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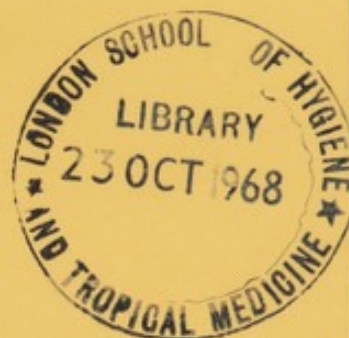
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CITY of YORK



ANNUAL REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1967




Annual Report of the Medical Officer
of Health for 1967.

Corrigenda:

Page 15, Sixth line from bottom, first word should read "inadequate".

Page 18, Sub-para. heading "Mental Status" should read "Marital Status".

Page 33, line 14, the word "replace" should read "reflect".



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HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Rt. Hon. THE LORD MAYOR
(COUNCILLOR W. E. HARGRAVE, J.P.)

Chairman: COUNCILLOR G. W. BANWELL

Vice-Chairman: COUNCILLOR J. WOOD

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„ I. G. Wightman	„ Bwyne	„ Groom
„ A. Kirk	„ Oliver	„ Hibbert
Counc. Armitage	„ Spofforth	„ Palphramand
„ Glew		„ Cowl

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. Glew
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„ A. Kirk	„ Oliver
Counc. Armitage	„ Bwyne
„ Banwell (Chairman)	

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

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Counc. Armitage	Miss F. M. Dodd
„ Bwyne	

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„ A. Kirk	„ Glew
Counc. Banwell	„ Groom (Chairman)
„ Boulton	„ Bwyne
„ Cowl	

Dr. T. H. Park, Miss F. E. R. Jewitt

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		„ Glew			Ald. R. S. Oloman
		„ Groom			B. P. Rowntree, Esq.
					Ald. I. B. Shaw

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„ Glew	„ Wardell
„ Palphramand	„ Cowl
„ Hibbert	„ Groom

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Ald. Kirk	Counc. Groom
Counc. Banwell	„ Oliver (Chairman)
„ Boulton	„ Palphramand
„ Wood	

Dr. T. H. Park

APPOINTMENTS SUB-COMMITTEE

APPOINTMENTS (A)—Counc. Banwell, Counc. Glew, Counc. Wood
 APPOINTMENTS (B)—Ald. Wightman, Counc. Armitage, Counc. Banwell.
 APPOINTMENTS (C)—Ald. Kirk, Counc. Wood, Counc. Groom.
 APPOINTMENTS (D)—Counc. Wood, Counc. Oliver, Counc. Palphramand.
 APPOINTMENTS (E)—Counc. Banwell, Counc. Boulton, Counc. Groom.

JOINT ADVISORY SUB-COMMITTEE WITH YORK EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND YORK "A" HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT 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
 Counc. Boulton

JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE re SPASTICS CENTRE

Counc. Banwell Counc. Glew Counc. Groom

"HOWE HILL" HOUSE SUB-COMMITTEE

Ald. Wightman Counc. Boulton Counc. Banwell
 Counc. Glew Counc. Groom

JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE re SHELTERED WORKSHOPS

Counc. Banwell Counc. Glew

JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE re MINISTRY OF HEALTH CIRCULAR— CO-ORDINATION OF SERVICES FOR HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

Counc. Banwell Counc. Hibbert Counc. Glew

**SUB-COMMITTEE re PROVISION OF SURGERY
ACCOMMODATION**

Counc. Banwell Counc. Wood Counc. Glew

**JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE WITH EDUCATION COMMITTEE
re MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT**

Counc. Banwell Counc. Wood Counc. Glew

**JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE re HOMELESS FAMILIES—
TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION**

Counc. Banwell Counc. Glew Counc. Wood
Counc. Boulton

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 .. J. STEVENSON, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.,
F.R.F.P.S.

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., D.P.M.

Principal School Dental Officer:—

G. TURNER, L.D.S.

School Dental Officers:—

MISS S. M. CREEDON, B.Ch.D., L.D.S.

MRS. N. A. TRAIN, L.D.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector:—

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

Senior Public Health Inspector:—

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

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

*Special Inspector for Food Hygiene:—*W. H. WOODHEAD, Cert. P.H.I.E.B., Meat and other Foods Dip. (from 2.1.67).

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

Public Health Inspectors:—

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

P. D. BEADLE, C.S.I.J.B., Meat and other Foods Dip.

J. MARTIN, C.S.I.J.B., Meat and other Foods Cert. (from 2.1.67).

A. G. SHANKSTER, Dip. P.H.I.E.B. (including Meat and other Foods), Smoke Inspectors Dip. (from 3.4.67).

*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 efi.

Superintendent Nursing Officer and Supervisor of Midwives:—

Miss A. W. MATHER abcd.

Health Visitors/School Nurses:—

Miss J. F. Gretton abcd (Senior Health Visitor);

Mrs. E. Williamson abc; Mrs. F. M. Platts abc; Mrs. M. E. Horn abci;
Mrs. J. Grinstead abc; Miss L. F. Mousley abc; Miss J. M. Ambler abc
(to 30.6.67); Mrs. I. C. Mansfield abcd; Miss J. C. M Baker abcde; Miss
L. Jackson abc; Miss P. A. Blanchfield bc; *Mrs. M. C. Elsley abc (to
8.12.67); Miss M. Chilton abcd; Miss M. S. C. Boyle abci; Miss M. Enna
abcd (from 1.3.67); Miss J. C. Freeman abc (from 1.10.67); Miss J. M.
Dovaston abc (from 7.8.67); Mrs. H. Shann abc (from 11.4.67).

Tuberculosis/Health Visitor:—

Mrs. D. S. Cole bc.

Clinic Nurses:—

*Mrs. L. Firn b; Mrs. H. L. Saunders ab; Mrs. A. T. Nottingham b;
Mrs. L. Hawley be (to 31.3.67); Mrs. A. M. Connolly ab (to 30.9.67).

