—	—	2	—
Retreat	—	—	—	—	2	—
TOTAL	69	62	3	—	57	29

Three Day Orders-Section 20.—136 patients were admitted to The Grange on Three Day Orders, compared with 109 in 1950. Of these 136, 47 were over the age of 70. Special accommodation for senile cases is badly needed.

Deaths.—There were 30 deaths during the year compared with 26 in 1950.

(c) MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-1938.

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

During 1951 there were 33 cases ascertained and found subject to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts compared with 24 last year. These were made up as follows:—

Reported by Local Education Authority—

Under Section 57(3) of the Education Act 1944...	...	...	12
Under Section 57(5) of the Education Act, 1944	...	...	9
From other sources ...	...	...	12
Total	...	...	33

Cases were dealt with in the following manner:—

Institutions	...	...	3
Statutory Supervision	...	...	22
Voluntary Supervision...	...	...	3
Place of Safety	...	...	1
Action not yet taken	...	...	4

Guardianship and Supervision.

(ii) The number of cases under Guardianship is 8 compared with 10 in 1950.

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

(iv) Training.

(a) *Home Training.*—It is hoped that the appointment of an additional teacher at the Occupation Centre will enable visits to be paid to the five cases who would benefit from domiciliary training.

(b) *Occupation Centre.*—The Occupation Centre was transferred from New Lendal Congregational Church Hall to 24, St. Saviourgate in October. At the end of the year there were 42 pupils on the register including 6 Riding cases.

The Centre is well equipped and pleasantly decorated and we look forward to useful work in the future.

The children's health has been fairly good and there have been no serious illnesses. There has been an average attendance of 75 per cent.

Dental treatment has been carried out by private practitioners Mental Welfare Staff accompanying difficult children for treatment.

We should like to express our thanks to Dr. Simon, who is responsible for the supervision of the health of the children at the Centre. Her co-operation is much appreciated.

(c) *Parent-Teachers Association*.—There is an active Parent-Teachers Association. During the year meetings have been addressed by Dr. A. Torrie and Dr. C. Beresford, both from The Retreat. Dr. F. B. Shevlin, Senior Assistant School Medical Officer has also kindly addressed the parents. Dr. C. B. Crane, Medical Officer of Health presided at an "Any Questions" session.

There have also been a series of Film Shows and Whist Drives which have been well attended.

A Bring and Buy Sale was held in the summer, £30 being raised by this effort.

The children were taken to Filey for a day during the summer and had a very enjoyable time. To some this was their first visit to the seaside.

Mental Deficiency.

Total number of Defectives on the Register at 31st December, 1951.
Classification.

In Institutions (including cases on licence)	161
Under Guardianship (including cases on licence)	8
In "Places of Safety"	2
Under Statutory Supervision	135
Under Voluntary Supervision	8
Action not yet taken under any of the above headings	4
Total	318

The conduct of a number of cases under Statutory Supervision has been quite satisfactory for a number of years and it is hoped to discharge some in the near future.

Classification of Defectives in the Community 31st December, 1951:—

High Grade	54
Medium Grade	43
Low Grade	49
Cot and Chair cases	9
	<hr/>
	155

Cases considered suitable for:—

Occupation Centre	48
Industry Centre	24
Home Training	5
	<hr/>
	77

It is regretted that the present lack of accommodation prevents the training of high grade patients to perform useful work.

Section C.

Prevalence of, and Control Over, Infectious and Other Diseases.

NOTIFICATION TABLE.

CONFIRMED CASES,

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Cerebro Spinal Fever	10	4	2	—	1
Diphtheria	12	8	2	—	—
Dysentery	19	7	2	25	23
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	1	—	—
Enteric Fever	2	3	—	1	1
Erysipelas	12	20	14	7	5
Food Poisoning	5	4	7	41	5
Malaria	1	1	3	3	—
Measles	1061	630	1379	1715	997
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	2	1	—	7
Pneumonia { Acute Primary	20	23	31	18	18
{ Influenzal	2	3	11	3	17
Polio Encephalitis, Acute	1	—	1	2	4
Poliomyelitis, Acute	7	2	26	48	13
Puerperal Pyrexia	13	7	4	4	39
Scabies	130	46	24	1	6
Scarlet Fever	188	378	271	360	269
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	270	190	564	321	658

Poliomyelitis and Polio-Encephalitis.

The incidence of acute poliomyelitis and polio-encephalitis was light compared with the two previous years, there being 17 confirmed cases, compared with 50 in 1950 and 27 in 1949. Of the 17 confirmed cases, 3 were paralytic and 14 non-paralytic. There were no fatal cases.

Age distribution was as follows:—

Age Group	Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	Over 30	Total
Cases ..	4	2	3	—	3	5	17

Cases occurred during the following months:—

January	1
July	7
October	6
November	3
Total	17

The three November cases and one July case were polio-encephalitis.

Bornholme's Disease.—There were 3 cases admitted as suspected acute poliomyelitis during July, finally diagnosed as Bornholme's disease.

Diphtheria.

There have been no cases of diphtheria in the City since 1949.

Whooping Cough.

