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CITY of YORK


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# ANNUAL REPORT

of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
for the year

**1960**





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## CONTENTS

<i>Section</i>	<i>Page</i>
PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS .....	4
A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.....	11
B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES .....	15
C. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES .....	43
D. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES .....	45
E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD .....	49
F. REPORT ON WORK OF THE SANITARY SECTION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT .....	51
G. REPORT OF PUBLIC ANALYST .....	64
H. MISCELLANEOUS—	
(i) Nursing Homes .....	66
(ii) National Health Service Executive Council .....	66
(iii) Maternity Medical Services .....	67
(iv) Epileptics and Spastic Paralysis .....	67
(v) Medical Examinations .....	68
(vi) Meteorology .....	68
(vii) Chiropody .....	69
(viii) National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47 .....	69
(ix) Blind Persons .....	70
(x) Canal Boats .....	70
APPENDIX A—Handicapped Children .....	71
APPENDIX B—Provision of Mental Health Services .....	73
J. INDEX .....	79

## THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Rt. Hon. THE LORD MAYOR

(ALDERMAN W. WARD)

*Chairman:* COUNCILLOR J. M. WOOD

*Vice-Chairman:* COUNCILLOR G. W. BANWELL

Ald. E. L. Keld	Counc. Spofforth	Counc. Wightman
„ A. Kirk	„ Lacamp	„ Kirby
Counc. Fawcett	„ Armitage	„ Wardell
„ Hopper	„ Buckle	„ Sunderland
		„ Curran

Co-opted Members:—Drs. A. P. S. Sanders and A. I. MacLeod, Miss L. A. Clements, Miss F. V. R. Jewitt and R. Park, Esq.

## MATERNITY AND GENERAL WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

Ald. E. L. Keld	Counc. Wightman (Chairman)
Counc. Wood	„ Banwell
„ Fawcett	„ Sunderland
„ Buckle	„ Armitage

Dr. A. I. MacLeod, Miss L. A. Clements and Miss F. V. R. Jewitt

## UNIFORMS SUB-COMMITTEE

Counc. Hopper	Counc. Armitage
„ Wightman	„ Wardell
	Miss L. A. Clements

## MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

Ald. E. L. Keld	Counc. Wightman
Counc. Fawcett	„ Wardell
„ Spofforth	„ Wood
„ Kirby	„ Lacamp
Dr. A. I. MacLeod	„ Banwell (Chairman)
Dr. A. P. S. Sanders	

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

H.C. Members	{ Counc. Wood „ Spofforth „ Fawcett „ Wightman	H.M.C. Members	{ B. P. Rowntree, Esq. Ald. I. B. Shaw L. L. Evans, Esq. (Chairman) Mrs. H. C. DeBurgh
-----------------	---------------------------------------------------------	-------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

## SANITARY SERVICES AND UNHEALTHY AREAS SUB-COMMITTEE

Ald. A. Kirk	Counc. Lacamp
Counc. Kirby	„ Wood
„ Fawcett	„ Curran
„ Banwell	„ Spofforth (Chairman)
„ Buckle	„ Sunderland

## HEALTH CENTRES SUB-COMMITTEE

Ald. E. L. Keld	Counc. Hopper
„ A. Kirk	„ Wightman
Counc. Fawcett	„ Banwell
„ Wood	„ Wardell
„ Spofforth	„ Kirby
Drs. Sanders and MacLeod, Miss L. A. Clements and R. Park, Esq.	

## AMBULANCE SERVICE SUB-COMMITTEE

Counc. Wood (Chairman)	Counc. Buckle
„ Kirby	„ Hopper
„ Wardell	„ Banwell
Dr. A. P. S. Sanders	„ Curran

## APPOINTMENTS SUB-COMMITTEE

Counc. Wardell	Counc. Spofforth
„ Wood	„ Curran
„ Kirby	„ Hopper
	Miss F. V. R. Jewitt

## JOINT ADVISORY SUB-COMMITTEE WITH YORK EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND YORK "A" AND TADCASTER HOSPITAL MANAGE- MENT COMMITTEE

Counc. Buckle	Counc. Wood
---------------	-------------

## SAFETY IN THE HOME SUB-COMMITTEE

Counc. Wood	Counc. Wightman
„ Armitage	„ Banwell
„ Kirby	„ Sunderland
Dr. A. I. MacLeod	

## 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), 9 St. Leonard's Place (Tel.: 24811).

*Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare:—*

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

*Assistant Medical Officer:—*

DORA HAMSHAW, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

*Part-time Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare:—*

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

*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	.....	.....	.....	J. MANDER, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G. J. B. ROY, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.O.G.
Orthopaedics	.....	.....	.....	K. M. ADAMSON, M.Sc., M.B.Ch.B.
Psychiatry	.....	.....	.....	W. A. L. BOWEN, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. D.P.M.
Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	W. H. HELM, M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (from 2.10.60) S. P. WILSON, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to 1.10.60)
Venereal Diseases	.....	.....	.....	C. P. HEYWOOD, M.B., Ch.B.

*Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health:—*

H. ELLETT-BROWN, M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.P.M.

*Senior Assistant School Medical Officer:—*

F. B. SHEVLIN, M.B., Ch.B.

*School Medical Officers:—*

M. C. BARNET, M.B., Ch.B.

I. M. SUTCLIFFE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Principal School Dental Officer:—*

G. TURNER, L.D.S.

*School Dental Officer:—*

P. I. TOWNEND, B.Ch.D.

*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. (a) (b) (c) (d)

*Senior Assistant Public Health Inspector:—*

L. C. BRYAN (a) (b) (c) (d)

*Senior Housing and Drainage Inspector:—*

J. WILSON (a) (b) (c) (d)

*Special Inspector for Food Hygiene:—*

G. W. LILLEY (a) (b)

*Special Inspector for Meat:—*

F. WALLS (a) (b)

*Assistant Public Health Inspectors:—*

A. M. ALLAN (a) (b); P. D. BEADLE (a) (b); M. BAKER (a) (b) (to 31.10.60);

H. HALL (a) (b)

(a) = Public Health Inspector's Certificate.

(b) = Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate.

(c) = Certificate in Sanitary Science.

(d) = Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

*Rodent Officer:—*

M. LUND.

*Veterinary Surgeon:—*

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

*Public Analyst:—*

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

**AMBULANCE SERVICE—**

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

*Control Officer:—*H. L. BASTICK

**DAY NURSERIES—**

*Supervising Matron and Matron, Crombie Avenue Nursery:—*

Miss M. K. VOLANS (e) (f)

*Matron, Heworth Nursery:—*

Miss E. C. OTTER (i)

*Superintendent Nursing Officer and Supervisor of Midwives:—*

Miss A. W. MATHER (e) (f) (g)

*Health Visitor/School Nurses:—*

Miss M. C. KELLY (e) (f) (g); Miss G. I. CALLON (e) (f) (g); Miss

G. T. McALLISTER (e) (f) (g); Miss L. C. BROWN (a) (f) (g) (to 1.7.60);

Miss E. ENGLISH (f) (g).

*Health Visitors:—*

MISS A. DUNLAVEY (e) (f) (g); MRS. T. NIXON (e) (f) (g); MISS D. ROBINSON (e) (f) (g); MISS M. CHILTON (e) (f) (g); MISS P. E. STRACHEY-HAWDON (f) (g).

*Tuberculosis Visitors:—*

MISS F. COLLIER (e) (f) (g); MRS F. GLOAG (f) (l)

*Assistant Health Visitors:—*

MRS E. LEONARD (e) (f) (to 30.8.60); MRS. F. M. PLATTS (f) (e); MISS M. HODGSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 6.10.60); MISS A. R. GRIEVE, S.R.N. (from 28.3.60)

*Visitor for Gastric Follow-up Work:—*

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

*District Nurses:—*

MISS J. DOUGLAS (e) (f) (h) (Senior District Nurse); MRS. I. M. RICHARDSON (f); MRS. A. STORRS (f); MISS V. HARRISON (e) (f) (h); MRS. L. HARDIE (e) (f) (h); MR. L. W. CAROLAN (f) (h); MRS. N. TURNBULL (f) (h); MISS E. METCALFE (f) (h); MISS E. J. HODGSON (e) (f) (h); MISS N. R. BUCKTON (f) (h); MRS. J. D. ROY (e) (f) (h), (to 26.7.60); MR. A. E. HESKETT (f) (h); MRS E. ALLISON (f) (to 30.7.60); MR. A. BECKETT (f) (h) (from 14.3.60); MRS. S. L. CROOKS (f) (n) (from 29.11.60).

*Health Welfare Officer:—*

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON

*Organiser of Home Helps:—*

MRS. N. HAKIM

*Part-time Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives:—*

MISS A. W. MATHER (a) (f) (g)

*Municipal Midwives:—*

MISS A. HODGSON (e) (f) (h) (Senior Midwife); MRS. B. A. DRINKEL, MISS D. M. COOPER (e); MISS I. B. F. HUTCHINSON (e) (f); MRS. M. C. SKELTON (e) (f); MRS. S. GRINSTEAD (e) (f); MISS M. SCAIFE (e) (f).

*School Nurses:—*

MRS. S. DALTON (e) (f); MISS E. STODDART (e) (f); MISS M. CHET-WYND (f); MRS. L. REYNOLDS (f).

*Dental Attendants:—*

MISS R. E. GLEW (j); MRS. G. MARTIN (m).

*Skin Clinic Nurse:—*

MRS. A. BATTLE (*k*)

- (*e*) = State Certified Midwife.
- (*f*) = State Registered Nurse.
- (*g*) = Health Visitor's Certificate.
- (*h*) = Queen's Nurse.
- (*i*) = Certified Nursery Nurse.
- (*j*) = Dental Certificate.
- (*k*) = State Enrolled Assistant Nurse.
- (*l*) = Tuberculosis Association Certificate.
- (*m*) = N.N.E.B. Certificate.
- (*n*) = Orthopaedic Nurse's Certificate.
- (*o*) = Mental Nurse's Certificate.

*Senior Mental Welfare Officer:—*

G. A. BRADLEY

*Assistant Mental Welfare Officers:—*

K. G. CODLING

F. N. RIGG (*o*)

*Psychiatric Social Workers:—*

J. S. HEAP (Senior) (to 30.4.60)

J. G. HAGGETT (from 15.8.60)

Miss M. HAMILTON (to 5.9.60)

*Home Teacher and Supervisor of Occupation Centre:—*

Miss A. I. NEWSOME

*Supervisor, Male Industry Group:—*

J. A. GORMAN

*Assistant Supervisor:—*

D. LEES

*Supervisor, Female Industry Group:—*

MRS. K. R. GORMAN

*Assistant Supervisors:—*

MRS. M. BESTLEY

MRS. A. DREW

Miss P. LEGGOTT

**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 (to 12.3.60), Miss M. DRINKEL (to 12.3.60), MRS. K. SEEVERS, MRS. I. M. STEWART, J. K. SAMPLE, Miss J. FORSHAW, Miss S. LOCKWOOD (from 14.3.60), MRS. M. NICHOLSON (from 2.8.60), Miss D. E. ALLEN (from 14.3.60 to 8.6.60).

- (b) *Ambulance Service*:—  
 Senior Clerk:—J. A. CROFT  
 Clerk:—Miss A. FISHER
- (c) *Child Welfare Centre*:—  
 Senior Clerk:—MRS. M. CHAPMAN  
 Clerks:—MRS. G. TAYLOR (to 22.10.60), MRS. S. GRAHAM, MRS. A. SHAW, MRS. J. LANGSTAFF (from 28.11.60)
- Gale Lane Clinic*—Clerk (part-time): MRS. S. ELMER (to 27.5.60), MRS. S. CUSSANS (from 30.5.60) (part-time)
- Fifth Avenue Clinic*—Clerk (part-time): MRS. S. K. STARKEY (from 28.11.60)
- (d) *Mental Welfare Department*:—  
 Senior Clerk:—MRS. G. SMITH  
 Clerks:—MRS. P. YATES, MRS. A. E. PULLEYN (part-time) (from 5.12.60)
- (e) *Public Health Inspector's Section*:—  
 Senior Clerk:—W. V. HADLEY  
 Clerks:—MRS. J. SMITH (to 31.12.60), A. JACKSON (to 19.11.60), MRS. A. STOREY (to 3.7.60), Miss M. HEWSON (from 18.11.60)
- (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 M. A. ROBINSON and Miss J. K. DANBY

# ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1960

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report on the health of the City for the year 1960.

## 1. Vital Statistics

These were on the whole satisfactory. The high Infant Mortality Rate of 1959 appears to have been a chance phenomenon. It rose to 26.9, but has dropped this year to 20.4. There were no maternal deaths during the year.

Comparison of 1960 statistics with those for 1950 show stationary birth and death rates—15.9 and 15.8 for deaths—11.8 and 11.8 for births.

## 2. Causes of Death

An analysis of some of the causes of death however, shows some interesting features. The Registrar General's figure for population has fallen from 107,700 in 1950 to 104,120 in 1960, but allowing for this the following comparisons are still significant:—

Causes of Death	Deaths of York Residents	
	1950	1960
Respiratory Tuberculosis	34	9
Cancer, all sites	229	213
Stomach	40	24
Lung and Bronchus	29	51
Breast	20	21
Uterus	13	8
Coronary Disease	149	251
Pneumonia	33	60
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	12	7
Motor Vehicle accidents	8	11
All other accidents	21	18
Suicide	16	14

## 3. Infectious Disease

There was no major outbreak of infectious disease during the year.

**Poliomyelitis** This is the first year since 1934 that there has been no case of poliomyelitis notified in the City.

**Tuberculosis** The susceptibility rate to tuberculosis, as evidenced by tuberculin testing of York schoolchildren prior to B.C.G. vaccination has risen from 70.4 in 1955 to 89.3 in 1960. This means that only a small minority of children are now coming into contact with infectious cases of tuberculosis, and is very satisfactory.

#### **4. Fluoridation of Water Supplies**

The York Waterworks Company undertook special tests over 6 months on the fluorine content of water supplied to the City. It ranged from 0.15 to 0.10, with an average of 0.12 parts per million. This is somewhat lower than the figure recommended for the control of dental caries, but we have not yet considered the advisability of recommending fluoridation of water supplies. We have always received the closest co-operation from the company in matters affecting health, and would like to place this on record.

#### **5. New Buildings**

Building was commenced on the Fifth Avenue Clinic, and the Cornlands Road Day Nursery, both of which were expected to be ready for use early in 1961.

Plans for a Junior Training Centre and for a Clinic in the Fulford Road area were unfortunately deferred owing to the ultimate decision of the central department concerned not to sell the site adjoining the Military Hospital.

#### **6. Environmental Hygiene**

##### **(a) Clearance under Housing Acts**

The first 5 year clearance programme proceeded according to schedule, 1960 being the last year of this period. Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders were confirmed by the Minister in 11 areas, involving 451 houses. The official inquiry was held for the Cambridge Street Area (159 houses), and inquiries were pending at the end of the year in respect of a further 309 houses.

##### **(b) Clean Air**

The Council approved a recommendation of the Health Committee that a series of Smoke Control Orders be made over the next 10 years, so that at the end of that period, the whole of the City will be covered by such orders.

The major part of this report has been written by the officers of the respective sections of the Health Department. To them, and to all members of the staff, I tender my sincere thanks for their help and interest during the year—as also to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, my colleagues in other departments, and my professional colleagues in the City.

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 1960 (Registrar General's Estimate), 104,120.

Number of hereditaments (at 31st March, 1960) according to the rate-books, 38,265 (including retail shops occupied as dwellings).

Average number of persons per hereditament, 2.7.

Rateable value (April, 1960), £1,367,577.

Estimated net produce of a penny rate, £5,560.

