

[Report 1954] / Medical Officer of Health, York City.

Contributors

York (England). City Council.

Publication/Creation

1954

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/faj8f8ud>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



CITY OF YORK

ANNUAL REPORT

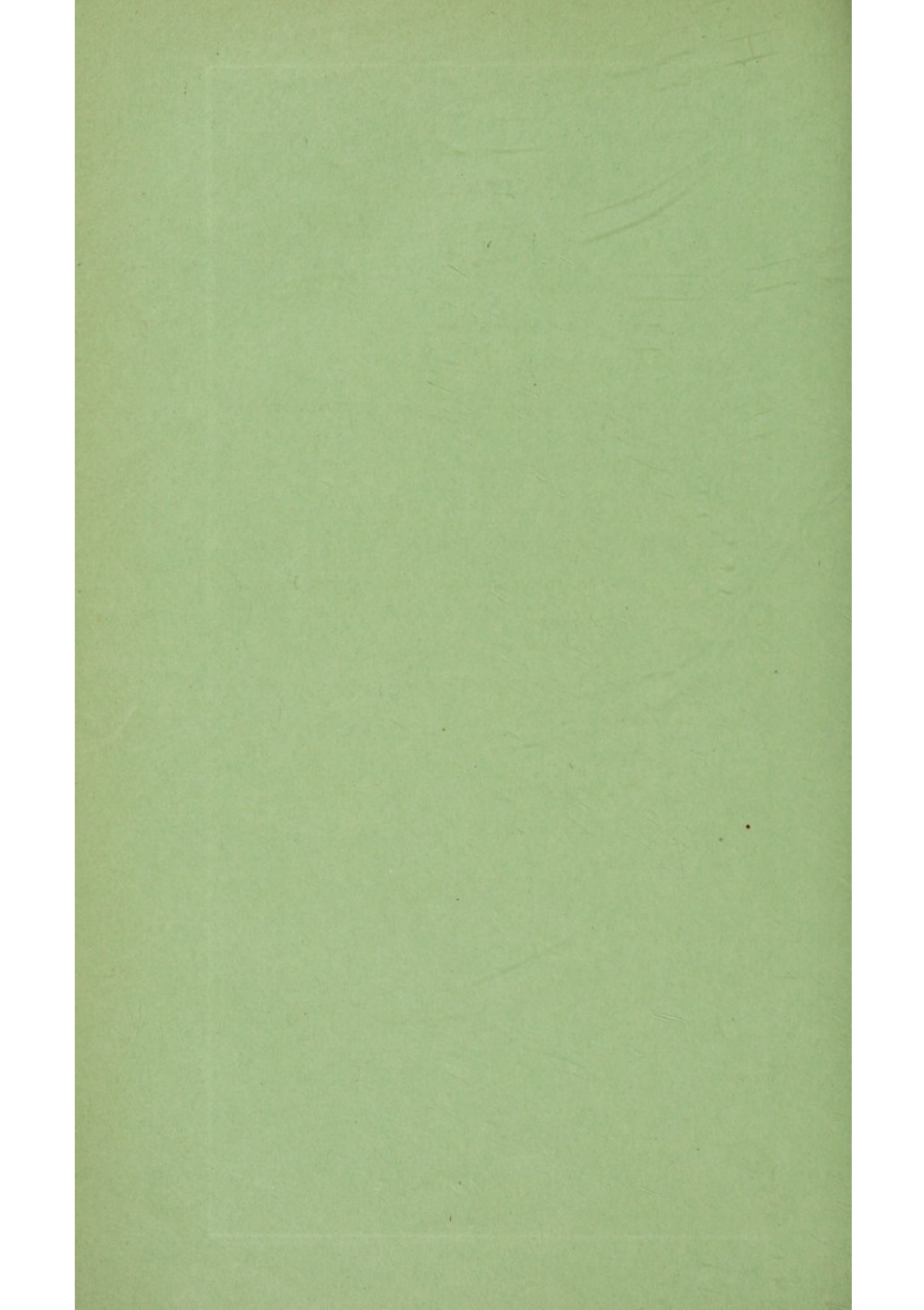
of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1954

✓



CONTENTS.

<i>Section.</i>	<i>Page</i>
PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS	3
A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS	10
B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES	16
C. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES	52
D. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES	56
E. HOUSING	60
F. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD	62
G. REPORT ON WORK OF THE SANITARY SECTION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT	64
H. REPORT OF PUBLIC ANALYST	73
I. REPORT OF CANAL BOATS INSPECTOR	80
J. MISCELLANEOUS—	
(i) Nursing Homes	81
(ii) National Health Service Executive Council	81
(iii) Medical Examinations, etc.	82
(iv) Meteorology	83
(v) Purey Cust District Nursing Funds	83
(vi) Chiropody	84
(vii) National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47	84
(viii) Blind Persons	84
(ix) Epilepsy and Spastic Paralysis	85
K. INDEX	86

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

The Rt. Hon. THE LORD MAYOR
(ALDERMAN FRANK WRIGHT, J.P.)

Chairman—COUNCILLOR E. KELD.

Vice Chairman—COUNCILLOR D. KIRK

Ald.	CRICHTON	Counc.	HOPPER	Counc.	JAMES
"	Rev. R. V. BAINTON	"	W. M. BROWN	"	WOOD
Counc.	DE BURGH	"	BARDY	"	BUCKLE
"	FAWCETT	"	COATES		
"	ROBSON	"	A. KIRK		

Co-opted Members—Drs. A. B. FOLLOWS and P. N. LEE, Miss H. M. SMITHSON,
Miss L. A. CLEMENTS and W. BEDFORD, Esq.

MATERNITY AND GENERAL WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Counc.	E. KELD (Chairman)	Counc.	BUCKLE
Ald.	CRICHTON	"	ROBSON
"	FRANK WRIGHT	"	JAMES
"	REV. BAINTON	"	D. KIRK
Counc.	DE BURGH		
Miss H. M. SMITHSON, Dr. P. N. LEE and Miss L. A. CLEMENTS			

MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE.

Counc.	E. KELD (Chairman)	Counc.	W. M. BROWN
Ald.	FRANK WRIGHT	"	D. KIRK
"	REV. BAINTON	"	JAMES
Counc.	DE BURGH	"	ROBSON
"	FAWCETT	"	COATES

SANITARY SERVICES AND UNHEALTHY AREAS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Counc.	E. KELD (Chairman)	Counc.	A. KIRK
Ald.	FRANK WRIGHT	"	W. M. BROWN
"	REV. BAINTON	"	D. KIRK
Counc.	BARDY	"	BUCKLE
Dr. A. B. FOLLOWS			

HEALTH CENTRES SUB-COMMITTEE.

Counc.	E. KELD (Chairman)	"	A. KIRK
Ald.	FRANK WRIGHT	"	WOOD
Counc.	BUCKLE	"	COATES
"	FAWCETT	"	HOPPER
"	D. KIRK	"	JAMES
Drs. FOLLOWS and LEE, Miss H. M. SMITHSON and W. BEDFORD, Esq.			

AMBULANCE SERVICE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Ald.	FRANK WRIGHT (Chairman)	Counc.	ROBSON
Counc.	KELD	"	WOOD
"	HOPPER	"	BARDY
"	A. KIRK		W. BEDFORD, Esq.

APPOINTMENTS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Ald.	FRANK WRIGHT	Counc.	D. KIRK
"	CRICHTON	"	BARDY
Counc.	KELD		Miss H. M. SMITHSON

CANCER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

Aldermen FRANK WRIGHT, REV. R. V. BAINTON, Councillors KELD, DE BURGH, WOOD, JAMES, W. M. BROWN, D. KIRK, COATES and FAWCETT, Drs. FOLLOWS and LEE and Miss H. M. SMITHSON

JOINT ADVISORY SUB-COMMITTEE WITH YORK EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND YORK "A" AND TADCASTER HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

Counc. KELD
,, D. KIRK

Counc. DE BURGH

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

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

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

Senior Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare—

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

Part-time Medical Officers for Maternity and 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. A. L. BOWEN, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Tuberculosis S. P. WILSON, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.

Venereal Diseases E. H. T. RUTHERFORD, F.R.C.S., M.B., CH.B.

Senior Assistant School Medical Officer—

F. B. SHEVLIN, M.B., CH.B.

School Medical Officers—

N. M. DURCAN, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O. (to 30.9.54).

J. S. ROBERTSON, M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

I. D. M. FORSTER, M.B., CH.B., D.C.H. (from 11.10.54).

Principal School Dental Officer—

G. TURNER, L.D.S.

School Dental Officers—

C. H. THOMAS, B.D.S. (from 11.1.54).

J. K. THORNHAM, L.D.S. (from 29.11.54)

M. B. BARNITT, L.D.S. (part-time) (to 2.2.54)

Dental Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare (part-time)—

Miss L. RITCHIE, L.D.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector—

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

Senior Assistant Sanitary Inspector—

L. C. BRYAN, C.S.I.J.B., Cert. San. Sc., Cert. Meat Inspector and Cert. Smoke Inspector.

Veterinary Surgeon—

G. M. SUTHERLAND, M.R.C.V.S. (part-time)

Public Analyst—

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

Senior 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

Special Inspector for Meat—

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

Assistant Inspectors—

- *A. COOKE, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector
- A. M. ALLAN, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector
- P. D. BEADLE, C.S.I.J.B. (to 30.6.54)
- G. BAILLIE, C.S.I.J.B.
- G. W. LILLEY, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector
- R. THURSBY, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector
- E. F. BARNES, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector (from 1.9.54)

Rodent Operative—

S. J. C. NORRIS

AMBULANCE SERVICE—

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

*Assistant Ambulance Officer—*H. L. 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—

Miss E. C. OTTER, Certified Nursery Nurse

Health Visitors—

- Miss M. J. MARSHALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate (Superintendent Health Visitor) (to 16.7.54)
- Miss M. PRESTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate (Superintendent Nursing Officer) (from 27.9.54)
- Miss A. DUNLAVEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
- Mrs. T. NIXON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
- Miss M. HARDWICK, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate (from 4.1.54)
- 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 E. P. STANLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate (from 6.7.54)
- Miss M. CHILTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate, Queen's Nurse
- Miss B. HUGHES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate, Queen's Nurse
- Miss M. O. HARRISON, S.R.N., H.V. Certificate (from 4.1.54)

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

Health Visitor/School Nurses—

- Miss M. C. KELLY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate (from 1.10.54)
Miss G. I. CALLON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate, Queen's Nurse (from 1.10.54)

Tuberculosis Visitors—

- Miss G. THOMSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
Mrs. A. E. WITHEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate, Queen's Nurse

Assistant Health Visitors—

- Mrs. E. LEONARD, S.R.N., S.C.M. (part-time from 23.11.53)
Miss E. ENGLISH, S.R.N. (from 4.1.54)

Visitor for Gastric Follow-up Work—

- Mrs. C. M. DENT (part-time)

District Nurses—

- Miss J. DOUGLAS, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (Senior District Nurse)
Miss D. M. PAGE, S.R.N., Q.N.
Mrs. M. A. LIGHTOWLER, S.E.A.N. (to 30.9.54)
Miss I. H. TRUELOVE, S.R.N.
Mrs. I. M. RICHARDSON, S.R.N.
Miss H. DYSON, S.R.N., Q.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. W. STURDY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
Mrs. L. HARDIE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
Mrs. V. WHILEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. A. D. ARISTAKES, S.R.N., Q.N. (to 20.10.54)
Miss H. FOX, S.R.N., Q.N. (from 13.9.54 to 27.11.54)
Miss M. McCORMICK, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 13.9.54 to 27.11.54)

Health Welfare Officer—

- Mrs. M. E. JOHNSON

Organiser of Home Helps—

- Mrs. N. HAKIM

Part-time Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives—

- Miss M. HIBBS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Municipal Midwives—

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Mrs. B. BURKE, S.R.N., S.C.M. | Mrs. M. J. D. ROBERTSON, S.C.M. (to |
| Mrs. A. D. COULSON, S.C.M. | 21.3.54) |
| Mrs. E. RICHMOND, S.R.N., S.C.M. | Miss D. M. COOPER, S.C.M. |
| Miss B. A. CONRICODE, S.C.M. | Miss L. M. WALKER, S.R.N., S.C.M. |
| Mrs. M. C. SKELTON, S.R.N., S.C.M. | Miss F. H. HICKES, S.C.M. |
| Miss A. HODGSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. | Mrs. D. M. FORTUNE, S.C.M. |
| from 17.5.54) | |

School Nurses—

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

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

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

Miss M. CHETWYND, S.R.N.

Miss D. A. NAIRN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate

Mrs. L. REYNOLDS, S.R.N.

Dental Attendants—

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

Miss A. PEARSON

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 (to 21.8.54)

K. G. CODLING (from 11.10.54)

Psychiatric Social Worker—

J. S. HEAP (from 28.12.54)

Home Teacher and Supervisor of Occupation Centre—

Miss A. I. NEWSOME (from 4.1.54)

Assistant Supervisors—

Mrs. M. BESTLEY

Miss A. NEWSOME (to 4.1.54)

Miss R. BROOKS

Mrs. A. DREW

Mrs. I. THORNE (from 11.2.54 to 23.7.54)

Clerical Staffs.

(a) *Health Department—*

Chief Clerk—C. W. PRIME

Senior Clerk—L. W. RICHMAN

Clerks—R. A. WILKINSON, G. J. MURPHY, W. V. HADLEY, Mrs. W. I. TIP-
LADY, Miss M. BEILBY, G. BILTON (to 4.11.54), G. A. WARE, I. W. MILLER

(b) *Child Welfare Centre*—

Senior Clerk—Miss M. ATKINSON

Clerks—Miss E. HARWOOD, Miss J. A. RICHTERING

(c) *Mental Welfare Department*—

Senior Clerk—P. HODGSON

Clerk—Miss G. SNOWBALL.

(d) *School Clinic*—

Chief Clerk—Miss D. BLAKER

Clerks—Miss M. SOWRAY, Miss H. F. MILBURN, Miss C. M. LONSDALE,
Miss M. H. WEST

Clinical Clerks—Miss S. S. D. STARR, Mrs. E. E. HEDINBURGH

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1954

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report on the health of the City for 1954.

The major causes of death during the year were:—

Vascular lesions of the nervous system	..	..	244
Cancer	..	..	209
Coronary Disease and Angina	..	..	185
Other heart diseases	..	..	196

Cancer.

The war against cancer continues. Research into the cause, or causes, the provision of adequate and most modern facilities for treatment, immediate consultation and hospital admission for all suspect cases, the establishment of a central registration bureau and follow-up system, and the education of the public regarding the signs and symptoms of early cancer in certain sites have all received high priority in the City and in the Region during the past year. The renewed attack on this disease which one sees from all angles, gives grounds for hoping that its conquest must be near.

The death rate from cancer in York does not differ significantly from the national average. There are certain points of interest, however, in the distribution at various sites. Thus, deaths from cancer of the stomach and cancer of the uterus are higher per 1,000 total cancer deaths in York, whilst deaths from cancer of the breast and cancer of the lung are lower than the average. Why? Do the deaths reflect the incidence, and if so, is the proportionally lower death rate from cancer of the lung due to any of the causes which have contributed to a low pulmonary tuberculosis rate in the City? Or is there no correlation between death rates and incidence? We welcome the progress which has been made toward the establishment of a Cancer Registration Bureau for the area, as reliable information regarding incidence is long overdue.

Mental Health.

Considerable progress was made in the establishment of a Comprehensive Mental Health Service. Weekly case conferences between Local Authority and Mental Hospital staff social workers are now a regular feature of the service, and have proved most valuable. We are fortunate in having been able to fill the two vacancies for psychiatric social workers, and hope to operate the service from a central building which will become available in 1955. This improved accommodation will enable us to develop a psychiatric social club and to extend the service in other ways.

Plans were also approved during the year for the transfer of the Occupation Centre for mentally retarded children to larger premises, and also for the opening of a centre for adult males.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Two additional child welfare sessions were started during the year; one at the Military Hospital for military families, and one at St. Chad's Church Hall. The major part of the new Gale Lane Clinic was completed, and it should be ready for occupation early in 1955. Two all-purpose health visitors to undertake both health visiting and school nursing were appointed, and will work from this clinic.

The service suffered a severe loss in the death of Miss Marshall, who had worked in York first as a Health Visitor and then as Superintendent Health Visitor since 1938. Her courage and her devotion to the welfare of mothers and babies in York, in spite of progressively failing health, was an inspiration to us all.

A Superintendent Nursing Officer has been appointed, with responsibility for Health Visitors, School Nurses and District Nurses. We welcome Miss Preston to this post.

Infant Mortality.

The Infant Mortality Rate of 24.2 was approaching the rate for the whole country, *i.e.*, 25.5, whilst the neo-natal rate of 20.1 was higher than the figure for England and Wales of 17.7. We have prided ourselves that the rate in York is often considerably lower than the rate for the whole country, but these figures show that there is no cause for complacency.