1951 was an epidemic year for whooping cough. 658 cases were notified, compared with 321 in 1950. The incidence was the highest recorded since whooping cough became notifiable in 1939. There were two deaths.

Smallpox.

No cases of this disease were reported during the year.

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
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
1951	269	2.55	—	232	86.2

Highest yearly total record—722 (1929).

The number of school children was 189.

The percentage of cases removed to hospital in York is high and it should be considered whether the beds could not be better utilised for severe cases of measles or whooping cough.

Influenza and Pneumonia.

Cases notified:—	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Acute Primary Pneumonia	20	23	31	18	18
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	2	3	11	3	17
Deaths from Influenza	4	1	8	8	31
Deaths from Pneumonia (all forms) ..	42	39	34	43	52

The value of notification of pneumonia as classified at present is doubtful. Notification of pneumonia of all types under the age of 2 however, and of gastro-enteritis under the age of 2, would be of value.

Enteric Fever.

A case of paratyphoid fever was notified in September. The origin of the infection was not traced and no further cases occurred.

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
PUERPERAL PYREXIA.					
Cases Notified	13	7	4	4	39
PUERPERAL SEPSIS.					
Deaths	1	1	—	—	1

39 cases were notified during the year, compared with 4 during 1950. This increase was due to the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations which came into force on 1st August, giving a new definition of notifiable cases.

Of the 39 cases notified, 6 occurred before 1st August and 33 after. Of the 33 cases under the new regulations, 26 were notified from the Maternity Hospital, 5 from nursing homes, and 2 were domiciliary cases.

Puerperal pyrexia cases notified were due to:—

Mastitis (including flushed or engorged breasts) ...	12
Infections of urinary tract	9
Uterine sepsis and sapraemia	5
Upper respiratory infection	3
Other causes	4
Cause unknown	6
Total	39

Of the 15 cases notified from hospital during the first three months of the new regulations, only 3 (20 per cent) would have been notifiable under the old regulations. Comparison of temperature charts for the same three months of 1950 show that if the new regulations had then been operative, 17 cases would have been notifiable compared with 15 this year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Year	CASES			Vision unimpaired
	Notified	Treated		
		At Home	In Hospital	
1947	3	1	2	3
1948	2	1	1	2
1949	1	1	—	1
1950	—	—	—	—
1951	7	1	6	7

Measles.

The incidence of measles was appreciably lower than in 1950, 997 cases being notified as against 1,715 in 1950. One case proved fatal.

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>
1947	43	79	15
1948	521	269	17
1949	2	106	4
1950	33	111	6
1951	41	132	1

Scabies.

Scabies cases treated at the City Hospital Cleansing Centre numbered 14; adults 7, school children 4 and children under 5 years, 3.

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 1951.

	Syphilis		Gonorrhœa		Non-Venereal		Total
New patients	30		39		167		236
Total attendances at clinics	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	1229	1611	369	164	691	365	4429
Attendances for treatment only	292	480	45	31	101	134	1083

PATHOLOGICAL WORK

	Microscopical		Cultural	Serum		Cerebro-spinal fluid	Non-venereal or undiagnosed conditions
	Syphilis	Gonorrhœa		Syph.	Gon.		
Number of specimens examined by Medical Officer of treatment centre in Pathological laboratory.	35	944	3	—	—	—	350
Number of specimens sent to an approved laboratory for examination	—	—	347	698	14	21	65

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.

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. This health visitor also works part-time for the Ridings, and does work as necessary for their cases attending the York Centre.

Cleansing and Disinfection.

The Steam Disinfecting Station is situated at the Fever Hospital, Yearsley Bridge. The Centre 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:—

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Rooms disinfected by fumigation or spraying	1,084	1,166	820	1,075	865
Articles disinfected by steam disinfectant	20,122	19,315	12,136	15,159	18,464
Library and other books disinfected	149	379	162	292	226

The most effective cleansing of rooms after infection is efficient cleansing carried out by the householder. It is hoped gradually to discontinue fumigation or spraying in the majority of cases.

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 G.).

Water Supply.

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

In the year ended 31st December, 1951, the total quantity of water supplied to consumers within the Company's area of direct supply was 2,460,397,000 gallons, which represents an average daily consumption of 6,740,813 gallons.

Compared with the previous year's average daily consumption of 6,696,788 gallons, there was an increased demand of 44,025 gallons per day, equal to 0.65 per cent.

The average daily consumption for domestic and public purposes (unmetered supplies) was 3,801,260 gallons, and the average of the non-domestic (metered supplies for Industries, etc.) was 2,939,553 gallons per day.

With the population supplied by York Waterworks Company estimated at 129,500, the average domestic supply per person was 29.35 gallons per day. No restrictions on the supply were imposed at any time.

The area within the Company's statutory limits is approximately 35 square miles. It embraces York County Borough with the 13 neighbouring parishes of Clifton Without, New Earswick, Huntington, Earswick, Towthorpe, Heworth Without, Osbaldwick, Heslington, Fulford, Bishopthorpe, Knapton, Upper Poppleton and Nether Poppleton.

