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CITY of YORK



ANNUAL REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1962



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HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Rt. Hon. THE LORD MAYOR
(ALDERMAN R. A. CATTLE)

Chairman: COUNCILLOR F. W. FAWCETT

Vice-Chairman: COUNCILLOR J. H. WARDELL

Ald. E. L. Keld	Counc. Glew	Counc. Spofforth
Ald. I. G. Wightman	„ Lacamp	„ Sunderland
Counc. Armitage	„ Oliver	„ Townsley
„ Banwell	„ Palphramand	„ Wood
„ Buckle	„ Pratt	

Co-opted Members:—Miss F. M. Dodd, Miss F. E. R. Jewitt, Dr. A. I. MacLeod, R. Park, Esq., Dr. A. P. S. Sanders.

MATERNITY AND GENERAL WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

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

Miss F. M. Dodd, Miss F. E. R. Jewitt, Dr. A. I. MacLeod

UNIFORMS SUB-COMMITTEE

Ald. I. G. Wightman	Counc. Wardell
Counc. Armitage	Miss F. M. Dodd
„ Fawcett	

MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

Ald. E. L. Keld	Counc. Lacamp
Ald. I. G. Wightman	„ Spofforth
Counc. Banwell	„ Townsley
„ Fawcett	„ Wardell (Chairman)
„ Glew	

Dr. A. I. MacLeod, Dr. A. P. S. Sanders

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

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

SANITARY SERVICES AND UNHEALTHY AREAS SUB-COMMITTEE

Counc. Fawcett (Chairman)	Counc. Spofforth
„ Glew	„ Sunderland
„ Lacamp	„ Townsley
„ Palphramand	„ Wardell
„ Pratt	„ Wood

AMBULANCE SERVICE SUB-COMMITTEE

Counc. Banwell	Counc. Pratt
„ Buckle (Chairman)	„ Wardell
„ Fawcett	„ Wood
„ Oliver	
Dr. A. P. S. Sanders	

APPOINTMENTS SUB-COMMITTEE

APPOINTMENTS (A)—Counc. Banwell, Counc. Fawcett, Counc. Wardell.

APPOINTMENTS (B)—Ald. Wightman, Counc. Armitage, Counc. Wardell.

APPOINTMENTS (C)—Counc. Fawcett, Counc. Wardell, Counc. Wood.

APPOINTMENTS (D)—Counc. Buckle, Counc. Fawcett, Counc. Wood.

APPOINTMENTS (E)—Counc. Banwell, Counc. Fawcett, Counc. Wardell.

JOINT ADVISORY SUB-COMMITTEE WITH YORK EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND YORK “A” AND TADCASTER HOSPITAL MANAGE- MENT COMMITTEE

Counc. Fawcett Counc. Wardell Counc. Wood

HEALTH EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE

Counc. Armitage	Counc. Glew (Chairman)
„ Banwell	„ Wardell
„ Fawcett	„ Wood
Miss F. M. Dodd, Miss F. E. R. Jewitt, Dr. A. I. MacLeod.	

JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE WITH DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING AND HOUSING COMMITTEES re SLUM CLEARANCE AND HOUSING PROGRAMMES

Counc. Fawcett Counc. Wardell Counc. Wood

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.

Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare:—

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

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.

Venereal Diseases N. A. LAMBERTY, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.

Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health:—

D. P. OAKLEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M. (to 23.9.62).

W. A. HEYWORTH, M.B., Ch.B. (from 5.11.62).

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 Officers:—

M. L. LUND, B.Ch.D., L.D.S. (to 31.3.62).

Miss M. SCAIFE, B.D.S. (from 2.4.62).

MRS. J. D. MILLWOOD (part-time from 8-1-62).

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 Inspector:—

H. HALL (a) (b)

Senior 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); N. READ (a); J. BARLOW (a) (b) (from 2.5.62).

- (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—

Matron, Heworth Nursery:—

MISS E. C. OTTER (i)

Matron, Cornlands Road and Crombie Avenue Nurseries

MRS. E. M. ADAMS (e) (f) (i)

Staff Nurse, Crombie Avenue Day Nursery:—

MISS C. DALTON (m)

Superintendent Nursing Officer and Supervisor of Midwives:—

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

Health Visitor/School Nurses:—

Miss G. T. McALLISTER (e) (f) (g); Miss P. E. STRACHEY-HAWDON (f) (g) (to 4.7.62); Mrs. E. WILLIAMSON (e) (f) (g); Mrs. F. M. PLATTS (e) (f) (g); Miss A. R. GRIEVE (f) (g); Miss J. F. GRETTON (e) (f); Miss M. E. HORN (e) (f) (o) (from 16.7.62); Mrs. I. ROSE (f) (g) (h) (from 17.9.62).

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).

Tuberculosis Visitors:—

Mrs. F. GLOAG (f) (l) (to 18.3.62); Mrs. D. S. CRAWSHAW (f) (from 30.4.62).

Assistant Health Visitors:—

Miss A. R. WHEATLEY (f); Miss R. J. CURRAN (e) (f); Mrs. A. SLATER (f) (to 6.4.62); Miss P. C. SMITH (e) (f) (to 19.12.62); Mrs. M. W. GLEDHILL (e) (f); Miss V. D. WILSON (to 5.1.62); Miss M. E. HORN (e) (f) (g) (o) (to 16.7.62); Mrs. S. GRINSTEAD (e) (f).

Visitor for Gastric Follow-up Work:—

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

District Nurses:—

Miss J. DOUGLAS (e) (f) (h) (Senior District Nurse); 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. M. METCALFE (f) (h); Miss E. J. HODGSON (e) (f) (h) (l); Miss N. R. BUCKTON (f) (h); Mr. A. E. HESKETT (f) (h); Mr. A. BECKETT (f) (h) (to 20.5.62); Miss C. A. FOX (e) (f) (h); Miss V. J. MILES (f) (h); Mrs. A. R. FEWSON (f); Mrs. D. M. NEWTON (f) (h); Mrs. S. L. CROOKS (f) (h) (n); Mr. S. HEPTINSTALL (f) (from 30.7.62); Mrs. M. M. SELLERS (f) (from 7.1.62).

Health Welfare Officer:—

Mrs. M. E. JOHNSON

Organiser of Home Helps:—

Mrs. N. HAKIM

Municipal Midwives:—

Miss A. HODGSON (e) (f) (h) (Senior Midwife); Mrs. B. A. DRINKEL (e); Mrs. M. C. SKELTON (e) (f); Mrs. M. HOLMES (e) (f) (to 1.11.62); Mrs. J. CASE (e) (k) (to 30.10.62); Miss M. WILSON (e) (f) (from 10.12.62); Mrs. H. E. WHITEHOUSE (e) (k); Mrs. A. STINCHCOMBE (e) (f) (from 12.11.62); Mrs. M. W. GLEDHILL (e) (f) (temporary) (from 14.4.62); Miss B. J. SHAW (e) (f) (from 1.5.62 to 17.9.62); Mrs. G. E. DURHAM (e) (f); Miss B. C. HOWDEN (e) (f); Miss D. M. SHIELDS (e) (f).

School Nurses:—

MRS. S. DALTON (e) (f); MISS E. STODDART (e) (f); MRS. L. REYNOLDS (f).

Dental Surgery Assistants:—

MISS R. E. GLEW (j); MRS. G. MARTIN (m) (to 20.7.62); MRS. M. B. FIELD (to 14.9.62); MISS M. BRADLEY (from 17.9.62); MRS. M. JACOMB (from 29.10.62).

Skin Clinic Nurse:—

MRS. A. BATTLE (k).

(e) = State Certified Midwife. (f) = State Registered Nurse. (g) = Health Visitors' 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:—

W. J. PATTON (f) (o)
G. R. DEARLOVE (f) (o)

Psychiatric Social Workers:—

J. G. HAGGETT (to 13.6.62)
MISS E. E. J. FARRAR, M.A.

Supervisor of Junior Training 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. LORD (f); MISS P. LEGGOTT (to 2.11.62);
MISS S. WREN (from 2.7.62).

Clerical Staffs

(a) *Health Department*:—

Chief Clerk:—C. W. PRIME.

Senior Clerk:—L. W. RICHMAN

Accounts Clerk:—R. A. WILKINSON

Clerks:—MRS. K. CUNNINGHAM, MRS. I. M. STEWART, MRS. J. ALMOND, Miss S. LOCKWOOD, Miss J. FUTCHER, Miss S. BAILEY, Miss P. W. TINDILL.

(b) *Ambulance Service*:—

Senior Clerk:—J. A. CROFT

Clerk:—Miss A. FISHER

(c) *Child Welfare Centre*:—

Senior Clerk:—MRS. M. CHAPMAN (to 7.11.62); Miss W. PREST (from 29.10.62)

Clerks:—MRS. S. GRAHAM, MRS. A. SHAW (to 20.7.62); Miss S. E. WHARHIRST, MRS. J. R. SCURRAH (from 27.12.62).

Gale Lane Clinic:—Clerk (part-time): MRS. S. CUSSANS (to 9.2.62); MRS. F. E. BOULTON (from 5.2.62).

Fifth Avenue Clinic:—Clerk (part-time): MRS. S. K. STARKEY (to 17.8.62); MRS. D. M. AIREY (from 3.9.62).

(d) *Welfare Foods Centre*:—

Clerk:—MRS. M. WAITE

Assistant:—MRS. H. THOMPSON

(e) *Mental Welfare Section*:—

Senior Clerk:—MRS. G. SMITH

Clerks:—MRS. P. YATES (to 2.6.62); MRS. M. POWER (to 13.4.62); MRS. B. A. BIGGINS (from 1.8.62); Miss M. SUTTON (from 21.5.62)

(f) *Public Health Inspector's Section*:—

Senior Clerk:—W. V. HADLEY

Clerks:—Miss M. HEWSON, MRS. J. MITCHELL, Miss J. KILBURN (from 3.7.62), Miss P. M. BAGLEY (from 24.4.62 to 3.6.62).

(g) *School Clinic*:—

Chief Clerk:—Miss D. BLAKER.

Clerks:—Miss H. F. MILBURN, Miss C. M. LONSDALE, MRS. E. E. HEDINBURGH, MRS. S. R. BERTRAM

Clinical Clerks:—Miss M. A. ROBINSON and MRS. P. M. STEPHENSON

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1962

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report for the year 1962.

Ten-year Development Plan

The year opened with the publication of the Minister's "Hospital Plan for England and Wales". This was followed by Circular 2/62 calling for a similar plan for Local Authority Health and Welfare Services. This plan for York, as submitted by the Health Committee, is included as an appendix to the report.

Maternity and Child Welfare

In the Maternity and Child Welfare field there were three noteworthy developments during the year:—

- (1) The Stillbirth and Perinatal Mortality Rates were both considerably lower than the previous year, the former falling from 23.9 to 15.4, and the latter from 34.8 to 29.1. Both were below the average for the country. The high standard of ante-natal and post-natal care by the three branches of the service, hospital, general practitioner and local authority have all contributed to this welcome fall and we are pleased to know that the mothers of York appreciate and make good use of the services available. All perinatal deaths are investigated, and it is unusual to find a mother who has failed to book reasonably early for her confinement, or failed to attend as necessary for ante-natal care.
- (2) The hospital's purpose-built ante-natal clinic adjoining the County Hospital was opened in November and work transferred from the local authority's Health Services Centre in Duncombe Place. The essential co-ordination of domiciliary and hospital services is maintained by the attendance of health visitors at the new ante-natal clinic to take mothercraft classes, midwives for domiciliary bookings and the local authority dentist for examination of the teeth of all expectant mothers, whether booked for hospital or domiciliary confinement.
- (3) The Maternity Services Liaison Committee were instrumental in re-kindling interest in the possibility of a wing where general practitioners might deliver their own patients at the Maternity Hospital. A working party representing consultants, general practitioners, public health medical officers and nursing staff has been appointed to prepare a detailed scheme. With a wing available at the Maternity Hospital this unit could well materialise within two years.

Deprived Children

The Co-ordinating Committee for the care of deprived children continued to meet at monthly intervals. This meeting of social workers with a responsibility for the care of children, and representing both statutory and voluntary services makes a major contribution to the care of problem families, and the preservation of the family as a unit. Preventive work can never be adequately portrayed by

statistics, but these workers are already contributing materially to the prevention of breakdown of families as envisaged under the Children's Act. We doubt whether new services are needed in the City for this purpose, but to have help in kind available if necessary, will be of great assistance.

The Council had opened negotiations with the Family Service Unit at the end of the year which, it is hoped, will result in a closer link between the two.

District Nursing

A good District Nurses' general duty room and a teaching room became available when ante-natal services were transferred, and York is now recognised and registered with the Minister as a practical training centre for the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. Our first students qualified during the year.

Tuberculosis and Cancer of the Lung

There were no deaths from respiratory tuberculosis for the first year since records have been kept. Deaths from cancer of the lung continued to rise. The last twenty-five years have seen deaths from respiratory tuberculosis fall from 43 to nil, and we would pay tribute not only to professional skill, but to the devotion of voluntary workers in the City who have given years of quiet work to the conquest of this disease. If their work could now be channelled into the fight against lung cancer (65 deaths in York in 1962) we might see public opinion harden against the continued indiscriminate use of known cancer producing agents and a similar fall in deaths from lung cancer.

Vaccination and Immunisation

The 500% increase in vaccinations was the result of fear which spread to York from the smallpox outbreak in Bradford. The Minister recommended that infant vaccination be deferred until the second year of life and this would normally have produced a fall in the vaccination rate for the year. It was masked, however, by the effect of the Bradford outbreak. Panic vaccination is always to be deplored, and some serious complications were seen. The unnecessary demand also produced a temporary shortage of lymph for vaccination.

