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CITY of YORK

ANNUAL REPORT

**of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

for the year

1965



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HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Rt. Hon. THE LORD MAYOR
(ALDERMAN W. BRIDGE, J.P.)

Chairman: COUNCILLOR G. W. BANWELL

Vice-Chairman: COUNCILLOR J. M. WOOD

Ald. E. L. Keld	Counc. Cooper	Counc. Sunderland
Ald. I. G. Wightman	„ Glew	„ Wardell
Counc. Armitage	„ Lacamp	„ Groom
„ Boulton	„ Oliver	„ Hibbert
	„ Spofforth	

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

MATERNITY AND GENERAL WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

Ald. E. L. Keld	Counc. Groom
Counc. Armitage	„ Hibbert
„ Banwell (Chairman)	„ Oliver
„ Fawcett	„ Sunderland
„ Glew	

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

UNIFORMS SUB-COMMITTEE

Counc. Armitage	Counc. Wood
„ Glew	Miss F. M. Dodd
„ Spofforth (Chairman)	

MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

Ald. I. G. Wightman	Counc. Groom
Counc. Banwell (Chairman)	„ Lacamp
„ Boulton	„ Oliver
„ Cooper	„ Spofforth
„ Fawcett	„ Wardell
„ Glew	

Dr. T. H. Park, Dr. A. I. MacLeod

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

H.C. Members	{ Counc. Banwell „ Fawcett „ Glew „ Spofforth	H.M.C. Members	{ Ald. E. L. Keld 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. Banwell	Counc. Oliver
„ Boulton	„ Spofforth (Chairman)
„ Fawcett	„ Sunderland
„ Glew	„ Wood
„ Hibbert	„ Wardell

AMBULANCE SERVICE SUB-COMMITTEE

Counc. Banwell	Counc. Oliver (Chairman)
„ Boulton	„ Wardell
„ Fawcett	„ Wood
„ Groom	

Dr. T. H. Park

APPOINTMENTS SUB-COMMITTEE

- APPOINTMENTS (A)—Counc. Banwell, Counc. Glew, Counc. Wood.
 APPOINTMENTS (B)—Counc. Armitage, Counc. Banwell, Counc. Sunderland.
 APPOINTMENTS (C)—Counc. Fawcett, Counc. Spofforth, Counc. Wood.
 APPOINTMENTS (D)—Counc. Groom, Counc. Oliver, Counc. Wardell.
 APPOINTMENTS (E)—Counc. Banwell, Counc. Boulton, Counc. Spofforth.

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

Counc. Banwell Counc. Glew Counc. Wood

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

Counc. Banwell Counc. Glew Counc. Wood

JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE re SPASTICS CENTRE

Counc. Banwell Counc. Glew Counc. Wood

"HOWE HILL" HOUSE SUB-COMMITTEE

Ald. Wightman Counc. Spofforth Counc. Banwell (Chairman)
 Counc. Glew Counc. Fawcett

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.

Senior Assistant School Medical Officer:—

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

Assistant Medical Officer:—

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

School Medical Officers:—

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

I. M. SUTCLIFFE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.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	.....	.....	.....	H. K. EL-SHAMY, M.B., B.Ch. (Cairo), M.R.C.P. (Edin.), L.M.S.S.A.
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. W. DAVIDSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Venereal Diseases	.....	.....	.....	N. A. LAMBERTY, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.

Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health:—

M. W. GALLEY, M.B., B.S.

Principal School Dental Officer:—

G. TURNER, L.D.S.

School Dental Officers:—

MRS. M. MILNER, B.D.S. (to 30.6.65)
MISS S. M. CREEDON, B.Ch.D., L.D.S.
MRS. M. R. WHEELER, L.D.S. (from 1.7.65)

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

MISS L. RITCHIE, L.D.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector:—

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

Senior Assistant Public Health Inspector:—

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

*Senior Housing Inspector:—*H. HALL, C.S.I.J.B., and Cert. Meat Inspector.

*Senior Inspector for Food Hygiene:—*G. W. LILLEY, C.S.I.J.B., and Cert Meat
Inspector.

*Special Inspector for Meat:—*F. WALLS, C.S.I.J.B., and Cert Meat Inspector.

*Assistant Public Health Inspectors:—*A. M. ALLAN, C.S.I.J.B., and Cert Meat
Inspector. P. D. BEADLE, C.S.I.J.B., and Cert Meat Inspector. N.
READ, C.S.I.J.B.

*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:—*R. H. HUNT.
*Control Officer:—*H. L. BASTICK.

DAY NURSERIES—

*Matron, Heworth Nursery:—*MISS E. C. OTTER (*i*).
*Matron, Cornlands Road Nursery:—*MRS. E. M. ADAMS (*e*) (*f*) (*i*)

*Superintendent Nursing Officer and Supervisor of Midwives:—*MISS A. W. MATHER
(e) (f) (g)

*Health Visitor/School Nurses:—*MISS J. F. GRETTON (e) (f) (*Senior Health Visitor*); MRS. E. WILLIAMSON (e) (f) (g); MRS. F. M. PLATTS (e) (f) (g); MISS M. E. HORN (e) (f) (g) (o); MRS. S. GRINSTEAD (e) (f) (g); MISS R. J. CURRAN (to 24.8.65) (e) (f) (g); MISS D. ROBINSON (e) (f) (g) (to 18.3.65); MISS L. F. MOUSLEY (e) (f) (g); MISS J. M. AMBLER (e) (f) (g); MISS G. B. SMITH (e) (f) (g); MRS. I. C. MANSFIELD (e) (f) (g) (h); MISS J. C. M. BAKER (e) (f) (h) (i); MISS L. JACKSON, (f) (e) (g) (from 1.10.65); MISS P. A. BLANCHFIELD (from 19.7.65); (f) (g); MISS B. TRIM (from 19.7.65) (f) (g)

*Health Visitors:—*MRS. T. NIXON (e) (f) (g); MISS M. CHILTON (e) (f) (g)

*Tuberculosis Visitor:—*MRS. D. S. COLE (f)

*State Registered Nurses:—*MRS. H. L. SAUNDERS (from 6.12.65); MRS. C. NEILL (from 15.11.65).

*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); MRS. E. J. BRYAN (e) (f) (h) (l) (to 10.10.65); MISS N. R. BUCKTON (f) (h); MR. A. E. HESKETT (f) (h); MISS C. A. FOX (e) (f) (h); MRS. A. R. FEWSON (f); MRS. D. M. NEWTON (f) (h); MRS. S. L. CROOKS (f) (h) (n); MISS M. CLARE (f); MR. C. MASON (f) (h) (o) (to 23.6.65); MRS. P. A. AGAR (f) (h); MISS A. I. JACKSON (f) (from 1.11.65).

*Health Welfare Officer:—*MRS. M. E. JOHNSON

*Organiser of Home Helps:—*MISS M. W. SIMPSON

*Municipal Midwives:—*MISS A. HODGSON (e) (f) (h) (*Senior Midwife*); MRS. B. A. DRINKEL (e); MRS. M. C. SKELTON (e) (f); MISS M. WILSON (e) (f); MRS. H. E. WHITEHOUSE (e) (k); MRS. A. STINCHCOMBE (e) (f); MRS. M. W. GLEDHILL (e) (f); MRS. G. E. DURHAM (e) (f); MISS M. HUGHES (e) (f) (g) (h); MISS J. MARSHALL (e) (f).

School Nurses:—MRS. S. DALTON (to 31.8.65) (e) (f); MISS E. STODDART (e) (f); MRS. L. REYNOLDS (f)

Dental Surgery Assistants:—MISS R. E. GLEW (j); MISS M. BRADLEY (to 29.1.65); MRS. J. A. BILTON; MRS. C. CANN (to 29.1.65); MISS J. M. LAWSON (from 1.2.65); MISS J. M. SPEAK (from 1.2.65)

Skin Clinic Nurse:—MRS. A. BATTLE (k)

(e) = State Certified Midwife. (f) = State Registered Nurse. (g) = Health Visitors' Certificate. (h) = Certificated 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); J. TIPLADY (f) (o)

Psychiatric Social Worker:—D. E. F. TILBURY

Supervisor, Male Industry Group:—J. A. GORMAN

Assistant Supervisors:—S. C. GODFREY; R. E. COOK (from 27.9.65)

Supervisor, Female Industry Group:—MRS. K. R. GORMAN

Supervisor of Junior Training Centre:—MISS A. I. NEWSOME

Assistant Supervisors:—MRS. M. BESTLEY, MRS. A. LORD (f); MISS S. WREN; MRS. L. WALKER; MRS. J. HURD; MRS. P. M. DODD; MRS. H. M. BELLERBY (from 7.9.65)

Trainer/Organiser, Spastic Unit:—MRS. J. I. L. de R. MARTYN

Physiotherapist (part-time), Spastic Unit:—MRS. J. RIVERS (to 10.2.65)

Clerical Staffs

- (a) *Health Department*:—Chief Clerk:—C. W. PRIME. Senior Clerk:—L. W. RICHMAN. Accounts Clerk:—R. A. WILKINSON (to 2.8.65). Accounts and Equipment Clerk:—MRS. I. M. STEWART (from 26.7.65). Clerks:—MRS. K. CUNNINGHAM, MRS. S. PEARSON, MISS P. W. TINDILL, MISS S. FORBES, P. WILSON, MRS. H. R. H. DAVIES (to 8.10.65), MISS M. HILL (from 2.8.65), MRS. D. M. JERVIS (from 4.10.65).
- (b) *Ambulance Service*:—Senior Clerk:—J. A. CROFT. Clerk:—MISS A. FISHER
- (c) *Child Welfare Centre*:—Senior Clerk:—MISS W. PREST. Clerks:—MRS. G. KIRK, MRS. P. BARLOW (to 30.4.65), MRS. P. M. HILL, MRS. M. GRAINGER (from 6.12.65), MISS M. H. BEDFORD (from 3.5.65 to 26.11.65)
- Gale Lane Clinic*:—Clerk (part-time): MRS. F. E. BOULTON
- Fifth Avenue Clinic*:—Clerk (part-time): MRS. D. M. AIREY
- (d) *Welfare Foods Centre*:—Clerk:—MRS. M. WAITE. Assistant:—MRS. H. THOMPSON
- (e) *Mental Welfare Section*:—Senior Clerk:—MRS. G. SMITH. Clerks:—MRS. M. HATFIELD (to 13.6.65), MISS J. ALLEN, MRS. C. HURLEY (from 4.10.65), MISS P. A. GALTREY (from 19.7.65)
- (f) *Public Health Inspector's Section*:—Senior Clerk:—W. V. HADLEY. Clerks:—MISS S. FEARN, MISS E. JACKSON
- (g) *School Clinic*:—Chief Clerk:—MISS D. BLAKER. Clerks:—MISS H. F. MILBURN, MISS C. M. LONSDALE, MRS. E. E. HEDINBURGH, MRS. A. EXELBY, MRS. M. TOES (part time) Clinical Clerks:—MISS M. A. ROBINSON and MRS. G. ROSE

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1965

My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I present my report for the year ending 31st December, 1965.

Vital Statistics

The Stillbirth, Infant Mortality and Perinatal Death Rates were all lower than for the previous year, and conformed to the national trend. They were also in all cases lower than the average for England and Wales, and as indicators of the general health of the community, satisfactory.

Causes of Death

The road deaths caused by motor vehicle accidents was the highest recorded for the City since records were kept—23, compared with 12 in 1964. There were 65 deaths from cancer of the lung. Both these causes are preventable.

Congenital Abnormalities

Records of all babies born with congenital abnormalities were kept for the first time in 1965, and details are given in the body of the report. These records are kept nationally and should provide useful data for indicating lines of research. Twenty-nine cases were recorded in York during the year.

Cervical Cytology

A closed clinic for patients referred by general practitioners and health visitors was started in July after consultation with the Pathology Department of the County Hospital. It was decided to increase the service, advertise and provide facilities according to the demand at the end of the year.

Specimens had been taken from all women attending hospital gynaecological outpatients, post-natal and family planning clinics for some years, but no procedure agreed for further examinations at regular intervals or to avoid unnecessary duplication. Two developments are now needed:—

(1) An overall scheme for the City to include hospital, local authority and general practitioner cytology services. This could well form a computer programme which would include notifying women when repeat examination is due after a period of years. Similar success could well be achieved to that obtained by authorities who have used computer methods for their immunisation and vaccination programmes.

(2) A scheme for reaching social classes 4 and 5. Those attending at present are almost entirely from social classes 1, 2 and 3, but the highest incidence of cancer of the cervix is among the lower socio-economic groups.

Maternity Liaison Committee

We were pleased to see the General Practitioner Maternity Unit of 12 beds opened at the end of the year. This Committee had been largely responsible for stimulating interest in the establishment of such a unit.

Family Service Unit

The Family Service Unit, which had done good work in the City since its establishment by Seebohm Rowntree in 1950, unfortunately closed down in September. It had had a chequered career, having had either money but no workers, or workers but no money during most years. It had run smoothly for only comparatively short periods and after protracted discussions and much thought, it was regretfully decided to close the unit. We are grateful to the field workers and voluntary helpers who did so much to help the problem families of the City through this agency. Two developments followed this closure:—

(1) The opening of the Thursday Club under the leadership of Dr. Emily Simon. This club caters largely for the children of families previously cared for by F.S.U. and is staffed by voluntary helpers from statutory and voluntary bodies and from the University. It is doing valuable work, and we wish it well.

(2) The decision of the N.S.P.C.C. to appoint a women visitor for York. This visitor will also work with the type of family previously catered for by F.S.U. but will have the support of the uniformed inspector of the N.S.P.C.C. This should also prove most valuable.

The Co-ordinating Committee has continued to meet at monthly intervals during the year.

District Nursing Service

The type of case attended by our district nurses, is steadily becoming more time consuming. More severely handicapped patients need to be nursed at home and there is a greater proportion of aged and heavy cases requiring general care in the nurses' case load. One visit may take up to 1½ hours of the nurse's time, and much of the work could be undertaken by less highly qualified staff. The Council accordingly increased the establishment from 17 to 19 during the year. Two State Enrolled Nurses were appointed, who are proving most valuable members of the staff.