In addition to the area directly served, the Company supplies water in bulk to three Authorities, who distribute it in 24 parishes outside the Company's limits. These are the Derwent, Flaxton and Tadcaster Rural District Councils, and the average daily quantity supplied to them last year was 302,857 gallons.

All the water supplied by the Company is derived from the River Ouse at Acomb Landing, above the City. Purification processes comprise pretreatment, with prechlorination, sedimentation, dual filtration by mechanical filters and slow sand filters, and post chlorination.

Regular bacteriological and chemical examinations of samples show that the water supplied to consumers throughout the year was of a consistently high standard.

Bacteriological Examinations.

307 samples of water leaving the waterworks and passing into the distribution system, and from premises in the City and near the outskirts were submitted to the Analysts for bacteriological examination during the year; the results are summarised below:—

Number of colonies per millilitre developing on Agar.—

3 days at 20°C.	Average of 307 samples	...	3.97
48 hrs. at 37°C.	Average of 307 samples	...	1.44

Presumptive Coli Organisms—

1535 tests with 10 millilitres	...	...	All negative
307 " " 50 "	

Clostridium Welchii—

104 tests with 100 millilitres	All negative
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CHEMICAL ANALYSES.

Once a month a chemical analysis of town's water is made by the Public Analyst, the average of the results of the 12 samples examined in 1951 were as follows:—

Physical Characters.

	Average of the 12 samples.
Suspended matter	none
Appearance of a column 2 ft. long	{ 6—clear; colourless 6—clear; very faintly yellow.
Hazen colour	2.5
Taste	Normal
Odour	None

Chemical Examinations.

Parts per million.

Total Solids dried at 180°C.	274.2
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	17.5
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	28.8
Nitrites	None
Nitrates as Nitrogen	1.32
Poisonous Metals (lead, etc.)	None
Total hardness	189.2
Temporary Hardness	118.8
Permanent Hardness	70.4
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.94
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.007
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.052
Free Chlorine	0.05
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 remark on each of the 12 reports:—Satisfactory both chemically and bacteriologically.

In addition to the above examinations, samples were regularly and frequently taken from the various treatment and filtration plants at the Waterworks and bacteriologically examined to ensure proper plant control and efficiency. The total number was 645.

A total length of 5 miles 180 yards of new mains were laid during the year to improve distribution, to supply the new housing developments of the Corporation at Askham Lane, Acomb, and Moor Lane, Dringhouses, and also private development at various housing estates.

Closet Accommodation.

The City Engineer has kindly supplied the following information:—

At the end of 1951 there were 7 privies and 4 pail closets, all being on the outskirts of the City.

There are 35,644 water-closets and 1,496 waste-water closets.

Public Cleansing.

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

(a) Dry House Refuse.

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

Approximately 650 bins for the collection of food salvage are distributed in the public streets, also 2,000 individual pail containers for pig food have been issued to householders in the Bishopthorpe Road and Scarcroft Road areas. The communal bins are emptied daily, and the household pails are emptied twice weekly. It is hoped, in the near future, to extend the pail container system of pig food collection and to withdraw the communal street bins in the areas served by the new scheme.

Refuse and salvage from premises in the City Centre is collected weekly, and the period between collections of domestic refuse in other parts of the City (since 1940) is once a fortnight, with an intervening fortnightly collection of salvage (waste paper, tins, glass, etc.), only.

The value of salvage collected during the year 1951 has been as follows:—

		£
Food (for pigs)	...	10,782
Paper...	...	22,048
Metals	...	3,190
*General	...	3,484
		<hr/>
		39,504

* Glass, textiles, bones and miscellaneous.

There are now 12 dry ashpits, 7 wet ashpits and 34,653 ashbins in use in the City.

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

(b) 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. and buried at the refuse tips.

(c) Cesspools.

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

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

Swimming Bath Water.

Six samples were taken from St. George's Baths, all of which were certified to be satisfactory.

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

In addition, four samples were taken for chemical analysis only.

Two samples were taken from Yearsley Bath, one of which contained Coliform organisms, but was certified as fairly satisfactory. The other sample contained faecal-type Coliform organisms, and was considered to be unsatisfactory.

Eradiction of Bed Bugs.

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

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

After 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 disinfestation of all bedding is carried out in both instances.

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

During 1951, 23 loads of furniture from 34 houses were dealt with on behalf of tenants taking over houses on the Corporation Building Estates.

One load of furniture and 76 single articles of furniture were disinfested for private owners at their own expense.

Schools.

See 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)	2,457
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,457
(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... ..	23
(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	294

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	258
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

(a)	<i>Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—</i>		
	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	40
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
		(a) By owners	19
		(b) By local authority in default of owners	—
(b)	<i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—</i>		
	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	46
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
		(a) By owners	31
		(b) By local authority in default of owners	—
(c)	<i>Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—</i>		
	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	11
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	9

(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	2
(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 20% Scheme from houses subject to Demolition and Closing Orders and Undertakings	31
(2) Number of houses allocated to tuberculous patients	10

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

(a) (1) Number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of the year	10
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	17
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	62
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ...	11
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ...	8
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	31
(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 1951, 21 dwellings were represented as being unfit for human habitation.

