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**CITY OF YORK**

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# **ANNUAL REPORT**

**of the**

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

**for the year**

**1957**





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## THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Rt. Hon. THE LORD MAYOR  
(ALDERMAN E. L. KELD, J.P.)

*Chairman*:—COUNCILLOR F. W. FAWCETT

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Ald. A. Kirk	Counc. Buckle	Counc. Wightman
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Counc. Hopper	„ Spofforth	„ Wardell
„ Coates	„ Lacamp	„ Townsley
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Co-opted Members:—Drs. A. B. Follows and A. I. MacLeod, Miss L. A. Clements, Miss F. E. R. Jewitt and H. N. Coverdale, Esq.

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Drs. Follows and MacLeod, H. N. Coverdale, Esq. and Miss F. E. R. Jewitt

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Counc. Fawcett	„ Coates
„ Buckle	Dr. A. I. MacLeod
„ Armitage	

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„ Frank Wright	„ Wood
	„ Dr. Hart



## 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. HESSION, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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

*Consultants:—*

Child Health	...	...	W. HENDERSON, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.C.H.
Dermatology	...	...	C. W. MACKENZIE, B.M., B.Ch., M.R.C.P.
Infectious Diseases	...	...	N. J. M. HESSION, M.B., Ch.B. (Ireland), B.A.O.
Obstetrics	...	...	A. R. LISTER, M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S. J. B. ROY, M.B., Ch.B., 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.M.
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:—*

M. C. BARNETT, M.B., Ch.B.

F. C. McNELIS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

*Principal School Dental Officer:—*

G. TURNER, L.D.S.

*School Dental Officers:—*

P. GRAY, L.D.S. (part-time) (from 7.10.57)

I. FORSTER, B.Ch.D., L.D.S. (26.4.57 to 7.6.57)

*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:—*

G. W. LILLEY, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector

*Special Inspector for Meat:—*

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

*Assistant Public Health Inspectors:—*

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

G. BAILLIE, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector

E. F. BARNES, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector (to 28.2.57)

P. D. BEADLE, C.S.I.J.B.

*Rodent Officer:—*

S. J. C. NORRIS (to 1.12 57)

*AMBULANCE SERVICE—*

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

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

*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) (to 5.6.57)

Miss A. W. MATHER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate, Queen's Nurse  
(from 23.9.57)

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 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  
MISS G. T. McALLISTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate (from 1.4.57)  
MISS M. T. FOLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 23.4.57)

*Tuberculosis Visitors:—*

MISS G. THOMSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate  
MRS. A. L. E. MAKIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate (to 7.5.57)  
MISS F. COLLIER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate (from 2.9.57)

*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. (to 31.10.57)  
MRS. I. M. RICHARDSON, S.R.N.  
MISS H. DYSON, S.R.N., Q.N. (to 31.3.57)  
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.  
MRS. J. D. ROY, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 6.5.57)  
MRS. D. M. WHITE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (from 21.1.57)

*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:—*

MISS B. A. CONRICOE, S.C.M.	MRS. M. C. SKELTON, S.R.N.,
MISS A. HODGSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.,	S.C.M.
Q.N.	MRS. S. GRINSTEAD, S.R.N.,
MISS D. M. COOPER, S.C.M.	S.C.M.
MISS L. M. WALKER, S.R.N., S.C.M.	MISS M. SCAIFE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
MRS. D. M. FORTUNE, S.C.M.	
MISS I. B. F. WATSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.	



*School Nurses:—*

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 (to 1.12.57)  
MRS. L. REYNOLDS, S.R.N.

*Dental Attendants:—*

MISS R. E. GLEW (Dental Nurse's Certificate)  
MISS B. A. TOMLINSON (to 24.12.57)

*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

*Supervisor, Female Industry Group:—*

MRS. K. R. GORMAN (from 30.4.57)

*Assistant Supervisors:—*

MRS. M. BESTLEY  
MRS. A. DREW

MRS. M. B. MOORE

**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, MISS M. DRINKEL,  
MRS. K. SEEVERS, P. GARDINER (to 27.4.57), MRS. I. M.  
STEWART (from 3.7.57), A. JACKSON (from 31.7.57)

(b) *Ambulance Service:—*

Clerks:—J. A. CROFT and Miss A. FISHER



(c) *Child Welfare Centre*:—

Senior Clerk:—MRS. M. CHAPMAN

Clerks:—Miss E. HARWOOD, Miss A. KAY (to 21.6.57) and Miss  
A. STAMP (from 17.6.57)

*Gale Lane Clinic*—Clerk (part-time): MRS. S. ELMER

(d) *Mental Welfare Department*:—

Senior Clerk:—MRS. G. SMITH

Clerk:—F. N. RIGG

(e) *Sanitary Section*:—

Senior Clerk:—W. V. HADLEY

Clerks:—G. A. WARE and Miss M. TOBIN

(f) *School Clinic*:—

Chief Clerk:—Miss D. BLAKER

Clerks:—Miss M. SOWRAY, Miss H. F. MILBURN, Miss C. M.  
LONSDALE, MRS. E. E. HEDINBURGH

Clinical Clerks:—Miss S. S. D. STARR (to 28.12.57), Miss R. WAIGHT  
(to 24.2.57) and MRS. H. K. KEENE (from 4.3.57)

# ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1957.

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My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report on the Health of the City for the year 1957.

## **Infectious Disease.**

There were two outbreaks of infectious disease which were widespread in the City during the year. Sonné dysentery which occurred in Fulford schools during the Autumn of 1956 appeared in York schools during the Spring and early Summer of 1957. Asian type influenza was widespread during September and October. Both outbreaks affected large numbers of children, particularly in infant and junior schools, and are described in detail in the body of the report. There was no major epidemic during the year.

## **Vital Statistics.**

The new low record for Infant Mortality of 14·2 per 1,000 live births compares with a national figure of 23, and the previous lowest record of 16·2 in 1956. The Neonatal Mortality of 9·7 compared favourably with 16·5 for England and Wales and was also a new low record for the City. The stillbirth rate of 21·3 compared with 22·4 for England and Wales. These figures again draw attention to the urgent need in the City for better facilities for antenatal care. (See 1956 report).

## **Cancer.**

Cancer caused the highest number of deaths during the year, and of the various sites, cancer of the lung claimed most cases. There were 35 deaths from lung cancer and only 13 from pulmonary tuberculosis.

## **Tuberculosis.**

The notification of 53 new cases of tuberculosis was the lowest on record, and is less than 50% of the number notified 10 years earlier. The rate of fall in notifications is now approximating more closely to the fall in deaths.

The Tuberculosis Care Committee received a recommendation from the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis that it extend its scope to deal with diseases of the chest other than tubercle. There would appear to be a good case for a certain shift of emphasis from tubercle to cancer.

## **Reports of Commissions.**

The publication of the report of the Royal Commission on the Law relating to Mental Illness and Mental Deficiency made far reaching recommendations, many of which had already been implemented in York as part of our Comprehensive Mental Health Service. The first report of the York Mental Health



Service 1953-1957 is published under separate cover, and a resumé of that part of the work which is the direct responsibility of the Local Authority in this report.

The Report of the Cranbrook Committee on Maternity Services is still awaited.

### **Ambulance Service.**

The Central Ambulance Station in Dundas Street, Stonebow, was built during the year and the service transferred from the very inadequate accommodation at the Grange in December.

### **Staff.**

The most serious staff shortage occurred in the Sanitary Section of the Department. The slum clearance work proceeded according to schedule, orders being confirmed by the Minister in respect of 701 houses in four areas during the year. This however, was at the expense of certain other urgent work, e.g. the problem of atmospheric pollution. No appreciable work has yet been undertaken on this important matter which seriously affects both the health of the people and the fabric of our buildings. It is unfortunate that a Public Health Inspector working in a County Borough is so often at a disadvantage as regards salary in comparison with his similarly qualified colleague working in a County District. An adequate staff for this section of the Health Department is essential and we were handicapped by the decision of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services not to approve the Council's application that inspectors be granted the additional payment of £60 per annum. This made York one of the only two County Boroughs in Yorkshire where this supplement was not paid.

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: 7,007.

Population (Census, 1951), 105,336.

Total population, mid 1957 (Registrar-General's Estimate), 106,120.

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

Number of hereditaments (at 31st March, 1957) according to the rate-books, 36,743 (including retail shops occupied as dwellings).

Average number of persons per hereditament, 2.6.

Rateable value (April, 1957), £1,208,611.

Estimated net produce of a penny rate, £4,950.

### MARRIAGES

			Marriage rate per 1,000 of total population				
			York		England & Wales		
Year 1953	...	954	...	...	18.0	...	15.6
„ 1954	...	908	...	...	17.0	...	15.4
„ 1955	...	993	...	...	18.6	...	16.1
„ 1956	...	932	...	...	17.5	...	15.8
„ 1957	...	998	...	...	18.8	...	15.4

### VITAL STATISTICS, 1957

(Registrar-General's Figures)

		TOTAL	M.	F.			
Live Births	Leg.	... 1,515	840	675	}	Birth-rate ...	14.5 per 1,000
	Illeg.	... 73	39	34			
Stillbirths	Leg.	... 37	20	17	}	Rate per 1,000 total births	21.3
	Illeg.	... 1	—	1			
Deaths	...	... 1,283	639	644	Death-rate	...	11.0 per 1,000
Deaths from Puerperal causes			...	2			

## Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:—

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Number ... ..	23	2	25
Rate per 1,000 live births ...	13·8	24·9	14·2*

## Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age:—

Number ... ..	15	2	17
Rate per 1,000 live births ...	9·0	24·9	9·7

## Stillbirths:—

Number ... ..	37	1	38
Rate ... ..	21·6	12·3	21·3

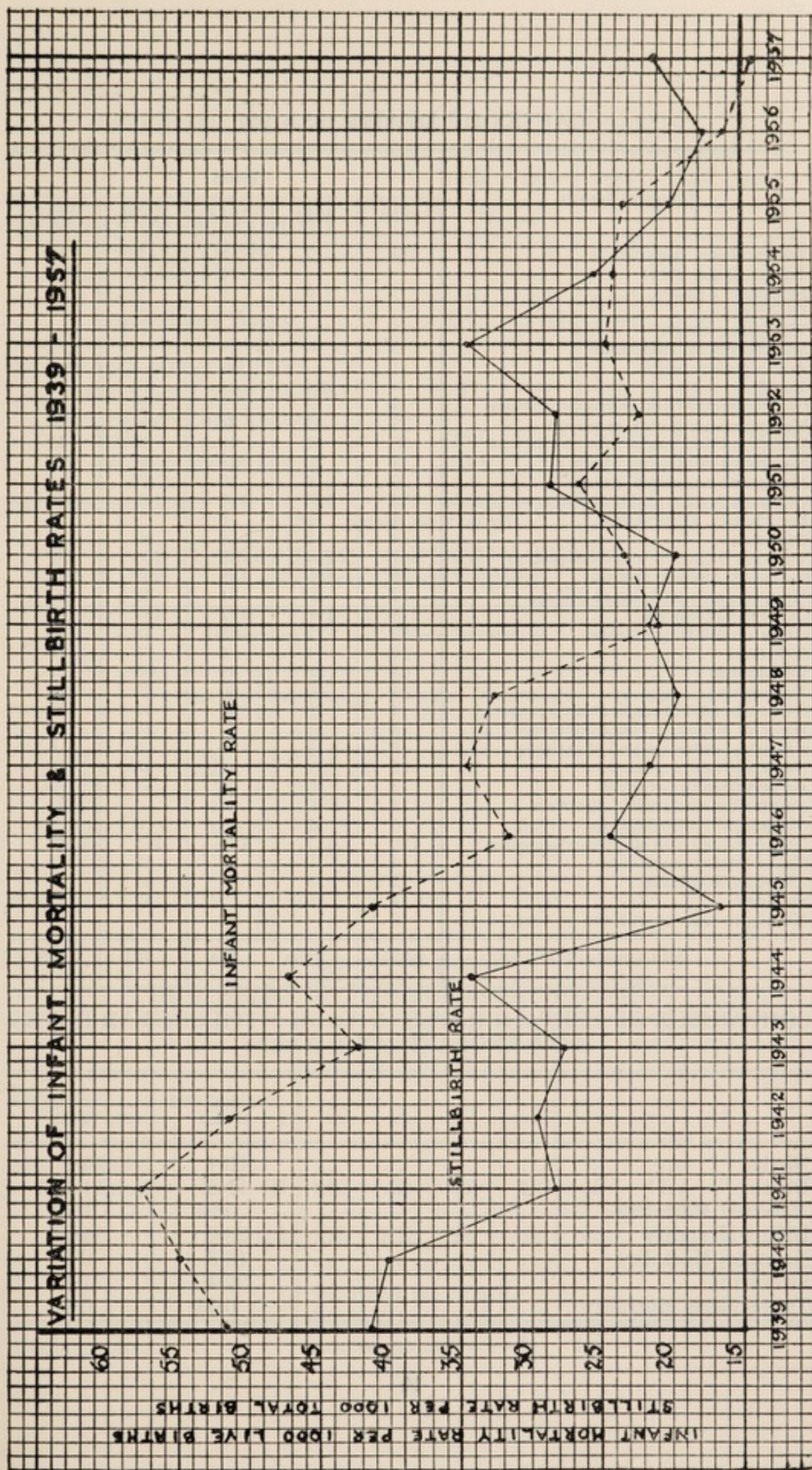
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ... ..	223
„ „ Measles (all ages) ... ..	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	—
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ... ..	—

Death-rate of Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	—	} per 1,000 living at all ages
Death-rate of Bronchitis and Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	1·20	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis death-rate ... ..	0·08	
Total Tuberculosis death-rate ... ..	0·10	
Cancer death-rate ... ..	1·91	
Epidemic Influenza death-rate ... ..	0·12	

\*—Lowest on record.