Environmental Hygiene

Our clearance programme, legislation regarding housing and slaughterhouses, food control, clean air and staff shortages are discussed by our Chief Public Health Inspector in the introduction to his section of the report. Of these, I would particularly commend his comments on houses-in-multiple occupation—one aspect of housing in the City which needs urgent attention.

My thanks are tendered to all members of my staff for their continued help and interest during the year, 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 1962 (Registrar General's Estimate), 104,890.

Number of hereditaments (at 31st March, 1962) according to the rate-books, 39,020
(including retail shops occupied as dwellings).

Average number of persons per hereditament, 2.6.

Rateable value (April, 1962), £1,414,021.

Estimated net produce of a penny rate, £5,800.

Marriages, 877. Rate per 1,000 population:—16.6 (E. & W. 14.9).

VITAL STATISTICS, 1962 (Registrar General's Figures)

	YORK	ENGLAND AND WALES (Provisional)
Live Births:—		
Number	1,722	
Rate per 1,000 population—Crude, 16.4; corrected:— ..	15.9	18.0
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births ..	6.6	
Stillbirths:		
Number	27	
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths	15.4	18.1
Total Live and Stillbirths	1,749	
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year).. .. .	32	
Infant Mortality Rates:		
Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total Live Births	18.6	21.6
Legitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate Live Births ..	18.7	
Illegitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate Live Births	17.4	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total Live Births)	13.9	15.1
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total Live Births)	13.9	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths)	29.1	30.8
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):		
Number of deaths	1	
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths	0.57	0.35

			TOTAL	M.	F.	
Live Births	{ Leg.	..	1,607	824	783	Birth-rate: Crude 16.4 per 1,000 Corrected 15.9 per 1,000
	{ Illeg.	..	115	50	65	
Stillbirths	{ Leg.	..	26	10	16	Rate per 1,000 total births 15.4
	{ Illeg.	..	1	—	1	
Deaths	..	..	1,263	648	615	Death rate: Crude 12.0 per 1,000 Corrected 12.2 per 1,000

BIRTHS AND DEATHS (5 YEARS REVIEW)

Year	Estimated Population	Total (Net) BIRTHS	Birth- rate	Total (Net) DEATHS	Death- rate	Excess of Births over Deaths
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
1961	104,570	1,792	16.5	1,294	12.7	498
1962	104,890	1,722	15.9	1,263	12.2	459
AVERAGE	..	1,716	15.8	1,257	12.0	458

MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1958-1962

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
(a) MATERNAL MORTALITY:					
No. of deaths (YORK)	1	1	—	1	1
Rate per 1,000 births:—					
York	0.55	0.58	—	0.54	0.57
England and Wales	0.43	0.38	0.39	0.33*	0.35
(b) INFANT MORTALITY:					
Deaths under 1 year (YORK) ..	34	45	35	32	32
Rate per 1,000 live births:					
York	19.2	26.9	20.4	17.1	18.6
England and Wales	22.5	22.0	21.7	21.4*	21.4
(c) PERINATAL MORTALITY ..					
York	36.6	39.7	34.7	34.8	29.1

* Lowest on record.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, 1961-1962

(Registrar-General's Figures)

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate
1961	10	0.09	1	0.01	11	0.10
1962	—	—	1	0.01	1	0.01
Average for 5 years ..	7	0.07	1	0.01	8	0.07

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	47	52	44	45	43	34	19*	26	23	33
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	17	13	17	17	10	7	3	4	1*	1
Total	64	65	61	62	53	41	22*	30	24	34

* Lowest on record.

There were 195 male and 149 female cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 13 male and 15 female cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis on the register at 31st December, 1962.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1958-1962

Cause of Death	Years				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Tuberculosis, respiratory	6	13	9	10	—
Tuberculosis, other	—	1	2	1	1
Syphilitic disease	—	2	3	—	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	1	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	2	—	2	3
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	30	19	24	20	20
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	55	48	51	63	65
Malignant neoplasm, breast	28	19	21	11	13
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	12	14	8	11	8
Other malignant lymphatic neoplasms	105	90	109	106	113
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	8	8	4	5	11
Diabetes	7	8	12	7	17
Vascular lesions of nervous system	156	211	163	190	168
Coronary disease, angina	189	227	251	267	251
Hypertension with heart disease	70	52	35	38	27
Other heart disease	214	175	183	156	151
Other circulatory diseases	40	45	37	48	43
Influenza	3	8	3	7	5
Pneumonia	72	69	60	92	108
Bronchitis	69	60	76	66	68
Other diseases of respiratory system	12	3	10	10	9
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	8	8	7	8	8
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	4	10	4	6	4
Nephritis and nephrosis	5	15	7	13	6
Hyperplasia of prostate	12	2	9	9	10
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	1	1	—	1	1
Congenital malformations	8	14	9	16	6
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	69	79	89	81	91
Motor vehicle accidents	15	6	11	16	8
All other accidents	31	29	18	27	35
Suicide	13	8	16	7	10
Homicide and operations of war	3	5	1	—	1
All Causes—TOTALS	1,248	1,251	1,232	1,294	1,263

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) 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	1,275
(c) 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	1,103
(ii) Over 1 year of age	2,169

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 ..	106
(ii) Number of attendances	1,440

3. Infant Deaths and Stillbirths

There were 32 deaths of infants under the age of 1 year; the same number as in the previous year.

Of the 32 deaths, 22 were males and 10 females. Two died at home, 5 in general hospitals, and 24 in the maternity hospital; and one found dead in river (verdict of infanticide).

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
18	6	—	—	—	1	3	2	2	32

CAUSES OF DEATH

Prematurity 18, Congenital Malformations 3, Haemolytic disease 1, Intestinal obstruction 1, Pneumonia 3, Inhalation Asphyxia 3, Intracranial birth trauma 1, Cerebral haemorrhage (maternal toxæmia) 1, Acute Virus infection 1.

PERINATAL DEATHS

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

There were 48 perinatal deaths in 1962 (to 46 mothers), 25 stillbirths and 23 live births (25 boys and 23 girls); one pair and two single live born twins and one pair of stillborn twins. There was one illegitimate child and one doubtful paternity. Only four mothers were delivered at home, and of the 42 delivered in the Maternity Hospital, 30 were booked and 12, including one booked case and one case of 26 weeks born in the Casualty Department, were emergency admissions.

Suggested contributory *causes of death* were as follows:—

Toxaemia	..	..	..	..	4	
Ante-partum haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	4	
Prolonged labour due to malpresentation, obstruction or disproportion	..	..	..	..	5	
Intracranial trauma	..	..	..	..	2	(1 premature)
Prolapsed cord	..	..	..	..	2	
Rhesus incompatibility (haemolytic disease)	..	..	..	..	4	(1 pair of twins)
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	16	(1 pair of twins)
Anencephalic	..	..	..	..	3	(1 contact Rubella when 6 weeks' pregnant)
Congenital malformation of the heart	..	..	..	..	1	(Rubella in early pregnancy)
Cerebral haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	1	
Intestinal obstruction	..	..	..	..	1	
Anoxia	..	..	..	..	5	(unknown cause)
TOTAL					48	

PREMATURITY

32 of the births were premature by weight (under 5 lbs.) and dates; two other births were premature by weight only, but in 16 cases prematurity appeared to be the main cause of death. In seven of the 16 deaths attributed to prematurity, the following factors were also present:—

Twins	..	..	..	..	3	(toxaemia also in 1)
Prenatal Rubella	..	..	..	..	1	(before 8th week)
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	1	
Ante-partum haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	1	
Adrenal haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	1	

RUBELLA

Three mothers in the last quarter gave a history of having had German measles or having been in contact with it before the 8th week of pregnancy. In one case the baby was born at 43 weeks, weighing 7 lbs. 15 ozs., and had congenital heart defect (patent foramen ovale) and bilateral cataract. In the second case the baby, a macerated anencephalic, was born at 36 weeks and weighed 4 lbs. 6 ozs. The third was born at 32 weeks and weighed 1 lb. 6 ozs.

AGE AND PARITY OF THE MOTHER

Parity	20 & under	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41 & over	Total
0	3	6	3	1	1	—	14
1	2	3	2	2	1	—	10
2	—	3	1	—	2	—	6
3	—	2	—	—	—	1	3
4	—	—	2	1	1	—	4
5	—	—	—	2	1	1	4
6	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	5	14	8	8	8	3	46

The age and parity of the mothers showed a normal distribution over the child bearing years. There were three mothers under 20, two primiparae of 17, one married, one a single girl with twins, the other twin survived. One married girl of 18 in her second pregnancy had already had a three months' miscarriage. Of the women of 41 or over, there were two aged 42 in their fourth and fourteenth pregnancies, and one of 41 in her sixth pregnancy. The mother in her fourteenth pregnancy had lost two stillborn babies but the remaining eleven were all living, as were all the children to the other two mothers. The second largest family was that of a woman of 40 in her tenth pregnancy, who already had nine healthy children and had lost none.

WORK IN PREGNANCY

22 women worked in paid employment during their pregnancies in the following occupations:—

Factory work ..	.. 4 (for 4½, 6 and 7 months; in one case duration not stated)
Shop Assistants ..	.. 5 (for 2, 3, 8 and 8 months; in one case duration not stated)
Cleaners ..	.. 4 (for 2, 4 and 4 months; in one case duration not stated)
School Meals Service ..	.. 1 (for 7½ months)
Clerical work ..	.. 3 (2 for six months; in one case duration not known)
Telephonist ..	.. 1 (7 months)
Receptionist ..	.. 1 (6 months)
Corsetier ..	.. 1 (8 months; whole of pregnancy)
Bus Conductress ..	.. 1 (duration not stated)
Waitress ..	.. 1 (5 months)

PARITY AND EMPLOYMENT

Parity	0	1	2	3	4	5
Number employed	10	5	4	0	2	1

Paid employment was not undertaken by primigravidae only, but seven mothers who worked during pregnancy had children and in four cases there were children under school age. In two cases where the mother worked there was inadequate ante-natal supervision, and the mothers stated that work had prevented their attending their doctor, but in one of these cases the baby was an anencephalic and the death therefore could not be attributed to the work (grocery assistant) or lack of ante-natal care. The waitress's baby died of prematurity and possibly her work was partly responsible for her premature labour.

SOCIAL CLASS BY FATHERS' WORK (Registrar-General's Classification)

One only of the fathers was not in regular employment. Their occupations were:—

Class ..	1	2	3	4	5
Number	0	8	10	14	14

This distribution shows the usual picture of a higher perinatal death rate among the lower income groups.

FATHERS' AGES

20 & under	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51 & over
2	10	9	7	6	5	4	1

The two youngest fathers, aged 20, were married to girls of 17 and 18, and the oldest was 53 with a wife of 42.

HOME CONDITIONS

In seven cases home conditions were bad. Ignorance, overcrowding, general bad management and malnutrition may have contributed to the perinatal death.

ANTE-NATAL CARE

Inadequate ante-natal care may have played a part in six cases; the fault was usually failure on the part of the mother to report her pregnancy to a doctor or to keep ante-natal appointments, but an error of judgement may have been present in four cases, an administrative muddle occurred in one case and in one case there was unusual delay between the G.P. referral and the hospital appointment. This was due to the mother not attending the booking clinic as instructed by the G.P., but was not responsible for the outcome.

4. Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

I am indebted to Mrs. Johnson for the following report:—

115 York mothers gave birth to an illegitimate child in 1962, representing 6.6% of total live births in York.

COMPARISON OF YORK WITH ENGLAND AND WALES

		YORK		ENGLAND AND WALES	
		Illegitimate Births	% of total Live Births	Illegitimate Births	% of total Live Births
1945	..	243	13.3	64,064	9.35
1955	..	81	5.27	30,918	4.65
1959	..	98	5.8	38,181	5.09
1960	..	110	6.4	42,707	5.4
1961	..	111	6.19	47,455*	5.9
1962	..	115	6.6		

* Of these it is interesting to note that there were 7,000 adoptions and 15,815 unmarried couples who were living together permanently.

ANALYSIS OF REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, 1962

89 births were registered in York or Derwent Area, 16 in other areas, mother York resident, and in 10 cases no information was available but shown in the Registrar-General's figures.

Infant Mortality—Nil.

Stillbirths—1.

The information given below refers only to 105 identifiable mothers:—

CONFINEMENTS

27 took place at home, 6 in nursing homes and 72 in hospital.

MARITAL STATUS

Of 67 single girls, 53 were residing alone or with parents, and 14 with the child's father.

Of 38 married women, 29 were separated or divorced, living with father of child, and 9 were living alone or with relatives.

PARITY—67 SINGLE GIRLS

First child 60; second 4; third 1 and fourth 2.

AGE OF 67 GIRLS AT TIME OF CONCEPTION

15 years one; 16 two; 17 twelve; 18 twenty-one; 19 five; 20 nine; 20-30 fourteen; 31-40 four.

ADMISSION TO MOTHER AND BABY HOMES—17*

*(1 remained two days only).

Sutton House, Hull, 9; St. Margaret's Catholic Home, Leeds, 1; Salvation Army Home, Leeds, 4; St. Monica's, Harrogate, 2; The Grange, Wilpshire, Blackburn, 1.

ADOPTIONS—27

19 York babies were placed by York Adoption Society, 2 York children by Catholic Adoption Society, 1 by Jarrow Adoption Society, 4 by Private Adoption and 1 by Ashton-under-Lyne Adoption Society.

6 babies went to temporary foster-parents and 4 to residential homes.

Dr. Barnardo's Auxiliary Boarding Out Scheme make regular monthly allowances through the Welfare Officer to 11 children, aged between 15 and 3 years. This is an excellent scheme and means regular contact for many years with the mother.

PUTATIVE FATHERS INTERVIEWED—35

Private arrangements for payment towards expenses in Mother and Baby Home, 10.

AFFILIATION ORDERS—13

NEW CASES: 114 new cases were referred during the year. Of these five married before the birth of the child.