Under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, during 1951, parts of two buildings were represented as being unfit for human habitation.

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

Under Circular 2156 of the Ministry of Health, which allows a condemned house to be re-opened during the period of the emergency, the Council, in November, 1940, resolved that the net rent of any condemned house licensed for occupation should not exceed two-thirds of the normal rent prior to the house being condemned.

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

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.

In December, 1951, the number of applicants for Corporation houses was 3,094.

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 G and H)	
(b) Meat and Other Foods:	Do.	do.
(c) Adulteration, etc.:	Do.	do.
(d) Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food:	Do.	do.

Food Premises.

A total of 2,306 re-inspections were made to food premises during the year, in addition to which 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.

At the end of the year the number of premises regarded as being satisfactory in ALL respects was 817, and the number requiring further consideration or attention was 513. There were 82 new premises recorded and 17 premises were discontinued, giving a total of 1,330.

The following table indicates the improvements which have been made as a result of inspectors' requirements during the year:—

Washing facilities improved—

(a) by provision of instantaneous water heaters at	...	...	174	premises
(b) by replacement of defective sinks at	...	...	13	„
(c) by provision of additional sinks at	...	...	27	„
Sanitary accommodation improved at	...	...	34	„
Ventilation improved at	...	...	31	„
Drainage works executed at	...	...	32	„

Cleanliness improved—

(a) by cleansing of wall surfaces at	...	...	110	„
(b) by cleansing of ceiling surfaces at	...	...	109	„
(c) by cleansing of floor surfaces at	...	...	4	„
Wall and ceiling surfaces repaired at	...	...	24	„
Floor surfaces repaired at	...	...	18	„
Structural and other improvements at	...	...	27	„
Improvement in general conditions at	...	...	57	„

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. A special exhibition was held, which is described in detail on page 54.

Milk in Schools Scheme.

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

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
No. of children eligible to participate	13,469	14,782	15,191	15,490	15,740
No. of children receiving Milk ..	10,790	11,987	12,475	12,426	12,188
Percentage	79.8	80.5	82.0	80.1	77.39

Food Poisoning.

5 cases of food poisoning were notified during 1951. Of these, 3 were apparently isolated cases, and 2 cases occurred in one household.

The 2 cases occurring in the same household were attributed to fish and chips, but this was not proven.

In only 1 case was any infecting organism isolated, this being a *Salmonella* Typhi-murium infection when the organism was recovered from the stools. The patient had been eating ducks' eggs but the source of infection was not confirmed.

Section G.

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:

As a part of the Clean Food Campaign, an exhibition was held at the Public Library from 19th to 24th November.

Considerable interest was aroused and sustained during the week, and a total of 6,784 visitors was recorded. An average taken over the 56 hours during which the exhibition was open showed that there were two visitors a minute.

Organised parties were received from many schools and from food factories, and they were specially conducted around the exhibition and saw selected films. Special films were shown at each of the ten cinemas in the City throughout the week, as part of the regular programme, and thus the message of "Clean Food" was put before a considerable section of the population.

There were forty-six individual features in the exhibition, and each visitor was given a programme, the centre pages of which were permanent food hygiene propaganda; the programmes included a list of rules for food handlers under the slogan "Feel Clean, Look Clean, Be Clean".

The co-operation which was received was most encouraging, and many firms in York arranged special displays in their own premises throughout the week.

The interest which has been aroused in the subject of Clean Food is one which should be sustained, and the many reports and messages received are a tribute to the work done and an inspiration to further effort.

The time is approaching when the work of slum clearance will be revived, and one hopes to see the crusading spirit which sustained the earlier work of social and moral advance again brought to bear upon it.

Until this work recommences, the best that can be hoped is that property which is fundamentally unfit can be retained in a tolerable state of repair. This is becoming increasingly difficult because of the low economic return which is produced by property of that type.

Although the work of food inspection and housing command most of the limelight, the duties of inspection, by which conditions of work are improved, have continued steadily, and the many other aspects of the work are noted in the following pages.

NUMBER - AND TYPE OF INSPECTIONS.

Houses for general conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,018
Houses for infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	336
Houses for verminous conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	214
Houses for filthy conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Houses for prospective corporation tenants	...	...	...	...	...	...	958
Houses-let-in-lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Common lodging houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
Factories without mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Outworkers Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Shops and sanitary conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	360
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Drains tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	331
Drains inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Pigs, poultry and other animals...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Accumulation of offensive material	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Plots of waste land	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Complaints as to sewers, street gulleys, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Premises for rodent infestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Other visits, not classified	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,367
Meat and Food Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,309
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	583
Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
Fruit and Vegetable Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
General Provision Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	517
Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Fried Fish and Chip Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	191
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Market Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Licensed premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	211
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Number of Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
Number of Informal Notices and Letters	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,402
Number of Certificates under Land Charges Act, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	1777
Number of Complaints recorded	...	...	...	...	...	...	519
Number of Housing Cards compiled since 1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,521

NUISANCES ABATED, DEFECTS REMEDIED, etc.