Marriages, 971. Rate per 1,000 population:—18.6 (E. & W. 15.0)

### VITAL STATISTICS, 1960 (Registrar General's Figures)

	YORK	ENGLAND AND WALES
Live Births:		
Number	1,712	
Rate per 1,000 population—Crude, 16.4; corrected	15.9	17.1
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births	6.4	
Stillbirths:		
Number	42	
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths	23.9	19.7
Total Live and Stillbirths	1,754	
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	35	
Infant Mortality Rates:		
Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total Live Births	20.4	21.7
Legitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate Live Births	21.2	
Illegitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate Live Births	9.1	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total Live Births)	12.2	15.6
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total Live Births)	11.1	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths)	34.7	
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):		
Number of deaths	—	
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths	—	0.39

		TOTAL	M.	F.	
Live Births	Leg. ....	1,602	795	807	Birth-rate: Crude 16.4 per 1,000 Corrected 15.9 per 1,000
	Illeg. ....	110	65	45	
Stillbirths	Leg. ....	39	23	16	Rate per 1,000 total births 23.9
	Illeg. ....	3	2	1	
Deaths	.....	1,232	665	567	Death rate: Crude 11.8 per 1,000 Corrected 12.2 per 1,000

#### BIRTHS AND DEATHS (5 YEARS REVIEW)

Year	Estimated Population	Total (Nett) BIRTHS	Birth-rate	Total (Nett) DEATHS	Death-rate	Excess of Births over Deaths
1956	106,200	1,587	14.4	1,301	10.9	286
1957	106,120	1,588	14.5	1,283	11.0	305
1958	105,600	1,681	15.4	1,248	11.2	433
1959	104,900	1,672	15.4	1,251	12.0	422
1960	104,120	1,712	15.9	1,232	12.2	480
AVERAGE	.....	1,648	15.1	1,263	11.5	385

#### MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1956-1960

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
(a) MATERNAL MORTALITY:					
No. of deaths (YORK) .....	—	2	1	1	—
Rate per 1,000 births:—					
York .....	—	1.12	0.55	0.58	—*
England and Wales .....	0.56	0.47	0.43	0.38*	0.39
(b) INFANT MORTALITY:					
Deaths under 1 year (YORK) .....	29	25	34	45	35
Rate per 1,000 live births:					
York .....	16.2	14.2*	19.2	26.9	20.4
England and Wales .....	23.7	23.1	22.5	22.0*	21.7

\*—Lowest on record.

# TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, 1959-1960

(Registrar-General's Figures)

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate
1959	13	0.12	1	0.01	13	0.12
1960	9	0.09	2	0.02	11	0.10
Average for 5 years	9	0.08	1	0.01	10	0.11

## NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	78	67	47	52	44	45	43	34*	19*	26
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	23	23	17	13	17	17	10	7	3*	4
Total	101	90	64	65	61	62	53	41	22*	30

\*—Lowest on record.

There were 194 male and 150 female cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 24 male and 19 female cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis on the register at 31st December, 1960.

# CAUSES OF DEATH, 1956-1960

Cause of Death	Years				
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Tuberculosis, respiratory	9	10	6	13	9
Tuberculosis, other	1	2	—	1	2
Syphilitic disease	1	1	—	2	3
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	2	1	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	1	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	5	1	2	2	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	39	26	30	19	24
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	35	42	55	48	51
Malignant neoplasm, breast	26	21	28	19	21
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	11	14	12	14	8
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	117	120	105	90	109
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	9	7	8	8	4
Diabetes	10	7	7	8	12
Vascular lesions of nervous system	200	190	156	211	163
Coronary disease, angina	202	222	189	227	251
Hypertension with heart disease	33	47	70	52	35
Other heart disease	151	196	214	175	183
Other circulatory diseases	48	48	40	45	37
Influenza	5	15	3	8	3
Pneumonia	83	57	72	69	60
Bronchitis	72	74	69	60	76
Other diseases of respiratory system	13	10	12	3	10
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	14	10	8	8	7
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	5	6	4	10	4
Nephritis and nephrosis	10	10	5	15	7
Hyperplasia of prostate	11	9	12	2	9
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	2	1	1	—
Congenital malformations	5	9	8	14	9
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	115	80	69	79	89
Motor vehicle accidents	12	8	15	6	11
All other accidents	41	24	31	29	18
Suicide	17	10	13	8	16
Homicide and operations of war	1	2	3	5	1
All Causes—TOTALS	1,301	1,283	1,248	1,251	1,232

## 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. 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	1,234
(d)	Total number of children under five years of age who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of the year, were—	
(i)	Under 1 year of age	1,027
(ii)	Over 1 year of age	1,492

##### 2. 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	90
(ii)	Number of attendances	1,313

##### 3. Infant Deaths and Stillbirths

There were 34 deaths of infants under the age of 1 year, compared with 45 during the previous year. This is a satisfactory drop, and more in keeping with York's record over the years. It would appear that the high rate in 1959 was a chance phenomenon.

Of the 34 deaths, 15 were males and 19 females and 2 were to unmarried mothers. Five died at home, 10 in general hospitals and 19 in the maternity hospital.

Age at death is shown in the following table:—

Under 24 hours	1—7 days	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	4 weeks—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	TOTAL
10	9	1	1	—	8	4	—	1	34

# CAUSES OF DEATH

Prematurity	7	
Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	4	
Pneumonia	4	
Bronchitis	1	
Spina bifida and meningocele	4	} Congenital Malformations 10
Congenital Malformations of Heart	4	
"    "    Digestive System	1	
"    "    (Other)	1	
Haemolytic disease of the newborn	2	
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation	2	} Accidental 3
Accidental Obstruction by Inhalation or Ingestion	1	
Birth Injury	1	
Vascular Lesions affecting C.N.S.	1	
Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34</b>	

## Stillbirths

There were 44 stillbirths in 1960 (27 boys and 17 girls). Of these, six mothers were delivered at home, and 38 in hospital of whom 14 were emergency admissions. Ante-natal care was satisfactory in the majority of cases, but in other cases, either through non-attendance of the mother, or for other reasons, ante-natal care appears to have been inadequate.

At least seven mothers were in paid employment in early pregnancy—3 in factory work and 4 doing clerical jobs.

Six births were illegitimate of which 3 mothers aged 17, 19 and 20 years were primiparae and the others aged 19, 38 and 40 years had 1, 3 and 9 previous pregnancies respectively.

The ages and parity of the mothers is shown in the following table:—

TABLE 1

Parity	Under 20	—25	—30	—35	—40	—45	TOTAL
0	6	4	2	2	2		16
1	1	6	1	2	1		11
2		3	2	1			6
3					1		1
4			2	1	2		5
5					2	1	3
6					1		1
7							—
8							—
9					1		1

Suggested causes of death were as follows:—

Maternal general disease (diabetes, haematemesis)	2
„ toxaemia	5
Ante partum haemorrhage (unknown cause)	1
Placenta praevia (both had caesarean section)	2
Placental insufficiency (incl. premature separation and infarcts)	6
Accidents to cord (1 true knot, 2 prolapse)	3
Birth injury to baby (incl. 3 intracranial haemorrhage, 1 impacted shoulder)	4
Abnormality of Central Nervous System (4 anencephalic, 1 meningomyelocoele)	5
Unknown	13
Miscellaneous (2nd twin—early rupture of membranes, prematurity)	3

Post mortem examinations were carried out in 22 cases including one domiciliary case.

20 babies were premature by weight and of these 17 also premature by date. Two babies weighing 4lb. 4oz. were anencephalic and one macerated foetus with a meningomyelocoele weighing 5lb. 2oz. were apparently full term. The weights of the premature infants is shown in the following table:—

Birth Weight	No.
1 lb—1 lb 15oz	— 3
2 lb—2 lb 15oz	— 2
3 lb—3 lb 15oz	— 1
4 lb—4 lb 15oz	— 11
5 lb—5 lb 8oz	— 3
Total	<u>20</u>

A check on dates of stillbirths and dates of conception as indicated by last menstrual period showed no seasonal variations in incidence of pregnancy or still-birth.

### Comments

Without an adequate control series of live births it is impossible to draw any satisfactory conclusions. Compared with the 1959 figures the present record shows an increase of 7. The causes of death are very similar. Congenital abnormalities of the Central Nervous System last year were also four. No other congenital abnormalities were present in the present series.

## 4. Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

### Analysis of Registrations of Birth

There were 110 births to unmarried mothers during the year. Of these 27 were registered in other areas, the mother being a York resident, 74 were registered in the York or Derwent area, and 9 were included by the Registrar General, on which we have no information. This gives a rate of 9.1 per 1,000 live births.

### Infant Mortality — 1

**Stillbirths** — 3 (3 girls resident in York Mother and Baby Home, girls from other areas)

### Confinements

16 took place at home and 85 in hospital.

## MARITAL STATUS

57 were single girls residing with parents or in lodgings, 8 were cohabiting with putative father of child, 25 were married women, separated or divorced, living with putative father of child, and 11 were married women living as single.

## SINGLE GIRLS OR WOMEN LIVING 'AS SINGLE'

*Residence in Mother and Baby Homes during the year:—* 29

18 were resident at Sutton House, Hull. (2 paid full fees themselves)

2 „ „ „ St. Margaret's Catholic Home, Leeds.

3 „ „ „ The Blackburn Home, Wilpshire.

1 girl was „ „ a Salvation Army Home.

3 girls were „ „ Heworth Moor House.

2 „ „ „ Browning House, Leeds.

*Ages at time of maternity of 57 girls living 'as single'*

	1960	1959	
Aged 15	1 girl	3 girls	Parity
„ 16	4 girls	3 „	
„ 17	19 „	9 „	First illegitimate child 44
„ 18	7 „	2 „	Second illegitimate child 8
„ 19	7 „	2 „	Third illegitimate child 1
„ 20-30	16 „	24 „	Fourth illegitimate child 4
„ 31-40	3 „	5 „	

## TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT

Before pregnancy of 57 single girls: Nurses, Nursery Nurse, Assistant Nurse 5, Clerk, Secretary, Telephonist 11, Shop Assistant 9, Bus Conductress 2, Factory Workers 20, Domestic 10.

## FUTURE OF CHILD

1. Adoptions—25. These were arranged by:—

York Adoption Society (20), Catholic Adoption Society, Leeds (2), Ashton-under-Lyne (1), Lincoln (1), Private (1).

Contact was kept with the girls until the legal forms were completed, and longer if special difficulties arose.

2. Residential Nursery ..... 2

3. Foster Mothers ..... 8 (6 temporary, children returned to mothers or placed for adoption, 2 permanently with foster mothers).

4. Remained with mother 22

10 girls, with their babies, were able to remain in their own home and the child is leading a reasonably normal life. 7 mothers married later, and 2 others left York. Two girls were admitted to Mental Hospitals after the confinement, but both returned home after a few weeks.

The remainder are living with their babies in lodgings or residential posts. They need constant help and encouragement and all are battling against heavy odds. One of these is an approved school girl discharged to the care of the Welfare Officer. She is making excellent progress and caring for her child very well.

## THE PUTATIVE FATHER

Is interviewed whenever possible. 17 Affiliation Orders were granted and 13 putative fathers made private contributions to the girl's expenses. Of those interviewed, only 3 appeared to be above average intelligence and had employment requiring responsibility. The majority were labourers, bus conductors or factory workers.

## SUPERVISION

Supervision of the girls keeping their babies continues for several years, as they require help over frequent emergencies. 8 single girls gave birth to second illegitimate babies during this period, 1 to a third illegitimate and four girls to fourth illegitimate children.

## EQUIPMENT

Gifts of used prams, cots, chairs and clothing and furniture, are frequently received and where an unsupported mother is to be rehoused the necessary furniture and equipment has frequently been provided from such gifts.

## INTERVIEWS

There were 641 interviews at the office, and 220 in the girl's home, hospital or Mother and Baby Home.

## 5. Care of Premature Infants (Circular 20/44)

The Council employ two domiciliary midwives specially trained in the care of the premature baby. They undertake the care of premature babies born at home, and are notified of the impending discharge of all premature babies from hospital. They undertake the necessary after-care until the case is handed over to the Health Visitor. During the year 115 premature infants were attended by these nurses.

The number of premature births notified during 1960 was 126 (including 25 stillbirths).

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

(i) at home .....	23
(ii) in hospital or nursing home .....	78

### The number of those born at home:—

(i) who were nursed entirely at home .....	22
(ii) who died during the first 24 hours .....	3
(iii) who survived at the end of 28 days .....	19

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

(i) who died during the first 24 hours .....	4
(ii) who survived at the end of 28 days .....	71

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

3 lbs. 4 ozs. or less .....	2
Over 3 lbs. 4 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 6 ozs. ....	3
Over 4 lbs. 6 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 15 ozs. ....	5
Over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 ozs. ....	13

## 6. Day Nurseries

### Crombie Avenue Nursery

Building commenced on the new 45 place day nursery at Cornlands Road, Acomb. This was to replace Crombie Avenue and so give one nursery on either side of the river. The impending closure of Crombie Avenue nursery was reflected in the number of children on the register which showed a sharp fall during the last 5 months. The proportion of attendances remained much as in former years.

At Crombie Avenue nursery upper respiratory infections were heavy throughout the year, including the summer months. The specific infectious diseases included 7 cases of mumps in May and June and 2 cases of chicken pox, one in February and one in September. There were 5 cases of non specific gastro enteritis, 3 in July, 1 in October and 1 in November.

Sick leave among the domestic staff was high during the first quarter.

### Heworth Day Nursery

Heworth Nursery had various infections scattered throughout the year. In June and July an outbreak of chicken pox involved 27 children, and 4 children had mumps. 3 cases of rubella occurred singly at wide intervals and there were two cases of whooping cough in June. Respiratory infections were as usual prevalent throughout the winter months. Gastro intestinal infection has on 3 occasions caused considerable anxiety. In March an outbreak of vomiting affected 9 children and 1 member of staff. 4 children had Sonn  dysentery in September. In December there were 5 cases of diarrhoea, with vomiting in 2 cases. On 2 occasions single cases of diarrhoea due to E. Coli infection were also encountered. Dysentery and enteritis were prevalent in the town at the same time and no carrier was found in the nursery.

#### GENERAL

6 new students, 2 at Crombie Avenue and 4 at Heworth, began training and the nurseries were visited by Girl Guides taking their child nurse badge, student houseparents as part of their training course, groups of students from Rowntrees Day Continuation School, two student Health Visitors, Hospital nursing students, nursery nurse students from Bradford, a Medical Officer from Yugoslavia studying Public Health in England and a doctor studying for his D.C.H.

#### Crombie Avenue (34 places)

Average daily attendance:—				<i>Total</i>	
0—2	6	2—5	18	24	
Number on Register at end of year—					
0—2	7	2—5	19	26	

#### Heworth (45 places)

Average daily attendance—					
0—2	12	2—5	23	35	
Number on register at end of year—					
0—2	15	2—5	31	46	

## 7. Infectious Diseases in Infants

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

## 8. Maternal Deaths

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

## 9. 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

<i>Chairman:</i>	Lady Celia Milnes-Coates.
<i>Hon. Secretary:</i>	Mrs. A. G. Kingston.
<i>Superintendent:</i>	Mrs. I. D. Lynn, S.R.N.
<i>Hon. Medical Officer:</i>	Dr. J. Yuill.
<i>Hon. Chaplain:</i>	Rev. A. B. E. Brown, Vicar of Heworth Parish Church.
<i>Accommodation:</i>	15 beds      10 cots.

There were resident on Jan. 1st, 12 girls and 5 babies.

69 unmarried girls were admitted during the year their ages ranging from 16½ to 33 years. 62 girls were discharged and 58 babies. There were 3 stillbirths, and 1 baby died in hospital when 2 days old, from congenital heart disease.

Of the 58 babies, 20 were taken home by Mother, 32 placed for adoption, 5 placed in foster homes to be reclaimed, and 1 admitted to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

The health of all residents has been good throughout the year.

