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CITY OF YORK

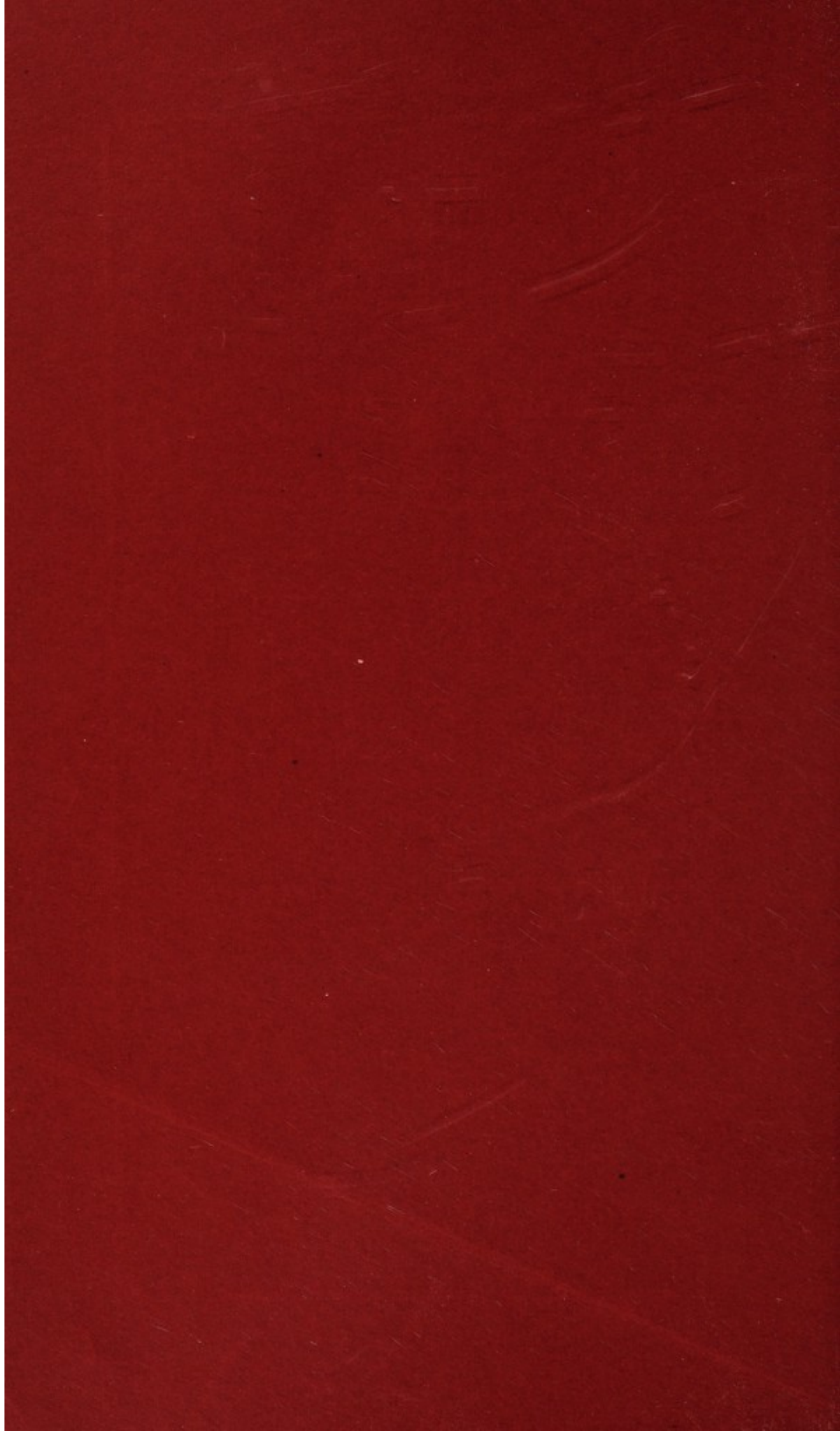
ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1956



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THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Rt. Hon. THE LORD MAYOR
(ALDERMAN V. A. BOSWORTH, J.P.)

Chairman:—ALDERMAN E. L. KELD, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:—COUNCILLOR A. KIRK

Ald. Younger	Counc. Wood	Counc. Lacamp
Counc. De Burgh	„ Buckle	„ Armitage
„ Fawcett	„ D. Kirk	„ Wightman
„ Hopper	„ Spofforth	„ Kirby
„ Coates	„ Frank Wright	

Co-opted Members:—Drs. A. B. Follows and A. I. MacLeod, Miss L. A. Clements, Miss F. A. Heaney and W. Bedford, Esq.

MATERNITY AND GENERAL WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

Ald. E. L. Keld	Counc. Armitage (Chairman)
Counc. Frank Wright	„ A. Kirk
„ De Burgh	„ Wightman
„ Buckle	„ Coates
„ D. Kirk	

Dr. A. I. MacLeod, Miss L. A. Clements and Miss F. A. Heaney

UNIFORMS SUB-COMMITTEE

Ald. E. L. Keld (Chairman)	Counc. Armitage
Counc. A. Kirk	„ Hopper
„ De Burgh	

ADMISSIONS TO MOTHER AND BABY HOMES SUB-COMMITTEE

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Dr. A. I. MacLeod	

MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

Ald. E. L. Keld	Counc. A. Kirk
Counc. Frank Wright	„ Wightman
„ De Burgh	„ Coates
„ Fawcett	„ D. Kirk (Chairman)
„ Spofforth	

Dr. A. I. MacLeod

JOINT HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE WITH HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE re COMPREHENSIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

H.C. Members	{ Ald. E. L. Keld Counc. Frank Wright „ D. Kirk	H.M.C. Members	{ Mr. F. Smithson Mr. W. L. Lawton Mr. D. Rowley
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SANITARY SERVICES AND UNHEALTHY AREAS SUB-COMMITTEE

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Counc. Frank Wright	„ Buckle
„ Kirby	„ Lacamp
„ A. Kirk (Chairman)	„ Wood

Dr. A. B. Follows

HEALTH CENTRES SUB-COMMITTEE

Ald. E. L. Keld	Counc. Wood
Counc. Frank Wright	„ Coates
„ Buckle	„ Hopper
„ Fawcett	„ Wightman
„ A. Kirk (Chairman)	„ De Burgh

Drs. Follows and MacLeod, Miss F. A. Heaney and W. Bedford, Esq.

AMBULANCE SERVICE SUB-COMMITTEE

Ald. E. L. Keld	Counc. Wood
Counc. Frank Wright	„ Fawcett
„ Hopper	„ Kirby
„ Buckle (Chairman)	

W. Bedford Esq.

APPOINTMENTS SUB-COMMITTEE

Ald. E. L. Keld (Chairman)	Counc. Wood
Counc. Frank Wright	„ Armitage
„ A. Kirk	„ De Burgh

Miss F. A. Heaney

CANCER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE

Alderman E. L. Keld; Councillors Frank Wright, A. Kirk, De Burgh, Wood, D. Kirk, Coates, Fawcett, Armitage, Lacamp, Spofforth, Kirby; Drs. Follows and MacLeod; Miss F. A. Heaney and Miss L. A. Clements

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

Ald. E. L. Keld	Counc. De Burgh
Counc. A. Kirk	

SAFETY IN THE HOMES SUB-COMMITTEE

Ald. E. L. Keld	Counc. Buckle
Counc. Frank Wright	„ Armitage
„ De Burgh	„ D. Kirk

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 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:—

ISABELLA M. B. HESSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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.C.H. (Oxon.), M.R.C.P. (London)
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	N. J. M. HESSON, 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., F.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:—

J. S. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.I.H.
M. C. BARNETT, M.B., Ch.B.
M. C. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B. (temporary—to 21.7.56)

Principal School Dental Officer:—

G. TURNER, L.D.S.

School Dental Officers:—

J. K. THORNHAM, L.D.S. (to 10.7.56)
D. E. C. WELDON, B.D.S. (8.10.56 to 22.12.56)

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

Miss L. RITCHIE, L.D.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector:—

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

Senior Assistant Public Health 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 (to 22.9.56)

Special Inspector for Meat:—

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

Assistant Public Health Inspectors:—

A. M. ALLAN, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector

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 (to 14.4.56)

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

P. D. BEADLE, C.S.I.J.B. (from 14.6.56)

Rodent Officer:—

S. J. C. NORRIS

AMBULANCE SERVICE—

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

*Assistant Ambulance Officer:—*H. L. BASTICK

*Clerks:—*J. A. CROFT and Miss M. FISHER (from 6.12.56)

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. PRESTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate (Superintendent Nursing Officer)

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

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 (to 31.8.56)

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

Miss E. ENGLISH, S.R.N., H.V. Certificate

Health Visitor School Nurses:—

Miss M. C. KELLY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate

Miss G. I. CALLON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate, Queen's Nurse

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
(to 20.3.56.)

Mrs. A. L. E. MAKIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate (from 15.10.56.)

Assistant Health Visitor:—

MRS. E. LEONARD, S.R.N., S.C.M. (part-time)

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.
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. STORRS, S.R.N.
MISS V. HARRISON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
MR. D. H. ROWE, S.R.N., Q.N.
MRS. L. HARDIE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
MR. L. W. CAROLAN, S.R.N., Q.N.
MRS. N. TURNBULL, S.R.N.
MISS E. METCALFE, S.R.N., Q.N.
MISS E. J. HODGSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
MISS N. R. BUCKTON, S.R.N.

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. (to 24.6.56)	MRS. A. D. COULSON, S.C.M. (to 1.7.56)
MISS B. A. CONRICH, S.C.M.	MRS. M. C. SKELTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
MISS A. HODGSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.	MRS. S. GRINSTEAD, S.R.N., S.C.M.
MISS D. M. COOPER, S.C.M.	MISS F. H. HICKES, S.C.M. (to 11.9.56)
MISS L. M. WALKER, S.R.N., S.C.M.	MISS M. SCAIFE (from 1.4.56)
MRS. D. M. FORTUNE, S.C.M.	
MISS I. B. F. WATSON (from 16.7.56)	

School Nurses:—

MISS B. M. HALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (Orthopaedic Certificate)
(to 31.10.56)
MRS. S. 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.
MRS. J. M. BOADEN, S.R.N. (temporary—from 1.11.56)

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
K. G. CODLING

Psychiatric Social Workers:—

J. S. HEAP
MISS M. HAMILTON

Home Teacher and Supervisor of Occupation Centre:—

MISS A. I. NEWSOME

Supervisor, Male Industry Group:—

J. A. GORMAN

Assistant Supervisors:—

MRS. M. BESTLEY
MRS. A. DREW

MRS. M. B. MOORE (from 9.1.56)

Clerical Staffs

(a) *Health Department:—*

Chief Clerk:—C. W. PRIME
Senior Clerk:—L. W. RICHMAN
Accounts Clerk:—R. A. WILKINSON
Clerks:—MRS. M. WAITE, MRS. W. I. TIPLADY, G. A. WARE,
MISS M. DRINKELL, MRS. K. SEEVERS, P. GARDINER

(b) *Child Welfare Centre:—*

Senior Clerk:—MRS. M. CHAPMAN
Clerks:—MISS E. HARWOOD, MISS J. A. RICHTERING (to 27.6.56)
MISS A. KAY (from 24.9.56)
Gale Lane Clinic—Clerk (part-time): MRS. S. ELMER

(c) *Mental Welfare Department:—*

Senior Clerk:—P. HODGSON (to 8.9.56); MRS. G. SMITH (from 2.7.56)
Clerk:—F. N. RIGG (from 16.7.56)

(d) *Sanitary Section:—*

Senior Clerk:—G. J. MURPHY (to 7.7.56); W. V. HADLEY (from 12.7.56)

Clerks:—Miss J. MOORE (to 27.7.56), MRS. N. DENNISON (from 9.7.56), Miss M. TOBIN (from 22.8.56)

(e) *School Clinic:—*

Chief Clerk:—Miss D. BLAKER

Clerks:—Miss M. SOWRAY, Miss H. F. MILBURN, Miss C. M. LONSDALE, Miss M. H. WEST (to 15.12.56), MRS. E. E. HEDINBURGH (from 17.12.56), Miss R. WAIGHT (from 17.12.56)

Clinical Clerks:—Miss S. S. D. STARR, MRS. E. E. HEDINBURGH (to 15.12.56)

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1956.

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report on the Health of the City for the year 1956.

There were no major epidemics during the year, and the work of the Health Committee was extended in several directions. The four most noteworthy items were probably:—

1. The low records achieved in maternal ^{mortality} infant and stillbirth rates.
2. The introduction of vaccination against poliomyelitis.
3. The opening of central premises as headquarters for the Comprehensive Mental Health Service.
4. The progress made with the slum clearance programme.

1. Maternity and Child Welfare

This will probably be a memorable year in the history of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services both locally and nationally. The infant mortality rate of 16·2 was the lowest ever recorded in the City, this being the first occasion on which it had fallen below 20. The rate for the whole country was 23·8 and the previous lowest for the City 22·2 in 1952. The still-birth rate of 17·9 was correspondingly low, and there were no maternal deaths. These pleasing records follow the opening of Fulford Maternity Hospital in November, 1954. This 100-bedded hospital replaced the 44-bedded hospital in an adapted house which had been the City's only maternity hospital accommodation since 1922. The modern premature baby unit and first class care for mothers and infants which are now available have both contributed to these exceptionally low mortality rates. The aspect of maternal care which now needs urgent attention in the City is the poor accommodation for ante-natal clinics.

A joint scheme with the hospital for relaxation exercises and mothercraft classes was started during the year. The Physiotherapy Department of the hospital is responsible for the relaxation classes, and the Health Visiting and Midwifery Services of the Council for the Mothercraft teaching. Mothers attend for sessions of one and a quarter hours, covering both sections.

The setting up of the Minister's Committee under the chairmanship of the Earl of Cranbrook "to review the present organisation of the maternity services in England and Wales, to consider what should be their content and to make recommendations", and the receipt of the Ministry's Circular 9/56 on ante-natal care, were national events of considerable significance. Meetings were held locally with general practitioners and consultants to discuss the implications of the Circular, and to make recommendations. The advisability of admission to hospital of complicated midwifery cases has long been recognised, but it is difficult for some to appreciate the need for admission of any mother who has her first baby when over the age of 30, any confinement when over the

age of 40, and any mother who is pregnant for the fifth or subsequent time at any age. These, however, were the recommendations of the Standing Maternity and Midwifery Advisory Committee of the Central Health Services Council.

Extensions in the work of the Child Welfare Department included the establishment of an Infant Welfare Clinic at Lidgett Grove.

2. Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Ministry of Health Circular 2/56, with proposals for the use of a British vaccine against poliomyelitis was received in January. It stated that a limited amount of vaccine would be available during May and June for children between the ages of two and nine years. (Years of birth, 1947-1954). Selection of children to receive priority was to be made according to a centrally determined plan when the demand was known. The selection subsequently proved to be according to month of birth. Personal letters were sent to the parents of all children aged two—five inviting them to register their children for vaccination, and the parents of school children were circularised through the schools. The enthusiastic co-operation of all concerned in the original arrangements for vaccination was much appreciated, but special mention must be made of the help given by the Press. Their fair reports of the evidence both for and against vaccination, and their gathering together of information re progress in various parts of the country were major factors in the success of the York scheme. The acceptance rate in York was one of the highest in the country, with an overall rate of 51 per cent. and an acceptance rate among school children of 77 per cent.

Vaccination sessions commenced on 7th May, sufficient vaccine being received from the Ministry for 690 children to have two doses each by the end of June. Vaccination was then suspended temporarily during the months when poliomyelitis is normally most prevalent in the country. By the end of the year, 715 children had been vaccinated. No complications attributable to vaccination were reported.

3. Mental Health

The Royal Commission on the Law relating to Mental Illness and Mental Deficiency presented its report to Parliament in May, 1957. Much of the spirit of this report had been implemented in York before its publication. The establishment of the Comprehensive Mental Health Service, so that patients might receive continuity of care both in hospital and at home, progressed. A house was allocated by the Local Authority as the headquarters of this service, appropriate staff being transferred there from the central health department and the hospital. A Medical-Officer-in-charge was appointed whose salary is shared between the local authority and hospital authority. Psychiatric social workers and assistant mental welfare officers working in both hospital and home, are also centred on St. Saviourgate. Weekly case conferences were held during the year, and a social club for the after-care and rehabilitation of patients discharged from hospital was established.