Visitor for Gastric Follow-up Work:—

*Mrs. C. M. Dent.

District Nurses:—

Miss J. Douglas bd (Senior District Nurse);
Mrs. A. Doran b; Miss V. Harrison abd; Mrs. L. Hardie abd (to 30.12.67);
Mr. L. W. Carolan bd; Mrs. N. Turnbull bd; Mr. A. E. Heskett bd;
Miss E. M. Metcalfe bd; Miss N. R. Buckton abd; Miss C. A. Fox abd;
Mrs. A. R. Fewson b; Mrs. D. N. Newton bd; Mrs. S. L. Crooks bdj;
Miss M. Clare bi; Miss A. I. Jackson bd; Miss J. Cocks b; Miss M. B.
Halliday abdj (to 22.4.67); Mrs. B. Horsman b (from 1.5.67); Miss W.
Davison b (from 10.7.67).

State Enrolled Nurses:—

Mrs. C. Y. Hartas g; Mrs. D. L. Tiller g; Mrs. N. Mannion g.

** Part-time Officers*

Municipal Midwives:—

Miss A. Hodgson abd (Senior Midwife);
Mrs. B. A. Drinkel a; Mrs. H. E. Whitehouse ag; Mrs. M. C. Skelton ab;
Miss M. Wilson ab; Mrs. M. W. Gledhill ab; Mrs. G. E. Durham ab;
Miss M. Hughes abcd; Miss J. Marshall ab; Miss A. Goodwin ab.

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

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

*School Nurses:—*MISS E. STODDART ab; MRS. L. REYNOLDS b.

*Dental Surgery Assistants:—*MISS R. E. GLEW j; Miss J. M. LAWSON; MRS. A. TAYLOR; MRS. V. JACOBS (to 10-7-67); Miss E. HAZELL (from 11-9-67).

*Skin Clinic Nurse:—*MRS. A. BATTLE k.

a=S.C.M.; b=S.R.N.; c=H.V. Certificate; d=Queen's Nurse; e=Nursery Nurse; f=Dental Certificate; g=S.E.N.; h=N.N.E.B. Certificate; i=R.M.N.; j=Orthopaedic Nurses Certificate.

*Senior Mental Welfare Officer:—*G. A. BRADLEY.

*Assistant Mental Welfare Officers:—*W. J. PATTON bi; G. R. DEARLOVE bi; J. TIPLADY bi.

*Head Social Worker:—*D. E. F. TILBURY (to 31.8.67).

*Social Worker:—*T. M. FREEMAN.

*Chief Supervisor, Adult Training Centre:—*J. A. GORMAN.

*Assistant Supervisors:—*H. SADLER; M. TOMLINSON (from 17.4.67).

*Supervisor, Female Adult Training Centre:—*MRS. K. R. GORMAN.

*Assistant Supervisors:—*MISS M. PARKER; MRS. E. R. LIVSEY.

*Supervisor of Junior Training Centre:—*MRS. R. H. GLEW.

*Assistant Supervisors:—*MRS. M. BESTLEY; MRS. A. LORD b; MISS S. WREN; MRS. L. WALKER; MRS. I. HURD; MRS. P. M. DODD; MRS. H. M. BELLERBY; Miss E. S. COOK (temp.); MRS. B. DOBSON.

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

*Physiotherapist (part-time) Spastic Unit:—*MRS. J. ROBERTS.

*Chiropodist:—*MRS. M. C. COUSINS (from 10.4.67).

Clerical Staffs

- (a) *Health Department*:—Chief Clerk:—E. T. GOODRICK. Senior Clerk:—L. W. RICHMAN. Clerks:—MRS. K. CUNNINGHAM (to 15.12.67), MRS. I. M. STEWART, Miss P. W. TINDILL, Miss S. FORBES (to 23.7.67), P. WILSON (to 21.5.67), Miss M. HILL, MRS. A. CARR, MRS. D. STURDY (from 2.1.67), MRS. J. WRIGHT (from 30.10.67), Miss K. M. GARWELL (from 5.6.67), Miss L. D. ANGUS (from 2.8.67).
- (b) *Ambulance Service*:—Senior Clerk:—R. KILCRAN. Clerk:—MRS. J. M. TINDALL.
- (c) *Child Welfare Centre*:—Senior Clerk:—Miss W. PREST. Clerks:—MRS. G. KIRK (to 20.4.67), MRS. P. M. HILL, MRS. M. GRAINGER, Miss D. HEPWORTH (from 24.4.67).
- Gale Lane Clinic*:—Clerk (part-time): MRS. F. E. BOULTON.
Fifth Avenue Clinic:—Clerk (part-time): MRS. D. M. AIREY.
Clifton Clinic:—Clerk (part-time): MRS. N. ROSE (to 24.9.67), MRS. J. WRAGG (from 11.10.67).
- (d) *Welfare Foods Centre*:—Clerk:—MRS. M. WAITE. Assistant:—MRS. H. THOMPSON.
- (e) *Mental Welfare Section*:—Senior Clerk:—MRS. G. SMITH. Clerks:—Miss J. ALLEN, MRS. C. HURLEY, Miss S. M. FRANKS.
- (f) *Public Health Inspector's Section*:—Senior Clerk:—W. V. HADLEY. Clerks:—Miss E. JACKSON (to 24.2.67), MRS. D. JAKEMAN (to 26.12.67), Miss P. BAKER (from 20.3.67).
- (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. TOASE (part-time). Clinical Clerks:—Miss M. A. ROBINSON (to 13.10.67), Miss J. HOPWOOD (to 8.9.67), MRS. H. R. S. DAVIES (from 11.10.67), MRS. P. M. BURDEN (from 9.10.67).

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1967

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

It is with pleasure that I present my report for the year ended 31st December, 1967.

Vital statistics show little of note. The infant and peri-natal mortality rates were higher than the previous year, but not of significance.

The opening of the Adult Training Centre at Hebden Rise and the agreement of the Council to the conversion of Crombie Avenue premises for use as a hostel, saw the completion of the Council's programme to provide various types of accommodation for subnormals. The only remaining work, under the ten-year programme for this group, is the provision of additional hostels.