York, and other selected areas, co-operated with the Ministry of Health in an enquiry into the part which the home nursing service can play in preventing admission of patients of all ages as in-patients to hospital. The investigation included two practices in the City and covered two periods commencing in March and October. We are grateful to the General Practitioners who helped with this investigation—the findings are awaited with interest.

Ambulance Service

The radio-control for the Ambulance Service was renewed, and the aerial resited at Howe Hill. This has resulted in much better reception.

Mental Health Service

A detailed analysis of the year's work of the psychiatric social workers is included in the body of the report. It shows as expected, a considerable increase of work load subsequent to staff vacancies being filled. It is probable, however, that greater use could be made of the skills of the psychiatric social worker by general practitioners. The work of the mental welfare officer is well known as it is to him that the general practitioner turns for help when a patient needs to be admitted to hospital. The psychiatric social worker, however, is less well known and, therefore, not as fully used by the general practitioner as he might be.

New Buildings

Clifton Clinic was completed at the end of the year, and put into use early in 1966.

Work started on the Adult Industry Centre at Acomb, and the building should be completed during 1966.

My thanks are tendered to members of my staff, to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, my colleagues in other departments and my professional colleagues in the City for their continued help and interest during the year.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Mr. Chairman, 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, 1961), 104,392.

Total population, mid 1965 (Registrar General's Estimate), 105,910.

Number of hereditaments (at 31st March, 1965) according to the rate-books, 40,408 (including retail shops occupied as dwellings).

Average number of persons per hereditament, 2.6.

Rateable value (April, 1965), £3,613,988.

Estimated net produce of a penny rate, £14,750.

Marriages, 839. Rate per 1,000 population:—15.8

VITAL STATISTICS, 1965 (Registrar General's Figures)

	YORK	ENGLAND AND WALES <i>Provisional</i>
Live Births:		
Number	1,729	862,290
Rate per 1,000 population—Crude, 16.3; corrected	16.6	18.0
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births	10.1	7.7
Stillbirths:		
Number	27	13,829
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths	15.3	15.7
Total Live and Stillbirths	1,756	876,119
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	32	16,395
Infant Mortality Rates:		
Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total Live Births	18.5	19.0
Legitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate Live Births	17.3	
Illegitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate Live Births	28.5	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total Live Births)	11.5	13.0
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total Live Births)	9.2	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths)	24.4	26.9
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):		
Number of deaths	Nil	219
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths	Nil	0.25

		TOTAL	M.	F.	
Live Births	Leg.	1,554	814	740	Birth-rate: Crude 16.3 per 1,000 Corrected 16.6 per 1,000
	Illeg.	175	86	89	
Stillbirths	Leg.	24	15	9	Rate per 1,000 total births 15.3
	Illeg.	3	1	2	
Deaths	.....	1,326	696	630	Death rate: Crude 12.5 per 1,000 Corrected 11.7 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
1961	104,570	1,792	16.5	1,294	12.7	498
1962	104,890	1,722	15.9	1,263	12.2	459
1963	104,250	1,768	17.2	1,390	13.4	378
1964	105,230	1,825	17.6	1,245	11.9	580
1965	105,910	1,729	16.6	1,326	11.7	403
AVERAGE	.....	1,767	16.7	1,303	12.4	463

MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1961-1965

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
(a) MATERNAL MORTALITY:					
No. of deaths (YORK)	1	1	1	—	—
Rate per 1,000 births:—					
York	0.54	0.57	0.55	—	—
England and Wales	0.33	0.35	0.28*	0.51	—
(b) INFANT MORTALITY:					
Deaths under 1 year (YORK)	32	32	40	48	32
Rate per 1,000 live births:					
York	17.1	18.6	22.6	26.3	18.5
England and Wales	21.4	21.4	21.1	20.0	19.0*
(c) PERINATAL MORTALITY:					
York	34.8	29.1	27.3	34.9	24.4
England and Wales	—	—	29.3	28.2	26.9*

*—Lowest on record.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, 1964-1965

(Registrar-General's Figures)

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate
1964	3	0.03	1	0.01	4	0.04
1965	4	0.04	—	—	4	0.04
Average for 5 years	4	0.04	0.6	0.01	5	0.05

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	45	43	34	19*	26	23	33	28	19	19
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	17	10	7	3	4	1*	1	7	1	1
Total	62	53	41	22	30	24	34	35	20*	20

*—Lowest on record.

There were 210 male and 146 female cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 15 male and 19 female cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis on the register at 31st December, 1965.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1961-1965

Cause of Death	Years				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Tuberculosis, respiratory	10	—	6	3	4
Tuberculosis, other	1	1	—	1	—
Syphilitic disease	—	2	2	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	1	2
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	3	—	—	5
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	20	20	25	20	29
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	63	65	62	62	65
Malignant neoplasm, breast	11	13	15	25	17
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	11	8	11	14	12
Other malignant lymphatic neoplasms	106	113	146	127	111
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	5	11	3	3	12
Diabetes	7	17	16	10	9
Vascular lesions of nervous system	190	168	181	162	166
Coronary disease, angina	267	251	247	254	293
Hypertension with heart disease	38	27	27	31	22
Other heart disease	156	151	145	119	124
Other circulatory diseases	48	43	60	37	43
Influenza	7	5	2	—	—
Pneumonia	92	108	146	159	142
Bronchitis	66	68	78	58	76
Other diseases of respiratory system	10	9	10	6	5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	8	8	3	5	7
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	6	4	5	6	4
Nephritis and nephrosis	13	6	10	6	7
Hyperplasia of prostate	9	10	5	3	8
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	1	1	1	—	—
Congenital malformations	16	6	12	10	13
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	81	91	106	80	84
Motor vehicle accidents	16	8	14	12	23
All other accidents	27	35	31	21	28
Suicide	7	10	21	10	13
Homicide and operations of war	—	1	—	—	1
All Causes—TOTALS	1,294	1,263	1,390	1,245	1,326

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

National Health Service Act, 1946—Sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 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	8
(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	1,195
(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	1,126
(ii) Over 1 year of age	1,929

2. Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics

Clinics are run by the Hospital Management Committee for maternity hospital patients and for consultations. All ante-natal work for domiciliary cases is now undertaken by general practitioners and midwives.

(i) Number of ante-natal sessions held by Council Midwives	99
(ii) Number of attendances	973

3. Infant Deaths and Stillbirths—Congenital Abnormalities

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

PERINATAL DEATHS (STILLBIRTHS AND DEATHS UNDER ONE WEEK)

In 1965 there were 44 perinatal deaths (compared with 64 in 1964) including 28 stillbirths and 16 live births, two of one set of triplets, two pairs and two single twins, from 41 mothers. There were 26 boys and 17 girls, and one whose sex was not recorded. 39 babies were born in hospital (37 mothers). Both pairs of twins and the third triplet were emergency admissions. Of these 37 mothers eleven were emergency admissions; 20 were booked on medical grounds and six for social reasons. Three mothers were delivered at home (including the mother of the triplets who was delivered of the first two children but transferred to hospital for the third). Two girls with illegitimate babies were delivered in private nursing homes.

Illegitimacy

There were five illegitimate babies, all single births from unmarried mothers, aged 15, 16, 17, 18 and 23. Two of the girls were at school and the 18 year old already had one normal live baby. She was so upset by her second pregnancy that she took an overdose of sedative and spent several weeks in a Hospital with reactive depression. This emphasises the urgency and importance of the increasing problem of the adolescent unmarried mother.

The suggested causes of death were as follows:—

Congenital malformations of C.N.S.	3)	4	
Congenital malformations of Heart	1)		
Prematurity and multiple pregnancy		12	(Including 2½ pairs twins and 2 triplets)
Prematurity and multiple pregnancy			Contributory cause 3—total 15
Post-maturity		1	
Post-maturity			Contributory cause 1—total 2
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia		2	
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia			Contributory cause 3—total 5
Placental insufficiency		5	
			Contributory cause 3—total 8
Ante-partum haemorrhage		6	
Intra-cranial haemorrhage		2	
			Contributory cause 1—total 3
Cord anomalies—strangulation	4)	5	
Cord anomalies—absent	1)		
Prolonged labour		1	
Anoxia		3	
Unknown		3	

These causes conform to the typical pattern of perinatal deaths.

Age and parity of the mother

The following table shows age and parity distribution, and compared with last year demonstrates increased weighting at the extremes of age and parity, commonly seen but notably absent in 1964 in York.

Parity	20 & under	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41 & Over	Total	%	%1964
0	9	4	2	1	1	—	17	38.6	34.4
1	2	4	2	—	—	—	8	18.2	26.6
2	—	2	—	1	—	—	3	6.8	18.7
3	—	1	—	2	1	3	7	16.0	10.9
4	—	1	1	1	2	—	5	11.4	4.6
5	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	4.5	3.2
5+			1	1			2	4.5	1.6
			(Para 9)	(Para 8)					
Total	11	12	7	7	4	3	44	100.0	
%	25.0	27.3	16.0	16.0	9.1	6.8		100.2	

Work in pregnancy

20 of the 41 mothers were in paid employment during their pregnancy. Only 3 of them already had children. The type of work ranged over a variety of jobs. 15 women did sedentary or light physical work (clerical, shop assistants, factory work), 2 held responsible posts and 3 did part-time work only.

Type of work	Up to & Incl. 12 weeks	Duration			Duration unknown	Total No. of women
		13-20 wks	21-28 wks	29-38 wks		
Sedentary		1	1	1		3
Light Physical	3	3	2	1	3	12
Heavy Physical			2			2
Part-time	1		1	1		3

There appears to be no connection between the cause of death and the fact that the mother went out to work, although the four babies with congenital malformations and the three who died from anoxia all had mothers who worked. It is, however, notable that of the 9 mothers who had inadequate antenatal care 6 worked during their pregnancy and it is probable that working girls tend to postpone their first visit to the antenatal clinic and are not so regular in subsequent attendances.

Social Class by fathers' occupations

In 40 cases the occupation of the father was known. Compared with 1964 there is a shift towards the lower income groups but the numbers are too small to be significant.

Social Class	I	II	III	IV	V	Not known
No. of fathers	—	1	16	8	13	3
%		2.5%	40%	20%	30%	7.5%
% 1964	6.66	13.32	30.83	16.6	25.0	

Ante-natal Care and Home conditions

Of the 41 homes, conditions were unsatisfactory in seven and not known in five. Nine mothers had inadequate antenatal care, three of whom also came from unsatisfactory homes. The lack of antenatal care was probably contributory to the death of two illegitimate babies, one due to prematurity, one due to post-maturity (both girls worked).

In three other cases it is possible that with better antenatal care the babies would have survived.

Drugs during pregnancy:

There was no history of any known teratogenic drug or any but simple sedatives being taken during pregnancy.

Conclusion

After last year's high perinatal mortality figure it is reassuring that it fell again to below the 1963 level. It is also satisfactory that no death occurred due to infection. Amongst the live babies there were 4 of less than 28 weeks' gestation. The high proportion of "teenage mothers" (10), of whom 4 were unmarried, is a disturbing feature.

Infant Deaths (Deaths under One Year)

There were 32 infant deaths during the year (21 male, 11 female), 16 fewer than the previous year. Of these 20 were neonatal and 12 were over one month old. There were four illegitimate births, the same number as in the previous year.

The causes of death were:—

<i>Neonatal (first week of life)</i>		<i>Post-natal</i>	
Prematurity	11	Virus pneumonia	1
Multiple pregnancy	1	Broncho-pneumonia	3
Bronchitis	1	Bronchitis	1
Intra-cranial haemorrhage	2	Uraemia	1
Congenital heart	1	Acute leukaemia	1
Streptococcal meningitis	1	Congenital heart	2
Cerebral oedema	1	Intra-cranial haemorrhage	1
Atelectasis		Acute encephalitis	1
Prolonged labour		Meningococcal septicaemia	1
Anoxia (A.P.H.)	2		
	—		—
	20		12
	—		—

Congenital Abnormalities

During the year there were 29 infants delivered who showed congenital defects at birth. Of these 25 were live births and 4 stillbirths. Eighteen infants were delivered in hospital and 11 on district.

The defects were as follows:—

Central nervous system 8; ear 1; alimentary system 2; uro-genital system 1; limbs 7; skin 7; mongolism 3.

4. Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

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

NEW CASES

175 York mothers gave birth to an illegitimate child in 1965, *i.e.*, 10.1% of total births.

	YORK		ENGLAND & WALES	
	Illegitimate Births	% of all Live Births	Illegitimate Births	% of all Live births
1945	243	13.3	64,064	9.35
1955	81	5.27	30,918	4.65
1959	98	5.8	38,181	5.10
1960	110	6.4	42,707	5.44
1961	111	6.19	48,490	5.98
1962	115	6.6	55,376	6.60
1963	136	7.6	59,104	6.92
1964	155	8.4	63,308	7.24
1965	175	10.1		

128 births were registered in York or Derwent Area and 38 in other areas, mother—York resident. There were 4 infant deaths and 4 stillbirths.

The following information relates to 166 identifiable mothers:—

Confinements

15 took place at home, 38 in Nursing Homes or Hospitals in other areas and 113 in York Hospitals.

Marital Status

129 were single girls, of whom 107 were residing alone or with parents; and 22 with child's father.

37 were married women of whom 21 were separated or divorced, living with father of child and 16 were living alone or with relatives.

This compares with 59 single girls and 44 married women in 1961 and 105 single and 43 married in 1964.

Parity—129 single girls.

First illegitimate child 109 girls

Second illegitimate child 14 girls.

Third illegitimate child 4 girls.

Fourth illegitimate child 2 girls.

Age of 129 girls at time of birth of child:—

15 years 1; 16 years 3; 17 years 20; 18 years 30; 19 years 30; 20 years 15; 21-30 years 21; 31-40 years 9.