ST. HILDA'S TRUST make an annual grant which is spent on rehabilitation of women in difficulty and has proved invaluable over the years in helping to provide necessities where a mother keeps her baby. In addition, many prams, cots, chairs, playpens, furniture and clothing have been given by interested residents of the City to help with this work.

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

During the year 113 premature infants were attended by specially trained domiciliary midwives.

The number of premature births notified during 1962 was 136 (including 15 stillbirths).

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

(i) at home	.. .. .	23
(ii) in hospital or nursing home	.. .. .	98

The number of those born at home:—

(i) who were nursed entirely at home	.. .. .	23
(ii) who died during the first 24 hours	.. .. .	1
(iii) who survived at the end of 28 days	.. .. .	22

Born in hospital or nursing home:—

(i) who died during the first 24 hours	.. .. .	17
(ii) who survived at the end of 28 days	.. .. .	79

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	.. .. .	1
Over 3 lbs. 4 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	.. .. .	1
Over 4 lbs. 6 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	.. .. .	7
Over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 ozs.	.. .. .	14

6. Day Nurseries

The Council owns two 45 place purpose built nurseries and one 10 place nursery for toddlers in an adapted Council house.

HEWORTH DAY NURSERY

The numbers on the register have varied during the year from 31 in February to 50 in June, with an average attendance of 29, just under 70%. Absenteeism in this nursery has been mostly due to sickness.

Apart from the endemic mild respiratory infections which prevailed throughout the year there were several small outbreaks of infectious disease.

The nursery was visited during the year by parties of students from Bradford and from the County Hospital; also Houseparents during their training course and girls from the Mount School.

ACOMB DAY NURSERY

The nursery has sustained no changes in organisation or administration throughout the year and has benefited by the stability of staff whose enthusiasm was stimulated by the Warden after attending a training course in the summer.

The number of children on the register has fluctuated between 35 and 41, but attendances have only once exceeded 36, and have averaged approximately 60% of those on the register. Many of the absentees are usually the same children and include those who are most in need of nursery care because of bad home conditions. Inability to make the effort to bring the child to the nursery and general apathy is largely the cause of these children's absence, but in addition they suffer from recurrent respiratory infections.

The nursery has sustained several small outbreaks of infectious disease.

CROMBIE AVENUE DAY NURSERY

The register has been full throughout the year and attendances good, except in April when 10 children had measles.

Attendance	No. of places		No. on Register at 31st December		Average daily attendances	
	0—2	2—5	0—2	2—5	0—2	2—5
Cornlands Road	15	30	9	32	8	16
Crombie Avenue	—	10	—	12	—	8
Heworth	15	30	15	27	9	20

7. Maternal Deaths.

There was one maternal death during the year, the cause of death being certified as Hypertension; toxæmia; concealed accidental hæmorrhage; C.S. afibrinogendemia; adrenal failure; obstetric shock; uræmia; pulmonary embolism.

8. 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
Accommodation: 15 Beds. 10 Cots.

On 1st January, 1962, 10 girls and 4 babies were resident.

55 unmarried girls were admitted during the year, their ages ranging from 15 years to 36 years, the majority in the 17—19 group.

Of 52 babies born during this period, 12 were taken home by the mother, 5 went to Dr. Barnardo's or Church of England Children's Homes to be reclaimed later, if possible; 34 were placed for adoption. One baby died in hospital, two hours after birth: post-mortem examination revealed gross visceral misplacement. Ante-natal care from admission to confinement, and the teaching of mothercraft on return from hospital has been given as in previous years. Weekly needlework classes were continued under the tuition of a teacher kindly provided by York Education Authority. The health of all residents has been good throughout the year.

Resident on 31st December, 1962, 7 girls and 4 babies.

- (b) WEST GARTH CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHILDREN'S SOCIETY NURSERY
and ST. STEPHEN'S HOME, THE MOUNT
(No change from 1961 Report)
- (c) CHILDREN'S COMMITTEE'S HOMES
(See Annual Report of Children Officer).

9. 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	983	387	195	191
Children under five	101	91	79	79

(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	190	422	—	—	106	78	3	3	—
Children under five	25	145	59	—	42	28	—	—	—

10. 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. The work of the Unit has been handicapped by staff shortage and changes.

Report on the Working of the Co-ordinating Committee

Regular monthly meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee have continued to be held during the year. The Medical Officer of Health has been Chairman and representatives attended from Statutory and voluntary social services concerned in the care of children.

The 1961 figures are given in brackets throughout this report.

During 1962, 28 (27) cases, 16 (13) of which were new, have been discussed by the Committee:—

Of these:—

- 13 (19) cases showed sufficient improvement to be left to the attention of the social worker who would raise the case with the Committee again if necessary.
- 3 (2) families were taken into care. Other children were taken into care at times of difficulty, but returned home within a short period.
- 1 (1) family left York.
- 15 (5) cases were still under discussion at the end of the year. This was due to an influx of 7 new cases at the end of the year.
- 3 (2) cases on the register were rehoused by the Housing Department during the year. The two families rehoused during 1961 both had to be evicted during 1962, owing to rent arrears.

Of the 28 (27) cases discussed during the year 12 (17) were Family Service Unit cases.

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

Case Committees were called to discuss special problems which had arisen, i.e., (1) Families in serious rent arrears. (2) Accommodation for the homeless family or those living in very poor accommodation. (3) Families with special difficulties.

11. Distribution of Welfare Foods

During 1962 the sale of National Dried Milk increased at all Infant Welfare Clinics. A decrease of approximately 55 tins per week at the main centre, could be attributed to Saturday morning closing, and supplies being obtained in the area where an Infant Welfare Clinic is held.

Sales of orange juice, cod liver oil and vitamin tablets remained at the same level during 1962. There has been very little change in sales since 1st June, 1961, when the price of each commodity was increased.

<i>Sales</i>		1961	1962
National dried milk	..	35,883	33,058
Orange juice	.. ..	38,855	23,598
Cod liver oil	.. ..	4,447	2,340
Vitamin tablets	.. ..	6,352	4,156

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	6	
		—	
		16	
		—	
		<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	586	—
	As Maternity Nurses ..	—	—
(ii)	In private practice:—		
	As Midwives	—	—
	As Maternity Nurses ..	—	8
		—	—
Totals:—As Midwives		586	—
As Maternity Nurses		—	8
		—	—

The proportion of domiciliary, compared with institutional confinements, was 34.5% to 65.5%. 34.6% of patients confined at home received pethidine and 59.2% trilene analgesia.

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 for domiciliary cases where the medical practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service was 29.

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

Pupil Midwives

York 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-eight 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	78					
	Ante-natal Treatment Beds	20				112	
	Premature Infant Cots	14					
2.	Number of admissions:—						
	(a) York	1,508					
	(b) Other Areas	1,151				2,659	
3.	Number of women admitted for ante-natal treatment	578					
4.	Average duration of stay—Number of days	11.75					
5.	Number of cases delivered by:—						
	(a) Midwives— (i) York Cases	952					
	(ii) Other Areas	694					
	(b) Doctors— (i) York Cases	161				1,951	
	(ii) Other Areas	144					
	(c) Number of cases admitted after delivery:—						
	Mothers and Babies	36					
	Babies only	13				49	
6.	Number of Live Births	1,898					
7.	Number of Still-births	53					
8.	Number of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia	NIL					
9.	Number of Infants wholly breast fed on discharge	1,002					
10.	Number of Maternal Deaths:—						
	(i) York Area	1					
	(ii) Other Areas	NIL					
11.	Number of Infant Deaths within 28 days of birth	28					
12.	Number of Pupils trained during 1962	68					
13.	Number entered for Examination of Central Midwives Board	71					
14.	Number successful	67					

The purpose built ante-natal clinic adjoining the County Hospital was opened in November and work transferred there from the Health Services Centre, Duncombe Place.

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	280	
	Total visits	492	
	(ii) To Children under one year of age—		
	First visits	2,071	
	Total visits	8,241	
	(iii) To Children between the ages of one and five years	13,509	

(iv)	Tuberculous Patients	..	..	..	..	1,371
(v)	Infectious cases	..	..	..	..	238
(vi)	Aged Persons	..	..	..	..	646
(vii)	Convalescent cases	..	..	..	..	6
(viii)	Homes for the Aged	..	..	..	..	13
(ix)	Nurseries	..	..	..	..	82
(x)	Adoptions	..	..	..	..	19
(xi)	Visits following discharge from Isolation Hospital	..	..	..	..	97
(xii)	Hospital follow-ups	..	..	..	..	449
(xiii)	Gastric follow-up	..	..	..	..	358
(xiv)	Diabetic cases	..	..	..	..	755
(xv)	Hospital special visits	..	..	..	..	97
(xvi)	Asthmatics (allergy)	..	..	..	..	74
(xvii)	Visits re Peptic Research	..	..	..	..	308

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	..	..	17	(14 Queen's trained)
New cases attended	..	..	1,614	(1,606)
Cases discharged	..	..	1,614	(1,606)
Visits paid	..	..	51,586	(51,358)

Analysis of cases:—

Referred by—

(a)	General Practitioners	..	..	1,222	(1,151)
(b)	Hospitals	..	..	310	(336)
(c)	Applied direct	..	..	24	(41)
(d)	Other Agencies	..	..	58	(78)

Analysis of visits—

Medical	..	..	..	..	39,210	(38,103)
Surgical	..	..	..	..	9,418	(9,282)
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	—	(45)
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	2,767	(3,651)
Maternal Complications	..	..	..	..	79	(75)
Others	..	..	..	..	112	(202)
					51,586	(51,358)

(Figures in brackets refer to previous year).

Of the 1,614 new cases attended, 126 were children under 15 years of age. Of this total 103 were children under 5 years.

Of the 126 children attended, 22 were for the administration of injections, 87 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.

York was approved and registered by the Minister of Health as a District Nurse Training Centre for the Queen's Institute Practical Training.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

(Section 26)

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

A total of 1,838 children were immunised, 309 receiving combined injections against Whooping Cough and Diphtheria. 1,230 children received combined injections against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus.

	1962		1961	
Total immunised against				
Diphtheria	1,318		1,525	
Born 1958-62	1,255		1,390	
Born 1962	440		491	
	In Local Authority Clinics	By General Practi- tioners	In Local Authority Clinics	By General Practi- tioners
Children receiving combined DPP	82	227	486	551
Children receiving combined DPP and Tetanus	593	637	178	228
Children receiving injections against Diphtheria only ..	118	9	77	5
Combined Diphtheria and Tetanus	32	5	5	—
Tetanus only	100	35	81	5
TOTALS ..	925	913	827	789

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Immunisation in relation to Child Population

Number of children at 31st December, 1962, who had completed a course of Immunisation during the year:—

	Children Born in Years				TOTAL
	Born 1962	Born 1958-61	Born 1953-57	Born 1948-52	
(A) Number of children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation in the Authority's area (including temporary residents) during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1962	451	871	88	30	1,440
(B) Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection (<i>i.e.</i> , subsequent to primary immunisation at an earlier age) during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1962	1	137	214	20	372

Vaccination

Of the 4,867 (871) vaccinations during the year, 3,807 (600) were notified by general practitioners and 1,060 (271) from the Authority clinics. The 500% increase was due to the smallpox outbreak in Bradford.

B.C.G. Vaccination

There were 143 children vaccinated under the Contact Scheme, and 1,581 under the School Children Scheme.

School Children Scheme

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	2,466
Number of parental consents received	1,927
Consent rate	78%
Number of children Mantoux tested	1,768
Number of children not Mantoux tested:—	
Reasons being (1) Absent from school	154
(2) Left the District	6
(3) Parental consent withdrawn	4
(4) Excluded for Medical reasons	—
	— 164
Number of children who gave POSITIVE reaction to Mantoux test	137
Percentage	8%
Number of children who gave NEGATIVE reaction to Mantoux test	1,581
Percentage	92%

Number absent for reading of Mantoux test ..	45
Number of children (negative reactors) who were vaccinated	1,581
Number of children vaccinated who showed satisfactory reaction on the arm eight weeks later.. ..	1,581
Number of children (included in above figures) who belong to non-maintained schools	247
Susceptibility-rate	92%

Of the 137 children who were Mantoux positive, 137 subsequently attended for examination at the City and County Hospitals, and of these none showed any evidence of abnormality.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Number of children of all ages given a course of Salk vaccine	363
Number of children of all ages given a course of Sabin vaccine	1,532
Number of children between 5 and 11 years who had a reinforcing 4th dose	1,838

Yellow Fever Immunisation

Immunisation is by appointment at the Health Services Centre, Duncombe Place, and there is a charge of 10s. 6d. per patient. During the year 522 persons have been immunised, of whom 320 were service personnel, and 202 civilians.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

(Section 27)

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

The calls upon the Service were substantially as last year, but there is an increasing number to take patients for treatment to Leeds and for convalescence to the coast. The majority of these calls take between four and eight hours and place a heavier burden on the Service by reducing availability for local work. We wish to record our special appreciation of the reciprocal co-operation between County and City Services in this respect.