Year	Estimated Population	Total (Nett) BIRTHS	Birth- rate	Total (Nett) DEATHS	Death- rate	Excess of Births over Deaths
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
1957	106,120	1,588	14·5	1,283	11·0	305
AVERAGE ...		1,569	14·3	1,284	11·8	304







# CAUSES OF DEATH, 1953-1957

Cause of Death	Years				
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	14	17	9	9	10
Tuberculosis, other ... ..	—	—	—	1	2
Syphilitic disease... ..	1	5	6	1	1
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections ... ..	2	—	—	—	2
Acute poliomyelitis ... ..	1	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases ... ..	3	3	3	5	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ... ..	37	43	34	39	26
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ... ..	39	30	40	35	42
Malignant neoplasm, breast ... ..	17	20	25	26	21
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ... ..	9	10	10	11	14
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	102	106	116	117	120
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ... ..	4	4	6	9	7
Diabetes ... ..	14	12	4	10	7
Vascular lesions of nervous system ... ..	167	244	216	200	190
Coronary disease, angina ... ..	176	185	188	202	222
Hypertension with heart disease ... ..	17	29	31	33	47
Other heart disease ... ..	218	196	177	151	196
Other circulatory diseases ... ..	52	72	58	48	48
Influenza ... ..	10	4	1	5	15
Pneumonia ... ..	67	38	45	83	57
Bronchitis... ..	51	67	60	72	74
Other diseases of respiratory system ... ..	4	15	20	13	10
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... ..	13	21	17	14	10
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ... ..	5	3	1	5	6
Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	15	12	18	10	10
Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	13	12	18	11	9
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	1	2	—	—	2
Congenital malformations ... ..	6	7	5	5	9
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ... ..	128	111	124	115	80
Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	4	12	7	12	8
All other accidents ... ..	22	25	35	41	24
Suicide ... ..	14	13	12	17	10
Homicide and operations of war ... ..	5	—	2	1	2
All Causes—TOTALS ... ..	1,231	1,318	1,288	1,301	1,283

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

	England and Wales	York
Births ... ..	16.1	14.5
Deaths ... ..	11.5	11.0
Maternal Mortality ... ..	0.94	1.12
Infant Mortality ... ..	23.0	14.2*
Neonatal Mortality ... ..	16.5	9.7*
Stillbirths ... ..	22.4	21.3
Tuberculosis Mortality ... ..	0.11	0.10

\*—Lowest on record.

# MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1953-1957

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
(a) MATERNAL MORTALITY:					
No. of deaths (YORK) ... ..	1	2	—*	—	2
Rate per 1,000 births:—					
York ... ..	0·65	1·27	—*	—	1·12
England and Wales ... ..	0·76	1·38	0·64	0·56*	0·94
(b) INFANT MORTALITY:					
Deaths under 1 year (YORK) ...	37	37	35	29	25
Rate per 1,000 live births:					
York ... ..	25·0	24·2	23·3	16·2	14·2*
England and Wales ... ..	26·8	25·5	24·9	23·8	23·0*

\*—Lowest on record.

## TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, 1953-1957 (Registrar-General's figures)

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate
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*
1957	10	0·08	2	0·02	12	0·10
Average ...	12	0·11	0·6	0·00	12	0·11

\*—Lowest on record.

## NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	81	84	66	78	67	47	52	44	45	43
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	29	27	23	23	23	17	13	17	17	10*
Total	110	111	89	101	90	64	65	61	62	53*

\*—Lowest on record.

Of the 53 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis 1 was picked up by Mass Radiography.



# NUMBER OF CASES ON REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1957

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Pulmonary—M. ... ..	239	239	239	248	247
F. ... ..	169	180	176	177	183
Total ... ..	408	419	415	425	430
Non-Pulmonary—M. ... ..	47	49	40	39	36
F. ... ..	63	58	55	50	40
Total ... ..	110	107	95	89	76
Total Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary ... ..	518	526	510	514	506

## 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, 1,620; (b) Still births, 35; (c) Total, 1,655.

**2. Infant Welfare Centres**

(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	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,024
(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	...	...	...	...	...	...	976
(ii) Over 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,587

A birthday letter has been sent to all four-year-olds inviting them to attend the Toddlers' clinic. 305 have attended in response to 1,011 letters sent out, *i.e.*, 30 per cent. This compares favourably with 22 per cent for the previous year but is still too low.

**3. Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics**

All clinics are run by the Hospital Management Committee primarily for maternity hospital patients. Cases are seen as necessary for the Local Authority on an agency basis, but all ante-natal work for domiciliary cases is now undertaken by midwives and general practitioners.

(i) Number of ante-natal sessions held by Council Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	62
(ii) Number of attendances	...	...	...	...	...	1,289

**4. Stillbirths**

There were 34 stillbirths notified—17 male, 17 female—one was illegitimate. In only one case was there evidence of inadequate ante-natal care.

25 infants were born in hospital, 6 at home and 3 in nursing homes. 14 of the mothers were primiparae and 9 had had only one previous child. One mother had 5 previous children, others all fewer than 5. The age distribution of the mothers showed 2 under 20, 22 between 20-29, 8 between 30-39 and one of 40 years old.



The causes of death were as follows:—

Strangulation by cord ... ..	2
Congenital defects of central nervous system	5
Intra cranial injury ... ..	3
Maternal diabetes ... ..	1
Maternal toxaemia ... ..	7
Asphyxia by bronchial mucus ... ..	1
Post maturity Placental Infarct ... ..	1
Prematurity ... ..	5
Placental Insufficiency ... ..	4
Unknown ... ..	5
	<hr/> 34

21 of the infants were premature with the following weight distribution:—

1 lb. to 1 lb. 15 ozs.	2 lbs. to 2 lbs. 15 ozs.	3 lbs. to 4 lbs.	4 lbs. to 5 lbs.	5 lbs. to 5 lbs. 8 ozs.
7	3	2	7	2

No cause of death apart from prematurity could be determined in 6 cases but in the other cases death was attributed to:—

Placental Insufficiency ... ..	4
Congenital abnormalities of central nervous system ... ..	3
Maternal toxaemia ... ..	6
Trauma ... ..	2

## 5. Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

Eighty-nine York women (according to Health Department records) gave birth to illegitimate children in 1957 and in addition, 12 births were registered by mothers not normally resident in the City; 16 of these were home confinements, five in nursing homes and 80 in hospitals.

### YORK COMPARED WITH ENGLAND AND WALES

	York Illegitimate Births	York Illegitimate % of all live births	England and Wales Illeg. Births	England and Wales Illegitimate % of all live births
1945	243	13.3	64,064	9.35
1949	121	6.7	37,064	5.07
1955	81	5.27	30,918	4.65
1956	94	5.9	33,257	4.76
1957	89	5.5	Not Available	

The Registrar General gives the illegitimate births for York as 39 males and 34 females, or 4.5% of the total live births. The Illegitimacy rate for the country was 46 per 1,000 live births or 1 per 1,000 below the average for the past 5 years.

## ANALYSIS OF 1957 CASES

Sixty-three births were registered in York or Derwent area, mother York resident.

Twelve births were registered in York or Derwent area, mother not York resident.

Twenty-six births were registered in other areas, mother York resident.

## MOTHERS FROM OTHER AREAS

Two were married and cohabiting with the putative father of the child.

One was married but living with her parents.

Nine were single girls who returned home after the birth of the child. Four had confinements in York Nursing Homes and 3 babies placed for adoption through York Adoption Society.

## YORK RESIDENTS

Forty were single girls living with parents or in lodgings.

Seven were single girls cohabiting or in close touch with putative father.

Twenty-three were married women separated or divorced from husband, living with the putative father as a complete family unit, and registration of birth only evidence of illegitimacy.

Nineteen were married women not cohabiting with putative father.

## SINGLE GIRLS

### *Admissions to Mother and Baby Homes*

Twenty-two girls were admitted to Mother and Baby Homes during the year, 9 to Sutton House, Hull, 5 to Salvation Army Home, Leeds, 3 to Heworth Moor House, York, 3 to The Grange, Wiltshire, 1 to Browning House, Leeds and 1 to St. Monica's, Harrogate.

All the single girls, except two who were cohabiting with the putative father, were in receipt of weekly maternity benefit. Three girls had had no ante-natal care, and had made no prior arrangements for their confinement. Thirty girls were helped by their families, 8 were not helped and 2 had no close relatives (1 of these was an ex-Barnardo's girl and she was helped considerably by one of their after care workers). Two girls aged 16 years, married the putative father of the child, after it was born, and another homeless girl married a man not the father of her child which had been placed for adoption through the York Adoption Society (she had already had her first illegitimate child now 2½ years old, placed for adoption in this same year).

## AN ESTIMATE OF THE CAUSES OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS BY THE FORTY SINGLE GIRLS

Mental weakness (but not serious mental deficiency) ... ..	8
Broken or inadequate home ... ..	12
Fundamental moral weakness ... ..	8
Emotional maladjustment ... ..	8
Lack of self control and purpose ... ..	4



## AGES AT TIME OF MATERNITY OF FORTY SINGLE GIRLS

Age 15 years	...	...	...	...	...	2 girls
Age 17 years	...	...	...	...	...	1 girl
Age 18 years	...	...	...	...	...	2 girls
Age 19 years	...	...	...	...	...	1 girl
Age 20/21 years	...	...	...	...	...	20 girls
Age 22/25 years	...	...	...	...	...	6 girls
Age 25/30 years	...	...	...	...	...	3 girls
Age 30/40 years	...	...	...	...	...	5 girls

## TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT BEFORE PREGNANCY

Five girls were student nurses, 6 clerks, 2 shop assistants, 1 school girl, 1 bus conductress, 1 weaver, 16 factory workers and 8 domestic workers.

## FUTURE OF THE CHILD

*Adoptions*—17.

Fourteen through Adoption Societies and 3 through Children Departments after long fostering.

*Residential Nurseries*—6.

*Foster Parents*—1.

*Legitimized* by parents' marriage—3—(one of these marriages already showing signs of strain due to complete immaturity). Two further marriages to take place shortly.

*Remained with Mother* who is living with her parents—8.

*Still Births*—2.

*Death at few hours*—2.

## DR. BARNARDO'S

Welfare Officer acts as intermediary for distribution of weekly allowance by their "Boarding out Scheme" to mothers who keep their illegitimate child. Three York mothers, each with two children (all very worthy cases), receive this grant.

## EQUIPMENT

There have been many gifts of cots, prams, clothing and furniture which have proved most useful.

## THE PUTATIVE FATHER

Is interviewed whenever possible and an effort made to foster a more responsible attitude to women. Seven of the men interviewed were married and living with their wives. Twenty affiliation orders were granted through the Court, 6 girls received private weekly payments from the putative father, and in 8 cases, putative fathers made a weekly contribution to maintenance of a mother in a Hostel.



During the year, 873 office interviews were given and 325 home visits were paid. Many of those interviewed were cases from previous years and help is given to many unmarried mothers of older children by grants from voluntary sources for holidays, gifts of clothing, furniture, etc. Many of these mothers live a very difficult life on small incomes and often in inadequate accommodation, or if in their parents' home, there is often antagonism over the upbringing of the child. Each case is different and many problems are incapable of a happy solution, but every effort is made to meet the needs of the unmarried mother and her child.

## 6. 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 118 premature infants were attended by these nurses.

The number of premature births notified during 1957 was 138, (including 20 stillbirths).

Total number of Premature Live-births who were born:—

(i) at home ... ..	30
(ii) in hospital or nursing home ... ..	88

The number of those born at home:—

(i) who were nursed entirely at home ... ..	27
(ii) who died during the first 24 hours ... ..	1
(iii) who survived at the end of 28 days ... ..	29

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

(i) who died during the first 24 hours ... ..	9
(ii) who survived at the end of 28 days ... ..	76

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

Over 3 lbs. 4 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 6 ozs. ... ..	3
Over 4 lbs. 6 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 15 ozs. ... ..	3
Over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 ozs. ... ..	24

## 7. Day Nurseries

There has been considerably more sickness with absenteeism from the nurseries during this year than usual. Respiratory and other minor infections were very prevalent throughout January and February. Mumps broke out with 2 cases in Crombie Avenue in January and 28 cases in April to July at Heworth. Measles appeared at Crombie Avenue affecting 13 children in May and June and one more case in August. At Heworth nursery 4 cases occurred in June. One case of Rubella and 2 cases of Sonne dysentery also occurred at Heworth during the year.

The first sign of "Asian Influenza" at the nurseries appeared at Crombie Avenue in August with 2 staff cases but the main outbreak began in September and affected 12 children and 9 staff at Heworth. There were no more cases at Crombie Avenue.



As a training school for the N.N.E.B., the nurseries continued to play their part, 5 students trained and qualified in 1955-57. The training course is difficult to maintain because owing to small numbers of children it is only possible to run one 2-year course at a time, which involves a long waiting period for many students. Some of this time is often spent as a pre-training student in the nursery, a useful experience but making the whole period until qualification very long and incurring rather a heavy loss of students before the final examinations. The scheme however, has some exceptionally attractive features in that each girl, in addition to her day nursery training, receives part of her instruction at a residential nursery and at a nursery school by a reciprocal arrangement of exchanges. Students also spend time with Health Visitors seeing some of their work in home visiting to young children.

The nurseries also offered certain training facilities to other students during the year, viz:—a social science student from Jamaica saw something of our methods and told us about nurseries and their work in Jamaica. A domestic science student did a vacation course at Crombie Avenue. Girls from Rowntree's Day Continuation School and Girl Guides are regularly given instruction and demonstrations.

The Central Council for Health Education organised a Foot Health demonstration for staff and students at the nursery and a less technical one for mothers at an Infant Welfare Centre.

Two health visitors trained in diagnosis of deafness in very young children, screened some of the nursery children but although one child was suspected of being deaf no case was confirmed.

The following survey of attendances is of interest in view of the tendency in some parts of the country to close Day Nurseries.

<b>Crombie Avenue</b>				1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Average daily attendance—								
0—2	...	...	...	6	7	5	6	3
2—5	...	...	...	17	17	15	17	16
Number on Register at end of year—								
0—2	...	...	...	11	10	9	8	7
2—5	...	...	...	26	24	20	25	25
<b>Heworth</b>								
Average daily attendance—								
0—2	...	...	...	12	10	11	9	8
2—5	...	...	...	21	23	23	25	23
Number on register at end of year—								
0—2	...	...	...	18	19	22	17	16
2—5	...	...	...	34	30	33	33	27

## 8. Infectious Diseases of Infants

One case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified during the year.

No deaths of infants due to pneumonia during the neo-natal period were reported to the Health Department. There were however five infant deaths from pneumonia.

## 9. Maternal Deaths

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

- (i) Endometritis following childbirth and due to colitis.
- (ii) (a) Eclampsia.  
(b) Toxaemia of pregnancy.

## 10. Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children (Residential)

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:* Mrs. Lynn, S.R.N.

*Accommodation:* 14 beds. 10 cots.

The Home receives expectant mothers, chiefly unmarried women and girls, of all denominations. They enter the Home approximately six weeks before the expected date of confinement, and remain for a period of six weeks after the birth of the baby. All confinements take place in hospital or maternity home. On re-admission, they are taught to take full responsibility for their babies, under supervision.

The Medical Officer visits each week, and in cases of emergency, full ante-natal care is given, also instruction in domestic duties and the preparation of the baby's layette. Where necessary, instruction in knitting is also given. York Education Authority provides a teacher, who instructs the girls in dress-making and tailoring once a week.

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 1957 ... 13 girls. 7 babies.

Admissions in 1957 ... 36 girls of whom 34 were Un-

Ages ranged from 14 years to 36 years married and two separated from  
mainly between 19 and 21 years. their husbands.

Discharges included ... 13 mothers returned home with  
their babies.

11 babies were placed for adop-  
tion.

3 babies taken into care.

2 girls returned home before the  
birth of their babies.

Three girls were from York, the remainder from areas chiefly within the Diocese of York.

Resident in the Home on 31st Decem-

ber, 1957 ... 9 girls. 4 babies.



(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
		(boys 2—12 years).
		(girls 2—16 years).