Type of Employment before confinement of 129 single girls:—

Students 5; Approved school 2; School teacher 2; Nurses, student nurses, Assistant nurses 6; Clerical 31; Florist 1; Shop Assistants 10; Bus conductress 4; Hair-dressers 3; Forces 1; Factory workers 35; Domestic workers 8; Home duties 17; Unemployed 4.

Admission to Mother and Baby Homes—38.

Heworth Moor House 1; Sutton House, Hull 14; St. Margaret's Catholic Home, Leeds 7; Salvation Army Home, Leeds 8; St. Monica's Harrogate 3; Browning House, Leeds 1; Luton 1; Streatham 1; Sunderland 1.

Adoption

46 York babies were placed by York Adoption Society—(3 recalled); 4 by Catholic Adoption Society; 1 by Private Adoption to adopters of faith of Latter Day Saints; 1 by Church of England Children Society; 1 by Sheffield Adoption Society; 1 by Sunderland Adoption Society; 1 by London Adoption Society.

Foster parents—29 babies were placed temporarily prior to adoption.

We are very grateful for the help given in this way by foster mothers, who take the babies direct from hospital and look after them until they are placed for adoption by an Adoption Society. The unmarried mother pays the foster fees of £3 per week.

York Children Department—3 illegitimate babies were admitted permanently to care of the Children Department, during the year; one mother received treatment in a Mental Hospital, another mother was subnormal and incapable of caring for the child and the third child was severely subnormal.

Residential Homes

Church of England—1 baby of a subnormal girl was admitted to care of Children Society during this year and 3 girls make contributions towards their children's maintenance via the Health Welfare Officer.

Dr. Barnardo's—1 child was admitted to their care permanently and 3 mothers make contribution towards their children's maintenance in a Barnardo's nursery.

Dr. Barnardo's Auxiliary Boarding Out Scheme make regular monthly allowances to 5 children aged under 6 years. This is an excellent scheme and means regular contact with the mother for many years.

The Buttle Trust make substantial maintenance and clothing grants to 7 children, these grants being administered by the Health Welfare Officer.

St. Hilda's Trust

The Trust made a grant of £20 to be spent on rehabilitation of women in difficulty, and proved invaluable in helping to provide necessities where a mother kept her baby, or for emergencies. Small individual grants were also allowed for clothing and other necessities.

Putative fathers named and asked to call for interview—100.

Putative fathers who attended for interview—54, of whom 20 admitted paternity and 13 made private arrangements for payment towards expenses. There were 36 affiliation orders.

New Cases—158 *new* cases were referred during the year. Of these, 7 married before or just after the birth of the child.

Equipment—Many prams, chairs, playpens, cots, furniture and clothing were given by interested residents of the City.

Accommodation—101 mothers decided to bring up the child themselves, and many will need help and encouragement for a period of several years. Obtaining suitable lodgings has proved very difficult.

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

In 1965, 146 babies were cared for by the premature baby nurse. 100 of these were premature, and 46 were babies over 5½ lbs. at birth, but having difficulties with feeding or weight gain.

87 were referred from the Maternity Hospital, 12 by district midwives, 1 by a health visitor.

Of the babies with feeding difficulties, 39 were referred by the Maternity Hospital, 3 by midwives and 3 by health visitors, and 1 by a general practitioner.

The number of premature births notified during 1965 was 161 (including 13 stillbirths).

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

(i) at home or in a nursing home	21
(ii) in hospital	101

The number of those born at home or in a nursing home:—

(i) who were nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home	21
(ii) who died during the first 24 hours	—
(iii) who survived at the end of 28 days	21

Born in hospital:—

(i) who died during the first 24 hours	10
(ii) who survived at the end of 28 days	84

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

2 lbs. 3 ozs. or less	7
Over 2 lbs. 3 ozs. up to and including 3 lbs. 4 ozs.	8
Over 3 lbs. 4 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	16
Over 4 lbs. 6 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	26
Over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 ozs.	44

6. Day Nurseries

The Council owns two 45 place purpose built nurseries and a crèche also being run in connection with the Acomb nursery.

The nurseries continue to do valuable work for some of the children and their parents. Heworth being nearer the centre of the town and nearer to the main places of employment than Acomb attracts a larger number of applicants. In both nurseries the demand for places for older children is heavier than for those under two. This is more marked at Acomb necessitating delay in moving up some of the younger children, although they are mature enough to join the older group.

In addition to the children with mothers who have to work to support them there were at Acomb Nursery 14 children from 10 families admitted due to social problems or bad home conditions; also the child of a widowed father and a child of a deaf mother.

At Heworth five children were admitted for clinical reasons and 21 for social reasons.

Both nurseries usually carried about five children temporarily whilst mothers were in hospital or otherwise unable to manage.

It is uncommon for children to die between the ages of 1 and 5, and therefore, a particularly rare and unfortunate event to record the death of a Heworth Day Nursery child (born 12.12.63) who died of pneumonia on 2nd January, 1965.

Respiratory infections at both nurseries were prevalent throughout the year. At Heworth there was no epidemic of any infectious disease, but three cases of chickenpox occurred in November—December, and there were sporadic cases of diarrhoea and one of perforated appendicitis.

At Acomb there was an epidemic of 19 measles cases in the spring and 8 children had rubella in the autumn.

THE CRECHE

54 children made 202 attendances for a total of 613 hours during the year. The number attending at any one time has not exceeded five.

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	10	38	6	25
Heworth	15	30	16	34	14	26

7. Maternal Deaths

No maternal deaths occurred during the year.

8. Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children (Residential)

This includes homes administered by the Local Authority Children Committee and voluntary homes. The medical supervision of these homes is undertaken by the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.

Local Authority homes include the Glen Nursery (17 places), St. Hilda's (25), Danebury Drive (12), Ashford Place (12), Nursery Drive (9) and Kingsway North (9).

THE GLEN NURSERY

The number of children in the nursery throughout the year has again fallen and has varied between 13 and 16. There were 23 admissions and 22 discharges, but these were mostly short stay cases and there has been a stable nursery population of approximately 15. There were nine children from outside the City, five of whom were only short-stay cases. In general when a child is discharged from the nursery careful planning and some introduction of the child to his new home precedes the transfer.

The policy, in most ways highly satisfactory, of maintaining families together has meant that during the past year three children have been attending school from the nursery. This introduced measles to the nursery; there were 11 cases in February and March. Gamma globulin was given to five of the more vulnerable children, including two infants. Three children had very mild attacks, one infant had a doubtful attack and the others escaped.

In June and July there was an outbreak of rubella. Eleven children and one student nursery nurse were affected. Apart from these two outbreaks the children were well and suffered only from occasional transient colds and one girl had recurrent cystitis.

The Residential Homes. Average number of children—65.

St. Hilda's Garth:

In contrast to the Glen Nursery, who have been caring for older children, St. Hilda's Home, with 17 to 27 children (average 23) have had eleven pre-school children during the year with an average of 3—5 at any one time.

In addition to coughs and colds, tonsillitis has been prevalent amongst the children. Eight children were affected; three had two attacks. It was most prevalent in the first four months when seven children had nine attacks.

16 children had chickenpox from March—May, and included four severely ill children in one family, newly admitted, who gave a history of having previously had chickenpox.

From July—September there were eight cases of measles. One emotionally disturbed boy spent two terms, September 1964—April 1965, in Fairfield Residential School and has been attending the Child Guidance Clinic since. In April he fractured his radius and in May was knocked down, but unhurt, by a car. He was transferred to a boy's family group home in April, with his brother, but he shows little, if any, improvement.

Family Group Homes:

Minor ailments and accidents only have occurred. At the annual routine medical inspection of all the children in the summer holidays it was noted there were only occasional minor ailments needing attention, *e.g.*, incomplete immunisation, carious teeth, warts, athlete's foot, etc. Nail biting was very common but persistent bed wetting occurred in only three boys.

- (a) YORK DIOCESAN MOTHER AND BABY HOME, HEWORTH MOOR HOUSE, YORK
I am indebted to Mrs. Addison, Matron of the home for the following report:—
Accommodation at present: 15 beds, 10 cots.

On 1st January, 1965, 13 girls and 3 babies were resident and 2 girls and 2 babies were in Westow Croft.

68 unmarried girls were admitted during the year. The ages ranged from 15 to 33 years, and over half of these were under 20. There was a marked increase on the two previous years of girls over 25 years.

69 babies were born, including two sets of twins, 61 being born at Westow Croft, 7 at Fulford and 1 at Heworth Moor House.

16 girls took their babies home.

2 babies went to foster mothers, 1 to a Church of England Children's Home and 50 babies, including both sets of twins were placed for adoption, but two girls have reclaimed their babies.

A new bathroom and two new toilets have been installed for the girls, and the old bathroom completely overhauled and redecorated. New linen cupboards have been made, and are a great improvement. A new electric cooker has been bought and an incinerator has been put in the basement.

The girls have received ante-natal and post-natal care from Dr. Yuill, and the health of the girls has been good. Relaxation classes and post-natal exercises have been taken by a Health Visitor—Miss Smith.

Needlework classes have been held as in previous years, and help has been given to the girls in many ways to help them use their leisure time to good advantage.

A very successful Open Afternoon was held in July, when sufficient money was raised to buy a new electric sewing machine.

The staffing problem has been very difficult.

Most of the girls have been very appreciative of the help we have tried to give.

Resident in the Home on 31st December, 1965:

9 girls	—	1 baby
1 girl	—	1 baby in Westow Croft.

- (b) WEST GARTH CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHILDREN'S SOCIETY NURSERY
and ST. STEPHEN'S HOME, THE MOUNT

(No change from 1963 Report)

9. Dental Treatment

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

Number of Cases:—

	Number of persons examined during the year (1)	Number of persons who commenced treatment during the year (2)	Number of courses of treatment completed during the year* (3)
1. Expectant and nursing mothers	1,826	70	35
2. Children aged under 5 and not eligible for school dental service	195	125	75

* If a patient has more than one course of treatment during the year, each course is counted.

Dental Treatment Provided:—

	Scalings and gum treat- ment (1)	Fillings (2)	Silver nitrate treat- ment (3)	Crowns and inlays (4)	Extrac- tions (5)	General anaes- thetics (6)	Dentures provided		Radio- graphs (9)
							Full upper or lower (7)	Partial upper or lower (8)	
1. Expectant and nursing mothers	57	371	1	—	47	1	1	—	1
2. Children aged under 5 years and not eligible for school dental ser- vice	4	377	—	—	58	25	—	—	—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DENTAL SERVICE

The following is an abstract from the report of the Chief Dental Officer, Mr. Graham Turner, for which I tender my thanks.

A joint committee of Health and Education Committees was set up in 1965 to consider methods of closer co-ordination of the two Local Authority Dental Services. It was decided that the treatment of the M. and C.W. patients should be transferred from Duncombe Place to the new third surgery at Monkgate Clinic. The inspection of expectant mothers is carried out at the Ante-Natal Clinic at the County Hospital. Patients so examined are referred, if necessary, to their own dentist or to one of the Local Authority Clinics. It is hoped that the provision of new first class surgery accommodation will result in more mothers attending for treatment. Many mothers at present do not receive treatment during pregnancy. It is intended that the merger of the two services will ensure that more dental health education is carried out among young mothers and pre-school children. The Ante-Natal Clinic will be visited by the Dental Auxiliary from time to time so that she may talk to mothers about dental health and show them how to care for their children's teeth.

During the year the majority of the work on mothers was carried out by Miss Ritchie, at Duncombe Place, whilst most of the pre-school work was carried out by School Dental Officers in the School Dental Clinics.

During the year we have had many children in for treatment whose teeth were badly eroded and we think that this is due either to vitamin supplements which often are very acid in content or perhaps due to fruit and ice lollies which we suspect have a very high acid content.

The most important trends in 1965 were that less fillings were inserted in the mouths of fewer mothers and that the number of fillings inserted in the mouths of pre-school children increased from 263 to 377 whilst the number of extractions performed for pre-school children increased by only 4 from 54 in 1964 to 58 in 1965.

Whilst apparently the demand for treatment from mothers has declined, there are still many young mothers with neglected teeth.

Report on the Working of the Co-ordinating Committee

Regular monthly meetings continued to be held under the Chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health. Representatives attended from statutory and voluntary social services concerned in the care of children, including the Family Planning Association.

The 1964 figures are given in brackets throughout this report, for comparison.

During 1965, 36 (28) cases, 7 (15) of which were 'new' ones, were discussed.

Of these:—

13 (22) cases showed sufficient improvement to be left to the care of the social worker concerned, who would raise the case with the Committee again if necessary.

19 (6) cases were still under discussion at the end of the year.

2 (3) families on the register were given the tenancy of a Council house.

2 families were evicted from Council houses for non-payment of rent; of these one family left York temporarily to stay with relatives, the parents separated and the mother and children soon returned and accommodation was found for them where they live rent free in return for services. The other family entered Part III accommodation temporarily and the four children are now in care.

1 family moved to a house in an East Riding Village, that authority being notified.

1 family left a good Council house for an inferior private house.

1 family moved into a 'tied' cottage in York.

Of the 36 (28) cases discussed during the year, 16 (6) were Family Service Unit cases.

A detailed case paper for each family is available at the Health Department for any **member** requiring information.

The Women's Voluntary Service again operated a very successful Hospitality Holiday Scheme with help from the Pearson Fresh Air Fund. 47 (38) children had from 7—14 days holiday with families in a country or seaside district, and in some cases a lasting relationship has been established.

The Family Service Unit closed down on 30th September, 1965, their cases being referred back to the appropriate departments:—

Seven families were referred to the Children Department; four to the Mental Welfare Department; one family to Health Welfare Officer and four cases were 'closed' as an acceptable risk but the Health Visitor will raise the cases again if necessary.