Patients and other Persons Conveyed, with Miles Travelled

			Persons	Miles
1949	..	..	31,337	140,074
1959	..	..	58,275	157,636
1961	..	..	62,906	161,525
1962	..	..	64,537	161,796

Persons Carried and Mileage, 1962

	Persons carried	Miles travelled
Patients under Section 27	36,942	138,728
Work for Hospital Management Committee:		
(a) Analgesia apparatus	—	190
(b) Personal transfers, etc.	30	103
Midwives	514	2,623
Occupation Centre pupils	26,976	17,717
Pupils, School for the Deaf, Doncaster (Education Committee)	47	703
Children to and from holiday (Children Committee) ..	28	177
Abortive and service journeys	—	1,555

CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS CARRIED

	1962	1961
Accident or other Emergency:		
Road Accident	533	611
Home accident	156	181
Industrial accident	98	110
Other accident	348	354
Acute illness	422	457
Emergency maternity	7	5
	<hr/> 1,564	<hr/> 1,718
Others:		
General illness	3,605	3,453
Maternity	593	594
Tuberculosis	37	46
Other infectious disease	174	241
Mental	128	100
Inter-hospital transfer	2,449	2,546
Hospital discharge	2,038	1,986
Out-patient attendance	26,354	27,461
	<hr/> 36,942	<hr/> 38,145

Financial responsibility for mileage was allocated as follows:—

York C.B.	133,169
Other Ambulance Services ..	5,559

Journeys of 100 Miles and Over

(a) By road:—

Bolton, Bowden (Cheshire), Broadmoor (Berks.), Edinburgh, Lancaster, Oswestry.

(b) By rail:—

Cardiff, Colchester, King's Lynn, Liverpool, London (3), Ryde, Glasgow, Inverness.

Emergency ("999") Telephone System

1,237 such calls were received during the year, compared with 1,198 in 1961.

Compulsory Removal to Hospital

Two patients, suffering from grave chronic disease, who were unable to devote to themselves and were not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention, were removed to hospital on Magistrates' Orders under the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Fleet

As at 31st December—14 vehicles standardised on Bedford chassis:—

28 h.p. 2-stretcher, 1950, 1951, 1954, 1958, 1962	5
15 h.p. 2-stretcher, 1955, 1957, 1958, 1962	4
15 h.p. dual purpose, with emergency stretcher, 1953, 1961 ..	2
28 h.p. personnel carriers, 1954, 1959	2
15 h.p. saloon car, 1960	1
	<hr/>
	14
	<hr/>

Staff

The establishment during the year remained unchanged, viz:—

Administrative: Ambulance Officer and 2 clerks.

Operational: Control Officer, 4 shift leaders and 31 driver/attendants.

Total 39.

Sickness of the operational staff involved a loss of $120\frac{1}{2}$ working days as against 226 in the previous year; leave amounted to $650\frac{1}{2}$ working days against 613 $\frac{1}{2}$; and overtime worked totalled 932 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours against 905 hours in 1961.

A further nine members of the operational staff attended a half-day course in advanced first aid in Leeds, and the majority of the staff attended a showing of a mouth-to-mouth resuscitation film. The necessary equipment for this form of resuscitation has been provided for the Service.

Civil Defence Ambulance and First Aid Section

The Civil Defence Officer has kindly furnished the following information:—

Number of volunteers on register at 1st January, 1962 120

Number of volunteers on register at 31st December, 1962 122

TRAINING RECORD (21st July, 1962—31st July, 1963).

			<i>No. of Volunteers</i>	<i>No. of Sessions</i>	<i>Total Hours</i>
1.	Ambulance Section Training	..	40	148	1,778
2.	First Aid (Short Course)	.. ..	8	12	60
3.	First Aid (Practical)	.. ..	24	72	714
4.	Driving Instruction	.. ..	7	—	93
5.	Driving Practice	.. ..	7	—	8

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(Section 28)

(a) TUBERCULOSIS

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 1,310.

During the year 1962, 1,500 attendances were made at the Chest Clinic, 66 new cases, exclusive of contacts were examined, 18 of whom were found to be tuberculous.

Thirteen of the 476 contacts examined were 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.

New Cases and Mortality

There was one new case under the age of 5, three between 5 and 15, eight between 15 and 25, six between 25 and 35, four between 35 and 45 and nine over this age. There were no deaths from respiratory tuberculosis, and only one from non-pulmonary.

Of 142 cases admitted to Fairfield Sanatorium during the year, 62 were York cases.

Open Cases in the Community

Figures are supplied quarterly by the Chest Clinic of cases at home with positive sputum. There were three such cases at the end of the year and these cases are closely supervised.

The after-care work, apart from the routine work of the tuberculosis health visitor, is delegated to the York Chest and Heart Association. The following is an extract from their report:—

In the year just completed, only seven cases have been given help, although more applications were considered by the Committee, but turned down for various reasons. Of the seven people helped, the form was mostly for clothing on entering sanatoria. One family was helped with removal expenses. Another patient was loaned an electric heater during the very cold winter, and fares have been paid for convalescent holidays in two cases. Our financial needs were met during the year by donations from the employees of Rowntree & Co. Ltd., through the Community Fund, and the Sunday Cinema Fund. It has not been necessary to ask for any grant from the Local Authority.

The Committee has been greatly helped by Mrs. Crawshaw and Miss Moore, the latter being also responsible for our accounts, and has had helpful guidance from Dr. Helm, who was the speaker at our last Annual General Meeting on Cancer of the Lung. This meeting was presided over by Alderman E. L. Keld, J.P., and held at St. William's College on 27th September. The talk was illustrated by lantern slides.

Unfortunately the Committee lost a valued member by the death of Miss N. Taylor, who had served us for 39 years, and we should like to record appreciation of her help and co-operation over this long period.

We much appreciate the interest of friends who have helped in our work during the year. Should we be called upon to a greater degree to aid those who through tuberculous or other chest and heart diseases are in the unfortunate position of needing help, we hope we still may count upon their co-operation. We also thank Messrs. Peat, Marwick and Mitchell for auditing our accounts. Mrs. Marsden continues to serve the Committee as Hon. Secretary and to her also we extend our thanks.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The routine teaching work has continued as previously, all members of staff participating as part of their normal duties. Much valuable instruction and guidance is given in the course of individual conversations in homes or clinics, but in addition, classes are held in mothercraft and allied subjects, and members of staff also give formal talks and demonstrations, to a wide variety of organisations.

A Health Education Sub-Committee has replaced the Home Safety Sub-Committee, thus giving official recognition to the importance of this aspect of preventive medicine. The first major effort of this Committee has been the planning of a campaign against cigarette smoking, to take place during 1963.

DOMESTIC HELPS

(Section 29)

The demand for Home Helps showed a steady increase, there being 92 more new cases than in 1961.

Staff worked loyally and gave extra time to cover essential cases in periods of shortage.

The Domiciliary Meals Service has proved successful but the demand is not as great as we anticipated.

The Laundry Service for old people run in conjunction with the female adult industry group, has increased its scope and is much appreciated.

At 31st December, 1962, the following Home Helps were employed:—

Part-Time Home Helps	.. ..	59
Temporary Home Helps (Full-time)	.. ..	37
T.B. Home Helps (included in above 2)		—
Sitters-up	.. .. .	1
Sitters-in	.. .. .	1
		—
TOTAL	.. ..	98
		—

During the year the following cases were attended:—

Maternity cases	.. .. .	101
General cases (including care of the aged)		795
Tuberculosis	.. .. .	4
Others	.. .. .	71
		—
TOTAL	.. ..	971 (1,125)*
		—

Of these, 551 were new cases, compared with 459 in 1961.

* 1961 figure.

CONVALESCENT HOLIDAYS

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

343 medical certificates were received from general practitioners, of whom 209 were women, 94 men and 40 children.

91 patients were sent to convalescent homes through Section 28 of the National Health Service Act.

124 patients were sent through the Dispensary Funds, 13 through the Purey Cust Funds and 16 recommendations were not approved.

28 patients cancelled or postponed arrangements owing to illness.

330 office interviews were given and 184 home visits paid.

13 patients were eligible for convalescence under other schemes.

The age distribution was:—

0—10	11—20	21—30	31—40	41—50	51—60	61—70	71—80	81—100
34	10	17	12	35	65	74	80	16

Convalescent Homes

The younger adults were sent to St. Annes-on-Sea, Harrogate, Scarborough and Morecambe, whilst the older patients were sent to Bridlington and Withernsea. The patients who were unable to undertake a long journey because of age or illness spent a quiet holiday at Grimston Court on the outskirts of York where they received every attention. The physically handicapped patients were sent to the Cheshire Home at Alne Hall, or to the British Red Cross Home at Bridlington.

Children

40 children had a convalescent holiday through the scheme. 11 went to a Children's Convalescent Home at Colwyn Bay or to St. Annes-on-Sea, 18 accompanied their mothers for holidays by the sea after receiving grants from Dispensary Funds, and 11 accompanied their mothers to convalescent homes.

Most of the children suffered from general debility and malnutrition and came from families with problems.

Voluntary Funds

Very generous grants were received from the Dispensary and Purey Cust Funds for which we express our thanks. They provide an excellent service for those who are not eligible under the Local Authority scheme and are often the least fortunate residents of the City.

The majority of patients who were sent away derived real benefit both mentally and physically from the change, but there are a few who prove difficult and the utmost patience is required to sort out their problems. Very occasionally patients behave badly at the Home and have to be sent home, usually for upsetting the other patients.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

(Section 51)

1. Administration

There has been no change since the previous report.

2. Account of work undertaken in the community

A change in admission procedure has taken place since Mental Health Act. It is now the practice in the majority of cases for a consultant psychiatrist to see the patient prior to admission. General practitioners therefore contact the hospital consultant direct rather than asking for admission arrangements to be made through the Mental Health Centre.

The following table gives an analysis of the work undertaken by the service, and sources of referral:—

Source of Referral	Work undertaken			
	Social Investigation only	Active Social Work	Social Investigation and Active Social Work	Total
Hospital	45	105	15	165
Out-patients and Day Hospital ..	19	31	21	71
Family Doctor ..	6	7	3	16
Social Worker ..	3	14	—	17
Self	3	15	2	20
Total Referrals ..	76	172	41	289

Social Club

The Social Club has continued to meet each Thursday evening at 24 St. Saviourgate. Weekly attendances average 15 to 20. Total membership at the end of the year was 35, of whom 5 are at present in hospital. Although the total membership is 5 less than last year, the average weekly attendances have increased.

Case Conferences

Case conferences have been held weekly at alternately Bootham Park and Naburn Hospitals.

ADMISSIONS OF YORK CASES TO PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS

HOSPITAL	INFORMAL ADMISSIONS		COMPULSORY ADMISSIONS (M.H.A. 1959)			
			SHORT ORDERS Sec. 25; 29		Section 26	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
NABURN AND BOOTHAM PARK HOSPITAL	391	422	70	81	5	8
THE RETREAT ..	1	2	3	4	0	2
CLIFTON	5	6	4	4	0	0

Mental Subnormality

- (i) 24 cases were ascertained subject to be dealt with under the Mental Health Act, 1959, compared with 33 in 1961. Of these 16 were reported by the local Education Authority, and 8 were referred by other sources. One was admitted to a psychiatric hospital and the remainder placed under supervision.
- (ii) A total of 10 cases are awaiting admission to hospital care, 9 severely subnormal and 1 subnormal.
- (iii) One case is under guardianship.
- (iv) Certificates of exception from payment of National Insurance were obtained in all appropriate cases.

Training

- (a) JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE
The number of pupils on the register at December, 1962, was 57, including 6 North Riding, 3 East Riding, and 3 West Riding children.
- (b) MALE INDUSTRY GROUP
There were 26 boys attending the Centre at the end of December, 1962, including 3 boys from the North Riding, 3 from the East Riding and 3 from the West Riding.
- (c) FEMALE INDUSTRY GROUP
There were 21 girls attending the Female Industry group, including 2 from the North Riding.
- (d) LAUNDRY
There were 7 girls working under the supervision of the laundress at the end of the year. Six of these were high-grade subnormals and one mentally ill.

ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL

Five cases were admitted to Hospital during 1962. There were 3 males and 2 females, aged between 16 and 42. 3 were admitted to Claypenny, 1 to Whitley, and 1 to Bootham Park.

Total Number of Subnormals on the Register at 31st December, 1962

In Institution	150
Guardianship	1
Local Authority Care	191
	<hr/>
	342
	<hr/>

During 1962 one local authority case under care died and 5 left the area. There were no waiting lists for the training centres at the end of the year.

TABLE SHOWING OCCUPATION OF DOMICILIARY CASES

	Under 16		16—21		22—40		Over 40		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Self-supporting	—	—	15	10	8	7	—	2	23	19
Partially Self-supporting	—	—	4	2	—	—	3	—	7	2
Employable—Out of Work	—	—	2	3	1	1	1	1	4	5
Useful at Home	—	—	2	2	—	9	2	—	4	11
At Home—Too low grade for employment ..	4	4	4	7	1	6	3	2	12	19
Attending Occ. Centres or Industry Groups ..	29	21	7	10	7	11	—	1	43	43
TOTALS	33	25	34	34	17	34	9	6	93	99

“Howe Hill” Rehabilitation Centre for Patients discharged from Psychiatric Hospitals

During the year there were 21 admissions to Howe Hill, 8 males and 13 females; and 8 males and 14 females were discharged. Of the 22 discharges 9 were sent to a hospital, 8 went to lodgings and other accommodation, and 5 returned home. At the end of the year there were 12 residents, 4 male and 8 female.

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

NOTIFICATION TABLE

CONFIRMED CASES

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Cerebro Spinal Fever	2	2	5	2	3
Dysentery	307	36	153	279	87
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	18	4	8	3	1
Food Poisoning	28	14	29	33	19
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1129	1160	262	1358	788
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia } Acute Primary ..	23	16	15	20	20
} Influenzal ..	35	25	10	12	7
Polio Encephalitis, Acute ..	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute:					
Paralytic	4	—	—	—	1
Non-Paralytic	3	3	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	3	3	2	3
Scabies	12	7	10	13	15
Scarlet Fever	88	258	176	55	41
Whooping Cough	24	87	191	23	1
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	1	1

Poliomyelitis and Polio-Encephalitis

The incidence during the past five years is seen in the above table. There was one case of paralytic poliomyelitis during the year. This was a boy of 6 who made a complete recovery, there being no residual paralysis.

Dysentery

93 cases were notified during the year of which 87 were confirmed, compared with 327 and 279 respectively in 1961.