The best method of liaison between the staff of the mental health centre and the health visitors, in an attempt to prevent the breakdown of families, was considered. To this end a course of six lectures by the medical officer in

charge was given initially to health visitors, to help them detect the early signs of breakdown. This has been followed by regular meetings when families, where there is evidence of impending breakdown, are discussed.

4. Slum Clearance

The Health Committee were well up to schedule with their slum clearance programme. John Street, Cecilia Place, Newbiggin Street and the Groves (3) Clearance Areas were declared during the year, and the Compulsory Purchase Order for the Walmgate Area confirmed by the Minister.

Ambulance Service

Loan sanction was received for building and furnishing the central Ambulance Station on The Stonebow, work to commence early in 1957. The City was honoured by Mr. Sawyer, the Chief Ambulance Officer, being elected President of the National Association of Ambulance Officers for the year.

To the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, to my staff and to my colleagues in other departments and to all who have helped maintain a high standard of health in the City, I tender my sincere thanks for their continued 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 1956 (Registrar-General's Estimate), 106,200.

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

Number of hereditaments (end of 1956) according to the rate-books, 36,762
(including retail shops occupied as dwellings).

Average number of persons per hereditament, 2.6.

Rateable value (April, 1956), £1,265,547.

Estimated net produce of a penny rate, £5,100.

MARRIAGES

				Marriage rate per 1,000 of total population			
				York	England & Wales		
Year 1952	...	986	...	18.6	...	15.9	
„ 1953	...	954	...	18.0	...	15.6	
„ 1954	...	908	...	17.0	...	15.4	
„ 1955	...	993	...	18.6	...	16.1	
„ 1956	...	932	...	17.5	...	15.8	

VITAL STATISTICS, 1956

(Registrar-General's Figures)

		TOTAL	M.	F.			
Live Births	Leg.	... 1,493	755	738	Birth-rate	...	14.4 per 1,000
	Illeg.	... 94	41	53			
Stillbirths	Leg.	... 27	19	8	Rate per 1,000 total births		17.9
	Illeg.	... 3	1	2			
Deaths	...	... 1,301	653	648	Death-rate	...	10.9 per 1,000
Deaths from Puerperal causes		...	Nil.				

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:—

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Number	28	1	29
Rate per 1,000 live births ...	16.7	9.4	16.2*

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age:—

Number	20	1	21
Rate per 1,000 live births ...	11.9	9.4	11.7

Stillbirths:—

Number	27	3	30
Rate	17.1	30.0	17.9

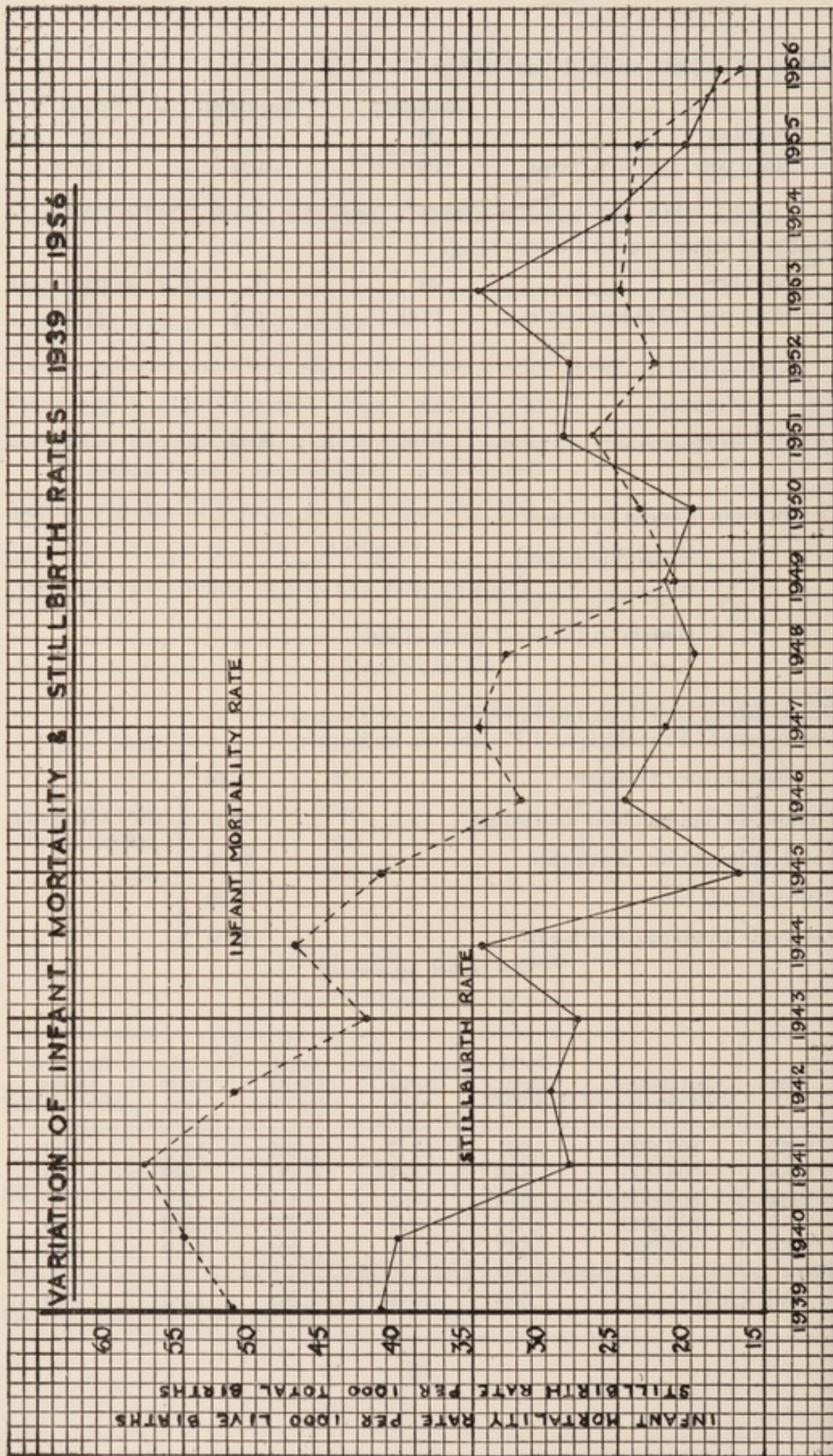
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	228
„ „ Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	—

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

Respiratory Diseases	1.40	} per 1,000 living at all ages
Pulmonary Tuberculosis death-rate	*0.07	
Total Tuberculosis death-rate	*0.08	
Cancer death-rate	1.90	
Epidemic Influenza death-rate	0.04	

*—Lowest on record.

Year	Estimated Population	Total (Nett) BIRTHS	Birth- rate	Total (Nett) DEATHS	Death- rate	Excess of Births over Deaths
1952	105,800	1,561	14.6	1,202	11.9	359
1953	105,200	1,550	14.6	1,231	12.3	319
1954	106,600	1,574	14.2	1,318	12.7	256
1955	106,500	1,544	13.9	1,288	12.3	356
1956	106,200	1,587	14.4	1,301	10.9	286
AVERAGE ...		1,563	14.3	1,268	12.0	315



CAUSES OF DEATH, 1952-1956

Cause of Death	Years				
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	15	14	17	9	9
Tuberculosis, other ...	3	—	—	—	1
Syphilitic disease... ..	5	1	5	6	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	1	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections ...	—	2	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	1	1	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	3	3	3	5
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	24	37	43	34	39
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	41	39	30	40	35
Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	14	17	20	25	26
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	19	9	10	10	11
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	104	102	106	116	117
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	6	4	4	6	9
Diabetes	13	14	12	4	10
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	188	167	244	216	200
Coronary disease, angina	169	176	185	188	202
Hypertension with heart disease ...	24	17	29	31	33
Other heart disease	199	218	196	177	151
Other circulatory diseases	63	52	72	58	48
Influenza	2	10	4	1	5
Pneumonia	32	67	38	45	83
Bronchitis... ..	65	51	67	60	72
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	12	4	15	20	13
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	16	13	21	17	14
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	3	5	3	1	5
Nephritis and nephrosis	10	15	12	18	10
Hyperplasia of prostate	12	13	12	18	11
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	1	1	2	—	—
Congenital malformations	5	6	7	5	5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	110	128	111	124	115
Motor vehicle accidents	11	4	12	7	12
All other accidents	18	22	25	35	41
Suicide	14	14	13	12	17
Homicide and operations of war ...	2	5	—	2	1
All Causes—TOTALS ...	1,202	1,231	1,318	1,288	1,301

COMPARISON OF CERTAIN RATES IN YORK WITH SIMILAR RATES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

	England and Wales	York
Births	15.7	14.4
Deaths	11.7	10.9
Maternal Mortality	0.56	—*
Infant Mortality	23.8	16.2*
Neonatal Mortality	16.9	11.7*
Stillbirths	23.0	17.9
Tuberculosis Mortality	0.12	0.08

*—Lowest on record.

MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1952-1956

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
(a) MATERNAL MORTALITY:					
No. of deaths (YORK)	1	1	2	—*	—
Rate per 1,000 births:—					
York	0·65	0·65	1·27	—*	—
England and Wales	0·72	0·76	1·38	0·64	0·56*
(b) INFANT MORTALITY:					
Deaths under 1 year (YORK) ...	33	37	37	35	29
Rate per 1,000 live births:					
York	22·2	25·0	24·2	23·3	16·2*
England and Wales	27·6	26·8	25·5	24·9	23·8*

*—Lowest on record.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, 1952-1956 (Registrar-General's figures)

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate
1952	15	0·15	3	0·03	18	0·18
1953	14	0·14	—	—	14	0·14
1954	17	0·16	—	—	17	0·16
1955	9	0·08	—	—	9	0·08*
1956	9	0·07*	1	0·01	10	0·08*
Average ...	13	0·12	0·8	0·01	13	0·13

*—Lowest on record.

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	89	81	84	66	78	67	47	52	44	45
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	30	29	27	23	23	23	17	13	17	17
Total	119	110	111	89	101	90	64	65	61*	62

*—Lowest on record.

Of the 45 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis 2 were picked up by Mass Radiography.

NUMBER OF CASES ON REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1956

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Pulmonary—M.	244	239	239	239	248
F.	182	169	180	176	177
Total	426	408	419	415	425
Non-Pulmonary—M.	56	47	49	40	39
F.	74	63	58	55	50
Total	150	110	107	95	89
Total Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary	556	518	526	510	514

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, 1,604; (b) Still births, 30; (c) Total, 1,634.

2. Infant Welfare Centres

During the year one new Infant Welfare Clinic was opened at Lidgett Grove, Acomb.

(a) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
(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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,256
(d) Total number of children under five years of age who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of the year, were—								
(i) Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,222
(ii) Over 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	841

A birthday letter has been sent to all four-year-olds inviting them to attend the Toddlers' clinic. 84 have attended in response to 383 letters sent out, *i.e.*, 22 per cent. This compares favourably with 17 per cent for the previous year but is too low.

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.

						<i>Ante-natal</i>	<i>Post-natal</i>
(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	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
(iii) Number of ante-natal sessions held by Council Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	68	68
(iv) Number of attendances	...	...	...	...	...	1,166	1,166

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 30, of these 20 were born in hospital, two in nursing homes and eight at home.

Causes of stillbirths have been classified as follows:—

Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	5
Congenital abnormalities	...	...	...	...	...	3
Early placenta separation (1 placenta prævia)	...	...	...	...	...	5
Disproportion	...	...	...	...	...	2
Intracranial hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cord abnormalities	...	...	...	...	...	3
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	1
Placental insufficiency	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inhal. Liq.	...	...	...	...	...	2
Intra ut. pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Toxæmia	...	...	...	...	...	4
					—	30
					—	

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.

Eighty-three illegitimate births were registered by York women in 1956, and in addition 17 illegitimate births were registered by mothers not normally resident in the City. Twelve of these were home confinements, eight took place in nursing homes, 80 in hospital.

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
1950	103	6.0	35,005	5.06
1955	81	5.27	30,918	4.65
1956	83	5.4	33,257	4.76

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

ANALYSIS OF 1956 CASES

Mothers from Other Areas

Of the 17 mothers registered in York, but not normally resident in the City:—

Five were single girls living near York and known to the Welfare Officer or referred to the Moral Welfare Worker.

Twelve were from other towns—two at Heworth Moor House (Diocesan Home), five at nursing homes in York (four placed privately for adoption, one still resident and waiting arrangements for future care), five at Maternity Hospital (two married women not co-habiting, three single girls).

CIVIL STATUS

Of the 83 York registrations:—

Fifty-five were single girls not co-habiting, three were single girls co-habiting with putative father or in close contact with him, nine were married women co-habiting with putative father, 14 were married women not co-habiting with putative father, one was separated from husband not co-habiting with putative father, and one was a married woman living with her husband.

MOTHER AND BABY HOMES

Twenty-four girls were admitted to Mother and Baby Homes during the year:—

Nine girls were admitted to Sutton House, Hull.

Five girls were admitted to Catholic Home, Leeds.

Three girls were admitted to Salvation Army Home, Leeds.

Five girls were admitted to Heworth Moor House.

Two girls were admitted to St. Monica's Home, Harrogate.

OCCUPATION OF 55 SINGLE GIRLS

Thirty-two were manual workers, 13 clerical workers, three bus conductresses, one nurse, one teacher, three shop assistants and two schoolgirls.

Of the single girls, 12 were rejected by their family and left to face their own troubles, the remainder were helped by family.

Two girls, both holding posts of responsibility, each gave birth to a third illegitimate child this year. One girl has had all of them adopted and the other has kept them all herself. Another single girl aged 22, has given birth to three children by the same man, with whom she formed an unsatisfactory relationship which has broken down and been cemented on a number of occasions. She has finally left him and proposes to support all the children by her own efforts.

Twelve of the single girls are below average intelligence and need constant care and supervision.

Four girls were on probation.

AGES AT TIME OF FIRST CONSULTING WELFARE OFFICER

<i>Age</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>No.</i>
14 ...	1	19 ...	8
15 ...	2	20—24 ...	19
16 ...	1	25—29 ...	28
17 ...	2	30—39 ...	15
18 ...	6	40 ...	1

FUTURE OF CHILD

Adoptions

Twenty-three infants were placed with a view to adoption:—

Five through York Adoption Society, three through Hull Children Department, seven through Stockton Adoption Society, four through Leeds Catholic Adoption Society and four by private adoptions.

Residential Nurseries

Five infants were admitted to residential nurseries during the year.

Infants Remaining with Mother

Ten are living with parent(s) of low intelligence and in overcrowded and poor conditions, but the care of the child is satisfactory, two are living with parents who show characteristics of the real problem family, the remainder are living in fairly satisfactory conditions with the parent(s).

There were four still-births and one infant death (at 1 day) among these illegitimate births.

PUTATIVE FATHERS

Affiliation Orders

Fourteen orders were granted and 11 private arrangements for payment by putative fathers were made.

Of the 21 putative fathers interviewed, one denied paternity and 20 are helping financially.

Civil Status

Boys 4, single men 5, married men 11.

Interviews

639 office interviews were given to unmarried parents and 381 home visits paid.

3. 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 107 premature infants were attended by these nurses.

The number of premature babies notified during 1956 was 119.

Total number of the above who were born:—

(i) at home	33
(ii) in hospital or nursing home	84

The number of those born at home:—

(i) who were nursed entirely at home	32
(ii) who died during the first 24 hours	2
(iii) who survived at the end of 28 days	30

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

(i) who died during the first 24 hours	4
(ii) who survived at the end of 28 days	60

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 lbs. 3 ozs. up to and including 3 lbs. 4 ozs.	1
Over 3 lbs. 4 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	7
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.	19

DAY NURSERIES

The day nurseries have not been filled to capacity by priority cases throughout the year which has enabled us to admit children attending part-time only. The demand for this type of accommodation increases and from the point of view of health and welfare of both mother and child, appears a satisfactory arrangement when applied to older children (i.e., 2—5 years), not depriving the child of too much family life but encouraging him to develop his social behaviour combined with constructive play and kindergarten education.

Nine children showing behaviour problems or certain mental or physical abnormalities have been admitted for periods of observation for diagnosis and treatment. This is an exceedingly useful service with which the day nurseries are well qualified to deal.