Building of the Monkgate Health Services Centre was commenced, and agreement reached for three general practitioners to have surgery accommodation there. This necessitated some re-allocation of rooms, but the building when completed will make a very good Health Centre. Services administered from Duncombe Place, and some of the services based on the central St. Leonard's Health Department will be transferred to Monkgate.

The Council approved the reorganisation of the medical establishment of the Health and School Health Departments to allow for the appointment of a Deputy Medical Officer of Health. Unfortunately advertisements were frozen by the medical journals owing to a salaries dispute, so that it was not possible to make an appointment during the year. Dr. Shevlin kindly remained in office as Senior Assistant School Medical Officer to tide over the emergency.

Pressure of work on the District Nursing Service and on the Home Help Service necessitated increases in the establishment. There was a further drop in the number of domiciliary confinements following the opening of the General Practitioner Unit at the Maternity Hospital. Negotiations were opened with a view to domiciliary midwives attending their own cases in this Unit.

Clearance of unfit houses proceeded according to plan, and the Council also established their first Improvement Area very successfully.

Liaison with the University over student training continued, but unfortunately training in the mental health field for the Certificate of the Association of Psychiatric Social Workers lapsed, owing to our being unable to fill vacancies for qualified staff on our own establishment.

A Health Education exhibition was staged on the Riverside Walk of Messrs. Boyes Ltd., for ten days during June and July. The theme was the financial advantage of giving up smoking, and the exhibition is described in detail in the body of the report.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, to all members of the staff, colleagues in other departments and professional colleagues in the City, I tender my sincere thanks for their help and support over the years.

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 (7,295 as from 1st April, 1968).

Population (Census, 1961) 104,392.

Total population, mid 1967 (Registrar General's Estimate) 105,550.

Number of hereditaments (at 31st March, 1967) according to the rate-books, 40,907 (including retail shops occupied as dwellings).

Average number of persons per hereditament, 2.3.

Rateable value (April, 1967) £3,800,809.

Estimated net produce of a penny rate, £15,300.

Marriages, 1,050. Rate per 1,000 population:—19.8.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1967

(Registrar General's Figures)

	YORK	ENGLAND AND WALES <i>Provisional</i>
Live Births:		
Number	1,695	832,000
Rate per 1,000 population—Crude, 16.0; corrected ..	16.3	17.2
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births ..	10.5	
Stillbirths:		
Number	30	12,500
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths	17.4	14.8
Total Live and Stillbirths	1,725	844,500
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	36	15,267
Infant Mortality Rates:		
Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total Live Births	21.2	18.3
Legitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate Live Births ..	23.0	
Illegitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate Live Births	5.6	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total Live Births)	15.9	{ 10,436 12.5
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total Live Births)	11.8	{ 8,947 10.8
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths) ..	29.0	{ 21,447 25.4
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):		
Number of deaths	1	
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths	0.58	

		TOTAL	M.	F.	
Live Births	Leg. ..	1,695	877	818	Birth-rate: Crude 16.0 per 1,000 Corrected 16.3 per 1,000
	Illeg. ..	179	85	94	
Stillbirths	Leg. ..	22	11	11	Rate per 1,000 total births 17.4
	Illeg. ..	8	5	3	
Deaths	.. ..	1,219	609	610	Death rate: Crude 11.5 per 1,000 Corrected 10.8 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
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
1966	106,010	1,625	15.6	1,322	11.9	303
1967	105,550	1,695	16.3	1,219	10.8	476
AVERAGE ..		1,728	16.7	1,300	11.9	388

MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1963-1967

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
(a) MATERNAL MORTALITY:					
No. of deaths (YORK)	1	—	—	—	1
Rate per 1,000 births:—					
York	0.55	—	—	—	0.58
England and Wales	0.28	0.51	0.25*	0.26	0.20
(b) INFANT MORTALITY:					
Deaths under 1 year (YORK) ..	40	48	32	30	36
Rate per 1,000 live births:					
York	22.6	26.3	18.5	18.4	21.2
England and Wales	21.1	20.0	19.0*	19.0	18.3
(c) PERINATAL MORTALITY:					
York	27.3	34.9	24.4	26.5	29.0
England and Wales	29.3	28.2	26.9	26.3*	25.4

*—Lowest on record.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, 1966-1967

(Registrar-General's Figures)

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate
1966	2	0.02	—	—	2	0.02
1967	1	0.01	2	0.02	3	0.03
Average for 5 years ..	2	0.03	0.6	0.00	4	0.04

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	34	19	26	23	33	28	19	19	20	14*
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7	3	4	1*	1	7	1	1	1	3
Total ..	41	22	30	24	34	35	20	20	21	17*

*—Lowest on record.

There were 206 male and 145 female cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 6 male and 5 female cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis on the register at 31st December, 1967.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1963-1967

Cause of Death	Years				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	6	3	4	2	1
Tuberculosis, other ...	—	1	—	—	2
Syphilitic disease ...	2	—	1	2	2
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough ...	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections ...	—	1	2	1	—
Acute poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	—	5	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	25	20	29	31	24
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	62	62	65	50	51
Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	15	25	17	23	20
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	11	14	12	8	6
Other malignant lymphatic neoplasms ...	146	127	111	116	105
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	3	3	12	10	7
Diabetes ...	16	10	9	5	9
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	181	162	166	199	163
Coronary disease, angina ...	247	254	293	295	254
Hypertension with heart disease ...	27	31	22	7	9
Other heart disease ...	145	119	124	107	118
Other circulatory diseases ...	60	37	43	46	58
Influenza ...	2	—	—	10	1
Pneumonia ...	146	159	142	153	149
Bronchitis ...	78	58	76	83	70
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	10	6	5	3	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	3	5	7	5	5
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	5	6	4	6	3
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	10	6	7	4	7
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	5	3	8	5	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital malformations ...	12	10	13	10	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	106	80	84	83	91
Motor vehicle accidents ...	14	12	23	13	15
All other accidents ...	31	21	28	30	23
Suicide ...	21	10	13	14	16
Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	1	—	1
All Causes—TOTALS ...	1,390	1,245	1,326	1,322	1,219

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	1,153
(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	1,201
(ii)	Over 1 year of age	1,886

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	101
(ii)	Number of attendances	504

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 1967 there were 50 perinatal deaths (six more than in 1966) — all were single births. There were 30 stillbirths and 20 live births, including six under 28 weeks' gestation. There were 27 boys and 23 girls.