Diphtheria

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

Whooping Cough

1 case was notified during the year compared with 23 in 1961. There were no deaths.

Smallpox

No cases of this disease were reported during the year, but the Bradford outbreak caused considerable panic in York. We were called to see 3 suspect cases which were not smallpox.

Scarlet Fever

41 cases were notified during the year, 30 of which were school children. 12 cases were removed to hospital. This is an admission rate of 29%.

Influenza and Pneumonia

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Cases notified:—					
Acute Primary Pneumonia ..	23	16	15	20	20
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	35	25	10	12	7
Deaths from Influenza (notified cases)	—	2	1	2	1
Deaths from Pneumonia (Registrar-General's figures)	72	69	60	92	108

Puerperal Pyrexia

Three cases were notified during the year.

Measles

788 cases of measles were notified, compared with 1,358 in 1961.

Mumps, Chickenpox, German Measles

148 cases of mumps, 104 cases of chickenpox and 1,504 cases of German measles were reported to the school clinic.

Scabies

16 cases of scabies were treated at the cleansing centre during the year. Five were adults and 11 were children attending school.

Venereal Diseases

The following table summarises the work carried out in the clinic at the County Hospital during 1961:—

New Patients ..	Syphilis 7		Gonorrhoea 42		Non-Venereal 204		Total 253
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Total attendances at clinics ..	334	226	224	119	1,034	396	2,333

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, 1962, the total quantity of water supplied to consumers within the Company's area of direct supply was 2,851,173,000 gallons, representing an average daily consumption of 7,811,433 gallons, which is a decrease of 1.1% on the previous year's average of 7,899,653 gallons per day.

The maximum demand for all purposes including bulk supplies reached 10,240,000 gallons on Monday, 9th July.

The average daily consumption for domestic and public purposes (unmetered supplies) was 4,725,114 gallons, an increase of 633,511 on the year 1961, the non-domestic consumption (being metered supplies to Industries, etc.) was 3,086,319 gallons, a decrease of 721,731 gallons on the previous year.

Within the statutory area, The York Waterworks Company has supplied an estimated population of 132,500 with an average quantity of 35.66 gallons per head per day (domestic) as compared with the previous year's quantity of 30.80 gallons. Although no restrictions were imposed on the supply at any time, the growing demands for the watering of gardens creates excessive evening loads resulting in reduced pressures in some regions.

The Company's Statutory limits of supply—approximately 35 square miles—includes York County Borough and the following 13 parishes:—Clifton Without, New Earswick, Huntington, Earswick, Towthorpe, Heworth Without, Osbalwick, 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. The average daily quantity for these bulk supplies was 668,758 gallons, being an increase of 12.4% on the previous year.

All water supplied by the Company is derived from intakes on the River Ouse at Acomb Landing Works above the City, during the year river levels have fluctuated from 2 feet 6 inches below summer level (due to repairs to the weir at Naburn) to a maximum of 11 feet 0 inches above normal summer level, with corresponding variations in the quality of raw water.

The resulting wide range of characteristics calls for flexibility within the purification process, this is achieved by control of the following sequence:—chemical pre-treatment with coagulant and prechlorination, sedimentation, dual filtration by rapid gravity and slow sand filters, super-chlorination followed by de-chlorination.

A 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

318 samples of water leaving the Waterworks and passing into the distribution system, and from premises in the City and near the outskirts, were submitted to the Analyst during the year.

Number of colonies per millilitre developing on Agar:—

3 days at 20°C.	Average of 318 samples	..	3.5
24 hrs. at 37°C.	Average of 318 samples	..	2.0

Presumptive Coli Organisms:—

1590 tests with 10 millilitres	..	..	..	All negative
318 tests with 50 millilitres	..	..	..	All negative

Clostridium Welchii

101 tests with 100 millilitres	All negative
--------------------------------	----	----	----	--------------

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Monthly chemical analysis of town's water is made by Public Analysts, the average of the results of the 12 samples examined in 1962 were as follows:—

Physical Characters

						<i>Average of the 12 samples</i>
Suspended Matter	..	..	..	..	..	None
Appearance of a column 2 ft. long	..	..	..	..	..	11—clear; slightly yellow 1—clear; faintly yellow
Hazen Colour	..	..	..	..	..	less than 10
Taste	..	..	..	..	..	normal
Odour	..	..	..	..	..	none

Chemical Examinations

						<i>Parts per million</i>
Total Solids, dried at 180°C.	..	..	..	..	..	255
Chlorides in terms of chlorine	..	..	..	..	..	19.4
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	..	..	..	..	..	32.0
Nitrites	..	..	..	..	..	None
Nitrates as Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	..	1.31
Poisonous Metals (Lead, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	None
Total Hardness	..	..	..	..	..	182.6
Temporary Hardness	..	..	..	..	..	107.2
Permanent Hardness	..	..	..	..	..	75.4
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	..	..	..	..	..	0.85
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	..	0.027
Albuminoid Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	..	0.053
Free Chlorine	..	..	..	..	..	0.03
pH Value	..	..	..	..	..	7.5

As in previous years, periodical tests were carried out to determine the natural content of fluorine, the results of five tests indicated an average of 0.22 p.p.m., a maximum of 0.26 and a minimum of 0.15 p.p.m.

Since the publication of the report No. 105 on Fluoridation Studies in the United Kingdom, the Company has been interested and are to be advised by the British Waterworks Association who are actively engaged in discussions with the Ministry on behalf of Water Undertakings throughout the country.

A series of samples have again been submitted for total Radioactivity tests in order to confirm the normal local conditions.

The results from samples of water as supplied to the City and District continued to be satisfactory.

In addition to the foregoing examinations, samples taken from various stages of treatment and filtration plants at the Waterworks have been submitted for bacteriological examination at frequent and regular intervals, in order to indicate the efficiency of the plant operation at each stage and ensure satisfactory control. A total of 703 samples were tested.

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

In addition to the necessary maintenance of existing mains, 6 miles of new mains were laid to continue improvements in distribution, including an 18 inch/15 inch trunk main from the Works under the River Ouse across Clifton Ings to Shipton Road and Clifton, to benefit existing supplies and increase the provision for new housing developments.

The City Engineer has kindly supplied the following information:—

Closet Accommodation

At the end of 1962, 2 pail closets were in use in the City, these being sited on the School Playing Fields at Fenby Fields, there are 38,871 water closets and waste water closets in the City.

Public Cleansing

Dry refuse (household). All domestic refuse is placed in bins by the householders and a weekly collection of such refuse is made by the York Corporation Motor Vehicles, all of which are fitted with covers to prevent the escape of dust.

Until April, 1962, separate collections of refuse and salvage were made from premises in the City centre, in all other districts of the City the collection of 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.

Since April, 1962, all materials have been collected as refuse, as salvage collection and sales ceased from this date. The value of salvage collected up to April, 1962, was as follows:—

		T.	cwts.	qr.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper .. ..	..	130	8	0	1,155	8	8
Metals .. ..	..	26	5	0	119	12	0
Textiles .. ..	..		Nil			—	
Kitchen Waste ..	..		Nil			—	
Total ..	..	156	13	0	£1,275	0	8

There are now no dry ashpits in the City and approximately 44,216 ashbins are in use, the whole of the dry refuse collected during the year was disposed of by controlled tipping except for a weekly average of 50 tons of Trade Refuse and 10 tons of Domestic refuse which amounts were disposed of at the incinerator.

Cesspools

At the present time there are 6 cesspools in the City, the Corporation periodically cleansing these, using cesspool and gully emptier, the vehicles remove the contents of the cesspools and dispose of them by tipping directly into the main sewers using convenient main sewers manholes, the manholes were thoroughly flushed after use.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

No infested Council houses were found during the year.

During 1962, 62 loads of furniture from 91 houses were dealt with on behalf of tenants taking over houses on the Corporation Building Estates.

178 single articles of furniture and bedding 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 3,249 re-inspections were made to food premises during the year, in additions 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 1,255, as set out in the following table according to their principal business:—

Bakers	44	Provision Merchants ..	374
Butchers	111	Public Houses	141
Cafes	51	Sweet Shops	131
Cinema Kiosks	5	Sweet and Chocolate	
Confectioners	37	Manufacturers	5
Dairies	19	Wet Fish Shops	14
Food Depots	16	Miscellaneous	31
Fried Fish Shops	61	Accommodation	32
Greengrocers	83	Clubs and Halls	41
Hotels	32	Canteens	22
		Slaughterhouses	5
Total ..		1,255	

Milk in Schools Scheme

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

Food Poisoning

Nineteen cases of suspected food poisoning were notified during 1962.

One was an isolated incident, in which the diagnosis of food poisoning was not substantiated. Seven were notified as isolated cases, *Salmonella Typhimurium* being isolated in six cases and *Salmonella Stanley* in the seventh.

Other incidents involved families with three cases, and four families each with two cases.

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 slum clearance programme was resumed towards the end of the year, although the work of rehousing and demolition had been proceeding throughout the year in those areas where procedural formalities had been completed. A tremendous amount of detail has to be amassed in preparation for dealing with properties under clearance area procedure, much of which is not ultimately required, but the extent of the work involved is an indication of the care which is taken to ensure that all matters having any effect on the issue are noted and recorded. The Housing Act, 1961, introduces provisions for dealing with houses in multiple occupation, which is the old problem of what used to be called houses-let-in-lodgings. It remains to be seen whether the new provisions will be more successful than those which they replace, as one of the factors which may affect progress in the provision of adequate amenities at such houses, is the opportunity afforded to reduce the number of people requiring them. A survey of such properties has been in progress during the year, and the result may well involve an increase in the overall rehousing requirements.

Regulations dealing with hygiene and with the prevention of cruelty at slaughterhouses were to have been brought into operation at the end of the year. Certain difficulties arose, however, and the date was deferred by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food until July 1st, 1963. In the meantime, works of adaptation have continued, and the supervision of slaughtering with meat inspection continues to be a first call on public health inspectors' time in order to ensure 100% inspection of meat produced in the City.

The general work of food control was maintained at a high standard. This is an aspect of environmental control in which constant vigilance is required, and in which results are only achieved by a clear demonstration to all concerned of the paramount importance of the responsibilities involved. There were several prosecutions before the magistrates during the year, and it was gratifying to note that they were all successful.

It was again not possible to make a start on the ten-year plan for Smoke Control Orders under the Clean Air Act, as the project was not included in Estimates for the current financial year. There is undoubtedly a large body of informed opinion in favour of this procedure by which the atmosphere will be freed from large volumes of polluting material, and many householders are already proceeding with the adaptation of their fuel-burning appliances so as to secure the double advantage of clean air and modern heating.

The department has successfully trained many students as public health inspectors, but it is frustrating to find that they leave our service soon after qualification to secure posts on more attractive terms elsewhere. It is hoped that means will be found whereby the staff establishment can be maintained so as to ensure that all our duties can receive the constant attention they require. My thanks are again expressed to all members of staff for their efforts during the 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)	.. ..	1,996
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	.. ..	2,187
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	..	—
(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	.. .. . . . . .	71

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	62
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year

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

Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

By owners	.. .. . . . . .	19
By Local Authority	.. .. . . . . .	1

(b) *Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:—*

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	9
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(c) *Proceedings under Sections 16 and 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:—*

Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	3
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4. Housing Act, 1936. Part IV—Overcrowding

There are, at present, no accurate figures indicating the extent of overcrowding. A new survey is urgently needed if exact information of overcrowding is required.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses

In December, 1962, the number of applicants for Corporation Houses was 2,184.

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	Layrthorpe (No. 1)	2.74	142	366	9th Sept., 1960
19	Layrthorpe (No. 2)	2.77	88	244	15th Dec., 1960
20	Cross Street, Acomb .. .. .	.031	3	1	14th Mar., 1961
21	Cambridge Street	3.46	159	395	25th May, 1961
22	The Groves (No. 5)	2.71	110	273	24th Aug., 1961
23	Orchard Street	1.52	70	162	5th Oct., 1961
24	Newbiggin Street	1.19	79	203	4th Dec., 1961
25	Lowther Street .. .. .	.026	2	8	16th Mar., 1962

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS

Dwellings

Houses unfit and capable of repair (H.A.), 83; Houses unfit and incapable of repair (H.A.), 944; Houses reinspected 191; Underground dwellings and parts of buildings (H.A.), 29; Houses for overcrowding (H.A.), 5; Houses let in lodgings (H.A.), 28; Separate dwellings within H.L.L. (H.A.), 7; Houses for complaints and defects (P.H.A.), 905; Houses for filthy and verminous conditions, 41; Common Lodging Houses, 8; Sites of tents, vans and sheds, etc., 67; Tents, vans or sheds, 7; Drainage, 485; Visits for enquiry, 959; Other visits not included above, 28; Rent Act, 12; Improvement and/or Standard Grants, 207; Housing Surveys, 245.

Food and Drugs Premises

Dairies, 165; Bottled Milk Stores, 3; Milk and Dairies Regulations, 102; Visits for sampling, 262; Ice Cream premises, 110; Fish and chip premises, 33; Ham curing and smoking, 1; Sausages and pork products, 15; Bakehouses, 114; Butchers' shops, 141; Wet fish shops, 17; Grocers and Provision Merchants, 360; Restaurants, cafes, kitchens, 372; Market inspections, 36; Public houses and hotels, 15; Mobile Foodshops, 186; Other food premises, 368; Drainage, 62; Visits for enquiry, 482; Visits for meat inspection, 2,386; Visits for food inspection, 259; Visits under the Food Byelaws and Food Hygiene Regulations, 31; Slaughterhouse inspections, 115.

Trades and Businesses

Factories with mechanical power, 298; Factories without mechanical power, 19; Outworkers, 9; Offensive trades, 19; Drainage, 4; Visits for enquiry, 75; Other premises not included above, 4.