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



*Children are also placed in Voluntary Homes at—*

Hull, York, Horsforth, Parkstone and Cheltenham—(eleven boys and girls).

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

In York and surrounding villages—78 boys and girls.

Supervised for other Authorities—33 boys and girls.

Supervised under Child Life Protection Regulations (living apart from their parents)—9 boys and girls.

Supervised under Adoption Regulations—6 boys and girls.

Temporary accommodation was provided for 155 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 incidence of upper respiratory infection has been heavier than usual and endemic throughout the year especially in the Glen Residential Nursery and St. Hilda's Garth among the younger children. The epidemic of influenza was widespread in all the homes and nurseries affecting most of the staff and children. Specimens of blood were obtained and showed that it was caused by the influenza "A" virus. The disease was acute and mild, and in no case was there any serious complication.

There was an outbreak of enteritis in St. Hilda's Garth in February and two in the Residential Nursery, one in January and one in June. The first nursery outbreak affected 6 children and 2 staff—no organism was isolated. The second outbreak in June and July lasted about 3 weeks and affected 8 children and 6 staff and both *E. Coli. 055* and *Sh. Sonnei* were cultured from faecal specimens. It was thought that the infection was introduced by a newly admitted baby who was a difficult feeder and had somewhat relaxed offensive stools. The disease was controlled by very strict isolation of all suspects and removal to hospital if the symptoms persisted. Members of staff taken ill at the nursery were sent home, swabs or specimens from all staff and children were examined. No symptomless carriers were detected. No one was re-admitted until 3 consecutive negative specimens were obtained. Since this experience routine bacterial examination of faeces of every newly admitted child under 5 years has been carried out and the child kept under careful observation or isolated until the result of the examination is known.

Measles affected 9 children in the nursery in February and March and 3 older children in St. Hilda's in June, but except for one case of otitis media it was not complicated. Gamma Globulin was given to protect 3 infants, one of whom only developed a very mild attack. There were 9 cases of Rubella during March and April in St. Hilda's and 3 cases of Chicken Pox in September and in one of the boys' homes there was one case of mumps.

The help of the Surgeons has also been sought on several occasions for acute appendicitis, a fractured tibia, a plastic ear operation (for chronic otorrhoea), removal of a swallowed foreign body and an operation to repair a congenital abnormality of the bladder sphincter. All the operations were successful and progress satisfactory. Two boys with difficult behaviour problems were referred to the psychiatrist but their treatment and management caused much anxiety.



A close liaison between the Children Officer, the Medical Officer of Health, the Child Guidance Clinic and Juvenile Employment Officer is maintained when children are to be discharged from the residential homes so that suitable jobs and homes are found bearing in mind the physical and mental health of the children besides their intellectual ability and family background.

## 11. 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	1,366	419	302	299
Children under five ... ..	144	131	125	125

### (b) Forms of dental treatment provided:—

	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment	Crowns and Inlays	Dentures Supplied		Radio-graphs
							Complete	Partial	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	250	364	—	2	239	85	17	10	—
Children under five	4	235	98	—	46	29	—	—	—

## 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.

## 12. 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.

### **13. 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 UNIT**

The Unit became non-residential in August, 1957, as one of the workers was getting married and therefore only one case worker would be living in. Our landlords, The Joseph Rowntree Village Trust, kindly converted the two top floors into flats which are now let and the rents provide a welcome addition to income.

#### **COOKERY GROUP**

A Cookery Group has been formed and has proved very popular. We have had many enquiries from girls who are not members of our families but are anxious to join. A Sewing Group is also run and this has also proved popular.

#### **CAMP**

A party of children was again taken to camp at the Young Friends Hostel Osmotherley, for a fortnight.

#### **THE WORK**

During the year the case load has maintained an average of 30-32 cases shared by two workers. 1,492 contacts were made with officials and other bodies on behalf of families and 1,843 visits or contacts with the families themselves.

The link with the Mental Health Department has continued, Mr. J. Heap visiting the Unit weekly for case discussion and Dr. Ellett-Brown attending the Executive Committee meetings.

In addition to the function of the Family Service Unit, that is, Problem Family Case Work, we have this year, had a great increase in the number of people referred and coming to us for advice, material aid and other needs. Whilst this is not our function we have tried to meet the demand, and it is an indication of the value a General Case Work Agency would be in York.

Work with the families has covered a vast number of problems—hire purchase debts, rent arrears, poor physical and mental health, too large families, and social maladjustments to mention only a few. We have also helped to supervise rehousing, the spending of grants from the National Assistance Board and private trusts and charities. These grants have been for clothing, children's holidays, furniture and household goods.

Co-operation and a close relationship with Voluntary and Statutory bodies has been maintained throughout the year, workers attending the monthly Co-ordinating Committees regularly.



The following is a typical case handled by F.S.U.:—

The "B" family was referred to us by the family doctor who had noticed the continued poor health of the children and their dirty and ragged clothing. Considerable animosity was encountered by the case worker during the first few visits but moral support given during a crisis (serious illness of one of the children) led to his acceptance.

Other problems discovered in the family were hire purchase and rent arrears and the inability of the father to maintain regular employment. He became aggressive when his work record was mentioned but after a friendly relationship had developed we discovered that he had spent two years in goal. Because of this he had strong inferiority feelings and was unduly suspicious. Through the worker's continued support, the father began to take an interest once more in his family. Employment was found for him with a sympathetic employer and he gradually overcame the social stigma inherited from his prison sentence.

The mother's health had deteriorated through constant anxiety and successive childbearing with no respite in the shape of a holiday or convalescence. Although really devoted to her children, the effort of keeping them clean and tidy was too great and meals were inadequate. The house was dirty through constant neglect and Mrs. "B" was ostracised by the neighbours and lost every vestige of self respect. When the father became regularly employed the family were able to pay off long standing debts and F.S.U. gave considerable material aid such as clothing for the children and some furniture. The "B"s were encouraged and helped to paint and decorate their house and Mrs. "B" responded to the brighter surroundings and began to take an interest in the home. The improvement in material standards lessened marital tension and the couple began to pull together to create a happy home for themselves and the children, and a year later the case was closed as satisfactory.

#### **14. Report on the Working of the Co-ordinating Committee**

Regular monthly meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee have continued to be held during the year. This Committee was set up in response to the "Joint Circular on Children Neglected or Ill-treated in their own homes". The Medical Officer is Chairman and representatives attend from each of the statutory and voluntary social services, concerned in the care of children, namely:—

Children Department.

Education Department (School Medical, Child Guidance and Welfare).

Family Service Unit.

Health Department (Child Welfare, Mental Health, Welfare Officer for the care of the Unmarried Mother and her child, Sanitary Section as necessary).

Housing Department.

National Assistance Board.

N.S.P.C.C.

Probation Officers.

Welfare Department.

Diocesan Moral Welfare Worker.

Representative of City Treasury.

Hospital Almoners.

Women's Police.



Sixteen names were added to the Register during 1957, making a total of 120 cases on the register as at 31st December, 1957.

The minutes of the previous meeting and a list of families to be discussed are circulated to members of the Committee before each meeting. 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 standard of the family to prevent possible break-up thereby giving the children a happier 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-four cases have been discussed by the Committee during 1957.

Of these:—

46 showed sufficient improvement to be left in abeyance but to be raised again if necessary.

8 cases are still under discussion.

5 cases on the Register have been rehoused during the year, 2 of these were known to the Family Service Unit.

Of the 54 cases discussed during the year 20 are or have been Family Service Unit cases.

A start was made during the year of reviewing all cases presented to the Committee since its inception in 1954. The work was still in progress at the end of the year and it is hoped to report findings later.

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.

## 15. 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 two years</i>	...	2 bottles Orange Juice per month. 1 bottle Cod Liver Oil per six weeks. 1 tin National Dried Milk per week at 2s. 4d., 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.



A report on the Service since the York Co-operative Society took over the main work of distribution was presented early in the year and is as follows:—

Distribution Centre	National Dried Milk	Orange Juice	Cod Liver Oil	Vitamin Tablets
<b>1955</b>				
Museum Street	47,170	67,305	10,110	4,602
Health Services Centre	6,495	9,943	1,077	1,484
Other Clinics	13,416	22,502	3,444	1,390
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>67,081</b>	<b>99,750</b>	<b>14,631</b>	<b>7,476</b>
<b>1956</b>				
York Co-operative Society	33,367	49,144	6,634	3,423
Health Services Centre	16,728	22,850	2,213	3,078
Other Clinics	14,643	24,380	3,377	1,545
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64,738</b>	<b>96,374</b>	<b>12,224</b>	<b>8,046</b>
<b>1957</b>				
York Co-operative Society	33,855	56,250	5,477	3,490
Health Services Centre	8,626	13,625	962	1,877
Other Clinics	14,337	28,310	3,049	1,583
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56,818</b>	<b>98,185</b>	<b>9,488</b>	<b>6,950</b>

The comparative costs for the 3 years were as follows:—

	1955 £	1956 £	1957 £
Salaries	1,258	532	545
Transport	211	255	284
Rent	180	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	15	3
York Co-operative Society (Agency)	—	654	715
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,649</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>1,547</b>

## 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.

Each midwife has a district, but working with a partner, one relieving the other when off duty.

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

Trilene machines have been supplied to half the midwives during the year and all will be so equipped during 1958.

A scheme of ante-natal exercises, run in conjunction with the Hospital Authorities, operated satisfactorily. Each mother attends eight fortnightly sessions. These are held at the Health Services Centre twice weekly and consist of threequarters 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 hours rest. During the year 349 new cases attended.

	<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	7	9
	—	—	—
	11	7	18
	—	—	—

	<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 ...	462	—	462
As Maternity Nurses ...	136	—	136
(ii) In private practice:—			
As Midwives ...	—	—	—
As Maternity Nurses ...	—	159	159
Totals:—As Midwives ...	462	—	462
As Maternity Nurses ...	136	159	295
	—	—	—



The proportion of domiciliary, compared with institutional confinements, is shewn in the following table:—

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Domiciliary Confinements ... ..	632	598	522	546	598
Percentage of Total Confinements ...	40·4	39·7	33·4	33·4	36·2
Institutional Confinements ... ..	931	909	1041	1088	1,054
Percentage of Total ... ..	59·6	60·3	66·6	66·6	63·8
Percentage of Domiciliary Confinements receiving G. and A. analgesia ... ..	72·8	73·7	72·0	76·7	74·7
Percentage of Domiciliary Confinements receiving pethidine ... ..	—	45·6	51·3	49·0	52·7

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 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(ii) Others ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

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 2 resident staff. Forty-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 ... ..	1,180	} 1,930
(b) Other Areas ... ..	750	
3. Number of women admitted for ante-natal treatment ... ..	626	
4. Average duration of stay—Number of days ...	13.66	
5. Number of cases delivered by:—		
(a) Midwives— (i) York Cases ... ..	703	} 1,434
(ii) Other Areas ... ..	444	
(b) Doctors— (i) York Cases ... ..	163	
(ii) Other Areas ... ..	124	
(c) Number of cases admitted after delivery:—		
Mothers and Babies ... ..	40	} 46
Babies only ... ..	6	
6. Number of Live Births ... ..	1,379	
7. Number of Still-births... ..	55	
8. Number of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia ...	32	
9. Number of Infants wholly breast fed on discharge ...	1,071	
10. Number of Maternal Deaths:—		
(i) York Area ... ..	2	
(ii) Other Areas ... ..	—	
11. Number of Infant Deaths within 28 days of birth ...	28	
12. Number of Pupils trained during 1957 ... ..	44	
13. Number entered for Examination of Central Midwives Board ... ..	44	
14. Number successful ... ..	40	

## HEALTH VISITING

### (Section 24)

The integration of the Health Visiting/School Nursing service continued satisfactorily during the year.

(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 ... ..	207
Total visits ... ..	376
(ii) To Children under one year of age—	
First visits ... ..	1,157
Total visits ... ..	6,926
(iii) To Children between the ages of one and five years—	
Total visits ... ..	13,293
Tuberculous Patients ... ..	2,316
Infectious cases ... ..	11
Aged Persons ... ..	451
Convalescent cases ... ..	8
Homes for the Aged ... ..	36
Nurseries ... ..	26
Doctors' request visits ... ..	26
Adoptions ... ..	2



Visits following discharge from Isolation Hospital	...	...	131
Hospital follow-ups	...	...	318
Visits to General Practitioners	...	...	5
Gastric follow-up	...	...	414
Diabetic cases	...	...	3,532
Hospital special visits	...	...	11
Asthmatics	...	...	21
Visits re Peptic Research	...	...	205

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. Eight 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.

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 on 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	...	...	2,599
Cases discharged	...	...	2,599
Visits paid	...	...	54,843

### Analysis of cases:—

#### Referred by—

(a) General Practitioners	...	...	2,198
(b) Hospitals	...	...	319
(c) Applied direct	...	...	58
(d) Other agencies	...	...	24

#### Analysis of visits—

Medical	...	...	...	40,898
Surgical	...	...	...	11,179
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	5
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	2,371
Maternal Complications	...	...	...	53
Others	...	...	...	337
				<hr/> 54,843 <hr/>

Of the 2,599 new cases attended, 220 of these were children under 15 years of age, including 152 children under five years.

Of the total 220 children attended 112 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 appreciably.

There were 1,231 children immunised against diphtheria, compared with 989 during the previous year. 1,078 were under the age of five years.

480 cases were immunised at Local Authority Clinics and 751 by General Practitioners.

106 boosting doses were given at Local Authority Clinics and 160 by General Practitioners.



# IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

Number of children at 31st December, 1957, who had completed a course of Immunisation *at any time before that date* (i.e., at any time between 1st January, 1943 and 31st December, 1957).

Age at 31.12.57— <i>i.e.</i> , born in Year ... ..	Under 1 1957	1—4 1953— 1956	5—9 1948— 1952	10—14 1943— 1947	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)—					
A. 1953–1957 ... ..	586	3,575	2,462	498	7,121
B. Number of children who have completed course (primary or booster) in the period 1952 or earlier ...	—	—	4,396	7,603	11,999
C. Estimated mid - year child population ...	1,570	5,830	16,100		23,500
Immunity Index 100 A/C ...	37.3%	61.3%	18.3%		30.3%

## COMBINED DIPHTHERIA AND WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

1196 children were given combined injections, 448 at Local Authority Clinics and 748 by General Practitioners.

Whooping cough—No cases were immunised against whooping cough only.

## Vaccination

Of the 689 vaccinations during the year, 536 were notified by General Practitioners and 153 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 ... ..	1,824
Number of parental consents received ... ..	1,288
Consent rate ... ..	70.6%
Number of children Mantoux tested ... ..	1,203
Number of children not Mantoux tested:—	
Reasons being (1) Absent from school ... ..	80
(2) Left the District ... ..	1
(3) Parental consent withdrawn ... ..	3
(4) Active Eczema ... ..	1
	—



Number of children who gave POSITIVE reaction to Mantoux test ... ..	312
Percentage ... ..	25.9%
Number of children who gave NEGATIVE reaction to Mantoux test ... ..	864
Percentage ... ..	71.8%
Number absent for reading of Mantoux test ... ..	27
Number of children (negative reactors) who were vaccinated	863
Number of children vaccinated who showed satisfactory reaction on the arm eight weeks later ... ..	863

Of the 312 children who were Mantoux positive, 299 subsequently attended for examination by mass radiography, and of these none showed any evidence of abnormality.