Midwifery.

With the opening of the Fulford Maternity Hospital in November, the number of maternity beds available to the City was doubled. This will undoubtedly result in a fall in the number of domiciliary confinements. Midwives now therefore attend domiciliary cases for 4 weeks instead of 2 after the confinement and the Health Visitor is relieved of some of her work.

Welfare Foods.

The Council took over responsibility for the distribution of Welfare Foods at the end of June. We are grateful to the W.V.S. and to other Voluntary Workers who have helped with this distribution, in some cases, for many years.

Ambulance Service.

The demands on the Ambulance Service continued to increase, and although the service was maintained, our resources were often at breaking point. The increase in calls for the conveyance of patients to and from out-patient departments is out of all proportion to the increase in hospital out-patient attendances. This suggests that there is a certain abuse of the service, as it should *not* be ordered for patients who at other times travel by public transport. If the demand continues to increase it may be necessary for the Ambulance Service to run to a set schedule, *i.e.*, to say when they are able to convey patients, instead of the hospitals dictating times. The appointment of a hospital co-ordinating officer is long overdue. At present one hospital may order an ambulance for a long distance journey which takes the crew out of York for the entire day, without any knowledge that other hospitals have also ordered long distance journeys for sometimes three crews for the same day.

Infectious Disease.

There was very little notifiable disease during the year.

An epidemic of so-called "4-day influenza" during late November and early December affected 30 per cent of our school children. The type of illness was mild, however, and the proportion affected in York schools considerably lower than in many other districts of Yorkshire and the North.

Slum Clearance.

Large scale Slum Clearance was resumed during the year. Three Clearance Areas were defined, and Compulsory Purchase Orders made in respect of two. These two areas were both in the Groves, and would have been dealt with many years ago but for the outbreak of war. The outlook on Slum Clearance has changed, and the law as it stands at present, compensating the majority of owners by site value only, appears unjust. Many were forced to buy sub-standard property after the war owing to the acute shortage of housing accommodation, and it is wrong that their property should now be taken from them without adequate compensation. A sum comparable to that which would be paid in the open market would be a fair basis for compensation.

It is possible in some cases that the effect of the financial loss and worry on the health of the small property owner is greater than the effect on the health of living in sub-standard property. Careful consideration should therefore be given in all clearance schemes as to whether the property should not be dealt with under Planning, rather than Housing legislation.

Slaughterhouse Facilities.

Seven private slaughterhouses have been reopened since the decontrol of meat and livestock in July, and the Council have been operating the slaughterhouse which was used by the Ministry of Food during control. This has increased the work of the Sanitary Inspectors responsible for the supervision of slaughtering and meat inspection considerably, but the service has been well maintained.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, to my professional colleagues in the City, 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 Principal 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 1954 (Registrar-General's Estimate), 106,600.

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

Number of hereditaments (end of 1954) according to the rate-books, 31,092
(including retail shops occupied as dwellings).

Average number of persons per hereditament, 3.4.

Rateable value (April, 1954), £761,886.

Estimated net produce of a penny rate, £3,110.

MARRIAGES.

					Marriage rate per 1,000 of total population.		
					York	England & Wales	
Year	1950	..	937	..	17.4	..	16.3
„	1951	..	977	..	18.5	..	16.4
„	1952	..	986	..	18.6	..	15.9
„	1953	..	954	..	18.0	..	15.6
„	1954	..	908	..	17.0	..	15.4

VITAL STATISTICS, 1954.

(Registrar-General's Figures).

		Total	M.	F.			
Live Births	Leg.	.. 1,515	752	763	Birth-rate	..	14.2 per 1,000
	Illeg.	.. 59	37	22			
Stillbirths	Leg.	.. 37	16	21	Rate per 1,000 total births		25.5
	Illeg.	.. 6	3	3			
Deaths	..	.. 1,318	662	656	Death-rate	..	12.7 per 1,000

Deaths from Puerperal causes:—				Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal Sepsis .. ..	..	..	..	—	—
Other Puerperal causes ..	..	..	..	2	1.27
Total .. ..	..	..	..	2	1.27

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:—

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Number	37	—	37
Rate per 1,000 live births ..	24.2	—	24.2

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age:—

Number	33	—	33
Rate per 1,000 live births ..	20.1	—	20.1

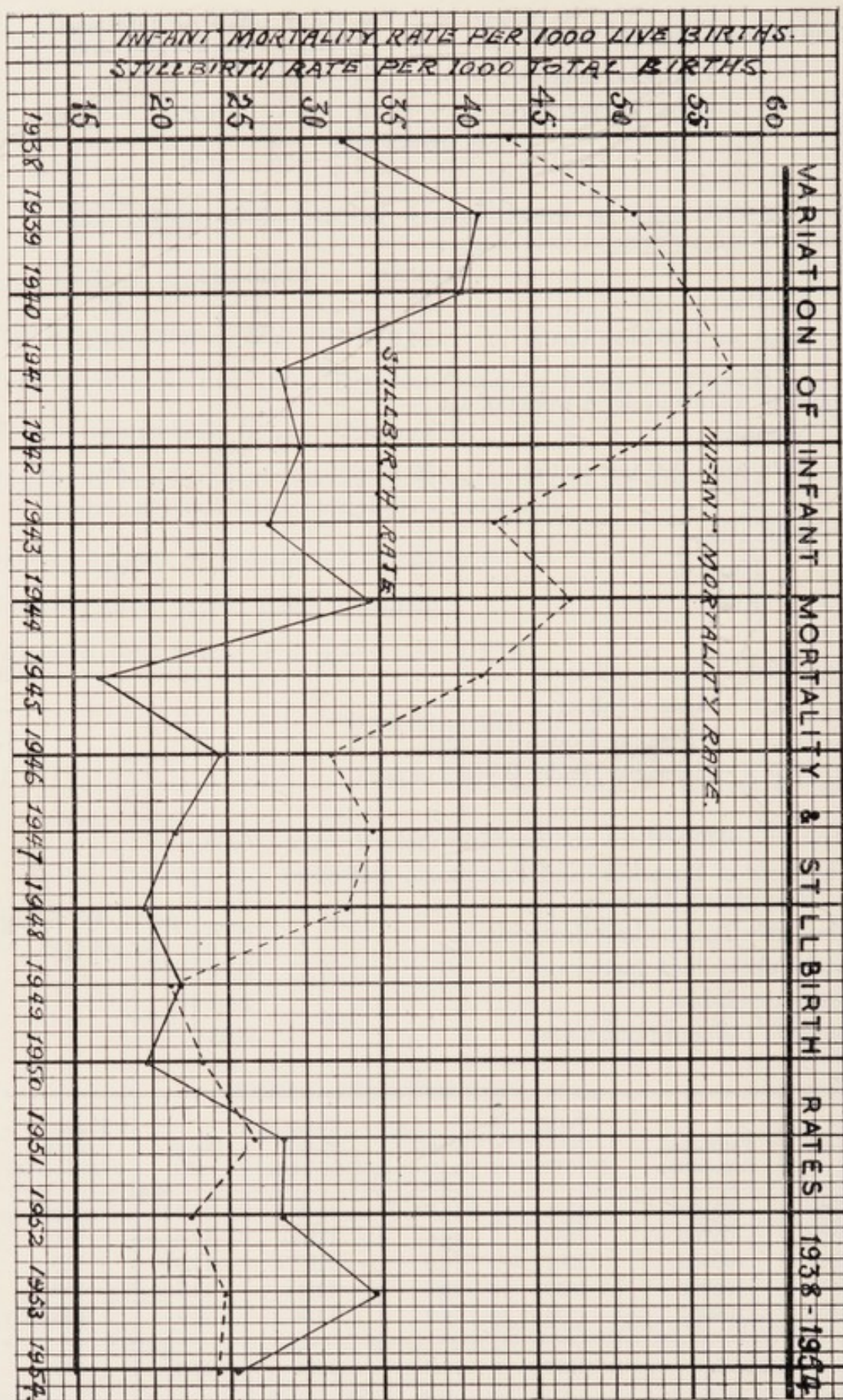
Stillbirths:—

Number	37	6	43
Rate	22.8	88.6	25.5

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	209
„ „ Measles (all ages)	—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1

Death-rate of Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	0.00	} per 1,000 living at all ages.
Death-rate of Bronchitis and Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	1.15	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis death-rate	0.16	
Total Tuberculosis death-rate	0.16	
Cancer death-rate	2.01	
Epidemic Influenza death-rate	0.03	

Year.	Estimated Population	Total (Nett) BIRTHS	Birth- rate	Total (Nett) DEATHS	Death- rate	Excess of Births over Deaths
1950	107700	1725	15.8	1216	11.8	509
1951	105200	1556	14.6	1286	12.8	270
1952	105800	1561	14.6	1202	11.9	359
1953	105200	1550	14.6	1231	12.3	319
1954	106600	1574	14.2	1318	12.7	256
AVERAGE ..		1593	14.8	1251	12.3	343



CAUSES OF DEATH, 1950-1954.

Cause of Death	Years				
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Tuberculosis, respiratory	34	19	15	14	17
Tuberculosis, other	2	1	3	—	—
Syphilitic disease	6	6	5	1	5
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	2	1	—	—
Meningococcal infections	1	—	—	2	—
Acute poliomyelitis	2	—	1	1	—
Measles	1	1	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	1	3	—	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	40	42	24	37	43
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	29	24	41	39	30
Malignant neoplasm, breast	20	21	14	17	20
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	13	12	19	9	10
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	127	105	104	102	106
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	7	4	6	4	4
Diabetes	11	12	13	14	12
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	152	170	188	167	244
Coronary disease, angina	149	178	169	176	185
Hypertension with heart disease	41	31	24	17	29
Other heart disease	194	232	199	218	196
Other circulatory diseases	45	50	63	52	72
Influenza	8	31	2	10	4
Pneumonia	33	52	32	67	38
Bronchitis	62	72	65	51	67
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	15	7	12	4	15
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	12	24	16	13	21
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	7	2	3	5	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	15	15	10	15	12
Hyperplasia of prostate	8	14	12	13	12
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	3	2	1	1	2
Congenital malformations	13	11	5	6	7
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	121	102	110	128	111
Motor vehicle accidents	8	7	11	4	12
All other accidents	21	22	18	22	25
Suicide	14	8	14	14	13
Homicide and operations of war	1	4	2	5	—
All Causes—TOTALS	1216	1286	1202	1231	1318

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

	England and Wales	York
Births	15.2	14.2
Deaths	11.3	12.7
Maternal Mortality	1.38	1.27
Infant Mortality	25.5	24.2
Neonatal Mortality	17.7	20.1
Stillbirths	23.4	25.5
Tuberculosis Mortality	0.17	0.16

MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1950-1954.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
(a) MATERNAL MORTALITY:					
No. of deaths (YORK)	3	2	1	1	2
Rate per 1,000 births:					
York	1.8	1.3	0.65	0.65	1.27
England and Wales	0.86	0.79	0.72*	0.76	1.38
(b) INFANT MORTALITY:					
Deaths under 1 year (YORK) ..	39	40	33	37	37
Rate per 1,000 live births:					
York	23.7	26.9	22.2	25.0	24.2
England and Wales	29	29.6	27.6	26.8	25.5*

* Lowest on record.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, 1950-1954.

(Registrar-General's figures).

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate
1950	34	0.33	2	0.02	36	0.35
1951	19	0.18	1	0.00*	20	0.19
1952	15	0.15	3	0.03	18	0.18
1953	14	0.14*	—	—	14	0.14*
1954	17	0.16	—	—	17	0.16
Average..	20	0.19	1	0.01	21	0.20

* Lowest on record.

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS notified:

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	56	72	89	81	84	66	78	67	47	52
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	34	29	30	29	27	23	23	23	17	13
Total ..	90	101	119	110	111	89	101	90	64*	65

*Lowest on record.

Of the 52 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis 6 were picked up by Mass Radiography.

NUMBER OF CASES ON REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1954.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Pulmonary—M.	239	230	244	239	239
F.	168	164	182	169	180
Total	407	394	426	408	419
Non-Pulmonary M.	64	58	56	47	49
F.	80	67	74	63	58
Total	144	125	150	110	107
Total Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary	551	519	556	518	526

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, 1,459, (b) Still-births, 48, (c) Total, 1,507.

2. Infant Welfare Centres—

During the year, two new Infant Welfare Clinics were opened, one at the Military Hospital for wives and children of men in the Forces, and a second at St. Chad's Church Hall, Bishopthorpe Road. Attendances at both have justified their establishment.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| (a) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council | 8 |
| (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 | 1,096 |
| (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 | 986 |
| (ii) Over 1 year of age | 1,308 |

A special effort was started in November 1953 to obtain a better attendance of Toddlers. A birthday letter has been sent to all 4 year olds inviting them to attend the Toddler's clinic. 282 have attended in response to 589 letters sent out, *i.e.*, 47 per cent.

3. Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics:

The Clinics shown as "Provided and maintained by the Council" are clinics run by the Hospital Management Committee primarily for maternity hospital patients. Cases are seen as necessary for the Local Authority on an agency basis.

	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	10	6
(iii) No. of ante-natal sessions held by Council Midwives	108	
(iv) No. of attendances	1,444	

From these figures it will be seen that the medical aspect of ante-natal care has been taken over entirely by General Practitioners and by the Maternity Hospital Medical Staff.

The number of stillbirths investigated during the year was 41, of which 31 were born in hospital, 2 in nursing homes, and 8 at home. Of the 31 born in hospital 9 were admitted as emergencies, not having had ante-natal care at the hospital clinics.

Causes of Stillbirths have been classified as follows:—

1. Toxaemia of pregnancy	6
2. Placental insufficiency (cause unknown) ..	6
3. Premature separation of placenta (including placenta praevia)	5
4. Gross errors of development	10
5. Hydrops foetalis	1
6. Intracranial haemorrhage	1
7. Cord prolapsed or round neck	3
8. Undetermined	9
Total	41

4. Care of Unmarried Mothers and Illegitimate Children.

The Council have appointed a Social Worker for the purpose 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 confinement.

78 illegitimate births were registered in 1954; of these:—

- 67 were registered in the City or at Fulford Hospital.
- 3 were registered at Westowcroft, Maternity Hospital.
- 6 were registered at Hull (from Sutton House Hostel).
- 1 was registered at Hornsea.
- 1 was registered at Leeds (St. Margaret's Hostel).

York compared with England and Wales.

	York Illegitimate Births	York Illegitimate % of all live births	England and Wales	Illegitimate % of all live births
1945	243	13.3	64,064	9.35
1949	121	6.7	37,064	5.07
1950	103	6.0	35,005	5.06
1951	88	5.6	32,960	4.85
1952	79	5.06	32,033	4.76
1953	88	5.6	32,503	4.7
1954	78	5.04	30,991	4.6
(Provisional)				

These figures show that the illegitimate rate in York remains slightly higher than the average for the rest of the country.

Analysis of 1954 Cases.

1. Registered in York, mother York resident ..	51
2. Registered in York but mother resident in other areas	16
3. Registered in other areas, mother York resident	11
4. Illegitimate births, but not registered as such..	3

2. Mothers from Other Areas.

7 of these girls were at Heworth Moor House.

3 were from villages adjacent to York and were known to Welfare Officer.

1 was from village adjacent to York—child adopted.

1 was from town near York and was known to Welfare Officer.

1 girl was from Polish Hostel.

1 girl was a Hawker from a Caravan.

1 was an emergency admission to the Maternity Hospital—twin boys, one of whom died at 5 days.

1 not known.

1, 3 and 4. York Residents.

Of the 65 York mothers—

(a) 19 were cohabiting, mother having assumed name of father and child registered in his name. 3 not known to Welfare Officer.

(b) 31 were single women not living with putative father and child registered in mother's name. All known to Welfare Officer.

(c) 15 were married but separated from husband, now living with putative father and child registered in mother's name. All known to Welfare Officer.

Of the 46 women mentioned in B and C above:—

17 were living with parents.

10 were living in lodgings.

7 had their own home.

2 were in resident post without baby.

3 were in resident post with baby.

1 was living in Mental Institution.

1 was living in Grange Hutments.

5 were not known.

Affiliation Orders.

11 orders were granted during the year, but one was later withdrawn.

8 private arrangements made for payments by putative father.

Mother and Baby Hostels.

15 girls were admitted to Hostels.

6 to Sutton House, Hull.

6 to Heworth Moor House, York.

2 to St. Margaret's Leeds.

1 to Salvation Army Home, Leeds.

Of these, two returned after a few days at the Hostel.

Babies.

- 54 remained with mother.
- 15 were adopted.
- 3 placed in Residential Nurseries.
- 1 died.
- 2 stillbirths.
- 1 infanticide.
- 2 placed with foster parents.

Occupations of the 31 Single Women.

- 9 Factory workers.
- 6 Clerks.
- 3 Nurses.
- 5 Shop assistants.
- 3 Domestic workers.
- 2 Unemployed.
- 3 Miscellaneous.