Smoke Abatement

Smoke observations, 28; Grit deposit records, 387; Industrial furnaces, 5; Boiler plants, 9; Visits for enquiry, 55; Other visits not included above, 38; Smoke Control Survey visits, 36.

General

Infectious diseases visits, 22; Rodent infestations, 102; Other infestations, 102; Keeping of animals, 36; Pet animal stores, 7; Water supply, 4; Watercourses, ditches, culverts, 7; Waste ground, accumulations of refuse, 21; Other nuisances, 10; Places of public entertainment, 9; Public sanitary conveniences, 159; Barbers and hairdressers, 75; Inspections for matters affecting other Departments, 77; Visits for enquiry, 30; No access visits, 338; Other visits not included above, 14.

Notices

Verbal notices given, 234; Verbal notices complied with, 161; Verbal notices in progress or ordered, 41; Preliminary notices served, 71; Preliminary notices complied with, 58; Preliminary notices in progress or ordered, 48; Letters requesting action sent, 20; Letters requesting action complied with, 9; Letters requesting action in progress or ordered, 8; Statutory notices served, 24; Statutory notices complied with, 20; Statutory notices in progress or ordered, 19; Number of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action, 62; Number of houses in respect of which P.H.A. notices were served requiring repairs, 33; Number of houses in respect of which P.H.A. notices were served and defects remedied by owners, 19; Number of houses in respect of which P.H.A. notices were served and defects remedied by Local Authority, 1.

ANALYSIS OF WORK DONE

Repairs and Improvements

Roofs, valley gutters, flashings, etc., 33; Chimney stacks, flues, pots, etc., 11; Rainwater gutters, 33; Fallpipes, 18; Walls, brickwork, pointing, 21; Dampness in walls remedied, 12; Wall plaster, 17; Ceilings, 2; Floors, 1; Windows, frames, cords, etc., 22; Doors, door frames, 19; Ovens, fireranges, grates, etc., 7; Waste pipes, 2; Pavings, yards and passages, 4; Repairs to water closets, 16; New water closets provided, 50; Waste-water closets abolished, 50; Dustbins provided, 8; Other repairs to houses, 1; Verminous houses disinfected, 15; Other verminous premises disinfested, 22; Dirty houses cleansed, 2; Water-closets reconstructed, 1; Water supply provided or improved, 2.

Offensive Trades

Improvements secured, 2.

Food Premises

Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., repaired, 14; Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., cleansed, 38; Ventilation provided or improved, 4; Washing facilities provided or improved, 19; Washing facilities maintained, 7; Other improvements, 30; Byelaws offences rectified, 1; Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed, 3.

Samples Taken

Milk for biological analysis, 20; Milk for chemical analysis, 275; Milk for bacteriological test, 403; Ice cream for chemical analysis, 15; Ice cream for bacteriological examination, 77; Other articles for chemical analysis, 116; Other articles for bacteriological examination, 760; Fertilisers and feeding stuffs, 13.

Trades and Businesses

Unsuitable/defective conveniences remedied, 16; Other offences remedied, 9.

Smoke Abatement

Furnaces newly provided, 1; Furnaces altered, repaired or renewed, 1; Chimneys newly erected, 1; Chimneys extended or improved, 3.

General

Premises cleared of rats and mice, 903; Premises rendered rat-proof, 2; Offensive matters removed, 1; Manure removed, 1.

Drainage

Drains relaid, 25; Drains repaired, 2; New drains laid, 4; Drains cleansed, 32; Gullies renewed or provided, 1; Soilpipes and ventilating pipes, 31; Smoke tests, 77; Other tests, 5; Inspection Chambers provided, 37.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

During the year 339 factories were on the register, including:—

Bakehouses	44	Glass Manufacturers	1
Restaurants and Cafes	28	Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	10
Chocolate and Sweet Manufacturing	4	French Polishers, Painters and Decorators	7
Brewers, Mineral Water Manufacturing and Bottlers	3	Carpet Makers	3
Manufacturing Chemists	3	Watch Repairers and Jewellers	5
Boot and Shoe Repairers	16	Scientific Instrument Makers and Opticians	1
Dressmakers	10	General Engineers	13
Milliners	3	Electrical Engineers	11
Tailors	5	Motor Engineers	45
Button Manufacturers	3	Cycle Repairers	5
Laundries, Dry Cleaners	8	Printers	7
Sugar Mfg. and Refiners	1	Photography	4
Builders, Joiners, Carpenters	30	Warehouses	10
Plumbers and Glaziers	9	Slaughterhouses	5
Tinsmiths and Sheet Metal Workers	2	Miscellaneous Small Factories and Workplaces	41
Blacksmiths	2		

During the year 25 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
1962	4,381
1961	4,311
1960	4,990

TABLE II

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3,629	313	447	49,184	12,735
Number inspected	8,629	313	447	49,184	12,735
All Diseases except Tuberculosis—					
Whole carcases condemned	1	2	10	45	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2,197	81	12	3,775	3,349
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	25.48	26.74	4.92	7.76	26.33
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole carcases condemned	1	—	—	—	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	7	—	—	—	580
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.093	—	—	—	4.59
Cysticercosis—					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	48	1	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	48	1	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Other Foods Inspected, Condemned and Removed for Salvage

A large quantity of tinned meat, glass and packet goods, fish, fruit, vegetables, eggs, sweets, cakes and biscuits, etc., were inspected, and a total weight of 964 stones were found to be in an unsound condition. The foodstuffs were removed to the Destructor, Foss Islands and destroyed.

TABLE III

Bacteriological Examination

The number of registered dairies is 19, on which 165 inspections were made.

Designation	No. of samples	Complied with prescribed conditions	Did not comply with prescribed conditions
Tuberculin tested	72	69	3
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	152	151	1
Pasteurised	145	142	3
Sterilised	34	34	—

Biological Test

Type of Milk	Number	Positive	Negative
Tuberculin Tested	10	—	10
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised ..	5	—	5
Pasteurised	5	—	5
TOTALS	20	—	20

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	152	1	151
Pasteurised	145	3	142

Turbidity Test

Type of Milk	Number	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sterilised	34	34	—

Ice Cream

The Methylene Blue Test was applied to the 77 Ice Cream samples. The following are the results of this test:—

66, group 1; 7, group 2; 3, group 3; and 1, 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 1962 was 396 (370 informal and 26 formal). This number represents 3.80 samples for each 1,000 of the population of the City (104,890). 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
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
1961	390	52	13.33	300	48	16.00
1962	396	32	8.08	275	28	10.18

Manufacturers and Sellers of Ice Cream

Number of Manufacturers	..	..	6
Number of premises registered for storage and sale	..	..	341
Number of premises on register	..	..	347

The premises are registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and 110 inspections were made.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

During the year 510 rat infestations and 393 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 theatre 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 1,669 waste-water closets have been converted by the Grants Scheme which has been operating since 1938. The amount payable at present is a maximum of £25 for each conversion, and during the year the Corporation paid out £1,250 under this voluntary scheme.

As will be seen from the statement on page 48, 50 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 in the City. 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	1.77	18.33	1.38	11.02
February	0.63	16.92	0.55	8.86
March	0.79	23.11	0.71	9.92
April	1.42	15.61	1.38	10.16
May	2.36	20.32	2.29	12.80
June	0.16	10.04	0.12	7.46
July	1.77	12.28	1.77	9.72
August	4.44	12.11	3.90	9.90
September	3.31	13.96	2.96	9.38
October	0.79	11.80	0.75	7.19
November	1.26	19.60	1.18	9.38
December	1.22	15.44	0.95	9.96
Monthly Average ..	1.63	15.79	1.49	9.65

*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: expressed in microgrammes per cubic metre.

MONTH	ST. SAVIOURGATE		CORNLANDS ROAD	
	Smoke	So ₂	Smoke	So ₂
January	270	200	191	186
February	178	167	137	177
March	196	139	142	133
April	124	100	74	92
May	87	74	30	53
June	19	45	29	67
July	38	61	37	65
August	38	62	30	66
September	66	78	86	83
October	165	111	160	128
November	247	143	255	181
December	286	299	261	239
Monthly Average ..	140	123	119	122

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	62	19	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	277	298	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	3	—	—
TOTAL	339	317	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND—16.

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	—	—	—
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	32	25	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	11	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	12	—	—	—
TOTAL	60	32	25	—

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').

Part VIII of the Act—Outwork—(Sections 110 and 111): There were 7 out-workers in August, 1961, making wearing apparel—18 carding buttons. There were no defaulters or cases needing prosecution.

SECTION G

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOR 1962

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 396 samples were submitted for analysis.

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

Milk 275, one sample each of beef curry, baking powder, Branston pickle, bronchial mixture, buttercake, Cambridge steaks, candied peel, casserole steak, catarrh and bronchial syrup, chicken American, children's cherry cough syrup, children's cough linctus, coffee and chicory essence, concentrated tomato purée, condensed milk, cornflour, double Devon cream, Jersey cream, creamed macaroni milk pudding, creamed rice pudding, dairy cake, desiccated coconut, dried rubbed thyme, Energen crispbread, evaporated milk, flavoured milk, food colour, glacé cherries, gravy browning, ground almonds, hot dog, ice lolly syrup, instant apple flakes, instant bread sauce, instant coffee, instant mashed potato, sweetened lemonade powder, chicken meat paste, mincemeat, vegetarian mincemeat, concentrated mint sauce, mushroom ketchup, pea soup with ham, meat pie, pork pie, potato crisps, cheese, potted beef with butter, processed cheese slices, raisins, saccharin sodium, salad cream, tomato sausage, self-raising flour, skimmed milk powder, smoked ham, stewed steak with gravy, strawberry jam, stuffed pork roll, sugarless marmalade, sultanas, table jelly, "Twirl" vegetable oil, unsalted vegetable margarine, vegetable curry with rice.

Two samples each of beef steak with gravy, Christmas pudding, double cream, currants, fish cakes, lemon curd, margarine, pears, pork luncheon meat, whisky; three of cream; four of dairy ice-cream; five each of butter and orange drink; nine of pork sausage and eleven of ice-cream.

Milk

During the year 275 samples of milk were reported on.

The following table shows the average monthly composition of these milk samples:—

Month	No. of Samples	Analytical Data	
		Milk-Fat %	Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat %
January	23	3.81	8.74
February	21	3.52	8.48
March	22	3.49	8.69
April	25	3.67	8.77
May	20	3.54	8.61
June	27	3.32	8.95
July	26	3.51	8.87
August	26	3.59	8.74
September	23	3.69	8.71
October	17	4.09	9.00
November	34	3.41	8.91
December	11	3.95	8.81
Average for the year .. ..	..	3.59	8.78
Average for the year 1961 .. ..	..	3.56	8.75
Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939 .. ..	..	3.00	8.50

Of the 275 samples of milk examined during the year, 247 samples were genuine and 28 samples (10.1 per cent) were adulterated or below standard.

19 samples showed deficiencies in Milk-Fat. 8 of the samples showed the deficiencies to be slight and the remaining eleven samples showed deficiencies varying from 5.6 per cent to 30.3 per cent. In addition, a sample of Channel Islands milk was deficient in Milk-Fat to the extent of 4.2 per cent.

One sample was slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The freezing point (Hortvet) -0.540°C . was within the normal range for genuine milk.

One sample was deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat to the extent of 7.4 per cent. The freezing point (Hortvet) -0.530°C . was normal and showed the deficiency to be due to natural causes.

Three samples were deficient in Milk-Fat to the extent of 7.6 per cent, 8 per cent and 21.3 per cent respectively and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Their freezing points (Hortvet) -0.532°C ., -0.542°C . and -0.538°C . were normal.

One sample was slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat, and one sample was slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The freezing points (Hortvet) of both these samples, -0.528°C ., suggested the presence of traces of added water.

One sample was slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The freezing point (Hortvet) -0.518°C . showed the presence of 2.1 per cent of added water.

All the milk samples were free from preservatives.

Ice Cream

11 samples of ice-cream and 4 samples described as dairy ice-cream were received during the year.

The 11 samples of ice-cream contained from 5.65 per cent to 10.93 per cent of fat and conformed to the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations, 1959. The four samples described as dairy ice-cream contained from 6.5 per cent to 11.09 per cent of fat which consisted entirely of butter fat. These samples also conformed to the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations, 1959.

All the samples were free from preservatives and none contained any deleterious ingredients.

Sausages

One sample of tomato sausage and nine samples of pork sausage were examined during the year.

The sample of tomato sausage contained 75 per cent of meat and was satisfactory.

Seven samples of pork sausage contained from 65.9 per cent to 75.8 per cent of meat and were also satisfactory.

The remaining two samples of pork sausage contained only 63.6 per cent and 62.3 per cent of meat. Pork sausage should, in my opinion, contain not less than 65 per cent of meat so these two samples showed slight deficiencies in meat.

All the samples conformed to the Preservatives in Food Regulations, 1962.

Meat Pies

One sample of meat pie and one sample of pork pie were examined during the year.

The sample of pork pie contained 23.7 per cent of meat and was satisfactory.

The sample of meat pie contained only 17.9 per cent of meat, whereas, in my opinion, meat pies should contain not less than 20 per cent of meat. This sample was, therefore, deficient in meat to the extent of 10.5 per cent.

Steak with Gravy

Two samples described as beef steak with gravy and one sample described as stewed steak with gravy were received during the year.

The sample described as stewed steak with gravy contained 87 per cent of meat and was satisfactory.

The two samples of beef steak with gravy contained only 67.8 per cent and 64.6 per cent of meat respectively. Beef steak with gravy should contain not less than 75 per cent of meat, so that these two samples were deficient in meat to the extent of 9.6 per cent and 13.8 per cent respectively.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs

Thirteen samples of fertilisers were received during the year. They consisted of one sample each of bone meal, Flourish, Growmore, hoof and horn, hydrated lime, liquid manure concentrate, liquid Tomorite, Nipko soluble fertiliser, plant food, Plantoids, rose fertiliser, special top dressing and sulphate of ammonia.