A decreasing demand for care of infants has been noted. In the under-2 group there have been one to two vacancies from July to December in one nursery (Crombie), and three, four and three vacancies in July, August and November in the other nursery (Heworth). This change reflects a similar tendency throughout the country and possibly indicates that these babies are being looked after at home. This conclusion may not be accurate, as in some cases owing to high nursery costs babies are left with neighbours while mothers go out to work. In many cases the care of such children is unsatisfactory, but we have no evidence that this occurs in York.

Both the nurseries are good training centres:—

1. For the student nursery nurse, employing five students in training and four pre-training students at a time, all the students in 1955-57 course were successful in obtaining their N.N.E.B. Diploma.
2. For students of Social Science, from this country or from overseas, studying local authority services and preparing theses for their diplomas. One student from China has also studied conditions in our day nurseries and described conditions in her country, which were of much interest to us.

3. For schoolgirls from the senior departments of Secondary Modern Schools who have attended the Crombie Avenue Day Nursery regularly and are taught child care as part of the school curriculum. Girl Guides and girls from Rowntree's Day Continuation School have also visited and received instruction.

Apart from helping mothers and young children this education service provided by the nurseries is of considerable benefit to the community.

The health of the children was marked by six cases of whooping cough in one nursery (Heworth), between February and July. In the latter part of the year seven cases of mumps, between October and December occurred (including one student nurse) in Crombie Avenue, and one case in Heworth. There was a very heavy incidence of sickness amongst the staff in the early part of the year throwing a great strain on the remainder.

Both nurseries were given pianos during the year. These gifts were much appreciated and have made a great difference to the older children.

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	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Average daily attendance—					

0—2	...	...	...	6	6	7	5	6
2—5	...	...	...	17	17	17	15	17

Number on Register at end of year—

0—2	...	...	...	8	11	10	9	8
2—5	...	...	...	24	26	24	20	25

Heworth

Average daily attendance—

0—2	...	...	...	10	12	10	11	9
2—5	...	...	...	17	21	23	23	25

Number on register at end of year—

0—2	...	...	...	14	18	19	22	17
2—5	...	...	...	29	34	30	33	33

7. Infectious Diseases of Infants

No cases of ophthalmia neonatorum or pemphigus neonatorum were notified during the year.

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

Of the four deaths from pneumonia during the neo-natal period, two were transferred to a general hospital before death. Ages at death varied from 18 hours to three days.

8. Maternal Deaths

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

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. Secretary: Miss V. Argles.

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

14 beds. 10 cots.

The Home receives expectant mothers, chiefly unmarried women and girls, of all religious denominations. They enter the Home usually six weeks before the expected date of confinement and remain for a period of six weeks after the birth of their baby.

During the ante-natal period instruction is given in domestic duties and the preparation of the baby's layette.

All confinements take place either in a hospital or maternity home. On re-admission they are taught to take full responsibility of their baby under supervision. The Medical Officer visits each week and in cases of emergency.

The health of all residents has been very good throughout the year. A Church of England Chaplain visits to give help and advice, when and where desired.

Resident on 1st January, 1956:—

10 girls. 4 babies.

Admissions during the year ending 31st December, 1956, were: 50.

Of these: 48 were unmarried women and girls, one a divorcee and one a married woman.

Five girls came from York, the remainder from areas chiefly within the Diocese of York. Ages ranged from 14 to 40 years; 47 girls and 45 babies were discharged.

Twenty-nine babies were placed for adoption (including twins), 13 girls returned home with their baby, three babies were taken into care, one girl had a stillborn infant and two girls returned home before the birth of their baby.

Resident in the Home 31st December, 1956:—

13 girls. 7 babies.

York Education Authority provides a teacher who instructs the girls in dressmaking and tailoring once per week.

(b) WEST GARTH CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHILDREN'S SOCIETY NURSERY

This Nursery has accommodation for 20 children under the age of five and is recognised as a training centre for the Certificate of the National Nursery Examination Board Diploma.

It is run on the "family" plan. The children are kept in small groups with their own nursery nurse to look after them. Every encouragement is given to the children's relatives to visit as often as possible and join in the child's life in the nursery. As the Nursery is the only home the children know, it is a cheerful, ordinary home. Most of the children leave for adoption or for permanent foster homes, and some may return to relatives when a home has been created for them.

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

Matron: Mrs. E. Cobb.

This Home accommodates 23 girls from two 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.

An adjoining annexe of the Home is let to a voluntary committee who have established the York Day Centre for Spastics.

The Home is now accommodating a few small boys, and this new venture is being enjoyed. Several of the older girls are employed in the City and live at the Hostel—Rawcliffe Holt, but return to the Home frequently, thus they are still kept in touch; and it is possible to guide and advise them, when necessary. The Home has its full quota of children at the present time.

(d) CHILDREN COMMITTEE'S HOMES.

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

Residential Nursery—

"The Glen" Nursery	...	...	25 babies and toddlers—Boys and
(Bull Lane, Heworth, York)			girls up to five years.

Children's Homes—

"St. Hilda's Garth" Reception		
Centre and Short Stay Home	...	25 boys and girls (two to 16 years)
120 Haxby Road, York	...	12 boys.
4 Feversham Crescent, York	...	18 boys
103a Danebury Drive, Acomb	...	12 boys and girls
(Family Group Home)		

Children are also placed in Voluntary Homes at—

Hull, Driffeld, Boston Spa and Parkstone—eight boys and girls.

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

In York and surrounding villages—79 boys and girls.

Supervised for other Authorities—20 boys and girls .

Supervised under Child Life Protection Regulations (living apart from their parents)—8 boys and girls.

Supervised under Adoption Regulations—16 boys and girls.

Temporary accommodation was provided for 164 children in emergencies during the absence of their parents, who were unable to make arrangements for their care.

HEALTH OF CHILDREN IN RESIDENTIAL NURSERIES AND HOMES

The Glen

From January to March there was widespread respiratory infection amongst the children and staff, but there was no major illness or specific infection. During the summer there were minor symptoms only. Long periods of absence amongst the domestic staff due to chronic bronchitis, occurred intermittently, making the running of the Nursery somewhat difficult. In November and December 10 children were ill with mild diarrhoea but no pathological organisms were found responsible.

St. Hilda's (Short-stay Home for 25 children)

Throughout the year there has been a variety of acute but mild infections. Eleven children had diarrhoea but no pathological organism was detected. One assistant housemother had hepatitis. In February, four children had influenza and one boy had hepatitis. In May, five children and three staff had diarrhoea and vomiting, and from July to December tonsillitis was prevalent. One case of scarlet fever also occurred in July, and one case of mumps in August.

Danebury Drive (Home for 12 Children)

The health of the children has been good, although there was one case of whooping cough in October, and two cases of chickenpox in December.

Boys' Homes (Haxby Road—12 Children; Feversham Crescent—18 Children)

There is very rarely any sickness reported from either of these homes.

All long-stay children in care in the Homes are medically examined during the summer holidays. On the whole their general condition is satisfactory, but dental caries is common. The children found in need of treatment on investigation are referred to the appropriate departments.

Thirteen children from the residential nursery and homes were admitted to hospital during the year for investigation or treatment.

Children admitted to any of the Corporation Homes are also medically examined, if possible, within 48 hours of admission. The medical history available for these children is usually very scanty.

10. Dental Treatment

The Principal School Dental Officer, Mr. Graham Turner, and the Dental Surgeon, Miss Ritchie, give one half-day per month and five half-days per fortnight respectively, to Maternity and Child Welfare work. The following is a summary of the work performed:—

(a) Numbers attended:—

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated at the Clinic	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	1,204	458	232	227
Children under five	167	154	151	151

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:—

	Extractions	General Anæsthetics	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment	Crowns and Inlays	Dentures Supplied		Radio-graphs
							Complete	Partial	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	274	95	380	—	196	2	13	8	—
Children under five	72	50	250	53	1	—	—	—	—

CORNLANDS ROAD DENTAL CLINIC

The School Dental Clinic at the Cornlands Road Health Centre was opened for the treatment of children in 1955.

It was designed to cover the dental needs of the school and maternity and child welfare population of the Acomb, Poppleton Road and Dringhouses area embracing 14 school departments.

11. Parents' 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.

During the year meetings have included a talk by Miss Carr, who is a Personnel Officer at Rowntrees; a panel consisting of Mrs. Irving, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Wilde and Miss Sykes, for a panel game called "Find the Link"; a Christmas Fayre kindly opened by the Lady Mayoress; a reporter from the *Yorkshire Evening Press* who told us about her work; a film show of educational films; a talk by Miss Harrison (Health Visitor); Mr. Information from the Public Library; a talk by Dr. Crane, on polio.; Mr. Cross from Carr Lane School Junior, on Primary Education; Mr. Myton, on Handicapped Children; and again a panel game, "What's My Hobby", the panel consisting of Mrs. Irving, Mr. Graham Turner and Councillor Daley.

In addition several social evenings were held, the Club Birthday Party, and a visit to the Electricity Showrooms for a film on Cooking, and a demonstration of electric washing machines.

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 following is an abstract from the Annual Report of the Unit:—

THE WORK

At the beginning of the year 25 cases were open. Since then 17 new cases have been opened. During the year, contacts with the families through home visits or visits to the Unit totalled 2,051, and contacts with others on behalf of families 1,156. The continued and often closer relationships with officers of the Local Authority Services and other organisations has greatly helped the work of the Unit.

Dr. Ellett-Brown, of the Mental Health Department, has attended the meetings of the Executive Committee and given periodic reviews of the progress of the arrangement for the supervision of casework. Mr. John Heap, Psychiatric Social Worker, has visited the Unit weekly to discuss all the cases and plan future policy with the workers. Cases presenting psychiatric problems have been further discussed with Dr. Ellett-Brown. Of the cases open at 30th June, many have shown mental health problems, and of these a number have, at some time, had psychiatric treatment.

Almost all the work has been with families, but two individuals have been helped. Several families have been rehoused, helped to a good start by gifts of furniture from the Unit. One mother has remarried during the year with considerable benefit to the family, which now seems likely to have a stable and happy future. Seven babies were born during the 12 months in the families, and at 30th June eight more were expected. These births mean that seven of these families have five or more children, six have three or more children under five. Fifteen other families have five or more children.

Many discussions with families and other bodies connected with them relate to financial matters such as debts, arrears, and the need for financial assistance. A number of grants from the National Assistance Board or local charities have been obtained for families, and the spending of them supervised. They have been for clothing, furniture and household equipment, decorating materials or aid towards the cost of a convalescent holiday. Of the 1,156 contacts with

other bodies, at least a quarter related directly to finance. The families are very "crises-prone" and all these crises seem sooner or later to unbalance the precarious budgets.

CASES OF THE YEAR

More than one case has been referred to us by the City Treasury officials by reason of constant arrears of rent. In each case investigation by the Unit has uncovered other problems. Frequently there are other debts and arrears on hire purchase agreements caused by the irregular earnings of the husband. The inability to earn regular wages may be due to mental illness or a previous criminal record. When the immediate financial problems have been dealt with it may be found that an underlying cause of the trouble is a complete lack of understanding between husband and wife with the consequent unhealthy effect upon one or more of the large family of children. Nevertheless, the improvement in some families visited has, by our standards, been marked, to such an extent that eight cases have been closed and visiting ceased during the year.

13. Report on the Working of the Co-ordinating Committee

In response to the "Joint Circular on Children Neglected or Ill-treated in their Own Homes", the Co-ordinating Committee was set up in May, 1954, with the Medical Officer of Health as Chairman and representatives attending from each of the statutory and voluntary social services concerned in the care of children.

Twenty-four names were added to the Register during 1956, making a total of 103 cases as at 31st December, 1956.

Regular monthly meetings have been held, the minutes of the previous meeting and a list of families to be discussed with members who are expected to report being circulated beforehand. At each meeting the discussion takes the form of a review of the progress achieved by the family since last discussed, the workers striving to raise the standards of the family to prevent possible break-down and to give the children a more satisfactory life in their own home.

A detailed casepaper is kept for each family and is available for any member requiring information. So far as possible, one worker is made primarily responsible for each family.

Fifty-nine cases have been discussed by the Committee during 1956.

Of these 59 families:—39 have been left in abeyance to be raised again if necessary; two cases have been deleted from the register because the family has left York, and 18 cases are still under discussion.

Eight cases on the Register have been rehoused during the year. Two of these were from The Grange Hutments and five were known to Family Service Unit.

Of the 59 families discussed during the year, 21 have been Family Service Unit cases, and of these 19 are still being visited by that Unit.

The meetings have proved of value, in that information is pooled, an agreed policy re procedure is reached, and close co-operation has been promoted between members of different statutory and voluntary services.

14. Distribution of Welfare Foods

This has been a responsibility of the Local Authority since June, 1954.

The entitlement is as follows:—

<i>Expectant Mothers</i>	...	3 bottles Orange Juice per month. 1 packet Vitamin Tablets, <i>or</i> 1 bottle Cod Liver Oil per six weeks.
<i>Baby under six months</i>	...	1 bottle Orange Juice per month. 1 bottle Cod Liver Oil per six weeks.
<i>Six months to five years</i>	...	2 bottles Orange Juice per month. 1 bottle Cod Liver Oil per six weeks. 1 tin National Dried Milk per week at 10½d., additional tins at 4s. 0d. Orange Juice, 5d. per bottle.

Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin tablets are free, and some mothers receive National Dried Milk and Orange Juice free under certificate from the National Assistance Board.

The uptake for the year was as follows:—

<i>National Dried Milk.</i>	<i>Cod Liver Oil.</i>	<i>Vit. A. & D. Tablets.</i>	<i>Orange Juice.</i>
<i>Tins.</i>	<i>Bottles.</i>	<i>Packets.</i>	<i>Bottles.</i>
64,738	12,224	8,046	96,374
(68,113)	(14,981)	(7,476)	(101,987)

(Figures in brackets denote last year's uptake).

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

(Section 23)

The authority employ nine domiciliary midwives including two 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. Midwives visit for four weeks after the birth of the baby.

Three midwives conduct their own ante-natal clinics at the Health Services Centre, Duncombe Place, and two at the Cornlands Road Clinic, Acomb. They also visit ante-natal patients in their own homes. The other midwives do all their ante-natal work in the patients' own homes.

Instead of two relief midwives with no district of their own relieving the off-duty of all the others, there has been a change in one half of the City where each midwife has a district, but works as a partner, one relieving the other when off duty. This arrangement is working very 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.

It has not been considered necessary, to date, to supply trilene for their use.

A new scheme of ante-natal exercises, run in conjunction with the Hospital Authorities, was put into operation in July. Each mother attends eight fortnightly sessions. These are held at the Health Services Centre on Wednes-

days and Thursdays and consist of three-quarters of an hour of exercises taken by the hospital physiotherapist, preceded or followed by half an hour's talk on mothercraft given by a health visitor. Four classes are held each morning, from 9-30 until 11-45, and each includes a quarter of an hour's rest.

In the six months since its inception 168 mothers started attending the 19 courses given.

	<i>Domiciliary Midwives</i>	<i>Midwives in Institutions</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Total number of midwives practising at the end of the year in the area of the Local Supervising Authority:—			
(i) Employed by the Council ...	9	—	9
(ii) In private practice ...	2	10	12
	—	—	—
	11	10	21
	—	—	—
	<i>Domiciliary Cases</i>	<i>Cases in Institutions</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number of cases in the area of the Local Supervising Authority attended during the year by midwives:—			
(i) Employed by the Council:—			
As Midwives ...	457	—	457
As Maternity Nurses ...	89	—	89
(ii) In private practice:—			
As Midwives ...	—	—	—
As Maternity Nurses ...	—	317	317
	—	—	—
Totals:—As Midwives ...	457	—	457
As Maternity Nurses ...	89	317	406
	—	—	—

The proportion of domiciliary, compared with institutional confinements, remained constant until the opening of the new Maternity Hospital. The effect of doubling the number of maternity hospital beds in the City is reflected in the following table:—

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Domiciliary Confinements ...	626	632	598	522	546
Percentage of Total Confinements ...	40·4	40·4	39·7	33·4	33·4
Institutional Confinements ...	924	931	909	1041	1088
Percentage of Total ...	59·6	59·6	60·3	66·6	66·6
Percentage of Domiciliary Confinements receiving G. and A. analgesia ...	60·3	72·8	73·7	72·0	76·7
Percentage of Domiciliary Confinements receiving pethidine ...	—	—	45·6	51·3	49·0

We are now unable to supply sufficient domiciliary cases for the Part II training of midwives at the Local Maternity Hospital.