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

The Council employ two domiciliary midwives specially trained in the care of the premature baby. They undertake the care of premature babies born at home, and are notified of the impending discharge of all premature babies from hospital. They undertake the necessary after-care until the case is handed over to the Health Visitor. During the year 93 premature and 1 weak but not premature infants were attended by this nurse.

The number of premature babies notified during 1954 was:—122.

Total number of above who were born:—

(i) at home	36
(ii) in hospital or nursing home	86

The number of those born at home:—

(i) who were nursed entirely at home	30
(ii) who died during the first 24 hours	2
(iii) who survived at the end of 28 days	28

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

(i) who died during the first 24 hours	9
(ii) who survived at the end of 28 days	39

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	—
Over 2 lb. 3 ozs. up to and including 3 lbs. 4 ozs.	—
Over 3 lbs. 4 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	3
Over 4 lbs. 6 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	5
Over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 ozs.	22

6. Day Nurseries.

The nurseries are recognised as training schools for the National Nursery Examination Board Diploma. This is a two years' course, students during training spending part of their time in the City's Day Nurseries, Residential Nurseries and Nursery Schools. There were 5 students in training during the year, based primarily on our Day Nurseries.

The following survey of attendances is of interest in view of the tendency in some parts of the country to close Day Nurseries. Admission is still strictly for priority cases only.

Crombie Avenue.	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Average daily attendance—					
0—2	5	4	6	6	7
2—5	18	17	17	17	17

Number on Register at end of year—					
0—2	8	9	8	11	10
2—5	25	25	24	26	24

Heworth.	1951	1952	1953	1954
Average daily attendance—				
0—2	12	10	12	10
2—5	18	17	21	23

Number on Register at end of year—				
0—2	17	14	18	19
2—5	27	29	34	30

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	—	—	—
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	—
(3) Puerperal Pyrexia	10	—	—

Nine deaths of infants due to pneumonia during the neo-natal period were reported to the Health Department during the year. There were in addition three infant deaths from pneumonia. This is now more of a problem than either Ophthalmia or pemphigus.

Of the 9 deaths from pneumonia during the neo-natal period, 5 were born and died in the Maternity Hospital in May, June, July, August and November. Three were born at home and one in a Nursing Home, all being transferred to one of the general hospitals before death. Ages at death varied from 16 hours to 2 weeks.

There was no evidence of spread of infection from one case to another, or of any common infecting agent. It must constantly be remembered however, that pneumonia is an infectious disease.

8. Maternal Deaths.

There were two maternal deaths during the year, the cause of death being ascribed to—

1. (a) Pulmonary Embolism.
(b) Deep Venous Thrombosis.
2. Pulmonary Oedema.
Acute Broncho Pneumonia.
Natural abortion at two months.

9. Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children.

This includes voluntary homes, and homes administered by the Local Authority Children Committee.

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

Chairman: Lady Celia Milnes Coates. Hon. Sec.: Miss V. Argles.

Superintendent: Miss E. Driver, S.R.N., S.C.M.

14 Beds. 10 Cots.

The above Home receives chiefly unmarried mothers before and after confinement. The length of stay varies, but is usually six weeks before and six weeks after confinement.

Confinements take place either in a Maternity Home or a Hospital.

Doctor visits each week, and at any time by request. There is also a Chaplain attached to the Home who visits regularly.

Resident 1st April, 1954, were 11 girls and 5 babies.

During the year ending 31st March, 1955—

52 cases have been admitted.

50 of these were expectant unmarried women.

1 married woman expecting an illegitimate baby.

1 divorcee.

Discharges:—

48 mothers.

43 babies.

16 girls returned home with their babies, including twin girls.

3 girls took resident work with their babies, 3 babies were taken into care, 20 babies were placed for adoption, 1 mother had a stillbirth, 1 was transferred to another Home, and 4 returned home before the birth of their babies.

Resident 1st April, 1955—15 girls and 8 babies (this includes one mother and one baby in hospital).

7 girls came from York, the remainder chiefly from areas within the diocese of York.

Ages ranged from 16 to 40 years.

The health of the staff, mothers and babies has remained good throughout the year.

The girls receive instruction in the preparation of their babies' layettes during the ante-natal period, and instruction in the care of their babies on their return from hospital. They are, in the main, responsive.

We have commenced dressmaking classes. York Education Authority supplies the teacher. The girls have shown great interest, and this is proving valuable both socially and educationally.

(b) 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.

(c) ST. STEPHEN'S HOME, THE MOUNT.

(*Matron*—Mrs. E. Cobb)

This Home accommodates 23 girls 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. St. Stephen's aims to bring up the children in an atmosphere as much like a real home as possible, with a Christian background; and helps them to train for a career when they leave.

During the year, an adjoining annexe of the home was let to a voluntary committee who have established the York Day Centre for Spastics.

(d) CHILDREN COMMITTEE'S HOMES.

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

Residential Nursery—

"The Glen" Nursery 24 Boys and Girls—up to 5 years.
(Bull Lane, Heworth, York)

(The Elms Nursery was transferred to the West Riding County Council during the year).

Children's Homes—

"St. Hilda's" Garth Reception
Centre and Short Stay Home.. 25 Boys and Girls—2 to 16 years.
120, Haxby Road, York 11 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, Driffield and Boston Spa—12 Boys and Girls.

In addition the following children are boarded out under the care of the Children Committee—

Boarded-out in York and surrounding villages—81 Boys and Girls.

Boarded-out in York supervised for other Authorities—19 Boys and Girls.

Supervised under Child Life Protection Regulations—(Living apart from their parents)—10 Boys and Girls.

Supervised under Adoption Regulations—8 Boys and Girls.

Temporary accommodation was provided for 131 children in emergencies during the absence of their parents, who were unable to make arrangements for their care.

Health of Children in Residential Nurseries.

The Glen.

The health of the children has been good. No major illness occurred. There was a small outbreak of vomiting in January, affecting 10 children and 2 members of the staff. The cause was not indentified. Respiratory infections occurred during the winter months, mostly from staff to children. This was less severe than in 1953.

10. Dental Treatment.

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

(a) Numbers attended—

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	921	383	309	292
Children under five	221	221	221	221

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided.

	Extrac- tions	General Anaes- thetics	Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment	Silver Nitrate treat- ment	Dentures Supplied		(a) Crowns (b) Inlays
						Com- plete	Partial	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	163	87	370	143	—	10	11	(a) 1 (b) —
Children under five ..	37	35	216	—	115	—	—	—

11. Parent's Club.

A parents' club was formed in September, 1951, and meets fortnightly at the Health Services Centre. The Club seems now well established, with an average attendance of 30 and a membership of 57.

The club is run by a Committee of parents; meetings include talks and discussions on subjects chosen by the parents, and social meetings.

A clothing exchange market and a library of knitting books, etc., has been organised. Flowers are taken to members when they are sick.

Our guest speakers during the year included Mr. Clark of the Family Service Unit, Miss Kay, the Probation Officer, Superintendent Carter of the City Police, Mrs. Harrison, an optician, Dr. Henderson our Children's Specialist, and Sister Parkin, Mrs. Oloman from the Association for the Deaf, Dr. Harold Royle our asthma specialist and others.

Visits included an afternoon at Clifton Mental Hospital, an outing to the Leeds Pantomime, one to Nun Monkton and one to Bridlington.

We also ran a Christmas Party for Mothers and one for children, had demonstrations of cake and pastry making, and entertained the Earswick Mothers' Club and Dr. Naish's Mothers' Club on other occasions.

Altogether we had a successful year.

12. Family Service Unit.

The Unit is under the direction of a Voluntary Committee, on which there is adequate Local Authority representation. Grants are made to the Unit by the Health, Children and Welfare Committees.

The Unit works from a central residential hostel, and there are 3 field workers.

Case Work.—At the beginning of the year the Unit was working with 21 families. During 1954 six new cases were opened. Eight cases were closed between September and November. The earliest of these had been opened in 1951, but all those opened in 1950 were still active at the close of the year. This shows the long-term nature of the Unit's work.

The families supervised contained 115 children, of whom 60 were of school age and 55 under 5 years. The work involved 2,100 home visits and 650 official contacts on behalf of the families. There was close co-operation with the Local Authority Departments concerned. During the year a Co-ordinating Committee for the Care of Neglected Children was set up, on which the Unit was represented, and proved a valuable means of discussing the needs of the families placed on the register and avoiding overlapping. The Unit was concerned with 22 of the 63 families placed on the register.

Amongst the families visited there were at least 7 where the mother was depressed or neurotic, and in many others there was a low level of intelligence in one or both parents. In several the father was irresponsible in his attitude, could not stick in work and failed to maintain his family. In 4 cases the father was in prison one or more times. A family living in Part III accommodation at The Grange was referred by the Housing Department when they moved to a council house, their first home for 8 years, and helped to settle and obtain equipment. Another family, who themselves sought the Unit's help in 1951, had later to accept accommodation in The Grange Hutments and have remained there ever since.

In several of the families there were illegitimate children. In one case the mother had 6 illegitimate children before she took up with her present partner, a married man. In another the mother was twice married and had also an illicit union, and there were 6 children by 3 fathers. Other frequent symptoms were financial mismanagement and poor home care. The insecurity and lack of discipline resulting from such conditions was often the cause of emotional and behaviour disturbances in the children. The principal role of the Unit workers was to provide constant support, especially to the mother, to help in improving standards of home and child care and budgeting, and to watch the welfare of the children.

The aim of the Family Service Unit is to look at the family situation *as a whole*, to assess its strengths and weaknesses and to give its support in such a way that the weaknesses may be overcome or reduced, and the strengths built upon. "Success" cannot be claimed in a high percentage of cases, but that cannot be expected with families of this type.

13. Distribution of Welfare Foods.

Ministry of Health Circular 10/54 directed Local Authorities to take over the distribution of welfare foods to beneficiaries from the end of June, 1954, as part of their services under the National Health Service Act.

The entitlement at the time of taking over the service was as follows:—

<i>Expectant Mothers</i>	..	3 bottles Orange Juice per month. 1 packet Vitamin tablets or 1 bottle Cod Liver Oil per 6 weeks.
<i>Baby under six months</i>	..	1 bottle Orange Juice per month. 1 bottle Cod Liver Oil in 6 weeks.
<i>6 months to 5 years</i>	..	2 bottles Orange Juice per month. 1 bottle Cod Liver Oil per 6 weeks.
<i>Children up to 2 years</i>	..	1 tin National Dried Milk per week at 10½d., additional tins at 4s. Orange Juice 5d. per bottle.

Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin tablets are free, and some mothers received National Dried Milk and orange juice free under certificate from the National Assistance Board.

The Health Committee decided to continue distribution from the Central Food Office until alternative accommodation could be found, and from all clinics. The temporary establishment for running the service was fixed at three.

The uptake for the first 6 months of the service (28.6.54—1.1.55) was as follows:—

<i>National Dried Milk. Tins.</i>	<i>Cod Liver Oil. Bottles.</i>	<i>Vit. A. & D. Tablets. Packets.</i>	<i>Orange Juice. Bottles.</i>
42,825	9,192	3,214	48,040

MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

(Section 23)

The Authority employ 10 domiciliary midwives including 2 midwives specially trained for work with the premature baby. The City is 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. The attendance of midwives on cases was extended from two to four weeks from October, 1953, and appears to be working well.

All midwives are trained in the use of gas and air analgesia, and are supplied with the necessary equipment and transport for administering same.

Four midwives and one health visitor were sent for a course of training in relaxation classes during the year, and it is hoped ultimately to train all our midwives.

At the end of the year 2 classes per week were held in the City. The attendances were as follows:—

<i>No. held</i>	<i>First attendances</i>	<i>Total</i>
80	84	783

Four courses of lectures for expectant mothers by Sister Weatherald and Sister Nixon were also given. Courses are held of four lectures at weekly intervals every three months. They cover ante-natal care, procedure during confinement and the puerperium, and include a practical demonstration of the use of gas and air apparatus.

The lectures and relaxation classes are an attempt to provide the opportunity for ante-natal teaching which has been lost with the decline in attendances at Local Authority ante-natal clinics.

	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	2	13	15
	—	—	—
	12	13	25
	—	—	—

	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	412	—	412
As Maternity Nurses	185	—	185
(ii) In private practice—			
As Midwives	—	—	—
As Maternity Nurses	—	471	471
	—	—	—
Totals—As Midwives	412	—	412
As Maternity Nurses	185	471	656
	—	—	—

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—

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Domiciliary Confinements	729	634	626	632	598
Percentage of Total Confinements	41.4	39.6	40.4	40.4	39.7
Institutional Confinements	1031	968	924	931	909
Percentage of Total	58.6	60.4	59.6	59.6	60.3
Percentage of domiciliary confinements receiving G. and A. analgesia	62.4	56.5	60.3	72.8	73.7
Percentage of domiciliary confinements receiving pethidine	—	—	—	—	45.6

The effect on the domiciliary service of the opening of additional beds at the new Maternity Hospital will doubtless be seen during the coming year.

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:—

	5	} Total 7
(ii) Others	2	

The midwives are supervised by the Medical Officer of Health, the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and the Sister-in-Charge of the Midwives' Hostel who acts for the Local Authority as non-medical supervisor.

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 on district with the Authority's midwives.

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. Thirty-four pupils were trained during the year.

York Maternity Hospital.

During the year the new 100 bedded Maternity Hospital was opened at Fulford replacing the 50 bedded Acomb 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:—

	<i>Acomb</i> to 24.10.54	<i>Fulford</i> from 25.10.54 to 31.12.54
1. Number of beds, viz.:—		
Lying in Beds	38	76
Ante-natal treatment beds	6	18
Premature infant cots	6	14
	50	108
2. Number of admissions—		
(a) York .. .. .	..	805
(b) Other Areas .. .. .	..	285
		1090
3. Number of women admitted for ante-natal treatment..		117
4. Average duration of stay—Number of days		13.6
5. Number of cases delivered by—		
(a) Midwives—		
(i) York Cases .. .. .	..	599
(ii) Other Areas .. .. .	..	195
		794
(b) Doctors—		
(i) York Cases .. .. .	..	115
(ii) Other Areas.. .. .	..	53
		168
(c) Number of cases admitted after delivery—		
Mothers and Babies .. .. .	..	22
Babies only .. .. .	..	8
		30

6.	Number of Live Births	..	..	..	..	915
7.	Number of Still Births	..	..	..	..	47
8.	Number of cases notified as puerperal pyrexia	..	..	..	..	16
9.	Number of infants wholly breast fed on discharge	..	..	..	..	672
10.	Number of maternal deaths—					
	(i) York Area	..	..	..	..	1
	(ii) Other Areas	..	..	..	..	1
						} 2
11.	Number of infant deaths within 28 days of birth	..	..	..	..	19
12.	Number of pupils trained during 1954	..	..	..	..	34
13.	Number entered for examination of Central Midwives Board	..	..	..	..	34
14.	Number successful..	..	..	..	..	34

HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

A Superintendent Nursing Officer was appointed in July, with administrative responsibility for the Health Visitors, School Nurses and District Nurses. This, together with a new appointment and some re-organisation of existing duties has been the first step in the integration of the Health Visiting/School Nursing Services. Two Health Visitors undertaking combined duties now work in the Acomb area, and it is hoped to extend appointments as vacancies occur.

- (a) Number of officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year: 13. In training: 1. The staff has been 1 below establishment during the year, but temporary help has been used when available.
- (b) Number of visits paid during the year by all health visitors:—
 - (i) To expectant mothers—First visits 744
Total visits 878
 - (ii) To children under 1 year of age—First visits 1,412
Total visits 9,936
 - (iii) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years—Total visits 18,371

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, three-quarters 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. Six nurses have been sent for training under this scheme to Leeds or Bradford, all of whom have qualified as Health Visitors. A seventh started her training in Leeds in October.

Health visitors attend two child welfare clinics run by general practitioners for their own patients. A Parents' Club is run by one of the practitioners.

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. She attends the special diabetic clinic at the hospital.

Two health visitors undertake Tuberculosis visiting only.

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

HOME NURSING SERVICE

(Section 25)

Two nurses took their Queen's District Nursing training during the year, bringing the percentage of Queen's Nurses employed up to 61 per cent.

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.

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

Number of nurses employed	..	13 (8 Queen's trained)
New cases attended	.. ..	3,171
Cases discharged	.. ..	3,226
Visits paid	.. ..	52,582

Analysis of Cases—

Referred by—

(a) General practitioners	.. ..	2,882
(b) Hospitals	.. ..	218
(c) Applied direct	.. ..	42
(d) Other agencies	.. ..	29

Analysis of Visits—

Medical	.. ..	32,242
Surgical	.. ..	17,761
Infectious Diseases	.. ..	81
Tuberculosis	.. ..	1,832
Maternal Complications	.. ..	112
Others	.. ..	554

Total	52,582
-------	-------	--------

The home nursing equipment loan service operates from the Health Services Centre. No charge is made for the loan of equipment, unless its value exceeds £10, when there is a charge of 1/- per week.