Houses:—

Provided with damp-proof courses	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
New floors laid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Means of ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Plasterwork repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Roofs, etc., repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Walls re-pointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Water spouts fixed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Downspouts disconnected from drain	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Yard pavements repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Yards repaved	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Nuisances abated from keeping of pigs and other animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Accumulations of manure or refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Drainage:—

Cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
New drains constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	195
Disconnected from sewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Drain-openings removed from inside buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
New sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Waste pipes of sinks trapped or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	13

Water-closets:—

Lime-washed or cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Light and ventilation provided or improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Additional provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Provided with sufficient supply of water	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Soil pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
New flush pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
"Wash-down" water-closets provided in lieu of "waste water" closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Privies converted	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

Refuse accommodation:—

Portable ashbins provided	18
Ashpits abolished	—

Miscellaneous (not classified above)	116
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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	3
Boot and Shoe Repairing	46	Restaurants... ..	33
Dressmaking	14	Cabinet Making and	
Millinery	12	Upholstery	13
Tailoring	12	Laundries	10
Joinery	25	Cycle Making and Re-	
Plumbing	12	pairing	15
Saddlery	4	Miscellaneous	165

On the whole the factories were found to be in a satisfactory condition. During the year 12 notices to cleanse and lime-wash, and 10 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., 1951	Dec., 1951
No. of keepers	3	3
No. of houses	4	4
No. of rooms used for sleeping	20	20
No. of lodgers accommodated nightly	75	66
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.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Stones.</i>
1951	19,420
1950	19,079
1949	12,628

Table II.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	5,155	1,197	2,579	15,010	3,078
Number inspected	5,155	1,197	2,579	15,010	3,078
All Diseases except Tuberculosis—					
Whole carcases condemned	16	21	12	64	18
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3,554	456	70	3,484	1,079
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	69.25	37.35	3.18	23.63	35.64
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole carcases condemned	31	83	20	2	20
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	842	369	2	—	681
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.. .. .	16.93	37.76	0.85	.013	22.77

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 4,979 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	10	8	2	2
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised ..	44	44	—	—
Accredited	1	1	—	—
Pasteurised	293	293	—	—
Sterilised	30	30	—	—

Ungraded Milk—

No. of Samples	Methylene-blue Test		Coliform Test	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	B. Coli absent	B. Coli present
12	7	5	7	5

Biological Test—

Type of Milk	Number	Positive	Negative
Tuberculin Tested	10	1	9
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised ..	2	—	2
Accredited	1	—	1
Pasteurised	9	—	9
Ungraded Milk	12	2	10
Sterilized	—	—	—
Totals	34	3	31

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	44	—	44
Pasteurised	293	2	291

Turbidity Test—

Type of Milk	Number	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sterilised	30	30	—

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
54	51	3	40	14

The Methylene-Blue Test, as described in the Ministry of Health's Monthly Bulletin for March, 1947, was applied to the 54 Ice Cream samples. The following are the results of this test:—31, group 1; 13, group 2; 7, group 3; and 3, 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 1951 was 404 (373 informal and 31 formal). This number represents 3.74 samples for each 1,000 of the population of the City (105,200). 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
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
1951 ..	404	35	8.6	283	32	11.3

Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

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

Manufacturers and Sellers of Ice-Cream.

Number of Manufacturers	...	...	10
Number of premises registered for sale...	...	...	173
Number of premises on register	...	...	183

The premises are registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 14 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 land and properties. In particular, occupiers of infested premises are now under a statutory obligation to notify the local authority.

During the year 188 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 560 and 698 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 Health Committee pay half the cost of replacement of waste-water closets by water closets, provided that half cost does not exceed £25.

As will be seen from the tabular statement (page 68), 91 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.)	Total Solids Deposited (tons per square mile)
Foss Bank	January	47.9	19.02
	*February	—	—
	March	60.7	14.51
	April	15.3	13.10
	May...	95.0	23.49
	June...	25.9	16.68
	July ...	56.1	14.24
	August	139.8	14.72
	September	43.0	21.87
	October	44.0	21.94
	November	134.0	22.83
	December	51.0	18.71
	Actual Total	712.7	201.11
	Estimated Total	777.5	219.39
	Monthly Average	64.8	18.28

* Owing to interference with the recording gauge, no result could be ascertained for February, 1951.

Castle Museum...	January	40.3	11.84
	February	54.1	13.76
	March	75.4	21.01
	April	15.7	10.92
	May...	109.1	21.80
	June...	24.7	11.40
	July ...	52.1	15.85
	August	137.7	9.89
	September	33.0	9.21
	October	44.0	11.29
	November	124.0	11.19
	December	45.0	10.71
	Total	755.1	158.87
	Monthly Average	62.9	13.24

Section H.

Report of the Public Analyst for 1951.

Hugh Childs, B.S.C., F.I.C.

Public Analyst's Laboratory,
67, Surrey Street,
Sheffield, 1.
26th June, 1952.

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, 1951.

During the year 404 samples were submitted for analysis.