44 mothers were delivered in hospital, eight of whom were emergency admissions; seven were booked on social grounds and 27 for medical reasons. Five mothers were delivered at home and one in the G.P. Unit at the Maternity Hospital.

Hospital Emergency Admissions

Of these eight cases six were premature and one post-mature. Five had inadequate ante-natal care, three had Ante-partum haemorrhage and two Pre-eclamptic toxæmia.

Illegitimacy

There were nine cases compared with five in 1966. Two of the mothers were aged 17, and one 16; two mothers aged 20 and 32 gave birth to their second illegitimate baby.

The suggested causes of death were as follows:—

(The first figure shows the primary or chief cause of death. The figure in brackets indicates that the condition was present and was probably a contributory cause of death).

				TOTAL
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia	..	..	5 (2)	7
Ante-partum hæmorrhage	..	..	5 (5)	10
Rhesus incompatibility	..	..	4	4
Congenital abnormalities—C.N.S.	4			
Heart	1		9	9
Other	4			
Respiratory distress syndrome	..	..	4	4
Accidents to cord—Strangulation	2		(1)	
Prolapse	1		3	4
Prematurity	..	..	8 (30)	38
Post-maturity	..	..	3 (2)	5
Intra-cranial injury	..	..	1	1
Placental insufficiency	..	..	5 (3)	8
Unknown	..	..	3	3

Congenital abnormalities have increased to nine from eight in 1966 and four in 1965. This increase, however, is not reflected in the total congenital abnormalities notified at birth, viz., 1964 - 33, 1965 - 32, 1966 - 23, 1967 - 27. The four babies dying from respiratory distress syndrome were all premature, two classified as placental insufficiency and seven in the A.P.H. group.

Age and parity of the mother

This table shows the expected high proportion of deaths among the primiparae and youngest age group.

Parity	20 & under	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41 & over	Total	%	% 1966
0	9	5	—	2	2	—	18	36	48.8
1	2	4	—	3	1	1	11	22	21.9
2	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	6	4.9
3	—	1	3	1	2	1	8	16	9.8
4	—	—	1	1	1	1	4	8	9.8
5	—	—	1	1	1	1	4	8	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	2.4
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—
8	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—
9	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—
Unknown	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.4
Total	..	12	10	6	10	8	50	100.0	100.0

Work in Pregnancy

16 women worked full time in paid employment. Eight of the babies were illegitimate. Five mothers had inadequate ante-natal care. In the case of four who worked for 20, 26, 26 and 27 weeks respectively this may have been the reason for not attending ante-natal clinics. Seven women worked part-time for periods of 8-32 weeks. The cause of death could not in any case be definitely attributed to the mothers' work.

Social Class by Fathers' Occupation

The table of social class by fathers' occupation shows a higher proportion of deaths among the professional and semi-professional groups than has been noted in the two previous years.

Social Class	I	II	III	IV	V	Not known
Number of fathers	2	3	19	10	13	3
% 1967	4	6	38	20	26	6
% 1966	4.9	4.9	46.3	7.3	24.4	12.2
% 1965	—	2.5	40	20	30	7.5
% 1964	6.66	13.32	30.83	16.6	25.0	—

Ante-natal care

14 mothers had inadequate ante-natal care. Four had unsatisfactory home conditions and four babies were illegitimate. The inadequate ante-natal care may have contributed to the death of ten babies. (In three cases the duration of pregnancy was under 28 weeks).

INFANT DEATHS

There were 36 infant deaths reported during the year (18 male, 18 female). Of these 27 were neonatal.

The causes of death were:—

	NEONATAL	POST-NEONATAL	TOTAL
	(1st week)		
Prematurity (9)	13	—	13
Respiratory infection .. (1)	3	6	9
Rh. incompatibility .. (2)	2	—	2
Respiratory distress syndrome (3)	3	—	3
Anoxia, placental insufficiency (2)	2	—	2
Inhaled vomit (1)	1	2	3
Congenital abnormality .. (2)	3	—	3
Gastro-enteritis (—)	—	1	1
	(20) 27	9	36

20 of the neonatal deaths occurred in the first week and are analysed separately in the report on perinatal deaths.

The other neonatal deaths occurring after the first week included:—

4 premature babies, including one pair of twins.

1 child died of pneumonia, aged 2 weeks.

The death due to congenital abnormality in the post-neonatal group was due to heart failure, due to congenital cardiac fibroblastosis.

4. Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

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

NEW CASES

179 York mothers gave birth to an illegitimate child in 1967 representing 10.5% of total births in York.

Comparison of York with England and Wales

	YORK		ENGLAND & WALES	
	Illegitimate Births	% of all Live Births	Illegitimate Births	% of all Live Births
1960	110	6.4	42,707	5.44
1964	155	8.4	63,340	7.23
1965	175	10.1	66,780	7.80
1966	152	9.3	66,958	7.10
1967	179	10.5		

Analysis of Registration of Births, 1967

153 registered in York or Derwent area.

26 registered in other areas, mother York resident

(usually in Mother and Baby Homes).

Confinements

145 in hospitals in York, 23 in hospitals in other areas (usually Mother and Baby Homes), 5 in Maternity Homes in other areas and 6 at home.

There were 8 stillbirths and 1 infant death.

Mental Status

There were 126 girls residing with parents or alone and 8 single girls cohabiting with putative father. 5 mothers subsequently married the putative father.