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

(a) For Domiciliary cases:—

(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
(ii) Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

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

The Maternity Hospital is recognised as a training school for Part II of the Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board. Pupils spend three months in hospital and three 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 two resident staff. Fifty-four pupils were trained during the year, but owing to the drop in domiciliary confinements it has been necessary to send some pupils as far afield as Hull for their training.

York Maternity Hospital

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

1. Number of beds, viz.:—							
Lying-in Beds	...	...	...	...	...	76	} 108
Ante-natal Treatment Beds	...	...	...	...	...	18	
Premature Infant Cots	...	...	...	...	...	14	
2. Number of admissions:—							
(a) York	...	...	...	...	...	1,167	} 1,773
(b) Other Areas	...	...	...	...	...	606	
3. Number of women admitted for ante-natal treatment	...	...	...	...	...	461	
4. Average duration of stay—Number of days	...	...	...	...	...	13.72	
5. Number of cases delivered by:—							
(a) Midwives— (i) York Cases	...	...	...	...	...	800	} 1,210
(ii) Other Areas	...	...	...	...	...	410	
(b) Doctors— (i) York Cases	...	...	...	...	...	127	} 166
(ii) Other Areas	...	...	...	...	...	39	
(c) Number of cases admitted after delivery:—							
Mothers and Babies	...	...	...	...	...	22	} 37
Babies only	...	...	...	...	...	15	
6. Number of Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	1,336	
7. Number of Still-births...	...	...	...	...	...	40	
8. Number of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	54	
9. Number of Infants wholly breast fed on discharge	...	...	...	...	...	1,053	

10. Number of Maternal Deaths:—	
(i) York Area 	—
(ii) Other Areas 	—
11. Number of Infant Deaths within 28 days of birth	28
12. Number of Pupils trained during 1956	54
13. Number entered for Examination of Central Midwives Board	54
14. Number successful	52

HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

The work of a Health Visitor is interesting and varied. Her first work is still with babies, children under five and expectant mothers, but the scope of her duties is continually expanding.

(a) Number of Officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year	13
(b) Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors:—	
(i) To Expectant Mothers—	
First visits	847
Total visits	1,151
(ii) To Children under one year of age—	
First visits	1,498
Total visits	9,699
(iii) To Children between the ages of one and five years—	
Total visits	13,077
Tuberculous Patients	2,692
Infectious cases	64
Aged Persons	452
Convalescent cases	7
Homes for the Aged	29
Nurseries	66
Doctors' request visits	141
Adoptions	16
Visits following discharge from Isolation Hospital	63
Hospital follow-ups	318
Visits to General Practitioners	25
Cardiac cases	1
Gastric follow-up	447
Diabetic cases	3,293
Hospital special visits	33
Asthmatics	36
Visits re Peptic Research	125

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. Seven nurses have been sent for training under this scheme to Leeds or Bradford, all of whom have qualified as Health Visitors.

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 hospital consultants and general practitioners. She attends the special diabetic clinic at the hospital.

Two Health Visitors undertake tuberculosis visiting, one having a small general district in addition.

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.

THE DIABETIC CLUB

A Diabetic Club was formed, with Dr. Cobb as President, in March, 1955, with a view to helping diabetics in the district. Meetings have been held monthly; there is a membership of approximately 65, with an average attendance of 35 to 40. Talks have been given by the doctors and the dietitian. Two outings were arranged for members during the year and these were greatly appreciated. The Club seems to be working very well.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

(Section 25)

The percentage of Queen's Nurses employed is 68.

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	...	...	15 (8 Queen's trained)
New cases attended	...	...	2,638
Cases discharged	...	...	2,638
Visits paid	...	...	52,878
Analysis of cases:—			
Referred by—			
(a) General Practitioners	...	...	2,224
(b) Hospitals	...	...	310
(c) Applied direct	...	...	52
(d) Other agencies	...	...	52
Analysis of visits—			
Medical	...	...	39,522
Surgical	...	...	11,378
Infectious Diseases	...	...	9
Tuberculosis	...	...	1,489
Maternal Complications	...	...	12
Others	...	...	468
			52,878

Of the 2,638 new cases attended, 243 of these were children under 15 years of age, including 104 children under five years.

Of the total 243 children attended 127 were for the administration of penicillin injections. There have been very few requests for nursing for young children and no special equipment has been acquired. Acutely ill children are generally transferred to hospital.

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 1s. 0d. per week.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

(Section 26)

Immunisation

The number of children immunised against diphtheria and whooping cough or vaccinated against smallpox during the year increased slightly.

There were 989 children immunised against diphtheria, compared with 973 during the previous year. 944 were under the age of five years.

456 cases were immunised at Local Authority Clinics and 533 by General Practitioners.

228 boosting doses were given at Local Authority Clinics and 230 by General Practitioners.

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

Number of children at 31st December, 1956, who had completed a course of Immunisation *at any time before that date* (i.e., at any time between 1st January, 1942 and 31st December, 1956).

Age at 31.12.56— i.e., born in Year	Under 1 1956	1—4 1952— 1955	5—9 1947— 1951	10—14 1942— 1946	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)—					
A. 1952-1956	631	3,552	2,683	466	7,332
B. Number of children who have completed course (primary or booster) in the period 1941-1950	—	—	4,959	7,062	12,021
C. Estimated mid - year child population ...	1,570	5,830	16,100		23,500
Immunity Index 100 A/C ...	40.1%	60.9%	19.5%		31.2%

COMBINED DIPHTHERIA AND WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

949 children were given combined injections, 417 at Local Authority Clinics and 532 by General Practitioners.

Whooping cough—four cases were immunised against whooping cough only. Three were carried out by General Practitioners and one at Local Authority Clinic.

Vaccination

Of the 696 vaccinations during the year, 506 were notified by General Practitioners and 190 from the Authority Clinics.

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

The scheme for B.C.G. vaccination of school-leavers, started in 1955, was continued in both maintained and independent schools.

Detailed statistics are as follows:—

Number of parents or guardians of 13 year old school children circularised	...	...	...	...	...	1,389
Number of parental consents received	...	...	...	...	...	912
Consent rate	...	...	...	...	...	65.6%
Number of children Mantoux tested	...	...	...	...	...	840
Number of children not Mantoux tested:—						
Reasons being (1) Because of T.B. in household or family	...	...	...	...	—
(2) Absent from school	...	...	...	...	68	
(3) Found not to be in 13 year old group	...	...	...	...	—
(4) Parental consent withdrawn	...	...	...	...	1	
					—	6
Number of children who gave POSITIVE reaction to Mantoux test	...	...	...	...	...	263
Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	31.5%
Number of children who gave NEGATIVE reaction to Mantoux test	...	...	...	...	...	567
Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	66.7%
Number of children (negative reactors) who were vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	55
Number of children vaccinated who showed satisfactory reaction on the arm eight weeks later	...	...	...	...	...	55

Of the 265 children who were Mantoux positive, 244 subsequently attended for examination by mass radiography, and of these only one showed any evidence of abnormality and was referred to the Chest Physician for an opinion.

LIAISON WITH GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

General practitioners were kept informed of children in their practice who were Mantoux tested or vaccinated with the result.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

REPORT ON INITIAL SCHEME IN YORK

There was a good response to the Council's initial offer of vaccination against poliomyelitis to children in the 2—9 age group.

Application forms for school children were distributed through the schools (both maintained and independent) and for children under school age, by post.

Approximately 12,000 forms were distributed, and over 7,000 returned. Of those returned, 900 refused vaccination and 6,364 accepted. This acceptance rate of over 50 per cent was among the highest in the Country. Of the acceptances, 4,860 were school children and 1,504 under the age of five. (77.4 per cent and 22.6 per cent.)

Selection of Children for Vaccination

On the instruction of the Ministry, we offered vaccination to children born during the month of November in the years 1947—1954 inclusive, and during March in the years 1951—1954. As vaccine was in such very short supply, it was important that there should be a minimum wastage. A reserve month of August was, therefore, quoted by the Ministry to replace defaulters.

Issue of Vaccine

The original issue of vaccine was sufficient for the first injection for November and March children, a second amount being sent for the second injection.

We had been notified that another issue would arrive on June 8th for the remaining August-born children, and possibly October-born children during the years 1951—54. This was not received however, owing, we understand, to short supply.

Storage

Strict instructions were received regarding storage of the vaccine. It was to be kept at a temperature range of 0°—4°C., the limit of time allowed out of refrigeration being 24 hours. Time out of refrigeration was cumulative, so that we started by deducting the time taken by the transport from London. The County Hospital were most helpful, storing the vaccine in their Pathology Laboratory refrigerator for us and loaning us a Jablo refrigerator box for transport about York. The vaccine was, therefore, out of refrigeration for only a minimum time.

Vaccination Sessions

Twenty-five sessions were held between 7th May and 29th June, at the Health Services Centre, Duncombe Place, School Clinic, Rougier Street and Cornlands Road Clinic.

Six hundred and ninety-one children received the two injections (268 under five and 423 over five).

There were 191 children excluded, and defaulters for various reasons, from the first injection:—

Child subject to asthma, hay fever, etc.	...	...	...	20
Ill at the time	...	...	...	64
On holiday	...	...	...	8
Consent withdrawn	...	...	...	8
Requested vaccination later	...	...	...	30
Time coincided with diphtheria immunisation	...	...	...	6
No reason	...	...	...	55
Defaulters before the second injection	...	...	...	37
Holiday	...	...	...	5
Illness	...	...	...	21
No reason	...	...	...	11

Complications

The scheme worked smoothly and well, and no complications were reported which could be attributed to the vaccination.

We heard of eight cases where the child was "off colour" after the injection, three not sufficiently severe to warrant calling a doctor. Of the remaining five the symptoms were those of a feverish cold or tonsillitis. In each case the doctor stated that he was seeing many similar cases in children who had not been vaccinated, so that it appeared to be an infectious condition prevalent among children at the time, and not associated with vaccination.

Co-operation

Whoever we asked for help gave it most readily. We should like to express out thanks to general practitioners, hospital staffs, teachers, parents, the Press, our own staff and all who contributed to the success of this first Health Committee drive to protect the children of York against poliomyelitis. All who have seen the paralytic type of the disease will appreciate the value of such protection.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

(Section 27)

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

The increased demand on the Service since its inception is shown by the following table. It may well be that the peak was reached in 1954.

	<i>Patients and other persons conveyed</i>	<i>Miles travelled</i>
1948 (July to December) ...	7,334	45,309
1950	38,373	152,429
1952	47,387	160,655
1954	56,438	178,542
1955	53,965	175,953
1956	54,284	166,762

An analysis of journeys made, persons carried and mileage for the year is given on page 00. Patients conveyed under Section 27 were 1,860 fewer than in 1955, and there were slightly fewer calls by the Hospital Management Committee, Welfare and Civil Defence Departments. 2,245 more children were conveyed to and from the Occupation Centre and there was more work for midwives and deaf children.

Efforts were consistently made to reduce mileage and the railway was used for long-distance travel whenever possible. This reflects adversely on the "cost per mile" figure, but 319 more persons were carried by Ambulance Service vehicles running 9,191 fewer miles than in the previous year.

The highest number of persons carried in any one day was 275 on Friday, 1st June, and the highest day's mileage was 805 on Friday, 13th July.

Emergency Calls

Of the 1,321 calls received, 547 were made through the "999" system. The highest day's total was 15 on Friday, 21st December, when there was ice on the roads and footpaths. On a number of occasions an ambulance had to be despatched without an attendant and on 15 occasions during the evening and night, the North Riding County Service were asked to stand by for the City until the return of a member of the City staff to the station.

Patients by Rail

British Railways conveyed patients to the following destinations during the year:—

Birmingham, Blackpool, Bridlington (2), Coventry, Croydon, Darlington, Doncaster, Harrogate (4), Ilkley (2), Jarrow, Leicester (3), London (6), Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich, Oxford (2), Ripon, Rothesay, St. Annes-on-Sea, Sheffield, Skegness, Sunderland, Withernsea (5).

Co-ordination of Calls by Hospitals

The Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation Departments of the local hospitals plan appointments by areas, but there is little co-ordination with a view to effecting ambulance economies by other out-patient departments. 272 journeys were made to Leeds during the year, the average time each vehicle was away from the station being four hours. On several occasions it was necessary to make two or three journeys a day. It will be impossible to answer hospital calls at times required until there is closer co-ordination of calls. It is regretted that patients must frequently suffer inconvenience through unavoidable ambulance delays.

Co-ordination between Ambulance Services

Co-ordination with the three County Services continues to the mutual benefit of all four Authorities. The following shows the extent of such co-ordination:—

					<i>By York</i>	<i>To York</i>
Stand-by requests made	...	...	...	...	15	—
Section 27 calls transferred	...	...	...	...	1,748	361
Options given under Section 24	...	...	...	...	965	208

Ambulance Station

Authority was received during the year from the Minister of Health to proceed with the building of the new central Station off The Stonebow, and the contract was let in January, 1957. The move from the inadequate and badly-sited premises in the grounds of The Grange Hospital, Huntington Road, will be most welcome.

Fleet

The fleet, standardised on Bedford chassis, comprises 13 vehicles, as follows:—

28 h.p., 2 stretcher, 1949, 1950 (3), 1951, 1954	...	...	...	6
12 h.p., 2 stretcher, 1953, 1955	...	...	...	2
12 h.p., dual purpose, with emergency stretcher, 1950, 1951, 1953	...	...	...	3
12 h.p. "Wyvern" saloon car, 1952	...	...	...	1
28 h.p. personnel carrier, 1954	...	...	...	1
				—
				13

Staff

(a) The salaried staff at 31st December comprised the Ambulance Officer, an Assistant Ambulance Officer and two clerks.

(b) The operational staff total 34, comprising four shift leaders and 26 male driver-attendants who form 13 ambulance crews, on rotating shifts; there are three female driver/attendants and one female attendant on day duty conveying sitting patients.

Messrs. S. Redin, G. R. Cockerill and H. V. Hall (reserve) represented the City Service at the National Ambulance Competition for Local Authority Services, winning the No. 3 (East Midland) Regional Challenge Cup at Lincoln, in September, and being placed second in the Finals for the whole country at Ryton-on-Dunsmore, Warwickshire.

During the year your Ambulance Officer served as President of the National Association of Ambulance Officers.

JOURNEYS MADE, PERSONS CARRIED AND MILEAGE FOR YEAR

	Journeys made	Persons carried	Mileage
Patient carrying	11,486	37,545	147,674
Work for Hospital Management Committee ("Flying Squad" Equipment) ...	38	—	253
Work for Hospital Management Committee (Personal Transfers)	1	1	2
Conveyance of midwives	412	554	2,677
Conveyance of children to and from Occupation Centre	669	15,972	10,588
Conveyance of handicapped persons (Welfare)	19	107	171
Conveyance of children to and from The Residential School for the Deaf, Doncaster (Education)	8	61	666
Abortive and service journeys	753	—	2,664
Civil Defence training and recruitment ...	—	—	1,709
Miscellaneous (Children Committee) ...	4	44	358
TOTALS	13,389	54,284	166,762
1955 TOTALS	12,959	53,965	175,953

CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS CARRIED

Accident or other Emergency:—	1956	1955
Road accident	290	313
Home accident	157	124
Industrial accident	203	169
Other accident... ..	244	255
Acute illness	372	546
Emergency maternity	55	13
Others—		
General illness	3,063	2,820
Maternity	513	516
Tuberculosis	35	47
Other infectious disease	152	245
Mental	57	60
Inter-hospital transfer	2,122	2,198
Hospital discharge	1,972	1,957
Out-patient attendance	28,310	30,142

Financial responsibility for cases was allocated as follows:—

	<i>No. of Cases Mileage</i>	
York C.B. 	36,194	137,516
Other Ambulance Services 	1,351	10,158

Civil Defence Ambulance and Casualty Collecting Section Training

There were 86 volunteers on Register at 1st January and 102 at 31st December.

Ninety-six lectures were given during the year attended by 63 volunteers. This covered 1,298 hours by volunteers, and 192 by instructors.

On operational duties three attended during the year for experience giving 282 hours.

Thirteen volunteers attended for driving instruction during the year, seven took the Official Test, of whom only three passed. 213 hours were spent on tuition.