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

Article	Number submitted
Milk	283
Aspirin Tablets	2
Baking Powder	1
Bicarbonate of Soda	1
Borax	2
Camphorated Oil	2
Castor Oil	1
Celery Cheese Spread	1
Coffee	2
Coffee and Chicory Essence	2
Compound Syrup of Figs	1
Cornflour	1
Custard Powder	1
Dessert Powder	1
Dried Mint	1
Dried Sage	1
Dried Thyme	1
Epsom Salts	1
Essence of Peppermint	1
Flavouring Essence (Lemon)	1
Fish Paste	1
Friars Balsam	1
Glycerine	1
Granulated Gelatine	1
Gravy Salt	1
Ground Cinnamon	1
Ground Ginger	1
Ground Nutmeg	2

Article	Number submitted
Ground Rice	2
Honey	2
Horseradish Sauce	1
Ice Cream	54
Lemon Jelly	1
Marmalade	1
Meat Paste	1
Meat Paste (Chicken)	1
Mint Sauce	2
Mixed Herbs (Dried)	1
Mixed Spice	2
Olive Oil	3
Peeled Tomatoes (Tinned)	1
Potted Meat (Tinned)	1
Red Cherries in Syrup (Foreign)	1
Salad Cream	2
Self Raising Flour	1
Semolina	1
Sild (Tinned)	1
Soup Powder (Green Pea Flavour)	1
Sponge Mixture	2
Table Creams (Lemon Flavour)	1
Table Jelly Crystals	1
Tinned Beans in Tomato Sauce	1
Tomato Ketchup	1
Vegetable Salad	1
Vinegar (Malt)	1

Milk.

During the year 283 samples of Milk were examined, of these 251 samples were genuine.

8 samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.

17 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 6 per cent to 42 per cent.

1 sample was deficient in Milk-Fat to the extent of 17.6 per cent and was also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet)— -0.540°C . was normal.

1 sample was deficient in Milk-Fat to the extent of 13 per cent and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet)— -0.550°C . was normal.

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

1 sample was slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet)— -0.524°C . showed the presence of a small amount of Added Water.

1 sample was slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet)— -0.523°C . showed 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)— -0.534°C . was normal.

1 sample was slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet)— -0.535°C . was normal.

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	20	3.61	8.70
February	33	3.82	8.70
March	20	3.75	8.80
April	43	3.48	8.68
May	20	3.58	8.63
June	24	3.35	8.92
July	22	3.61	8.86
August	21	3.39	8.63
September	14	3.73	8.77
October	23	3.89	8.73
November	20	3.73	8.73
December	23	3.45	8.53
Average for the year 1951		3.61	8.72
Average for the year 1950		3.55	8.71
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 %		
63	Mar. 5	2.95	8.83	..	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
64	Mar. 5	2.95	8.92	..	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
122	Apr. 21	2.90	8.80	..	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. "Appeal to Cow". Refers to No. 94.
128	May 1	2.95	8.65	..	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
184	June 4	2.90	9.26	..	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
263	Aug. 1	2.90	8.70	..	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
266	Aug. 1	2.90	8.78	..	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
284	Aug. 16	2.91	9.04	..	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Refers to No. 275.
20	Jan. 4	2.58	8.52	..	Deficient in Milk-Fat 14%. Informal.
70	Mar. 5	2.79	8.96	..	Deficient in Milk-Fat 7%. Informal.
73	Mar. 5	2.79	8.75	..	Deficient in Milk-Fat 7%. Informal.
91	Apl. 6	2.67	8.73	..	Deficient in Milk-Fat 11%. Informal.
93	Apl. 6	2.42	8.83	..	Deficient in Milk-Fat 19.3%. Informal.

Mark	Date	Analytical Data		Freezing Point (Hortvet) °C.	REMARKS
		Milk-Fat %	Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat %		
94	Apl. 18	2.45	8.73	..	Deficient in Milk-Fat 18.3%. Refers to No. 93.
132	May 1	2.51	8.52	..	Deficient in Milk-Fat 16.3%. Informal.
170	June 4	1.74	8.78	..	Deficient in Milk-Fat 42%. Informal.
174	June 4	2.58	8.69	..	Deficient in Milk-Fat 14%. Informal.
181	June 4	2.73	9.27	..	Deficient in Milk-Fat 9%. Informal.
185	June 4	2.35	9.23	..	Deficient in Milk-Fat 21.6%. Informal.
188	June 8	2.82	8.78	..	Deficient in Milk-Fat 6%. Refers to No. 170.
190	June 8	2.16	8.89	..	Deficient in Milk-Fat 28%. Refers to No. 170.
228	July 19	2.77	8.87	..	Deficient in Milk-Fat 7.6%. Informal.
264	Aug. 1	2.73	8.82	..	Deficient in Milk-Fat 9%. Informal.
275	Aug. 1	2.30	9.26	..	Deficient in Milk-Fat 23.3%. Informal.
400	Dec. 19	2.68	8.56	-0.542	Deficient in Milk-Fat 10.3%. Refers to Nos. 387 and 388.
387	Dec. 6	2.47	8.36	-0.540	Deficient in Milk-Fat 17.6% and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) normal. Informal.
398	Dec. 19	2.61	8.41	-0.550	Deficient in Milk-Fat 13% and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) normal. Refers to Nos. 387 and 388.
271	Aug. 1	4.20	8.32	..	Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Too sour for the determination of the Freezing Point. Informal.
103	Apl. 18	4.45	8.34	-0.524	Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) showed the presence of a small amount of Added Water. Informal.
139	May 1	3.45	8.34	-0.523	Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) showed the presence of a small amount of Added Water. Informal.
108	Apl. 18	2.90	8.44	-0.534	Slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) normal. Informal.
388	Dec. 6	2.89	8.30	-0.535	Slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) normal. Informal.