Methods of transport for District Nurses continues to be a problem, not only in York but throughout the country. The purchase of an approved car by authorities for every nurse in their employment would not solve the problem. We all deplore the hardship suffered by nurses cycling in all weathers—the discomfort of the nurse with a wet coat, wet shoes, going into the small home, but what is the solution? Many of our best nurses do not drive cars, and are past the age when they can learn easily. In York, 4 district nurses use cars for their work, and 7 use Cyclemasters. The remaining 4 use bicycles. The Council assist in the purchase of cars, and grant a mileage allowance, but we have received no further applications from our nurses for assistance.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

(Section 26)

Immunisation.

The number of children immunised against diphtheria increased, there being 1,089, compared with 1,036 during the previous year. 1,042 were under the age of 5 years.

385 cases were immunised at Local Authority Clinics, and 704 by General Practitioners.

352 boosting doses were given at Local Authority Clinics, and 268 by General Practitioners.

Immunisation in Relation to Child Population.

Number of children at 31st December, 1954, who had completed a course of Immunisation *at any time before that date* (i.e., at any time since 1st January, 1940).

Age at 31.12.54— i.e., born in Year	Under 1 1954	1—4 1953—1950	5—9 1949—1945	10—14 1944—1940	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)—					
A. 1950—1954	540	3,684	2,656	482	7,362
B. 1948 or earlier	—	—	5,138	6,973	12,111
C. Estimated mid-year child population	1,550	6,150	15,600		23,300
Immunity Index 100 A/C ..	34.8%	59.9%	20.1%		31.6%

Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation.

1,032 children were given combined injections, 351 at Local Authority Clinics and 681 by General Practitioners.

Whooping Cough.—27 cases were immunised against whooping cough only—2 at Local Authority Clinics and 25 by General Practitioners.

Vaccination.

Of the 901 vaccinations during the year, 666 were notified by general practitioners and 235 from the Authority Clinics.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

(Section 27)

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

The City Ambulance Service is responsible for the conveyance to or from hospital of persons suffering from physical or mental illness in the City to

any point inside or outside the City. Also, by agreements with the East and West Riding County Councils, a full service to hospitals in the City is provided for their respective areas which are linked with the York Telephone Exchange. The service is only available for patients who are unfit to travel by public transport.

The upward trend of demand each year since 1948 continues:—

					Patients and other persons conveyed.	Miles travelled.
1948 (July—Dec.)	..	..	..	..	7,334	45,309
1949	..	..	..	..	31,337	140,074
1950	..	..	..	..	38,373	152,429
1951	..	..	..	..	41,303	156,425
1952	..	..	..	..	47,387	160,655
1953	..	..	..	..	50,431	161,479
1954	..	..	..	..	56,438	178,542

Analysing the types of call in comparison with 1949, emergencies show the least increase, 125. General hospital admissions increased by 944, inter-hospital transfers by 467, and out-patient attendances by 10,888. The only decrease is a reduction of 197 in discharges from hospitals and *this is due to the handing over of bookings to the local health authority financially responsible under the options clause of the Yorkshire Agreement for the Co-ordination of Ambulance Services.* During 1954 the Service carried 12,782 more persons other than patients than in 1949.

The increased demand for transport to and from out-patient departments is out of all proportion to the increase in out-patient attendances. Here therefore, is a possible abuse of the service. The Service is being utilised more as a transport than an ambulance service, yet as one of the three essential emergency services, it is required at all times to be prepared to answer emergency calls without delay. In contrast, however, with general transport services, the ambulance service cannot reject calls and two problems constantly face the responsible officers:

- (a) that no single user, when booking ambulance transport, is aware of other calls being made upon the service at the same time (this applies mainly to those making appointments for the various hospitals). We have repeatedly stressed the need for a hospital co-ordinating officer.
- (b) that to the user, almost every call is an emergency, whether it be the genuine emergency, the hospital specialist working to an appointments schedule, the nursing staffs requiring transfers to annexes to provide beds at the main hospitals, the midwife requiring transport to a case during the night, or the parents of mentally retarded children awaiting a vehicle for conveyance of their children to or from the Occupation Centre. Frequently occasions arise when two or three vehicles are called to make long-distance journeys at the same time to other towns, reducing availability for City calls to a danger point.

The increased mileage has been accentuated during the year by the opening of a General Hospital and the transfer of the Maternity Hospital to premises in the East Riding at Fulford. At the close of the year the scheme for erection of a central ambulance station had received Ministry approval, and permission to go to tender was received soon after.

The resources of the Service are often at breaking point. Day-to-day contacts with the three adjacent County Services for the co-ordination of suitable long-distance journeys on a reciprocal basis is essential. By this means the saving in costs and man-power over the year has been considerable and we express appreciation to the County Officers for their co-operation.

Statistics prepared jointly by The Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants and the Society of County Treasurers reveal that York's is an economical service compared with many.

	York	Comparable County Boroughs	All County Boroughs
Population per vehicle	8,905	10,532	11,055
Mileage per vehicle	12,666	13,199	14,603
Sec. 27 patients carried per vehicle	2,931	2,585	2,815
Other persons ditto	1,093	257	329
No. of miles per person carried	3.1	4.6	4.6
No. of paid operational staff per vehicle	2.5	2.2	2.2
Cost per vehicle mile	31.3	34.7	32.4

Journeys made, persons carried and mileage for year.

	Journeys made	Persons carried	Mileage
PATIENT CARRYING:			
Ambulances	8,134	16,231	92,237
Sitting-case vehicles	3,053	24,747	68,556
	11,187	40,978	160,793
Work for Hospital Management Committee . .	80	117	491
Conveyance of midwives	436	598	2,992
Conveyance of children to and from the Occupation Centre	395	14,725	8,253
Civil Defence training and recruitment	—	—	3,197
Loan of omnibus for Children's Homes holiday, Bridlington	—	—	705
Miscellaneous	2	20	325
Abortive and Service journeys	474	—	1,786
Totals	12,574	56,438	178,542

CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS CARRIED:—

Accident or Emergency—	1954	1953
Road Accident	252	261
Home accident	147	169
Industrial accident	176	170

Other accident	299	280
Acute illness	473	431
Emergency maternity	7	18
Others—		
General illness	2,708	2,545
Maternity	310	301
Tuberculosis	39	51
Other infectious disease	245	324
Mental	66	47
Inter-hospital transfer	2,263	2,011
Hospital discharge	1,675	1,701
Out-patient attendance	32,318	28,588

Financial responsibility for cases was allocated as follows:—

	<i>Number of Cases</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
York C.B.	38,695	144,674
Other Services	2,283	16,119

The highest number of persons carried in any one day during the year was 269 on Monday, 11th October.

The record day's mileage during the year was 1,091 on Wednesday, 5th May.

Emergency Calls.

By the "999" telephone call system, 653 calls were received by the Ambulance Service, an increase of 51 over the previous year. The highest day's total was 11 on three occasions.

No delay occurred in answering these calls, but on several occasions an ambulance had to be despatched to the scene without an attendant and, on 14 occasions, the North Riding County Service were asked to stand-by for the City.

Long Distance Journeys.

(a) *By Road*.—During the year 586 journeys of 50 miles and over were undertaken, against 498 in 1953. Of these 95 (against 74) were over 100 miles and included journeys to Brighton, Chorley, Epsom, Grantham, Hastings, Hounslow, Liverpool, London (3), Maldon, Essex, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (5), Salisbury, Stafford and Whitchurch, Flintshire.

(b) *By Rail*.—Patients were conveyed by rail to the following destinations—Airdrie, Scotland; Bromley, Dartford, Hyde, Horden, London (3), Thornaby-on-Tees, Walsall and Wolverhampton.

Completion of journeys of patients arriving in York by rail are undertaken, either by transfer to connecting trains, or by conveyance of patients to their destination by road.

Co-ordination with other Ambulance Services.

By daily contact with the three adjacent County Services, calls are co-ordinated thereby affecting considerable economies.

The County Services reported on 1,034 occasions to the City Service. The City Service accepted 294 calls from the Counties and handed over to them 1,854 calls.

It is also the practice of the City to give to the Service from whose area a patient has travelled to York, the option of returning such patient if ambulance transport is required for the return journey. Most ambulance services reciprocate in this connection, thus eliminating charges being raised against Authorities.

Fleet of Vehicles.

The fleet comprises:—

7 28 h.p. Bedford/Lomas two stretcher ambulances.

4 Bedford light vehicles—

3 to accommodate up to nine sitting patients, each carrying an emergency stretcher.

1 with a single stretcher and seats for four sitting patients.

1 28 h.p. Bedford with seating for sixteen persons (used for Occupation Centre work).

1 Vauxhall "Wyvern" saloon car for long-distance sitting-case work.

2 redundant ambulances, retained for Civil Defence training.

At the 31st December, 1954, the ages of the vehicles were as follows:—

	Under one year	One to two	Two to three	Three to four	Four to four	Five to six	Over ten years	Total	Grand Total
Ambulance	1	1	—	1	3	2 1 CD	1 CD	10	15
Sitting cars	1	1	1	1	1			5	

Replacements.—During the year a 28-seater omnibus was replaced by a new vehicle for Occupation Centre work, and a 10/12 cwt. van, adapted as an ambulance with a single stretcher, was replaced by a new Bedford/Lomas two-stretcher ambulance.

Staff.

Administrative—

	1954	1948
Ambulance Officer	1	1
Assistant Ambulance Officer ..	1	—
Clerk (Higher General Division) ..	1	—

Operational—

Telephonists	1	3
Shift-leaders	4	—
Driver/Attendants	28	27
	—	—
Totals	36	31
	—	—

During the year, two driver/attendants resigned (one due to ill-health) and one died.

The maximum driver/attendant staff allows for the manning of four ambulances and five vehicles for sitting patients during the day, three ambulances during the evening to 10 p.m. and two ambulances at night and on Sundays. As no provision is made for reserves to cover annual and sick leave, the resources of the Service are, at times, extended to breaking point when these two leaves coincide. During the autumn, pending the filling of vacancies, female civil defence volunteers were engaged temporarily as attendants. These temporary arrangements are not satisfactory for so essential a service as the ambulance service, and it is felt that the present establishment is a dangerous minimum.

CIVIL DEFENCE.

The training of Civil Defence Volunteers by the full-time staff of the Ambulance Service has been intensified. Instruction is given on two evenings a week during the winter, and driving tuition during the summer months. In addition, volunteers are granted permission to attend at the station to gain practical experience in peace-time duties by accompanying ambulance crews on their duties.

The following gives the training position for the year under review:—
Number of Volunteers on register for Section training at 31/12/54—64.

Lectures—

Number of lectures given	..	..	..	..	64
Volunteers attending	..	..	..	..	62
Number of attendances	..	..	..	..	379
<i>Hours—</i>					
By Instructors	..	..	..	..	137 $\frac{1}{4}$
By Volunteers	..	..	..	..	726 $\frac{3}{4}$

Operational duties—

Volunteers attending for experience in peace-time duties	..	..	..	..	61
Number of attendances made	..	..	..	..	337
Hours given by Volunteers	..	..	..	..	1,560

Driving Instruction—

Number of Volunteers who have received instruction	..	..	..	..	26
Number of lessons given	..	..	..	..	148
Number of attendances made	..	..	..	..	264
<i>Hours—</i>					
By Instructors	..	..	..	..	295 $\frac{3}{4}$
By Volunteers	..	..	..	..	375 $\frac{3}{4}$

Entries for Official Test—

Number of tests given	..	..	..	..	17
Passes	..	..	..	..	5

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 who are under the immediate supervision of the Chest Physician act as clinic nurses and visit the patients in their own homes. They 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.

The following table shows the work undertaken during the year—

No. of patients on register at beginning of year	..	27
No. of new patients added to register	.. ..	43
No. of cases removed from register	.. ..	36
No. of patients on register at end of year	.. ..	34
No. of home visits paid	.. ..	516
No. of patients attending Chest Clinic for handwork		3

The after-care work is delegated to the York Tuberculosis Committee, which is a voluntary committee with adequate Health Committee representation. A grant of £100 was made by the Authority to this committee during the year. The report on their work is as follows:—

York Tuberculosis Committee.

The Fortieth Annual Report for the Year 1954.

Since our last report was published we have suffered a grievous loss in the death of our Chairman, Mr. R. M. Stubbs, who died in April, 1954. We wish to pay tribute to the inestimable advice and assistance which he gave willingly and at all times for many years. By the unanimous wish of the committee, Miss E. D. Kenny was elected to succeed him as Chairman. Mr. Perrin, Mr. Stubbs' successor at the National Assistance Board, was invited to become a member of the Committee and we are grateful for his contribution to our work.

During the year we have assisted 14 cases, some with help to buy bedding, clothing, travelling expenses, and assistance with expenses for convalescent holidays, etc. One man starting work again after a long spell in sanatorium was helped to buy tools, and we also purchased paints for a long term case. These are a few instances of help which we have been able to give and our thanks are due to ex-Servicemen's Associations, W.V.S., and National Assistance Board for their excellent co-operation. Through the kindness of the "Yorkshire Evening Press" we were able to pass on gifts of toys at Christmas to many families. Miss Hobbs has been giving instruction in patients' homes in craft work, the cost of materials in some cases being defrayed by a grant from the Committee. Miss Hobbs is employed by the Health Committee, but the additional help which we have been able to give has been much appreciated.

The library provided by the British Red Cross Society is widely used and we are told that it is the only one functioning in a clinic. The Hospital Management Committee has kept the clinic well supplied with up-to-date periodicals and flowers, which add a cheerful note to the rooms.

The Annual General Meeting was held in the Mansion House on 16th September by kind permission of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, Alderman Frank Wright, to whom we tender our thanks, and to Councillor Keld who presided. Dr. G. Henry spoke on his experiences in International Tuberculosis After-Care, and the meeting was well attended.

We have received donations during the year from Mrs. Irving and Miss Dunlavy (proceeds of Bridge Drives and a Jumble Sale), from York Corporation, Rotary Club of York, Rowntree Charitable Institutions Committee, Sunday Cinema Fund, York Amateur Operatic Society, and to these organisations we say a grateful "Thank you".

In conclusion we wish to thank Dr. Wilson and his staff, also many people who, though unnamed, have earned our gratitude. The York Community Council have again been responsible for the secretarial work, and to Peat, Marwick and Mitchell we are indebted for again 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. Artificial pneumothorax clinics are held on Mondays at 10 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. and a special clinic for B.C.G. vaccination is held on the first Saturday morning in each month. A Chest Diagnostic Clinic is held at the City Hospital on Wednesdays at 1-30 p.m.

On notification each case is visited by a Tuberculosis Visitor and arrangements made for contacts to attend for examination. The number of visits paid during the year was 4,309.

3,461 attendances were made at the Chest Clinic, 328 new cases, exclusive of contacts were examined, 64 of whom were found to be tuberculous.

Contacts.

Five of the 250 contacts examined were found to be tuberculous.

Thoracic Surgery.

Mr. J. E. Wilson, F.R.C.S., holds monthly clinics at Fairfield Sanatorium to see pulmonary cases possibly needing surgical treatment. Cases requiring such treatment are transferred to Castle Hill Hospital, Cottingham.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

Sixty-one children who were contacts of known cases of tuberculosis were vaccinated with B.C.G. during the year.

Summary of Mass Radiography Survey at York, 1954.

The Unit undertook Industrial Surveys from 23rd April to 31st May, 1954; and 13th October to 4th November; visited hospitals from September 6th to 23rd and was based on the Yearsley Bridge Hospital from 23rd September to 13th October for the examination of school children, teachers, Public Health staff and other groups.

Results of Survey.

Group	Total Mini- ature Films	Clini- cal Exams	Tuberculosis		Active per 1,000 Minis.	Other Abnormalities	
			Ref.	Chest Clinic as—		Chest Clinic	Own G.P.
			Active	Inactive			
Mental Hospitals—							
Patients	1065	18	5	8	4.7	5	—
Staffs	270	3	1	2	3.7	—	—
Hospital Management Com- mittee—							
Nursing Staff	231	1	—	—	—	1	—
Others	233	2	—	—	—	1	1
Local Government—							
Nursing Staff	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	182	1	—	—	—	1	—
Government Departments ..	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scholars and Students ..	1794	10	—	3	—	7	—
Teachers	190	3	—	1	—	2	—
Industrial Surveys	10653	64	6	28	.99	29	1
Public Sessions	1616	16	4	2	2.4	9	1
Total	16292	118	16	44	11.97	55	3

Tuberculosis—New Cases and Mortality.

Age Periods	New Cases*				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	1	6	1	2	—	—	—	—
25—35	6	6	1	1	3	1	—	—
35—45	6	7	1	1	3	—	—	—
45—55	8	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
55—65	6	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
65 and over	3	2	—	—	4	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	30	22	7	6	15	2	—	—

* (Including 2 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 52 new pulmonary cases 6 were picked up by Mass Radiography.

Of the 13 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 3 were classified as bones and joints, 1 as abdominal, 4 peripheral glands, 2 genito-urinary system, 2 meninges and 1 other organs.