#### 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

The scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis progressed smoothly, numbers receiving injections being limited only by the amount of vaccine received. The Council authorised the employment of temporary clerical, nursing, or medical staff as necessary to carry out the work involved. The irregularity of, and uncertainty as to the supply of vaccine, together with a programme based on priority according to month of birth, made it impossible to organise vaccination sessions in the schools. This caused some inconvenience in that small numbers of children from many schools were called to central clinics as vaccine became available. It is hoped to undertake vaccination in the schools as soon as supplies of vaccine become more readily available.

Circulars were received from the Ministry of Health—6/57 dated 14th May, and 16/57 dated 19th November. The first stated that the Joint Committee on Poliomyelitis Vaccination set up by the Central and Scottish Health Services Councils having reviewed the evidence felt that vaccination need not in general be suspended during the period when the disease is prevalent. The decision to continue or suspend should be taken in the light of local circumstances. (The previous year, vaccination had been discontinued at the end of June.)

The Circular also gave authority to offer vaccination to further age groups, i.e., children born in 1955 and 1956 in addition to the 1947-54 group.

The November circular extended vaccination facilities to include all children up to the age of 15, expectant mothers, general practitioners and their families, ambulance staff, and certain hospital staff. The supply of British vaccine was to be supplemented by the import of Salk vaccine manufactured in Canada and the United States. This vaccine would be tested for safety both before export and in this country. Applicants for vaccination were to be given the option of refusing Salk vaccine.

4,541 children received two injections of vaccine during the year, bringing the total since the commencement of the scheme to 5,232.



## AMBULANCE SERVICE

### (Section 27)

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

The highlight of the year was on Sunday, 15th December when the Service transferred from totally inadequate and overcrowded premises, part of the former Infirmary, to a newly constructed building off The Stonebow in the City Centre, in an area of post-war development.

The building consists of a large covered garage capable of accommodating all the vehicles operated by the Department, a workshop with facilities for maintenance and repair work usually carried out by the Station staff, and a concrete paved parking area at the rear to allow for possible future extension, and a washing bay adjoining.

The administration block attached comprises offices, control room, duty and staff rooms, kitchen, locker room for both personal and team equipment, together with changing rooms comprising lavatory and shower bath cubicles, and is designed to carry an additional storey should the need arise.

There are six rooms for the storage of various types of equipment, and a boiler house (oil-fired boiler) and heated drying room are situated in the basement.

The Service carried more patients and other persons (equivalent to half the City's population) than in any year since its inception, but by the concerted efforts of the supervisory staff and the excellent co-operation with the three neighbouring County Council Services, the miles travelled again show a decrease.

The trend since 1948 is as follows:—

	<i>Patients and other persons conveyed</i>	<i>Miles travelled</i>
1948 (July to December) ...	7,334	45,309
1949 ... ..	31,337	140,074
1950 ... ..	38,373	152,429
1951 ... ..	41,303	156,425
1952 ... ..	47,387	160,655
1953 ... ..	50,431	161,479
1954 ... ..	56,438	178,542
1955 ... ..	53,965	175,953
1956 ... ..	54,284	166,762
1957 ... ..	57,301	161,864

Patients conveyed under Section 27 were 1,529 more than in 1956, out-patient attendances increasing by practically this number.

Of ancillary work undertaken by the Service, the most significant increase was of 1,362 more persons conveyed to and from the Occupation Centre.

The highest number of persons carried in any one day during the year was 339 on the 18th June, and the highest day's mileage was 1,125 on the 5th April.

Emergency calls amounted to 1,271 (50 less than in the previous year), of which 644 were made through the "999" system. The highest day's total was 12 on the 20th August, when 6 road accidents, 1 home accident, 2 industrial accidents and 3 other accidents were dealt with.



The following tables show the work done during the year:—

### PERSONS CARRIED AND MILEAGE, 1957

	Persons carried	Miles travelled
Patient carrying ... ..	39,074	143,303
Work for Hospital Management Committee		
(a) Analgesia apparatus ... ..	—	190
(b) Personal transfers, etc. ... ..	26	42
Conveyance of Midwives ... ..	600	3,046
Conveyance of pupils to and from Occupation Centre	17,334	12,182
Conveyance of handicapped persons (Welfare) ...	108	399
Conveyance of children to and from Residential School for the Deaf, Doncaster (Education) ...	127	700
Abortive and service journeys ... ..	—	1,775
Children from Homes to Bridlington for Holiday (Children Committee)	32	177
Miscellaneous journeys not included above ... ..	—	50
1957 TOTALS ... ..	57,301	161,864
1956 TOTALS ... ..	54,284	166,762

### CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS CARRIED

Accident or other Emergency:—	1957	1956
Road accident ... ..	331	290
Home accident ... ..	167	157
Industrial accident ... ..	184	203
Other accident... ..	250	244
Acute illness ... ..	315	372
Maternity ... ..	24	55
Others—		
General illness ... ..	3,038	3,063
Maternity ... ..	489	513
Tuberculosis ... ..	37	35
Other infectious disease ... ..	221	152
Mental ... ..	71	57
Inter-hospital transfers ... ..	2,107	2,122
Hospital discharge ... ..	2,006	1,972
Out-patient attendance ... ..	29,834	28,310

Financial responsibility for mileage was allocated as follows:—

	Mileage
York C.B. ... ..	134,875
Other Ambulance Services ... ..	8,428



### Long Distance Journeys

- (a) *By road*—Beyond the Yorkshire area, patients were conveyed to Barnard Castle, Basingstoke, Birmingham, Burnley, Gateshead, Hailsham, Sussex East, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (2), Sunderland and Swaffam, Norfolk.

Of the several journeys within the County, 285 were made to hospitals in the Leeds area, occupying an average of half a day.

- (b) *By rail*—To Ayr, Scotland, Bedford, Gateshead (2), Glasgow, Leicester, London (2), Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (3), Penrith, Rhyl, Scunthorpe and Sheffield.

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

### Co-ordination between Ambulance Services

Additional to agency agreements which continue with the East and West Riding County Councils, the City Service as from the 17th April accept emergency accident calls on the "999" system within a specified distance of the City boundary on the North side, under an agreement with the North Riding County Council.

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 during the year:—

					<i>By York</i>	<i>To York</i>
Stand-by requests made	...	...	...	...	11	—
Section 27 calls transferred	...	...	...	...	1,897	274
Options given under Section 24	...	...	...	...	930	174

### Fleet

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

28 h.p., 2/4 stretcher, 1949, 1950 (3), 1951, 1954	...	...	6
15 h.p., 2/4 stretcher, 1955, 1957	...	...	2
15 h.p., dual-purpose, with emergency stretcher, 1951, 1953 (2)	...	...	3
15 h.p., "Wyvern" saloon car, 1952	...	...	1
28 h.p., personnel carrier, 1954	...	...	1

### Staff

There were no staff changes during the year.

- (a) The salaried staff comprises the Ambulance Officer, an Assistant Ambulance Officer and two clerks.
- (b) The operational staff total 34, comprising 4 shift leaders, 26 male driver-attendants who form 13 ambulance crews (rotating shifts); and 1 male and 3 female driver-attendants on day duty conveying sitting patients.



The following table shows the maximum coverage:—

	Monday to Friday				Saturday				Sunday		
	8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m. to 8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m. to 9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m. to 8.30 a.m.
Leaders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ambulance Crews	2	6	2	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	2
Sitting-case drivers	3	5	1	—	2	4	1	1	—	1	—

Sickness of the operational staff accounted for the loss of 618 working days and leave taking for 538 working days. Hours of overtime worked by the operational staff totalled 528.

Shirts, collars and ties are now issued to the operational staff in addition to coats or gaberdines, jackets, trousers and caps. This year's initial issue was 3 shirts, 6 collars and 2 ties, subsequent annual issues will be 2 shirts, 4 collars and 2 ties.

### Civil Defence Ambulance and Casualty Collecting Section

There were 102\*volunteers on the register at 1st January and 129 on the 31st December.

Eighty-four lectures were given during the year, attended by 66 volunteers. These covered 1,082 hours by volunteers and 165 by instructors.

Fourteen volunteers attended for driving instruction during the year. Ten took the official test of whom 9 passed. 390 hours were spent on tuition.

Mr. J. A. Croft (clerk) qualified as an Instructor (full) and Driver-attendant E. A. Preston obtained a restricted certificate.

## 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	...	...	22
Number of new patients added to register	...	...	30
Number of cases removed from register	...	...	28
Number of patients on register at end of year	...	...	24
Number of home visits paid	...	...	478

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-third Annual Report for the Year 1957

In reviewing the work of the York Tuberculosis Committee during the past year one must draw attention to the fact that requests for assistance have declined. One reason for this may be that admission to sanatoria is now more speedy, and less hardship is caused through long waiting periods, and another that there are less patients as the fight against tuberculosis is being won. There is still need by many patients after their discharge from sanatoria, e.g., through increase in weight necessitating grants for clothing. Thirty-one requests for help have been received though not all have been assisted, as some were receiving statutory assistance which was considered adequate, but we were able to help 14 of these people, and in the case of 3 or 4, on more than one occasion during the year. Once more clothing and bedding have been the greatest needs, and the cost to the Committee to meet these, amounted to over £23. Three patients have been sent away for convalescence, and fares were paid to enable one family to spend a holiday with relatives. Small repairs to a television set were paid for, and one man given a second hand radio. The Local Authority made possible the provision of a power-assisted cycle for a man who was able to return to his employment, but being on shift work found travelling a problem. One family was set a difficult problem when the father had to enter sanatorium, as one of the children was attending a non-State aided school, where her scholarship and progress was excellent. As the Committee considered it unwise that the girl should have to leave because of the father's illness depleting the family exchequer, a grant towards school fees was made, and the relief from anxiety contributed greatly to the subsequent progress and renewed health of the parent.

A substantial library has now been collected at the Clinic, and as the need for books has fallen off, the Committee decided to dispense with the service which the British Red Cross and Order of St. John has for so many years provided, and to use the Clinic library as and when required. We are nevertheless most grateful to this organisation, and shall certainly avail ourselves of their excellent library service if it is found necessary in the future. We are also grateful to them for continuing to loan pictures which are changed from time to time and enhance the appearance of the Clinic waiting room. Our gratitude also to the Hospital Management Committee for providing flowers and a plentiful supply of periodicals which are so much appreciated by people attending the Clinic.



Our finances are in the capable hands of Miss Moore, and again we are indebted to Messrs. Peat, Marwick and Mitchell for auditing the accounts. During the year Fairfield Sanatorium appealed for help in installing television in some wards and we were very pleased to be able to help by sending them a donation of £10 towards the project which the Committee felt would give much pleasure to patients in a long-stay hospital.

On the question of finance this report would be incomplete without our thanking all those good people who have helped in adding to our funds. Their practical and continued help in our work is so greatly appreciated, and without this we should find it difficult to fulfil our commitments. It is our great pleasure also to thank the W.V.S., National Assistance Board and British Legion for the benefit of their assistance, advice and co-operation which contributes in no small measure to the accomplishment of the work we set ourselves to do. Mrs. Marsden of the York Community Council has again served the Committee in the capacity of Hon. Secretary. The Annual General Meeting was held by kind permission of the Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor (Alderman E. L. Keld) at the Mansion House in October, and was addressed by Dr. W. Davidson who told us a few facts about 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 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 2,700.

During 1957, 3,547 attendances were made at the Chest Clinic, 369 new cases, exclusive of contacts were examined, 53 of whom were found to be tuberculous.

### Contacts

Twelve of the 320 contacts examined were found to be tuberculous.

### Thoracic Surgery

Mr. J. E. Wilson, F.R.C.S., holds monthly clinics at Fairfield Sanatorium when necessary 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
(b) School Children Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,203

(See under "Immunisation and Vaccination".)



## Summary of Mass Radiography Survey of York, 1957

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

### RESULTS OF SURVEY

Group	Attendances		Referred to the Chest Clinic				No. Significant Abnormality
	Miniature Films	Large Films	Active P.P.T.	Inactive P.P.T.	Bronchial Carcinoma	Other Abnormalities	
Mental Hospital —Patients	872	50	2	17	1	8	22
—Staffs	257	12	1	2	—	—	9
Hospital Management Committee —Nursing Staff	158	4	—	1	—	—	3
—Others	219	2	—	—	—	—	2
Local Government —Nursing Staff	39	—	—	—	—	—	—
—Teaching	240	1	—	—	—	—	1
—Others	399	9	—	—	1	2	6
Old People's Home —Residents	77	8	—	2	—	1	5
"Mantoux Positive" Scholars	244	5	1	—	—	—	4
St. Margaret's School —Scholars and Staff	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bootham School —Scholars and staff	233	5	—	—	—	—	5
St. John's College —Students and Staff	115	4	—	—	—	—	4
Training College Entrants	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil Servants and Nationalised Industries	4,646	129	2	27	—	10	90
Sundry Firms	187	2	—	—	—	—	2
Public Sessions	1,222	22	—	4	—	5	13
TOTALS	8,953	253	6	53	2	26	166

# 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 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10—15 ...	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—
15—20 ...	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
20—25 ...	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 ...	1	2	—	2	1	1	—	—
35—45 ...	5	6	—	1	—	2	—	1
45—55 ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 ...	4	2	1	—	3	1	1	—
65 and over	4	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	24	19	4	6	6	4	1	1

Of the 43 new pulmonary cases one was picked up by Mass Radiography.

Of the 10 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, three were classified as bones and joints, three peripheral glands, two genito-urinary system, one other organs and one meninges.

Of 100 cases admitted to Fairfield Sanatorium during the year, 59 were York cases.



# ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES TO SANATORIA AND HOSPITALS

Institution	No. of Cases in Residence on 1st Jan., 1957				No. of Cases Admitted during 1957				No. of Cases Discharged during 1957				No. of Cases Dying in Hospital during 1957				No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1957			
	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	2	13	3	18	17	9	—	26	14	14	3	31	—	—	—	—	5	8	—	13
City Hospital and Annexes ...	5	—	—	5	21	12	1	34	20	10	1	31	3	2	—	5	3	—	—	3
Northfield Sanatorium, Driffield ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Scotton Bank Hospital, Knaresborough ...	1	3	1	5	3	1	1	5	3	3	1	7	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
Sully Hospital, Glamorgan ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gateforth Sanatorium, Selby ...	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	3	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
TOTALS ...	10	16	4	30	45	22	2	69	40	27	5	72	3	2	—	5	12	9	1	22

# 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	213	167	35	10	36	36	3	14	249	203	38	24
(2) Transfers from other areas	10	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	10	8	—	1
(3) Lost Sight of cases returned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.—New cases diagnosed as:—												
(1) Class T.B. Minus	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	1
(2) Class T.B. Plus	18	15	—	2	4	3	—	3	22	18	—	5
C.—Cases written off:—												
(1) Recovered	8	9	4	2	2	9	3	2	10	18	7	4
(2) Dead (all causes)	13	7	—	—	1	1	—	—	14	8	—	—
(3) Removed to other areas	6	5	—	—	—	1	—	2	6	6	—	2
(4) For other reasons	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	1	—	—
D.—On Register, 31st December	215	171	32	12	36	27	—	13	251	198	32	25
												506



## (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 Public Health Inspector, Health Visitors, the Health Welfare Officer, and other members of the Health Committee staff.