All the Milk samples were free from preservatives.

283 samples of milk were submitted during the year, 251 samples of these were genuine and 32 samples (11.3 per cent) were adulterated or below standard.

Of the samples below standard, 8 samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Fat and 17 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 6 per cent to 42 per cent.

Two samples were deficient in Milk-Fat to the extent of 13 per cent and 17.6 per cent respectively and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat, but their freezing points were normal.

Two samples were slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat and in these two cases also the freezing points were normal.

Three samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat and in the two cases on which it was possible to determine the freezing points these deficiencies were found to be due to small amounts of Added Water.

Ice Cream.

Fifty-four samples of ice cream were submitted during the year. Thirty-eight samples contained more than 10 per cent of fat, 15 samples contained between 5 per cent and 10 per cent, and one sample contained only 4.82 per cent of fat.

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1951, lays down a standard of 5 per cent fat, 10 per cent sugar (of which at least $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent must be sucrose) and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of milk-solids. This last sample was thus slightly deficient in fat.

All the samples conformed to the Order as regards sugar and milk-solids contents and all were free from preservatives and deleterious ingredients.

Red Cherries in Syrup.

This sample had a slightly sulphurous taste and odour and also a strong astringent taste. It contained 302 parts per million of iron (expressed as metallic iron) in solution, but no significant amount of other metallic impurities.

These cherries, while not detrimental to health, were unsuitable for sale to the public.

Potted Meat.

A sample, described as potted meat, contained 63 per cent of meat, the remainder being water and cereal filler.

This article, which was an imported, canned food, should have been described as potted meat paste.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Twenty samples were received under the above Act during the year 1951. They consisted of:—

- 1 sample of National Pig Food No. 2
- 1 sample of National Pig Food No. 1
- 2 samples of National Cattle Food No. 1
- 1 sample of Cattle Nuts No. 3
- 1 sample of High Protein Nuts
- 1 sample of Sharps
- 1 sample of National High Protein Nuts
- 1 sample of Dairy Meal No. 1
- 1 sample of Dairy Nuts No. 1
- 1 sample of Feeding Fish Meal
- 2 samples of General Fertiliser
- 3 samples of Tomato Manure
- 1 sample of Fish Manure
- 1 sample of Pure Raw Bone Meal
- 2 samples of Thomson's Vine, Plant and Vegetable Manure

One sample of National Cattle Food No. 1 contained 10.88 per cent of fibre against a guaranteed amount of 8.6 per cent, thus showing, after allowing for the Limits of Variation, an excess of 1.2 per cent.

One sample of High Protein Nuts contained 12.55 per cent of fibre against the guaranteed amount of 10 per cent, showing an excess of 1.3 per cent after allowing for the Limits of Variation, and one sample of Feeding Fish Meal was slightly deficient in oil.

One sample of Dairy Meal No. 1 and one sample of Dairy Nuts No. 1, contained both oil and albuminoids in excess of the guarantees, and a sample of Cattle Nuts No. 3 contained oil in excess of the guarantee.

One sample of Tomato Manure was deficient in Water Soluble Phosphoric acid and contained an excess of Insoluble Phosphoric acid and a formal sample of this product also showed a deficiency of 0.67 per cent of Water Soluble Phosphoric acid and a considerable excess of Insoluble Phosphoric acid.

Two samples of Thomson's Vine, Plant and Vegetable Manure contained Insoluble Phosphoric acid in excess of the amounts guaranteed.

The remaining samples of Feeding Stuffs and Fertilisers, conformed, or practically conformed to their respective guarantees.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HUGH CHILDS,

Public Analyst.

Section I.

Report of the Canal Boats Inspector.

Ouse Navigation Offices,
Naburn Locks,
York.

22nd February, 1952.

The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report as Inspector of Canal Boats for the City of York, for the year ended December, 1951.

There has been no change in the number of Canal Boats on the Register, neither has any new Certificate of Duplicate been issued.

The number of Canal Boats on the Register at the end of the year, 1951, was 305. Of these, 209 have been broken up, transferred to other districts, or 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 27.

The number of male persons on board as crew was 50. One woman and one young child were living aboard one of the inspected vessels.

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

No contraventions of the Regulations were observed, and the vessels' equipment complied with the requirements regarding Canal Craft.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. D. FEWSTER.

Section J.

Miscellaneous.

(i) Registration of Nursing Homes.

Total Nursing Homes in the City ... 5

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

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

Certain improvements recommended after receipt of an application to increase the number of beds in one home were carried out satisfactorily.