It was decided to run voluntarily, a Children's Club as a preventive service, for children from families previously visited by the F.S.U. and for other deprived children referred by the Co-ordinating Committee, who were prevented by their social inadequacy from joining the Youth Movement. The Club commenced in November, 1965, and 24 children aged 6—12 years, met weekly, to work in groups at a variety of handicrafts, to play games, have a nourishing supper, and gain self-confidence by individual help and friendship from the large number of *voluntary* helpers available (members of the Health Department, Children Department, N.S.P.C.C., teachers, students, etc.). The children were conveyed to and from the club, and attended very regularly with evident enjoyment and improvement. There is a waiting list of necessitous children for admission and scope for the formation of similar clubs in other areas of the City.

II. Distribution of Welfare Foods

Distribution of Orange Juice and Vitamin Tablets commenced at the Ante-Natal Clinic, County Hospital, York, during August, 1965. This service is appreciated by the patients and has resulted in a much better uptake by expectant mothers.

Sales of National Dried Milk continue to decrease. This is due to the increased use of Proprietary branded foods, leaving the Welfare coupons available for the cheap Cow's milk.

Welfare Foods—10 year review figures of York sales

Year	National Dried Milk Tins	Cod Liver Oil Bottles	Orange Juice Bottles	Vitamin Tablets Packets
1956	64,738	12,224	96,374	8,046
1957	56,818	9,488	98,185	6,950
1958	43,679	6,362	62,768	7,213
1959	42,502	6,822	66,976	7,802
1960	42,539	7,143	66,754	8,286
1961	35,883	4,447	38,855	6,352
1962	33,058	2,340	23,598	4,156
1963	34,692	2,087	25,667	4,168
1964	32,225	2,142	28,650	4,337
1965	28,601	2,198	28,639	3,846

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

(Section 23)

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

There were 13 midwives in practice at the end of the year, of whom 10 were employed by the Council and 3 in private practice.

504 cases were attended by the Authority's Domiciliary Midwives, and 3 by midwives in private practice.

The proportion of domiciliary, compared with institutional confinements, was 29% to 71%. 65.6% of patients confined at home received pethidine and 87.1% 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 13.

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.

Maternity Liaison Committee

This is a committee of professional representatives of Hospital, Domiciliary Midwifery and General Practitioner services. It continued to meet during the year, with the Medical Officer of Health as Chairman, and the Secretary of the Hospital Management Committee as Secretary.

Subjects considered included the establishment of a general practitioner maternity unit—recruitment of midwives—planned early discharge—and other matters. The 12 bedded general practitioner maternity unit was opened at the end of the year.

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. Seventy pupils were trained during the year.

Early discharge from Hospital

There were 462 patients discharged early from the maternity hospital compared with 417 the previous year. Of these, 77 were on or before the 5th day, compared with 80 in 1964 and 22 within 48 hours, compared with 32 in 1964.

Ante-natal Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes

A total of 595 expectant mothers made 2,940 attendances at these classes during the year. These combined classes are run jointly by the Local Authority and Hospital Management Committee.

York Maternity Hospital

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

1. Number of beds, viz.:—

Lying-in Beds	68	}	114
Ante-natal Treatment Beds	20		
Premature Infant Cots	14		
General Practitioner Unit	12		
2. Number of admissions:—

(a) York	1464	}	2834
(b) Other Areas	1370		
3. Number of women admitted for ante-natal treatment 648
4. Average duration of stay—Number of days 10.51

5.	Number of cases delivered by:—									
(a)	Midwives—	(i)	York Cases	.....	.....	.....	1019	} 2337		
		(ii)	Other Areas	.....	.....	.....	935			
(b)	Doctors—	(i)	York Cases	.....	.....	.....	199			
		(ii)	Other Areas	.....	.....	.....	184			
(c)	Number of cases admitted after delivery:—									
		Mothers and Babies			.....	.....	.....	30	} 46	
		Babies only			.....	.....	.....	16		
6.	Number of Live Births					.....	.....	.....	2287	(2205)
7.	Number of Still-births					.....	.....	.....	50	(50)
8.	Number of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia					.....			NIL	(NIL)
9.	Number of Infants wholly breast fed on discharge								956	(1035)
10.	Number of Maternal Deaths:—									
	(i)	York Area	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	NIL	(NIL)	
	(ii)	Other Areas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	NIL	(NIL)	
11.	Number of Infant Deaths within 28 days of birth					.....			45	(49)
12.	Number of Pupils trained during 1965					.....	.....		70	(71)
13.	Number entered for Examination of Central Midwives Board					.....	.....	.....	67	(65)
14.	Number successful					.....	.....	.....	54	(57)

HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

The total Health Visiting and School Nursing establishment is 23. The work of nurses undertaking combined duties (including the Senior Health Visitor) being allocated as 2/3rds Health Committee, 1/3rd Education. Health Visitors are responsible through the Senior Health Visitor to the Superintendent Nursing Officer.

At the end of the year there were 13 qualified health visitors in post and 1 was undertaking Health Visitor training in Leeds, being sponsored by the Authority and there were 7 state registered nurses employed as school or tuberculosis nurses.

The number of visits paid during the year were as follows:—

(i) To Expectant Mothers, first visits 274, total visits 447; (ii) To Children under one year of age, first visits 2,097, total visits 9,195; (iii) To Children between the ages of one and five years 13,176; (iv) Tuberculous patients 643; (v) Infectious cases 258; (vi) Aged persons 1,322; (vii) Convalescent cases 58; (viii) Homes for the aged 3; (ix) Nurseries 42; (x) Adoptions 29; (xi) Visits following discharge from Isolation Hospital 186; (xii) Hospital follow-ups 434; (xiii) Gastric follow-up 506; (xiv) Diabetic cases 605; (xv) Hospital special visits 39; (xvi) Asthmatics (allergy) 12; (xvii) Visits re peptic research 442.

During the year, considerable progress was made in the scheme for closer liaison between health visitors and general practitioners. The pattern varies according to the needs of the individual general practitioner and at the end of the year 15 general practitioners were in the scheme.

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 Home Nursing establishment is 19 of whom one is designated Senior Home Nurse and is responsible to the Superintendent Nursing Officer. There were 17 nurses in post at the end of the year, of whom 15 were Queen's trained.

The following shows work undertaken by the service:—

New cases attended	1,508	(1,587)
Cases discharged	1,508	(1,587)
Visits paid	51,787	(51,448)

An analysis of cases shows that 1,093 (1,138) were referred by general practitioners, 356 (380) by hospitals, 24 (11) applied direct, and 35 (58) cases from other agencies.

Of visits, 38,968 (38,956) were medical, 9,799 (8,421) surgical, 2,864 (3,840) tuberculosis, 105 (147) maternal complications, and 41 (25) other visits.

Of the 1,508 (1,587) new cases attended, 100 (107) were children under 15 years of age. Of this total 65 were children under 5 years.

Of the 100 children attended, 26 were for the administration of injections, 65 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. There was an increased demand for the loan of equipment.

York is 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 2,602 children were immunised, 103 receiving combined injections against Whooping Cough and Diphtheria. 2,002 children received combined injections against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus.

Total immunised against Diphtheria Born 1961-65 Born 1965	1965		1964	
	1576 1518 649		1372 1324 573	
	In Local Authority Clinics	By General Practi- tioners	In Local Authority Clinics	By General Practi- tioners
Children receiving combined DPP	65	38	28	95
Children receiving combined D.P.P. and Tetanus	745	1257	628	998
Children receiving injections against Diphtheria only	179	3	126	3
Combined Diphtheria and Tetanus	37	62	6	42
Tetanus only	115	101	154	71
TOTALS	1141	1461	942	1209

Number of children at 31st December, 1965, who had completed a course of Diphtheria Immunisation during the year:—

	Children Born in Years				TOTAL
	Born 1965	Born 1961-64	Born 1956-60	Born 1951-55	
(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, 1965	649	869	53	5	1,576
(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, 1965	1	285	507	16	809

Vaccination

Of the 979 vaccinations during the year, 592 were notified by general practitioners and 387 from the Authority clinics.

B.C.G. Vaccination

There were 93 children vaccinated under the Contact Scheme, and 1,070 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	1,843
Number of parental consents received	1,531
Consent rate	83%
Number of children Mantoux tested	1,368
Number of children not Mantoux tested:—	
Reasons being (1) Absent from school	153
(2) Left the District	9
(3) Parental consent withdrawn	—
(4) Excluded for Medical reasons	1
	— 163
Number of children who gave POSITIVE reaction to Mantoux test	297
Percentage	21%
Number of children who gave NEGATIVE reaction to Mantoux test	1,071
Percentage	71%

Number of children (negative reactors) who were vaccinated	1,070
Number of children vaccinated who showed satisfactory reaction on the arm eight weeks later	947
Number absent for readings	121

Of the 297 children who were Mantoux positive, 289 subsequently attended for examination at the City Hospital, and of these none showed any evidence of active tuberculous infection.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Number of children of all ages given a course of Sabin vaccine	1,856
Number of children between 5 and 11 years who had a reinforcing 4th dose	1,582

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 439 persons have been immunised, of whom 213 were service personnel, and 226 civilians.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

(Section 27)

I am indebted to my Ambulance Officer (Mr. R. H. Hunt) for the following report.

Patients and other persons carried with miles travelled during the year again show a rise to the highest figures recorded, 70,909 persons and 181,217 miles.

The increase of 3,818 in persons carried was mainly due to demands from local hospitals, Out-patient figures rose by 2,321 (29,780) and inter hospital transfers by 169 (3,066). Work of an emergency nature shows a net decrease of 136, although road accident and industrial accident figures rose by 3% and 4% respectively this was offset by a fall in home accidents, acute illness, other accidents and emergency maternity cases. Pupils to the Occupational Centres increased by 1,729 (29,628).

The Radio/Telephone system was renewed and the aerial resited at Howe Hill during the year. We now have excellent radio coverage in the City and for a radius of 25 miles. This relieves the anxiety of Ambulance Crews during emergency transfers to specialist hospitals in Leeds, as these hospitals can now be forewarned of any deterioration in the patient's condition en route.

The resuscitation apparatus provided during the year has been well used and has been helpful in the recovery of coal gas, carbon monoxide and suspected drowning cases. (Minuteman)

We wish again to record our appreciation of the reciprocal co-operation between the North and East Riding County and City Services.

A summary showing the number and types of patients conveyed and the mileage travelled during 1965 are shown in the following tables:—

Patients and other Persons conveyed, with Miles Travelled

					Persons	Miles
1948					31,337	140,074
1959					58,275	157,636
1962					64,537	161,796
1963					68,122	167,946
1964					67,091	174,170
1965					70,909	181,217

Persons Carried and Mileage, 1965

	Persons Carried	Miles travelled
Patients under Section 27	40,798	145,736
Work for Hospital Management Committee:		
(a) Analgesia apparatus	—	121
(b) Personal Transfers, etc.	23	161
Midwives	335	1,764
Pupils to and from Occupation Centre	29,628	27,899
Conveyance of Children for Education Committee	2	101
Multiple Sclerosis Society	6	29
Welfare Department	4	28
Health/Welfare Section	113	2,415
Abortive and Service journeys	—	2,963

Classification of Patients Carried

	1965	1964
Accident or other Emergency:		
Road Accident	685	665
Home Accident	172	194
Industrial Accident	146	141
Other Accident	504	585
Acute Illness	664	719
Emergency Maternity	10	13
	<hr/> 2,181	<hr/> 2,317
Others:		
General Illness	3,356	3,360
Maternity	607	629
Tuberculosis	11	15
Other Infectious Diseases	91	80
Mental	121	127
Inter-hospital transfer	3,066	2,897
Hospital discharge	1,585	1,701
Out-patient attendance	29,780	27,459
	<hr/> 38,617	<hr/> 36,268

Financial responsibility for Section 27 mileage was allocated as follows:—

York C.B.C.	139,775
Other Ambulance Services	5,961

Journeys of 100 Miles and Over

(a) By road:—

Knutsford, Newcastle and Oswestry.

(b) By rail:—

Cardiff, Darlington (2), Liverpool, London (6), Nottingham, Skegness and West Hartlepool (2).

Emergency (999) Telephone System

1,416 such calls were received during the year, compared with 1,997 in 1964.

National Assistance Act, 1948. (Section 47)

One patient, suffering from severe chronic disease, who was unable to devote to himself and was not receiving from other persons proper care and attention, was removed to hospital on a Magistrates Order under the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Fleet

As at 31st December—16 vehicles:—

28 h.p. 2 stretcher, 1954, 1958, 1962, 1964	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
15 h.p. 2 stretcher, 1958, 1962, 1963, 1964	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
15 h.p. dual purpose 1961, 1963 (2), 1964	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
28 h.p. Personnel Carriers 1954, 1958, 1965	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
15 h.p. Estate Car/Ambulance 1965	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
					—
					16
					—

Staff

The establishment during the year remained the same viz:—

Administrative: Ambulance Officer and two clerks

Operational: Control Officer, 5 Shift Leaders and 32 Driver/Attendants

Total 41

Sickness of the Operational Staff involved the loss of 231 working days as against $244\frac{1}{2}$ in the previous year; leave taking amounted to 698 working days as against 620; and overtime worked totalled $315\frac{1}{2}$ hours as against $398\frac{1}{4}$ in 1964.

Three Driver/Attendants attended a two week Ambulance Training Course at the Cheshire County Council Training School, Leftwich.

Civil Defence Ambulance and First Aid Section

Twenty-two members of the Full time Ambulance Staff undertook Civil Defence training during the early part of the year.

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

Training Record (ending December, 1965)

Number of Class A volunteers at 31st December	.....	40
Number of Recruits and Reserve	.....	41
		—
Total	.....	81
		—

28 men : 53 women

		No. of Volunteers	No. of Sessions	Total Hours
1. Ambulance Section Training	.....	36	162	1,348
2. Full First Aid	.....	21	22	414
2a. Extended First Aid	.....	43	48	782
2b. Practical First Aid	.....	57	40	468
3. Exercises	.....	43	6 held	290
4. Driving Instruction	.....	7		56

(2 took test)
1 passed : 1 failed
5 tested by C.D. Authority
to prove ability

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(Section 28)

(a) TUBERCULOSIS

Clinics

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

The number of visits paid by Tuberculosis Visitors during the year was 894.