Ante-natal care from admission to confinement, and teaching of mothercraft on return from hospital, has been continued as in previous years. Needlework classes are held weekly under the tuition of a teacher kindly provided by York Education Authority.

2 girls were from the City of York, 3 from Lincoln, 4 from London, Leicester, Sheffield and Rotherham respectively, and 2 were from Hull. The remainder were from York, Ripon and Sheffield Dioceses. There were resident on December 31st, 15 girls and 6 babies.

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

*(No change from 1959 Report)*

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

*(No change from 1959 Report)*

### (d) CHILDREN COMMITTEE'S HOMES

*(See Annual Report of Children Officer).*

## Health of Children and Staff

### THE GLEN

Upper respiratory infections were prevalent throughout the year. In July an epidemic of chicken pox involved all but one of the children believed to be at risk. The epidemic persisted until October when it was succeeded by an outbreak of streptococcal tonsillitis and otitis media among the children and staff. Severe bronchitis also occurred in five or six of the infants, two of whom were admitted to hospital. Children admitted in November with severe coryza exacerbated the infection and one student and one child suffered from glandular fever. E. Coli was also detected in the stools of two children. The domestic staff was severely depleted by sickness which made satisfactory isolation and care of the children very difficult.

## ST. HILDA'S GARTH

An epidemic of haemolytic streptococcal tonsillitis was prevalent when the year opened. This infection persisted in an endemic form throughout the year. In addition there were three outbreaks of other infections. One occurred in February and affected seven children who had fever headache and sore throat and one child had earache. The second incident was from 24th April—25th May and involved 13 children, two having second attacks (i.e., 15 cases in all). The onset was acute with fever and severe earache—less frequently headache or sore throat—and C. Adenitis occurred. The fever subsided in 24—48 hours and the children were only ill for a few days. The incubation period appeared to be 4—7 days. In two cases second attacks followed after an interval of 15 and 22 days. The throat swabs yielded no specific organisms. Most of the children were treated with penicillin, and all cleared satisfactorily.

The third outbreak was in November and December with seven cases of streptococcal tonsillitis and three children with heavy colds. Subsequent examination of the urine revealed blood cells and casts in one case. Throat swabs and specimens of urine from all members of the staff and children were examined and those with suspicious pathological results kept under observation and further specimens examined until there was no further risk of nephritis. The help and advice of the pathologist and the co-operation of both staff and parents was greatly appreciated during this investigation. There had been similar outbreaks in the North Riding, and in the City of York.

One boy who was taken ill during the infectious episode in February developed pneumonia followed by Tb. pleurisy. He made satisfactory progress. All contacts in the home were examined by X-ray or tuberculin tests but there were fortunately no further cases, and the source of infection was not discovered.

Of the common infectious diseases of childhood only one case of mumps occurred.

## FOUR FAMILY GROUP HOMES

There was more illness than usual at the four family group homes, especially at Nursery Drive, but except for three cases of tonsillitis the lesions were unrelated and included the following:—

**Infectious Diseases**—Rheumatic Fever (1), Whooping Cough (1), Chicken Pox (1), Mumps (3), Hepatitis (2).

**Accidents and Operations**—Concussion (1), Fractured Arm (1), Torsion of testicle (1), Mastoid operation (1).

It is noteworthy that with enteritis and dysentery prevalent throughout the town, especially amongst young children, all the homes have remained free from this type of infection. This is largely due to the vigilance of the staff and to their high standards of hygiene. We tender our thanks to them. We should also like to record our thanks to the general practitioners whose advice and willing co-operation has facilitated the treatment and investigations of many of the cases.

## 10. Dental Treatment

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

(a) Numbers attended:—

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated at the Clinic	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	1,276	392	236	236
Children under five	58	58	54	54

(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	203	97	—	—	192	—	10	7	—
Children under five	14	11	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

## 11. Family Service Unit

The Unit is under the direction of a Voluntary Committee on which there is adequate Local Authority representation. Staff consists of a case work organiser and 2 field workers. Grants are made to the Unit by the Health, Children and Welfare Committees.

## 12. Report on the Working of the Co-ordinating Committee

Monthly meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee have continued to be held during the year under the chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health. Representatives have attended from each of the statutory and voluntary social services concerned in the care of children.

During 1960, 46 cases have been discussed by the Committee, 18 of whom were Family Service Unit cases.

Of these, 30 showed sufficient improvement to be left to the attention of the social worker who would raise the case with the Committee again if necessary, 6 families left York and 10 cases were still under discussion at the year end.

3 cases on the register were rehoused by the Housing Department during the year.

A detailed casepaper has been kept for each family and is available at the Health Department for any member requiring information.

## Statistics regarding families discussed since 1954

	FAMILIES
No. of families on Register during this period	177
„ „ „ who have left York	26
„ „ „ where children all now over 15 years	6
Considerably improved and case taken off register	40
Care of children improved but case to be raised as necessary	82
Care of children not sufficiently improved and still under discussion	10
Preventive cases only	1
Families broken up and children in care due to parent's eviction, prison sentence, mental defectiveness	12

## Rehousing

Families rehoused by Housing and Estates Department	28	(9 to York Council Houses in Flaxton Area)
Of these:—		
Care of children quite satisfactory	6	
Care of children reasonably satisfactory	13	
No apparent improvement	9	

## 13. Distribution of Welfare Foods

Distribution Centre	National Dried Milk	Orange Juice	Cod Liver Oil	Vitamin Tablets
1960				
York Co-operative Society .....	30,340	42,806	4,781	5,314
Health Services Centre .....	3,253	7,829	555	1,414
Cornlands Road Clinic .....	3,828	7,104	759	778
Fulford Clinic .....	805	1,384	148	136
Clifton Clinic .....	771	1,052	99	50
Dringhouses Clinic .....	548	1,570	227	159
St. George's Clinic .....	1,233	1,794	208	173
St. Chad's Clinic .....	848	1,247	143	105
Lidgett Grove Clinic .....	913	1,968	223	157
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	42,539 *(42,502)	66,754 *(66,976)	7,143 *(6,822)	8,286 *(7,802)

\*1959 Figures.

## MIDWIFERY SERVICE

### (Section 23)

The authority employ ten domiciliary midwives including two specially trained for work with the premature baby. Eight are recognised for the training of pupil midwives for Part II of the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

		<i>Domiciliary Midwives</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	.....	10
(ii) In private practice	.....	1
		—
		11
		—
		<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	647	—
As Maternity Nurses	—	—
(ii) In private practice:—		
As Midwives	—	—
As Maternity Nurses	—	10
Totals:—As Midwives	647	—
As Maternity Nurses	—	10

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

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Domiciliary Confinements	546	598	617	664	647
Percentage of Total Confinements	33.4	36.2	36.3	38.9	37.4
Institutional Confinements	1088	1054	1084	1045	1081
Percentage of Total	66.6	63.8	63.7	61.1	62.6
Percentage of Domiciliary Confinements receiving G. and A. analgesia	76.7	74.7	35.3	17.6	3.5
Percentage of Domiciliary Confinements receiving pethidine	49.0	52.7	61.1	41.8	46.6
Percentage of Domiciliary Confinements receiving trilene	—	—	55.1	60.8	65.0

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	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67
(ii)	Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Total							67

The midwives are supervised by the Medical Officer of Health, the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and the Superintendent Nursing Officer.

### 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. Sixty-one pupils were trained during the year.

### 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	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74
	Ante-natal Treatment Beds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
	Premature Infant Cots	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
							108
2. Number of admissions:—							
(a)	York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,409
(b)	Other Areas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	842
							2,251
3. Number of women admitted for ante-natal treatment							430
4. Average duration of stay—Number of days							12.66
5. Number of cases delivered by:—							
(a)	Midwives—	(i)	York Cases	.....	.....	.....	892
		(ii)	Other Areas	.....	.....	.....	504
(b)	Doctors—	(i)	York Cases	.....	.....	.....	149
		(ii)	Other Areas	.....	.....	.....	132
							1,677
(c) Number of cases admitted after delivery:—							
	Mothers and Babies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
	Babies only	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
							72
6. Number of Live Births							1,592
7. Number of Still-births							85
8. Number of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia							NIL
9. Number of Infants wholly breast fed on discharge							1,049

10.	Number of Maternal Deaths:—	
	(i) York Area	NIL
	(ii) Other Areas	1
11.	Number of Infant Deaths within 28 days of birth	33
12.	Number of Pupils trained during 1960	61
13.	Number entered for Examination of Central Midwives Board	61
14.	Number successful	59

## HEALTH VISITING

### (Section 24)

(a)	Number of Officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year	15
(b)	Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors:—	
	(i) To Expectant Mothers—	
	First visits	257
	Total visits	496
	(ii) To Children under one year of age—	
	First visits	2,126
	Total visits	7,693
	(iii) To Children between the ages of one and five years—	
	Total visits	11,576
	Tuberculous Patients	1,413
	Infectious cases	718
	Aged Persons	776
	Convalescent cases	11
	Homes for the Aged	4
	Nurseries	45
	Adoptions	7
	Visits following discharge from Isolation Hospital	118
	Hospital follow-ups	723
	Gastric follow-up	329
	Diabetic cases	2,523
	Hospital special visits	10
	Asthmatics	11
	Visits re Peptic Research	228

Arrangements for training health visitors, clinics and parents clubs run by general practitioners, gastric, diabetic, cardiac and tuberculosis work, remain as described in the Report for 1959.

## HOME NURSING SERVICE

### (Section 25)

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

Number of nurses employed	16	(13 Queen's trained)
New cases attended	1,772	
Cases discharged	1,772	
Visits paid	53,103	

Analysis of cases:—

Referred by—

(a) General Practitioners	1,342
(b) Hospitals	381
(c) Applied direct	32
(d) Other agencies	17

Analysis of visits—

Medical	39,800
Surgical	10,902
Infectious Diseases	—
Tuberculosis	2,089
Maternal Complications	45
Others	267

53,103

Of the 1772 new cases attended, 143 were children under 15 years of age. Of this total 82 were between 5 and 15 and 61 children under 5 years.

Of the 143 children attended, 15 were for the administration of injections, 30 of the under fives were follow-up visits after circumcision.

This service, and the associated equipment loan service has continued to operate without major changes during the year. A third male nurse was appointed in place of a female nurse who has left the staff, to aid the nursing of the large number of heavy male patients.

## IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

### (Section 26)

#### Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

A total of 2,406 children were immunised, 1676 receiving combined injections against Whooping Cough and Diphtheria. Four children were immunised against Whooping Cough only.

	1960		1959	
Total immunised against Diphtheria	2406		1078	
Under 5 years	1450		1045	
Under 1 year	984		874	
	In Local Authority Clinics	By General Practitioners	In Local Authority Clinics	By General Practitioners
Children receiving combined DPP	823	866	452	573
Children receiving injections against Diphtheria only	717	14	43	10
TOTALS	1640	880	495	583

## IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

Number of children at 31st December, 1960, who had completed a course of Immunisation at any time before that date (i.e., at any time between 1st January, 1946 and 31st December, 1960).

Age at 31.12.60— i.e., born in Year	Under 1 1960	1—4 1956— 1959	5—9 1951— 1955	10—14 1946— 1950	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)—					
A. 1956—1960	716	4,388	1,923	561	7,588
B. Number of children who have completed course (primary or booster) in the period 1955 or earlier	—	—	4,322	7,748	12,070
C. Estimated mid-year child population	1,610	6,190	16,000		23,800
Immunity Index 100 A/C	44.4%	70.8%	15.5%		31.8%

### Vaccination

Of the 874 vaccinations during the year, 561 were notified by General Practitioners and 313 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	3,000
Number of parental consents received	2,245
Consent rate	75.0%
Number of children Mantoux tested	2,017
Number of children not Mantoux tested:—	
Reasons being (1) Absent from school	218
(2) Left the District	6
(3) Parental consent withdrawn	4
(4) Excluded for Medical reasons	1
	— 229

Number of children who gave POSITIVE reaction to Mantoux test	215
Percentage	10.7%
Number of children who gave NEGATIVE reaction to Mantoux test	1,802
Percentage	89.3%

Number absent for reading of Mantoux test	—
Number of children (negative reactors) who were vaccinated	1,802
Number of children vaccinated who shewed satisfactory reaction on the arm eight weeks later	1,802
No. of children (included in above figures) who belong to non-maintained schools	145
Susceptibility-rate	89.3%

Of the 215 children who were Mantoux positive, 198 subsequently attended for examination by mass radiography, and of these none showed any evidence of abnormality.

The rising susceptibility rate from 70.4 in 1955 to 89.3 in 1960 is noteworthy.

### Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Steady progress with this work has continued throughout the year, though the number of people receiving a primary course of two injections has dropped sharply. To some extent this was to be expected in relation to the large number of people vaccinated in previous years, but there remains a hard core of families apathetic about vaccination on whom the available means of propaganda and health education has little effect. It may be that these people will more readily be vaccinated when general practitioners are free to prescribe vaccine and vaccinate all age groups without prior registration with the Health Department. 1,114 primary courses and 1,282 third injections have been given by general practitioners during this year.

A large number of third injections were given during the year, though the default rate tended to be high particularly amongst the young adult group. This was to be expected, bearing in mind the difficulty in persuading these young people to accept vaccination in the first instance. Also, with a mobile population, quite a number of people due for their third dose were found to have left the district. All possible steps have been taken to trace defaulters.

The Authority staff have held vaccination sessions at factories and other establishments in the City, and lunch and evening sessions have also been held for the benefit of people unable to attend during working hours.

Courses of two injections:—	1960
6 months to 14 years	1495
15 to 24 years	500
25—40 years	2413
Expectant mothers	250
Doctors and households	1
Hospital Staffs	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4664</b>
Third doses—all groups	13,623

### YELLOW FEVER IMMUNISATION

Immunisation for civilians and members of the Services has been available since July 5th. A charge of 10s. 6d. is made per patient, and immunisation is by appointment at the Health Services Centre, Duncombe Place.

There have been 26 sessions held since the commencement of the scheme—204 persons have been immunised, of whom 73 were civilians, and 131 service personnel.

## AMBULANCE SERVICE

### (Section 27)

I am indebted to my Ambulance Officer (Mr. L. P. Sawyer) for the following report:—

Patients and other persons carried by the Service reached a new peak at 61,300. This is 3,025 more than the previous record in 1959.

The total patients carried under Section 27 (37,577) was virtually the same as in the previous year, the most significant classified increase being 127 as a result of road accidents, and a decrease of 288 in inter-hospital transfers. Of 450 ex-City journeys of 50 miles and over, 270 were to Leeds hospitals; 141 patients under Section 28 were conveyed to and from convalescent holidays at Bridlington and Withernsea in 40 journeys.

Of other persons carried, there was a substantial increase of 3,261 in the number of pupils for the Occupation Centre.

Two-way radio telephone control continues to prove of benefit in the speedier answering of calls, better control of vehicles, and in eliminating the need of a stand-by crew in the station for emergency cover. This is reflected in a relatively reduced mileage.

We are again indebted to our colleagues operating the three adjacent County Services for their reciprocal co-operation to the mutual advantage of all four Authorities; and to the staff of British Railways for their help.