(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.

Councillors A. E. Hopper, 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, F. W. J. Platts, S. J. Smith, 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, G. O. Nelson, F. W. Nicholson and B. Philip Rowntree.

Clerk of the Council:—Mr. J. Pearson.

Offices—133, Holgate Road. Tel. 2542.

At the end of the year the Council's List contained the names of 52 Doctors (3 of whom employ an assistant), 24 Dentists (2 of whom employ an assistant), 1 Ophthalmic Medical Practitioner, 23 Ophthalmic Opticians, 1 Dispensing Optician and 43 Chemists, etc., involving 51 shops.

The number of persons on doctors' lists at 31st December, 1951, was 104,892.

The number of prescriptions dispensed during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1951, was 657,372.

32,325 persons received dental treatment under the National Health Service during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1951, and 13,286 persons had their eyes tested during the same period.

(iii) Medical Examinations.

Medical examinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health of 62 contacts of infectious disease, who were food workers.

Routine Staff Examinations:—

<i>Department</i>	<i>No.</i>
Health	17
City Engineer's... ..	5
Children	15
Public Library	4
Welfare	8
Police	10
Town Clerk's	1
Housing and Estates	8
Treasury	4
Castle Museum	3
Civil Defence	1
Education	1
	<hr/> 77
Referred to Specialists	2
Rejects or deferred appointments	4

(iv) Meteorology.

The following report has been furnished by the Yorkshire Philosophical Society:—

Meteorology—Honorary Curator: Mr. A. Wentworth Ping, M.A., F.R.Met.Soc.

Recorder: Mr. A. Colley.

Statistics of Station—Longitude 1° 5. W.; Latitude 53° 57. N.; height above mean sea level 56 feet.

Rainfall.—Rain or snow fell to the amount of 31.10 inches as against 26.96 inches for 1950, an increase of 4.14. inches, and 6.68 inches above the average of 24.42 inches for the preceding 50 years. The wettest months of the year were August 5.74 inches and November 5.26 inches. The driest months were April 0.87 inches and June 1.08 inches. The heaviest fall of the year occurred on 6th August when 1.66 inches was recorded.

Temperature.—Temperature ranged from 78° F. on 1st July to 22° F. on 29th January; the range of temperature for 1951 being 56° F. as against 69° F. for 1950.

The mean temperature for the year (mean of max. and min.) was 48.6° F. as against 49.3° F. for 1950. July gave the highest mean with 61.5° F., then August with 58.9° F. January and February were the lowest with 37.7° F. and 38.5° F. respectively.

89.
Barometer.—A mean pressure of 1010.9 millibars (29.85 inches) (1000 millibars = 29.531 inches of mercury) at M.S.L. (corrected for diurnal variations) has been recorded as against 1012.2 millibars (29.89 inches) for 1950. February gave the lowest mean of the year, 999.8 millibars (29.52 inches). October was highest, 1020.8 millibars (30.14 inches). The highest reading of the barometer was taken on 12th December, 1032.7 millibars (30.50 inches) and the lowest on 5th February 963.3 millibars (28.45 inches) all readings corrected to M.S.L.

The extreme range was, therefore, 69.4 millibars (2.05 inches) as compared with 56.8 millibars (1.67 inches) in 1950.

(v) **Purey Cust District Nursing Funds.**

The Purey Cust Committee generously allocated during the year certain surplus funds which had been released by the Charity Commissioners. These funds were to be used for purposes connected with District Nursing which were not available under the National Health Service. They were to be used for the benefit of the patient and not for amenities for the nurses.

The only service which had lapsed since the National Health Service became operative, was a foot clinic run by the Local Authority at the City Hospital. It was therefore agreed that a chiropody service, primarily for pensioners, be started at the Health Services Centre, patients unable to attend the centre, to be treated in their own homes. The clinic was equipped out of Purey Cust funds, and the first session was held on 24th September. By the end of November, the demand was sufficient to justify the appointment of a chiropodist for a second session.

Certain moneys were also allocated for convalescent holidays for cases who were not eligible under the Authority's scheme. These funds have been particularly useful, the following being examples of types of cases helped:—

(a) Mr. X. had a stroke and was paralysed down one side. He improved considerably, and the Local Authority agreed to send him to a convalescent home for two weeks. He had great difficulty in dressing himself, and felt that he could not take advantage of the Local Authority scheme unless his wife went with him. The Purey Cust funds accordingly paid for the wife, who was run down and overtired after nursing her husband, and both improved greatly and enjoyed their holiday.

(b) A patient approved for convalescent holiday under the Local Authority scheme was unable to go because she had no suitable clothes. She was separated from her husband, and very depressed. A grant from the Purey Cust funds saw her reasonably equipped, and enabled her to mix with the other patients on an equal footing. She became more self-confident thereby, and was much improved on her return.

Many similar cases could be cited.

One of the unexpected and welcome developments which has resulted from the National Health Service Act is the establishment of new links and strengthening of co-operation between Local Health Authority and many voluntary welfare agencies in the City.

(vi) **National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.**

One case was dealt with under the above section during the year.

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