During the year, 1,180 attendances were made at the Chest Clinic, 130 new cases, exclusive of contacts were examined, 12 of whom were found to be tuberculous. Six of the 195 contacts examined were found to be tuberculous.

New Cases and Mortality

There was one case under the age of 5, three between 15 and 25, five between 25 and 35, four between 35 and 45, and seven over this age. There were four deaths from respiratory tuberculosis.

Of 175 cases admitted to Fairfield Sanatorium during the year, 71 were York cases.

Open Cases in the Community

Figures are supplied quarterly of cases at home known to have positive sputum. There were only three such cases at the end of the year.

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 abstract from their 50th Annual Report:—

During the past year nine persons have been referred to the Committee for help and it was found possible to assist in every case. Four of the patients were suffering from tuberculosis, four from chronic bronchitis and one from heart disease.

(b) CANCER RELIEF

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

‘Most of the patients in York and District who were helped by the National Society for Cancer Relief in 1965, received weekly grants for extra nourishment, with extra for coal, home help, visiting fares or convalescent fees where necessary.

A variety of special grants was also made; for example, one patient had boarding fees paid for her small dog, her only companion, whilst she was in hospital and another had money to pay an overdue electricity bill. These grants were all most welcome and the patients, without exception, have said: "What would I have done without this help". They were all particularly delighted with their Christmas gifts. A total of £1,281 4s. 0d. was distributed to 36 patients residing in York during the year.'

(c) CERVICAL CYTOLOGY CLINICS

Following a request from the Local Medical Committee, the Council agreed to run a limited service of one session per week for cases referred by General Practitioners. 38 cases had been so referred by the end of the year, and the Council then decided to run an open clinic, advertise the service, and employ additional part-time staff according to demand. There was a high initial demand, details of which will be included in the 1966 report.

(d) HEALTH EDUCATION

In the Annual Report for 1964 a very full account was given of the extent of health education activities of the department. These activities have continued throughout the year and once more members of the staff have given talks to voluntary organizations, lectured in set courses, taken part in discussions and 'Any Questions' panels and otherwise assisted a wide variety of organizations on health subjects. Students have been taken from Universities, and we have received visitors from overseas.

As always, it is impossible to evaluate what is being done in the way of health teaching. The impression is gained of an increasingly knowledgeable population and an improved standard of health and hygiene in all but the groups in which most 'problem' families are found. This is the group which most occupies the time and attention of health visitors and other social agencies, and where statistics are no measure of the time and effort involved. Results are very slow, often disappointing and continual supervision and encouragement are required to maintain progress—or even to maintain the 'status quo'. Many will always need support.

Anti-Smoking Clinic

During 1965 two series of sessions were held, the first series beginning on 3rd February when 13 persons attended the opening session. Of these, 12 completed the course.

The sessions were held weekly for the first 5 weeks. Previously the whole of the series had been contained in eight weeks, but on this occasion, after the first five weeks, the sessions were held at longer intervals, the final one being held on 2nd June, 1965.

Questionnaires regarding progress are sent at varying intervals for a year after the final session. At the conclusion of this series 6 of the 12 were not smoking. Three months later one of the 6 had started to smoke again. Eight months later another of the 6 had started to smoke again, leaving 4 persons who had not smoked since the start of the session ten months previously. The husband of one of these 4 had been anxious to attend the clinic with his wife but as they were in the hotel trade they were unable to attend together. The wife agreed to attend and if necessary the husband would attend a later series. This, however, proved unnecessary. His wife kept him up to date on the progress of the sessions and he also stopped smoking.

The second series of sessions commenced on 27th October when 10 persons attended the first session, of whom two did not attend subsequently. The series was completed on 15th December and at that time 2 persons had stopped smoking and 3 others had cut down.

(c) 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 four afternoons and one morning 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	433
Number of Sessions	251
Number of Treatments	1,806
Number of patients conveyed by ambulance	380

DOMESTIC HELPS

(Section 29)

The number of cases covered during the year was less than 1964; maternity cases decreased by 25% and the number of new cases was 269 compared with 371 in 1964. The number of cases, however, requiring regular weekly help increased, as did the cases requiring daily or extra help, so that there was no lessening of the load on the Home Helps.

Home Helps worked with co-operation and loyalty and never spared themselves at the peak periods when the demand was exceptionally high.

At 31st December, 1965, the following Home Helps were employed:—

Part-Time Home Helps	79	(Equivalent to 74 full-time Home Helps)
Temporary Home Helps (Full-time)	30	
T.B. Home Helps (included in above, 2)	—	
Sitters-up (not included in above, 1)	—	
Sitters-in	1	
TOTAL	110	

During the year the following cases were attended:—

Maternity cases	72	
General cases (including care of the aged)	826	
Tuberculosis	3	
Others	76	
TOTAL	977	(1,063)*

Of these, 269 were new cases, compared with 371 in 1964. The laundry service has continued and is much appreciated.

* 1964 figure.

CONVALESCENT HOLIDAYS

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

312 Medical Certificates were received from General Practitioners, requesting convalescent holidays for their patients, of whom 210 were women, 78 men and 24 children.

212 patients were sent away, 76 through Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 109 through Dispensary Funds, and 27 through Purey Cust Funds. 18 recommendations were not approved, 60 patients cancelled or postponed arrangements and 7 patients were eligible for convalescence through other schemes. 15 patients are to be sent away in April/May, 1966.

The age distribution was:—

0—10	11—20	21—40	41—60	61—80	81—90
15	12	22	78	158	27

The patients suffered from a very wide variety of diseases.

Convalescent Homes used were in Harrogate, Scarborough, St. Annes-on-Sea, and Morecambe for the younger patients; Bridlington and Withernsea for the more infirm pensioners, and the physically disabled were sent to the British Red Cross Home at Bridlington and to the Cheshire Homes, and a new home at North Ferriby.

Children

Welfare workers were asked to recommend children from homes with problems, for holidays through the W.V.S. Hospitality Holiday Scheme. 47 children benefited from this in 1965, and all returned home much improved in health.

11 children spent an enjoyable week in a Scarborough Guest House, as the guest of a worker who raised the money himself.

4 children had convalescent holidays at a Children's Convalescent Home in Colwyn Bay, through Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, and 8 children went to the same home paid for by Dispensary Funds.

Pensioners

It will be noted that 185 of the 312 patients recommended were over 60 years. Many problems arose sending away the patients between 70—90 years. Private homes taking York patients are visited annually to ensure that the standards are satisfactory and the charges reasonable.

Voluntary Funds

Generous grants were received from the Dispensary and Purey Cust Committee. They provided an excellent service for the less fortunate residents of the City who were ineligible for convalescence under the Local Authorities scheme, because they merely need a holiday or because of age and disability; many of the latter were house bound and lived alone.

Most of the patients derived real benefit from their holiday although some proved difficult and great patience had to be exercised by the staff at the Homes.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

(Section 51)

1. Administration

There has been no change since the previous report.

The training of Students has again commenced now that we have a Senior Psychiatric Social Worker.

2. Account of work undertaken in the community.

The following tables give an analysis of 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	26	68	26	120
Out-patients and Day Hospital	17	36	6	59
Family Doctor	2	3	—	5
Social Worker	—	8	1	9
Self	—	12	—	12
Total Referrals	45	127	33	205

Social Club

The Social Club was re-opened in September and now meets each Thursday evening at 24 St. Saviourgate. There are over 40 members with weekly attendance of 15/20. The members arrange a wide variety of activities for themselves.

Case Conferences

Weekly case conferences have been held at Bootham Park, and Naburn Hospitals alternatively.

ADMISSIONS OF YORK CASES TO PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS

HOSPITAL	INFORMAL ADMISSIONS		COMPULSORY ADMISSIONS (M.H.A. 1959)			
			SHORT ORDERS Sec. 25/29		Section 26	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
NABURN AND BOOTHAM PARK HOSPITAL	548	510	136	131	3	5
THE RETREAT	—	1	2	2	2	2
CLIFTON	6	4	5	9	—	—
No. admitted by M.W.O's.	163	206	143	142	5	7

Mental Subnormality

- (i) 20 cases were ascertained subject to be dealt with under the Mental Health Act, 1959 compared with 33 cases in 1964. Of these 17 were notified by Local Authorities and 3 from other sources.
- (ii) 6 cases were awaiting admission to hospital at the year end.
- (iii) 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 the end of December, 1965 was 47 including 7 North Riding, 1 East Riding and 1 from the West Riding.
The Special Care Unit has 8 children on register including 1 North Riding Case.
- (b) FEMALE INDUSTRY GROUP—there were 30 girls attending the Female Industry Group including 4 from the North Riding and 2 from the West Riding.
- (c) MALE INDUSTRY GROUP—there were 30 boys attending the Male Industry Group including 5 from the North Riding and 4 from the East Riding.
- (d) LAUNDRY—there were 6 girls working in the Laundry including 1 North Riding case.

Admitted to Hospital

Six cases were admitted to Hospital during the year, four to Whixley and two to Claypenny.

Subnormals on the Register at 31st December, 1965

In Institutions	158
Local Authority Care	212
	<hr/>
	370
	<hr/>

The need for the provision of permanent residential hostel facilities for the subnormal and severely subnormal becomes more urgent. There is little likelihood of their being accepted by the Consultants in hospital when a major crisis arises except for short periods such as a month or six weeks unless they are in need of psychiatric treatment and are likely to benefit from such treatment.

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	—	—	30	19	4	2	3	—	37	21
Partially Self Supporting	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	6	—
Employable—Out of work	—	—	1	3	1	1	1	—	3	4
Useful at Home	1	—	—	6	2	10	3	6	6	22
At Home—Too Low Grade for Employment	2	1	3	3	3	1	2	—	10	5
Attending Occupation Centre or Industry Groups	31	17	10	8	11	21	—	—	52	46
TOTALS	34	18	46	39	21	35	13	6	114	98

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

At the end of December there were 10 Residents at Howe Hill. 9 women and 1 man. During the year 8 men and 22 women were admitted, 11 men and 15 women were discharged.

Of the discharges, 9 returned to hospital, 8 returned home and 9 went into lodgings.

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK

This report analyses the work of three psychiatric social workers for the year 1965. At the beginning of this period there was one full-time worker, and a second worker giving two sessions per week—increased to six sessions per week in March, 1965. A third worker, appointed full-time, joined the staff in October, 1965.

The work analysed in this report is a substantial part of the psychiatric social workers' activities, but by no means the whole. We each have responsibilities for social club work; while one or more are involved in group discussions, student supervision, liaison with other social agencies, committee and administrative work, together with many other activities such as talks and lectures, assisting voluntary organisations (whether by helping to organise them, or serving on their committees, etc.) negotiations within the local authority and hospital structures, preparation of reports, etc.

The difficulties of categorising patients by diagnosis are well known. Despite discussion each psychiatric social worker probably has different criteria, and differing opinions as to which feature is the salient one in each case. It was the salient feature which determined the category.

The bulk of the Department's work comes from the hospitals, as the following table indicates:

New Referrals

Source:	Percentage of Cases:
Hospital — In patients	61
— Out-patients	28
Self-referrals, referrals by relatives or by other social agencies	8
General practitioners	2
Local Education Authority	1
	—
	100
	—

This distribution of sources of referrals has been a source of some concern to the Department, as what indications there are in earlier departmental records, point to a greater proportion of referrals coming from sources other than the hospital. The present bias towards the hospital in what is supposed to be a comprehensive service points perhaps to defects in the service. Our Mental Welfare Officer colleagues have more contact with community sources, especially General Practitioners, but even here the predominant use made of them is in connection with hospital admissions which is only a small part of the function of a mental health service as envisaged in the Mental Health Act.

There may be a number of reasons for lack of referrals from outside sources, but two main ones suggest themselves; an unwillingness on the part of other sources to refer (or an unwillingness of their clients to be referred) because of the association with "mental health"; or a lack of awareness of what we have to offer—a skilled casework service. We are taking steps to inform the general public through work with the local Mental Health Association, and to establish more contact with General Practitioners through the local Medical Committee. The education of other social agencies takes place through our contacts with them in specific cases, but more may be needed in this direction—perhaps through a local inter-agency social worker association.

Analysis of Psychiatric Social Worker's Caseload at 1.1.65, and 31.12.65. Brackets denote 31st December figures.

AGE GROUP	MEN		WOMEN	
	Single	Married	Single	Married
—20	1 (8)	—	4 (4)	— (1)
21—25	1	1	3 (6)	— (5)
26—35	1 (3)	3 (6)	1 (6)	2 (20)
36—45	4 (3)	4 (11)	1 (2)	5 (12)
46—60	— (3)	7 (7)	1 (10)	5 (16)
60+	— (1)	1 (2)	3 (4)	— (3)
	7 (18)	16 (26)	13 (32)	12 (57)

By Diagnosis: Hysteria 5 (5); Delinquency 1 (1); Depression 16 (51); Schizophrenia 8 (25); Dementia 1 (1); Personality disorder 6 (7); inadequacy 9 (16); Neurosis 2 (21) and other (6). Total 48 (133).

Comparing January with December it will be seen that our work has nearly trebled over the year while the staff has little more than doubled. With the coming of additional staff, the hospitals especially, have made much more use of the department, but there is a very real risk, now, of their demands out-running supply. Each new referral will need serious consideration before acceptance.

Increases in work over the year are clearly indicated in the following table:

Interviews in connection with Hospital In-patients and Out-patients, 1965

<i>Month</i>	<i>Number of Interviews</i>
January	53
February	74
March	70
April	101
May	98
June	82
July	95
August	113
September.....	139
October	135
November.....	178
December.....	161

Our caseload has not grown proportionately; the proportion of women has risen much more steeply, and the proportion of married women in particular. The greatest increase is in the 26—35 age group for married women; among single women the greatest increase has been in the 46—60 group, though there is also a substantial rise in the 26—35 group. There are a number of factors at work here. These may be:—

1. The figures may be a reflection of the true need for social work which has previously been rather obscured.
2. The figures may be a reflection of the availability of social work staff. The additional staff available during the year have been women, and there still seems to be a tendency to refer men to men workers and women to women. This is borne out by the fact that there are more men in my own caseload proportionately than the other workers.