#### Patients and other Persons Conveyed, with Miles Travelled, 1956-1960.

	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Miles</i>
1956 (July—December)	54,284	166,762
1957	57,301	161,864
1958	57,471	154,314
1959	58,275	157,636
1960	61,300	158,305

#### Persons carried and Mileage, 1960.

	<i>Persons carried</i>	<i>Miles travelled</i>
Patient carrying (Section 27)	37,577	137,719
Work for Hospital Management Committee:		
(a) Analgesia apparatus	—	78
(b) Personal transfers, etc.	25	148
Midwives	599	3,059
Pupils to and from Occupation Centre	23,002	14,699
Handicapped persons (Welfare)	4	101
Pupils, School for the Deaf, Doncaster (Education)	65	780
Children to and from holiday (Children Committee)	28	180
Ambulance Services Competition, Doncaster	—	193
Abortive and service journeys	—	1,348
<b>1960 Totals</b>	<b>61,300</b>	<b>158,305</b>
<b>1959 Totals</b>	<b>58,275</b>	<b>157,636</b>

## CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS CARRIED

	1960	1959
Accident or other Emergency:		
Road accident	528	401
Home accident	149	143
Industrial accident	103	130
Other accident	354	340
Acute illness	366	388
Emergency maternity	4	6
	<hr/> 1,504	<hr/> 1,408
Others:		
General illness	3,254	3,252
Maternity	563	549
Tuberculosis	35	27
Other infectious disease	367	355
Mental	95	62
Inter-hospital transfer	2,225	2,407
Hospital discharge	2,010	2,035
Out-patient attendance	27,524	27,567
	<hr/> 37,577	<hr/> 37,662

Financial responsibility for mileage was allocated as follows:—

York C.B.	131,252
Other Ambulance Services	6,467

## CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN AMBULANCE SERVICES

The extent of co-ordination with the three adjacent County Services was as follows:—

	By York	To York
Stand-by requests made	2	—
Section 27 calls transferred	1,281	144
Options given under Sec. 24, Amendment Act	1,269	117

## Journeys of 100 Miles and Over

(a) By road:—

Bentham, Lancs., Darlington, Grimsby, Haydock, Lancs., Middlesbrough, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sheffield, Southport.

(b) By rail:—

Ayr, Banbury, Edinburgh (2), Lincoln, London (6), Liverpool, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (4), Wolverhampton.

## Emergency ("999") Telephone System

1,878 such calls were received during the year against 710 in 1959.

## Fleet

During the year a dual-purpose small ambulance and the saloon car were replaced.

The fleet of 14 vehicles, standardised on Bedford chassis, comprises:—

28 h.p. 2-stretcher, 1950 (3), 1951, 1954, 1958	6
15 h.p. 2-stretcher, 1955, 1957, 1958	3
15 h.p. dual-purpose, with emergency stretcher, 1953, 1960	2
28 h.p. personnel carriers, 1954, 1959	2
15 h.p. saloon car, 1960	1

## Staff

The total establishment of 38 is unchanged. Of these, the administrative staff comprise the Ambulance Officer and two clerks, and the operational staff comprise a Control Officer on day duty; 4 Leaders and 24 male driver/attendants forming 12 ambulance crews on rotating shifts covering twenty-four hours; and 6 drivers of vehicles for sitting cases on day duty (3 male, 3 female).

Sickness of the operational staff involved the loss of 434 working days, 89½ more than in the previous year; leave taking amounted to 590½ working days against 549½, due to the introduction of an additional 3 days for long service; and overtime worked totalled 733¼ hours, against 563¼ in 1959.

## Civil Defence Ambulance & Casualty Collecting Section

The Civil Defence Officer furnishes the following information for the period 29th August, 1960 to 17th July, 1961:—

Number of Volunteers on register January 1st, 1960	118
Number of Volunteers on register December 31st, 1960	120

## TRAINING RECORD

	<i>No. of Volunteers</i>	<i>No. of Sessions</i>	<i>Total hours</i>
1. Ambulance Section Training	32	138	858
2. First Aid—Qualifying Course	23	18	378
First Aid—Practical	20	80	554
3. Home Nursing	2	22	44
4. Driving Practice	4	—	18
5. Driving Instruction (June/July)	3	—	31

(Items 2 and 3 taken jointly with other sections)

No member of the Ambulance Section has taken a driving test this year.

## PREVENTION OF ILLNESS CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(Section 28)

### (a) TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis nurses are under the immediate supervision of the Chest Physician; they act as clinic nurses and visit the patients in their own homes. They report regularly to the Superintendent Health Visitor and both carry small general duty areas.

The after-care work is delegated to the York Chest and Heart Association. The following is an extract from their report:—

This 46th Annual Report on the work of the York Chest and Heart Association confirms the continued awareness of the Committee that the conquest of tuberculosis is being accomplished. There are, however, people suffering from T.B. and other chest and heart complaints who still need our assistance, and during the year it has been possible to help 20 of these and their families. Five were elderly patients with bronchitis, asthma or coronary thrombosis, and 15 were suffering from tuberculosis. In the case of three of the latter where there were young children in the family coal bills were paid. Clothing has been in demand, firstly for patients entering sanatorium, and secondly because on discharge many had gained so much weight that clothing which formerly fitted no longer did so. Four people have been helped by contributions towards convalescent holidays, together with two boys whose father had died and mother was in sanatorium. Materials have been bought for occupational therapy. One elderly person had a T.V., but could not afford a licence. The Committee considered that this was very necessary in view of the fact that he was housebound. Help was also given to clear rent arrears, and as a special concession certain H.P. arrears were cleared, though the Committee does not view with favour requests for help in these cases. We acknowledge most gratefully contributions from the York City Council, Sunday Cinema Fund, employees of Rowntree and Co., through their Charitable Institutions Committee, and from Miss Dunlavey who raised money for us by Jumble sales.

The National Assistance Board have helped in our work by advice on many cases, the W.V.S., by providing second-hand clothing, and S.S.A.F.A., by co-operating on some cases, all of which is greatly appreciated. Christmas brought toys provided from the Yorkshire Evening Press Toy Fund, and it is a great pleasure distributing these. Dr. Wilson has now retired and we miss his contribution to our work. We welcome Dr. W. H. Helm in his place.

Miss Moore has again given excellent service to the Committee as Hon. Treasurer, and we are indebted also to Peat, Marwick & Mitchell for auditing her accounts. Mrs. Marsden continues to serve the Committee as Hon. Secretary. The Annual Meeting was held on September 22nd. at St. William's College, when Dr. W. Henderson talked to an interested company on 'Paediatrics and the Chest and Heart Association'. We were very pleased to have Councillor J. M. Wood, Chairman of the Health Committee, presiding over the meeting.

In closing, the Committee would like to thank all friends who have helped during the year in so many ways.

### Clinics

Clinics are held at the Chest Clinic, 11 Castlegate, and a Chest Diagnostic Clinic at the City Hospital.

The number of visits paid by Tuberculosis Visitors during the year was 1,364.

During the year 1960, 2,129 attendances were made at the Chest Clinic, 139 new cases, exclusive of contacts were examined, 32 of whom were found to be tuberculous.

Only two of the 255 contacts examined was found to be tuberculous.

Mr. J. E. Wilson, F.R.C.S., attends 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

There were 90 children vaccinated under the Contact Scheme, and 1,728 under the School Children Scheme.

(See under 'Immunisation and Vaccination'.)

### Summary of Mass Radiography Survey of York 1960

#### RESULTS OF SURVEY

Group	Attendances		Referred to the Chest Clinic				No. Significant Abnormalities
	Miniature Films	Large Films	Active P.P.T.	Inactive P.P.T.	Bronchial Carcinoma	Other Abnormalities	
Hospital Management Committee—	336	14	—	2	—	1	11
Local Government—							
Teaching	258	3	—	1	—	—	2
Nursing	30	2	—	1	—	—	1
Others	325	9	—	—	—	2	7
'Mantoux Positive'							
Scholars	180	5	—	—	—	—	5
Training College—							
Students	51	1	—	—	—	—	1
Civil Servants and Nationalised Industries	3,911	122	1	47	1	42	31
Public Sessions	2,328	55	—	15	2	14	24
Industrial Groups	671	24	—	7	—	6	11
School for Blind	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	8,117	235	1	73	3	65	93

### New Cases and Mortality

There were no new cases under the age of 5, 1 between the ages of 5 and 15, 3 between 15 and 25, 3 between 25 and 35, 8 between 35 and 45 and 13 over this age.

Of the deaths, 2 were between the ages of 25 and 45, 3 between 45 and 65, and 6 over 65.

Of the 4 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, 3 were classified as genito-urinary and 1 to peripheral glands.

Of 88 cases admitted to Fairfield Sanatorium during the year, 45 were York cases.

### (b) HEALTH EDUCATION

This aspect of the practice of preventive medicine has continued as in previous years. The Medical Officer of Health has given 14 lectures to various organisations but most of the teaching is included in the routine work of health visitors, district nurses, midwives, public health inspectors and doctors in clinics and in the homes. Classes in mothercraft have been held regularly, and talks have been given by several members of the staff on various subjects including home safety, to a number of organisations.

Advice was given on the teaching of home safety to Wolfcubs, and this organisation subsequently held an excellent exhibition on this subject, at which the Assistant Medical Officer gave an address and awarded Certificates of Merit.

A meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Education Authority was addressed by a member of the health department staff and a lively discussion followed on the subject of 'Health Education in Schools'. This was followed some weeks later by a discussion group of domestic science teachers with the Assistant Medical Officer about methods of teaching home safety and healthy habits to young girls.

During the year, two members of the staff met the staff supervisors of a chain store from all parts of North-East England. A stimulating discussion group was held on health problems and the care of teenage girls in industry.

### **Cancer Relief**

The following is an extract from the Report of Mrs. N. Farrow on her work for the National Society for Cancer Relief in York. :—

At the beginning of 1960 there were 28 patients on the Society's visiting list. During the year 11 additional cases were accepted and three became well enough to return to full time work. At the end of the year 31 patients were being visited, and, in all 39 received financial help.

The patients concerned were most appreciative of visits and grants and were particularly delighted with the generous gifts which the Society made to them for extra comforts and cheer at Christmas.

I should like to record my thanks for help and encouragement in my work from doctors, nurses, and Hospital Almoners, also from the Welfare Officer and particularly from York's Medical Officer of Health.

Cases are only visited with the consent of the general practitioner, but the Medical Officer of Health, Superintendent Nursing Officer and myself, meet every month to report new cases and see if there are any more ways in which old cases can be helped. If a patient dies help for the relatives is similarly discussed and the work of N.S.C.R. in York would be nothing like as effective as it is if it were not for these regular meetings.

It may be of interest to record here that benefits for the whole of Yorkshire last year totalled £12,381, and for York £1,156.

## **(d) DOMESTIC HELPS**

### **(Section 29)**

The Domestic Help Service continued to function satisfactorily during the year, but it was necessary to curtail some services during peak demand periods, which naturally coincide with the time when there is the highest sickness rate among the Home Helps.

An experimental domiciliary meals service was started whereby, on medical recommendation, a grant of 6s. per week is made from voluntary sources subsidised by the Welfare Committee. This grant enables the Home Help to buy and cook food in the old persons homes to supplement their basic diets. Similar schemes run by other authorities have proved of great benefit, the health of the old people improving considerably. The scheme has not been established sufficiently long in York to judge its value, but it is much appreciated by the recipients.

At 31st December, 1960, the following Home Helps were employed:—

Number of Permanent Home Helps	3
Number of Part-Time Home Helps	53
Number of Temporary Home Helps (Full-time)	42
Number of T.B. Home Helps (included in above), (4)	—
Number of Sitters-up	2
Number of Sitters-in	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101—(98)*</b>

During the year the following cases were attended:—

Maternity cases	114
General cases (including care of the aged)	830
Tuberculosis	6
Others	89
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1039—(967)*</b>

Of these, 548 were new cases, compared with 475 in 1959.

\*1959 figures.

### CONVALESCENT HOLIDAYS

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

408 Medical Certificates were received requesting convalescence for patients, compared with 349 for the previous year.

Patients are either eligible for convalescence through the Authority's Scheme under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, *i.e.*, children and those who are self supporting or caring for old people, or from voluntary funds. 234 patients were eligible under Section 28, whilst the handicapped, aged or incurably ill were eligible for convalescence through funds provided by the *Purey Cust or Dispensary Fund* Committees. In 1960 these funds provided convalescent holidays for 127 patients and in addition gave 12 special grants towards train fares, etc., for holidays with relatives. Many patients were seen at home owing to inability to travel to the office. We would like to express our thanks for the very generous grants received, which are providing an excellent service for the *least* fortunate residents of the City.

Of the 408 patients recommended, there were 31 children, 83 wage earners, 63 housewives and 231 pensioners. 371 periods of convalescence were arranged. 24 patients were unable to go through illness, and 13 patients were eligible to go through *other* convalescent schemes (*i.e.*, Friendly Societies or Industrial Convalescent Homes). Individual grants towards expenses were received from voluntary funds, *i.e.*, The Yorkshire School for the Blind, the Chest and Heart Association, the British Legion.

#### Children

31 children had a convalescent holiday through the scheme.

15 went to Children's Convalescent Homes at Colwyn Bay and St. Annes-on-Sea, 14 accompanied their mothers to Convalescent Homes and 2 accompanied their mother to the Elizabeth Fry Home.

Most of the children suffered from debility and came from families with problems. Clothing had often to be provided for them.

### Adults

The younger adults spent a happy and beneficial time at Convalescent Homes at St. Annes-on-Sea, Morecambe and Harrogate, where the food, accommodation and entertainment were excellent.

The older patients went to Homes at Scarborough, Bridlington and Withernsea with good results, and the *oldest* of them went to Grimston Court just outside York where a quiet but enjoyable holiday was spent. The physically handicapped patients went to the Cheshire Home at Alne Hall.

Help was sometimes given with clothing and pocket money from voluntary funds, and arrangements were made for care of children while their mothers were away, or of old people while their daughters were away. In some cases urgent social problems had to be solved before the patient could benefit from a holiday.

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

### (Section 51)

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

#### 1. Administration

- (a) Arrangements continue, as described in the 1959 report.
- (b) Staff changes are noted in the staff section of this report.

#### 2. Account of Work Undertaken in the Community.

- (a) The Comprehensive Mental Health Service in York allows for continuity of care by the same social worker, whether the patient is at home or in hospital.

Close liaison is maintained with the National Assistance Board, the Ministry of National Insurance, and with Voluntary Agencies, appropriate benefits being obtained.

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

The quarterly figures showing the distribution of work between the four main categories of patients are as follows:—

<i>Quarter</i>	<i>After Care</i>	<i>Community Care</i>	<i>In Patients</i>	<i>Out Patients</i>	<i>Total</i>
March 1960	57	28	67	20	172
June 1960	56	16	34	14	120
September 1960	22	13	31	7	73
December 1960	27	22	25	4	78
	—	—	—	—	—
Total	162	79	157	45	443
	—	—	—	—	—

These figures are lower than they were for the previous year, owing to staff shortages. We were without a Senior Psychiatric Social Worker for 9 months of the year.

### Type of Work Referred

Cases referred are again classified according to source and type of work undertaken. The 'type of work' is only approximate and is made on the basis of that type of work which is deemed to have preponderated in any particular case.

'Old' cases are patients previously known to the Mental Health Centre, with or without earlier referral for social work. 'New' cases on the other hand were patients not already known to the Mental Health Centre at the time the social workers were asked to help them.

#### Referred from Psychiatric Hospital

	<i>Old</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Total</i>	1959 <i>Total</i>
After-care referred on discharge	19	9	28	60
Supportive casework ( <i>etc.</i> )	5	1	6	22
General Social Work	20	15	35	42
Social Histories and other enquiries	25	36	61	65
No Action required	2	—	2	10
	—	—	—	—
	71	61	132	199
	—	—	—	—

#### Referred from Psychiatric Out-Patients Clinics

	<i>Old</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Total</i>	1959 <i>Total</i>
Social histories and other enquiries	4	11	15	24
Supportive casework	4	3	7	16
General Social Work	1	7	8	20
No Action	2	—	2	5
	—	—	—	—
	11	21	32	65
	—	—	—	—

#### Referred from the Community

	<i>Old</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Total</i>	1959 <i>Total</i>
Investigations	12	10	22	26
Supportive casework	16	7	23	19
General Social Work	4	3	7	18
Advisory	1	1	2	7
No Action	—	2	2	7
	—	—	—	—
	33	23	56	77
	—	—	—	—

### Group Work

The social club has continued to meet at 24 St. Saviourgate each Thursday evening. Weekly attendance averages 12 to 15 members, and with visitors may be over 20. Approximately 40 members have used the club during the year.