The Health Visitors gave lectures to various organisations. 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 1957:—

During the year some 600 visits were made, by me or by my predecessor, to cancer patients in this area, and benefits paid to them in cash totalled £620 13s. 1d. net (including some special grants for extra Christmas cheer). This represents an increase of £56 0s. 0d. over the grants paid in the previous year. New patients receiving benefits numbered 15, but as 7 of our patients died during the year, the total number of local patients on the Society's books at 31st December last was 27.

Recommendations for our help were received from the following:—

General Practitioners and Clinics	...	...	7
District Nurse and Health Visitor	...	...	2
Hospital Almoners	...	...	6

In addition, visits have been paid (at the suggestion of doctors or almoners) to 20 other patients who did not require financial assistance but who were lonely, or in otherwise difficult circumstances, and who welcomed a friendly visit.

A fortnightly visit has been paid to the Group Almoner—Miss Jenkin-Jones—at York County Hospital—for consultation about all the patients known to her. Both Miss Jenkin-Jones and her colleagues have been most resourceful in suggesting means of helping the patients and my work has greatly benefited from these contacts.

I take this opportunity of placing on record the immense gratitude felt by the patients for the help given them. They constantly ask that their thanks be passed on to "the Committee" and wish it to be known that the money they receive "makes all the difference".

I would like to express my own thanks to the Medical Officer of Health for the sympathy she always shows for the work of the Society; to Mr. Farmer and Miss Kelly of the Welfare Department; to Mr. Price, the appliance officer at York County Hospital; to various officers of the National Assistance Board; and to numerous private friends.



## DOMESTIC HELPS

### (Section 29)

The Department has been able to deal with all the demands made upon it and case load is almost equal to that of 1956. There is less demand for the Sitter-Up Service than was anticipated.

A Laundry Service for old folk with inadequate washing facilities has been started as from November, 1957. This, although only a pilot scheme at present covering an average of 13 homes weekly, is proving its worth and is much appreciated. Funds for this have been kindly provided by the Dispensary Trust Fund.

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, 1957, the following Home Helps were employed:—

Number of Permanent Home Helps	...	...	...	...	3
Number of Part-Time Home Helps	...	...	...	...	50
Number of Temporary Home Helps (Full-time)	...	...	...	...	34
Number of T.B. Home Helps (included in above), (4)	...	...	...	...	—
Number of Sitters-up	...	...	...	...	5
Number of Sitters-in	...	...	...	...	2
					—
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	94
					—

During the year the following cases were attended:—

Maternity cases	...	...	...	...	...	126
General cases (including care of the aged)	...	...	...	...	...	734
Tuberculosis...	...	...	...	...	...	13
						—
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	873
						—

Of these, 542 were new cases, compared with 548 in 1956.

### (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

Three hundred and twenty-nine 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.



## Comparison with Previous Years

Year	Medical Certificates received	Periods of Convalescence taken	Section 28	Purey Cust Funds	Dispensary Funds
1949 ...	85	56	—	—	—
1955 ...	228	186	156	30	—
1956 ...	270	214	162	26	26
1957 ...	329	270	201	20	49

Referred to other convalescent schemes ... 12

Decided not to go ... 38

To be sent in 1958 ... 9

Of the 329 patients, 40 were men, 253 women and 36 children.

The ages ranged from 2½ years to 85, the social class from unskilled to professional worker, and the illnesses from minor to incurable, thus necessitating a wide variety of type of Convalescent Home.

For the patient who is able to lead a normal life, there is plenty of choice of Convalescent Home, but arrangements for the physically handicapped is much more difficult. The patients often need nursing attention and organised entertainment, including escorting for walks, etc., and the journeys to the Home must be carefully planned. The Home at Whitby which took many incurable patients for us is now closed and places have been booked at a Home at Southport.

One hundred and twenty-nine of the 329 patients were pensioners. They paid their contribution to the holiday promptly, and were very grateful for the arrangements made. Nearly all of them called on their return, to express their sincere thanks and hope that they might be allowed to go again some time.

Many of the mothers sent away for a holiday had big families; they were tired and depressed with unremitting toil in the house, and often worried by lack of money, difficult children and/or husbands. These patients gave the most trouble as when all their problems had been discussed (and a solution found where possible), the patients often decided at the last minute not to go away. This entailed either an immediate visit of persuasion and reassurance or speedy arrangements for another patient to occupy the vacancy.

The 10 children who went to Colwyn Bay for 4 weeks, improved in health very much, enjoyed themselves and were sorry to return home. They all behaved well on the journey and had good reports from the Matron.

Clothing has been provided for some of the patients, from gifts of cash or kind from voluntary sources.

Four periods of convalescence were unsuccessful, the patients returning home before the end of the period booked. They were all cases suffering from "nervous debility".

Two families were sent to "Brentwood" the Training Home in Cheshire, for training and rehabilitation of problem families. Improvement was shown in both cases.





## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

### (Section 51)

The first report of the York Comprehensive Mental Health Service covers the years 1953-1957, and is published under separate cover.

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

#### 1. Administration

- (a) (i) The Mental Health Sub-Committee is constituted as follows:—  
The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee and eight other Council members. Meetings are held every three months.
- (ii) The Joint Sub-Committee re the Comprehensive Mental Health Service consists of 3 representatives of the Health Committee and 3 representatives of the York "A" and Tadcaster Hospital Management Committee. Meetings are held quarterly on the same day as the Mental Health Sub-Committee.

(b) There were no changes in the clerical or professional office staff during the year.

(c) Miss G. M. Owen joined the staff in September as a Trainee Psychiatric Social Worker.

(d) There were no changes in staff at the Occupation Centre.

(e) There were no changes in the staff at the Male Industry Group.

(f) Mrs. K. R. Gorman took up the appointment as Supervisor of the Female Industry Group in May.

## 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.

### (b) AFTER-CARE WORK IN THE COMMUNITY

As compared with the two previous years, 1957 has been remarkable for the steadiness of the caseload. This reflects the comparatively even rate of referral over the year. Caseload varied in 1955 between 59 and 131 and in 1956 between 87 and 166 active cases. In 1957 the range has been from 130 to 159.

The main types and sources of work are tabulated below with comparative figures for 1955 and 1956.

1. <i>Referred from Mental Hospitals</i>	1955	1956	1957
(a) After-care ... ..	71	71	63
(b) General social work and discharge problems ... ..	65	59	41
(c) Social histories and other enquiries ...	39	40	20
(d) Sundry other social problems ...		5	
(e) No action required ... ..	27	8	2
	<hr/> 202	<hr/> 183	<hr/> 126
2. <i>Referred from Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinics</i>			
(a) Social histories and kindred enquiries	32	44	31
(b) Supportive casework ... ..	23	19	21
(c) General social work ... ..		10	12
(d) No action required ... ..	12	7	1
	<hr/> 67	<hr/> 80	<hr/> 65
3. <i>Referred from the Community</i>			
(a) Investigations ... ..	19	31	27
(b) Supportive casework ... ..	16	12	22
(c) General social work ... ..	3	1	4
(d) Advisory ... ..	—	3	1
(e) No action required ... ..	—	10	5
	<hr/> 38	<hr/> 57	<hr/> 59



### *Group Work*

Last year it was reported that the newly started patients' Social Club had been running for some three months. This Club continues to flourish, and its current active membership stands at about 30 patients, ranging in age from 17 to 60. The Club has met on Thursday evenings throughout the year. Although it was suggested that meetings should discontinue for a period of two months in the summer the members were too keen to agree to this proposal.

A typical meeting of the Club divides itself into two parts. The first part of the evening (approximately one and a half hours) is devoted to games and occupations on a more or less individual basis or in small groups of two to four members. There is a wide choice such as billiards, snooker, table tennis, darts, dominoes, card and table games, etc., from which the members can select during this period, or they may prefer simply to sit and chat. Background music is provided by gramophone. It is the intention that during this part of the programme social demands made on members should be minimal. There follows a break for refreshments and the second part of the evening may then be devoted to some activity involving the whole group, Housey-Housey, whist and beetle drives have been the sort of activity which members have favoured. This part of the programme requires a good deal more of the individual.

During the summer months padder tennis and ring tennis have been played outside and a number of bus tours organised.

From the outset members have wanted to regard their club as a part of the general community and any idea that it should be regarded as an extension of the hospital they firmly reject. Members have a strong urge towards resettlement and assimilation in the wider community, and this should help to prevent their becoming over dependent on the Club. To encourage this attitude Open Nights are arranged twice monthly when members may bring friends and relatives as guests. These nights are often devoted to dancing and party games, and have always been popular. At our last Christmas Party we had over fifty persons present and it is not unusual for thirty members and guests to attend the monthly dances.

Some have already discontinued membership having found a greater measure of self sufficiency, or alternative social support elsewhere.

The fact that the Club does not set out to achieve a particular therapeutic programme perhaps gives members the widest possible scope to use it in the way that helps them the most. The very diversity of age and personality within the membership provides members with wide and varied opportunities for forming social relationships and many ways could be enumerated in which different people have in fact made use of and benefitted from these social facilities.



(c) HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930

Hospital	Voluntary				Temporary				Certified			
	1957		1956		1957		1956		1957		1956	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Naburn and Bootham Park	380	351	324	297	4	3	6	3	21	31	27	17
Clifton ...	8	5	3	1	—	—	1	1	2	2	5	2
Retreat ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
Broadgate ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Park Prewitt ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Storthes Hall ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Winterton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Menston ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL ...	388	356	327	298	6	3	7	4	26	34	37	19

*Urgency Orders*

There was one Urgency Order to Clifton Hospital and one discharge, the same as in 1956.

*Section 20*

There were 62 admissions to Naburn and Bootham Park Hospital during 1957, 14 being over 70 years of age. Eleven were discharged home, 36 became voluntary patients and 12 were certified, 1 became a temporary patient, 1 died under Order, 1 died under Extension of Order.

*Deaths*

There were 30 deaths in 1957 compared with 31 in 1956.

(d) MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-1938

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

During 1957, 33 cases were ascertained subject to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts compared with 26 during 1956.

Reported by Local Education Authority under Section 57 (3), Education Act, 1944	...	...	...	...	...	4
Reported by Local Education Authority under Section 57 (4), Education Act, 1944	...	...	...	...	...	1
Reported by Local Education Authority under Section 57 (5), Education Act, 1944	...	...	...	...	...	16
Other sources	...	...	...	...	...	12
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	33



*Disposal*

Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Placed under Statutory Supervision	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Placed under Voluntary Supervision	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Removed from area before action was taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Action not yet taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
TOTAL								33
Cases awaiting Institutional vacancies								8
(ii) Cases Under Guardianship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(iii)	Certificates of Exception from payment of National Insurance have been obtained in all appropriate cases.							

(iv) *Training*

## (a) OCCUPATION CENTRE

The number of pupils at the Centre is now 37 including four North Riding and one East Riding case. The Senior Assistant for Maternity and Child Welfare acts as Medical Officer and carries out regular inspection of the children. Arrangements are also made for dental treatment as necessary.

## (b) MALE INDUSTRY GROUP

There were 16 notified mental defectives attending the Male Industry Group including one North Riding and one West Riding case.

## (c) FEMALE INDUSTRY GROUP

The Female Industry Group opened in May of this year. There are 16 girls on the register, two being North Riding cases.

## (d) Five cases were certified during 1957.

One to Claypenny Hospital

One to Brandesburton Hall

Three to Whixley Colony

There ages ranged from 15 to 54 years and there were 3 males and 2 females. 1 girl having attended the Female Industry Group. 7 were certified during 1956.

**Total Number of Defectives on the Register at 31st December, 1957**

## CLASSIFICATION

In Institution (including cases on licence)	...	...	...	...	...	148
Under Guardianship	...	...	...	...	...	2
In places of Safety	...	...	...	...	...	—
Under Statutory Supervision...	...	...	...	...	...	157
Under Voluntary Supervision	...	...	...	...	...	32
Action pending	...	...	...	...	...	11
TOTAL						350

During 1957 4 people were discharged from Statutory Supervision, 3 were admitted to institutions, 1 died and 1 was transferred to the West Riding. (14 people were discharged from Statutory Supervision during 1956.)

One Voluntary patient was transferred to Statutory Supervision and 1 transferred to the North Riding and 1 died during 1957. (None were discharged during 1956.)

CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTIVES IN THE COMMUNITY ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1957, WHO WERE IN URGENT NEED OF INSTITUTIONAL CARE

Medium Grade Cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Low Grade Cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cot and Chair Cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>8</b>

CASES CONSIDERED SUITABLE FOR:—

Occupation Centre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Male Industry Group ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Female Industry Group ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Home Training ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>68</b>

Of the above cases, number receiving training:—

In Occupation Centre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Male Industry Group ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Female Industry Group ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Home Training (already receiving training from Welfare Dept.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>66</b>

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 ...	—	—	10	11	10	7	1	1	21	19
Partially Self Supporting	—	—	8	2	3	1	3	—	14	3
Employable Out of Work	—	1	1	—	2	3	1	—	4	4
Useful at Home ...	—	1	2	3	2	9	2	6	6	19
At Home, too low Grade for employment ...	7	14	2	4	5	3	1	4	15	25
Attending Occupation Centre or Industry Group ...	20	20	8	7	3	7	—	—	31	34
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>27</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>104</b>

Of the 195 cases, there are 157 Statutory Supervision, 32 Voluntary Supervision, 2 Guardianship, 2 on licence from Institution and 2 in the Occupation Centre where action has not yet been taken.



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

NOTIFICATION TABLE

CONFIRMED CASES

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	2	—	2	—	5
Dysentery ... ..	3	21	21	9	256
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas ... ..	17	16	5	5	5
Food Poisoning ... ..	9	12	9	1	23
Malaria ... ..	2	4	3	—	—
Measles ... ..	473	242	1,965	38	1,642
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia { Acute Primary	25	19	20	15	21
Influenzal ...	11	3	6	9	73
Polio Encephalitis, Acute ...	—	—	1	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute:—					
Paralytic ... ..	6	1	6	2	2
Non-Paralytic ... ..	5	1	2	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	16	10	6	2	4
Scabies ... ..	4	14	16	29	23
Scarlet Fever ... ..	275	166	144	89	34
Whooping Cough ... ..	326	90	131	237	61

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 an adult aged 34. Both cases were paralytic.

**Dysentery**

446 cases were notified during the year of which 256 were confirmed compared with 9 in 1956.