Of 45 married women, 29 were living alone or with parents, 11 cohabiting with putative father, 3 living with husband and 2 were widows living alone.

Single Girls (134)

Parity	First illegitimate child	..	128
	Second illegitimate child	..	5
	Third illegitimate child	..	3
	Fourth illegitimate child	..	2

Ages of single girls at time of confinement

<i>Years</i>		<i>No. of Girls</i>
13	.. ..	1
14	.. ..	3
15	.. ..	1
16	.. ..	8
17	.. ..	23
18	.. ..	23
19	.. ..	24
20	.. ..	23
21/30	.. ..	31
31/40	.. ..	1

Types of employment of single girls before confinement

Students 9, Nurses 6, Clerical 28, Shop workers 16, Bus conductress 1, Hair-dressers 4, W.R.A.F. 1, Riding Instructor 1, Factory workers 38, Domestic workers 14, and Unemployed or Home duties 16.

Mother and Baby Homes

37 girls resided in Homes during the period, but 6 left after a few days and returned home.

Arrangements for Babies

126 babies were kept by mother, 2 handicapped babies admitted to residential care, and 51 babies were placed for adoption.

Adoptions

46 adoptions were arranged by York Adoption Society, 1 by Hull Adoption Society, 1 by Sunderland Adoption Society, 1 by Catholic Adoption Society, and 2 adoptions were arranged privately.

Pre-adoption care

30 of the babies placed for adoption were cared for by foster mothers for approximately one month prior to placement; 17 of the babies were cared for by their mothers in Mother and Baby Homes; 4 babies were cared for by their mother in her own home.

New cases referred in 1967 — 191.

Mothers helped with the provision of accommodation, furniture, bedding etc. — 55.

Mothers helped by grants from voluntary societies — 56.

Putative Fathers

Putative fathers written to, to attend for interview — 160; putative fathers interviewed — 70.

Affiliation Orders — 35.

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

In 1967, 106 babies were cared for by the premature baby nurse, 80 of these were premature, and 26 were babies over 5½ lbs. at birth, but having difficulties with feeding or weight gain.

87 were referred from the Maternity Hospital, 8 by district midwives, 9 by a health visitor, and 1 by a general practitioner.

Of the babies with feeding difficulties, 16 were referred by the Maternity Hospital, 2 by midwives, 6 by health visitors, and 1 by a general practitioner.

The number of premature births notified was 140 (including 18 stillbirths).

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

(i) at home or in a nursing home	13
(ii) in hospital	109

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

(i) who were nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home	13
(ii) who died during the first 24 hours	2
(iii) who survived at the end of 28 days	9

Born in hospital:—

(i) who died during the first 24 hours	5
(ii) who survived at the end of 28 days	96

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.	6
Over 3 lbs. 4 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	22
Over 4 lbs. 6 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	18
Over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 ozs.	56

6. Day Nurseries

The Day Nurseries have been used to capacity during the year. Priority has, as usual, been given to handicapped children, and seven children in this category attended Acomb Nursery, suffering from speech difficulties 3, mental handicap 4 (one of whom had speech difficulty). One child had a deaf mother and little opportunity at home to learn to talk. In addition nine children were admitted because their mothers were unable to cope with them at home.

At Heworth Nursery there were six handicapped children, 1 hydrocephalic, 1 deaf, 1 phenylketonuric, 1 spastic, 2 with speech difficulties. In addition there were 22 apparently normal children whose parents were unable to manage them at home through physical, mental, psychiatric or social disability.

Both nurseries have been used extensively as training and demonstration centres for girls from secondary modern schools, S.E.N. and third year S.R.N. student nurses, child care course students, post-graduate York University students, pupil school teachers and others. Visitors from overseas on W.H.O. courses in this country included Government officials from Africa and Ceylon and doctors from Korea and Cairo.

Vandalism at Acomb Nursery occurred at intervals, reaching a peak in April when the mail was burnt by pushing lighted matches through the letter-box, and in August the telephone wires were cut.

The average attendance of children at Acomb varied between 20 and 43. It was low in January due to an outbreak of 25 cases of measles. At the end of the year, staff absence, partly due to sickness, made it impossible to give the intensive care needed by the handicapped children.

At Heworth the average daily attendance of children varied between 37 and 48. There was no major illness and the staff attendance was generally good.

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	7	29
Heworth	15	30	13	31	13	26

7. Maternal Deaths

One maternal death 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).

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

On 1st January, 1967, 10 girls and 6 babies were resident.

61 Unmarried girls were admitted during the year, and the ages ranged from 14 years to 30 years. One was a post-natal Mother and baby. 38 of these babies were adopted, 20 were taken home by the girls, 2 were S/B, and 1 P/NB. Resident in the Home on December 31st, 1967, were 14 girls and 9 babies, and 1 girl and 1 baby in hospital.

The two remaining bedrooms on the top floor have now been completely decorated and modernised.

Matron's office has been inexpensively decorated and some time in the future it will be professionally decorated and modernised.

The Laundry has now a spin dryer and a boiler, in addition to the Bendix washing machine. These items are a great asset in winter. We continue to have Needlework Class on Friday afternoon and Relaxation Class on Monday afternoon. Fire Drills are taken by Members of York City Fire Brigade at three monthly intervals. Dr. Yuill continues to give Ante-natal and Post-natal care to the girls and we are also in the very happy position of being fully staffed.

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

This Nursery has accommodation for 23 children under the age of five and is recognised as a training centre for the Certificate of the National Nursery Examination Board Diploma.

It is run on the 'family' plan, the children being kept in small groups with their own nursery nurse to look after them.

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

This Home accommodates 23 girls from two to 15 years. Good liaison is maintained with the Local Health Authority, a Health Visitor visiting at regular intervals, and reporting as necessary to the Authority. St. Stephen's aims to bring up the children in an atmosphere as much like a real home as possible, with a Christian background; and helps them to train for a career when they leave.