It would be unfortunate if the availability of staff became the criterion for referral, rather than the patient's need. It would be worth considering widening the scope of workers to include other agencies, *e.g.*, Children's, Welfare Departments, Health Visitors, etc., where these agencies may have appropriate staff. All mental health problems do not need to be dealt with by mental health social workers.

3. The figures may reflect the concern of the medical and social work staff *e.g.*, in the younger group of married women there are presumably a greater number of small children at risk and these weigh in considering after-care. While this may be considered a 'valuable judgement', we must be on our guard against personal prejudices in considering referrals.

4. Women may be considered more 'workable', or more sympathetic to help from social workers—or just more accessible. Men are allegedly more independent—and are usually more difficult to contact, since they are out at work—on shifts, or at work during the day, involving evening visits from us.

5. The figures may reflect the keenness of ward staff on the women's side of the hospital to refer.

6. The figures may be a reflection of the higher proportion of women admitted (particularly to Naburn F.A.U.) acutely ill, and from the 'higher' social groups.

In comparing our caseloads with hospital admissions, figures are difficult to obtain, but an analysis of admissions in 1961 would seem to indicate that we have a proportionate number of most age groups with the exception of the over-60's, which are well under-represented in our caseloads. (We have a higher proportion of under 20's, but a number of our referrals in this category come from other than the hospital).

Hospital Admissions, 1961

AGE GROUP	PERCENTAGE OF ADMISSIONS
16—19	4½
20—24	8½
25—34	17½
35—44	19½
45—54	22
55—65	15
Over 65	13
	<hr/> 100 <hr/>

In comparing caseloads at the beginning and end of the year by diagnosis, both depression and schizophrenia seem to have increased proportionately, while the neuroses have increased ten-fold. Hysteria, delinquency, dementia, personality disorder, and inadequacy have not increased proportionately. With regard to hysteria, personality disorder and inadequacy, it may be that with a proportion already in our caseloads, we have not become deeply involved in new cases. These cases involve much work with the prospect of little progress and even less reward. Or it may be that this type of case forms a relatively small proportion of hospital cases.

In absolute terms, the largest number of cases are the depressions. This is probably correct—especially when the social factors in reactive depressions are considered. The next largest group are the schizophrenics—again possibly correctly, since long term support may be needed.

*** Analysis of Referrals, 1965**

AGE GROUP	MEN		WOMEN	
	Single	Married	Single	Married
—20	9	—	10	—
21—25	4	2	9	12
26—35	5	8	8	32
36—45	2	18	2	34
46—60	2	14	18	31
60+	3	2	10	4
	25	44	57	113

By Diagnosis: Hysteria 4; Delinquency 2; Depression 104; Schizophrenia 36; Dementia 6; Personality disorder 14; Inadequacy 27; Neuroses 36; Organic 1; Manic 2; Mental Deficiency 4; Alcoholic 3; Total 239.

* Note.—Eight cases included in the above figures involved a degree of double counting in that they were re-referred and taken up by a different psychiatric social worker.

A number of points emerged when comparing the total number of new referrals with current caseloads. The figures suggest that although the largest group are the depressives, there is a greater turnover of cases under this diagnosis. The schizophrenics by comparison, seem to produce a greater proportion of long-term cases, similarly the inadequate and the neurotics. Few hysterics are referred, but I feel that more significant are the few referrals in dementia cases, or the organic. Among the depressives, few recurrent endogenous cases are referred. All of which seems to indicate that when the factors are considered primarily medical, referrals are not made to the social workers. This may be correct, but there is sometimes a danger that the emotional impact of illness on the sufferer and his or her family may be overlooked. In such cases, the emotional problems may be handled by the medical and nursing staff, but the social workers connected with discussion groups are well aware of the personal problems recurrent illnesses present; worries and fears are frequently expressed and these are passed on to fellow-patients in hospital for the first time.

The age group of referrals again seems to be fairly representative of admissions as a whole, with the exception of the over-60's. The sex distribution of new referrals is again also heavily biased in favour of women, the reasons for this have been discussed elsewhere.

In both referrals and caseloads we have a greater proportion of single people than in the population at large. We have no means of ascertaining whether the proportion we see is greater than that referred to the hospital, but it quite possibly is. Single people, isolated from their families tend to have more social needs, and so need more assistance from us.

Analysis of Cases by Number of Interviews, 1965

NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	NUMBER OF CASES
1 only	66
2—5 interviews	142
6—15 interviews	59
16+ interviews	10
	<hr/>
	277
	<hr/>

It must be remembered that because the analysis is over a specific period, and because of the arrival of Miss Jockel in October and Miss Phillips working four extra sessions beginning in April, there is a downward bias in the above figures, *i.e.*, some of the cases begun in 1965 may well develop into longer-term cases.

The cases seem to fall into a number of groups. Those with less than five interviews include social histories only, those cases referred for a specific problem together with those follow-ups which do not develop—either because there is no need or where there is resistance to follow-up on the part of the client.

Those cases involving over five interviews include work with the chronic depressive/inadequates, the chronic schizophrenic, where long-term support is given, 'bursts' of intensive activity—either in crises or in periods leading up to a hospital admission. Again the impression is that these cases are the chronically ill, or where the problems are well-nigh intractable, and a few 'casework' cases.

The analysis of these figures makes rather depressing reading as a small number of cases of the intractable type are making quite disproportionate demands on our time and resources. It is not suggested that the people we see are not in need of assistance, but it does appear that the training we receive as psychiatric social workers is not being really used except in a few instances. It may be that the sort of referrals we look for do not come the way of the mental health services; it may be that the medical staff retain such cases themselves. However, I feel that there is an argument for an examination of the whole process of referral—particularly those from out-patient clinic, where the psychiatric social worker staff do not have the opportunity of discussing them before a decision whether to refer or not is made.

SECTION C

**PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND
OTHER DISEASES**

NOTIFICATION TABLE

CONFIRMED CASES

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Cerebro Spinal Fever	2	3	3	2	1
Dysentery	279	87	81	34	13
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	3	1	3	7	2
Food Poisoning	33	19	3	29	18
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1358	788	619	1275	957
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia { Acute Primary	20	20	22	10	7
Influenzal	12	7	—	—	—
Polio Encephalitis, Acute	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute:					
Paralytic	—	1	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	3	—	4	4
Scabies	13	15	10	18	19
Scarlet Fever	55	41	36	62	160
Whooping Cough	23	1	124	103	3
Enteric Fever	1	1	6	—	—

Poliomyelitis and Polio-Encephalitis

The incidence during the past five years is seen in the above table. No cases were notified during the year.

Dysentery

13 cases were notified during the year all of which were confirmed, compared with 34 and 17 respectively in 1964.

Diphtheria

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

Whooping Cough

3 cases were notified during the year compared with 103 in 1964. There were no deaths.

Smallpox

No cases of this disease were reported during the year.

Scarlet Fever

160 cases were notified during the year, 104 of which were school children. 23 cases were removed to hospital.

Influenza and Pneumonia

Cases notified:—	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Acute Primary Pneumonia	20	20	22	10	7
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	12	7	—	—	—
Deaths from Influenza (notified cases)	2	1	—	—	—
Deaths from Pneumonia (Registrar-General's figures)	92	108	146	159	142

Measles

957 cases of measles were notified, compared with 1,275 in 1964.

Mumps, Chickenpox, German Measles

56 cases of mumps, 229 cases of chickenpox and 31 cases of German measles were reported to the school clinic.

Scabies

19 cases of scabies were treated at the cleansing centre during the year. Four were adults, nine were children attending school, and six were pre-school children.

Venereal Diseases

The following table summarises the work carried out in the clinic at the County Hospital during 1965:—

New Patients	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Non-Venereal		Total
	5		17		243		
Total attendances at clinics	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	2,004
	264	133	133	52	985	437	

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, 1965, the total quantity of water supplied to consumers within the Company's area of direct supply was 3,050,819,000 gallons, being an increase of 10,569,000 gallons over 1964. The average daily consumption for all purposes including bulk supplies was 8,764,247 gallons and the maximum demand reached 10,580,000 gallons on Monday, 14th June.

The average daily consumption for domestic and public purposes (unmetered supplies) was 5,040,329 gallons, the non-domestic consumption (being metered supplies to Industries, etc.) was 3,318,079 gallons.

Within the statutory area, The York Waterworks Company has supplied an estimated population of 142,900 with an average quantity of 33.08 gallons per head per day (domestic). 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 113 square miles—includes York County Borough and the following 32 parishes:—Clifton Without, New Earswick, Huntington, Earswick, Towthorpe, Heworth Without, Osbaldwick, Deighton, Dunnington, Elvington, Escrick, Fulford, Heslington, Kexby, Naburn, North Duffield, Skipwith, Stillingfleet, Thorganby with West Cottingwith, Wheldrake, Appleton Roebuck, Acaster Malbis, Acaster Selby, Askham Bryan, Askham Richard, Bishopthorpe, Bolton Percy, Colton, Copmanthorpe, Knapton, Upper Poppleton and Nether Poppleton.

One neighbouring authority, Flaxton Rural District Council, was afforded a metered bulk supply (average of 405,838 gallons per day) for distribution in 6 parishes outside the Company's limits.

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" above summer level to a maximum of 16' 0" above summer level, with corresponding variations in the quality of raw water, calling for flexibility in control of the purification process which embodies chemical pre-treatment, filtration, superchlorination and de-chlorination.

A high standard of quality has been maintained throughout the year as indicated by the following summary of regular bacteriological and chemical examinations.

Bacteriological Examinations

299 samples of water passing into the distribution system, and from a variety of premises within the City and statutory limits of supply, were submitted to the Analysts during the year.

Number of colonies per millilitre developing on Agar:—

3 days at 20°C.	Average of 299 samples	7.7
24 hrs. at 37°C.	Average of 299 samples	3.1

Presumptive Coli Organisms:—

1495 tests with 10 millilitres	.....	.....	All negative
299 tests with 50 millilitres	.....	.....	All negative
Clostridium Welchii			
95 tests with 100 millilitres	.....	.....	All negative

CHEMICAL ANALYSES

Monthly chemical analysis of town's water is made by Public Analysts, the average of the results of the 12 samples examined in 1965 were as follows:—

Physical Characters

Average of the 12 samples

Suspended Matter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
Appearance of a column 2 ft. long	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9—clear; slightly yellow 3—clear; colourless
Hazen Colour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.5
Taste	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Normal
Odour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None

Chemical Examinations

Parts per million

Total Solids dried at 180°C. 284 p.p.m., Chlorides in terms of Chlorine 23.6, Equivalent to Sodium Chloride 39.0, Nitrites None, Nitrates as Nitrogen 1.14, Poisonous Metals (Lead, etc.) None, Total Hardness 185, Temporary Hardness 110, Permanent Hardness 75, Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F. 1.02, Ammoniacal Nitrogen 0.032, Albuminoid Nitrogen 0.60, Free Chlorine 0.005, pH Value 7.3.

The usual periodical tests were carried out to determine the natural content of Fluorine, the results of six tests indicated an average of 0.20 p.p.m., a maximum of 0.26 and minimum of 0.15 p.p.m.

The question of adding Fluoride to the public water supply continues to be controversial, yet water undertakings are dependent on complete agreement between Health Authorities before arrangements for the addition of Fluoride can be considered.

A series of samples were again submitted for total Radioactivity tests in order to record local conditions, and results continue to be satisfactory.

In addition 662 samples taken at frequent intervals from various stages of treatment were submitted for bacteriological examination to check the efficiency of plant operation and ensure satisfactory control.

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

In addition to the necessary maintenance of existing mains, 5½ miles of new mains were laid for new housing developments and to continue improvements in distribution.

Construction works are proceeding for a further extension of treatment plant having a capacity of 5 million gallons per day.

The City Engineer has kindly supplied the following information:—

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Present sewage disposal facilities are adequate for the requirements of the City and for certain specific areas covered by agreements in the adjoining Rural Districts.

The South Bank Holgate re sewerage scheme is approaching completion and investigations into other areas where surcharge is liable to occur under certain conditions will be carried out and dealt with as the Council's Capital Programme allows.

Public Cleansing and Closet Accommodation

Closet Accommodation.—At the end of 1965, 2 pail closets were in use in the City, these being sited on the school playing field at Fenby Field. There are 38,996 water closets and waste water closets in the City.

Public Cleansing—Dry House Refuse.—All domestic refuse is placed in bins by householders, and a weekly collection of such refuse is made by Corporation vehicles, all of which are fitted with covers to prevent the escape of dust. Refuse is collected from premises in the City centre twice weekly, and where such a service is required, Trade Refuse is collected from shops, etc., as often as is necessary. No collections of salvage are now made by the department, all materials which are put out for collection being treated as refuse.

There are now no dry ash pits in the City, and approximately 44,572 ashbins in use. The whole of the refuse collected during the year was disposed of by controlled tipping, except for a weekly average of 48 tons of trade refuse and 12 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 cleans these periodically using cesspool and gully emptiers. The vehicles remove the contents of the cesspools and dispose of them by tipping directly into the main sewers using convenient main sewer man-holes, these man-holes being thoroughly flushed after use.

Housing Removals—H.C.N. Disinfestation

During 1965, 18 loads of furniture from 20 houses were dealt with on behalf of tenants taking over houses on the Corporation Building Estates.

80 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 2,183 re-inspections were made to food premises during the year, in addition to many inspections of stalls in the open Market and other places where food was sold in the open air, including the York Racecourse.

The total number of food premises is 1,211 as set out in the following table according to their principal business:—

Bakers	48	Provision Merchants ..	372
Butchers	87	Public Houses	132
Cafes	57	Sweet Shops	127
Cinema Kiosks	4	Sweet and Chocolate	
Confectioners	33	Manufacturers	5
Dairies	16	Wet Fish Shops	13
Food Depots	15	Miscellaneous	34
Fried Fish Shops	51	Accommodation	33
Greengrocers	75	Clubs and Halls	38
Hotels	33	Canteens	23
		Slaughterhouses	5
Total ..		1,211	

Milk in Schools Scheme

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

Food Poisoning

Eighteen cases of suspected food poisoning were notified during 1965, 8 of which were confirmed.