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 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 by the handicraft instructor during the year:—

Number of patients on register at beginning of year 	30
Number of new patients added to register 	39
Number of cases removed from register 	47
Number of patients on register at end of year 	22
Number of home visits paid 	521

The after-care work is delegated to the York Tuberculosis Committee, which is a voluntary committee with adequate Health Committee representation. The report on their work is as follows:—

York Tuberculosis Committee

The Forty-second Annual Report for the Year 1956

The York Tuberculosis After-Care Committee records another year of action during which 24 cases have received help, some on more than one occasion. One most satisfying aspect of the work is the help which has been given to families being rehoused. The chief shortages seem to be beds, bedding and floor covering, and it has been our privilege and pleasure to help as far as we were able after investigation of need. Some of our families have both parents suffering from tuberculosis, and where there are children it is imperative that they should have separate rooms. This again called for bedding and, on occasion, beds, which we were able to supply. As many patients gain a good deal of weight whilst in sanatorium, requests for clothing have been met, sometimes by purchase and also by gifts from the W.V.S. We have expended about £40 on fulfilling these demands for clothing, but it is money well spent. Coal

bills have been paid for two families, and in two long-term cases we have assisted with outstanding payments on a T.V. set, and helped in the purchase of spectacles when no help could be given by the National Assistance Board. It was found necessary that one mother should go into hospital, leaving a severely handicapped father to look after three children. A relative offered to accommodate the family during this period, but they had to travel south. Fares were paid, and through the good offices of the W.V.S., one of their members accompanied the man and his children to their destination.

In October our Annual General Meeting took place in the Mansion House, and Mr. Howick, Administrator of the British Legion Village Home at Maidstone, spoke on the Rehabilitation of the Tuberculous, also answering the very many questions which were put to him. The Chair was taken by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor (Alderman V. A. Bosworth), to whom we are most grateful for allowing us the use of his home. The Civic Party also graced our gathering.

At the Clinic, the British Red Cross Service and Order of St. John provides a library service on one day per week. They also adorn the walls in the waiting room with a selection of lovely picture prints. The Hospital Management Committee add to this attraction by the provision of flowers and a plentiful supply of periodicals. We thank them gratefully for giving this pleasure to the people who attend the Clinic.

During the year Mrs. Makin has replaced Mrs. Withey as Health Visitor to work with Miss Thomson in the important task of visiting, etc. We welcome her most sincerely as a member of the After-Care Committee, and are glad that we again have our full complement of Health Visitors for tuberculosis.

Miss Hobbs has again been given grants to help with occupational therapy and has asked if she might extend her work in this field to patients suffering from chest complaints other than tuberculosis.

The Committee also considered during the year a question from N.A.P.T. as to extending our work to patients suffering from chest complaints other than tuberculosis. This was in view of the welcome fall in the incidence of tubercle. The Committee were sympathetic to the suggestion, but decided to take no action at the moment but to reconsider the problem at a later date.

Our finances are in the capable hands of Miss Moore, and we thank Messrs. Peat, Marwick and Mitchell for auditing our accounts.

There are so many people we should like to thank for their help and interest in our work, but it is not possible to do so individually. We would pay special tribute however, to the help and co-operation of the W.V.S., British Legion and National Assistance Board over many years, and on the financial side say "Thank you" for contributions from Mrs. Irving's Ladies Bridge Circle, York Corporation, York Amateur Operatic and Dramatic Society, Rowntree Charitable Institutions Committee, Rotary Club of York and Sunday Cinema Fund, without whose help we could not carry on. Our secretarial work has again been performed through the help of the York Community Council, and we say a special thank you to Mrs. Marsden. By the help and continued assistance of these friends and well-wishers we are encouraged to go forward in all our efforts to aid our less fortunate brothers and sisters and to prevent the spread of tuberculosis.

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 fifth) 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 re-visited as necessary. Arrangements are made for contacts to attend for examination. The number of visits paid during the year was 2,679.

During 1956, 4,066 attendances were made at the Chest Clinic, 499 new cases, exclusive of contacts were examined, 62 of whom were found to be tuberculous.

Contacts

Twelve of the 242 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

Number of children vaccinated:—

(a) Contact Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
(b) School Children Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	554

(See under "Immunisation and Vaccination".)

Summary of Mass Radiography Survey of York, 1956

The Hull Mass Radiography Unit was engaged at various locations in York during the months of February, March, May and July. Groups for examination were selected after consultation with the Medical Officer of Health.

RESULTS OF SURVEY

Group	Attendances		Tuberculosis		Ref. Own Doctor	In-active No Action	Other Abnormalities			
	Total Miniature Films	Clinical Exams	Ref. Chest Clinic as—				Ref. Chest Clinic	Heart Clinic	Ref. Own Doctor	No Action
			Active	In-active						
Mental Hospitals—										
Patients ...	479	6	—	4	—	3	2	—	—	4
Staff ...	179	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital Management Committee—										
Nursing Staff ...	316	4	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	2
Others ...	280	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Authority—										
Nursing Staff ...	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teaching ...	256	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others ...	299	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bootham Sc'l										
Scholars ...	228	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Staff ...	47	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
York Students ...	117	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
York Mantoux "Positive"										
Scholars ...	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Nationalised Industries ...	321	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Industrial Groups ...	7,798	22	—	12	—	18	9	—	1	13
Public Sessions ...	1,335	13	—	12	—	2	1	—	—	8
TOTAL ...	11,894	54	1	38	—	24	14	—	1	32

The incidence of active tuberculosis ($\cdot 08$ per 1,000 examinees) amongst those of the York population who volunteered for examination during the Surveys, is exceptionally low.

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—2 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—5 ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
5—10 ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
10—15 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 ...	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
20—25 ...	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—35 ...	3	3	3	4	—	1	—	—
35—45 ...	10	3	—	1	2	—	—	—
45—55 ...	4	2	2	1	2	—	—	—
55—65 ...	6	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	2	3	—	—	2	1	—	—
TOTALS ...	26	19	8	9	7	2	1	—

Of the 45 new pulmonary cases two were picked up by Mass Radiography.

Of the 17 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, two were classified as bones and joints, two as abdominal, five peripheral glands, six genito-urinary system, one other organs and one meninges.

Of 93 cases admitted to Fairfield Sanatorium during the year, 51 were York cases.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES TO SANATORIA AND HOSPITALS

Institution	No. of Cases in Residence on 1st Jan., 1956				No. of Cases Admitted during 1956				No. of Cases Discharged during 1956				No. of Cases Dying in Hospital during 1956				No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1956			
	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	—	11	14	15	3	32	15	8	—	23	2	—	—	2	2	13	3	18
Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Hospital and Annexes ...	—	5	—	5	22	13	—	35	17	17	—	34	—	1	—	1	5	—	—	5
Scotton Bank Hospital, Knaresborough ...	—	5	1	6	1	4	—	5	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	5
Sully Hospital, Glamorgan ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Gateforth Sanatorium, Selby ...	2	—	—	2	7	—	—	7	7	—	—	7	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
TOTALS ...	7	16	1	24	45	32	3	80	39	31	—	70	3	1	—	4	10	16	4	30

SUMMARY OF WORK OF THE CHEST CLINIC

Diagnosis	Pulmonary						Non-Pulmonary						Total					
	Adults			Children			Adults			Children			Adults			Children		
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	
A.—(1) On Register, 1st January (2) Transfers from other areas (3) Lost Sight of cases returned	206 1 —	164 6 —	... ... ...	33 — —	12 — —		32 — —	39 — —		8 — —	16 2 —		238 1 —	203 6 —		41 — —	28 2 —	510 9 —
B.—New cases diagnosed as:— (1) Class T.B. Minus ... (2) Class T.B. Plus ...	7 19	7 9	... ...	2 —	1 —		2 4	7 2		2 —	1 —		9 23	14 11		4 —	2 —	29 34
C.—Cases written off:— (1) Recovered ... (2) Dead (all causers) ... (3) Removed to other areas ... (4) For other reasons ...	7 8 2 3	11 4 4 —	... ... ... ...	— — — —	3 — — —		2 — — —	9 — 2 1		5 2 — —	4 — 1 —		9 8 2 3	20 4 6 1		5 2 — —	7 — — —	41 14 8 4
D.—On Register, 31st December ...	213	167	...	35	10		36	36		3	14		249	203		38	24	514

(b) HEALTH EDUCATION

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

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 this field.

Lectures on various health topics were given by the Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Health Visitors, the Health Welfare Officer, and other members of the Health Committee staff.

The Health Visitors gave 18 lectures to various organisations and a two-day course on the correct method of lifting was arranged. Posters were also displayed and leaflets distributed.

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.

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 E. de Costobadie on work in the York area during 1956:—

At the beginning of 1956, 14 cancer patients in York were receiving financial and practical help from the Society. This number was increased to 20 by the addition of six new cases. Deaths numbered three, leaving a total of 17 cases at the end of the year.

The amounts disbursed totalled £564 1s. 6d. In addition to this sum, gifts of clothing and bedding were made to patients as the requirements arose. All patients were visited regularly whether at home or in hospital.

The extra Christmas gifts to the poorest and most needy patients evoked many joyful expressions of thanks and gratitude to the Society for all the help and cheer given to them during the year.

I have greatly appreciated the ready help and the co-operation of the City Welfare Officer, the York Health Department, the W.V.S., the B.R.C.S. and several local doctors. I thank them most sincerely for their kindness and assistance.

DOMESTIC HELPS

(Section 29)

There has been an increase in the work of the Department during the year from 315 cases being served by a staff of 80 Home Helps, to 371 cases being served by a staff of 99 Home Helps. This is inclusive of the work done by the Sitter-up and the Sitter-in Service.

There has been more demand for this service since November, and staff have been recruited accordingly, amongst whom are three fully-trained State Registered Nurses.

The Sitter-in Service is used where a patient cannot be left during the day and where no domestic work is required other than meals and general comfort of patient.

There were 115 home confinement cases attended compared with 104 in 1955.

Again we were fortunate in having only three per cent of the staff on the sick list at the end of the year.

No major problems arose, and the Department continued to run smoothly due largely to the willingness and team spirit which exists amongst the staff.

At 31st December, 1956, the following Home Helps were employed:—

Number of Permanent Home Helps	...	...	...	...	4
Number of Part-Time Home Helps	...	...	...	...	50
Number of Temporary Home Helps (Full-time)	...	...	...	...	36
Number of T.B. Home Helps (included in above), (7)	...	...	...	...	—
Number of Sitters-up	...	...	...	...	6
Number of Sitters-in	...	...	...	...	3
					—
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	99
					—

During the year the following cases were attended:—

Maternity cases	...	...	...	...	...	115
Chronic Sickness (including care of the aged)	...	...	...	...	...	447
Tuberculosis...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Others	...	...	...	...	...	146
						—
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	720
						—

Of these, 548 were new cases, compared with 552 in 1955.

(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, whilst the establishment of the Comprehensive Mental Health Service has solved the problem of after-care for patients discharged from mental hospitals.

(d) CONVALESCENT HOLIDAYS

I am indebted to my Welfare Officer, Mrs. Johnson, for the following report:—

Convalescent Treatment, Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946

Two hundred-and-seventy medical certificates were received from medical practitioners requesting convalescence for patients who had been ill at home or who were showing signs of strain from overwork and worry and needed a rest and change to prevent their health deteriorating further and to fit them for work again. The following table shows the increasing number of patients helped through the Convalescent Scheme, from its inception.

	Medical Certificates received	Periods of convalescence taken	Through Scheme	Through Purey Cust Funds	Through Dispensary Funds
1949 ...	85	56	56	—	—
1951 ...	193	136	127	9	—
1953 ...	214	172	139	33	—
1955 ...	228	186	156	30	—
1956 ...	270	214	162	26	26

The average cost per patient sent through the Scheme was £9 12s. 0d., the patient's average contribution towards this being £2 7s. 2d.

15 patients were referred to hospital or other convalescent schemes.

4 patients were not approved as they had been sent away through the scheme recently.

20 patients were not well enough to go away (2 subsequently died).

3 patients did not want to go.

Ages of those who went away

Under 5	...	11	30—40	...	15
5—10	...	11	40—50	...	22
10—15	...	6	50—60	...	34
15—20	...	2	60—70	...	56
20—30	...	9	70—80	...	48

Diseases

The most common ailments as stated on the medical certificates were exhaustion and debility, asthma, depression, bronchitis, anæmia, hypertension, influenza, dyspepsia, catarrh, rheumatism, arthritis, pneumonia, after-effects of operations, rheumatic fever, cardiac disease, thrombosis, tuberculosis.

Convalescent Homes

Patients were sent to Convalescent Homes in the following towns:—

Bridlington, St. Annes-on-Sea, Scarborough, Southport, Blackpool, Colwyn Bay, Ulverston, Hest Bank, Llandudno, Harrogate, Bournemouth, Seahouses, Grange-over-Sands, Whitby, Windermere.

Most patients spoke of the kindness, good food and cheerful company they experienced at the Convalescent Homes and were very grateful for the opportunity of having a recuperative holiday.

Two new Homes were visited and added to our list of suitable Convalescent Homes for use by York patients:—

Bearwood Guest House, Scarborough

A residential and Convalescent Home for old people, of a high standard with four ground-floor bedrooms, good food and reasonably priced at £4 4s. 0d. per week.

Children's Home, Colwyn Bay

For boys and girls from 4—14 years, run by the "Boys' and Girls' Refuges Trust". This is a very homely, cheerful place with its own farm, providing fresh milk, eggs, vegetables, etc. The children's time is divided between the farm and the beach, and the Warden and his wife are especially good with difficult children.

Convalescence for Children

Sixteen school children were sent away during the year, eight to Colwyn Bay, three to Ulverston, three to Scarborough, one to St. Annes-on-Sea, and one to Southport. Eleven children under five accompanied their mothers to Convalescent Homes.

General

This has been a successful year for the Convalescent Scheme which has worked smoothly and well. More patients have been sent away than usual, about a quarter of them through voluntary funds. Many of the patients have had to be helped to solve personal difficulties before proceeding to Convalescent Homes. In some cases a grant from a voluntary society has been obtained for clothing, pocket money, or other necessities. There have also been several gifts of clothing in excellent condition from members of the staff or others interested in this work and these helped patients to proceed to Convalescent Homes with confidence that they can mix on an equal footing with other patients. The married woman with several children and often an indifferent husband is the one requiring the most help.

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 52 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.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

(Section 51)

• COMPREHENSIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

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

1. Administration

The Service is administered by a Joint Committee (which meets once a quarter), of the Local Authority, and Hospital Management Committee, there being three representatives of each body. In addition, there is a Mental Health Sub-Committee of the Local Authority and a Mental Hospitals Sub-Committee of the Hospital Management Committee.

The joint service is developing well, Dr. Ellett-Brown being appointed as Psychiatrist during the year, and employed $\frac{5}{11}$ ths by the Local Authority and $\frac{6}{11}$ ths by the Hospital Management Committee. Similarly, the two Psychiatric Social Workers work for both Hospital and Local Authority, whilst the Duly Authorised Officers act as Assistant Mental Welfare Officers. A full report of the Comprehensive Mental Health Service is published under separate cover.

There were no changes in the staff of the Occupation Centre, but Mr. Lees joined the staff of the Male Industry Group as Assistant Supervisor in September.

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 Appointment Officers have been most helpful in suggesting suitable work for defectives.

(b) AFTER-CARE WORK IN THE COMMUNITY

This has developed extremely well owing to the integration of the Hospital and Local Authority services, whereby Psychiatric Social Workers and Mental Welfare Officers work for both authorities.

During 1956 there was an average rate of referral of just under 27 cases per month compared with 26 in 1955. There was a particularly heavy referral-rate from May to September, when it averaged 35 per month.

The main types and sources of work are tabulated below:—

1. Referred from Mental Hospitals:—						1956	1955
(a)	After-care	...	...	...	...	71	71
(b)	General social work and discharge problems	...	...	...	...	59	65
(c)	Social histories and other enquiries	...	...	...	...	40	39
(d)	Sundry other social problems relating to in-patients	...	...	...	...	5 } 8 }	27
(e)	No action required	...	...	...	...	8 }	
						183	202
2. Referred from Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinics							
(a)	Social histories and kindred enquiries	...	...	...	...	44	32
(b)	Supportive work	...	...	...	...	19	23
(c)	General Social Work	...	...	...	...	10 }	12
(d)	No action required	...	...	...	...	7 }	
						80	67
3. Referred from the Community							
(a)	Investigations	...	...	...	...	31	19
(b)	Supportive	...	...	...	...	12	16
(c)	No action required	...	...	...	...	10	—
(d)	Advisory	...	...	...	...	3	—
(e)	General social work	...	...	...	...	1	3
						57	38

Group Work

In October the Psychiatric Club was started at 24 St. Saviourgate. The Club meets each Thursday evening and is run by a committee of eight patients. The membership at present is about 20 and attendance between 12 and 15 weekly. The Club seems to be appreciated by the members, and both from observation and from their own appreciation is proving of benefit to them.