The epidemic of Sonne dysentery which affected Fulford schools outside the City boundary during the autumn of 1956, spread to the City during the Spring term of 1957. 446 cases were notified during the year, of which 256 were confirmed. The majority of cases occurred during the Spring and Summer term, the monthly returns being as follows:—

	<i>Notifications</i>			
January ... ..	...	...	...	28
February ... ..	...	...	...	169
March ... ..	...	...	...	106
April ... ..	...	...	...	57
May ... ..	...	...	...	42



<i>Notifications</i>				
June ...	...	...	...	22
July ...	...	...	...	13
August ...	...	...	...	1
September ...	...	...	...	2
October ...	...	...	...	—
November ...	...	...	...	3
December ...	...	...	...	3
				446

The heaviest incidence was in the Acomb infant schools, but most infant and junior schools were affected. Age distribution was as follows:—

Age Group	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20 and over	Total
Notifications	88	195	37	22	104	446

The epidemic was undoubtedly spread by "missed" cases, particularly in its early stages. During January there was a considerable epidemic of diarrhoea in one infants' school, cases being so mild that the child usually returned to school after an absence of a day or two without a doctor being called. A circular letter was therefore sent to all practitioners drawing their attention to the position, and informing them that no child would be readmitted to school after absence for diarrhoea without a certificate either from their own practitioner, or from a school doctor stating that they were free from infection. Schools were visited regularly by medical officers and school nurses, and the necessary hygienic precautions taken as far as possible. The co-operation of the head teachers was, in all cases, of a very high order. Difficulties associated with ensuring adequate hand washing after using the lavatory and before meals appear however to be insurmountable. Children of 5, often do not know how to wash their hands properly, we still have old schools in the City with inadequate washing facilities, and the use of a common hand towel—even if changed frequently—is more likely to spread disease than to prevent its spread. Bowls of Roccal were introduced into affected schools, and children encouraged to rinse their hands in this blue disinfectant fluid after washing. It is impossible to determine to what extent precautions were effective as the epidemic took six months to clear in the City. The worst of the epidemic was over in 3 months, however, and in no school was it so marked as in the first school affected where precautions were introduced only after the epidemic was established.



The epidemic was widespread in the North of England, as evidenced by the Registrar General's returns for a typical week during the height of the epidemic in York:—

Authority	Population	Dysentery Notifications	Cases per 1,000 population
Bradford	287,000	25	9
Dewsbury	53,190	16	30
Leeds	510,100	38	7
Middlesbrough	151,000	27	18
Rotherham	83,350	50	59
Sheffield	498,000	36	7
Wakefield	59,650	7	11
York	106,120	16	15

Returns for the Midlands and South of England when the epidemic was at its height in York, showed the incidence in those areas to be low, comparatively high returns coming from Yorkshire, Lancashire and Durham.

### Diphtheria

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

### Whooping Cough

61 cases were notified during the year compared with 237 in 1956. There were no deaths.

### Smallpox

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

### Scarlet Fever

34 cases were notified during the year, 27 of which were school children. 22 cases were removed to hospital. This admission rate of 64·7% is high.

The illness was of a mild type.

### Influenza and Pneumonia

Cases notified:—	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Acute Primary Pneumonia...	25	19	20	15	21
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	11	3	6	9	73
Deaths from Influenza (notified cases) ...	—	2	—	1	8
Deaths from Pneumonia (Registrar-General's figures) ...	67	38	45	83	57



## EPIDEMIC OF ASIAN INFLUENZA. SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1957

It is probably true to say that never in the history of medicine, has an epidemic in this country been forecast with such certainty or given so much publicity as was the epidemic of so called "Asian 'flu" of 1957. Press references (both medical and lay press) to outbreaks in the Far East started in April, followed by an official communication from the Ministry of Health in June. This memorandum called the attention of Medical Officers of Health to the outbreaks, and asked for early information of any suspected cases in their areas in order that the causative agent might be identified.

Cases had been noted (according to this first Ministry Memorandum) at Hong Kong and Singapore in mid-April, then in Formosa, Manila, Philippine Islands, Japan, India, North Borneo, Vietnam, Cambodia and Indonesia, the virus strains being intensively studied at the World Influenza Centre, London, with a view to producing a specific vaccine against this new variant.

### Onset in York

The first indication of a possible case in the City of York, was received on 27th August, when a general practitioner reported that he had a suspected case—a young man who had been attending a cadet camp at Ripon which had been disbanded because of influenza.

The re-assembly of the schools on 2nd September gave facilities for a closer watch to be kept on the situation, and on Thursday 5th, a child went off sick from assembly at one of the Acomb schools. The following day there were 25 children off from that child's class, and 76 from the school. The peak of the epidemic was reached in this particular school by 20th September, when there were 209 children absent from a total roll of approximately 500. This period of 2—3 weeks for the epidemic to reach its peak in a semi-closed community appeared to be general.

### Spread

The epidemic did not spread, as might have been expected, through schools in the Acomb area, but appeared in various schools scattered over the City.

The peak of the epidemic in the schools was during the week 23rd—27th September, the highest absentee rate being 5,716 absent on 27th September; i.e., 32%. (This compares with a maximum absentee rate of 30% during the so called "Four-day influenza" of 1954).

The three boarding schools in the City were affected later than the day schools, doubtless because they re-assembled later, but none escaped the epidemic.

### Adults

The peak for adults as judged by new claims for sickness benefit, occurred a week later in the epidemic than it did for children. Adults were not apparently affected to anything like the same extent as children, but it is impossible to assess what proportion of the school absentee rate was due to genuine cases of Asiatic Influenza and what proportion to parental concern. There was undoubtedly a certain element of hysteria connected with the epidemic, as evidenced by a group of children pointing an accusing finger at one child in an infant school—"You've got Asiatic Flu"—"I haven't. I'm not Chinese, and I haven't been to China".



It was not necessary to close any schools because of shortage of staff, and we had no information that any industry was seriously hampered by staff absences.

### Clinical Course

Cases on the whole were mild and uncomplicated, but in some cases there were relapses after two or three days, and in other cases after an interval of a fortnight. The more serious cases tended to occur later in the epidemic, there being three deaths attributed to influenza during September, and six during October. The following death returns probably reflect indirectly the effect of the epidemic in the City:—

	1957			1956		
	Oct.	Sept.	Total	Oct.	Sept.	Total
Total Deaths	104	75	179	85	94	179
Influenza	6	3	9	—	—	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	14	6	20	8	4	12
Heart Disease	42	23	65	16	37	53
Deaths at ages 45-65	31	14	45	11	28	39

Of the nine deaths attributed directly to Influenza, four were women and five men. They occurred in the following age groups:—

25-30	...	1
50-55	...	2
60-65	...	2
70-75	...	3
75-80	...	1
		—
Total		9
		—

### General Practitioners

The epidemic put a very great strain on General Practitioners and in some cases a demand which it was physically impossible to meet. One practitioner reported sixty new calls on the morning of 23rd September, and two surgeries to take that day. In another case, two practitioners who were in partnership, were themselves off sick at the same time. Our Health Visitors and District Nurses were in both cases able to help by visiting selected cases and reporting back to the doctors.



## **Hospitals**

Nursing staff were fortunately not seriously affected, cases of influenza being admitted to Yearsley Bridge Isolation Hospital, rather than the general hospitals, thereby avoiding serious spread.

## **Vaccination against Influenza**

Circular 13/57 was received from the Ministry of Health on 24th September offering a limited amount of vaccine for the protection of general practitioners and local authority staff caring for the sick in their own homes. Returns to the Minister of the number wishing to avail themselves of the offer had to be made by 7th October, but as the peak of the epidemic was reached by the end of September, it was not surprising that the response was poor.

We received requests for vaccine to protect nurses employed by private schools, receptionists and staff of certain doctor's surgeries, and the medical departments of factories. The Minister ruled however, that any applications received for use other than for local authority staff or general practitioners must be referred to the manufacturers of the vaccine. We ultimately received 162 doses (late) for distribution against 218 required by authorised registered applicants.

## **Enteric Fever**

No cases were notified during the year.

## **Puerperal Pyrexia**

4 cases were notified during the year, compared with 2 during 1956.

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

## **Ophthalmia Neonatorum**

One case was notified during the year.

## **Measles**

1,642 cases of measles were notified.

## **Mumps, Chickenpox, German Measles**

138 cases of mumps, 96 cases of chickenpox and 56 cases of German measles were reported to the school clinic.

## **Scabies**

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

## **Venereal Diseases**

A health visitor is detailed for social case work 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 1957:—

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Non-Venereal		Total
New Patients ...	19		13		238		270
Total attendances at clinics ...	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	576	610	112	78	935	705	3,016

### PATHOLOGICAL WORK

	Micro- scopical	Cultural	Serum	Cerebro- spinal fluid	Others
Number of specimens examined by Medical Officer of treatment centre in Pathological laboratory ...	Syphilis		Syphilis		
	21	12	—	—	1,253
Number of specimens sent to an approved laboratory for examination ...	—	127	388	11	229

### 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:—

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Rooms disinfected by fumigation or spraying ...	1,045	802	601	450	274	255
Articles disinfected by steam disinfecter ...	14,024	10,937	22,498	11,941	10,232	11,345
Library and other books disinfected ...	222	84	195	103	65	203

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 Public Health 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, 1957, the total quantity of water supplied to consumers within the Company's area of direct supply was 2,693,400,000 gallons, representing an average daily consumption of 7,379,178 gallons, which is a 1·9 per cent increase on the previous year's average of 7,238,147 gallons per day.

The average daily consumption for domestic and public purposes (un-metered supplies) was 4,188,592 gallons, an increase of 96,901 on the year 1956, the non-domestic consumption was 3,191,353 gallons being metered supplies to industries, etc.—an increase of 44,897 gallons on the previous year.

Within the statutory area supplied by the York Waterworks Company, an estimated population of 132,500 have been supplied with an average quantity of 31·61 gallons per head per day (domestic), as compared with the previous year's quantity of 31·59 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 25 parishes outside the Company's limits. During the year the average daily quantity supplied was 395,573 gallons, being an increase of 4½ 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 14 ins. below to a maximum of 11 ft. 5 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

303 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 303 samples—3.34.

24 hrs. at 37°C.                      Average of 237 samples—1.42.

48 hrs. at 37°C.                      Average of 66 samples—1.65.

Presumptive Coli Organisms:—

1,515 tests with 10 millilitres—1,515 negative.

303 tests with 50 millilitres—All negative.

Clostridium Welchii:—

101 tests with 100 millilitres—97 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 1957 were as follows:—

### Physical Characters

					<i>Average of the 12 samples</i>
Suspended matter	...	...	...	...	None
Appearance of a column 2 ft. long	...	...	...	...	7-clear; slightly yellow 3-clear; faintly yellow 2-clear; colourless
Hazen colour	...	...	...	...	3.3
Taste	...	...	...	...	Normal
Odour	...	...	...	...	None

### Chemical Examinations

					<i>Parts per million</i>
Total Solids, dried at 180°C.	...	...	...	...	264
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	...	...	...	...	18.2
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	...	...	...	...	29.9
Nitrites	...	...	...	...	None
Nitrates as Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	1.26
Poisonous Metals (lead, etc.)	...	...	...	...	None
Total Hardness	...	...	...	...	200.7
Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	...	117.7
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	...	83.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	...	...	...	...	0.86
Ammonical Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.009
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.043
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	...	0.03
pH Value	...	...	...	...	7.4

In addition to the foregoing examinations, samples taken from various stages of treatment and filtration plants at the Waterworks have been submitted for bacteriological examination at frequent and regular intervals in order to indicate the efficiency of plant operation at each stage and ensure satisfactory control. A total of 711 samples were tested.

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



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 711 samples were tested.

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

In addition to the necessary maintenance of existing mains, nearly four miles of new mains were laid to continue improvements in distribution and extend supplies to new housing developments—both of the York Corporation and various private estates.

The latest stage of development in progress at the Works is the construction of a low level Storage and Contact Tank, which will increase the retention period of the filtered water, thus ensuring satisfactory sterilisation by modern chlorination plant, followed by De-Chlorination controlled by electronic instruments.

### Closet Accommodation

The City Engineer has kindly supplied the following information:—

“At the end of 1957 there were 4 pail closets, all being on the outskirts of the City.

There are 38,325 water-closets and 1,230 waste-water closets in the City.

### Public Cleansing

#### (a) Dry House Refuse

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

Approximately 128 bins for the collection of food salvage are distributed to shop-keepers, hotels, canteens, etc., also 8,515 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 1957 has been as follows:—

			£
Food (for pigs)	...	...	8,585
Paper	...	...	7,437
Metals	...	...	1,110
*General	...	...	117
			<hr/>
			£17,249
			<hr/>

\*—Textiles, bones and miscellaneous.



There are now no dry ashpits, and 36,015 ashbins in use in the City.

The whole of the dry refuse collected is dealt with by controlled tipping, with the exception of approximately 44 tons per week of trade refuse and approximately 22 tons per week of domestic refuse, which are disposed of at the incinerator.

#### **(b) Cesspools**

There are eight 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**

Twenty-one 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 1957, 80 loads of furniture from 116 houses were dealt with on behalf of tenants taking over houses on the Corporation Building Estates.

Twenty-six 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 2,135 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 1,270, as set out in the following table according to their principal business:—

Bakers ... ..	63	Provision Merchants ...	366
Butchers ... ..	106	Public Houses ... ..	142
Cafes ... ..	42	Sweet Shops ... ..	126
Cinema Kiosks ... ..	3	Sweet and Chocolate	
Confectioners ... ..	35	Manufacturers ... ..	7
Dairies ... ..	20	Wet Fish Shops ... ..	16
Food Depots ... ..	11	Miscellaneous ... ..	33
Fried Fish Shops ... ..	67	Accommodation ... ..	27
Greengrocers ... ..	97	Clubs and Halls ... ..	43
Hotels ... ..	32	Canteens ... ..	23
		Slaughterhouses ... ..	11

Total—1,270

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

Twenty-three cases of suspected food poisoning were notified during 1957.

#### 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:—

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
No. of children eligible to participate (average daily roll) ... ..	16,658	17,103	17,559	18,028	18,187
Average number of children receiving milk ... ..	12,939	13,107	13,932	14,078	13,921
Average percentage ...	77·63	76·33	79·38	78·07	76·54

(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:—

The work of slum clearance and the removal of unfit houses has proceeded during the year; further Compulsory Purchase Orders and Clearance Orders were confirmed and Clearance Areas were defined. Since the resumption of slum clearance the total number of unfit dwellings which have now been dealt with is 872. 602 have been included in Clearance Areas, and 270 have been the subjects of individual Closing or Demolition Orders. The fact that so large a number as 270 unfit dwellings has so far been dealt with by individual Orders, without a single Appeal against the action taken, is worthy of comment. The negotiations and discussions with the interested parties can usually be completed before the formal procedure is initiated, but the comparatively slower procedure necessary to deal with Clearance Areas does not seem capable of being speeded up.