Hospital Admissions.

Of 96 cases admitted to Fairfield Sanatorium during the year, 42 were York cases. The average waiting time for admission to a Sanatorium for York cases was 8 weeks.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES TO SANATORIA AND HOSPITALS.

Institution	No. of Cases in Residence on 1st Jan., 1954				No. of Cases Admitted during 1954				No. of Cases Discharged during 1954				No. of Cases Dying in Hospital during 1954				No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1954			
	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16	Total	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16	Total	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16	Total	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16	Total	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16	Total
Fairfield Sanatorium ..	5	6	1	12	27	13	3	43	30	14	4	48	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	7
Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside ..	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
City Hospital & Annexes	5	2	—	7	9	13	3	25	11	11	2	24	3	—	—	3	—	4	1	5
Castle Hill Hospital, Cottingham ..	2	3	—	5	8	7	—	15	8	6	—	14	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	6
Northfield Sanatorium, Driffeld ..	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotton Bank Hospital, Knaresborough ..	—	4	3	7	—	3	—	3	—	4	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
Mowbray Grange Sanatorium, Bedale ..	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Gateforth Sanatorium, Selby ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	13	19	6	38	44	38	6	88	50	39	8	97	3	—	—	3	4	18	4	26

SUMMARY OF WORK OF THE CHEST CLINIC.

Diagnosis	Pulmonary						Non-Pulmonary						Total					
	Adults			Children			Adults			Children			Adults			Children		
	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	Total
A.—(1) On Register, 1st January	203	150	36	19	21	42	35	42	12	21	192	238	48	40	518			
(2) Transfers from other areas	7	9	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	11	7	—	—	18			
(3) Lost Sight of cases returned	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2			
B.—New Cases diagnosed as:—																		
(1) Class T.B. Minus	9	11	—	1	1	4	2	4	3	1	15	11	3	2	31			
(2) Class T.B. Plus	21	10	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	10	23	—	—	33			
C.—Cases written off:—																		
(1) Recovered	7	1	2	4	3	3	2	3	1	3	4	9	3	7	23			
(2) Dead (all causes)	18	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	4	18	—	—	22			
(3) Removed to other areas	10	10	—	1	—	2	1	2	—	—	12	11	—	1	24			
(4) For other reasons	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	1	4	2	—	1	7			
D.—On Register, 31st December	205	165	34	15	18	40	35	40	14	18	195	240	48	33	526			

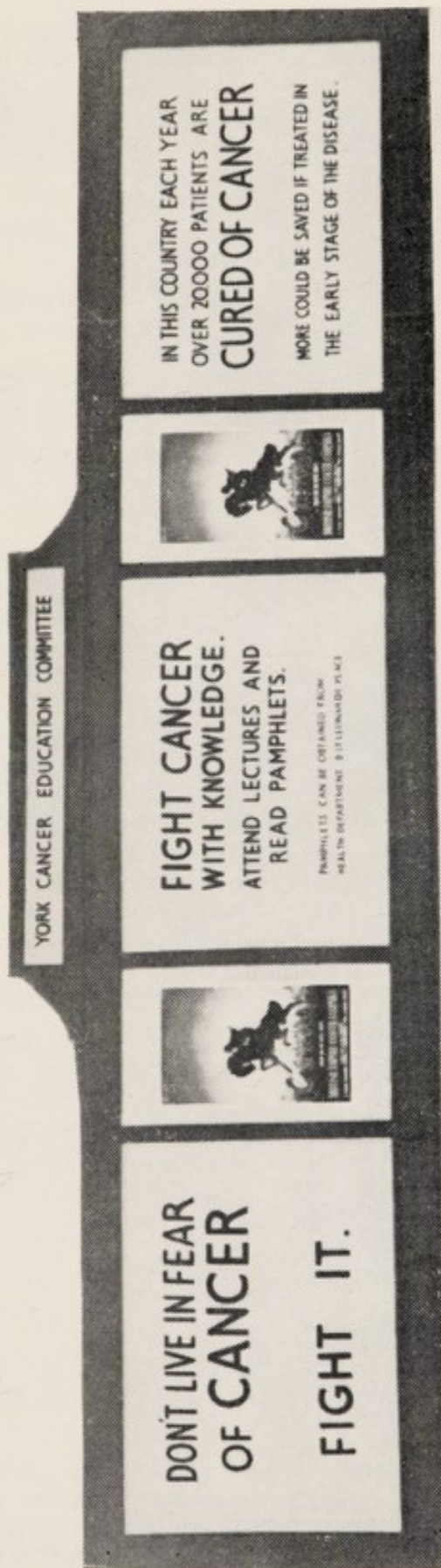
(b) HEALTH EDUCATION.

Cancer Education.

The pilot experiment on Cancer Education in York, Hull and the East Riding was continued during the year. The Director was Mr. Malcolm Donaldson, the scheme being organised and financed by the Yorkshire Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign in conjunction with the respective Local Authorities.

The campaign was inaugurated in York by the Health Committee of the Local Authority inviting Mr. Donaldson to address them. The co-operation of the medical and nursing professions in the area was secured in the early stages of the campaign. Without this co-operation it would have been impossible to run it successfully. A Cancer Advisory Committee consisting of representatives of the medical and nursing professions, voluntary organisations, churches, etc., to cover as wide a range of interests as possible, was also appointed. Since its inception the Campaign in York has included—

- (1) Lectures to various groups of hospital and domiciliary nurses, and the distribution of literature specially written for nurses, to these groups.
- (2) The introduction of Cancer Education into the Health Visitors special subject rota, *i.e.*, Cancer Education to be the subject for special emphasis in the general health education plan every sixth week. Other subjects are emphasised during the remaining five weeks.
- (3) Fifty-four lectures to various voluntary and professional organisations. These lectures were given by Mr. Donaldson and a panel of local medical practitioners who had volunteered for the work. Eleven practitioners were on this panel, and the City Council agreed to pay lecture fees as necessary.
- (4) House to house distribution of Cancer Education pamphlets in sealed envelopes, the distribution being kindly carried out by the Boy Scouts.
- (5) A Cancer Education display stand in the Health Exhibition held in the Public Library for ten days.
- (6) Poster displays on the old "Empire Marketing Board" boards. The poster slogans were agreed by a sub-committee of the Cancer Advisory Committee.
- (7) The purchase of a Pagivolt "Page turning machine" and the preparation of material for use with same.
- (8) The appointment of a part-time clerk at the two general hospitals for recording the delay between patients first noticing symptoms and consulting a doctor. Practitioners and hospital staff co-operated well in making these records possible.
- (9) The support of the Press has been generously given. Meetings have been reported well, and a regular feature on some aspect of Health Education published every month. These articles have been written by doctors and have included Cancer Education.



POSTERS USED FOR CANCER EDUCATION

ON

OLD EMPIRE MARKETING BOARDS

Mr. Donaldson leaves the area in June, 1955, but the education campaign which he has launched with such enthusiasm will continue. It will be some years before it is possible to assess whether there has been any lowering of the delay rate between patients first noticing symptoms and consulting their doctors, but a good start has been made.

The Health Committee have for many years contributed to the National Society for Cancer Relief, and also contribute to the Yorkshire Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign.

The Secretary of the National Society for Cancer Relief sends the following report by Miss P. O'Callaghan on work in the York area during 1954—

At the beginning of 1954 we had 19 patients in York and District who were receiving financial assistance, and ninety-eight others.

During the year seven hundred and sixty visits were paid, seventy-four of which were to patients outside York itself. For those within the City some sixty visits were made to doctors, institutions, etc., the remainder being to patients in their own homes.

There were ten deaths in the course of the year, and fifteen new patients were added to our books, some of whom received financial and other help. So at the end of the year we had twenty-one patients who were actually receiving assistance from the Relief Fund.

General Health Education.

In addition to the special drive for Cancer Education, the department has continued its work in general health education.

An exhibition was staged for a week in the Hunt Room of the Public Library, the main theme being "Safety in the Home" with "Clean Food" as one aspect of this Safety Campaign. An exhibit entitled "Calamity Cottage" attracted a good deal of attention. A competition was run for children "How many things are wrong in Calamity Cottage?" The exhibition was visited by 7,500 people during the week.

Members of the Health and Education Medical and Dental Staffs have attended, by kind invitation of the Teachers' Selection Panel, when film strips on health matters have been reviewed. On the recommendation of the panel, approved film strips on health topics have been included in the Education Authority's Film Strip Library. A small selection of film strips is also held by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department for health education purposes.

Eight lectures were given by the Medical Officer of Health to voluntary organisations on various health topics, in addition to routine courses for hospital student nurses, and the recently established pre-nursing course.

The introduction of lectures and visits on the work of Public Health Nurses into the syllabus of training for the State Registered Nurse is an important development in Health Education.

Lectures were also given by the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and other members of the staff. The most valuable teaching however, is probably that which is given by all members of the staff as part of their routine duties—whether at clinic sessions, during domiciliary visits, or in response to enquiries.



"CALAMITY" COTTAGE.

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

The after-care service has been developed satisfactorily as regards cases discharged from general hospital, infectious disease, maternity hospitals and sanatoria, and an after-care scheme for patients discharged from mental hospitals is being satisfactorily developed. Details of after-care arrangements are given in the Annual Report of 1950.

A meeting between Health Visitors and General Practitioners on the Local Medical Committee was held during the year and proved extremely helpful.

(d) CONVALESCENT HOLIDAYS.

The following table shows the development of the convalescent scheme since 1949. Figures are for the financial year—not the calendar year.

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
(a) Medical Certificates received	85	181	193	179	214	198
(b) Convalescence arranged under Section 28	56	122	127	103	139	130
(c) Convalescence arranged through Purey Cust Funds ..	—	—	9	27	33	32
Total (b) and (c)	56	122	136	130	172	162

The hundred and sixty-two for whom arrangements were made during 1954 included twenty-three children. Of these twenty-three, ten were young children under the age of five who accompanied their mothers to convalescent homes.

When arrangements are being made, the responsible officer does all that she can to help patients solve problems which may have been contributory factors to their illness. Many need clothing which is supplied from voluntary sources where possible. In cases of unavoidable financial worry, it has sometimes been possible to obtain a grant from voluntary sources.

Cases are followed up after discharge, and on the whole the scheme has worked smoothly and well. Patients have benefited both physically and mentally from their rest in a Convalescent Home.

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 thirty-two cases who were not eligible under our own 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.

In addition to the Cancer Campaign, lectures on various health topics were given by the Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, the Health Welfare Officer, and other members of the Health Committee staff. Posters were also displayed and leaflets distributed.

Two courses of 4 lectures each for expectant mothers were held during the year, and a health visitor held classes organised by the Education Committee on Maternity and Child Welfare at the Marygate Centre. The parents' club met fortnightly during the year.

Probably the most valuable aspect of health education is the teaching given by members of the staff during their routine duties.

The co-operation of the Press in health education matters was much appreciated.

DOMESTIC HELPS.

(Section 29).

The work of the Home Help Service continues to increase, an average of 230 cases being covered compared with 180 in 1953. The demand on the Night Attendants' Service and the special branch for cases of tuberculosis have also been maintained. A register of women who are competent to undertake last offices is kept, arrangements for payment being made direct between the relatives of the deceased and the women who are registered. The list is circulated to undertakers.

There were 5 fewer maternity cases than in the previous year, but the number of old age pensioners who attended increased steadily, and they were most appreciative of help allocated.

A car allowance was granted to the Home Help Organiser in April and cycle allowances to Home Helps in October.

At 31st December, 1954, the following Home Helps were employed:—

Number of Permanent Home Helps	7
Number of Part-Time Home Helps	33
No. of Temporary Home Helps (Full-time)	35
No. of T.B. Home Helps (included in above) (5)	—
No. of Sitters-up	4
Total	79

During the year the following cases were attended:—

Maternity cases	118
General Sickness (including care of the aged)	333
Tuberculosis	10
Others	222
Total	683

Of these, 556 were new cases, compared with 638 in 1953.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

(Section 51).

COMPREHENSIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

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

1. Administration.

- (a) There has been no change in the establishment during the year.
- (b) We were fortunate in securing the services of a Psychiatric Social Worker (Mr. J. S. Heap) who was appointed at the end of the year.
- (c) One Mental Welfare Officer left during the year and was replaced.
- (d) An Assistant Supervisor from the Occupation Centre has attended the National Association for Mental Health Course at Manchester and has gained her diploma.

2. Account of work undertaken in the Community.

- (a) *Under Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946.*
Close liaison is maintained with the National Assistance Board and with the Ministry of National Insurance, appropriate benefits being obtained. The Ministry of Labour Appointments' Officer has been most helpful in suggesting suitable work for defectives.
- (b) Liaison between this department and Bootham Park and Naburn Hospital has been good and weekly discussions are held alternately at Bootham Park and Naburn between the Hospital Staff, the Duly Authorised Officers and the Psychiatric Social Workers.

Up to the end of 1954, there were 24 active after-care cases. With the co-operation of the newly appointed Hospital Management Committee's Psychiatric Social Worker (Miss M. Hamilton), the work will develop still further during 1955 we hope.

In 1955 it has been decided to establish in conjunction with the Hospital Management Committee a Comprehensive Mental Health Service at the premises now occupied by the Occupation Centre. It is hoped to include in this Service, an additional part-time Medical Officer, out-patient clinics and a Psychiatric Social Club. The Occupation Centre will be transferred to more commodious premises which will accommodate up to 80 children instead of the present 50. This extension will also provide for adult male defectives.

(c) *Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930.*
Hospital Admissions and Discharges.

Hospital	Voluntary				Temporary				Certified			
	1954		1953		1954		1953		1954		1953	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Naburn and Bootham Park	272	240	227	203	8	5	11	8	28	24	45	25
Clifton	1	1	8	4	—	—	1	—	3	—	4	1
Broadgate ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. James ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retreat ..	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Coton Hill, Stafford ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Springfield, Tooting ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Farnham, Surrey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total ..	274	242	238	207	8	5	12	8	35	24	49	26

Urgency Orders.

There was 1 Urgency Order in 1954 and 1 in 1953.

Section 20.

There were 42 admissions to Naburn under Section 20 during 1954, 8 being over 70 years of age. Ten were discharged home, 20 became voluntary patients, 11 were certified and 1, who had absconded from Shenley Hospital was returned there. There were 21 admissions under this Section in 1953.

Deaths.

There were 20 deaths in 1954 compared with 37 in 1953.

(d) *Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.*

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

During 1954, 31 cases were ascertained as subject to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts, compared with 22 cases last year.

Reported by Local Education Authority—

Under Section 57 (3) of the Education Act, 1944 ..	8
Under Section 57 (5) of the Education Act, 1944 ..	16
Other Sources	7

31

Disposal.

Placed under Statutory Supervision	..	..	28
Placed under Voluntary Supervision	..	..	1
Placed in a Place of Safety	..	..	1
Removed from area, no action taken	..	..	1

31

Cases awaiting Institutional Vacancies.. .. 9

(ii) Cases under Guardianship 4

(iii) Certificates of exception from payment of National Insurance have been obtained in all appropriate cases and certificates under the National Service Act issued for all boys attaining the age of 16.

(iv) *Training.*

(a) *Occupation Centre.*

The number of pupils at the Centre is now 50, including 5 North Riding cases. Dr. Simon acts as Medical Officer and carries out the regular inspections of the children and general supervision.

(b) Nine cases were certified during 1954, 7 to Claypenny and 2 to Whixley. Their ages ranged from 6 years to 40 years and there were 6 males and 3 females. One child had attended the Occupation Centre. Nine cases were certified in 1953.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

Total Number of Defectives on the Register at 31st December, 1954.

Classification.

In Institutions (including cases on licence)	..	..	165
Under Guardianship	..	..	4
In Places of Safety	..	..	1
Under Statutory Supervision	..	..	145
Under Voluntary Supervision	..	..	17
Action pending..	..	..	3

335

Fifteen patients were discharged from Statutory Supervision during 1954 and one was discharged from Voluntary Supervision.

Thirteen cases were discharged from their Order during 1954.

Classification of Defectives in the Community on 31st December, 1954, who were in urgent need of Institutional Care.

High Grade Cases	..	..	..	..	1
Medium Grade Cases	..	..	..	..	2
Low Grade Cases	..	..	..	..	5
Cot and Chair	..	..	..	..	1

9

Cases considered suitable for:—

Occupation Centre	..	..	..	..	..	42
Industrial Centre	..	..	..	..	..	21
Home Training	..	..	..	..	..	1

—

64

—

Of the above cases, the numbers receiving training are:—

In Occupation Centre	..	..	..	..	..	45
At Home	..	..	..	..	..	1

—

46

—

During 1954, 13 cases ceased to be under care. Two cases died and 3 removed, or were lost sight of from the York area.

Table Showing Occupation of Domiciliary Cases.