(c) UNDER THE LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS, 1890-1930
Hospital Admissions and Discharges

Hospital	Voluntary				Temporary				Certified			
	1956		1955		1956		1955		1956		1955	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Naburn and Bootham Park	324	297	286	229	6	3	4	1	27	17	24	33
Clifton	3	1	5	6	1	1	—	—	5	2	—	1
Storthes Hall ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Retreat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
Menston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Cherry Knowle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Winterton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Broadgate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	327	298	291	235	7	4	4	1	37	19	31	34

Urgency Orders

There was one Urgency Order to Clifton Hospital and one discharge. There were no Urgency Orders in 1955.

Section 20

There were 41 Admissions to Naburn Hospital under Section 20 during 1956, eight being over 70 years of age. Six patients were discharged home, 25 became voluntary patients and eight were certified; two had their Orders extended under Section 21 (a) and died whilst in hospital. There were 40 admissions in 1955.

Deaths

There were 31 deaths in 1956 compared with 35 in 1955.

(d) MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-1938

(i) *Ascertainments, including number of Defectives awaiting Vacancies in the Institutions at the end of the Year*

During 1956, 26 cases were ascertained as subject to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts compared with 29 cases last year.

Reported by Local Education Authority under Section 57 (3), Education Act, 1944	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Reported by Local Education Authority under Section 57 (5), Education Act, 1944	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Other sources	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	26

Disposal

Placed under Statutory Supervision	...	...	...	...	...	15
Placed under Voluntary Supervision	...	...	...	...	...	8
Removed from area before action was taken	...	...	...	...	...	1
Action not yet taken	...	...	...	...	...	2

TOTAL	26
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Cases awaiting Institutional vacancies	8
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(ii) *Cases Under Guardianship* 2

(iii) Certificates of exemption 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 55, including six North Riding and one East Riding case. Dr. Simon acts as Medical Officer and carries out the regular inspections of the children and general supervision.

(b) MALE INDUSTRY GROUP

There were 15 boys attending the Male Industry Group, including one West Riding case, on 31st December, 1956.

(c) Seven cases were certified during 1956:—

Four to Claypenny Hospital

One to Westwood Hospital

Two to Whixley Colony

Their ages ranged from six years to 23 years and there were four males and three females. Two children had attended the Occupation Centre one having been excluded. Six cases were certified in 1955.

Total Number of Defectives on the Register at 31st December, 1956

CLASSIFICATION

In Institution (including cases on licence)	...	...	...	...	153
Under Guardianship	...	...	...	...	2
In places of Safety	...	...	...	...	—
Under Statutory Supervision...	...	...	...	...	151
Under Voluntary Supervision	...	...	...	...	27
Action pending	...	...	...	...	2
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	335

Fourteen people were discharged from Statutory Supervision during 1956, one having left the area and none from Voluntary Supervision. (11 Statutory Supervision and one from Voluntary Supervision during 1955). Fourteen people were discharged from their Order during 1956 as compared with two in 1955.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTIVES IN THE COMMUNITY ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1956, WHO WERE IN URGENT NEED OF INSTITUTIONAL CARE

Medium Grade Cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Low Grade Cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cot and Chair Cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

CASES CONSIDERED SUITABLE FOR:—

Occupation Centre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Male Industry Group ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Home Training ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67

Of the above cases, number receiving training are:—

In Occupation Centre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
In Industry Group ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Home Training ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62

TABLE SHOWING OCCUPATION OF DOMICILIARY CASES

	Under 16		16—21		21—40		Over 40		TOTALS	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Self Supporting ...	—	—	16	8	9	3	2	1	27	12
Partially Self Supporting	—	—	1	4	4	—	4	1	9	5
Employable Out of Work	—	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	3	3
Useful at Home ...	—	—	—	2	1	7	2	3	3	12
At Home, too low Grade for employment ...	8	12	—	3	7	8	2	5	17	28
Attending Occupation Centre or Industry Group ...	21	15	7	8	4	7	—	—	32	30
TOTAL ...	29	27	27	27	25	26	10	10	91	90

One of the 181 cases is on licence from an Institution, care of his relative in York.

151 Statutory Supervision cases, 27 Voluntary Supervision cases and 2 Guardianship.

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

NOTIFICATION TABLE

CONFIRMED CASES

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	2	2	—	2	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	8	3	21	21	9
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	11	17	16	5	5
Food Poisoning ...	28	9	12	9	1
Malaria ...	3	2	4	3	—
Measles ...	2,310	473	242	1,965	38
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	2	—	—	—
Pneumonia { Acute Primary	38	25	19	20	15
Influenzal ...	3	11	3	6	9
Polio Encephalitis, Acute ...	1	—	—	1	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute:—					
Paralytic ...	26	6	1	6	2
Non-Paralytic ...	7	5	1	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	28	16	10	6	2
Scabies ...	6	4	14	16	29
Scarlet Fever ...	311	275	166	144	89
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	528	326	90	131	237

POLIOMYELITIS AND POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS

The incidence during the past five years is seen in the above table.

The two cases notified during the year were a child of 4 and a child of 5. Both cases were paralytic.

Dysentery

Nine cases were notified during the year. There was a heavy epidemic in Fulford School just outside the City boundary during the Autumn term, but this had not spread to the City to any appreciable extent by the end of the year.

Diphtheria

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

Whooping Cough

237 cases were notified during the year compared with 131 in 1955. There were no deaths.

Smallpox

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

Scarlet Fever

89 cases were notified during the year, 62 of which were school children. 75 cases were removed to hospital. This admission rate of 84·2% is high.

The illness was of a mild type.

Influenza and Pneumonia

Cases notified:—	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Acute Primary Pneumonia...	38	25	19	20	15
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	3	11	3	6	9
Deaths from Influenza (notified cases) ...	—	—	2	—	1
Deaths from Pneumonia (Registrar-General's figures) ...	32	67	38	45	83

Enteric Fever

One case of paratyphoid B was notified during the year.

Puerperal Pyrexia

2 cases were notified during the year, compared with 6 during 1955.

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

38 cases of measles were notified. This is the lowest number of cases notified since 1939 when 4 cases only were reported.

Mumps, Chickenpox, German Measles

16 cases of mumps, 109 cases of chickenpox and 46 cases of German measles were reported to the school clinic.

Scabies

Twenty-nine cases of scabies were treated at the cleansing centre during the year. Eleven were adults, sixteen were children attending school, and two 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 1956:—

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Non-Venereal		Total
New Patients ...	19		16		239		274
Total attendances at clinics ...	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	769	653	83	79	1,067	614	3,265

PATHOLOGICAL WORK

	Micro- scopical	Cultural	Serum	Cerebro- spinal fluid	Others
Number of specimens examined by Medical Officer of treatment centre in Pathological laboratory ...	Syphilis 12	6	Syphilis —	—	996
Number of specimens sent to an approved laboratory for examination ...	—	195	442	13	188

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:—

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Rooms disinfected by fumigation or spraying ...	865	1,045	802	601	450	274
Articles disinfected by steam disinfector ...	18,464	14,024	10,937	22,498	11,941	10,232
Library and other books disinfected ...	226	222	84	195	103	65

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 F.).

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

Water Supply.

During the year ended 31st December, 1956, the total quantity of water supplied to consumers within the Company's area of direct supply was 2,649,162,000 gallons, representing an average daily consumption of 7,238,147 gallons, which is a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent decrease on the previous year's average of 7,514,200 gallons per day.

The average daily consumption for domestic and public purposes (un-metered supplies) was 4,091,691 gallons, a decrease of 306,273 on the year 1955, the non-domestic consumption was 3,146,456 gallons being metered supplies to industries, etc.—an increase of 30,220 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 31.59 gallons per head per day (domestic), as compared with the previous year's quantity of 33.96 gallons. Throughout the year it was unnecessary to impose any restrictions on the supply, although the demand during peak periods tended to strain the resources of the works during the summer.

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 24 parishes outside the Company's limits. During the year the average daily quantity supplied was 378,219 gallons, being a decrease of 1 per cent 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 6 ins. below to a maximum of 11 ft. 1 in. 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.

A consistently high standard was maintained throughout the year, as indicated by the results of regular bacteriological and chemical examinations summarised as follows.

Bacteriological Examinations

306 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.

Number of colonies per millilitres developing on Agar:—

3 days at 20°C. Average of 306 samples—2·38.

48 hrs. at 37°C. Average of 306 samples—1·89.

Presumptive Coli Organisms:—

1,530 tests with 10 millilitres—1,529 negative. 1 positive.

306 tests with 50 millilitres—All negative.

Clostridium Welchii:—

103 tests with 100 millilitres—99 negative. 4 positive.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES

Monthly chemical analysis of town's water is made by Public Analysts, the average of the results of the 12 samples examined in 1956 were as follows:—

Physical Characters

					<i>Average of the 12 samples</i>
Suspended matter	...	...	...	...	None
Appearance of a column 2 ft. long	...	...	...	...	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">3-clear; slightly yellow</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">1-clear; very slightly yellow</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">8-clear; faintly yellow</div> </div>
Hazen colour	...	...	...	...	6·25
Taste	...	...	...	...	Normal
Odour	...	...	...	...	None

Chemical Examinations

					<i>Parts per million</i>
Total Solids, dried at 180°C.	...	...	...	...	282·5
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	...	...	...	...	19·3
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	...	...	...	...	31·8
Nitrites	...	...	...	...	None
Nitrates as Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	1·54
Poisonous Metals (lead, etc.)	...	...	...	...	None
Total Hardness	...	...	...	...	206·0
Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	...	122·7
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	...	83·3
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	...	...	...	...	1·06
Ammonical Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0·009
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0·047
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	...	0·04
pH Value	...	...	...	...	7·5

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 641 samples were tested.

Seven 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 and various private estates, more than 7½ miles of new mains were laid, in addition to the necessary maintenance of existing mains. This includes approximately 2 miles of 12-in./8-in. trunk main laid from Green Dykes Lane, via Heslington Lane, to a point beyond Fulford village, in order to improve the supplies to the Fulford Hospitals and the Derwent Rural District Council.

Since October, the new Siward's How Water Tower of one million gallons capacity has been in operation and, in conjunction with the new trunk mains, has provided considerably improved supplies throughout the City and district, and relieved some of the operational difficulties at the pumping station.

Closet Accommodation

The City Engineer has kindly supplied the following information:—

At the end of 1956 there were 4 pail closets, all being on the outskirts of the City.

There are 37,595 water-closets and 1,240 waste-water closets in the City.

Conversion of Waste Water Closets

A total of 1,480 waste-water closets have been converted by the Grants Scheme which has been operating since 1938. The amount payable at present is a maximum of £25 for each conversion, and during the year the Corporation paid out £1,500 under this voluntary scheme.

It is estimated that about 10 per cent of houses in clearance areas are served by waste-water closets. This means that 150-200 of those remaining will probably be dealt with by slum clearance rather than by conversion.

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 135 bins for the collection of food salvage are distributed to shop-keepers, hotels, canteens, etc., also 8,520 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 1956 has been as follows:—

				£
Food (for pigs)	...	...	...	7,222
Paper	...	...	...	10,043
Metals	...	...	...	1,539
*General	...	...	...	371
				<hr/>
				£19,175

*—Textiles, bones and miscellaneous.

There are now no dry ashpits, and 35,948 ashbins in use in the City.

The whole of the dry refuse collected is dealt with by controlled tipping, with the exception of approximately 43 tons per week of trade refuse and approximately 20 tons per week of domestic refuse, which are disposed of at the incinerator.

(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

Fifteen samples were taken from the three swimming baths in the City. All the samples were certified as being satisfactory.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

No infested Council houses were found during the year.

During 1956, 67 loads of furniture from 109 houses were dealt with on behalf of tenants taking over houses on the Corporation Building Estates.

Twenty-one single articles of furniture were disinfected for private owners at their own expense.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

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

Food Premises

A total of 2,183 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.

The total number of food premises is 1,259, as set out in the following table according to their principal business:—

Bakers	55	Provision Merchants ...	358
Butchers	107	Public Houses	145
Cafes	41	Sweet Shops	115
Cinema Kiosks	4	Sweet and Chocolate	
Confectioners	38	Manufacturers	10
Dairies	20	Wet Fish Shops	15
Food Depots	10	Miscellaneous	32
Fried Fish Shops	67	Accommodation	30
Greengrocers	103	Clubs and Halls	45
Hotels	30	Canteens	23
		Slaughterhouses	11

Total—1,259

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

Only one case of suspected food poisoning was notified during 1956. The source of the infection was not identified.

Milk in Schools Scheme

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

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

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
No. of children eligible to participate (average daily roll)	16,205	16,658	17,103	17,559	18,028
Average number of children receiving milk	12,520	12,939	13,107	13,932	14,078
Average percentage ...	77·45	77·63	76·33	79·38	78·07

(Figures kindly supplied by Chief Education Officer.)

SECTION F.

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

I am indebted to my Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Norman Hancock, F.R.S.H., F.S.I.A., for the following report:—

During the year under review good progress was made with the slum-clearance programme; further Compulsory Purchase Orders were confirmed and further Clearance Areas were defined. A factor which has been of indirect assistance in dealing with this important aspect of environmental control was the coming into operation of the Slum Clearance Compensation Act. Payments which are now available for unfit properties are more realistic, having regard to present-day values, but claims for payments in respect of well-maintained houses have been somewhat out of balance. It is often irksome and somewhat discouraging to note the long time which must elapse before confirmation of Orders is received from the Ministry, and it would be of considerable assistance to the local authority, its officers and the public, if this delay could be reduced.

Slum Clearance work is only one aspect of concern for the housing conditions of the people; other urgent matters which still await attention are the use of basement rooms as dwellings, the letting of single buildings to several families with inadequate domestic facilities, overcrowding, and an organised system of securing the proper repair of houses. These must await both opportunity and the availability of staff before they can be dealt with on a positive basis, but in the meantime some progress is being secured.

The Food Hygiene Regulations came into operation at the beginning of the year, and placed further emphasis on the need to secure satisfactory conditions at food establishments and to ensure that all food workers handle food in a cleanly and seemly way. Food Hygiene is a matter of personal responsibility. Because of intensive work in previous years, the Food Hygiene Regulations have not caused a great deal of extra work; much improvement had already been secured and the general co-operation which has been given by most food establishments and food workers has been very helpful and encouraging.

It is gratifying to be able to report that every animal which has been slaughtered in the City, for human consumption, has been inspected before leaving the slaughterhouse. This has not been easy because of the irregularity of slaughtering times, and the work often involves evening and week-end duty. The scheme agreed with the butchers for the inspection of carcasses and the collection and disposal of condemned meat has worked well during the year. Although byelaws are now available for the control of conditions at slaughterhouses, the Government's proposals for their overall long-term control are still awaited. The out-of-date system of slaughtering animals for food in a number of small establishments throughout the City is wasteful of effort and would not seem to be economically sound.

The Clean Air Act received the Royal Assent during the year and came partly into operation. This places important duties upon local authorities and their staffs, but its operation and implementation must of necessity be a process of gradual application. A well-informed public opinion will be an invaluable asset in this work and it will be important to maintain good public relations and publicity in this, as in all other aspects of health education.

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)	3,183
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	3,350
(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 ...	57
(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	182

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	220
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year

(a)	<i>Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—</i>	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	2
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a)	By owners	1
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	—
(b)	<i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—</i>	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	10
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a)	By owners	22
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	—
(c)	<i>Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—</i>	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	25
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	16
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made under Section 3, Housing Act, 1949 ...	—
(4)	Under Section 10, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953	19
(d)	<i>Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—</i>	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	9
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	2

- (e) (1) Number of houses allocated under 20% Scheme from houses subject to Demolition and Closing Orders and Undertakings ... 106
 (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 ... —*
 (2) Number of families dwelling therein ... —*
 (3) Number of persons dwelling therein ... —*
 (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... —
 (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... 7
 (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... 45
 (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 1956, 47 dwellings were represented as being unfit for human habitation.

Under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, during 1956, parts of 10 buildings were represented as being unfit for human habitation.

Under Section 11, an undertaking was accepted that the property would not be used for human habitation when it had been vacated.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses

In December, 1956, the number of applicants for Corporation Houses was 2,988.