There has been difficulty in maintaining this rate of housing progress during the present year because of staff shortages. However, the importance of this aspect of environmental control is appreciated by all members of the staff and considerable efforts are being made by them. Unfortunately certain other work has had to be relaxed, and this position cannot continue much longer without some permanent impairment in the overall control of environmental health.

The inspection of meat and the supervision of slaughtering at the several slaughterhouses in the City is another duty which is very demanding and onerous. The irregularity of slaughtering times, involving evening and week-end duty, does not appear to be capable of any curtailment or regulation; it is a tribute to the staff to be able to claim that every single animal which has been slaughtered in the City for human consumption was inspected before leaving the slaughterhouse. During 1957 there were 37,277 such animals. The inspection and control of other food at all the considerable variety of food establishments throughout the City requires constant attention to detail, but there is still much to be done before there can be any feeling of satisfaction that Food Hygiene is universally accepted as an object to be desired on all occasions.

The Rent Act, 1957, came into operation during the year, and, although the administration required is an extension of duties concerned with the supervision of housing conditions, it has added very considerably to the work of the department. It is important to operate the provisions relating to Certificates of Disrepair with impartiality, at the same time understanding that all parties concerned are obliged to use an extremely complicated system of forms and counter-forms, the intricacies of which often require very careful assessment and interpretation.

Certain preparatory work has been done in furtherance of action under the Clean Air Act and it is hoped that the staff position will soon allow more active steps to be taken.



## HOUSING

(Nil Returns not included.)

### 1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	1,929
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	2,070
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	102
(3)	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 ... ..	109

### 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 ... ..	99
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

### 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year

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

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

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

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	9
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
	By owners ... ..	5

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

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	46
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	10
(3)	Under Section 10, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 ... ..	50

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

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	6
-----	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---



(e) (1)	Number of houses allocated under 20% Scheme from houses subject to Demolition and Closing Orders and Undertakings	56
(2)	Number of houses allocated to tuberculous patients	5

#### 4. Housing Act, 1936. Part IV—Overcrowding\*

(a) (1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	7
(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	44
(b)	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, 96 dwellings were represented as being unfit for human habitation.

Under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, during 1956, parts of 6 buildings were represented as being unfit for human habitation.

#### Sufficiency of Supply of Houses

In December, 1957, the number of applicants for Corporation Houses was 2,692.

#### CLEARANCE AREAS

No.	Clearance and 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
4	John Street	·160	11	25	20th June, 1957
5	Newbiggin St. and Groves Lane	·728	50	147	20th June, 1957
6	Cecilia Place	·246	15	34	20th June, 1957
7	The Groves (No. 3)	3·93	188	495	4th Dec., 1957

\*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 unfit and capable of repair (H.A.)	...	...	...	22
Houses unfit and incapable of repair (H.A.)	...	...	...	446
Underground dwellings and parts of buildings (H.A.)	...	...	...	17
Houses for overcrowding (H.A.)	...	...	...	19
Houses let in lodgings (H.A.)	...	...	...	2
Re-inspections under the Housing Act	...	...	...	141
Houses for complaints and defects (P.H.A.)	...	...	...	840
Houses for filthy and verminous conditions	...	...	...	41
Houses re prospective Corporation Tenants	...	...	...	351
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	17
Sites of tents, vans and sheds, etc.	...	...	...	85
Tents, vans or sheds	...	...	...	100
Drainage...	...	...	...	348
Visits for enquiry	...	...	...	318
Other visits not included above	...	...	...	163
Visits for Improvement Grant purposes	...	...	...	59
Visits for Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	...	132

### Food and Drugs Premises

Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Bottled Milk Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Milk and Dairies Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
Visits for sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410
Ice cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Fish and chip premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Sausages and pork products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Butchers' shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Wet fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Grocers and Provision Merchants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233
Restaurants, cafes, kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238
Market inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Public houses and hotels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Mobile Foodshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
Other food premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Drainage...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Visits for enquiry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518
Visits for meat inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,481
Visits for food inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216
Visits under the Food Hygiene Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Slaughterhouse inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Visits for signature of surrendered meat notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	359



## Trades and Businesses

Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	95
Other premises, construction work, etc. (F. Act)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offices	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	20
Offensive trades	...	...	...	...	...	8
Drainage...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Visits for enquiry	...	...	...	...	...	11
Other premises not included above	...	...	...	...	...	3

## Smoke Abatement

Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	...	82
Grit deposit records	...	...	...	...	...	36
Industrial furnaces	...	...	...	...	...	1
Boiler plants	...	...	...	...	...	6
Visits for enquiry	...	...	...	...	...	43
Other visits not included above	...	...	...	...	...	14

## General

Infectious diseases visits	...	...	...	...	...	379
Rodent infestations	...	...	...	...	...	103
Other infestations	...	...	...	...	...	202
Keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	...	65
Pet animal stores	...	...	...	...	...	20
Water supply	...	...	...	...	...	3
Infirm or verminous persons	...	...	...	...	...	3
Watercourses, ditches, culverts	...	...	...	...	...	40
Waste ground, accumulations of refuse	...	...	...	...	...	14
Other nuisances...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Places of public entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	7
Public sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	78
Inspections for matters affecting other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	15
Visits for enquiry	...	...	...	...	...	909
No access visits	...	...	...	...	...	402
Other visits not included above	...	...	...	...	...	139

## Notices

Verbal notices given	...	...	...	...	...	92
Verbal notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	62
Verbal notices in progress or ordered	...	...	...	...	...	31
Preliminary notices served	...	...	...	...	...	80
Preliminary notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	75
Preliminary notices in progress or ordered	...	...	...	...	...	40
Letters requesting action sent	...	...	...	...	...	23
Letters requesting action complied with	...	...	...	...	...	5

## Notices (Cont.)

Letters requesting action in progress or ordered	...	...	...	...	...	8
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	361
Statutory notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	18
Certificates of disrepair issued	...	...	...	...	...	31
Certificates of disrepair revoked	...	...	...	...	...	9

## ANALYSIS OF WORK DONE

### Repairs and Improvements

Roofs, valley gutters, flashings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	37
Chimney stacks, flues, pots, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rainwater gutters	...	...	...	...	...	48
Fallpipes...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Walls, brickwork, pointing	...	...	...	...	...	10
Dampness otherwise remedied	...	...	...	...	...	6
Wallplaster	...	...	...	...	...	12
Ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	5
Floors	...	...	...	...	...	14
Windows, frames, cords, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	16
Doors, door frames	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ovens, fireranges, grates, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	10
Sinks, lavatory basins, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	4
Waste pipes	...	...	...	...	...	3
Water supply provided or improved	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pavings, yards and passages	...	...	...	...	...	4
Repairs to water closets	...	...	...	...	...	14
New water closets provided	...	...	...	...	...	39
Wastewater closets abolished	...	...	...	...	...	33
Dust bins provided	...	...	...	...	...	12
Ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	...	1
Verminous houses disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other verminous premises disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	57
Dirty houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	3

### Food Premises

Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., repaired	...	...	...	...	...	8
Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	25
Ventilation provided or improved	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lighting provided or improved	...	...	...	...	...	1
Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Washing facilities provided or improved	...	...	...	...	...	12
Washing facilities maintained...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other improvements	...	...	...	...	...	15
Byelaws offences rectified	...	...	...	...	...	1



## Samples Taken

Milk for biological analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Milk for chemical analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	307
Milk for bacteriological test	...	...	...	...	...	...	265
Ice cream for chemical analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Ice cream for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Other articles for chemical analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Other articles for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Other samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

## Trades and Businesses

Fire escapes provided (Certificates issued)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
---------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

## Smoke Abatement

Furnaces altered, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chimneys extended or improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

## General

Premises cleared of rats	...	...	...	...	...	...	804
Premises rendered rat-proof	...	...	...	...	...	...	536
Offensive matter removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

## Drainage

Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drains relaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
New drains laid	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Drains disconnected from sewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Public sewers cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Smoke tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
Other tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Gullies renewed or provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Soilpipes and ventilating pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Inspection chambers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

During the year 428 factories were on the register, including:—

Bakehouses ... ..	63	Glass Manufacturers ... ..	1
Restaurants and Cafes ... ..	28	Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	10
Chocolate and Sweet Manufac- turing ... ..	6	Organ and Piano Builders ... ..	2
Brewers, Mineral Water Manu- facturing and Bottlers ... ..	9	French Polishers, Painters and Decorators ... ..	8
Manufacturing Chemists ... ..	4	Carpet Makers ... ..	4
Boot and Shoe Repairers ... ..	42	Watch Repairers and Jewellers	6
Dressmakers ... ..	14	Scientific Instrument Makers and Opticians ... ..	2
Milliners ... ..	9	General Engineers ... ..	15
Tailors ... ..	10	Electrical Engineers ... ..	9
Button Manufacturers ... ..	2	Motor Engineers ... ..	57
Laundries, Dry Cleaners ... ..	9	Cycle Repairers ... ..	14
Saddlers ... ..	3	Printers ... ..	14
Builders, Joiners, Carpenters ... ..	32	Photography ... ..	6
Plumbers and Glaziers ... ..	13	Warehouses ... ..	4
Tinsmiths ... ..	5	Miscellaneous Small Factories and Workplaces ... ..	43
Blacksmiths ... ..	4		

During the year two 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 E)

#### MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

TABLE I

#### Total Weight of Unsound Meat Destroyed

Year	Stones
1957 ... ..	8,690
1956 ... ..	9,675
1955 ... ..	9,652



TABLE II  
Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ... ..	7,011	303	324	14,826	14,776
Number inspected ... ..	7,011	303	324	14,826	14,776
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis—</b>					
Whole carcases condemned ... ..	—	—	—	2	22
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	1,316	36	12	970	2,362
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ... ..	18·77	11·38	3·7	6·56	16·13
<b>Tuberculosis only—</b>					
Whole carcases condemned ... ..	27	4	1	—	10
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	608	69	—	—	822
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ... ..	9·06	24·09	0·31	—	5·63
<b>Cysticercosis—</b>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	16	1	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ... ..	16	1	—	—	—
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 1,558 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 237 inspections were made.

Designation	No. of samples	Complied with prescribed conditions	Did not comply with prescribed conditions
Tuberculin tested ... ..	37	29	8
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised ...	88	88	—
Pasteurised ... ..	124	123	1
Sterilised ... ..	16	16	—

### Biological Test

Type of Milk	Number	Positive	Negative
Tuberculin Tested ... ..	5	—	5
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	6	—	6
Pasteurised ... ..	7	—	7
TOTALS ... ..	18	—	18

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 Public Health Inspector of the district in which the premises are situated.

### Phosphatase Test

Type of Milk	Number	Positive	Negative
T.T. Pasteurised ... ..	88	—	88
Pasteurised ... ..	124	1	123

### Turbidity Test

Type of Milk	Number	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sterilised... ..	16	16	—

### Ice Cream

The Methylene Blue Test, as described in the Ministry of Health's Monthly Bulletin for March, 1947, was applied to the 69 Ice Cream samples. The following are the results of this test:—

65 group 1; 3 group 2; 1 group 3; and Nil group 4.

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.



## Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The number of samples of food and drugs submitted to the Public Analyst under the above Act during 1957 was 382 (380 informal and 2 formal). This number represents 3·6 samples for each 1,000 of the population of the City (106,200). 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
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
1957 ...	382	31	8·11	307	22	7·16

## Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955

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 storage and sale ...	...	...	269
Number of premises on register ...	...	...	277

The premises are registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and 171 inspections were made.

## Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

During the year 365 rat infestations and 270 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 1,513 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 £825 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 69) 39 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 ...	1.18	18.19
	February ...	2.64	16.16
	March ...	1.77	19.18
	April ...	0.15	20.32
	May ...	0.71	27.54
	June ...	2.01	13.34
	July ...	3.31	14.99
	August ...	5.24	14.55
	September ...	3.23	13.86
	October ...	2.13	12.90
	November...	1.50	16.61
	December ...	2.56	26.07
		<u>26.43</u>	<u>213.71</u>
	Monthly Average	2.20	17.81
<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 ...	1.06	13.65
	February ...	2.29	10.88
	March ...	1.54	11.40
	April ...	0.15	9.14
	May ...	0.9	11.29
	June ...	2.32	11.63
	July ...	2.76	10.13
	August ...	4.73	13.00
	September ...	2.99	9.48
	October ...	2.05	10.92
	November...	1.46	9.48
	December ...	2.40	16.43
		<u>24.66</u>	<u>137.43</u>
	Monthly Average	2.06	11.45



# **FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948**

## **Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the Year 1957 for the County Borough of York in the County of Yorkshire**

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

### **PART I OF THE ACT**

**1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)**

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of			M/c line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	1	138	—	—	—	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	2	290	62	1	—	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises) ...	3	7	5	—	—	3
<b>TOTAL ...</b>		435	67	1	—	

## 2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)	M/c line No. (8)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	To H.M. Inspector (5)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (6)		
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ... ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Overcrowding (S.2) ... ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ... ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ... ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ... ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) —							
(a) Insufficient ... ..	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	10	2	—	—	1	—	10
(c) Not separate for sexes... ..	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)... ..	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
TOTAL ... ..	60	2	—	—	1	—	60



# PART VIII OF THE ACT

## OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work  (1)	M/c line No.  (2)	Section 110			Section 111			M/c line No.  (9)
		No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c) (3)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (4)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (5)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (6)	Notices served (7)	Prosecutions  (8)	
Wearing apparel { Making, etc. ... Cleaning & washing	13	12	—	—	—	—	—	13
	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	38	21	—	—	—	—	—	38
TOTAL ...	70	33	—	—	—	—	—	70

## SECTION G.

### REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOR 1957

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 1957.

During the year 382 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 ... ..	307
Beef Paste ... ..	1
Butter ... ..	2
Butter Drops ... ..	1
Cream ... ..	3
Cream (Double) ... ..	1
Cream (Sterilised) ... ..	1
Creme Lollie ... ..	1
Coffee and Chicory Essence ... ..	2
Damson Jam ... ..	1
Evaporated Milk ... ..	2
Fish Cakes ... ..	2
Fish Paste (Salmon and Shrimp) ... ..	1
Glucose Lemon Barley ... ..	1
Ice Cream ... ..	11
Lemon Curd ... ..	1
Lemon Yellow ... ..	1
Lobster Paste ... ..	1
Malt Vinegar ... ..	1
Margarine ... ..	2
Orange Drink ... ..	2
Orange Harmless Colouring ... ..	1
Orange Maid ... ..	1
Potted Meat ... ..	5
Raspberry Jam ... ..	1
Salad Cream ... ..	1
Sausages (Pork) ... ..	10
Self Raising Flour ... ..	1
Shedded Beef Suet ... ..	2



<i>Article</i>	<i>Number submitted</i>
Strawberry Jam ... ..	2
Sugar ... ..	8
Table Jelly ... ..	2
Tomato Ketchup ... ..	1
White Pepper ... ..	1
Whole Orange Drink ... ..	1

## Milk

During the year 307 samples of Milk were examined, of them:—

285 samples were genuine.