	Under 16		16—21		21—40		Over 40		Totals
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Self-Supporting	—	—	20	12	7	5	2	1	47
Partially Self-Supporting	—	—	2	—	4	—	4	2	12
Employable (Out of Work)	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	—	6
Useful at Home	—	—	—	4	4	8	2	4	22
Too Low Grade for Employment	—	—	—	1	10	4	3	3	21
Attending Occupation Centre	16	15	3	7	1	3	—	—	45
At Home	8	8	—	2	—	3	1	1	23
Totals	24	23	25	28	26	26	13	11	176

Ten of these 176 cases are on licence from institutions, care of relatives in York.

145 are on Statutory Supervision.

17 are on Voluntary Supervision.

4 are under Guardianship.

Section C.

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

NOTIFICATION TABLE.

CONFIRMED CASES.

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Cerebro Spinal Fever	2	—	1	2	2	—
Diphtheria	2	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	2	25	23	8	3	21
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	1	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas	14	7	5	11	17	16
Food Poisoning	7	41	5	28	9	12
Malaria	3	3	—	3	2	4
Measles	1379	1715	997	2310	473	242
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	—	7	1	2	—
Pneumonia } Acute Primary ..	31	18	18	38	25	19
} Influenzal ..	11	3	17	3	11	3
Polio Encephalitis, Acute ..	1	2	4	1	—	—
} Paralytic	20	31	3	26	6	1
Poliomyelitis, Acute } Non-Paralytic	6	17	10	7	5	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	4	39	28	16	10
Scabies	24	1	6	6	4	14
Scarlet Fever	271	360	269	311	275	166
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	564	321	658	528	326	90

Poliomyelitis and Polio-Encephalitis.

The incidence during the past five years is seen in the above table, and was lighter in York in 1954 than it was during the years before it was regarded as an epidemic disease in this country.

The paralytic case was that of a child aged 2 and the non-paralytic an adult aged 20.

The total of two cases notified during the year is the lowest recorded since 1948, when the same number of cases was notified.

Dysentery.

Twenty-one cases were notified during the year.

Of these, 12 occurred among children at The Elms Residential Nursery, Hull Road. *Shigella Sonnei* was recovered from the stools in 9 of these cases, but no pathogenic organism was found in the other 3 cases.

Five cases occurred in one household, specimens being examined in 3 of the cases, but only found positive for *Sh. Sonnei* in one case.

The other 4 cases were from individual households, the infecting organism (again *Sh. Sonnei*) being isolated in one case only.

The incidence of dysentery in the City is undoubtedly considerably higher than the notification rate.

Diphtheria.

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

Whooping Cough.

90 cases were notified during the year compared with 326 in 1953. There were no deaths.

Smallpox.

No case or suspected case of this disease was reported during the year.

Scarlet Fever.

166 cases were notified during the year, 113 of which were school children. 143 cases were removed to hospital. This admission rate of 86.1% is high. The illness was of a mild type.

Influenza and Pneumonia.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Cases Notified:—					
Acute Primary Pneumonia	18	18	38	25	19
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	3	17	3	11	3
Deaths from Influenza (notified cases) ..	1	2	—	—	2
Deaths from Pneumonia (Registrar-General's figures)	43	52	32	67	38

The 9 neo-natal deaths from pneumonia are disturbing.

The so-called "Four day Influenza" which was widespread in the North during November and December affected our York schools during the last two weeks of November and the first week of December. It was not so severe as in some areas most cases being mild, and the maximum absentee rate being 30% during the week ending 26th November. There was a fair staff absence, but not sufficient to warrant closing any of our schools.

One Boarding School reported that the cases were more severe the later they occurred in the epidemic, and another residential school closed before the end of the term (December 13th) because of the large proportion of staff affected.

Enteric Fever.

The City was free from this disease during the year.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

10 cases were notified during the year, compared with 16 during 1953.

It is our opinion that notification of Puerperal Pyrexia has lost its significance since the introduction of the new definition.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases were notified during the year.

Measles.

242 cases of Measles were notified. This is the lowest number of cases notified since 1946, when only 203 cases were reported.

Mumps, Chickenpox, German Measles.

154 cases of mumps, 275 cases of chickenpox and 5 cases of German measles were reported to the school clinic.

Scabies.

Twenty-six cases of scabies were treated at the cleansing centre during the year. Eight were adults, fifteen were children attending school, and three pre-school children.

Venereal Diseases.

A health visitor is detailed for case holding and contact tracing 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.

The following table summarises the work carried out in the clinic at the County Hospital during 1954:—

	Syphilis		Gonorrhœa		Non-Venereal		Total
New patients	24		23		208		255
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Total attendances at clinics	734	524	149	72	862	538	2879
Attendances for treatment only	349	138	10	6	105	143	751

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	24	501	15	—	—	—	405
Number of specimens sent to an approved laboratory for examination	—	—	405	523	15	12	34

Cleansing and Disinfection.

Work is carried out as necessary for the Local Authority at the Steam Disinfecting Station, Yearsley Bridge.

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

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Rooms disinfected by fumigation or spraying	820	1,075	865	1,045	802	601
Articles disinfected by steam disinfectors ..	12,186	15,159	18,464	14,024	10,937	22,498
Library and other books disinfected	162	292	226	222	84	195

The most effective cleansing of rooms after infection is efficient cleansing carried out by the householder.

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).

I am indebted to Mr. J. Dunkley, Acting Engineer of the York Waterworks Company, for the following information:—

Water Supply.

During the year ended 31st December, 1954, the total quantity of water supplied to consumers within the Company's area of direct supply was 2,501,757,000 gallons, representing an average daily consumption of 6,854,128 gallons, which is a 2% increase on the previous year's average of 6,717,060 gallons per day.

The average daily consumption for domestic and public purposes (un-metered supplies) was 3,934,682 gallons, a decrease of 87,433 on the year 1953, whereas the non-domestic consumption of 2,919,446 gallons being metered supplies to Industries, etc., an increase of 49,635 gallons on the previous year.

Within the statutory area supplied by The York Waterworks Company an estimated population of 129,500 have been supplied with an average quantity of 30.39 gallons per head per day, as compared with the previous year's quantity of 29.7 gallons. Throughout the year, it was unnecessary to impose any restrictions on the supply, although the demand during peak periods proved at times to be a strain of the resources of the works.

An area of approximately 35 square miles is embraced within the Company's statutory limits of supply, which, in addition to York County Borough, includes the following 13 parishes—Clifton Without, New Earswick, Huntington, Earswick, Towthorpe, Heworth Without, Osbaldwick, Heslington, Fulford, Bishopthorpe, Knapton, Upper Poppleton and Nether Poppleton.

Three neighbouring authorities, Flaxton, Derwent and Tadcaster Rural District Councils are afforded metered bulk supplies for distribution in 25 parishes outside the Company's limits. During the year the average daily quantity supplied was 353,926 gallons, being a slight decrease of 19,835 gallons on the previous year.

All water supplied by the Company is derived from intakes on the River Ouse at Acomb Landing Works above the City, during the year river levels have fluctuated from 2 inches below to a maximum of 13 feet 4 inches above normal summer level, with corresponding variations in the quality of raw water.

The purification processes employed possess the necessary flexibility to cope with a wide range of characteristics and satisfactory results are ensured by the following sequence—Chemical pre-treatment with coagulant and prechlorination, sedimentation, dual filtration by rapid gravity and slow sand filters, and finally post chlorination.

The usual consistently high standard was maintained throughout the year, as indicated by the results of regular bacteriological and chemical examinations summarised as follows:—

Bacteriological Examination.

Three-hundred and three 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 303 samples	..	2.40
48 hours at 37°C.	Average of 303 samples	..	1.25

Presumptive Coli Organisms:—

1515 tests with 10 millilitres	..	..	All Negative.
303 tests with 50 millilitres	..	..	All Negative.

Clostridium Welchii:—

99 tests with 100 millilitres	96 Negative. 3 Positive*.
-------------------------------	----	----	------------------------------

*The analyst's remarks on these samples state that the presence of Clostridium Welchii is rare in the York water supply. The samples are free from coliform organisms and can be considered satisfactory.

Chemical Analyses.

Once a month, chemical analysis of town's water is made by the Public Analysts, the average of the results of the 12 samples examined in 1954 were as follows:—

<i>Physical Characters.</i>				<i>Average of the 12 samples.</i>	
Suspended matter	..	..	..	None	
Appearance of a column 2ft. long	..	..	..	3—clear; colourless 1—clear; very faintly yellow 8—clear; faintly yellow	
Hazen colour	..	..	..	5.4	
Taste	..	..	..	Normal	
Odour	..	..	..	None	

<i>Chemical Examinations.</i>				<i>Parts per Million.</i>	
Total Solids, dried at 180°C.	..	..	..	241	
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	..	..	..	17	
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	..	..	..	27.5	
Nitrites	..	..	..	None	
Nitrates as Nitrogen	..	..	..	1.45	
Poisonous Metals (lead, etc.)	..	..	..	None	
Total Hardness	..	..	..	176.8	
Temporary Hardness	..	..	..	108	
Permanent Hardness	..	..	..	68.8	
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° F.	..	..	..	0.91	
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	..	..	..	0.014	
Albuminoid Nitrogen	..	..	..	0.051	
Free Chlorine	..	..	..	0.06	
pH Value	..	..	..	7.4	

In addition to the foregoing examinations, samples taken from various stages of treatment and filtration plants at the Waterworks have been submitted for bacteriological examination at frequent and regular intervals, in order to indicate the efficiency of plant operation at each stage and ensure satisfactory control. A total of 650 samples were tested.

Sixteen samples taken by the Health Authority from taps in the City were also satisfactory.

In order to continue improvements in distribution and extension of supplies to the new housing developments of the Corporation at Askham Lane and Acomb, also an increasing number of private estates in various districts, a total length of 10 miles 489 yards of new mains were laid, in addition to the necessary maintenance of existing mains. This length includes approximately 4 miles of 18 in., 15 in. and 12 in. trunk mains laid from Pavement to the new Water tower under construction at Siward's How and from the existing Severus Hill tower through Acomb to Dringhouses. In addition 8 in. and 6 in. mains have been extended $\frac{3}{4}$ mile along Boroughbridge Road to provide an alternative supply route to Poppleton, where demands continue to increase.

Closet Accommodation.

The City Engineer has kindly supplied the following information:—

At the end of 1954 there were 4 pail closets, all being on the outskirts of the City.

There are 36,350 water-closets and 1,315 waste-water closets in the City.

Public Cleansing.

(a) Dry House Refuse.

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

Approximately 150 bins for the collection of food salvage are distributed to shop-keepers, hotels, canteens, etc., also 8,500 individual pail containers for food salvage have been issued to householders in certain districts of the City. The bins at the hotels are emptied daily, those at the shops two to three times per week, and the household containers twice per week.

Separate weekly collections of refuse and salvage are made from premises in the City centre, in all other districts of the City the collection of domestic refuse is also made weekly, but salvageable materials (waste paper, tins, and textiles) are collected at the same time as the refuse, and placed in separate containers on the vehicles.

The value of salvage collected during the year 1954 has been as follows:—

Food (for pigs)	..	..	..	£	8,825
Paper	..	..	..	..	8,663
Metals	..	..	..	..	1,330
*General	..	..	..	..	722
					<hr/>
					19,540
					<hr/>

*Textiles, bones and miscellaneous.

There are now 2 dry ashpits, and 35,975 ashbins in use in the City.

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

(b) Cesspools.

There are four 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.

Seven samples were taken from St. George's Baths, six of which were certified to be satisfactory. The other sample showed a considerable concentration of organic matter, but was free from coliform organisms.

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

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

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

(a)	(i)	Number of Council Houses found to be infested	..	7
	(ii)	Number of Council Houses disinfested (with H.C.N. gas)	.. .. .	—
	(iii)	Disinfested with insecticidal fluid	.. .. .	7
(b)	(i)	Number of other houses found to be infested	..	1
	(ii)	Number of other houses disinfested (with H.C.N. gas) by the Local Authority..	.. .. .	—
		(Fumigated with sulphur and insecticidal fluid) by Occupier	.. .. .	1

During 1954, 26 loads of furniture from 42 houses were dealt with on behalf of tenants taking over houses on the Corporation Building Estates.

Thirty-four single articles of furniture and one van load were disinfested for private owners at their own expense.

Section E.

Housing.

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

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,988
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,988
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under Section 5, Housing Act, 1936	—
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	—
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.. .. .	26
(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	189

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 ..	159
--	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

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

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

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

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	17
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a)	By owners	12
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	—

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

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	19
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	18
(3)	Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made under Section 3, Housing Act, 1949 ..	2
(4)	Under Section 10, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953	4

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

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	4
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—
(e) (1)	Number of houses allocated under 20% Scheme from houses subject to Demolition and Closing Orders and Undertakings	35
(2)	Number of houses allocated to tuberculous patients	8

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

(a) (1)	Number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of the year	6
(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	9
(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	46
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ..	—
(c) (1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ..	6
(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	50
(d)	Cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	—

Under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, during 1954, 24 dwellings were represented as being unfit for human habitation.

Under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, during 1954 parts of two buildings were represented as being unfit for human habitation.

An undertaking was accepted in respect of two houses that they would not be used for human habitation.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.

In December, 1954, the number of applicants for Corporation houses was 2,796.

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 3,196 re-inspections were made to food premises during the year, in addition to many inspections 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 1,037, and the number requiring further consideration or attention was 234.

The total number of food premises is 1,271, as set out in the following table according to their principal business:—

Bakers	58	Provision Merchants ..	352
Butchers	109	Public Houses	147
Cafes	46	Sweet Shops	120
Cinema Kiosks	5	Sweet and Chocolate	
Confectioners	36	Manufacturers	7
Dairies	20	Wet Fish Shops	16
Food Depots	11	Miscellaneous	35
Fried Fish Shops	66	Accommodation	29
Greengrocers	108	Clubs and Halls	41
Hotels	32	Canteens	25
		Slaughterhouses	8

Total—1,271

The work of inspection was supplemented by addresses at several meetings which were organised during the year to focus public attention on the subject of clean food, and to maintain progress in clean food handling.

Food Poisoning.

Twelve cases of food poisoning were notified during 1954. Of these, 4 were apparently isolated cases. Three cases occurred in each of two households and two in another.

The source of the infection was identified in one of the four isolated cases as due to *Salmonella Typhi Murium*.

Milk in Schools Scheme.

Periodic samples are taken of milk supplied to schools, and these have been satisfactory.

The demand for school milk is shown in the following table:—

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
No. of children eligible to participate (average daily roll)	15,490	15,740	16,205	16,658	17,103
Average number of children receiving milk	12,426	12,188	12,520	12,939	13,107
Average Percentage	80.1	77.39	77.45	77.63	76.33

(Figures kindly supplied by Chief Education Officer).

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, F.R.S.I., F.S.I.A., for the following report:

The period under review has been notable for the resumption of large-scale slum clearance operations. Three Clearance Areas were declared during the year, involving 161 houses, two of these areas being parts of the larger Groves Area which is scheduled for ultimate attention, and the third being in Walmgate. In the case of the two areas in The Groves, Compulsory Purchase Orders were made during the year and the Public Inquiry was held when objections were dealt with in accordance with legal procedure. Orders were confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government without any modification so far as houses were concerned. The procedure for dealing with clearance areas involves considerable detailed work, but the work is welcome because of the opportunity it gives to secure the rehousing of families who have been forced to live in unfit houses and congested surroundings.

The opportunity to prepare a slum clearance programme, which arises from the passing of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, has long been awaited. It is hoped that action will not be long delayed after its submission in 1955. This Act made several alterations in the law dealing with the repair, demolition and clearance of unfit houses. One of its most important innovations is the procedure for rent increases where houses are in good repair and for the issuing of Certificates of Disrepair by the Local Authority. It is hoped that this latter procedure will enable many houses to be brought up to a satisfactory standard of repair, although the relationship of the cost of repairs to fitness for human habitation and the system of voluntary improvement with assistance by grant are not conducive to an early settlement of one of the main aspects of the present housing problem, namely the retention of the fit house.

Meat and livestock became decontrolled in July, and this has involved us in important changes. After discussions with the representatives of the local butchers and other interested bodies, the Council decided to provide temporary public slaughtering facilities by operating, as a Municipal Abattoir, the slaughterhouse which had been used by the Ministry of Food during control. This has catered successfully with a large proportion of the slaughtering needs of the city. Seven private slaughterhouses have been re-opened and these have operated since decontrol, making eight establishments at which it is necessary to provide a service of meat inspection and supervision of slaughtering.

It is gratifying to be able to report that 100% meat inspection has been maintained. The important duty of ensuring the safety of the public's meat and food supplies, takes up a considerable amount of the sanitary inspector's time, and requires very careful attention to detail and a sense of devotion to duty, as indeed does all their work.

A successful Exhibition was staged towards the close of the year. This was held in the Hunt Room at the Public Library and attracted a total of 7,500 visitors during the week which it was open. The main themes of the exhibition were measures for the prevention of home accidents, the continuing importance of food hygiene, the need for urgent action to deal with air pollution and slum clearance, and a demonstration of insect and rodent pests.