Of the 8 confirmed cases, all were due to *Salmonella Typhimurium*.

Of these cases, 6 were in the same household. The remainder were scattered cases.

SECTION F

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

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

We continue to operate atmospheric pollution gauges for the recording of details relating to the solid deposit falling from the atmosphere and to the amount of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere. This is part of a national scheme of research operated through the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Ministry of Technology, and provides information of a statistical nature to assist the efforts which are being made throughout the country to deal with the problem of air pollution. The pollution from domestic chimneys which is discharged at a low level and thereby its harmful effects are accentuated, can only be dealt with by a programme of Smoke Control Areas which are operated under the provisions of the Clean Air Act. It was in December, 1960, that the City Council passed a resolution agreeing in principle to a series of Smoke Control Orders being made over the next ten years, so that at the end of that period the whole of the City would be covered by such Orders. Unfortunately this object cannot be achieved without the expenditure of money, both public and private, and it has not, so far, been possible to make a start on this programme because of financial and other considerations.

York is a city in which the need for a programme of smoke control is not so immediately obvious as in some other districts. At the same time its geographical location tends towards frequency of fog and misty conditions, and the amount of pollution recorded by our atmospheric pollution gauges indicates that there is room for considerable improvement in the cleanliness of the air in the city's administrative area. York has so much to protect, not only its people's health but also its heritage of ancient buildings and historic monuments, all of which are subject to the ravages of air pollution. It is confidently anticipated that a commencement of an enlightened programme of progressive smoke control will not be much longer delayed.

The removal of unfit houses has continued throughout the year with the declaration of further clearance areas, and the confirmation by the Minister of Housing and Local Government of Orders into which Public Inquiries had been held.

The Table which appears later setting out the number of food animals which have been slaughtered in the city gives an indication of the considerable work which is done by the public health inspectors in this aspect of environmental control. Each animal is inspected for fitness for food, and all carcases or parts of carcases which are unsound or diseased are condemned. One of the difficulties encountered in this work is the irregularity of slaughtering times at private slaughter-houses, which involves the staff in meat inspection on certain evenings and at weekends. It is hoped that powers will soon be granted to local authorities enabling them to have more control over the times when slaughtering is allowed to take place.

The Food Hygiene Regulations govern the conditions at all food premises and the activities of all food handlers. York has developed a high standard in relation to Clean Food over the last few years, due to the activities and enthusiasm of the inspectors who have been engaged in this work, and no relaxation should ever be countenanced in any matter affecting the preparation, storage or sale of food.

My thanks are again due to all members of the staff for their work during the year, and for their continuing loyalty and devotion which offset the many difficulties occasioned by understaffing.

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)	2,275
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,313
(2) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	95
(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	68

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	99
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year

(a) <i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—</i>	
Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
By owners	28
By Local Authority	—
(b) <i>Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:—</i>	
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	15
(c) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4

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, 1965, the number of applicants for Corporation Houses was 2,103.

CLEARANCE AREAS

No.	Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders	Area in Acres	Houses in Area	Persons Displaced	Confirmed by Minister of Housing and Local Government
1	The Groves (Backhouse St.), etc. ... ..	.618	34	94	19th Feb., 1955
2	The Groves (Jackson St.) ...	.922	54	160	19th Feb., 1955
3	Walmgate	1.6	73	220	20th Mar., 1956
4	John Street ... ..	.160	11	25	20th June, 1957
5	Newbiggin St. and Groves Lane ... ..	.728	50	147	20th June, 1957
6	Cecilia Place ... ..	.246	15	34	20th June, 1957
7	The Groves (No. 3)	3.93	188	495	4th Dec., 1957
8	The Groves (No. 4)	3.77	156	382	15th April, 1959
9	Downhill Street ... ..	.361	20	60	18th Feb., 1960
10	Walmgate (No. 2) ... ..	.157	4	8	23rd Feb., 1960
11	Tanner Row ... ..	.028	2	3	24th Feb., 1960
12	Rougier Street ... ..	.129	14	36	24th Feb., 1960
13	George Street... ..	1.13	41	150	22nd Mar., 1960
14	Whitby Terrace and St. Anne Street	1.54	74	206	29th Mar., 1960
15	Percy Street ... ..	.12	5	12	29th Mar., 1960
16	Bishophill Junior	1.22	48	103	29th Mar., 1960
17	Trinity Lane ... ..	.41	13	37	11th May, 1960
18	Layerthorpe (No. 1)	2.74	142	366	9th Sept., 1960
19	Layerthorpe (No. 2)	2.77	88	244	15th Dec., 1960
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
26	Nunnery Lane	9.26	378	789	14th April, 1964
27	Price Street ... ..	.025	2	7	14th April, 1964
28	De Grey Street	2.75	76	196	3rd Sept., 1965

(In addition Elmwood Street (145 houses) and Lead Mill Lane (53 houses)
were declared Clearance Areas).

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS

Dwellings

Houses unfit and capable of repair (H.A.), 6; Houses unfit and incapable of repair (H.A.), 968; Houses reinspected, 38; Underground dwellings and parts of buildings (H.A.), 7; Houses in multiple occupation, 20; Houses for complaints and defects (P.H.A.), 1,022; Houses for filthy and verminous conditions, 75; Common lodging houses, 7; Sites of tents, vans and sheds, etc., 91; Tents, vans or sheds, 73; Drainage, 282; Visits for enquiry, 406; Other visits, 60; Rent Act, 15; Improvement and/or Standard Grants, 198; Housing Survey, 159; Waste water-closet conversions, 358; Houses for overcrowding, 177.

Food and Drug Premises

Dairies, 173; Milk and Dairies Regulations, 201; Visits for sampling, 437; Ice Cream premises, 71; Fish and chip premises, 6; Sausages and pork products,

14; Bakehouses, 41; Butcher's shops, 55; Wet fish shops, 6; Grocers and Provision Merchants, 195; Restaurants, cafes, kitchens, 493; Market inspections, 34; Public houses and hotels, 88; Mobile Foodshops, 179; Other food premises, 203; Confectioners' shops, 27; Greengrocers, 10; Sweet shops, 21; Drainage, 12; Visits for enquiry, 474; Visits for meat inspection, 2,592; Visits for food inspection, 176; Visits under the Food Byelaws and Food Hygiene Regulations, 97; Slaughterhouse inspections, 46; other visits, 81.

Trades and Businesses

Factories with mechanical power, 25; Factories without mechanical power, 3; Offensive trades, 3; Drainage, 2; Visits for enquiry, 17; Offices, 3; Shops, 14; Other premises, 8.

Smoke Abatement

Smoke observations, 27; Atmospheric pollution recording instruments, 757; Industrial furnaces, 5; Boiler plants, 6; Visits for enquiry, 66; Other visits, 12.

General

Noise nuisances, 2; Offices and Shops Survey, 369; Infectious diseases visits, 17; Rodent infestations, 113; Other infestations, 143; Keeping of animals, 44; Pet animal stores, 16; Water supply, 8; Watercourses, ditches, culverts, 13; Waste ground, accumulations of refuse, 32; Other nuisances, 12; Places of public entertainment, 12; Public sanitary conveniences, 176; Barbers and hairdressers, 72; Inspections for matters affecting other Departments, 78; Visits for enquiry, 17; No access visits, 283; Other visits not included above, 38.

Notices

Verbal notices given, 119; Verbal notices complied with, 70; Preliminary notices served, 68; Preliminary notices complied with, 76; Statutory notices served, 27; Statutory notices complied with, 27.

ANALYSIS OF WORK DONE

Repairs and Improvements

Roofs, valley gutters, flashings, etc., 63; Chimney stacks, flues, pots, etc., 8; Rainwater gutters, 42; Fallpipes, 29; Walls, brickwork, pointing, 23; Dampness in walls remedied, 13; Wall plaster, 28; Ceilings, 1; Floors, 16; Windows, frames, cords, etc., 32; Doors, door frames, 12; Ovens, fireranges, grates, etc., 3; Sink lavatory basins, etc., 3; Pavings, yards and passages, 45; Repairs to water closets, 16; New water closets provided, 64; Waste-water closets abolished, 64; Dustbins provided, 2; Verminous houses disinfected, 49; Other verminous premises disinfected, 42; Dirty houses cleansed, 2; Waste pipes repaired, 4.

Food Premises

Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., repaired, 15; Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., cleansed, 22; Ventilation provided or improved, 6; Washing facilities provided or improved, 38; Articles, apparatus and clothing cleansed, 21; Washing facilities maintained, 8; Other improvements, 59.

Trades and Businesses

Unsuitable/defective conveniences remedied, 3.

Smoke Abatement

Furnaces newly provided, 4; Furnaces altered or repaired, 1; Other improvements, 3.

Samples Taken

Milk for biological analysis, 5; Milk for chemical analysis, 263; Milk for bacteriological test, 388; Ice cream for chemical analysis, 17; Ice cream for bacteriological examination, 68; Other articles for chemical analysis, 122; Other articles for bacteriological examination, 296; Fertilisers and feeding stuffs, 26.

General

Pig sty improvements, 3; Manure removed, 2; Watercourses cleansed, 1; Offensive matter removed, 4; Other nuisances abated, 2.

Drainage

Drains repaired, 1; New drains laid, 64; Drains cleansed, 14; Soilpipes and ventilating pipes, 64; Smoke tests, 74; Other tests, 5; Inspection chambers provided, 68; Drains disconnected from sewers, 3; Gullies renewed or provided, 178.

FOODS

(See also Section E)

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

TABLE I

Total Weight of Unsound Meat Destroyed

Year	Stones
1965	4,959
1964	5,081
1963	5,673

TABLE II

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	9058	90	261	47737	18807
Number inspected	9058	90	261	47737	18807
All Diseases except Tuberculosis—					
Whole carcases condemned	4	—	7	18	12
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2563	6	6	2796	4305
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	28.33	15.00	4.98	5.89	22.95
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	—	—	—	458
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.055	—	—	—	2.48
Cysticercosis—					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	34	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	34	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Other Foods Inspected, Condemned and Removed for Destruction

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 889 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 18, on which 173 inspections were made.

Designation	No. of samples	Complied with prescribed conditions	Did not comply with prescribed conditions	Declared void
Pasteurised	231	223	8	—
Sterilised	64	63	1	—
Untreated	93	79	14	—

Biological Test

Type of Milk	Number	Positive	Negative
Untreated	8	—	8
TOTALS	8	—	8

Phosphatase Test

Type of Milk	Number	Positive	Negative
Pasteurised	231	5	226

Turbidity Test

Type of Milk	Number	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sterilised	64	63	1

Milk Supplies—Brucella Abortus

(i) Number of samples of raw milk examined	} Nil
(ii) Number of positive samples found	.....	.....	.....
(iii) Action taken in respect of positive samples	.....	.....	.....

The Liquid Egg (Pasturisation) Regulations, 1963

(i) Number of egg pasteurisation plants in the district	.....	.....
(ii) Number of samples of liquid egg submitted to the Alpha-Amylase test and their results	.....	.....
(iii) Comments on the first year's administration of these Regulations	.....	.....

Nil

Ice Cream

The Methylene Blue Test was applied to the 68 Ice Cream samples. The following are the results of this test:—

63, group 1; 3, group 2; 0, group 3; and 2, 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.

Manufacturers and Sellers of Ice Cream

Number of Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	6
Number of premises registered for storage and sale	.....	.....	.....	360
Number of premises on register	.....	.....	.....	366

The premises are registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and 71 inspections were made.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The number of samples of food and drugs submitted to the Public Analyst under the above Act during 1965 was 393 (373 informal and 20 formal). This number represents 3.71 samples for each 1,000 of the population of the City (105,910). 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:—

Year	Total Samples			Milk Samples only		
	Number examined	Number adulterated	Percentage adulterated	Number examined	Number adulterated	Percentage adulterated
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
1963	391	25	6.39	260	23	8.85
1964	394	18	4.57	251	16	6.37
1965	393	26	6.61	249	14	5.62

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

During the year 581 rat infestations and 352 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 1,857 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 £40 for each conversion, and during the year the Corporation paid out £3,116 under this voluntary scheme. 78 water-closets have been provided in lieu of waste-water closets during 1965.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

During the year two deposit gauges and three 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	18.02	1.38	9.41
February	0.55	12.17	0.51	4.83
March	1.30	16.54	1.34	8.21
April	1.89	15.58	1.65	8.28
May	1.65	12.24	1.46	7.46
June	1.26	11.73	1.22	7.97
July	1.85	9.18	1.62	6.64
August	3.07	11.93	2.68	8.73
September	4.89	19.84	4.77	11.46
October	0.63	14.27	0.47	7.76
November	4.14	23.59	3.78	12.22
December	3.70	14.10	3.31	9.79
Monthly Average	2.23	14.93	2.02	8.56

*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		ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL	
	Smoke	So ₂	Smoke	So ₂	Smoke	So ₂
January	183	192	170	160	268	271
February	144	144	129	115	175	165
March	137	182	133	141	204	247
April	75	100	75	84	86	138
May	54	96	44	74	68	120
June	27	90	33	66	36	123
July	38	73	33	49	44	84
August	38	79	39	61	54	103
September	94	81	91	86	132	164
October	130	91	154	127	188	174
November	183	116	309	130	207	149
December	217	106	192	145	364	278
Monthly Average	110	113	117	103	152	168

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	45	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	315	71	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	1	—	—
TOTAL	361	73	—

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	3	3	—
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	4	3	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	60	7	6	1

Part VIII of the Act—Outwork—(Sections 110 and 111): There were 2 outworkers in September, 1965, making wearing apparel and 12 carding buttons. There were no defaulters or cases needing prosecution.