The sample of Plantoids contained 3.50 per cent of soluble phosphoric acid and 8.38 per cent of insoluble phosphoric acid instead of 1 per cent of soluble and 11 per cent of insoluble phosphoric acid as stated in the guarantee. This sample thus contained soluble phosphoric in excess of the guarantee and was deficient in insoluble phosphoric acid. The total amount of phosphoric acid conformed to the guarantee.

The remaining samples of fertilisers conformed to their respective statutory statements.

SECTION H

MISCELLANEOUS

(i) REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

Total Nursing Homes in the City..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
					<i>No. of Beds</i>		
					<i>Maternity</i>	<i>Other</i>	
Purey Cust Nursing Home	..	..	..		18		
Ivy Dene Nursing Home	..	..	..	..	—	12	
Oakdene Nursing Home	..	..	..	..	—	13	
*Heworth Moor House	..	..	..	..	—	14	
Knavesmire Nursing Home	..	..	..	..	—	16	

*Diocesan 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 British Nursing Association (North Eastern District) was re-registered in respect of a nursing agency operated under the Nurses Act, 1943, for a period expiring on 31st December, 1963.

(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 69 Doctors, 1 Assistant Practitioner, 28 Dentists and 4 assistants, 2 Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners, 18 Ophthalmic Opticians, 1 Dispensing Optician, 44 Chemists and 5 Surgical Appliance Suppliers.

The number of prescriptions dispensed during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1962 was 568,284 (584,536 previous year).

55,270 courses of dental treatment were provided under the National Health Service during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1962, and 17,477 sight-tests were made during the same period.

(iii) MATERNITY MEDICAL SERVICES PROVIDED

(a)	Number of women given complete maternity services	..	..	574
(b)	Number of women given ante-natal care only	..	..	578
(c)	Number of women given post-natal care only	..	..	23
(d)	Number of women given partial ante-natal and partial post-natal care	..	..	53
				<hr/> 1,228 <hr/>

(iv) EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS

Epileptics

Number in Colonies or Homes outside York (1 male, 4 females)	..	..	5
Number in Psychiatric Hospitals			
(Naburn—13 males, 13 females)	..	..	} 27
(St. David's Hospital—1 male)	..	..
Number in Part III (The Grange—5 males, 3 females)	..	..	8
Number at Home (18 males, 12 females)	..	..	30
Working at Remploy (3 males, 1 female)	..	..	4
Known in other employment (2 males, 2 females)			4
Known to Ministry of Labour—			
10 males, 2 females	..	..	12
Attending Welfare Department Handicraft and Social Centre (2 males, 1 female)	..	..	3
Others (6 females)	..	..	6
TOTAL (37 males, 32 females)	..	..	<hr/>69 <hr/>

Social Craft Centre—The Grange

This is a full-time Centre providing craft instruction and social facilities for blind and other handicapped persons. Transport is provided by the Welfare Committee as necessary.

Spastics

Adults working	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Adults resident in The Grange	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Adults resident in Alne Hall	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Adults at home	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Children at Home and receiving treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Children attending Northfield Open Air School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Children attending Mental Welfare Occupation Centre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Children attending Ordinary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	<hr/>29 <hr/>

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. Building was started during the year of the Spastic Centre which is to adjoin the Lidgett Grove Junior Training Centre.

(v) MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Routine Staff Examinations before appointments were made as follows:—

Health Department 26, Welfare 7, Treasury 9, Architect's 6, Castle Museum 2, Children 11, Public Library 8, Housing 3, Police 4, City Engineer's 1, Town Clerk's 2, Parks 2, Civil Defence 1, Other Authorities 13. TOTAL 95.

It was not necessary to reject or defer appointment of any candidate on medical grounds. This would suggest that a carefully worded questionnaire, with X-ray examination of the chest, and full examination for selected cases, 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. Rain or snow fell on 171 days, of which 110 days had .04 of an inch or more. The total rainfall was 20.19 inches as against 24.93 inches for the year 1961, a decrease of 4.74 inches and 4.68 below the average of 24.87 inches for the preceding 50 years.

The wettest months were August, 4.18 inches; September, 3.25 inches, and May, 2.45 inches. The driest months were June, .42 inch; October, .48 inch; February, .71 inch, and March, .84 inch. The heaviest fall of the year occurred on 6th August when 1.31 inches were recorded.

Temperature. Temperature ranged from 78° F. on 8th June to 17° F. on the 25th and 29th December; the range of temperature for 1962 being 61° F. as against 65° F. for 1961. The mean temperature for the year (mean of max. and min.) was 47.6° F. as against 49.7° F. in 1961. The highest means were July and August with 58.4° F. and June, 57.6° F. December, 34.4° F. and March, 37.4° F. were the lowest.

Barometer. A mean pressure of 1015.6 millibars (29.99 inches) (1,000 millibars = 29.53 inches of mercury at M.S.L., corrected for diurnal variations) had been recorded as against 1014.0 millibars (29.94 inches) for 1961. February gave the highest mean with 1022.9 millibars (30.21 inches) and January the lowest with 1009.3 millibars (29.81 inches). The highest reading of the barometer of 1046.5 millibars (30.90 inches) was taken on 23rd December, and the lowest of 961.1 millibars (28.38 inches) on 11th January. The extreme range was therefore 85.4 millibars (2.52 inches).

Winds. The winds observed at 9 a.m. G.M.T., were W. 74; N.W. 73; S.W. 57; S. 44; S.E. 38; N. 37; N.E. 25; E. 17.

Thunder, Snow and Hail. Thunder was heard on 6 days as against 9 days in 1961; snow and sleet fell on 25 days as against 16 days, and hail was recorded on 6 days, as against 3 days in 1961.

Sunshine (recorded at Bootham School). Sunshine totalled 1307.3 hours as against 1267.7 hours in 1961, an increase of 39.6 hours. The sunniest months were June, 204.6 hours; May, 169.2 hours, and April, 151.9 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 8 patients are treated at each session of three hours.

Total number of cases on Register	944
(compared with 833 in 1961)	
Number of Sessions	246
Number of Treatments	1,759
Number of Patients conveyed by ambulance ..	185

(viii) NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47

Two 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	—	—	3	15
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	2	1	—	—	2
(c) Other treatment	5	5	—	2	8
(ii) Number of cases at (i), (b) and (c) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	2	5	—	—	5

APPENDIX I

DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL AUTHORITY HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

MINISTRY OF HEALTH CIRCULAR 2/62

Introduction

This report, arising from Circular 2/62 and the Minister's ten year plan for the Development of the Hospital Services, is submitted by your Medical Officer of Health in accordance with Committee instructions. (Ref.: Printed minutes page 719, para. 10).

The Minister asks local authorities to review their Health and Welfare Services, and to furnish him by 31st October, 1962, with a forecast of their plans for the next ten years. The report is accordingly submitted in two parts—Part I reviews the development of the service since 1948, and Part II deals with proposed developments over the next ten years. Appendices give information in the form required by the Minister.

PART I

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SERVICE FROM 1948-1962

1. Health Centres

Plans submitted under the National Health Service Act, envisaged one central and four outlying health centres to be built primarily for the Local Authority services for the care of mothers and young children, but with adequate space reserved on the sites for the erection of health centres later, as necessary. Preliminary discussions were held with general practitioners, but in view of the opposition the Council decided not to build health centres as such, unless and until a specific request for such a unit were received from a group of practitioners prepared to work therein.

2. Care of Mothers and Young Children

(a) Clinics

The programme for clinics for the care of mothers and young children, has proceeded according to plan. A central clinic was purchased and adapted for use in 1948 (Duncombe Place), two outlying clinics have been built on housing estates (Cornlands Road and Fifth Avenue), and a third temporary clinic opened in adapted Council houses (Crombie Avenue).

Of the existing nine clinics, two are in purpose built buildings, two in adapted buildings and five in Church Halls.

(b) Day Nurseries

Two day nurseries, of 45 places each have been built, one on the East and one on the West side of the river, so that places now available are:—

Heworth Day Nursery (East of river)	45 places
Crombie Avenue Day Nursery	
(East of river)	10 places (Toddlers only)
Acomb Day Nursery (West of river)	45 places
TOTAL ..	100

Nurseries are recognised training schools for the Certificate of the Nursery Nurses' Examination Board.

(c) *Priority Dental Services*

The Authority has maintained its priority dental service for expectant and nursing mothers, and children under the age of five, sessions being held at both central and peripheral clinics.

(d) *Care of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child*

In addition to the health visitors, a special social worker with a trainee assistant are employed primarily for the care of the unmarried mother and her child. These welfare officers also undertake the work in connection with the Authority's convalescent holiday scheme, assessment of priorities for admission to day nurseries, and the work of the Co-ordinating Committee for problem families.

(e) *Co-ordination of Services*

A Co-ordinating Committee of representatives of statutory and voluntary bodies concerned with the care of problem families and children neglected or ill treated in their homes was set up in 1954 under the chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health. It continues to meet monthly.

(f) *Welfare Foods*

The Authority became responsible for the distribution of Welfare Foods from July, 1954.

3. Midwifery

(a) *Pupil Midwives' Hostel, Care of Premature Babies and Ante-natal Care*

The main developments of the domiciliary service since 1948 have been the opening of a pupil midwives' hostel at 50 Bootham, with ten places (owned by the Local Authority, but administered by the Hospital Management Committee), the appointment of a specially trained midwife for the care of premature babies, and the gradual transfer of ante-natal care from clinic to general practitioner. A joint scheme with the Hospital Management Committee for relaxation classes and mothercraft teaching has also been started and is running satisfactorily.

(b) *General Practitioner Beds*

There are no general practitioner beds at the Maternity Hospital, but the Local Authority have supported repeated applications from the practitioners of the area that such accommodation be provided by the Regional Hospital Board as an urgent priority. Such a scheme has now been accepted in principle by both R.H.B. and H.M.C.

(c) *Domiciliary Confinement Rate*

The opening of the new Maternity Hospital in 1958, with 100% increase in accommodation available, has not affected the domiciliary service as was anticipated, the percentage of cases being confined at home only having fallen from 40% to 37%. The new hospital caters for a much wider area than the City of York.

4. Health Visiting

(a) *Establishment*

The health visiting establishment has been increased from eight to sixteen since 1948, and the integration of the service with the seven state registered nurses on the school nursing establishment has proceeded smoothly. The Infant Mortality Rate has fallen from 32.9 in 1948, to 17.1 in 1961.

As peripheral clinics have been opened, health visitors undertaking combined duties have been based on those clinics, the aim being for the health visitor to be primarily responsible for the entire household visited, and to refer to other agencies as necessary.

(b) *Liaison with General Practitioners*

The extent to which health visitors work with general practitioners has also developed considerably since the submission of original plans. It has not been possible to allocate health visitors specifically for work with a special group of doctors, as the health visitors are based on central and peripheral clinics and work in localised areas, whereas the practitioners cover the whole City. Nevertheless, where doctors have considerable lists in one area, one health visitor will work particularly closely with that doctor or firm, attending immunisation and vaccination sessions, ante-natal sessions or infant welfare sessions in surgeries, and meeting the doctors concerned once or twice weekly to discuss cases and receive directions regarding new cases. She also acts as liaison officer with other health visitors regarding patients in other parts of the City. Two practitioners have well established infant welfare sessions for patients in their own practice, and these are attended by health visitors.

The health visiting service now works very much more closely with general practitioners than it did before the National Health Service Act, and practitioners are circularised at intervals with details of areas covered by individual health visitors. The greatest handicap to liaison is, perhaps, changes in personnel, which occurs much more frequently among health visitors than among the doctors with whom they work.

(c) *Health Visitor Training*

The Council introduced a bursary scheme for training health visitors in 1948, students being sent to Leeds or Hull for training, and undertaking to stay with the Authority for two years after qualification. It is only by this means that the service can be staffed.

(d) *Tuberculosis Visitors*

Two nurses acted as tuberculosis visitors at the inception of the service, but with the marked decrease in the number of cases over the past decade, this has been reduced to one. This nurse is based on the Chest Clinic, and good liaison with the hospitals is maintained.

(e) *Nurse Training*

Student nurses from general and psychiatric hospitals now accompany health visitors and district nurses on their visits as part of their training.

5. Home Nursing

(a) Establishment

The district nursing establishment, which was ten in 1948, has now increased to 17, of whom three are male nurses. Staff are based on central and peripheral clinics, and can be contacted direct by the general practitioners per telephone at home if necessary.

(b) Night Nursing Service

There has been no demand for a night service in the City, but the nurses do evening rounds as necessary.

(c) Linen and Laundry Service

A bed linen and laundry service was started in 1958 and is much appreciated.

(d) District Nurse Training

The Authority send their nurses for district training if they are not so qualified on appointment, and 75% are now Queen's trained. The Authority is recognised for the practical part of training for the certificate.

6. Domestic Helps

(a) Establishment

This is the service which has expanded most in personnel employed since the National Health Service Act, and the only one in which the Authority did not foresee the extent of the expansion in 1948. Ten women were employed full-time when plans were submitted, the present equivalent being 68. This number is inadequate to deal with the demands on the service.

(b) Sitters-up Service and Last Offices

A night "sitters-up" service has been established and the department keeps a register of women willing and able to undertake last offices.

(c) Laundry Service

Equipment for use in the home is provided as necessary and a laundry service whereby old people's laundry was collected, washed at the local launderette by a home help and returned the same day, was run temporarily. This work was transferred to the laundry which was opened in 1959 for the employment of sub-normal girls attending the adult industry group.

7. Immunisation and Vaccination

Since the submission of plans in 1948 when vaccination against smallpox, and immunisation against diphtheria were the only two preventive inoculations undertaken by the local authority, the scheme has been extended to include protection against whooping cough, tuberculosis (B.C.G.), poliomyelitis, tetanus and yellow fever.