9. Dental Services for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under 5 Years

Attendances and Treatment

Number of Visits for Treatment during Year:	Children 0-4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
First Visit	132	90
Subsequent Visits	241	174
Total Visits	373	264
Number of Additional Courses of Treatment other than the First Course commenced during year	15	4
Treatment provided during the year:—		
Number of Fillings	392	193
Teeth Filled	331	174
Teeth Extracted	62	131
General Anaesthetics given	36	25
Emergency visits by Patients	21	14
Patients X-Rayed	1	5
Patients treated by Scaling and/or Removal of Stains from the teeth (Prophylaxis)	46	41
Teeth otherwise conserved	2	—
Teeth Root Filled	—	—
Inlays	—	—
Crowns	—	1
Number of Courses of Treatment completed during the Year	102	39

Prosthetics

Patients supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	5
Patients supplied with Other Dentures	1
Number of Dentures Supplied	8

Anaesthetics

General Anaesthetics Administrated by Dental Officers	35
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Inspections

	Children 0-4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
Number of Patients given First Inspections during Year	152	2,211
Number of Patients who required treatment	91	826
Number of Patients who were offered treatment	90	439

Sessions

Number of Dental Officer Sessions (i.e., equivalent complete half-days) devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare Patients:

For Treatment	181.52
For Health Education	—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DENTAL SERVICE

The following is an abstract from the report of the Chief Dental Officer, Mr. Graham Turner.

The volume of work performed during the year and the number of young children and mothers treated has stayed relatively steady. This is disappointing as it was hoped that the volume of work would increase.

When children are examined in their first year at school it is found that there are 4.1 d.m.f. (this figure is the total number of decayed, missing and filled teeth). One would wish this d.m.f. figure to indicate that 4.1 teeth were filled but in the majority of cases it indicates that there are 4.1 decayed teeth. It will be necessary for everybody, dentists, doctors and health visitors to use more persuasion and effort to increase the number of pre-school children attending the School Clinic. Every three year old pre-school child should be dentally examined as soon as possible after the third birthday.

The figures for the work performed are so similar to those of the previous year that no trends can be detected. It is satisfactory that 331 teeth were filled in pre-school children and only 62 teeth extracted. At the same time it should be pointed out that if the water in York were fluoridated most of the children would not have lost any of their primary teeth due to decay and very many of them would have escaped decay at all and would not have needed any fillings. We would suggest that the Council might reconsider its position in this matter.

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

Meetings of the Committee were held monthly at the School Clinic, the Medical Officer of Health being Chairman and representatives attending from statutory and voluntary services concerned with the care of children living in York.

The 1966 figures are given in brackets throughout this report, for comparison. During 1967 24 (36) families were discussed, 10 (12) of which were *new* cases. Of these:—

13 (11) cases showed sufficient improvement to be left under the supervision of the Officer concerned, but to be referred to the Committee again if necessary.

7 (25) cases were still being discussed at the end of the year.

7 (5) families were given the tenancy of a Council house.

1 (4) family was evicted from a Council house for non-payment of rent, and two families were evicted from private dwellings but were allocated a Council house shortly afterwards.

Three mothers, each with 2 children, stayed at the Elizabeth Fry Training Home, with satisfactory results. One of these was under the care of the Probation Officer after a conviction for neglecting the children.

Four families were transferred to the North Riding. They will come back to us when the Boundary Commission's recommendations are implemented.

The W.V.S. arranged hospitality holidays for 24 children between the ages of 5 - 12, and 18 children attended the Thursday Club Camp.

The Thursday Club, run by voluntary effort, continues to hold weekly meetings, and is well attended by children from these families.

11. Distribution of Welfare Foods

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

During 1967 the sale of Welfare Foods decreased at Cornlands Road and Fifth Avenue Clinics. Sales of orange juice and vitamin tablets increased at the ante-natal clinic, County Hospital, York.

Welfare Foods — York sales

Year		National Dried Milk Tins	Cod Liver Oil Bottles	Orange Juice Bottles	Vitamin Tablets Packets
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
1966	.. ..	26,370	2,075	33,148	3,884
1967	.. ..	26,228	1,990	33,837	3,791

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 11 midwives in practice at the end of the year, of whom 10 were employed by the Council and 1 in private practice.

337 cases were attended by the Authority's Domiciliary Midwives, and none by midwives in private practice.

The proportion of domiciliary, compared with institutional confinements, was 19.2% to 80.8%. 82.9% of patients confined at home received pethidine and 97% 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 1.

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 met twice during the year, with the Medical Officer of Health as chairman, and the Secretary of the Hospital Management Committee as secretary.

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 compared with sixty-seven the previous year.

Early discharge from Hospital

There were 434 patients discharged early from the maternity hospital compared with 273 the previous year. Of these, 162 were on or before the 5th day, compared with 111 in 1966 and 118 within 48 hours, compared with 79 in 1966.

Ante-natal Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes

A total of 417 expectant mothers made 2,924 attendances at these classes during the year. These classes are run jointly by the Local Authority and Hospital Management Committee.

York 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	1,615				3,244	
	(b) Other Areas	1,629					
3.	Number of women admitted for ante-natal treatment ..					759	
4.	Average duration of stay in days					9.59	
5.	Number of cases delivered by:—						
	(a) G.P. Unit—						
	(i) York Cases	147				305	
	(ii) Other Areas	158					
	(b) Midwives—						
	(i) York Cases	977				1,931	
	(ii) Other Areas	954					
	(c) Doctors—						
	(i) York Cases	226				498	
	(ii) Other Areas	272					
	(d) Number of cases admitted after delivery:—						
	Mother and Babies	24				42	
	Babies only	18					
6.	Number of Live Births					2,377	
	Plus G.P. Unit					305	
7.	Number of Still-births					52	
	Plus G.P. Unit					1	
8.	Number of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia					NIL	
9.	Number of Infants wholly breast fed on discharge					546	
10.	Number of Maternal Deaths:—						
	(i) York Area					1	
	(ii) Other Areas					1	
11.	Number of Infant Deaths within 28 days of birth					47	
		<i>Part One</i>	<i>Part Two</i>				
12.	Number of Pupils in Training during 1967	35	35			(York 26)	
13.	Number entered for Examination of Central Midwives Board ..	30	40				
14.	Number successful	23	38				

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.