During the year 360 factories were on the register, including:—

Bakehouses	44	Glass Manufacturers	1
Restaurants and Cafes	22	Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	11
Chocolate and Sweet Manufacturing	4	French Polishers, Painters and	
Brewers, Mineral Water Manufacturing and Bottlers	5	Decorators	9
Manufacturing Chemists	3	Carpet Makers	4
Boot and Shoe Repairers	15	Watch Repairers and Jewellers	5
Dressmakers	12	Scientific Instrument Makers	
Milliners	3	and Opticians	2
Tailors	5	General Engineers	15
Button Manufacturers	2	Electrical Engineers	14
Laundries, Dry Cleaners	13	Motor Engineers	48
Sugar Mfg. and Refiners	1	Cycle Repairers	3
Builders, Joiners, Carpenters	36	Printers	8
Plumbers and Glaziers	10	Photography	6
Tinsmiths and Sheet Metal Workers	2	Warehouses	12
Blacksmiths	2	Slaughterhouses	5
		Miscellaneous Small Factories	
		and Workplaces	38

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.

SECTION G

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOR 1965

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 392 samples were submitted for analysis as follows:—

Milk 263, Apple and Blackberry Pie Filling 1, Asthma Remedy 1, Barley Sugar Extra Glucose 1, Blackcurrant Pak 1, Bronchial Mixture 1, Butter 2, Buttered Teacakes 4, Catarrh Pastilles 1, Cheese (Cottage) 1, Cherry Pie Filling 2, Cherry Tree Linctus 1, Chicken Curry 1, Chocolate Eclairs 1, Christmas Pudding 2, Clover Honey 1, Codeine and Creosote Compound Pastilles 1, Coffee and Chicory Essence 1, Coffee (Instant) 1, Coffee (Pure) 1, Corned Beef 3, Cream 9, Cream Crisps 1, Creamed Rice Milk Pudding 1, Cut Mixed Peel 2, Dates 1, Dream Topping 1, Dried Baking Yeast 1, Drinking Chocolate 1, Dried Fruit 1, Fruit Lollies 1, Mixed Fruit 1, Gelozone 1, Glace Cherries 3, Ground Almonds 3, Ham and Beef Roll 1, Honey 1, Ice Cream 17, Ice Lolly 2, Influenza and Cold Mixture 1, Instant Fruit and Cereal (Coffee Substitute) 1, Instant Non-Fat Milk 1, Jelly (Pineapple) 1, Koola Fruta 1, Koola Kreema 1, Lambs Tongues 1, Lard (Pure) 1, Mamade 1, Margarine 1, Marmalade 3, Military Pickle 1, Mincemeat 2, Mini Fruits 1, Mixed Fruit and Cut Mixed Peel 1, New Formula Cough Mixture 1, Orange Crush 1, Orange Drink 1, Orange Drink (Whole) 1, Piccalilli 1, Pie (Meat) 1, Pie (Pork) 3, Pork Luncheon Meat 2, Potted Salmon with Butter 1, Prime Minced Steak 1, Quick Jel 1, Sage and Onion Stuffing 1, Sausage (Beef) 3, Sausage (Pork) 2, Shredded Beef Suet 1, Shrimps 1, Stabilised Wheat Germ 1, Steaklets 1, Stewed Steak in Gravy 1, Strained Beef Broth 1, Sweetex 1, Treacle 1, Tussils 1, Vanilla Butter Sponge 1, Whisky 2, Yogurt 2, Yorkshire Curd 1.

Milk

During the year, 263 samples of Milk were reported on:—

231 samples were genuine, 18 samples were genuine Channel Islands Milk, 8 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 1.6 per cent to 31.3 per cent, 1 sample was Deficient in Milk Fat 3.3 per cent and slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) -0.539°C . was normal. 2 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat to the extent of 33.3 per cent and 11 per cent respectively and in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat to the extent of 7.2 per cent and 16.3 per cent respectively. Their Freezing Points (Hortvet) -0.540°C . and -0.544°C . were normal and showed the deficiencies in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat to be due to natural causes, 3 samples were deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 3 per cent to 5.2 per cent. Their Freezing Points (Hortvet) -0.557°C ., -0.550°C . and -0.541°C . were normal and showed the deficiencies to be due to natural causes.

The following Table shows the average monthly composition of the Milk samples:—

Month	No of samples	ANALYTICAL DATA	
		Milk-Fat %	Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat %
January	18	3.96	8.73
February	21	3.79	8.70
March	28	3.62	8.69
April	17	3.78	8.64
May	24	3.48	8.79
June	35	3.55	8.77
July	18	3.74	8.80
August	22	3.76	8.80
September	17	3.86	8.89
October	27	4.05	8.87
November	22	3.94	8.80
December	14	4.22	8.73
Average for the Year		3.78	8.77
Average for the Year 1964		3.71	8.69
Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939		3.00	8.50

Of the two hundred and sixty-three samples of Milk examined during the year, two hundred and forty-nine samples were genuine and fourteen samples (5.3 per cent) were adulterated or below standard.

Eight samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 1.6 per cent to 31.3 per cent.

One sample was deficient in Milk-Fat to the extent of 3.3. per cent and also slightful deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) -0.539°C . was normal.

Two samples were deficient in Milk-Fat to the extent of 33.3 per cent and 11 per cent respectively and also deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat to the extent of 7.2 per cent and 16.3 per cent respectively. Their Freezing Points (Hortvet) -0.540°C . and -0.544°C . were normal and showed the deficiencies in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat to be due to natural causes.

Three samples were deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 3 per cent to 5.2 per cent. Their Freezing Points (Hortvet) -0.557°C ., -0.550°C . and -0.541°C . were normal and showed the deficiencies to be due to natural causes.

All the Milk samples were free from preservatives.

Buttered Teacakes

Four samples of Buttered Teacakes were received during the year.

One sample was genuine, the fat of the Butter portion consisting entirely of butter fat.

Of the three remaining samples, the fat spread on the teacakes contained, in two of the samples, not more than 8 per cent of butter fat and in the other sample not more than 14 per cent of butter fat, the remainder of the fat in each sample being fat foreign to butter fat. These samples were not Buttered Teacakes and should not be so described.

Cherry Pie Filling

Two samples described as Cherry Pie Filling were examined during the year.

One sample as received was unlabelled. It contained cherries, starchy matter, sugar and pectin and was free from preservatives. According to the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, the sample should have been labelled with the name of either the packer or the labeller of the food and the appropriate designation of the ingredients in the order of the proportion in which they were used.

The remaining sample was contained in a can labelled 'Cherry Pie Filling.' The ingredients were stated to be cherries, sugar, starch, sodium citrate, pectin, colour and flavouring. The can on opening was found to contain raspberries in syrup. The sample was free from preservatives and from metallic contamination.

Cream

Two samples of Cream, one sample of Dairy Cream, four samples of Double Cream, one sample of Double Jersey Cream and one sample of Sterilised Cream were examined during the year.

An informal sample described as Cream contained 19.95 per cent of fat. This sample was a sterilised cream and according to the Food Standards (Cream) Order 1951 should have contained at least 23 per cent of fat. It was, therefore, deficient in fat to the extent of 13.2 per cent. A formal sample from the same source described as Sterilised Cream contained 24.60 per cent of fat and conformed to the Order.

The remaining samples of Cream conformed to the Order and all the samples were free from preservatives.

Influenza and Cold Mixture

This sample was stated on the label to contain, amongst other ingredients, 0.31 per cent of Opium Tincture equivalent to 0.0031 per cent of Morphine. No Morphine was present in the sample. The other ingredients mentioned on the label were present in approximately the correct proportions.

Marmalade

Two samples described as Marmalade and one sample of Orange Marmalade were examined during the year. The sample of Orange Marmalade conformed to the Food Standards (Preserves) Order, 1953 and was free from preservatives.

The remaining two samples of Marmalade, one informal and one formal from the same source, contained 60.6 per cent of total soluble solids and 137 parts per million of sulphur dioxide and 59.5 per cent of total soluble solids and 130 parts per million of sulphur dioxide respectively.

According to the Food Standards (Preserves) Order, 1953, marmalade packed in hermetically sealed containers must contain at least 65 per cent of total soluble

solids and according to the Preservatives in Food Regulations, 1962, the addition of sulphur dioxide preservative to marmalade is permitted to the amount of 100 parts per million.

These two samples were thus deficient in total soluble solids to the amount of 6.7 per cent and 8.4 per cent respectively and each contained an excess of sulphur dioxide preservative.

Pork Luncheon Meat

Two samples of Pork Luncheon Meat were examined during the year. They contained 77.9 per cent and 78.7 per cent of meat respectively. Canned meat with cereal should contain at least 80 per cent of meat so both samples showed slight deficiencies in meat.

Beef Sausage

Three samples of Beef Sausage were examined during the year.

Two of these samples though containing over 50 per cent of total meat contained an undue proportion of fat. It is recommended in the new proposed Regulations for meat products that for sausages and sausage meat fat shall only be reckoned as meat up to 50 per cent of the total meat content by weight.

One of these Beef Sausages contained 26.8 per cent of fat free meat and 29.8 per cent of fat and other sample contained 23.8 per cent of fat free meat and 31.04 per cent of fat. Under the proposed Regulations, the first of these samples would contain 53.6 per cent of meat and the second 47.6 per cent of meat. The first sample would conform to the proposed Regulations in having over 50 per cent of total meat but the second sample would be deficient in meat.

The remaining sample contained 56.4 per cent of meat and was satisfactory.

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

Ice Cream

Seventeen samples of Ice Cream were examined during the year. They contained from 6.03 per cent to 11.30 per cent of fat and conformed to the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations, 1959. All the samples were free from preservatives.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Twenty-six samples of Fertilisers were received under the above Act during the year.

All the samples conformed to their respective Statutory Statements.

SECTION H

MISCELLANEOUS

(i) REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

Total Nursing Homes in the City.....	4
	<i>No. of Beds</i>
Purey Cust Nursing Home	21
Oakdene Nursing Home	14
†Heworth Moor House	14
Knavesmire Nursing Home	17

†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, 1966.

(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 65 Doctors, 2 Assistant Practitioners, 33 Dentists, 4 Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners, 17 Ophthalmic Opticians, 1 Dispensing Optician, 40 Chemists and 5 Surgical Appliance Suppliers.

The number of prescriptions dispensed during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1965, was 708,539 (619,608 previous year).

65,468 courses of dental treatment were provided under the National Health Service during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1965, and 19,450 sight tests were given during the same period.

MATERNITY MEDICAL SERVICES PROVIDED

(a) Number of women given complete maternity services	564
(b) Number of women given full ante-natal care only	258
(c) Number of women given partial ante-natal or partial post-natal care.....	768
	<hr/>
Total —	1,590
	<hr/>

(iii) EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS

	Males	Females	Total
Number in Colonies or Homes outside York	2	4	6
Number in Mental Hospitals	16	21	37
Number in Hospitals	1	—	1
Number in Part III (The Grange)	4	2	6
Number at Home	Males	Females	Total
Known to Ministry of Labour	15	6	21
Working at Remploy	3	1	4
Other employment	2	2	4
Attending Welfare Department			
Handicrafts and Social Centre	4	2	6
Others	7	9	16
	31	20	51
TOTALS	54	47	101

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 6; Adults resident in The Grange 3; Adults in Alne Hall 1; Adults at home 5; Adults in Special Homes: Buxton Residential Centre, Derbyshire 1; Adults in Hospitals for Sub-Normal; Brandsburton Hall 1. Total 17.

(iv) MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Routine Staff Examinations before appointments were made as follows:—

Health Department 29, Welfare 5, Treasury 16, Architect's 4, Castle Museum 2, Children 13, Public Library 4, Housing 4, Police 9, City Engineer's 9, Town Clerk's 4, Weights and Measures 1, Yorkshire Museum 2, Art Gallery 2, Other Authorities 7. Total 111.

It was not necessary to refer any cases to specialists.

(v) 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	7
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	7	5	—	2	6
(c) Other treatment	—	—	—	—	1
(ii) Number of cases at (i), (b) and (c) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	3	4	—	—	1

(vi) "AT RISK" REGISTER AND SCREENING OF CHILDREN
FOR DEAFNESS

I am indebted to my Senior Assistant for Maternity and Child Welfare, Dr. E. L. Simon, for the following report:—

121 names were added to the 'At Risk' register in 1965 compared with 132 in 1964.

The reasons for inclusion of the 121 names were as follows:—

Prematurity	27
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia	32
Rh. incompatibility	2
Threatened abortion	2
Forceps delivery	26
Breech delivery	5
Caesarean section	11
Multiple pregnancy	3
Exchange transfusion	1
Difficult labour	4
Slow speech of child	2
Neonatal jaundice	1
Miscellaneous	5
	<hr/>
	121

No case of impaired hearing was found as a result of routine screening of children on the 'At Risk' register, but four children on the 'At Risk' register have handicaps other than deafness, *i.e.*:—

Mental retardation and partial deafness	1
Partially deaf, mental defective and partially blind	1
Partially deaf, mental defective and congenital dislocation of hip	1
Partially deaf, cardiac murmur and cataract (blind)	1

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE AT 31.12.65

During the year ended 31st December, 1965, there were 142 names on the Handicap Register, 13 of whom had defects in two categories and 3 in three categories, compared with 162 names the previous year, 18 of whom had defects in two categories and 2 who had three defects.

79 names have been removed from the register, 9 of whom had defects in two categories. 4 of these children have gone to Claypenny Colony, 2 to Lidgett Grove Junior Training Centre, and 3 children died. 24 names have been removed for other reasons, *viz.*, in 15 cases there is no longer a handicap present and 9 children have left York. The remainder of the children have gone to ordinary school.

59 names have been added during the year, 4 of whom had defect in two categories and 1 in three categories.

The defects were as follows:—

Asthma 2; blind or partially blind 8; deaf or partially deaf 7; eczema 6; epilepsy 3; hare lip, cleft palate 5; diabetic 1; mentally subnormal 12; heart defects 16; mongols 4; orthopaedics 17; speech defects 1; C.N.S. and spastics 10; strabismus 47; miscellaneous 21.

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