8. Ambulance Service

(a) Premises and Increased Work

A purpose built Ambulance Station was opened in 1958 with accommodation for thirteen vehicles, and room for further extension. Work has increased from 31,337 patients being carried in 1949, and 140,074 miles covered—to 61,300 patients in 1960 involving 158,305 miles.

(b) Radio Control

Vehicles were fitted with radio-control in 1958.

9. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care

It has fortunately not been found necessary to implement the Minister's approval of plans for the establishment of workshops, settlements and night sanatoria for cases of tuberculosis. The extent to which this disease would be controlled, was not foreseen in 1948. In view of this, the local branch of N.A.P.T. who acted as the Authority's agents for the after-care of cases of tuberculosis have enlarged their field so that they now deal with bronchitis and any diseases of the chest.

The Authority's arrangements for recuperative holidays on medical recommendation have developed so that 234 patients were sent away under Section 28 in 1960, compared with 131 in 1950 (the first full year for which the scheme operated).

The Council have maintained a live interest in cancer education and cancer relief. The most concentrated work was undertaken during 1953-4-5, when the Yorkshire Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign—(to whose funds the Local Authority contribute)—employed Dr. Malcolm Donaldson as full-time organiser of a cancer education campaign in York and the East Riding. The Authority also contribute to the National Society for Cancer Relief, whose local visitor meets medical and nursing officers of the Local Authority at regular intervals. There is good liaison with the officers of the Regional Cancer Registration Bureau, so that information regarding local cancer statistics is maintained. There are also links with the Regional Cancer Services Advisory Committee.

The loan service for home nursing equipment has been expanded to meet demand since its inception.

Chiropody

Local authorities were given power to run chiropody services from April, 1960, but such clinics had been administered by the local health authority in York, from certain voluntary funds released by the Charity Commissioners since 1951. Five sessions weekly are held at the central clinic.

10. Mental Health Services

(a) Administration

The Authority established a Comprehensive Mental Health Service with the Hospital Management Committee in 1952, so that most of the recommendations of the Royal Commission were already in operation before the report was received, and the principle of community care is already well established in this City. The joint service is directed by a Committee of local authority, hospital and general practitioner representatives, and is based on a mental health centre, 24 St. Saviourgate, which was opened in 1956, and is not in the curtilage of either hospital or health department. Mental welfare officers and psychiatric social workers have their headquarters here, and are responsible to a psychiatrist who is employed jointly by the local authority and hospital. The same social worker undertakes the case work whether the patient is in hospital or at home, so that there is continuity of care. An important feature of the service is the weekly case conference.

(b) "Howe Hill" Rehabilitation Hostel

A 16 place short stay rehabilitation hostel for patients discharged from psychiatric hospitals was opened in December, 1959. This was originally for women only, but was changed to a mixed hostel a year after opening.

(c) *Centres for Subnormals*

The Authority's Junior Training Centre and adult industry groups for subnormals, together with their domiciliary service for the care of subnormals, are also administered from this mental health centre. Places provided are:—

Junior Training Centre	..	..	50	(Lowther Street)
Adult Industry Groups	Men..	..	30	do.
	Women	..	20	do.
	Laundry	..	6	do.
			<hr/>	
			106	
			<hr/>	

11. Co-operation with Voluntary Agencies

The Authority have, since the National Health Service Act became operative, worked closely with the following bodies:—

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Family Service Unit, Heart and Chest Association, National Society for Cancer Relief, Yorkshire Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign, National Association for Mental Health, York Adoption Society, Queen's Institute of District Nursing, York Diocesan Mother and Baby Home, National Baby Welfare Council, National Association for Maternity and Child Welfare, Central Council for Health Education, National Society of Children's Nurseries and National Spastics Society.

The Authority also administer generous grants from the Purey Cust District Nursing Funds and the York Dispensary Funds, which have been released by the Charity Commissioners.

PART II

DEVELOPMENT OF SERVICES OVER THE TEN YEARS 1962-1972

Developments are based on the Registrar-General's estimate of population increase to 108,000, no allowance being made for increase due to the University or Boundary extensions.

1. Health Centres

No health centres will be built unless asked for by general practitioners or groups of general practitioners.

2. Care of Mothers and Young Children

(a) *Clinics*

Completion of the plan is contemplated by 1966, one centre being built during the current year (Lidgett Grove), two centres being allocated provisionally for building during 1964/65 (one central and one at Clifton or Fulford), with a final centre for the Fulford or Clifton area during 1965/66, on a site to be determined. If the Boundary Commission extends the City in this direction, the site may well be outside the present City boundary.

(b) *Day Nurseries*

No further expansion contemplated.

(c) *Dental Services*

The Authority will consider negotiating with the York Waterworks Company regarding fluoridation of water supplies.

(d) *Care of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child.*

The Authority will expand this service as necessary.

3. **Midwifery**

(a) *Early Discharge from Hospital*

It is unlikely in this area, that the Maternity Hospital will adopt a policy of early discharge on the third or fourth day of the puerperium, as maternity beds are adequate for the area.

(b) *Establishment*

No alteration in the establishment of domiciliary midwives is contemplated, therefore on this score, the present staff of ten, together with pupils (York is a Part II training school) being adequate to deal with small increases envisaged by the Registrar-General's population estimate. Additional staff may, however, become necessary with boundary extensions, and with the increased University population.

A tentative increase of one over the ten years is therefore suggested.

(c) *Training*

The Authority will co-operate with the Hospital Management Committee if revised midwifery training regulations are introduced.

4. **Health Visitors**

(a) *Combined Duties*

It is noted that the Minister asks for staff of the School Health Service to be excluded from returns. It must be remembered, however, that the aim of the Authority since 1948 has been to make the health visitor primarily responsible for the whole family in order to avoid duplication of services. Integration of the health visiting and school nursing services has been proceeding smoothly according to plan.

(b) *Establishment*

The present staff consists of 11 health visitors undertaking combined duties, (includes three training at 30th June), 7 undertaking health visiting or specialised duties, and 4 state registered nurses doing school nursing only. As staff retire or resign, they are replaced whenever possible by qualified health visitors undertaking combined duties. The financial allocation of establishment is 15 health visitors to 7 school nurses.

(c) *Health Visitor Training*

The Authority award bursaries for student health visitor training, and it has been found that an average of two students trained per year, is adequate to fill

vacancies. The training places are, however, included in the basic establishment, so that during the academic year, whilst students are being trained, we are constantly under-staffed. Recommended increases are:—

First 5 years—Two assistant health visitors (to allow for two who are training).

Second 5 years—One health visitor. (Based on Registrar-General's estimate of population increase, and disregarding increase due to University or Boundary changes).

State registered nurses will be used for clinic duties whenever possible.

(d) *Co-operation with General Practitioners*

The extent to which general practitioners and hospitals will take over maternity and child welfare duties cannot be foreseen, but unless practitioners work from health centres it would be impossible to staff a service with health visitors based solely on doctors' surgeries. The present district system is a more practicable one than allocation to specific practices.

5. District Nurses

(a) *Establishment*

Plans approved by the Minister in 1948 gave the Authority permission to expand the service to an establishment of 20, as necessary. The present establishment is 17, and the 1948 figure of 20 will probably be adequate for the next ten years. It is impossible to forecast accurately, however, the effect of the Minister's Hospital Plan to cut the number of acute beds in the City from 880 to 660 by 1975. We consider it unlikely that this will be implemented within the next ten years. Neither is it possible to foresee the extent to which injection therapy will be replaced by pharmaceutical preparations given by mouth.

(b) *Proposed Increases*

As a tentative estimate, the following increases in the District Nursing Staff are suggested:—

1962—1967 1 additional nurse .. (Total establishment 18)

1967—1972 2 additional nurses .. (Total establishment 20)

These figures are based on the Registrar-General's estimate of population increase and allow for a partial run down of acute hospital beds only. No allowance is made for the possible development of a night nursing service, or the introduction of regular hours of duty for district nurses.

(c) *Accommodation*

A district nurses' general duty room is urgently needed, and was a condition of approval of the Authority for practical training. Accommodation will become available in the central clinic shortly, and will replace the temporary training facilities provided at a peripheral clinic.

6. Domestic Helps

(a) Proposed Staff Increases

The Local Authority service which will probably need the greatest expansion in staff over the next ten years as a result of implementation of the Minister's Hospital Development Plan, is the Domestic Help Service. Proposed cuts in acute hospital beds, psychiatric hospital beds, early discharge of mothers after confinement, an ageing population and expansion of the welfare services will all mean a proportionate increase in the domestic help service if these plans are to be implemented.

It is recommended that the establishment be increased to the equivalent of one full-time home help per 1,000 population. This would give a staff of 104 by 1967, and 108 by 1972, and would enable us not only to meet present demands, but to provide continuity of care for old people, to assist with an expanding meals service, and to meet the increasing general demand for home helps.

(b) Special Home Helps for Problem Families

The need for four to six home helps with a special aptitude for working with problem families is evident, but whether such women are available and can be trained, or whether the work is too demanding, so that it is a better policy to give the majority of the staff a share in this work for problem families, needs to be investigated. A supplementary payment for working with problem families already obtains.

(c) Training

There is need for organised training for home helps, and allowance for the development of such a scheme is made within the first five years.

(d) Accommodation

With the development of the service, increase of population and extension of boundaries, decentralisation to peripheral clinics may be necessary within ten years.

7. Immunisation and Vaccination.

The service will be expanded according to demand.

8. Ambulance Service

(a) Present Strain on Service

With current demands, reduction of working hours and extended leave for personnel, the resources of this service are already overtaxed.

(b) Increased Demand over Next Ten Years

The 50% run down of psychiatric hospital beds can only be achieved by extension of day hospital and residential hostel facilities which will mean a considerably greater demand on the Ambulance Service, as also will the proposed reduction in acute hospital beds.

Improved services for old people with day hostels, better chiropody facilities etc., will also mean more calls on the ambulance service.

(c) *Establishment—Proposed Increases*

It is recommended that the service be increased, if necessary, by one vehicle and one crew in alternate years until 1972. This will give an establishment of 50 with 20 vehicles.

(d) *Accommodation*

It will also be necessary to extend the present garage facilities for the additional vehicles.

9. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care.

(a) *Need for Health Education Officer*

There is no Health Education Officer on the staff of the department, and it is recommended that a special health visitor be appointed to undertake this work which would include general health education, cancer education and the prevention of accidents in the home.

(b) *Chiropody Service*

Expansion of the service by the employment of a full-time chiropodist to replace the present five sessions weekly is expected within the first five years.

(c) *Convalescence*

The Authority's convalescent scheme will be extended as necessary.

10. Mental Health Services

The Minister's ten year hospital plan envisages a 50% reduction in the number of available psychiatric beds with consequent increase of facilities for community care, and hostel accommodation.

The principal changes for which planning will be needed are:—

- (a) An increase in the number of discharged patients living in the community.
- (b) Provision for a small number of subnormal persons in the community, in order to relieve the bed shortage in the hospitals for subnormals.
- (c) An expansion of occupation centres and industrial training centres both for subnormals and mentally ill patients.

(i) *Hostels—(a) For Subnormals*

There are at present thirteen males and three females in hostels run by York 'B' Hospital Management Committee, and nine women and four men between the ages of 20 and 65 in The Grange (Part III accommodation). In addition, there are four females awaiting discharge from hospitals, for whom there is no local accommodation. A survey of subnormal persons in York, suggests that there may be an additional 20 cases who will require residential care when their relatives become more aged, and are unable to provide for them.

Many requests are received for short stay accommodation for younger subnormals in order that relatives may enjoy a brief holiday, or during times of illness.

It is suggested that all these problems could be solved by the provision of hostels, and two hostels of twelve beds each (one male and one female) should be provided in the first five years, with a provisional estimate of a second two for the following five year period.

Hostels—(b) For Psychiatric Patients

Experience has shown that the Authority's sixteen bedded mixed hostel is adequate for discharged psychiatric patients who are potentially able to find their own employment. There remain in the hospitals, however, a number of patients who, whilst not able to become entirely independent, could live in a sheltered environment if sheltered employment were also available. It is suggested that in the second five years a 16 to 20 bedded mixed hostel should be provided for this class.

(ii) Training Centres

The Junior Training Centre to be built during 1962-63 should prove adequate for the City of York for the next ten years. Facilities for adult training and employment require a completely new plan, and it is suggested that a purpose built centre, on a site to be determined, could incorporate male and female industry groups as well as possibly one of the hostels for subnormals.

If large numbers of psychiatric patients are to be discharged from hospital, some form of sheltered employment must be provided, and an industrial workshop should be available in the City. It may well be that this could usefully be sited on hospital premises, and financed on a "joint user" basis.

A better salary could then be offered to the essential Industrial Officer who would be in charge, and who would also supervise industry for subnormals.

(iii) Day Centres

A group for whom there is as yet no provision, is the senile psycho-geriatric patient who has relatives capable of caring for him during only part of the day, e.g. children who are out at work. With appropriate day facilities many such could live at home. A unit or "crèche" providing for 12 to 20 people is suggested. The proportion of staff to patients would need to be relatively high and full transport facilities available. It is included as part of the second five year programme.

(iv) Staff

A considerable additional burden will fall on the social and mental welfare workers as more and more patients are returned to the community. A mental welfare officer to deal solely with the problems of subnormals is suggested as a first appointment. He would supervise the occupation centres, industry groups, appropriate hostels and arrangements for home care. An additional mental welfare officer and an additional social worker will also be required in the first five years to maintain present standards, and to cater for an increased turnover of hospital admissions and discharges. Similar additions will also possibly be needed in the second five years.

Clerical Staff

In all sections of the Health Department where additional professional workers are required, there will of necessity be a gradual increase of clerical staff.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
9 ST. LEONARD'S PLACE, YORK.
June, 1962.

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