CASE CONFERENCES continued to be held weekly at Bootham or Naburn Hospitals.

(c) HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES UNDER THE LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS, 1890-1930—MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959.

HOSPITAL	INFORMAL AND VOLUNTARY				TEMPORARY AND URGENCY ORDERS				CERTIFIED AND SECTION 26			
	1960		1959		1960		1959		1960		1959	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Naburn and Bootham Park	378	268	453	385	—	—	—	—	10	17	20	30
Clifton Hospital	4	2	10	7	—	—	1	—	3	2	3	—
Storches Hall	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newcastle General	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retreat	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
TOTAL	384	270	465	392	—	—	1	—	15	19	24	30

The following figures are not included in the above table, owing to the implementation of the Mental Health Act, 1959 from November 1st.

	<i>Naburn &amp; Bootham Park</i>	<i>Clifton</i>	<i>Retreat</i>
Section 26	1	1	1
Section 25	3	—	—
Section 29	5	3	1
	9	3	1
			Total 13

*Urgency Orders*

There was one Urgency Order during 1960 and one during 1959. One patient was admitted in 1960 to Naburn Hospital and the other to Clifton Hospital in 1959.

*Section 20*

There were 47 admissions to Naburn and Bootham Park Hospital during 1960, one being over 70 years of age. Six were discharged home, 27 became informal patients, 11 were certified, 1 died and 2 were transferred to hospitals outside York.

*Deaths*

There were 26 deaths during 1960, compared with 31 in 1959.

(d) MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-1938

- (i) *Ascertainments including number of subnormals awaiting vacancies in institutions at the end of the year*

During 1960, 23 cases were ascertained subject to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts compared with 25 cases during 1959.

Reported by Local Education Authority under Section 57 (3)	
Education Act, 1944 .....	9
Reported by Local Education Authority under Section 57 (5)	
Education Act, 1944 .....	9
Other sources .....	5
	—
Total .....	23
	—

#### *Disposal*

Institution .....	2
Placed under Statutory Supervision .....	13
Placed under Voluntary Supervision .....	8
	—
Total .....	23
	—

Cases awaiting institutional vacancies—6; Of these, 5 were classified as severely subnormal, and 1 as subnormal.

- (ii) Cases under Guardianship—1
- (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 on the register of the Centre at December 1960, was 45 including 2 North Riding and 2 West Riding children.

##### (b) MALE INDUSTRY GROUP

There were 24 boys in the Industry Group including 2 North Riding, 1 East Riding and 2 West Riding cases. One boy was admitted with a residual disability after discharge from a psychiatric hospital.

##### (c) FEMALE INDUSTRY GROUP

There were 18 girls in this group, two being North Riding cases.

##### (d) LAUNDRY

There were five girls working in the Laundry which was opened in November 1959, under the supervision of the Laundress.

Washing is undertaken for old people attended in the community by a Home Help where facilities in the home are inadequate.

- (e) Four cases were admitted to Mental Deficiency Hospitals on an Informal basis during 1960. There were 3 males and 1 female, the age range being 7—38 years. 3 were admitted to Whixley, and 1 to Aycliffe.

#### *Total number of Subnormals on the Register at 31st December, 1960.*

In Institutions (including licence) .....	145
Under Guardianship .....	1
Under Statutory Supervision .....	147
Under Voluntary Supervision .....	63
	—
Total .....	356
	—

Under the Mental Health Act, 1959, all cases will be under the care of the Authority and not under Statutory or Voluntary Supervision. During 1960, 7 were discharged from Statutory Supervision, 4 cases to institutions, 3 died and 2 left the area. Three Voluntary patients were discharged.

At the end of the year there was no waiting list for either the Occupation Centre or Industry Groups. There is however, no centre provision for the severely subnormal who need custodial care only. There are 15 such cases, of whom 11 are under 16 (4 males, 7 females) and 4 over 16 (1 male, 3 females).

### **"Howe Hill" Rehabilitation Centre, for Patients Discharged from Psychiatric Hospitals.**

I am indebted to Dr. Ellett-Brown for this report on the first year's working:—

This residential centre has now been open one year and during that time there have been 22 admissions. Of these, eight have been discharged, one has been transferred to Part III accommodation and four have been returned to hospital. Nine were in the hostel at the end of the year. Ten have held jobs during residence there.

The largest number in the hostel at any one time has been 10 out of a possible 16. The duration of stay has varied from one week to one year.

Although it was originally hoped that more really short stay cases would be accommodated the majority of cases referred by hospital have been ones who have been in-patients for some considerable time.

In spite of taking cases from areas outside York as well as from the City the hostel was never much more than half full and the Committee decided therefore to make "Howe Hill" a mixed hostel for men and women.

Various types of patients were admitted, but they fell mainly into two groups—Women in their fifties following depressive illnesses, and schizophrenics in the 25—35 age group.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

It appears from experience so far gained that the main requirement for hostel accommodation in the community is for the rehabilitation of the more chronic type of case and this would entail an average stay of anything up to a year in the hostel. Since the numbers involved are not as great as was originally anticipated it would seem reasonable to cater for all types of case as at present in the same hostel.

### **Training of Student Nurses**

Arrangements were made during the year for student nurses from Bootham Park Psychiatric Hospital to accompany health visitors and district nurses on their visits. Members of the staff at the Mental Health Centre, St. Saviourgate also take part in lectures for student nurses.

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

NOTIFICATION TABLE

CONFIRMED CASES

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	5	2	2	5
Dysentery	9	256	307	36	189
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	5	5	18	4	8
Food Poisoning	1	23	28	14	29
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	38	1642	1129	1160	262
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia { Acute Primary	15	21	23	16	15
Influenzal	9	73	35	25	10
Polio Encephalitis, Acute	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute—					
Paralytic	2	2	4	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	3	3	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	4	3	3	3
Scabies	29	23	12	7	10
Scarlet Fever	89	34	88	258	176
Whooping Cough	237	61	24	87	191

**Poliomyelitis and Polio-Encephalitis**

The incidence during the past five years is seen in the above table. There was no case of paralytic or non-paralytic poliomyelitis during the year.

The last year free from cases prior to this was 1934.

**Dysentery**

189 cases were notified during the year of which 153 were confirmed, compared with 36 and 10 respectively in 1959.

**Diphtheria**

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

**Whooping Cough**

191 cases were notified during the year compared with 87 in 1959. There were no deaths.

**Smallpox**

No cases of this disease were reported during the year. One suspect case proved to be chickenpox.

### Scarlet Fever

176 cases were notified during the year, 148 of which were school children. 117 cases were removed to hospital. This is an admission rate of 66%.

### Influenza and Pneumonia

Cases notified:—	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Acute Primary Pneumonia .....	15	21	23	16	15
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia .....	9	73	35	25	10
Deaths from Influenza (notified cases)	1	8	—	2	1
Deaths from Pneumonia (Registrar-General's figures)	83	57	72	69	60

### Puerperal Pyrexia

Three cases were notified during the year, the same total as in 1959.

### Measles

262 cases of measles were notified, compared with 1160 in 1959.

### Mumps, Chickenpox, German Measles

Sixty-three cases of mumps, 51 cases of chickenpox and 5 cases of German measles were reported to the school clinic.

### Scabies

Thirty-one cases of scabies were treated at the cleansing centre during the year. Seven were adults, 22 were children attending school, and 2 pre-school children.

### Venereal Diseases

The following table summarises the work carried out in the clinic at the County Hospital during 1960:—

New Patients .....	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Non-Venereal		Total
	13		20		157		190
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Total attendances at clinics .....	382	244	138	38	639	344	1,835

### Cleansing and Disinfection

The following figures show the disinfecting work carried out during recent years:—

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Rooms disinfected by fumiga- tion or spraying .....	274	255	444	463	310
Articles disinfected by steam disinfector .....	10,232	11,345	15,312	10,444	8,195
Library and other books dis- infected .....	65	203	85	373	140

## 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:—

During the year ended 31st December, 1960, the total quantity of water supplied to consumers within the Company's area of direct supply was 2,874,285,000 gallons, representing an average daily consumption of 7,853,237 gallons, which is a 3% increase on the previous year's average of 7,624,362 gallons per day.

The daily demand for water during the early part of the summer was far in excess of the average and on the 20th June the maximum was reached when a consumption of 10,580,000 gallons created a new record for one day's supply.

The average daily consumption for domestic and public purposes (unmetered supplies) was 4,684,942 gallons, an increase of 301,989 on the year 1959, the non-domestic consumption (being metered supplies to Industries, etc.) was 3,168,295 gallons, a decrease of 73,113 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 35.35 gallons per head per day (domestic) as compared with the previous year's quantity of 33.08 gallons. Although no restrictions were imposed on the supply at any time, the excessive demands for the watering of gardens (particularly during the evenings) imposed a strain on the works and resulted in reduced pressures in some regions.

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, Osballdwick, 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 525,615 gallons, being an increase of 6.1% 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 10 ins. below summer level to a maximum of 13 ft. 0 ins. above normal summer level, with corresponding variations in the quality of raw water.

In order to cope satisfactorily with the resulting wide range of characteristics, flexibility is provided within the purification process by the following sequence:—chemical pre-treatment with coagulant and prechlorination, sedimentation, dual filtration by rapid gravity and slow sand filters, Superchlorination followed by de-chlorination.

The usual high standard of quality has been maintained throughout the year as indicated by the results of regular bacteriological and chemical examinations summarised as follows.

## Bacteriological Examinations

316 samples of water leaving the Waterworks and passing into the distributing 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 millilitre developing on Agar:—

3 days at 20°C.	Average of 316 samples	3.5
24 hrs. at 37°C.	Average of 316 samples	1.2

Presumptive Coli Organisms:—

1575 tests with 10 millilitres	All negative
315 tests with 50 millilitres	All negative

*Clostridium Welchii*

97 tests with 100 millilitres	All negative
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## 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 1960 were as follows:—

### Physical Characters

*Average of the 12 samples.*

Suspended Matter	None.
Appearance of a column 2 ft long	8—clear; slightly yellow. 4—clear; faintly yellow.
Hazen Colour	8.1
Taste	normal
Odour	none

### Chemical Examinations

*Parts per million*

Total Solids, dried at 180°C.	232
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	18.6
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	30.6
Nitrites	none
Nitrates as Nitrogen	1.46
Poisonous Metals (lead, etc.)	none
Total Hardness	183.2
Temporary Hardness	104.5
Permanent Hardness	78.7
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F.	0.95
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.005
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.039
Free Chlorine	0.05
pH Value	7.4

For a period of six months special tests were carried out to determine the Fluorine content, the results indicated an average of 0.12 P.P.M., a maximum of 0.15 and minimum of 0.10 P.P.M.

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 658 samples were tested.

1 sample taken by the Health Authority from a tap in the City was also satisfactory.

In addition to the necessary maintenance of existing mains, 5½ 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.

### Closet Accommodation

The City Engineer has kindly supplied the following information:—

At the end of 1960 there were 2 pail closets in use in the City, both of these being sited on Fenby Field School Playing Fields. There are 38,380 water closets and 1,200 waste water closets in the City.

### Public Cleansing

#### (a) Dry House Refuse

All domestic refuse is placed in bins by the householders and a weekly collection is made by Corporation motor vehicles, all of which are fitted with covers to prevent the escape of dust.

#### (b) Waste Food

Approximately 115 bins for the collection of food waste had been distributed and were in use at shops, hotels, canteens, etc., and in addition 8,400 individual pail containers for food waste were being used by householders in selected districts of the City. A daily collection of waste was made from hotels, bins at shops were emptied 2 or 3 times per week, and the household containers emptied twice per week.

Separate weekly collections of refuse and of salvage were made from premises in the City centre.

In all other districts of the City the collection of domestic refuse was also made weekly, but salvageable materials (waste paper, tins and textiles) were collected at the same time as the refuse and placed on racks or in containers on the vehicles.

The value of salvage collected during the year was as follows:—

Concentrated Kitchen waste	£	6,954
Paper		6,161
Metals		860
General (Textiles, etc.)		8
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>£13,983</b>

There are no dry ashpits in the City, the number of ashbins in use is approximately 37,000. The whole of the dry refuse collected during the year was dealt with by controlled tipping, with the exception of an average of 45 tons of trade refuse and 15 tons of domestic refuse per week which were disposed of at an Incinerator.

### **Cesspools**

There are at present 6 cesspools in the City, and all of these were periodically cleansed by the Corporation, using Cesspool and Gulley Emptiers. The contents of these cesspools were removed by the vehicles and tipped into the main sewers using convenient main sewer manholes, which were afterwards thoroughly flushed.

### **Swimming Bath Water**

Twenty-one samples were taken from the three swimming baths in the City. Twenty of the samples were certified as satisfactory, one as unsatisfactory.

### **Eradication of Bed Bugs**

No infested Council houses were found during the year.

During 1960, 76 loads of furniture from 105 houses were dealt with on behalf of tenants taking over houses on the Corporation Building Estates.

Fifty-two 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 F and G)
(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 1,815 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 1,264, as set out in the following table according to their principal business:—

Bakers	54	Provision Merchants	380
Butchers	100	Public Houses	144
Cafes	40	Sweet Shops	132
Cinema Kiosks	6	Sweet and Chocolate	
Confectioners	35	Manufacturers	7
Dairies	19	Wet Fish Shops	14
Food Depots	14	Miscellaneous	30
Fried Fish Shops	66	Accommodation	29
Greengrocers	88	Clubs and Halls	40
Hotels	32	Canteens	24
		Slaughterhouses	10
	Total	1,264	

The work of inspection was supplemented by addresses at several meetings which were organised during the year to maintain progress in the clean food campaign.

#### Milk in Schools Scheme

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

#### Food Poisoning

Twenty-eight cases of suspected food poisoning were notified during 1960. Six cases occurred in one household.

I am indebted to Dr. Simon for the following report:—

There were 28 cases of Food Poisoning notified in 1960 and in addition to these 4 cases notified as Dysentery were found to have *Salmonella Stanley*. One notified case on clinical and pathological investigation was thought not to be food poisoning so that there was a total of 31 presumptive cases. All cases recovered satisfactorily.

*Bacteriological Examination was carried out in 27 cases with the following results:—*

No Pathogens Isolated, 15; *Salmonella Enteritidis*, 2; *Salmonella Typhimurium*, 1; *Salmonella Stanley*, 8; *Salmonella St. Paul*, 1.

There were 20 incidents as follows:—

- (a) There was 1 case from an Xmas party held outside York. There were 5 others affected who attended the party, but they were not York residents and there were no bacteriological examinations. No pathogens were cultured from the York patient.
- (b) In one household one member of the family had acute symptoms and 5 guests from Nuneaton were recovering from diarrhoea of a few days duration. Specimens from all members revealed no pathogens.
- (c) In 7 incidents 2 people were infected. In one of these incidents they were 2 friends who suspected fat in which they cooked their lunch but in the other 6 cases they were 2 members of a family.
- (d) There were 11 single cases.

In all the cases where possible the source of suspected infection was examined and the necessary action was taken. Family and close contacts, especially when they were known to work in the preparation and distribution of food, were visited and advised about hygiene and the mode of infection. Specimens of faeces were obtained from 18 contacts and in 2 cases where there were no symptoms *Salmonella Stanley* was cultured. No pathogenic organisms were cultured from any of the suspected foods examined.

The duration of symptoms in most cases was a few hours to 2 days and cultures became negative (3 consecutive specimens tested) at variable intervals from 1½—5 weeks, but in one case *Salmonella Stanley* was identified after over 10 weeks interval. In another 2 cases cultures taken 2 weeks after onset revealed the presence of *Shigella Sonne* which persisted for a further 13 days and 18 days respectively.

The 31 cases were notified by 10 doctors and are only a small proportion of the total incidents in the City. In 13 cases no particular food was suspected. In 5 cases the organism was cultured in the faeces more than 2 weeks after symptoms had subsided.