NUMBER AND TYPE OF INSPECTIONS.

Houses for general conditions	2,144
Houses for infectious diseases	178
Houses for verminous conditions	61
Houses for filthy conditions	4
Houses for prospective corporation tenants	505
Houses-let-in-lodgings	12
Common lodging houses	31
Factories with mechanical power	133
Factories without mechanical power	68
Outworkers Premises	12
Shops and sanitary conditions	1,279
Smoke Observations	23
Drains tested	283
Drains inspected	1,682
Pigs, poultry and other animals	53
Accumulation of offensive material	23
Offensive Trades	26
Tents, Vans and Sheds	9
Plots of waste land	17
Premises for rodent infestations	137
Other visits, not classified	3,231
Meat and Food Inspections	41,954
Slaughterhouses	2,462
Meat Shops	161
Fruit and Vegetable Shops	61
General Provision Shops	486
Fish Shops	61
Fried Fish and Chip Shops	80
Ice-cream premises	136
Dairies and Milkshops	246
Bakehouses	91
Market Inspections	79
Licensed premises	97
Canteens	156
Number of Statutory Notices	189
Number of Informal Notices and Letters	1,912
Number of Certificates under Land Charges Act, 1925	1,702
Number of Complaints recorded	672
Number of Housing Cards compiled since 1911	12,521

NUISANCES ABATED, DEFECTS REMEDIED, etc.

Houses:—

Provided with damp-proof courses	..	..	..	..	..	2
New floors laid or repaired	..	..	..	..	..	17
Overcrowding abated	..	..	..	..	..	6
Cleansed and limewashed	..	..	..	..	..	1
Means of ventilation improved	..	..	..	..	..	64
Plasterwork repaired	..	..	..	..	..	23
Roofs, etc., repaired	..	..	..	..	..	64
Walls re-pointed	..	..	..	..	..	27
Fireplaces repaired	..	..	..	..	..	52
Water spouts fixed or repaired	..	..	..	..	..	120
Yard pavements repaired	..	..	..	..	..	7
Nuisances abated from keeping of pigs and other animals	..	..	..	..	..	2
Accumulations of manure or refuse removed	..	..	..	..	..	5

Drainage:—

Cleansed or repaired	..	..	..	..	..	52
Reconstructed	..	..	..	..	..	3
New drains constructed	..	..	..	..	..	71
Disconnected from sewer	..	..	..	..	..	37
Ventilated	..	..	..	..	..	65
Drain-openings removed from inside buildings	..	..	..	..	..	—
New sinks fixed	..	..	..	..	..	—
Waste pipes of sinks trapped or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	8

Water-closets:—

Lime-washed or cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	2
Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	30
Reconstructed	..	..	..	..	..	—
Additional provided	..	..	..	..	..	9
Provided with sufficient supply of water	..	..	..	..	..	4
Soil pipes repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	4
New flush pipes fixed	..	..	..	..	..	—
“Wash down” water-closets provided in lieu of “waste water” closets	..	..	..	..	..	61
Privies converted	..	..	..	..	..	—
Pail Closets converted	..	..	..	..	..	—

Refuse accommodation:—

Portable ashbins provided	..	..	..	..	..	16
Ashpits abolished	..	..	..	..	..	—
Cesspools abolished	..	..	..	..	..	—

Miscellaneous (not classified above)	156
--------------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	-----

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

During the year 440 factories were on the register, including:—

Bakehouses	66	Glass Manufacturers	1
Restaurants and Cafes	32	Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	12
Chocolate and Sweet Manufacturing	6	Organ and Piano Builders	2
Brewers, Mineral Water Manufacturing and Bottlers	10	French Polishers, Painters and Decorators	8
Manufacturing Chemists	4	Carpet Makers	4
Boot and Shoe Repairers	44	Watch Repairers and Jewellers	5
Dressmakers	14	Scientific Instrument Makers and Opticians	2
Milliners	10	General Engineers	16
Tailors	10	Electrical Engineers	8
Button Manufacturers	2	Motor Engineers	37
Laundries, Dry Cleaners	12	Cycle Repairers	15
Saddlers	3	Printers	14
Builders, Joiners, Carpenters	31	Photography	5
Plumbers and Glaziers	14	Warehouses	3
Tinsmiths	3	Miscellaneous Small Factories	42
Blacksmiths	5		

During the year 2 notices were served in respect of insufficient or unsuitable sanitary conveniences.

No legal proceedings were instituted.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

	Jan. 1954 and Dec., 1954
No. of keepers	3
No. of houses	3
No. of rooms used for sleeping	15
No. of lodgers accommodated nightly	47
No. of applications for registration	3
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	6
The premises have been kept in a satisfactory condition.	

FOODS.

(See also Section F).

Meat and other Foods.

Table I.

Total Weight of Unsound Meat Destroyed.

Year.	Stones.
1954	11,340
1953	14,417
1952	14,776

Table II.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	5,540	560	929	21,766	14,571
Number inspected	5,540	560	929	21,766	14,571
All Diseases except Tuberculosis—					
Whole carcases condemned	5	8	24	22	22
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,727	141	66	4,105	2,580
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	31.26	26.61	9.69	18.96	17.86
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole carcases condemned	24	15	7	—	18
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	894	168	1	—	2,023
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	16.57	32.68	0.86	—	14.00

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 936 stones were found to be in an unsound condition. The food-stuffs, where suitable, were removed to the Pig Salvage Department, and the remainder to the Destructor, Foss Islands, and destroyed.

Table III.

Bacteriological Examination.

For designations and standards for milk see 1951 Report.

The number of registered dairies is 23, of which 195 inspections were made.

Designation	No. of samples	Complied with prescribed conditions	Did not comply with prescribed conditions	Coliform Bacilli present
Tuberculin Tested	17	16	1	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	66	61	5	—
Accredited	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised	210	202	8	—
Sterilised	27	27	—	—

Ungraded Milk—

No. of Samples	Methylene-blue Test	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
22	21	1

Biological Test—

Type of Milk	Number	Positive	Negative
Tuberculin Tested	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised ..	—	—	—
Accredited	—	—	—
Pasteurised	—	—	—
Ungraded Milk	19	3	16
Sterilized	—	—	—
Totals	19	3	16

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	66	—	66
Pasteurised	210	3	207

Turbidity Test—

Type of Milk	Number	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sterilised	27	27	—

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
47	45	2	30	17

The Methylene-Blue Test, as described in the Ministry of Health's Monthly Bulletin for March, 1947, was applied to the 47 Ice Cream samples. The following are the results of this test:—28 group 1; 14 group 2; 4 group 3; and 1 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 1954 was 359 (330 informal and 29 formal). This number represents 3.36 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
1950 ..	367	38	10.4	288	38	13.2
1951 ..	404	35	8.6	283	32	11.3
1952 ..	350	25	7.1	228	17	7.5
1953 ..	398	54	11.5	215	35	16.3
1954 ..	359	35	9.8	258	22	8.5

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	8
Number of premises registered for sale	242
Number of premises on register	250

The premises are registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and 281 inspections were made.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

During the year 444 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 112 and 239 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 66) 61 water-closets have been provided in lieu of waste water-closets.

There are 1,315 waste water-closets in the City.

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 inches.)	Total Solids Deposited (tons per square mile)
Foss Bank	January ..	1.02	16.89
	February ..	1.97	23.04
	March ..	1.62	19.26
	April ..	0.12	14.06
	May ..	1.77	16.68
	June ..	1.38	12.45
	July ..	2.13	10.11
	August ..	6.30	24.59
	September ..	1.81	14.65
	October ..	2.84	15.52
	November ..	4.61	19.98
	December ..	2.01	13.38
		<hr/> 27.58	<hr/> 200.61
	Monthly Average	2.29	16.72

Recording Station	Month	Rainfall (in inches)	Total Solids Deposited (tons per square mile)
Queen Anne Grammar School	January ..	1.10	11.43
	February ..	1.97	15.88
	March ..	1.62	11.15
	April ..	0.16	8.25
	May ..	2.52	11.08
	June ..	1.46	9.10
	July ..	1.85	8.79
	August ..	6.58	20.98
	September ..	1.73	12.83
	October ..	2.72	9.72
	November ..	4.26	17.80
	December ..	1.73	11.80
		<hr/> 27.70	<hr/> 148.81
Monthly Average		2.31	12.40

Section H.

Report of the Public Analyst for 1954.

Hugh Childs, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Public Analyst's Laboratory,
67, Surrey Street,
Sheffield, 1.

June 24th, 1955.

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

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the following Report of my work as Public Analyst for the City of York during the year ending December 31st, 1954.

During the year 359 samples were submitted for analysis.

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

Article	Number submitted
Milk	258
Amber Linctus	1
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	1
Bacon	1
Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce	1
Beans in Tomato Sauce	1
Beef Dripping	1
Best Butter Drops	1
Blackcurrant Jam	1
Boric Ointment	1
Butter	2
Butter Drops	1
Butter Pats	1
Cheese Spread	1
Christmas Pudding	1
Coffee	2
Cream	3
Cut Mixed Peel	1
Double Cream	2
Dried Prunes	1
Fish Cakes	2
Frozen French Beans	1
Glauber's Salt	1
Ground Almonds	1
Halibut Capsules	1
Ice Cream	26

Article	Number submitted
Jaffa Orange with wrapper	1
Jelly (Raspberry)	1
Lemon Curd	1
Lollies	3
Macaroni	1
Malt Vinegar	1
Margarine	2
Mincemeat	1
Orange Drink	1
Orange Squash	1
Plain Flour	1
Rice	1
Saccharin Tablets	1
Salicylic Ointment	1
Sausage (Beef)	8
Sausage (Pork)	6
Sausage Roll	2
Self Raising Flour	1
Single Cream	1
Stoned Raisins	1
Strawberry Mousse	1
Sulphur Ointment	1
Sultanas	1
Super Enriched American Type Loaf	1
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	1
Synthetic Cream	1
Whisky	1
Yogurt	1
Zinc Ointment	1

Milk.

During the year 258 samples of Milk were examined, of these, 236 samples were genuine.

5 samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.

7 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 5.3 per cent to 23.3 per cent.

1 sample was slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) -0.546°C . was normal.

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

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

4 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat to the extent of 6 per cent, 13 per cent, 20.6 per cent and 21.3 per cent respectively and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Their Freezing Points (Hortvet) -0.548°C ., -0.538°C ., and -0.543°C were normal.

1 sample was deficient in Milk-Fat 17.6 per cent and also deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 10.8 per cent. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) -0.544°C was normal.

1 sample did not conform to the definition of Channel Islands Milk given in the Milk (Great Britain) Order, 1954, No. 385.

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	3.79	8.74
February	8	3.49	8.76
March	26	3.67	8.70
April	21	3.67	8.67
May	47	3.55	8.84
June	33	3.63	8.93
July	34	3.74	8.85
August	33	3.72	8.69
September	19	3.88	8.91
October	8	3.85	8.73
November	9	3.87	8.70
December	—	—	—
Average for the year 1954		3.69	8.79
Average for the year 1953		3.59	8.51
Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939		3.00	8.50

The following Table shows the composition of the samples of Milk 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 %		
155	May 19	2.90	8.82		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
196	June 2	2.95	9.28		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
221	„	2.95	9.31		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
281	Aug. 5	2.90	8.68		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
264	July 6	2.90	9.14		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
66	Mar. 3	2.84	8.93		Deficient in Milk-Fat 5.3%. Informal.
211	June 2	2.82	8.97		Deficient in Milk-Fat 6%. Informal.
198	„	2.75	9.02		Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.3%. Informal.
157	May 19	2.65	8.65		Deficient in Milk-Fat 11.6%. Informal.

Mark	Date	Analytical Data		Freezing Point (Hortvet) °C.	Remarks
		Milk-Fat %	Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat %		
129	May 5	2.40	8.74		Deficient in Milk-Fat 20%. Informal.
220	June 2	2.39	8.88		Deficient in Milk-Fat 20.3%. Informal.
127	May 5	2.30	8.82		Deficient in Milk-Fat 23.3%. Informal.
290	Aug. 5	2.90	8.34	—0.546	Slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F. Pt. (Hortvet) normal. Informal.
12	Jan. 4	3.55	8.34	—0.526	Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F. Pt. (Hortvet) showed the presence of a small amount of Added Water. Informal.
21	„	3.45	8.46	—0.525	Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F. Pt. (Hortvet) showed the presence of a small amount of Added Water. Informal.
330	Sept. 1	4.25	8.42		Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Too sour for the determination of the Freezing Point. Informal.
56	Mar. 3	2.82	8.41	—0.549	Deficient in Milk-Fat 6% and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F. Pt. (Hortvet) normal. Informal.
128	May 5	2.61	8.42	—0.548	Deficient in Milk-Fat 13% and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F. Pt. (Hortvet) normal. Informal.
263	July 6	2.38	8.49	—0.538	Deficient in Milk-Fat 20.6% and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F. Pt. (Hortvet) normal. Informal.
130	May 5	2.36	8.44	—0.543	Deficient in Milk-Fat 21.3% and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F. Pt. (Hortvet) normal. Informal.
52	Mar. 3	2.47	7.58	—0.544	Deficient in Milk-Fat 17.6% and in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 10.8%. F. Pt. (Hortvet) normal. Informal.
184	June 2	3.79	9.17		Did not conform to the definition of Channel Islands Milk given in the Milk (Great Britain) Order, 1949. Informal.

All the Milk samples were free from preservatives.

Of the two hundred and fifty-eight samples of Milk reported on during the year, two hundred and thirty-six samples were genuine and twenty-two samples (8.5 per cent) were adulterated or below standard.

Six samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Fat and eleven samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 5.3 per cent to 23.3 per cent.

Five of the samples showing fat deficiencies also showed slight deficiencies in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Freezing Point determinations, however, showed that these slight deficiencies were due to natural causes.

One sample was deficient in fat 17.6 per cent and was also deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 10.8 per cent. The Freezing Point determination showed that the large deficiency in non-fatty solids was due to natural causes, the milk being of very poor quality but containing no added water.

Three samples of milk showed slight deficiencies in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The Freezing Points (Hortvet) or two of these samples were determined and showed small amounts of Added Water to be present. The third sample was too sour for the determination of the Freezing Point.

One sample described as Channel Islands Milk contained only 3.79 per cent of Milk-Fat, whereas, according to the definition of Channel Islands Milk in the Milk (Control and Maximum Prices) (Great Britain) Order, 1949, No. 385, it should have contained at least 4 per cent. The sample thus showed a deficiency in Milk-Fat of 5.2 per cent.

Sausages.

Eight samples of beef sausage and six samples of pork sausage were examined during the year. Four of the samples of beef sausage contained less than 50 per cent of meat and five out of the six samples of pork sausage contained less than 65 per cent. In my opinion, beef sausage should contain at least 50 per cent of meat and pork sausage at least 65 per cent. It will be seen that no less than nine out of the fourteen samples submitted were below standard.

Ice Cream.

Twenty-six samples of ice cream were examined during the year. All these samples conformed to the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953 in all respects. The fat contents varied from 7.53 per cent to 17.33 per cent and all the samples were free from preservatives and from any deleterious ingredients.

Cream.

Five samples of cream were examined during the year. One sample described as Double Cream contained only 46.9 per cent of Milk-Fat instead of the 48 per cent required by the Food Standards (Cream) Order, 1951, and thus showed a slight deficiency in fat. The remaining four samples conformed to the Order.

All the samples were free from preservatives.

Fish Cakes.

One sample of Fish Cakes contained only 31.2 per cent of fish, whereas, according to the Food Standards (Fish Cakes) Order, 1950, it should have contained at least 35 per cent. The sample, therefore, showed a deficiency in fish of 10.8 per cent.

Ice Lollies.

Three samples of Ice Lollies were examined during the year. Two samples contained sugar, fruit juice, saccharin and citric acid with colour and flavouring, whilst the third sample contained ice cream in addition to these ingredients. All the samples were free from preservatives and from any significant traces of lead, copper, zinc or arsenic.

Two of the samples were not correctly labelled with the appropriate designation of the ingredients in the order of the proportion in which they were used as is required by Part 2 of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Twenty-four samples were examined under the above Act during the year. They consisted of:—

- 1 sample of Baby Chick Mash with Vitamins.
- 1 sample of Calf Meal.
- 1 sample of Calf Meal Lactifier.
- 1 sample of Dairy Cubes.
- 1 sample of Hen Battery and Deep Litter Pellets (with Added Vitamins).
- 1 sample of Hen Battery and Deep Litter Pellets (with Vitamins)
- 1 sample of Hen Battery and Deep Litter with Vitamins.
- 1 sample of Pig Food No. 2.
- 1 sample of Pure White Fish Meal.
- 1 sample of Sow and Weaner Meal No. 1.
- 1 sample of Clay's Fertiliser.
- 1 sample of Granular Corn Compound.
- 1 sample of Lundies Plant Food.
- 1 sample of National Growmore.
- 1 sample of Nitro Chalk.
- 1 sample of No. 2 Granular Fertiliser.
- 1 sample of No. 4 Granular Fertiliser.
- 1 sample of No. 6 Granular Fertiliser.
- 1 sample of No. 8 Granular Fertiliser.
- 1 sample of Rose Fertiliser.
- 1 sample of Sangral Fertiliser.
- 1 sample of Sulphate of Potash.
- 1 sample of Tomato Fertiliser.
- 1 sample of Sulphate of Ammonia.