CLEARANCE AREAS

No.	Compulsory Purchase Orders	Area in Acres	Houses in Area	Persons Displaced	Confirmed by Minister of Housing and Local Government
1	The Groves (Backhouse St.), etc. ...	·618	34	94	19th Feb., 1955
2	The Groves (Jackson St.) ...	·922	54	160	19th Feb., 1955
3	Walmgate ...	1·6	73	220	20th Mar., 1956

*Note—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 if exact information of overcrowding is required not only in this City, but throughout the country as a whole.

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS

Dwellings

Houses fit in all respects (H.A.)	...	...	...	...	...	—
Houses unfit and capable of repair (H.A.)	...	...	...	...	...	4
Houses unfit and incapable of repair (H.A.)	...	...	...	...	...	761
Underground dwellings and parts of buildings (H.A.)	...	...	...	...	...	37
Houses for overcrowding (H.A.)	...	...	...	...	...	42
Houses let in lodgings (H.A.)	...	...	...	...	...	25
Separate dwellings within H.L.L. (H.A.)	...	...	...	...	...	23
Re-inspections under the Housing Act	...	...	...	...	...	177
Houses for complaints and defects (P.H.A.)	...	...	...	...	...	1,765
Houses for filthy and verminous conditions	...	...	...	...	...	50
Houses re prospective Corporation Tenants	...	...	...	...	...	466
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	40
Canal boats	...	...	...	...	...	—
Sites of tents, vans and sheds, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	41
Tents, vans or sheds	...	...	...	...	...	16
Drainage...	...	...	...	...	...	695
Visits for enquiry	...	...	...	...	...	732
Other visits not included above	...	...	...	...	...	299
Visits for Improvement Grant purposes	...	...	...	...	...	125

Food and Drugs Premises

Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Bottled Milk Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Milk and Dairies Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
Visits for sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
Ice cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Fish and chip premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Ham curing and smoking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Sausages and pork products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Butchers' shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Wet fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Grocers and Provision Merchants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
Restaurants, cafes, kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Market inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Public houses and hotels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Mobile Foodshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175
Other food premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
Drainage...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Visits for enquiry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211
Visits for meat inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,473
Visits for food inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
Visits under the Food Byelaws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Slaughterhouse inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
Visits for signature of surrendered meat notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	335

Trades and Businesses

Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
Factories without mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Other premises, construction work, etc. (F. Act)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Offensive trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Drainage...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Visits for enquiry	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Other premises not included above	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Smoke Abatement

Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
Grit deposit records	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Industrial furnaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Boiler plants	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Visits for enquiry	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Other visits not included above	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

General

Infectious diseases visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
Rodent infestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
Other infestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	169
Keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Pet animal stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Infirm or verminous persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Watercourses, ditches, culverts	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Waste ground, accumulations of refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Other nuisances...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Places of public entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Public sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Inspections for matters affecting other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Visits for enquiry	...	...	...	...	...	...	865
No access visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	654
Other visits not included above	...	...	...	...	...	...	128

Notices

Verbal notices given	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Verbal notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Verbal notices in progress or ordered	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Preliminary notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
Preliminary notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	191
Preliminary notices in progress or ordered	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Letters requesting action sent	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Letters requesting action complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	31

Notices (Cont.)

Letters requesting action in progress or ordered	...	...	...	9
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	223
Statutory notices complied with	...	...	...	44
Statutory notices in progress or ordered	...	...	...	21
Certificates of disrepair issued	...	...	...	14
Certificates of disrepair revoked	...	...	...	2

ANALYSIS OF WORK DONE

Repairs and Improvements

Roofs, valley gutters, flashings, etc.	...	...	...	...	108
Chimney stacks, flues, pots, etc.	...	...	...	...	14
Rainwater gutters	...	...	...	...	94
Fallpipes...	...	...	...	...	44
Walls, brickwork, pointing	...	...	...	...	23
Damp-proof courses	...	...	...	...	—
Dampness otherwise remedied	...	...	...	...	23
Wallplaster	...	...	...	...	28
Ceilings	...	...	...	...	12
Floors	...	...	...	...	20
Windows, frames, cords, etc.	...	...	...	...	54
Doors, door frames	...	...	...	...	29
Ovens, fireranges, grates, etc.	...	...	...	...	32
Washing boilers, setpots, etc.	...	...	...	...	—
Sinks, lavatory basins, etc.	...	...	...	...	8
Waste pipes	...	...	...	...	5
Water supply provided or improved	...	...	...	...	6
Foodstores	...	...	...	...	—
Pavings, yards and passages	...	...	...	...	10
Repairs to water closets	...	...	...	...	46
Water closets reconstructed	...	...	...	...	1
New water closets provided	...	...	...	...	65
Wastewater closets abolished	...	...	...	...	58
Privy closets abolished	...	...	...	...	1
Pail closets abolished	...	...	...	...	—
Dust bins provided	...	...	...	...	11
Ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	—
Other repairs to houses	...	...	...	...	9
Verminous houses disinfested	...	...	...	...	19
Other verminous premises disinfested	...	...	...	...	37
Dirty houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	—
Closets cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	—
Underground dwellings made fit or closed	...	...	...	...	—
Other improvements to common lodging houses	...	...	...	...	—
Other improvements to houses let in lodgings	...	...	...	...	—
Improvements to canal boats	...	...	...	...	—
Improvements secured at caravan sites	...	...	...	...	1

Food Premises

Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., repaired	...	...	...	...	9
Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., cleansed	...	...	...	...	29
Ventilation provided or improved	...	...	...	...	4
Lighting provided or improved	...	...	...	...	1
Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed	...	...	...	...	10
Washing facilities provided or improved	...	...	...	...	3
Washing facilities maintained...	...	...	...	...	14
Other improvements	...	...	...	...	2
Byelaws offences rectified	...	...	...	...	4

Samples Taken

Milk for biological analysis	...	...	...	...	27
Milk for chemical analysis	...	...	...	...	253
Milk for bacteriological test	...	...	...	...	280
Ice cream for chemical analysis	...	...	...	...	29
Ice cream for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	29
Other articles for chemical analysis	...	...	...	...	48
Other articles for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	—
Fertilisers and feeding stuffs	...	...	...	...	6
Rag flock	...	...	...	...	—
Shell fish...	...	...	...	...	—
Other samples	...	...	...	...	23

Trades and Businesses

Factories					
Rooms cleansed...	...	...	...	...	—
Rooms ventilated	...	...	...	...	—
Reasonable temperature secured	...	...	...	...	—
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	—
Floors drained	...	...	...	...	—
Insufficient conveniences remedied	...	...	...	...	2
Unsuitable/defective conveniences remedied	...	...	...	...	2
Conveniences made separate for sexes	...	...	...	...	—
Other offences remedied	...	...	...	...	1
Absence of abstracts noted	...	...	...	...	—
Fire escapes provided (Certificates issued)	...	...	...	...	3
Workplaces, Offices, etc.					
Rooms ventilated	...	...	...	...	—
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	—
Rooms cleansed...	...	...	...	...	—
Sufficient conveniences provided	...	...	...	...	—
Other defects remedied	...	...	...	...	1
Shops					
Ventilated	...	...	...	...	—
Reasonable temperature secured	...	...	...	...	—
Sufficient conveniences provided	...	...	...	...	—
Lighting provided	...	...	...	...	—

Washing facilities provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Meals facilities provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Other defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Byelaw offences remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Other improvements secured	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

Smoke Abatement

Furnaces newly provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Furnaces altered, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chimneys newly erected	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chimneys extended or improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Firms adopting smokeless fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other improvements secured	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

General

Premises cleared of rats	...	...	...	...	...	...	637
Premises rendered rat- $\frac{1}{2}$ roof	...	...	...	...	...	...	424
Farm improvements	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Watercourses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Culverts cleansed or maintained	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Poultry house improvements	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Pig sty improvements	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Offensive matter removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Manure removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Manure sheds built or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Other nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Drainage

Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Drains relaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
New drains laid	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Drains disconnected from sewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Drain inlets removed from inside buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Public sewers maintained	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Public sewers cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Smoke tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	187
Other tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Gullies renewed or provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Soilpipes and ventilating pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Inspection chambers	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cesspools repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Cesspools emptied	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Cesspools abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

During the year 444 factories were on the register, including:—

Bakehouses	64	Glass Manufacturers	1
Restaurants and Cafes	31	Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	8
Chocolate and Sweet Manufac-		Organ and Piano Builders ...	2
turing	5	French Polishers, Painters and	
Brewers, Mineral Water Manu-		Decorators	9
facturing and Bottlers	10	Carpet Makers	2
Manufacturing Chemists	3	Watch Repairers and Jewellers	6
Boot and Shoe Repairers	42	Scientific Instrument Makers	
Dressmakers	10	and Opticians	8
Milliners	10	General Engineers	16
Tailors	10	Electrical Engineers	8
Button Manufacturers	2	Motor Engineers	36
Laundries, Dry Cleaners	9	Cycle Repairers	15
Saddlers	3	Printers	12
Builders, Joiners, Carpenters ...	29	Photography	6
Plumbers and Glaziers	14	Warehouses	8
Tinsmiths	2	Miscellaneous Small Factories	
Blacksmiths	4	and Workplaces	65

During the year five contraventions of the Factories Act were dealt with informally. No notices were served and no legal proceedings were instituted.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

Number of keepers	2
Number of houses	2
Number of rooms used for sleeping	10
Number of lodgers accommodated nightly	23
Number of applications for registration	2
Number of notices to limewash (under Byelaws)	4

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
1956	9,675
1955	9,652
1954	11,340

TABLE II
Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	7,273	243	579	18,421	15,732
Number inspected	7,273	243	579	18,421	15,732
All Diseases except Tuberculosis—					
Whole carcases condemned	—	1	1	14	14
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,513	43	11	1,684	2,230
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	20·8	18·11	2·07	9·22	14·26
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole carcases condemned	20	10	1	—	19
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	821	57	—	—	1,046
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	11·5	27·5	0·17	—	6·7
Cysticercosis—					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	12	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	12	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—

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 2,978 stones were found to be in an unsound condition. The foodstuffs, where suitable, were removed to the Pig Salvage Department, and the remainder to the Destructor, Foss Islands, and destroyed.

TABLE III
Bacteriological Examination

For designations and standards for milk see 1951 Report.

The number of registered dairies is 20, of which 286 inspections were made.

Designation	No. of samples	Complied with prescribed conditions	Did not comply with prescribed conditions
Tuberculin tested	27	16	11
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised ...	86	85	1
Pasteurised... ..	143	140	3
Sterilised	20	20	—

Ungraded Milk

No. of Samples	Methylene-blue Test	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
4	4	—

Biological Test

Type of Milk	Number	Positive	Negative
Tuberculin Tested	10	—	10
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	6	—	6
Pasteurised	8	—	8
Ungraded Milk	3	—	3
TOTALS	27	—	27

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	86	—	86
Pasteurised	142	—	142

Turbidity Test

Type of Milk	Number	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sterilised... ..	20	20	—

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
28	28	—	15	13

The Methylene-Blue Test, as described in the Ministry of Health's Monthly Bulletin for March, 1947, was applied to the 27 Ice Cream samples. The following are the results of this test:—18 group 1; 8 group 2; 1 group 3; and Nil 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 1956 was 330 (309 informal and 21 formal). This number represents 3.09 samples for each 1,000 of the population of the City (106,500). The proportion suggested by the Ministry of Health is three 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
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
1955 ...	350	46	13.1	249	34	13.6
1956 ...	330	45	13.6	253	41	16.2

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 ...	...	256
Number of premises on register ...	...	264

The premises are registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and 349 inspections were made.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

During the year 241 rat infestations and 395 mouse infestations were dealt with by the Rodent Operatives. In all cases the treatments carried out were successful.

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.

Conversion of Waste-water Closets

A total of 1,480 waste-water closets have been converted by the Grants Scheme which has been operating since 1938. The amount payable at present is a maximum of £25 for each conversion, and during the year the Corporation paid out £1,500 under this voluntary scheme.

It is estimated that about 10 per cent of houses in clearance areas are served by waste-water closets. This means that 150-200 of those remaining will probably be dealt with by slum clearance rather than by conversion.

As will be seen from the tabular statement (page 00) 58 water-closets have been provided in lieu of waste-water closets.

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:

<i>Recording Station</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Rainfall (in inches)</i>	<i>Total Solids Deposited (tons per square mile)</i>
Foss Bank	January ...	4.29	38.10
	February ...	1.54	27.27
	March ...	1.10	21.01
	April ...	1.73	20.74
	May ...	0.75	12.76
	June ...	2.56	16.47
	July ...	3.82	17.88
	August ...	5.63	17.84
	September ...	1.85	19.40
	October ...	1.30	14.82
	November...	0.63	12.24
	December ...	2.25	19.64
		<u>27.45</u>	<u>238.17</u>
	Monthly Average	2.29	19.85
<i>Recording Station</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Rainfall (in inches)</i>	<i>Total Solids Deposited (tons per square mile)</i>
Queen Anne Grammar School	January ...	3.74	13.69
	February ...	1.38	9.41
	March ...	0.75	11.63
	April ...	1.77	13.79
	May ...	0.79	9.62
	June ...	2.44	10.71
	July ...	3.35	14.41
	August ...	5.87	11.63
	September ...	1.85	8.90
	October ...	1.18	9.14
	November...	0.59	8.79
	December ...	1.89	15.26
		<u>25.60</u>	<u>136.98</u>
	Monthly Average	2.13	11.42

SECTION G.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOR 1956

HUGH CHILDS, B.Sc. (MANC.), F.R.I.C.

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

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 on my work as Public Analyst for the City of York during the year ending 31st December, 1956.

During the year 330 samples were submitted for analysis.

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

<i>Article</i>	<i>Number submitted</i>
Milk	253
Bread	1
Butter	2
Butter Assorted	1
Butterscotch	1
Chewing Gum	2
Coconut Cake Flour	1
Cream	1
Cream Butter	1
Desiccated Coconut	1
Evaporated Milk (Full Cream)	1
Fiery Fruit Gums	1
Fish Cakes	2
Ham Paste	1
Ice Cream	29
Iced Creme Lollie	1
Iced Lollie	5
Ice Lollie	2
Lemon Curd	1
Lemon Jelly	1
Malt Vinegar	2
Margarine	2
Marmalade	1
Minced Beef	1
National Milk Loaf	1
Nut Mix	1
Raspberry Jam	1
Rum and Butter Toffee	1
Sausage (Beef)	1
Sausage (Pork)	4

<i>Article</i>					<i>Number submitted</i>
Strawberry Jam ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Suet Dumpling Mixture ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Sultanas and Currants ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Swiss Chocolate Roll ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Tongue Paste ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Veal and Ham Spread ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
White Pepper ... ..	...	...	...	...	1

Milk

During the year 253 samples of Milk were examined, of them:—
212 samples were genuine.

8 samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.

11 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 4·6 per cent to 19·3 per cent.

2 samples were slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Their Freezing Points (Hortvet) $-0\cdot535^{\circ}\text{C}.$ and $-0\cdot538^{\circ}\text{C}.$ were normal.

4 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 8 per cent to 27·6 per cent and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Their Freezing Points (Hortvet) $-0\cdot537^{\circ}\text{C}.$, $-0\cdot530^{\circ}\text{C}.$, $-0\cdot539^{\circ}\text{C}.$, $-0\cdot538^{\circ}\text{C}.$ were normal.

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

1 sample was deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 4·4 per cent, and also slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) $-0\cdot534^{\circ}\text{C}.$ was normal.

2 samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Their Freezing Points (Hortvet) $-0\cdot526^{\circ}\text{C}.$ and $-0\cdot527^{\circ}\text{C}.$ showed the presence of traces of Added Water.

1 sample was deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 4·4 per cent. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) $-0\cdot528^{\circ}\text{C}.$ showed the presence of a trace of Added Water.

2 samples were deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat to the extent of 2 per cent, and 2·1 per cent respectively. Their Freezing Points (Hortvet) ($-0\cdot509^{\circ}\text{C}.$) showed the presence of approximately 4 per cent of Added Water.

9 samples contained Added Water in proportions varying from 2·8 per cent to 8·8 per cent respectively.