It would therefore appear likely that a large number of healthy carriers are indicated in the spread of this infection.

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

The year under review was notable for three events, all dealing with subjects of fundamental and paramount importance in the field of environmental control.

The first post-war slum clearance programme was completed, so far as the declaration of areas was concerned, and at the end of the year action had been commenced which would lead to the clearance of all unfit houses listed in the five-year programme. This had involved a considerable effort for the completion of all the inspections which were necessary, and for the preparation of statistical details and evidence. It was to the general disappointment that a decision had to be taken by the Council at the end of the year for a temporary deferment of further clearance work, in order to secure time in which to adjust the rehousing programme. The second five-year clearance programme has been drawn up and submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government, and it is hoped that a commencement will be possible within the anticipated period. The removal of unfit houses is a work of considerable administrative complexity and responsibility, but its aim is to secure that the people are housed in comfortable modern homes instead of outworn obsolete dwellings which cannot be brought up to modern standards. The work of improving those houses which are structurally sound, and the amelioration of living conditions at houses in multiple occupation, are important aspects of housing work still awaiting the intensive drive which has, so far, necessarily been confined to the removal of dwellings which are unfit for further use.

The position in relation to slaughterhouses was clarified during the year by the submission to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food of the Council's Slaughterhouse Report. When this has been approved by the Minister all premises where animals are slaughtered for food will be obliged to conform to all the requirements of the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations. Many discussions and negotiations were held with butchers and their organisations in order to reach the position required for the submission of the Slaughterhouse Report, and it is gratifying to record that a large measure of goodwill and co-operation was secured in the duties which are to be performed for the protection of the public's food supply.

Towards the end of the year the Council agreed in principle to a series of Smoke Control Orders being made over the next 10 years, so that the whole City is covered by such orders at the end of that time. This is a programme of action under the Clean Air Act which aims to make York smokeless in 10 years, and is an instance of a forward-looking policy which will be of considerable benefit to the City, both in promoting a clean atmosphere for its citizens and in arresting the decay of its national treasure of historic buildings.

It is hoped that adequate qualified staff can be maintained in the next few years to carry through these important projects, and thanks are again due to all sections of my staff for their efforts during the past year.

## HOUSING

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

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,799
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,857
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	38
(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	167

### 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	74
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### 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year

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

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
	By owners	15
	By Local Authority in Default of Owners	1

#### (b) *Proceedings under Sections 16 and 18 of the Housing Act, 1936:—*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	16
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	19
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	34

#### (c) *Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:—*

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(2)	Number of houses allocated to tuberculous patients	2

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

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.

- (a) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year..... 20  
 (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ..... 97

Under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957, during 1960, 6 dwellings were represented as being unfit for human habitation.

Under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957, during 1960, part of 1 building was represented as being unfit for human habitation.

#### Sufficiency of Supply of Houses

In December, 1960, the number of applicants for Corporation Houses was 2,342.

#### 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
8	The Groves (No. 4)	3.77	156	382	15th April, 1959
9	Downhill Street	.361	20	60	18th Feb., 1960
10	Walmgate (No. 2)	.157	4	8	23rd Feb., 1960
11	Tanner Row	.028	2	3	24th Feb., 1960
12	Rougier Street	.129	14	36	24th Feb., 1960
13	George Street	1.13	41	150	22nd Mar., 1960
14	Whitby Terrace and St. Anne Street	1.54	74	206	29th Mar., 1960
15	Percy Street	.12	5	12	29th Mar., 1960
16	Bishophill Junior	1.22	48	103	29th Mar., 1960
17	Trinity Lane	.41	13	37	11th May, 1960
18	Layerthorpe (No. 1)	2.74	142	366	9th Sept., 1960
19	Layerthorpe (No. 2)	2.77	88	244	15th Dec., 1960

In addition Newbiggin Street, Orchard Street, Groves (5), and Cross Street, Acomb, (309 houses) were declared as Clearance Areas, and the Official Enquiry was held regarding Cambridge Street (159 houses). Eighteen houses were dealt with by Individual Orders.

## ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS

### Dwellings

Houses unfit and incapable of repair (H.A.)	903
Underground dwellings and parts of buildings (H.A.)	3
Houses for overcrowding (H.A.)	1
Re-inspections under the Housing Act	58
Houses for complaints and defects (P.H.A.)	712
Houses for filthy and verminous conditions	9
Houses re prospective Corporation Tenants	8
Common Lodging Houses	9
Sites of tents, vans and sheds, etc.	57
Tents, vans or sheds	48
Drainage	217
Visits for enquiry	1,362
Other visits not included above	340
Visits for Improvement Grant and Standard Grant purposes	119
Visits for Certificates of Disrepair	35
Housing Surveys	1,815

### Food and Drugs Premises

Dairies	183
Bottled Milk Stores	26
Milk and Dairies Regulations	202
Visits for sampling	499
Ice cream premises	133
Fish and chip premises	19
Sausages and pork products	7
Bakehouses	44
Butchers' shops	104
Wet fish shops	17
Grocers and Provision Merchants	247
Restaurants, cafes, kitchens	321
Market inspections	121
Public houses and hotels	14
Mobile Foodshops	150
Other food premises	288
Drainage	14
Visits for enquiry	460
Visits for meat inspection	2,765
Visits for food inspection	273
Visits under the Food Hygiene Regulations	105
Slaughterhouse inspections	100
Visits for signature of surrendered meat notes	240

### Trades and Businesses

Factories with mechanical power	96
Factories without mechanical power	18
Other premises, construction work, etc. (F. Act)	8
Outworkers	13
Offices	14

## Trades and Businesses—cont.

Shops	41
Offensive trades	6
Visits for enquiry	15
Other premises not included above	6
Barbers and Hairdressers	249

## Smoke Abatement

Smoke observations	52
Atmospheric pollution, recording instruments	590
Industrial furnaces	10
Boiler plants	1
Visits for enquiry	310
Other visits not included above	46
Survey visits	52

## General

Infectious diseases visits	47
Rodent infestations	47
Other infestations	63
Keeping of animals	17
Pet animal stores	14
Watercourses, ditches, culverts	11
Waste ground, accumulations of refuse	2
Other nuisances	1
Public sanitary conveniences	79
Inspections for matters affecting other Departments	30
Visits for enquiry	54
No access visits	340
Other visits not included above	99

## Notices

Verbal notices given	105
Verbal notices complied with	93
Verbal notices in progress or ordered	31
Preliminary notices served	66
Preliminary notices complied with	66
Preliminary notices in progress or ordered	34
Letters requesting action sent	18
Letters requesting action complied with	14
Letters requesting action in progress or ordered	1
Statutory notices served	144
Statutory notices complied with	140
Certificates of disrepair issued	7
Certificates of disrepair revoked	3

## ANALYSIS OF WORK DONE

### Repairs and Improvements

Roofs, valley gutters, flashings, etc.	33
Chimney stacks, flues, pots, etc.	9
Rainwater gutters	24
Fallpipes	20
Walls, brickwork, pointing	16
Damp proof courses	5
Dampness otherwise remedied	10
Wallplaster	25
Ceilings	16
Floors	18
Windows, frames, cords, etc.	18
Doors, door frames	7
Ovens, fireranges, grates, etc.	7
Sinks, lavatory basins, etc.	10
Waste pipes	7
Water supply provided or improved	3
Pavings, yards and passages	6
Repairs to water closets	23
New water closets provided	6
Wastewater closets abolished	25
Dust bins provided	14
Other repairs to houses	4
Verminous houses disinfested	3
Other verminous premises disinfested	24
Closets cleansed and limewashed	5

### Food Premises

Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., repaired	14
Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., cleansed	57
Ventilation provided or improved	5
Lighting provided or improved	4
Washing facilities provided or improved	31
Washing facilities maintained	12
Other improvements	48
Byelaws offences rectified	1

### Samples Taken

Milk for biological analysis	21
Milk for chemical analysis	297
Milk for bacteriological test	399
Ice cream for chemical analysis	11
Ice cream for bacteriological examination	54
Other articles for chemical analysis	91
Other articles for bacteriological examination	169
Fertilisers and feeding stuffs	14

### Trades and Businesses

Unsuitable/defective conveniences remedied	16
--------------------------------------------	----

## Shops

Ventilated	5
Sufficient conveniences provided	3
Lighting provided	2
Meals facilities provided	15

## General

Premises cleared of rats and mice	804
Premises rendered rat-proof	16
Offensive matters removed	2
Manure removed	1
Other nuisances abated	2

## Drainage

Drains repaired	3
New drains laid	1
Drains cleansed	31
Drain inlets removed from inside buildings	1
Gullies renewed or provided	2
Soilpipes and ventilating pipes	1
Smoke tests	35

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

During the year 393 factories were on the register, including:—

Bakehouses	52	Glass Manufacturers	1
Restaurants and Cafes	31	Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	9
Chocolate and Sweet Manufacturing	7	Organ and Piano Builders	1
Brewers, Mineral Water Manufacturing and Bottlers	8	French Polishers, Painters and Decorators	8
Manufacturing Chemists	3	Carpet Makers	4
Boot and Shoe Repairers	38	Watch Repairers and Jewellers	6
Dressmakers	7	Scientific Instrument Makers and Opticians	2
Milliners	3	General Engineers	16
Tailors	4	Electrical Engineers	9
Button Manufacturers	2	Motor Engineers	40
Laundries, Dry Cleaners	8	Cycle Repairers	12
Saddlers	1	Printers	12
Builders, Joiners, Carpenters	31	Photography	4
Plumbers and Glaziers	12	Warehouses	12
Tinsmiths	4	Slaughterhouses	10
Blacksmiths	4	Miscellaneous Small Factories and Workplaces	32

During the year eighteen contraventions of the Factories Act were dealt with.

## 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
1960 .....	4,990
1959 .....	7,731
1958 .....	7,340

TABLE II  
Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed .....	6916	247	313	32746	13714
Number inspected .....	6916	247	313	32746	13714
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis—</b>					
Whole carcases condemned .....	3	1	3	34	8
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	1681	48	5	2111	3309
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis .....	24.35	19.84	2.56	6.55	24.19
<b>Tuberculosis only—</b>					
Whole carcases condemned .....	5	4	—	1	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	152	33	5	—	521
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis .....	2.27	14.98	1.6	0.003	3.78
<b>Cysticercosis—</b>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	19	2	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration .....	19	2	—	—	—
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 708 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 19, of which 183 inspections were made.

Designation	No. of samples	Complied with prescribed conditions	Did not comply with prescribed conditions
Tuberculin tested	63	60	3
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	155	154	1
Pasteurised	160	160	—
Sterilised	21	19	2

### Biological Test

Type of Milk	Number	Positive	Negative
Tuberculin Tested	8	—	8
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	6	—	6
Pasteurised	7	—	7
TOTALS	21	—	21

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	155	1	154
Pasteurised	160	—	160

### Turbidity Test

Type of Milk	Number	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sterilised	21	19	2

## Ice Cream

The Methylene Blue Test, as described in the Ministry of Health's Monthly Bulletin for March, 1947, was applied to the 54 Ice Cream samples. The following are the results of this test:—

51 group 1; 3 group 2; Nil 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 1960 was 394 (277 informal and 17 formal). This number represents 3.73 samples for each 1,000 of the population of the City (105,600). 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
1956	330	45	13.6	253	41	16.2
1957	382	31	8.11	307	22	7.16
1958	398	28	7.03	314	25	7.96
1959	390	36	9.23	306	32	10.46
1960	394	48	12.18	297	42	14.14

## Manufacturers and Sellers of Ice Cream

Number of Manufacturers	6
Number of premises registered for storage and sale	336
Number of premises on register	342

The premises are registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and 133 inspections were made.

## Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

During the year 448 rat infestations and 355 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.

### Theatres, 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 1,595 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 £625 under this voluntary scheme.

As will be seen from the tabular statement (page 56) 25 water-closets have been provided in lieu of waste-water closets.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

During the year two deposit gauges and two volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide instruments 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 deposit gauges are examined at monthly intervals by the City Analyst, and the following table shows the results which were obtained:

MONTH	FOSS BANK		QUEEN ANNE SCHOOL	
	<i>Rainfall</i> (In inches)	<i>*Total Solids</i> Deposited	<i>Rainfall</i> (In inches)	<i>*Total Solids</i> Deposited
January	4.73	19.95	4.33	12.15
February	1.62	23.32	1.58	10.09
March	0.95	18.02	0.95	12.42
April	0.95	15.92	0.79	8.73
May	0.55	11.21	0.32	6.81
June	0.51	11.83	0.47	10.30
July	6.42	14.34	4.96	14.51
August	2.48	10.28	2.52	8.21
September	3.31	13.69	2.99	9.31
October	4.96	19.46	5.12	10.68
November	4.14	21.87	3.94	12.83
December	2.36	16.85	2.05	11.57
Monthly Average	2.75	16.40	2.50	10.63

\* (Tons per square mile.)

The volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide instruments are examined daily and the following tables show the monthly averages of the results obtained:

MONTH	ST. SAVIOURGATE		CORNLANDS ROAD	
	Smoke (1)	So <sub>2</sub> (2)	Smoke (1)	So <sub>2</sub> (2)
January	31	6.4	24	4.8
February	33	7.7	23	5.3
March	12	4.3	14	3.4
April	15	3.8	11	2.6
May	9	5.5	8	2.7
June	5	2.6	3	2.1
July	6	2.5	5	2.5
August	7	2.6	5	2.7
September	13	4.0	12	2.6
October	16	4.3	16	3.1
November	27	5.1	21	4.9
December	46	9.1	36	7.9
Monthly Average	18	4.8	15	3.7

(1) Milligrammes per 100 cubic metres of air.

(2) Volumes per 100 million volumes of air.

# **FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1959**

# **PART I OF THE ACT**

## **1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.**

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of	
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	105	18	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	288	102	1
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	15	8	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>1</b>

## **2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND—18.**

Part VIII of the Act—Outwork—(Sections 110 and 111):—There were 8 out-workers in August, 1960, making wearing apparel—11 carding buttons. There were no defaulters or cases needing prosecution.

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Defects Found (3)	Defects Remedied (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	3	2	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	9	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	15	14	6
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	12	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>

**CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND** (if defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they are reckoned as two, three or more 'cases').

## SECTION G.

### REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOR 1960

The following is an abstract from the report of the Public Analyst, Mr. Hugh Childs, which was submitted in detail to the Health Committee:—

During the year 394 samples were submitted for analysis.

The following are the number and nature of the samples submitted:—

Milk 297, 1 sample each of Beefettes, Beef Sticks, Biskoids Sweetening Tablets, Branstone Pickle, Bread, Butter and Ham Sandwiches, Breadcrumbs and Butter, Bronchial Mixture, Buttered Brazils, Buttered Rum Eclairs, Catarrh Pastilles, Cheese Spread, Chocolate Dairy Mousse, Christmas Pudding, Condensed Tomato Rice Soup, Creamed Rice Milk Pudding, Dolly Mixture, Fish Dressing, Fish Sticks, Gee's Linctus, Glace Cherries, Gravy Browning, Grilled Sausage and Roll, Ground Almonds, Haddock Grillettes, Hamburger, Hot Dog, Ice Lollie, Influenza and Cold Mix, Influenza and Cold Mixture, Instant Coffee, Instant Tea, Lemon Cheese, Linctus of Glycerin, Honey, Lemon and Impecuana, Luncheon Meat, Lung Tonic, Meatless Steaks, Meat Paste, Mild Mustard, Minced Turkey, Mince-meat, Mixed Dried Fruit, Mixed Dried Vegetables, Orange Smash, Parsley and Thyme Stuffing, Peas, Piccalilli, Porkette, Pork Luncheon Meat, Potted Salmon with Butter, Raspberry Jam, Raspberry Split, Sauce, Sausage (Beef), Sausage (Beef—Skinless), Sausage Roll, Seeded Raisins, Tomato Ketchup, Vecon Vegetable Concentrate, Whole Orange Drink, 2 samples of each of Butter, Fish Cakes, Orange Drink, Shredded Beef Suet and Stuffed Pork Roll, 3 of Meat Pies and Whisky, 4 of Pork Sausage, 7 of Cream and 11 of Ice Cream.