At the end of the year there were 18 qualified health visitors in post, and there were 5 state registered nurses employed as school or clinic nurses.

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

To expectant mothers, first visits 430, total visits 958; to children under one year of age, first visits 3,274, total visits 10,055; to children between the ages of one and five years, 14,624; tuberculous patients, 308; infectious cases, 398; aged persons, 1,923; convalescent cases, 2; homes for the aged, 12; nurseries 63; adoptions, 38; visits following discharge from isolation hospital, 62; hospital follow-ups, 457; gastric follow-up, 572; diabetic cases, 1,418; hospital special visits, 63; asthmatics (allergy), 13; visits re peptic research, 392.

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 10 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 previously.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

(Section 25)

The Home Nursing Establishment at the end of the year was 21 (including 3 State Enrolled Nurses). There were 20 nurses in post at the end of the year, of whom 17 were Queen's trained.

The following shows work undertaken by the service:—

New cases attended	..	1,742	(1,722)
Cases discharged	..	1,742	(1,722)
Visits paid	.. ..	56,902	(54,905)

An analysis of cases shows that 1,291 (1,307) were referred by general practitioners, 395 (374) by hospitals, 35 (20) applied direct and 21 (21) cases from other agencies.

Of visits 42,316 (41,624) were medical, 11,932 (10,735) surgical, 2,472 (2,405) tuberculosis, 145 (125) maternal complications, and 37 (16) other visits.

Of the 1,742 (1,722) new cases attended 52 (80) were children under 15 years of age. Of this total 32 (47) were children under 5 years.

Of the 52 (80) children attended 24 (28) were for the administration of injections, 22 (39) of the under fives were follow-up visits after circumcision.

(Figures in brackets refer to previous year).

This service, and the associated equipment loan service has continued to operate without major changes during the year. There was a considerable increase in the demand for loan equipment.

York is approved and registered by the Minister of Health as a District Nurse Training Centre for the Queen's Institute Practical Training. During the year, two District Nurses undertook District Nurse Training and three State Enrolled Nurses a course of instruction for S.E.N.'s.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

(Section 26)

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

A total of 2,482 children were immunised, 9 receiving combined injections against Whooping Cough and Diphtheria. 2,045 children received triple vaccine against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus.

Total immunised against	1967		1966	
	In Local Authority Clinics	By General Practitioners	In Local Authority Clinics	By General Practitioners
Diphtheria				
Born 1963-67				
Born 1967				
Children receiving combined DPP	5	4	14	5
Children receiving combined DPP and Tetanus	652	1393	597	1068
Children receiving injections against Diphtheria only	34	2	65	—
Combined Diphtheria and Tetanus	53	95	22	78
Tetanus only	64	180	168	102
TOTALS	808	1674	866	1253

Number of children at 31st December, 1967, who had completed a course of Diphtheria Immunisation during the year:—

	Children Born in Years				TOTAL
	Born 1967	Born 1963-66	Born 1958-62	Born 1953-57	
(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, 1966	614	786	32	5	1,437
(B) Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection (i.e. subsequent to primary immunisation at an earlier age) during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1967	9	340	440	14	803

Vaccination

Of the 1,228 vaccinations during the year, 800 were notified by general practitioners and 428 from the Authority clinics.

B.C.G. Vaccination

There were 87 children vaccinated under the Contact Scheme, and 1,166 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 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,835
Number of parental consents received .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,542
Consent rate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84%
Number of children Heaf tested .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,427
Number of children not Heaf tested:—									
Reasons being (1) Absent from school .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
(2) Left the District .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
(3) Other reasons .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
								—	115
Number of children who gave POSITIVE reaction to Heaf									
test .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	206
Percentage .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14%
Number of children who gave NEGATIVE reaction to Heaf									
test .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,179
Percentage .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82%
Number of children (negative reactors) who were vaccinated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,179
Number of children vaccinated who showed satisfactory reaction									
on the arm eight weeks later .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,090
Number absent for readings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42

Of the 206 children who were Mantoux positive, 194 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	1,431
Number of children between 5 and 11 years who had a reinforcing 4th dose	596

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 434 persons have been immunised, of whom 208 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 again show a rise to the highest recorded of 77,982 persons and 189,077 miles.

The average miles per patient was 2.42 as against 2.56 the previous year.

The total patients carried under Section 27 (44,730) was 3,295 more than in the previous year, the most significant classified increase being 3,229 in Out-patient work, due mainly as a result of more Chiropody attendances, patients attending the Neuro/Psychiatric Unit at Bootham Park and patients who needed a longer stay at the City and County Hospitals, being transferred by ambulance to the pre-convalescent units at Poppleton Gate, Deighton Grove and Military Hospitals. This enabled the two hospitals to receive emergencies, however, these patients had to be transported, often daily to and from the City and County Hospitals for special tests and X-Rays.

Work of an emergency nature rose by 210 (2,408) and although Accidents in the Home fell by 71 (146), Road Accidents rose by 83 (716), Other Accidents by 161 (660) and Acute Illness by 35 (741).

Pupils transported to the Occupation Centres increased by 2,511 (32,935), a reappraisal of Personnel Carrier routes resulted in a drop of 131 miles (28,049) despite the increase in numbers carried.

We wish to record our appreciation of reciprocal co-operation between the County and City Services and to the West Riding and City Police for assistance during the year.