One sample of Calf Meal Lactifier contained only 20.66 per cent of albuminoids instead of 24 per cent as stated in the guarantee. This sample showed a deficiency of 3.34 per cent or 13.9 per cent of the amount of albuminoids guaranteed.

A sample of Pure White Fish Meal showed a deficiency in oil of 1.4 per cent and an excess of phosphoric acid of 2.21 per cent when compared with the guarantee and a sample of Hen Battery and Deep Litter Pellets showed a deficiency in fibre.

The remaining samples of Feeding Stuffs were satisfactory, conforming or practically conforming, to the guarantees.

Of the fourteen samples of Fertilisers, nine samples conformed or practically conformed to their statutory statements.

Three samples contained soluble phosphoric acid in excess of the statutory statements and one sample contained both potash and soluble phosphoric acid in excess.

Only one sample showed any deficiency in ingredients—a sample of Plant Food which showed slight deficiencies in both soluble and insoluble phosphoric acid.

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, 1955.

The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit, as Inspector of Canal Boats, my Annual Report for the year ended December 31st, 1954.

There has been no addition to or deletion from the number of vessels on my register during the year.

The number of Canal Boats on my register at the end of the year 1954 was 305. Of these, 219 have been broken up, transferred to other districts, or are not now used as dwellings.

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

Thirty-two canal boat inspections were made during the year 1954.

No women or children were on the vessels inspected, and the crews totalled 64 men.

The vessels inspected were generally in good condition as to repair and cleanliness.

No cases of infectious disease on board were reported, and no contraventions of the Canal Boat Regulations were observed, or any warning notice issued.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Signed—W. D. FEWSTER.

Section J.

Miscellaneous.

(i) Registration of Nursing Homes.

Total Nursing Homes in the City					7	
					No. of Beds	
					Maternity	Other
No. 16 Mount Parade					5	—
Purey Cust Nursing Home					4	18
"Ivy Dene", Front Street, Acomb					—	12
Nunthorpe Nursing Home, Nunthorpe Avenue					4	5
"Howe Hill" Nursing Home					6	4
"Oakdene" Nursing Home					—	13
Heworth Moor House					14	—

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.

Nursing Agency.

The Purey Cust Nursing Home was re-registered in respect of a nursing agency operated under the Nurses Act, 1943, for a period expiring on 31st December, 1956.

(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 Frank Wright.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. J. Saville, J.P.

Alderman R. V. Bainton, Councillors E. L. Keld, A. E. Hopper, J. M. Wood, W. T. Burke, D. Kirk and A. M. H. De Burgh, Drs. D. A. Geddes-Brown, H. O. Chisholm, C. D. Hanham, R. P. McGarrigle, F. W. J. Platts, H. Royle and S. J. Smith, Mrs. J. N. Mercer, J.P., Messrs. B. Brooke, C. A. Price, F. H. Morgan Cave, V. B. Ditcham, G. O. Nelson, F. W. Nicholson, B. Philip Rowntree and Coun. J. Shannon.

Clerk of the Council: Mr. J. Pearson.

Offices: 133, Holgate Road, York. Telephone 2542.

At the end of the year the Council's List contained the names of 56 Doctors (1 employing an assistant), 29 Dentists (3 assistants), 2 Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners, 20 Ophthalmic Opticians, 2 Dispensing Opticians, 43 Chemists and 8 Surgical Appliance Suppliers.

The number of prescriptions dispensed during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1954, was 639,570.

25,320 persons received dental treatment under the National Health Service during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1954, and 14,110 persons had their eyes tested during the same period.

**Maternity Medical Services provided, 1st January, 1954 to
31st December, 1954.**

Description of Services Provided	By General Practitioner Obstetricians	By other G.P.'s to persons on their lists	Total
1 (a) No. of cases in which complete maternity medical services provided	710	26	736
(b) No. of such cases in which the doctor providing the services was in attendance at the confinement	582	21	603
2 No. of cases in which Ante-Natal Services only were provided	191	9	200
3 (a) No. of cases in which Post-Natal Services only were provided	38	1	39
(b) No. of such cases in which the doctor providing the services was in attendance at the confinement	11	—	11

(iii) Medical Examinations.

Medical examinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health of 41 contacts of infectious disease, who were food workers.

Routine Staff Examinations:—

<i>Department</i>	<i>No.</i>
Health	18
City Engineer's	1
Children	7
Welfare	3
Police	6
Town Clerk's	3
Housing and Estates	12
Treasury	10
Castle Museum	4
City Architect's	4
Public Library	5
Civil Defence	2
Appointments with other Authorities ..	3
	—
	78
	—
Referred to Specialists	3
Rejects or deferred appointments ..	2

(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 $1^{\circ} 5' W.$; Latitude $53^{\circ} 57' N.$; height above mean sea level, 56 feet.

Rainfall.—Rain or snow fell to the amount of 30.47 inches as against 18.18 inches for the year 1953, an increase of 12.29 inches and 6.08 inches above the average of 24.39 inches for the preceding 50 years. The wettest months were August 7.18 inches and November 4.47 inches. The driest months were April, .22 inch and January, 1.36 inches. The heaviest fall of the year occurred on 15th August when 1.65 inches were recorded.

Temperature.—Temperature ranged from $80^{\circ}F.$ on 12th May and 1st September, to $20^{\circ} F.$ on 2nd February; the range of temperature for 1954 being $60^{\circ} F.$ against $68^{\circ} F.$ for 1953. The mean temperature for the year (mean of max. and min.) was $48.8^{\circ} F.$ against $50.2^{\circ} F.$ for 1953. July and August gave the highest mean of $58.3^{\circ} F.$ then June with $56.7^{\circ} F.$ February and January were lowest with $36.0^{\circ} F.$ and $37.5^{\circ} F.$ respectively.

Barometer.—A mean pressure of 1011.8 millibars (29.88 inches) (1000 millibars=29.53 inches of mercury at M.S.L. (Corrected for diurnal variations)) has been recorded as against 1018.1 millibars (30.07) inches for 1953. April gave the highest mean with 1023.9 millibars (30.24 inches) and March the lowest with 1007.0 millibars (29.74 inches). The highest reading of the barometer of 1037.0 millibars (30.62 inches) was taken on 2nd January, and the lowest 960.6 millibars (28.37 inches) on 9th December. The extreme range was, therefore, 76.4 millibars (2.25 inches) as compared with 72.6 millibars (2.15 inches) in 1953. All readings corrected to M.S.L.

Winds.—Observations of winds at 9 a.m., G.M.T., show that during 1954 "strong" winds (force 4-8 Beaufort Scale) were recorded on 87 days against 58 days in 1953. The winds observed were W. 71; S.W. 67; S. 64; N.W. 62; S.E. 39; N. 29; N.E. 21; E. 12.

Thunder, Snow and Hail. Thunder was heard on 13 days against 12 days in 1953; snow fell on 14 days against 10 days, and hail was recorded on 1 day as against 3 days the previous year.

Sunshine.—Sunshine, recorded at Bootham School, amounted to 1141.0 hours as against 1343.6 hours in 1953, a decrease of 202.6 hours.

(v) Purey Cust Funds.

The grant from the Purey Cust District Nursing Funds was again used to run a chiropody clinic for aged and necessitous cases, and to provide a convalescent holiday for some for whom no facilities were available under other schemes.

(vi) Chiropody.

Ninety-four sessions were held during the year, at which 242 patients were treated, with a total attendance of 754. Seventy-eight new patients were seen.

This service is appreciated very much, and many old people have had life made easier for them by attendance at this clinic.

An application to the Minister of Health for permission to run this service under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act was refused.

Convalescent Scheme.

Thirty-four cases were sent for convalescent holidays under the Purey Cust Scheme. It has proved of great value to have access to a voluntary fund for patients suffering from incurable diseases, as these are not eligible to be sent to a Convalescent Home under the Authority's scheme. Even the kindest of relatives become fatigued with years of nursing and they benefit as much as the patient by being relieved of their charge for a short time.

We would again like to express our thanks to the Purey Cust Committee for their help.

(vii) National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

Two cases were dealt with under the above section during the year. Other cases where a practitioner had asked the Local Authority to intervene, were persuaded to go into hospital voluntarily.

(viii) Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons.

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Other
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7 (c) of Forms B.D. 8 recommends:—				
(a) No treatment	—	1	—	7
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	2	—	—	12
(c) Other treatment	—	—	—	2
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) and (c) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	2	—	—	14

(ix) Epileptics and Spastics.

No special provision is made for epileptics and spastics by the Health Authority, but all services provided for the general community are available for these groups.

The Medical Officer of Health is also Principal School Medical Officer for the Education Committee and Medical Officer to the Welfare Committee. This facilitates liaison between the three departments.

Epileptics.

Number in Mental Hospital	30	{ Awaiting accommodation in Colony ..	1
		{ Awaiting accommodation in Part III ..	2
Number in Colonies or Homes	3		
Number in Part III	8		
Number in St. Mary's Hospital	9	3 children.	
Known number to be at home	15	{ Awaiting Rehabilitation	1
Thought number to be at home	20	{ Working in Remploy	5
		{ Known in other employment	2
		{ Attending Social Craft Centre	3
	85		

Social Craft Centre—St. Sampson's Hall.

This Centre, run principally for physically handicapped, is attended by several epileptics who also join in all social activities arranged. The experiment is working satisfactory.

Spastics.

There are 56 cases of cerebral palsy known to the Department. Of these 11 are adults, and 45 between the ages of 2 and 16 years.

Treatment Centre—89a The Mount.

This was opened officially on 30th October, 1954, and is giving treatment to about 23 York children and approximately a further 10 cases out of York. The Centre is administered by a general committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Henderson, the Paediatrician, with representatives from the Council and from the York Parents Group, which is affiliated to the National Spastic Society. Money has been raised voluntarily and a grant given by the Rowntree Village Trust for the provision of equipment and a full-time physiotherapist for two years. There is now a part-time Speech Therapist and full-time Play Therapist on the staff. The Ambulance Service provides transport and a grant has now been promised from the Corporation.

Section K. INDEX.

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
After Care	46	Family Service Unit	24
Ambulance Service .. 8, 30, <i>et seq.</i>		Factories Act, 1937	65, 67
Area	10	Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	78
Atmospheric Pollution	71, 72	Food and Drugs Act, 1938	70
Accidents in the Home	45	Food Sampling	70, 73, <i>et seq.</i>
Bakehouses	65	Food Inspections	62, 67
Birth-rate	10, 11, 14	Food Poisoning	52, 62
Births	10, 11, 16	Foods, Unsound	67, <i>et seq.</i>
Births (Premature)	19	Foods, Welfare	8, 25
Births (Illegitimate)	10, 17, 18	Food, Analysis	73, <i>et seq.</i>
Blind Persons	84	Food Premises	65
Canal Boats Inspector's Report	80	Gas (HCN) Plant	59
Cancer	7, 11, 13	Health Committee	2, 3
Cancer Education	42, 43, 44	Health Education	42, 44, 45, 47
Cancer, National Society for Relief	44	Health Visiting	28, 29
Cesspools	58	Heart Disease	7
Cerebro-spinal Fever	52	Home Nursing Service	29
Chickenpox	53	Housing	60, 61
Children (Illeg.) Care of	17, 18, 19	Hostels (Mother and Baby)	18
Children Committee Homes	22, 23	Ice Cream	69, 70, 77
Chiropody, Clinic	84	Immunisation (Diphtheria)	30
Cleansing, Public	58	Immunisation (Whooping Cough)	30
Clinic, Chest	37, 41	Infant Mortality	8, 11, 12, 14
Clinics (Ante-Natal)	16	Infant Welfare Centres	16
Clinics (Post-Natal)	16	Infants, Premature, Care of	19
Closet Accommodation	58	Infectious Diseases	9, 52
Convalescent Treatment	46, 84	Inhabited Houses	10
Death-rate	10, 11, 14	Influenza	11, 53
Deaths	10, 11, 13	Land Charges Act, 1925	65
Deaths (Neo-Natal)	11	Lodging-houses	65, 67
Dental Treatment	23	Malaria	52
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	11	Marriages	10
Diphtheria	52, 53	Maternity Medical Services	82
Disinfection	54, 55	Maternity and Child Welfare Services	8, 16, <i>et seq.</i>
Disinfestation	59	Maternal Mortality	11, 14, 21
Domestic Helps	47	Maternity Hospital	27, 28
Drainage and Sewerage	65, 66	Measles	11, 52, 53
Dysentery	52	Measles, German	53
Diabetes	29		
Dairies and Milkshops	65		
Encephalitis Lethargica	52		
Enteric Fever	52, 53		
Epileptics	85		
Erysipelas	52		
Executive Council (N.H.S.)	81		

INDEX—continued.

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Meat and other Foods ..	65, 67, 68	Radiography, Mass ..	37, 38
Medical Examinations ..	82	Rateable Value ..	10
Mental Health Service ..	7, 48, <i>et seq.</i>	Refuse, Collection of ..	58
Meteorology ..	83		
Midwifery Service ..	8, 25, 26, 27	St. Stephen's Home ..	22
Milk in Schools Scheme ..	63	Sanatoria ..	40, 41
Milk Sampling ..	68, 69, 70	Sanitary Inspector's Report ..	64, <i>et seq.</i>
Milk, Bacteriological Examination ..	68, 69, 70	Scabies ..	52, 54
Milk, Chemical Analysis ..	74, <i>et seq.</i>	Scarlet Fever ..	52, 53
Mothers (Unmarried, Care of) ..	17, 18, 19	Smallpox ..	52, 53
Mothers and Children (Institutional Provision for) ..	21	Smoke Observations ..	65
Mumps ..	53	Social Conditions ..	10
		Spastic Paralysis ..	85
National Assistance Act, 1948 ..	84	Staff ..	3, <i>et seq.</i>
Neo-Natal Mortality ..	11, 14	Still-births ..	10, 12, 14, 16, 17
Nuisances abated, Defects remedied, etc. ..	66	Slaughter-houses ..	9, 65
Nurseries, Day ..	20		
Nurseries, Residential ..	22, 23	Theatres, Music Halls, etc. ..	71
Nursing Homes ..	81	Tuberculosis 11, 13, 14, 15, 35, <i>et seq.</i>	
Nursing Agency ..	81	Tuberculosis Committee (York) ..	36, 37
		Tuberculous Meat ..	68
Offensive Trades ..	65	Tuberculous Milk ..	68, 69
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	20, 52, 53		
Outworkers' Premises ..	65	Unhealthy Houses and Areas ..	9, 60, 61
Overcrowding ..	61		
		Vaccination ..	30
Parents' Club ..	23	Vaccination (B.C.G.) ..	37
Pneumonia ..	20, 52, 53	Venereal Diseases ..	54
Polio-Encephalitis, Acute ..	52	Verminous Premises ..	59, 65
Poliomyelitis, Acute ..	52	Vital Statistics ..	10, <i>et seq.</i>
Population ..	10		
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 ..	71	Water Closets ..	66, 71
		Water from Swimming Baths ..	59
Public Analyst's Report ..	73, <i>et seq.</i>	Water Supply ..	56, 57, 58
Public Health Officers ..	3, <i>et seq.</i>	"West Garth" Children's Home ..	22
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	11, 20, 52, 53	Whooping Cough ..	11, 52, 53
Purey Cust District Nursing Funds ..	83		

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also mentions the scope of the study and the limitations of the research.

2. The second part of the report is a literature review. It discusses the previous studies on the subject and identifies the gaps in the existing knowledge. It also mentions the theoretical framework of the study.

3. The third part of the report is a description of the research methodology. It discusses the research design, the data collection methods, and the data analysis methods. It also mentions the ethical considerations of the study.

4. The fourth part of the report is a presentation of the research findings. It discusses the results of the study and compares them with the previous studies. It also mentions the implications of the findings for practice and policy.

5. The fifth part of the report is a conclusion. It summarizes the main findings of the study and discusses the limitations of the research. It also mentions the suggestions for future research.

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also mentions the scope of the study and the limitations of the research.

2. The second part of the report is a literature review. It discusses the previous studies on the subject and identifies the gaps in the existing knowledge. It also mentions the theoretical framework of the study.

3. The third part of the report is a description of the research methodology. It discusses the research design, the data collection methods, and the data analysis methods. It also mentions the ethical considerations of the study.

4. The fourth part of the report is a presentation of the research findings. It discusses the results of the study and compares them with the previous studies. It also mentions the implications of the findings for practice and policy.

5. The fifth part of the report is a conclusion. It summarizes the main findings of the study and discusses the limitations of the research. It also mentions the suggestions for future research.