The average composition of milk samples submitted for the year was 3.59% milk fat and 8.74% milk solids other than milk fat.

The figures for the previous year were 3.59% and 8.74%.

The requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, are 3.00% and 8.50%.

Of the two hundred and ninety-seven samples of milk examined during the year, two hundred and fifty-two samples were genuine and forty-two samples (14.1 per cent) were adulterated or below standard.

All the milk samples were free from preservatives.

#### **Ice Cream**

Five samples described as Ice Cream and six samples described as Dairy Ice Cream were received during the year.

Four of the samples described as Ice Cream contained over 5 per cent of fat and conformed to the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations, 1959. The remaining sample contained only 3.08 per cent of fat and was thus deficient in fat to the extent of 38.4 per cent.

The six samples described as Dairy Ice Cream contained from 8.17 per cent to 12.20 per cent of fat consisting entirely of butter fat and conformed to the Regulations.

All the samples were free from preservatives and from any deleterious ingredients.

### **Sausages**

Two samples of Beef Sausage and four samples of Pork Sausage were examined during the year.

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

### **Luncheon Meat**

One sample described as Luncheon Meat and one as Pork Luncheon Meat were examined during the year.

They were found on examination to contain 77.6 per cent and 75.1 per cent of meat respectively. Pork Luncheon Meat should, in my opinion, contain at least 80 per cent of meat so that these two samples showed deficiencies in meat of 3 per cent and 6.1 per cent.

### **Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926**

During the year fourteen samples of Fertilisers were examined.

A sample of Growmore contained 4.78 per cent of Soluble Phosphoric Acid against a guarantee of 6 per cent showing a slight deficiency in this ingredient. The sample of Garden Fertiliser showed an excess of Potash, the amount found being 8.87 per cent against a guarantee of 7.5 per cent. The remaining samples of Fertilisers all conformed to their respective guarantees.

## SECTION H

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### (i) REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

Total Nursing Homes in the City .....	5
	<i>No. of Beds</i>
	<i>Maternity                  Other</i>
Purey Cust Nursing Home .....	18
Ivy Dene Nursing Home .....	—                  12
Oakdene Nursing Home .....	—                  13
*Heworth Moor House .....	—                  14
Kravesmire 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 and the British Nursing Association (North Eastern District) were re-registered in respect of nursing agencies operated under the Nurses Act, 1943, for a period expiring on 31st December, 1961.

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

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

At the end of the year the Council's List contained the names of 61 Doctors, 30 Dentists and 3 assistants, 2 Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners, 16 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, 1960 was 628,257.

48,958 courses of dental treatment were provided under the National Health Service during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1960, and 17,640 sight-tests were given during the same period.

(iii) MATERNITY MEDICAL SERVICES PROVIDED

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	570	33	603
(b) No. of such cases in which the doctor providing the services was in attendance at the confinement	394	16	410
(c) Patients given ante-natal care only	271	14	285
(d) Patients given post-natal care only	18	—	18
(e) Doctor in attendance at confinement at (d)	5	—	5

(iv) EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS

The Medical Officer of Health is also Principal School Medical Officer and Medical Officer to the Welfare and Children Committees.

**Epileptics**

Number in Colonies or Homes outside York (1 male, 3 females)	4
Number in Mental Hospitals	
(Naburn—14 males, 18 females)	} 34
(Bootham—1 female)	
(St. David's Hospital—1 male)	
Number in Part III (The Grange—5 males, 3 females)	8
Number at Home (17 males, 12 females)	29
Working at Remploy (2 males, 1 female)	3
Known in other employment (2 males, 2 females)	4
Known to Ministry of Labour—	
9 males, 2 females	11
Attending Welfare Department Handicraft and Social Centre (1 male, 2 females)	3
Others (3 males, 5 females)	8
<b>TOTAL (38 males, 37 females)</b>	<b>75</b>

**Social Craft Centre—The Grange**

This is a full-time Centre providing craft instruction and social facilities for blind and handicapped persons.

## Spastics

Adults Working	4
Adults resident in The Grange	3
Adults resident in Alne Hall	1
Adults at Home	5
Children at Home and receiving treatment	9
Children attending Northfield Open Air School	5
Children attending ordinary schools	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31</b>

## Treatment Centre—89a The Mount

This Voluntary Centre was opened in 1954, and is giving treatment to about 23 York children and approximately a further 10 cases out of York. Money has been raised voluntarily and a grant given by the Rowntree Trust for the provision of equipment and a full-time physiotherapist. There is a part-time Speech Therapist and a full-time Play Therapist on the staff in addition to the full-time Physiotherapist. The Ambulance Service provides transport and a grant has been made by the Corporation.

### (v) MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Routine Staff Examinations before appointments were made as follows:—

Health Department, 22; Welfare, 3, Treasury, 6; Architect's, 6; Castle Museum 3; Art Gallery, 1; Children, 7; Public Library, 4; Housing, 6; Police, 9; City Engineer's, 9; Weights and Measures, 1; Markets, 2; Town Clerk's, 5; Other Authorities, 16. TOTAL, 100.

Referred to Specialists	—
Rejects or deferred appointments	3

The low incidence of abnormalities found, would suggest that a carefully worded questionnaire, with X-ray examination of the chest, might replace the routine medical examination.

### (vi) METEOROLOGY

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

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

*Rainfall.* 1960 was the wettest year since 1912, the total rainfall being almost double that of 1959. Most of the rain fell in the second half of the year. Between 1st July and the year end 23.16 inches—almost the annual average—was recorded.

Rain or snow fell on 213 days, of which 150 days had .04 of an inch or more. The total rainfall was 32.69 inches as against 18.76 inches for the year 1959, an increase of 13.93 inches, and 7.98 inches above the average of 24.71 inches for the preceding 50 years.

The wettest months were July, 5.84 inches (the wettest July for 20 years), October, 5.08 inches (wettest for 57 years), January, 4.66 inches (wettest for 12 years) and November, 4.13 inches. The driest months were June, 0.63 inches, May, 0.66 inches, and March and April each with 0.97 inches. The heaviest fall of the year occurred on 6th July, when 1.07 inches were recorded.

*Temperature.* Temperature ranged from 82° F. on 21st June to 24° F. on 18th February; the range of temperature for 1960 being 58° F. as against 67° F. for 1959. The mean temperature for the year (mean of max. and min.) was 49.7° F. as against 51° F. for 1959. The highest means were June, 61.6°F., and August, 60.1°F. December, 38.7°F., and January, 38.9°F. were the lowest.

*Barometer.* A mean pressure of 1011.6 millibars (29.87 inches) (1,000 millibars = 29.53 inches of mercury at M.S.L., corrected for diurnal variations) has been recorded as against 1015.3 millibars (29.98 inches) for 1959. May gave the highest mean with 1019.4 millibars (30.10 inches), and November the lowest with 1001.4 millibars (29.57 inches). The highest reading of the barometer of 1045.2 millibars (30.87 inches) was on 8th February, and the lowest 977.0 millibars (28.85 inches) on 2nd November. The extreme range was therefore 68.2 millibars (2.02 inches) as compared with 82.5 millibars (2.44 inches) in 1959. All readings corrected to M.S.L.

*Winds.* The winds observed at 9 a.m. G.M.T. were N.W. 74; S. 67; S.W. 51; W. 46; N.E. 38; N. 31; S.E. 31; E. 28.

*Thunder, Snow and Hail.* Thunder was heard on 15 days as against 9 days in 1959, snow and sleet fell on 13 days as against 6 days, and hail was recorded on 2 days, the same as in 1959.

*Sunshine.* Sunshine, recorded at Bootham School, totalled 1275.4 hours as against 1483.4 hours in 1959, a decrease of 203.0 hours. The sunniest months were June, 261.6 hours and May, 187.9 hours.

#### (vii) CHIROPODY

The administration and financing of a chiropody service became the responsibility of the Local Authority from April, 1960, but the continued interest and financial help of the *Purey Cust Nursing Fund Committee* is gratefully acknowledged.

Clinics are held on five afternoons per week at the Health Services Centre, Duncombe Place and 9 patients are treated at each session of three hours.

Total number of cases on Register	700
(compared with 543 in 1959)	
Number of Sessions	221
Number of Treatments	1563
Number of Patients conveyed by ambulance	151

#### (viii) NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47

No cases were dealt with under the above section during the year.

(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 .....	—	2	—	9	8
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) .....	—	1	—	5	2
(c) Other treatment .....	2	5	—	—	6
(ii) Number of cases at (i), (b) and (c) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	—	—	—	—	—

(x) CANAL BOATS

The number of Canal Boat Inspections during the year was 31. No cases of infectious disease were on board and no contravention of the Regulations was observed.

# APPENDIX A

## HANDICAPPED CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE

I am indebted to Dr. Simon for the following report:—

The register of handicapped children under 5 years of age includes a total of 104 children, 2 of whom have double handicaps. The changes since 1959 unless otherwise noted are due to removal of names because children have reached school age. All the children are at present under observation either by their private doctor or the consultant at the out-patient department at Hospital, in addition to the Health Visitor.

Defect	Born 1960	Born 1959	Born 1956/ 58	Total 1960	Total 1959	Removed from register
Asthma	—	—	3	3	7	4
Blind—Partially Blind	—	—	4	4	4	1
Deaf and Partially Deaf	—	—	1	1	1	—
Diabetic	—	—	1	1	1	—
Eczema	—	—	2	2	2	—
Epilepsy	—	—	1	1	3	2
Harelip—Cleft Palate	—	—	4	4	5	1
Heart Defects	1	2	5	8	11	3
Subnormality of Mind	—	1	7	8	13	5
Mongol	—	2	7	9	14	5
Speech Defects	—	—	2	2	3	1
Orthopaedics	—	5	12	17	21	5
Squint	1	—	29	30	38	23
C.N.S. and Spastics	3	—	6	9	10	1
Miscellaneous	—	—	7	7	7	3
TOTAL	5	10	91	106	140	54

*Blind and Partially Blind.* This includes 2 children with congenital cataracts, 1 with a malignant tumour removed in 1958, 1 child blind following encephalitis at the age of 6 months, and one with a severe degree of subnormality of mind following tuberculous meningitis.

*Deaf and Partially Deaf.* This child has been seen at the Manchester Unit for the Deaf, wears a hearing aid, and has speech therapy.

*Epilepsy.* The two children now attending school have had no fits during the past year.

*Harelip, Cleft Palate.* All have had operative treatment, and are progressing well. Child removed from the register has left City.

*Heart Defects.* Include one dextrocardia, and one mongol. One child born in 1959 has a family history of congenital heart disease. The remaining 6 cases are septal defects with minimal or no symptoms (except for 1 case). One of the children removed from the register now attends Northfield School for delicate children.

*Subnormality of Mind.* Of the 5 removed from the register, one attends Northfield School, and one aged 5 attends a Day Nursery. 1 is awaiting admission to Claypenny Colony, 1 is blind following encephalitis in infancy, and one is under observation at home. The 8 remaining on the register, include 3 with a history of meningitis in infancy (1 T.B.), 1 following 'cerebral irritation,' and 4 of unknown cause.

Of the 5 Mongols removed from the register, 1 child has left the City, 2 attend the Junior Training Centre, and 2 are under observation at home.

*Speech Defects.* Both children are attending for speech therapy.

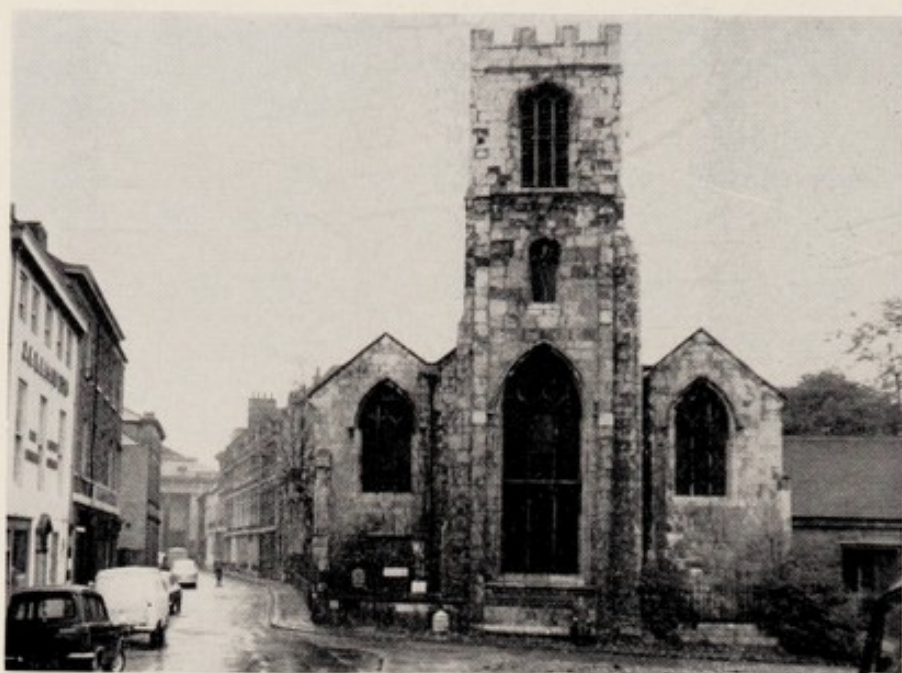
*Orthopaedics.* Of the 5 removed from the register, 2 children left the City and 1 was reclassified as a spastic. Of the 17 remaining, 10 are talipes, 1 torticollis, 2 congenital deformities of limbs, 2 minor degrees of knock knees, 1 ankle valgus, and 1 congenital dislocation of the hip.

*Squint.* One child removed from the register because he left the City, the remainder reached school age.

*Diseases of the Central Nervous System and Spastics.* This group includes 2 spastics, one of whom was transferred from the orthopaedic classification, 3 congenital hydrocephalics and 4 spinal meningocoles (one with secondary hydrocephalus). One child reaching school age attends Northfield School.

*Miscellaneous.* This miscellaneous group includes one with congenital deformities of the genito-urinary tract, 1 case of haemophilia, 1 dermoid cyst over sternum removed by operation, 1 cyst of the eyelid with missing supra orbital ridge, 1 haemangioma of face treated with radium, one pigmented naevus of saddle area, and one child with a funnel shaped chest.





ST. SAVIOURGATE



24 ST. SAVIOURGATE  
*Headquarters of Mental Health Service*

APPENDIX B  
1  
CITY OF YORK  
NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946—SECTION 28.  
SCHEME FOR THE  
PROVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

1. *General*

A. (i) The proposals set out in this Scheme replace all existing proposals approved by the Minister of Health relating to the prevention of mental illness, the care of persons suffering from mental illness or mental defectiveness or the after-care of such persons under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

(ii) The existing proposals for carrying out duties under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930, and the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938, shall continue in operation until the relevant sections of these Acts are repealed on dates appointed by the Minister of Health by order under Section 153 of the Mental Health Act, 1959.

(iii) The existing proposals for carrying out duties under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930, and the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938, will be replaced by the proposals set out in this Scheme as from the dates mentioned in the foregoing sub-paragraph.

B. The Authority will make appropriate arrangements for the provision of services to meet the needs of the mentally disordered living in the community and to make the services known to and available to those who are in need of them.

2. *Organisation and Staff of the Services.*

A. (i) The Authority's Mental Health Services are at present under the control of the Authority's Health Committee who have appointed a Mental Health Sub-Committee.