7 samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.

8 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 5.3 per cent to 48.6 per cent.

1 sample of Channel Islands Milk was deficient in Milk-Fat 10.5 per cent.

1 sample was slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The Freezing Point (Horvet)  $-0.548^{\circ}\text{C}$  was normal.

1 sample was deficient in Milk-Fat 15 per cent and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The Freezing Point (Horvet)  $-0.538^{\circ}\text{C}$  was normal.

1 sample was deficient in Milk-Fat 5.3 per cent and in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 3.8 per cent. The Freezing Point (Horvet)  $-0.550^{\circ}\text{C}$  was normal.

1 sample was deficient in Milk-Fat 6.3 per cent and in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 5.1 per cent. The Freezing Point (Horvet)  $-0.540^{\circ}\text{C}$  was normal.

1 sample was deficient in Milk-Fat 7.6 per cent and in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 4.9 per cent. The Freezing Point (Hortvet)  $-0.540^{\circ}\text{C}$  was normal.

1 sample was deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 4.5 per cent. The Freezing Point (Hortvet)  $-0.528^{\circ}\text{C}$  suggested the presence of a trace of Added Water.

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 ... ..	27	3.74	8.56
February ... ..	32	3.56	8.55
March ... ..	39	3.61	8.87
April ... ..	28	3.59	8.72
May ... ..	28	3.53	9.00
June ... ..	24	3.24	8.93
July ... ..	24	3.52	8.71
August ... ..	19	3.66	8.79
September ... ..	22	3.72	8.80
October ... ..	18	4.18	8.76
November ... ..	22	4.20	8.90
December ... ..	29	3.82	8.78
Average for the year 1957 ... ..		3.67	8.78
Average for the year 1956 ... ..		3.63	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 %		
14	Jan. 8	2.95	8.71		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
62	Feb. 5	2.90	8.54		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
91	Mar. 8	2.90	8.77		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
166	May 7	2.90	8.77		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
196	June 4	2.90	9.25		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.



Mark	Date	Analytical Data		Freezing Point (Hortvet) °C	Remarks
		Milk-Fat %	Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat %		
204	June 4	2.89	8.69		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
250	Aug. 13	2.86	9.24		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
122	Apl. 2	2.84	8.50		Deficient in Milk-Fat 5.3%. Informal.
227	July 2	2.79	8.75		Deficient in Milk-Fat 7%. Informal.
198	June 4	2.76	9.11		Deficient in Milk-Fat 8%. Informal.
157	May 7	2.75	8.70		Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.3%. Informal.
172	May 7	2.74	8.69		Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.6%. Informal.
84	Mar. 5	2.66	8.69		Deficient in Milk-Fat 11.3%. Informal.
206	June 4	2.63	8.67		Deficient in Milk-Fat 12.3%. Informal.
184	May 7	1.54	9.06		Deficient in Milk-Fat 48.6%. Informal.
104	Mar. 5	3.58	9.06		Channel Islands Milk. Deficient in Milk-Fat 10.5%. Informal.
258	Aug. 13	2.95	8.27	—0.548	Slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The F. Pt. (Hortvet) was normal. Informal.
124	Apl. 2	2.55	8.45	—0.538	Deficient in Milk-Fat 15% and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Freezing Point (Hortvet) was normal. Informal.
44	Feb. 5	2.84	8.17	—0.550	Deficient in Milk-Fat 5.3% and in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 3.8%. Freezing Point (Hortvet) was normal. Informal.
63	Feb. 5	2.81	8.06	—0.540	Deficient in Milk-Fat 6.3% and in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 5.1%. Freezing Point (Hortvet) was normal. Informal.



Mark	Date	Analytical Data		Freezing Point (Hortvet) °C	Remarks
		Milk-Fat %	Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat %		
64	Feb. 5	2.77	8.08	-0.540	Deficient in Milk-Fat 7.6% and in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 4.9%. Freezing Point (Hortvet) was normal. Informal.
103	Mar. 5	3.45	8.11	-0.528	Deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 4.5%. Freezing Point (Hortvet) suggested the presence of a trace of Added Water. Informal.

Of the 307 samples of Milk reported on during the year, 285 samples were genuine and 22 samples (7.1 per cent) were adulterated or below standard.

Seven samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Fat and eight samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 5.3 per cent to 48.6 per cent.

One sample of Channel Islands Milk contained only 3.58 per cent of Milk-Fat. Under the Milk and Dairies (Channel Islands and South Devon Milk) Regulations, 1956, Channel Islands Milk should contain at least 4 per cent Milk-Fat. This sample was thus deficient in Milk-Fat to the extent of 10.5 per cent.

One sample was slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat and one sample was deficient in Milk-Fat 15 per cent and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other Milk-Fat. The Freezing Points (Hortvet) of these two samples, -0.548°C and -0.538°C were within the normal range for genuine milk.

Three samples were deficient in Milk-Fat to the extent of 5.3 per cent, 6.3 per cent and 7.6 per cent respectively and also deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat to the extent of 3.8 per cent, 5.1 per cent and 4.9 per cent respectively. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) determinations of these samples showed the deficiencies in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat to be due to natural causes.

One sample was deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat to the extent of 4.5 per cent. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) -0.528°C suggested the presence of a trace of Added Water.

All the Milk samples were free from preservatives.

### Ice Cream

Eleven samples of Ice Cream were submitted during the year. Their fat content varied from 9.23 per cent to 12.62 per cent. All the samples conformed to the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953 in all respects and all the samples were free from preservatives and deleterious ingredients.



### **Sausages**

Ten samples of Pork Sausage were examined during the year.

Four samples contained 69.4 per cent, 67.7 per cent, 65.6 per cent and 65.1 per cent of meat respectively and were satisfactory.

Five samples contained 60.7 per cent, 59.2 per cent, 55.2 per cent, 47.4 per cent and 45.7 per cent of meat respectively. Pork Sausages should, in my opinion, contain not less than 65 per cent of meat so that these samples thus showed deficiencies in meat of 6.6 per cent, 8.9 per cent, 15 per cent, 27 per cent and 29.6 per cent respectively.

One sample contained only 62.5 per cent of meat and was slightly deficient in meat.

All the samples of Sausages were free from preservatives.

### **Potted Meat**

Five samples of Potted Meat were submitted during the year. One sample was genuine consisting entirely of meat.

Two samples contained 75.6 per cent and 74.9 per cent of meat together with 24.4 per cent and 25.1 per cent of excess water respectively and one sample contained 70.2 per cent of meat and 29.8 per cent of excess water and cereal filler.

Potted Meat should consist entirely of meat and should not contain any undue amount of excess water and should contain no cereal filler.

These three samples should not have been described as Potted Meat.

One sample contained the equivalent of 83.05 per cent of fat free meat and 49.57 per cent of fat. It had apparently been made with dehydrated lean meat and added fat. Such an article is not, in my opinion, Potted Meat and should not be so described.

### **Sugar**

Eight samples of sugar were submitted because of an allegation that they were likely to contain arsenic. No trace of arsenic was found in any of the samples.

### **Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs**

No samples of Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs were received during the year.

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 ended December, 1957.

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, 1957, was 305. Of these, 212 have been broken up, transferred to other Districts, or are not now used as dwellings, 61 vessels are not now tenable, and 32 of the Registered vessels are employed in this District.

The number of Canal Boat inspections made during the year was 36.

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

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 contraventions 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.

30th October, 1958.



## 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	...	...	...	...	4	—
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, 1958.

#### (ii) NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF YORK

I am indebted to the Clerk of the Council for the following information:—  
Chairman:—Alderman Frank Wright.

Vice-Chairman:—Mr. J. Saville, J.P.

#### **Local Authority**

Aldermen E. L. Keld, J.P. and F. Wright; Councillors L. Buckle, F. E. Coates, A. E. Hopper, L. Spofforth, Mrs. I. G. Wightman and J. M. Wood.

#### **Ministry of Health**

Mr. S. Harland, Mrs. J. N. Mercer, J.P., Messrs. Nelson, Nicholson and Pontefract.

#### **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. F. H. Morgan Cave, C. A. Price and Miss L. B. Ritchie.

#### **Local Pharmaceutical Committee**

Messrs. J. W. Ruddock and J. Saville, J.P.

**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 61 Doctors (3 employing assistants), 27 Dentists and 3 assistants, 2 Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners, 18 Ophthalmic Opticians, 2 Dispensing Opticians, 43 Chemists and 7 Surgical Appliance Suppliers.

The number of prescriptions dispensed during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1957, was 584,570.

41,362 persons received dental treatment under the National Health Service during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1957, and 15,706 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 (2 females)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number in St. David's Hospital, London (1 male)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number in Mental Hospital (Naburn) (12 males, 9 females)	...	...	...	...	...	21
Number in St. Mary's Hospital (1 male, 6 females)	...	...	...	...	...	7
Number in Part III (4 males, 5 females)	...	...	...	...	...	9
Number at home (18 males, 16 females)	...	...	...	...	...	34
						—
TOTAL (36 males, 38 females)	...	...	...	...	...	74
						—

#### Classification of above Total

Awaiting accommodation in Colony	...	...	—
Awaiting accommodation in Part III	...	—	
Awaiting rehabilitation	...	...	—
Working at Remploy	...	...	4
Known in other employment	...	...	8
Attending Social Craft Centre	...	...	3
Awaiting work	...	...	2
Known to Ministry of Labour (signing) (4 males, 2 females)	...	...	6

#### 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.

#### Spastics

Spastic children at home and receiving treatment	...	...	...	...	13
" " attending Mental Welfare Occupation Centre	...	...	...	...	3
" " attending Fulford Open Air School	...	...	...	...	2
" " attending Fulford E.S.N. School	...	...	...	...	3
					—
					21
					—



### Adult Spastics—Classification

Working ... ..	3
Ministry of Labour Course, Leatherhead	1
St. Mary's Hospital ... ..	1
The Grange ... ..	2
Alne Hall ... ..	1
At home ... ..	4
Acomb Hospital ... ..	1
<hr/>	
Total (8 males, 5 females)	13
<hr/>	

### 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, 1957 TO 31st DECEMBER, 1957

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 ... ..	633	21	654
(b) No. of such cases in which the doctor providing the services was in attendance at the confinement... ..	460	15	475
2. No. of cases in which Period I only provided ... ..	193	3	196
3. (a) No. of cases in which Period II only provided ... ..	27	1	28
(b) No. of such cases in which the doctor providing the services was in attendance at the confinement ... ..	13	1	14

#### (iv) MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Routine Staff Examinations before appointments were made as follows:—

Department	No.
Health ... ..	56
Welfare ... ..	5
Treasury ... ..	9
Town Clerk's ... ..	6
Architect's ... ..	5
Children ... ..	16
Castle Museum ... ..	1
Housing ... ..	1
Art Gallery ... ..	2
Police ... ..	7
City Engineer's ... ..	1
Civil Defence ... ..	1
Other Authorities ... ..	5
Total	115
Referred to Specialists ... ..	Nil
Rejects or deferred appointments ... ..	6

#### (v) METEOROLOGY

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

*Statistics of Stations.*—Longitude  $1^{\circ} 5' W.$ ; Latitude  $53^{\circ} 57' N.$ ; height above mean sea level 56 feet.

*Rainfall.*—Rain or snow fell to the amount of 25.71 inches as against 27.45 inches for the year 1956, a decrease of 1.74 inches and 1.01 inches above the average of 24.70 inches for the preceding 50 years. The wettest months were August 5.11 inches, September 3.16 inches and July 3.05 inches. The driest months were April 0.20 of an inch and May 0.94 of an inch. The heaviest fall of the year occurred on 8th August when 1.16 inches were recorded.

*Temperature.*—Temperature ranged from  $87^{\circ}F.$  on 28th June to  $24^{\circ}F.$  on 20 February; the range of temperature for 1957 being  $63^{\circ}F.$ , as against  $62^{\circ}F.$  for 1956. The mean temperature for the year (mean of max. and min.) was  $50.1^{\circ}F.$  as against  $48.3^{\circ}F.$  for 1956. July,  $61.8^{\circ}F.$ , August,  $59.7^{\circ}F.$ , and June,  $58.9^{\circ}F.$ , gave the highest means, and December,  $40.2^{\circ}F.$ , and February,  $40.5^{\circ}F.$ , were the lowest.

*Barometer.*—A mean pressure of 1014.8 millibars (29.97 inches) (1,000 millibars = 29.53 inches of mercury at M.S.L. (corrected for diurnal variations)) has been recorded as against 1016.2 millibars (30.01 inches) for 1956. April gave the highest mean with 1024.0 millibars (30.24 inches) and February the lowest with 1004.1 millibars (29.65 inches). The highest reading of the barometer of 1045.0 millibars (30.86 inches) was taken on 16th January, and the lowest 973.1 millibars (28.74 inches) on 13th February. The extreme range was, therefore, 71.9 millibars (2.12 inches) as compared with 66.8 millibars (1.97 inches) in 1956. All readings corrected to M.S.L.



*Winds.*—Observations of winds at 9 a.m. G.M.T. show that during 1957 "strong" winds (force 4-8 Beaufort Scale) were recorded on 56 days as against 69 days in 1956. The winds observed were S.W., 80; N.W., 68; W., 57; S., 52; S.E., 32; N.E., 32; N., 26; E., 18.

*Thunder, Snow and Hail.*—Thunder was heard on 17 days as against 19 days in 1956; snow or sleet fell on nine days as against 27, and hail was recorded on three days as against five days the previous year.

*Sunshine.*—Sunshine, recorded at Bootham School, amounted to 1353.1 hours as against 1346.3 hours in 1956. an increase of 6.8 on the previous year.

#### (vi) PUREY CUST FUNDS

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

(a) Chiropody Clinics have been held on three afternoons each week at the Health Services Centre, Duncombe Place. Eight patients are treated at each session of three hours. There has been an interval of two/three months between each patients' next appointment, and new patients have to wait approximately two/three months for their first appointment.

All the patients are over sixty years old, and are pensioners. They each pay 2/- for each treatment, and are all very satisfied with the service, details of which are given below:—

	1957/58	1956/57	1955/56
No. of sessions ... ..	146	144	87
No. of treatments given ... ..	1109	1051	793
New cases on register ... ..	74	133	—
Total cases on register ... ..	484	484	214
No. of patients conveyed by ambulance ...	90	118	50

It is proposed to commence an additional Clinic (making four per week), on Thursday, 13th February, 1958, in order to decrease the waiting period between each treatment. It is also felt that some hardship is caused to the patients (all of whom have a very low income), by the charge of 2/- per treatment. It is therefore proposed to reduce this to 1/- per treatment as from 1st April, 1958.

#### (b) 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 ...	—	—	—	6	1
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ...	1	1	—	2	7
(c) Other treatment ...	—	—	—	—	2
(ii) Number of cases at (i), (b) and (c) above which on follow-up action have received treatment ...	—	1	—	—	5

**Ophthalmia neonatorum**

One case of Ophthalmia neonatorum was notified during the year.



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1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	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