The following table shows the average monthly composition of the Milk Samples:—

Month	Number of Samples	Analytical Data	
		Milk-Fat %	Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat %
January	41	3.67	8.77
February	27	3.48	8.82
March	22	3.30	8.37
April	—	—	—
May	28	3.33	8.64
June	3	4.28	9.24
July	18	3.18	8.78
August	8	4.01	8.69
September	23	3.78	8.83
October	26	4.02	8.63
November	35	3.86	8.78
December	22	3.55	8.75
Average for the year 1956		3.63	8.72
Average for the year 1955		3.72	8.72
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 %		
47	Feb. 7	2.95	8.79		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
62	Feb. 7	2.90	8.54		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
63	Feb. 7	2.95	8.72		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
81	Mar. 1	2.95	8.69		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Formal.
114	May 3	2.95	8.77		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.

Mark	Date	Analytical Data		Freezing Point (Hortvet) °C	Remarks
		Milk-Fat %	Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat %		
169	July 2	2.86	8.91		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat Informal.
172	July 2	2.91	8.78		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat Informal.
308	Dec. 4	2.95	8.76		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat Informal.
34	Jan. 16	2.86	9.03		Deficient in Milk-Fat 4.6%. Informal.
66	Feb. 7	2.75	8.82		Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.3%. Informal.
115	May 3	2.78	8.84		Deficient in Milk-Fat 7.3%. Informal.
127	May 3	2.74	8.67		Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.6%. Informal.
170	July 2	2.60	8.66		Deficient in Milk-Fat 13.3%. Informal.
171	July 2	2.42	8.63		Deficient in Milk-Fat 19.3%. Informal.
173	July 2	2.84	8.80		Deficient in Milk-Fat 5.3%. Informal.
271	Nov. 6	2.64	8.81		Deficient in Milk-Fat 12%. Informal.
311	Dec. 4	2.74	8.68		Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.6%. Informal.
312	Dec. 4	2.63	8.69		Deficient in Milk-Fat 12.3%. Informal.
314	Dec. 4	2.68	8.63		Deficient in Milk-Fat 10.6%. Informal.
58	Feb. 7	2.90	8.38	—0.535	Slightly deficient in both Mi Fat and Milk-Solids other th Milk-Fat. Freezing Point (Hortvet) normal. Inform
317	Dec. 4	2.95	8.30	—0.538	Slightly deficient in both Mi Fat and Milk-Solids other th Milk-Fat. Freezing Po (Hortvet) normal. Informa
117	May 3	2.76	8.31	—0.537	Deficient in Milk-Fat 8% a also slightly deficient in Mi Solids other than Milk-F Freezing Point (Hortvet) n mal. Informal.

Mark	Date	Analytical Data		Freezing Point (Hortvet) °C	Remarks
		Milk-Fat %	Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat %		
134	May 3	2.75	8.33	—0.530	Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.3% and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Freezing Point (Hortvet) normal. Informal.
168	July 2	2.17	8.32	—0.539	Deficient in Milk-Fat 27.6% and also Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Freezing Point (Hortvet) normal. Informal.
174	July 2	2.55	8.46	—0.538	Deficient in Milk-Fat 15% and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Freezing Point (Hortvet) normal. Informal.
128	May 3	3.20	8.44		Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Too sour for the determination of the Freezing Point. Informal.
133	May 3	2.90	8.12	—0.534	Deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 4.4% and also slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Freezing Point (Hortvet) normal. Informal.
26	Jan. 16	4.25	8.45	—0.527	Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Freezing Point (Hortvet) showed the presence of a trace of Added Water. Informal.
105	Sept. 4	3.40	8.49	—0.526	Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Freezing Point (Hortvet) showed the presence of a trace of Added Water. Informal.
140	Oct. 2	4.35	8.12	—0.528	Deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 4.4%. Freezing Point (Hortvet) showed the presence of a trace of Added Water. Informal.
148	Oct. 2	3.55	8.33	—0.509	Deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 2%. Freezing Point (Hortvet) showed the presence of 4% of Added Water. Informal.

Mark	Date	Analytical Data		Freezing Point (Hortvet) °C	Remarks
		Milk-Fat %	Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat%		
141	May 3	3.20	8.32	-0.509	Deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 2.1%. Freezing Point (Hortvet) showed the presence of 4% of Added Water Informal.
91	March 26	2.95	7.87	-0.497	Added Water 7.4%.
92	March 26	3.25	8.16	-0.509	Added Water 4%.
93	March 26	3.47	8.12	-0.502	Added Water 4.4%.
94	March 26	2.86	7.87	-0.505	Added Water 7.4%.
95	March 26	2.95	8.26	-0.507	Added Water 2.8%.
96	March 26	2.93	7.83	-0.497	Added Water 7.8%.
97	March 26	2.86	7.75	-0.497	Added Water 8.8%.
98	March 26	2.94	7.94	-0.498	Added Water 6.5%.
99	March 26	2.88	7.76	-0.496	Added Water 8.7%.

Of the 253 samples of Milk reported on during the year, 212 samples were genuine and 41 samples (16.2 per cent) were adulterated or below standard.

Ten samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Fat and 15 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 4.6 per cent to 27.6 per cent.

Six of the samples showing deficiencies in Milk-Fat were also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) determinations of these samples showed that the deficiencies in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat were due to natural causes.

One sample which was slightly deficient in Milk-Fat was also deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat to the extent of 4.4 per cent. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) showed the deficiency in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat to be due to natural causes.

Three samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The Freezing Points (Hortvet) of two of these samples showed the presence of traces of Added Water. The third sample was too sour for the determination of the Freezing Point.

Two samples were deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat to the extent of 2.0 per cent and 2.1 per cent respectively. The Freezing Points of these two samples (-0.509°C.) showed approximately 4 per cent of Added Water.

One sample was deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat to the extent of 4.4 per cent. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) of this sample (-0.527°C.) showed the presence of a trace of Added Water.

Nine samples contained Added Water in proportions varying from 2.8 per cent to 8.8 per cent.

All the Milk samples were free from preservatives.

Ice Cream

Twenty-nine samples of Ice Cream were examined during the year. The fat contents of these samples varied from 8.85 per cent to 13.00 per cent. All the samples conformed to the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953, in all respects and all were free from preservatives.

Cream

A sample of Cream received during the year conformed to the Food Standards (Cream) Order, 1951, as to fat content. It contained a prohibited preservative viz.: Boric Acid, to the extent of 0.016 per cent.

An examination of the carton showed that it contained a Boron compound and that the cause of the presence of Boric Acid in the cream was contamination by the carton.

Fiery Fruit Gums

These sweets had a pungent taste due to the presence of a trace of Capsicum. They were free from arsenic and metallic contamination.

The sample was labelled "Although made of harmless ingredients these joke sweets should not be eaten . . . Please do not give them to young children." Although these sweets do not contain any harmful amount of Capsicum, their sale is to be deprecated.

Sausages

One sample of Beef Sausage and four samples of Pork Sausage were received during the year.

The sample of Beef Sausage contained 67.3 per cent of meat and was thus satisfactory.

Two samples of Pork Sausage contained 69.4 per cent and 66.8 per cent of meat respectively and were satisfactory. The remaining two samples of Pork Sausage contained 58.2 per cent and 54.7 per cent of meat and were thus deficient in Meat to the extent of 10.4 per cent and 15.8 per cent respectively.

All the samples of Sausage conformed to the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1953.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

Six samples of Fertilisers were received under the above Act during the year. They consisted of:—

- 1 sample of Agronomizer No. 1.
- 1 sample of Agronomizer No. 2.
- 1 sample of Granular No. 1 Fertiliser.
- 1 sample of Granular No. 3 Fertiliser.
- 1 sample of Granular No. 4 Fertiliser.
- 1 sample of Granular No. 7 Fertiliser.

Five samples of Fertilisers conformed or practically conformed to their respective Statutory Statements.

One sample of Granular No. 3 Fertiliser contained Soluble Phosphoric Acid in excess of the guarantee containing 14.67 per cent instead of 12.50 per cent as stated.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HUGH CHILDS,
Public Analyst.

SECTION H.
REPORT OF THE CANAL BOATS INSPECTOR.

Ouse Navigation Offices,

Naburn Locks,

York,

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.
Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report as Inspector of Canal Boats for the City of York, for the year ending December, 1956.

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

The number of Canal Boats on the Register on 31st December, 1956, was 305. Of these, 210 have been broken up, transferred to other districts, or are not now used as dwellings, 51 vessels are not now traceable, and 34 of the registered vessels are regularly employed in this district.

The number of Canal Boat Inspections made during the year was 32.

No women or children were on board vessels inspected and the number of male persons aboard as crews, were 64.

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

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

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. D. FEWSTER.

SECTION I. MISCELLANEOUS.

(i) REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

Total Nursing Homes in the City	...	...	...	...	...	8
					<i>No. of Beds</i>	
					<i>Maternity</i>	<i>Other</i>
Mount Parade Nursing Home	...	...	...	...	5	—
Purey Cust Nursing Home	...	...	...	...	18	—
Ivy Dene Nursing Home	...	...	...	...	—	12
Howe Hill Nursing Home	...	...	...	...	10	—
Oakdene Nursing Home	...	...	...	...	—	13
*Heworth Moor House	...	...	...	...	—	—
Victoria Nursing Home	...	...	...	...	3	3
Knavesmire Nursing Home	...	...	...	...	—	16

*—Home for Mothers and Babies before and after confinement.

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 Public Health 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:—Councillor Frank Wright.

Vice-Chairman:—Mr. J. Saville, J.P.

Local Authority

Alderman E. L. Keld, J.P.; Councillors L. Buckle, F. E. Coates, A. M. H. De Burgh, A. E. Hopper, I. G. Wightman and J. M. Wood.

Ministry of Health

Mr. S. Harland, Mrs. J. N. Mercer, J.P., Messrs. G. O. Nelson, F. W. Nicholson and P. N. L. Terry.

Local Medical Committee

Drs. D. A. Geddes-Brown, H. O. Chisholm, J. S. Dudgeon, C. D. Hanham, F. W. J. Platts, H. Royle and S. J. Smith.

Local Dental Committee

Messrs. V. B. Ditcham, F. H. Morgan Cave and C. A. Price.

Local Pharmaceutical Committee

Mr. J. W. Ruddock.

Clerk of the Council:—Mr. J. Pearson.

Offices:—133 Holgate Road, York. Telephone 22542.

At the end of the year the Council's List contained the names of 58 Doctors (5 employing assistants), 28 Dentists and 1 assistant, 2 Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners, 17 Ophthalmic Opticians, 1 Dispensing Optician, 43 Chemists and 7 Surgical Appliance Suppliers.

The number of prescriptions dispensed during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1956, was 652,554.

39,607 persons received dental treatment under the National Health Service during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1956, and 15,351 persons had their eyes tested during the same period.

(iii) 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 and Medical Officer to the Welfare Committee. This facilitates liaison between the three departments.

Epileptics

Number in Colonies or Homes (3 females)	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number in St. David's Hospital, London (1 male)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number in Mental Hospital (Naburn) (15 males, 12 females)	...	...	...	...	...	27
Number in St. Mary's Hospital (4 females)	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number in Bungalow Hospital (1 female)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number in Part III (3 males, 4 females)	...	...	...	...	...	7
Number at home (18 males, 15 females)	...	...	...	...	...	33
Vagrant (1 male)	...	...	...	...	...	1
						—
TOTAL (38 males, 39 females)	...	...	...	...	...	77
						—

Classification of above Total

Awaiting accommodation in Colony	...	...	—
Awaiting accommodation in Part III	...	...	—
Awaiting rehabilitation	...	...	—
Working at Remploy	...	...	5
Known in other employment	...	...	7
Attending Social Craft Centre	...	...	2
Awaiting work	...	...	3
Known to Ministry of Labour (signing)	...	...	2

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 satisfactorily.

Spastics

Spastic children at home and receiving treatment	...	...	...	...	15
„ „ attending Mental Welfare Occupation Centre	...	...	...	...	7
„ „ attending Fulford Open Air School	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ attending Fulford E.S.N. School	...	...	...	...	3
					—
					27
					—
Adult Spastics (8 males, 5 females)	...	...	...	...	13

Classification

Working	3	
Ministry of Labour Course, Leatherhead	1	
St. Mary's Hospital	1	Awaiting more suitable accommodation
The Grange	1	
Alne Hall	2	
At home	5	
	13	13

Treatment Centre—89a The Mount

This was opened in 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. 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 been made by the Corporation.

MATERNITY MEDICAL SERVICES PROVIDED, 1st JANUARY, 1956 TO 31st DECEMBER, 1956

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	596	21	617
(b) No. of such cases in which the doctor providing the services was in attendance at the confinement... ..	479	11	490
2. No. of cases in which Period I only provided	199	4	203
3. (a) No. of cases in which Period II only provided	18	—	18
(b) No. of such cases in which the doctor providing the services was in attendance at the confinement ...	12	—	12

(iv) MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Medical examinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health of 15 contacts of infectious disease, who were food workers.

Routine Staff Examinations:—

<i>Department</i>						<i>No.</i>
Health	...	...	...	...	...	17
Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	2
Treasury	...	...	...	...	...	23
Town Clerk's	...	...	...	...	...	3
Architect's	...	...	...	...	...	6
Children	...	...	...	...	...	8
Castle Museum	...	...	...	...	...	1
Education	...	...	...	...	...	8
Housing	...	...	...	...	...	7
Library	...	...	...	...	...	4
Art Gallery	...	...	...	...	...	1
Police	...	...	...	...	...	8
Other Authorities	...	...	...	...	...	8
						—
						96
						—
Referred to Specialists	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rejects or deferred appointments	...	...	...	...	...	—

(v) METEOROLOGY

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

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

Rainfall.—Rain or snow fell to the amount of 27·45 inches as against 19·38 inches for the year 1955, an increase of 8·07 inches and 2·84 inches above the average of 24·61 inches for the preceding 50 years. The wettest months were August 6·15 inches and January 4·11 inches. The driest months were November 0·65 inches and May 0·91 inches. The heaviest fall of the year occurred on 1st August when 1·10 inches were recorded.

Temperature.—Temperature ranged from 76°F. on 25th June and 8th July to 14°F. on 2nd February; the range of temperature for 1956 being 62°F. against 68°F. for 1955. The mean temperature for the year (mean of max. and min.) was 48·3°F. as against 49·2°F. for 1955. July, 60·5°F., and September, 58·1°F., gave the highest means, and February and January were the lowest with 32·7°F. and 38·1°F. respectively.

Barometer.—A mean pressure of 1016·2 millibars (30·01 inches) (1,000 millibars=29·53 inches of mercury at M.S.L. (corrected for diurnal variations)) has been recorded as against 1015·1 millibars (29·98 inches) for 1955. February gave the highest mean with 1025·7 millibars (30·29 inches) and August the lowest with 1007·9 millibars (29·76 inches). The highest reading of the barometer of 1039·7 millibars (30·70 inches) was taken on 3rd February, and the lowest 972·9 millibars (28·73 inches) on 10th January. The extreme range was, therefore, 66·8 millibars (1·97 inches) as compared with 60·7 millibars (1·79 inches) in 1955. All readings corrected to M.S.L.

Winds.—Observations of winds at 9 a.m. G.M.T. show that during 1956 "strong" winds (force 4-8 Beaufort Scale) were recorded on 68 days as against 62 days in 1955. The winds observed were N.W., 68; S.W., 67; W., 65; S., 41; S.E., 41; N.E., 33; N., 32; E., 19.

Thunder, Snow and Hail.—Thunder was heard on 19 days as against eight days in 1955; snow or sleet fell on 27 days as against 31 days, and hail was recorded on five days, the same as in the previous year.

Sunshine.—Sunshine recorded at Bootham School, amounted to 1346.3 hours as against 1610.7 hours in 1955, a decrease of 264.4 hours.

(vi) 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.

(vii) CHIROPODY

111 Sessions were held during the year and 694 treatments were given. The number on the register is now 404 of which 99 are new patients. An additional weekly clinic commenced in September.

Convalescent Scheme

Twenty-six 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.

(viii) NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47

One case was 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.

(ix) FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND
PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

	Cause of Disability				
	Catar-act	Glau- coma	Retro- lental Fibro- plasia	Senile Macular degeneration due to arterio-sclerosis	Other
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F.1 of Forms B.D. 8 recommends:—					
(a) No treatment ...	3	3	—	2	3
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ...	5	3	—	—	3
(c) Other treatment ...	—	—	—	—	1
(ii) Number of cases at (i), (b) and (c) above which on follow-up action have received treatment ...	1	2	—	1	4

Ophthalmia neonatorum

No cases of Ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year.

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