(ii) The Authority have also formed a committee known as the Joint Sub-Committee re the Comprehensive Mental Health Service which consists of 3 representatives of the Authority, 3 representatives of the York 'A' and Tadcaster Hospital Management Committee, 1 representative of the York 'B' Hospital Management Committee and 2 representatives of the general practitioners. This Joint Sub-Committee controls, subject to confirmation by its constituent members, the comprehensive Mental Health Service.

(iii) The Authority's Medical Officer of Health, who is also School Medical Officer, supervises and co-ordinates the Authority's Mental Health Services, and a Consultant Psychiatrist employed by the Leeds Regional Hospital Board acts as consultant in Mental Health to the Authority. This Consultant has, in his contract with the Board, 3 hours a week allocated for Local Authority work. A Senior Hospital Medical Officer employed by the Leeds Regional Hospital Board also acts as Assistant Psychiatrist to the comprehensive Mental Health Service on the basis of 5 notional half days per week being spent on the work of the Authority. Weekly case conferences are held between Local Authority and hospital medical and social workers. The Assistant Psychiatrist also meets Health Visitors at fortnightly intervals to discuss cases with them.

(iv) The number and grading of the non-medical staff (including clerical staff) is as follows:—

- 1 Senior Mental Welfare Officer.
- 2 Assistant Mental Welfare Officers.  
These act as Duly Authorised Officers in addition to their Mental Deficiency and Mental After-Care duties.
- 1 Senior Psychiatric Social Worker—salary paid by Local Authority.
- 1 Psychiatric Social Worker—salary paid by Hospital Management Committee.
- 1 Trainee Psychiatric Social Worker.
- 1 Senior Clerk.
- 2 General Division Clerks.

(v) The Authority's Health Visitors also work closely with the staff of the mental health service in so far as they are able to assist in the early detection of mental illness and in the after-care of patients discharged from hospital.

(vi) There is a Family Service Unit in the city for work with problem families. The Authority are represented on the Executive Committee of the Unit, and contribute financially to its work. It is estimated that approximately two-thirds of the cases have at some time been under the care of the Mental Health Service.

(vii) The Authority use facilities offered by, and co-operate with, the National Association for Mental Health and other voluntary agencies, as necessary. They also use facilities offered by neighbouring and other Local Authorities as necessary.

(viii) University Students and others attend the Mental Health Centre for periods of practical work and observation.

B. (i) The Authority's Mental Health Service will continue to be under the control of their Health Committee, who will appoint a Mental Health Sub-Committee.

(ii) The Joint Sub-Committee re the Mental Health Service will continue to function and, if necessary, its representation will be broadened.

(iii) The Authority's Medical Officer of Health will continue to supervise and co-ordinate the Authority's Mental Health Services and the Leeds Regional Hospital Board will be asked to continue to appoint a Consultant Psychiatrist employed by them to act as Consultant in Mental Health to the Authority. The Leeds Regional Hospital Board will also be asked to continue to allow a Senior Hospital Medical Officer to act as Assistant Psychiatrist, who will be responsible to the Medical Officer of Health for the day-to-day running of the Local Authority Service. Residents in the Authority's after-care hostel will be under the care of their general practitioners. No patients ascertained by social workers will be seen by the Assistant Psychiatrists without having first been referred to their general practitioners, and every opportunity will be taken of strengthening the link between the service and the general practitioner.

(iv) The Authority will employ such Mental Welfare Officers, Psychiatric Social Workers and clerical staff as are necessary for the proper running of the Service.

(v) The Authority may provide facilities for the investigation of, and provision of advice on, behaviour problems in children under the age of 5, as necessary.

(vi) The Authority will continue to work in co-operation with the Family Service Unit.

(vii) The Authority will continue to use facilities offered by, and to co-operate with, the National Association for Mental Health and other voluntary agencies and to use facilities offered by neighbouring and other Local Authorities, as necessary.

(viii) Arrangements will be made, including secondment and in-service training, to ensure that staff of all grades are adequately trained and/or qualified. It is hoped to develop training facilities for Mental Welfare Social Workers in York, as envisaged in the Younghusband Report.

### 3. *Services to be provided*

B. The Authority will carry out their duties under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, in accordance with the following provisions of this Scheme.

### 4. *Junior Training Centres*

A. (i) The Authority provide one Junior Training Centre, which has places available for 50 persons under the age of 16.

(ii) The Staff at the Junior Training Centre is as follows:—

- 1 qualified Supervisor;
- 1 qualified Assistant Supervisor;
- 2 unqualified Assistant Supervisors.

In addition, the necessary domestic staff are employed.

(iii) When necessary, transport is provided for the children attending the Junior Training Centre to and from their homes.

(iv) Meals are provided for the children attending the Junior training centre, and arrangements made for dental treatment and medical inspection.

(v) The Parent-Teachers' Association hold regular meetings at the Centre, provide certain amenities for the Centre, and contribute to the Children's Holiday Fund.

(vi) The Centre is recognised for the training of students for the Diploma of the National Association for Mental Health.

(vii) The Authority arrange holidays for children attending the Centre. Psychiatric hospitals have released staff to assist with the supervision of children during these holidays. Day and social outings are also arranged by the Parent-Teachers' Association.

(viii) Voluntary Associations run a "Sitters-in" scheme to enable parents of children attending the Centre to go out together during the evening. These Associations also provide voluntary transport for children attending social events.

B. (i) The Authority will continue to provide a Junior Training Centre, or Centres, either in the existing premises or in other premises. They hope to establish by 1963 a 60-place purpose-built centre with a unit for ineducable cases of cerebral palsy. It is hoped that the special unit will be in conjunction with the York and District Branch of the National Spastics Society. It is expected that the Authority's plans for the provision of Junior Training Centres will provide places for all suitable cases in their area. As space permits, the Authority will be willing to receive children at their centres from other areas.

(ii) The Authority will employ such supervisors, assistant supervisors and domestic and other staff as are necessary for the proper running of the Junior Training Centres.

(iii) When necessary, transport to and from their homes will be provided by the Authority for children in their area attending the Junior Training Centres.

(iv) Meals will be provided for the children attending the Junior Training Centres, and arrangements will be made for dental treatment and medical inspection.

(v) The Authority may arrange holidays for children attending the Centre.

(vi) The Authority will continue to co-operate, as appropriate, with Voluntary Associations.

#### 5. *Adult Training Centres.*

A. (i) The Authority provide one Adult Training Centre for 26 males in the 16 and over age group and one Adult Training Centre for 26 females in that age group.

(ii) The staff employed at the Male Adult Training Centre is as follows:—

1 Supervisor (S.R.N., R.M.N.);

1 Assistant Supervisor;

and the staff employed at the Female Adult Training Centre is as follows:—

1 Supervisor (S.E.A.N.);

1 trainee Assistant Supervisor;

1 Laundress.

(iii) The type of work carried out at the Male Adult Training Centre is as follows:—

Joinery;

Stool-making;

Printing;

Tin foil sorting.

The type of work carried out at the Female Adult Training Centre is as follows:—

Laundry;

Rug-making;

Basketry;

Toy-making;

Cookery.

(iv) The Authority provide transport where necessary for those attending the Adult Training Centres.

(v) Meals are provided at the Adult Training Centre and a suitable charge made.

(vi) Local Youth Clubs and the Parent-Teachers' Association assists in the recreational facilities and Social Club for Adults attending this Centre.

(vii) Where appropriate, the Authority make payments to persons attending their Adult Training Centres.

B. (i) The Authority will continue to provide Adult Training Centres, either in their existing or other premises, and hope to extend their present premises by 1963. The Authority's plans for the provision of Adult Training Centres will provide places for all suitable cases in their area, and will also provide accommodation for certain cases of mental disorder with residual disability. If space permits, the Authority will be willing to take cases from other areas.

(ii) The Authority will employ such supervisors, assistant supervisors and domestic and other staff as are necessary for the proper running of their Adult Training Centres.

(iii) The Authority will provide such types of work for persons attending their Adult Training Centres as are suitable for those persons.

(iv) When necessary, the Authority will provide transport for those persons in their area attending the Adult Training Centres.

(v) The Authority will provide meals for those attending their Adult Training Centres and will make a suitable charge.

(vi) The Authority will, where appropriate, make payments to persons attending their Adult Training Centres.

#### 6. *Residential Accommodation*

A. The Authority provides short-stay residential accommodation for the rehabilitation of 16 women who are mentally disordered, but who are not in need of hospital treatment or care or who are recovering from mental illness.

B. (i) The Authority may provide, either directly or indirectly, equip and maintain residential accommodation for men and women who are, have been, or are in danger of becoming, mentally disordered, but who are not in need of hospital treatment or care. Persons occupying such accommodation will work, where appropriate, in ordinary or sheltered employment. The amount of such accommodation will depend upon the numbers who are in need of care therein, and may include temporary residential care for mentally disordered persons who normally live with their relatives, or who are boarded out.

(ii) The Authority may also provide, either directly or indirectly, as necessary, residential accommodation for persons attending Training Centres. It is impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the number of places which may be required, but such accommodation as is necessary would preferably be provided in units of approximately 12 places.

(iii) The Authority may also provide, if necessary, units for adolescent behaviour problems.

(iv) Residential accommodation may be provided in suitable cases by boarding out.

(v) The Authority will maintain liaison with the Welfare Authority with regard to the provision of residential accommodation.

(vi) The Authority may pay to any person under the age of 16 years, who is resident in accommodation provided under this Scheme, such amount as they think fit in respect of their occasional personal expenses where it appears to the Authority that no such payment would otherwise be made.

#### 7. *Home Training*

A. No home teachers or "group" teachers are employed by the Authority, but the Authority have power to provide home teaching by means of the Training Centre staff.

B. The Authority may employ home teachers to provide home teaching for cases unable to attend a Training Centre if the number of cases is sufficient to justify the employment of such teachers.

#### 8. *Day Centres, Social Clubs and other activities.*

A. The Authority run two social clubs—one for the rehabilitation of patients discharged from mental hospitals and out-patients, and one for subnormal and severely subnormal patients attending, or who have attended, their Training Centres. These clubs are not shared with other types of handicapped persons.

Other facilities include day outings, holiday schemes and a "Sitters-in" scheme.

B. Day centres for the elderly mentally infirm, not in need of hospital care or attention may be provided if necessary. The Authority may also continue or provide the Services mentioned in paragraph 8A above.

#### 9. *Home Visiting Service and Social Work.*

A. A joint scheme is run with the York 'A' and Tadcaster Hospital Management Committee to provide continuity of care and after-care for the patient, whether in hospital or at home. The service operates from central premises, neither in the curtilage of a hospital nor the health department, and staffed by employees of both. These include Psychiatric Social Workers and Mental Welfare Officers. Health Visitors also work closely with the staff of the Centre.

B. The existing arrangements with regard to Home Visiting will continue, and will be expanded as necessary. It is estimated that one additional Psychiatric Social Worker and one additional Mental Welfare Officer may be required by 1963.

#### 10. *Guardianship*

B. The Authority will exercise their functions under the Mental Health Act, 1959, in respect of persons placed under guardianship, whether that of the Authority or other persons.

(Approved by the Minister of Health.)

# Section J. INDEX

	Page
Accidents .....	14
Ambulance Service .....	31, <i>et seq.</i>
Area .....	11
Areas (Clearance) .....	10, 53
Atmospheric Pollution .....	10, 61, 62

Bakehouses .....	54
Births .....	11, 12
Birth-rate .....	11, 12
Births (Premature) .....	19
Births (Illegitimate) .....	11, 12
Blind Persons .....	70

Canal Boats, Inspector's Report .....	70
Cancer .....	9
Cancer, National Society for Relief .....	36
Chest & Heart Association (York) .....	34
Chief Public Health Inspector's Report .....	51, <i>et seq.</i>
Children (Handicapped) .....	71, 72
Children (Illeg.), Care of .....	17, 18, 19
Children Committee Homes .....	22
Chiropody, Clinic .....	69
Cleansing, Public .....	47
Clinic, Chest .....	33, 34
Clinics (Ante-Natal) .....	15
Clinics (Post-Natal) .....	15
Convalescent Treatment .....	37, 38
Co-ordinating Committee .....	23, 24

Deaths .....	11, 12, 14
Death-rates .....	11, 12
Deaths (Neo-Natal) .....	11
Deaths (Puerperal Causes) .....	11, 12, 14
Dental Treatment .....	22, 23
Diphtheria .....	14
Disinfection .....	44
Disinfestation .....	48
Dispensary Funds .....	37
Domestic Helps .....	36, 37
Drainage and Sewerage .....	57
Dysentery .....	43
Diabetes .....	14
Dairies and Milkshops .....	54

Epileptics .....	67, 68
Erysipelas .....	43
Executive Council (N.H.S.) .....	66
Family Service Unit .....	23
Factories Act, 1937 & 1959 .....	57, 63

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926 .....	65
Foods, Welfare .....	24
Food Premises .....	49, 54, 56
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 .....	60
Food Sampling .....	56, 60
Food Inspections .....	49, 50, 58
Food Poisoning .....	49, 50
Foods, Unsound .....	58, 59
Food Premises .....	56

Health Committee .....	2, 3
Health Education .....	35, 36
Health Visiting .....	27
Home Nursing Service .....	27, 28
Housing .....	52, <i>et seq.</i>

Ice Cream .....	60
Immunisation (Diphtheria) .....	28, 29
Immunisation (Whooping Cough) .....	28, 29
Infant Mortality .....	11, 12, 15, 16
Infant Welfare Centres .....	15
Infants, Premature, Care of .....	19
Infectious Diseases .....	43, 44
Inhabited Houses .....	11
Influenza .....	14
Lodging-houses (Common) .....	58

Malaria .....	43
Marriages .....	11
Mass Radiography .....	35
Maternity Medical Services .....	67
Maternity and Child Welfare Services .....	15 <i>et seq.</i>

Maternal Mortality .....	11, 12, 21
Maternity Hospital .....	26
Measles .....	14, 43
Measles, German .....	44
Meat and Other Foods (Inspection of) .....	58, 59

Medical Examinations .....	68, 69
Mental Health Service (Comprehensive) .....	38 <i>et seq.</i> , 73 <i>et seq.</i>
Meteorology .....	68
Midwifery Service .....	25, 26
Milk in Schools Scheme .....	49
Milk Sampling .....	56, 59
Milk, Bacteriological Examination .....	59
Milk, Chemical Analysis .....	60
Mothers (Unmarried, Care of) .....	17 <i>et seq.</i>
Mothers and Children (Institutional Provision for) .....	17, 18

# INDEX—continued.

	Page		Page
National Assistance Act, 1948		Salvage (Food, etc.)	47
(Section 47)	69	Scarlet Fever	43
Neo-Natal Mortality	11	Smoke Abatement	55
Nuisances abated, Defects remedied,		Spastic Paralysis	67, 68
etc.	55, <i>et seq.</i>	Staff	4 <i>et seq.</i>
Nurseries, Day	20	Stillbirths	11, 12, 15, 16, 17
Nurseries, Residential	21	Suicide	14
Nursing Homes	66		
Nursing Agency	66		
		Trades and Businesses	54, 55
Overcrowding	53	Tuberculosis	9, 13, 33, 34, 35
		Tuberculous Meat	58
		Tuberculous Milk	59
Peri-Natal Mortality	11		
Pneumonia	14, 43	Vaccination (Yellow Fever)	30
Polio-Encephalitis, Acute	43	Vaccination (Poliomyelitis)	30
Poliomyelitis, Acute	9	Vaccination (Smallpox)	29
Population	11	Vaccination (B.C.G.)	29, 30, 35
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act		Veneral Diseases	44
1949	60	Verminous Premises	48
Public Cleansing	47, 48	Vital Statistics	11 <i>et seq.</i>
Public Analyst's Report	64, 65		
Public Health Officers	4 <i>et seq.</i>	Water-closets	47, 61
Puerperal Pyrexia	43, 44	Water from Swimming Baths	48
Purey Cust District Nursing Funds	37	Water Supply	10, 45, <i>et seq.</i>
		Whooping cough	43
Rateable Value	11		