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

Patients and other Persons conveyed, with Miles Travelled

Year	Persons	Miles
1963 ..	68,122	167,946
1964 ..	67,091	174,170
1965 ..	70,909	181,217
1966 ..	72,236	185,438
1967 ..	77,982	189,077

Analysis of Work and Mileage

	Persons Carried	Miles Travelled
Patients under Section 27	44,730	154,474
Work for Hospital Management Committee:		
(a) Analgesia Equipment, etc.	—	193
(b) Personal Transfers	97	133
Midwives	173	916
Pupils to and from Occupational Centres	32,935	28,049
Conveyance of Children for Education Committee	16	1,111
Welfare Department	19	212
Health Welfare Section	10	172
Abortive and Service journeys	—	3,802
Patients under N.H.S. (Amendment) Act, 1957 ..	2	15

Classification of Patients Carried

Accident or other Emergency:	1967	1966
Road Accident	716	633
Home Accident	146	217
Industrial Accident	133	130
Other Accident	660	499
Acute Illness	741	706
Emergency Maternity	12	13
	<hr/> 2,408	<hr/> 2,198
Others:		
General Illness	3,168	3,282
Maternity	614	595
Tuberculosis	5	5
Other Infectious Diseases	51	71
Mental	93	88
Inter-Hospital transfer	3,248	3,125
Hospital discharge	1,592	1,749
Out-patient attendance	33,551	30,322
	<hr/> 42,322	<hr/> 39,237

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

York C.B.C.	148,499
Other Ambulance Services	5,975

Journeys of 100 Miles and over

- (a) By road:— London, Newcastle (2), Rugby, Wellingborough.
 (b) By rail:— London, Manchester, Skegness.

Emergency (999) Telephone Calls:—

1,484 compared with 1,358 in 1966.

Fleet

As at 31st December—16 vehicles.

28 h.p. 2 stretcher, 1962, 1964	2
15 h.p. 2 stretcher, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1966, 1967 (2)	6
15 h.p. dual purpose, 1961, 1963 (2), 1964	4
28 h.p. Personnel Carriers, 1958, 1965, 1967	3
15 h.p. Estate Car Ambulance, 1965	1

National Assistance Act, 1948

There were no compulsory removals to hospital under the Act during the year.

Staff

The establishment during the year remained the same, viz:—

Administrative: Ambulance Officer and two Clerks.

Operational: Control Officer, 5 Shift Leaders and 34 Driver/Attendants.

Sickness of the Operational Staff involved the loss of 154 working days as against 368 the previous year; leave taking amounted to 789 working days as against 634; and overtime worked totalled 1,371 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours as against 742 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 1966.

3 Driver/Attendants attended a 2-week Ambulance Course at the Cheshire County Training School, Leftwich, and 1 Driver/Attendant a 6-week Course at the Surrey County Training School, Banstead.

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 308.

852 attendances were made at the Chest Clinic, 57 new cases, exclusive of contacts were examined, 15 of whom were found to be tuberculous. One of the 198 contacts examined was found to be tuberculous.

New Cases and Mortality

There were two cases between 0 and 15 years, five between 15 and 45, six between 45 and 65, and four over this age. There were three deaths from tuberculosis (one respiratory and two from other forms).

Of 185 cases admitted to Fairfield Sanatorium during the year, 105 were York cases.

Open Cases in the Community

Figures are supplied quarterly of cases at home known to have positive sputum. There was only one such case 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 51st Annual Report:—

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

(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:—

The formation of a keen Committee in York in 1967 has been a great encouragement and will do much to further the interest of both the Society and the patients in that area.

The work of visiting patients in their homes has continued, most patients have had a regular weekly grant so that they may have extra items in their diet, or, in the case of a patient in hospital some distance from home, to enable a dependant or relative to visit them at least once a week. All patients not in hospital had a Christmas gift of £3.

Many York patients have also had special grants for a variety of things, e.g. coal, holidays, underclothing and beds and bedding.

I have found every patient most grateful for the continuous help that is given and also for the fact that the grants are administered with sympathy and understanding.

I am extremely grateful for the help I have had from Doctors, Welfare Officers and Medical Social Workers. In particular I wish to mention Dr. Catherine Crane, York's Medical Officer of Health, without whose guidance and interest the work of the Society would not be possible in York.

(c) CERVICAL CYTOLOGY CLINICS

These were made open clinics in 1966. There was a high initial demand, but this fell towards the end of the year. The major part of the work of taking smears is undertaken at gynaecological, post-natal and F.P.A. clinics. The following figures relate to Local Authority Clinics only, and do not replace the high percentage of women examined.

1967. Open clinics

QUARTER	NO. EXAMINED	CATEGORY
1st	168	III—
		IV—
		V—
2nd	91	III 3
		IV 1
		V 1
3rd	48	III—
		IV 1
		V 1
4th	123	III 5
		IV 2
		V 2

Since the establishment of the cervical clinics in July, 1965, 1,886 patients had been seen, of whom 186 were referred to their general practitioners for treatment of clinical conditions other than abnormal cervical smears.

(d) HEALTH EDUCATION

The routine Health Education work of the department has continued, the amount of formal instruction being given by means of talks to organised groups, such as ante-natal classes and groups of school children, this has increased somewhat, as has the instruction given to student nurses and midwives, and also University students. There have been times when the number of Nursing and University Students have threatened to swamp our resources, but as potential health educators we have endeavoured to give adequate instruction while they have been with us.

Posters and leaflets have been supplied to Clinics, Schools, Youth Groups and Students.

A single letter to the Press publicising Cervical Cytology produced a very good response from women requesting appointments at the Clinic; since this time, attendance has remained steady on personal recommendation.

During the summer, an exhibition was held with a view to encouraging people to stop smoking. I am indebted to my Chief Clerk for the following report:—

Report on Anti-Smoking Exhibition

The Health Exhibition took place by kind permission of Messrs. Boyes Ltd. on their Riverside Walk from the 27th June to 8th July, inclusive. We were honoured by the visit of the Civic Party on the first day, who expressed great interest in the display.

The exhibition aroused considerable public interest as it was visited by more than 2,000 people during the ten days. The *Yorkshire Evening Press* co-operated well, giving us three write-ups during the exhibition, we were also mentioned twice on the B.B.C.

The theme of the exhibition was to show the financial advantages of not smoking. This was done by showing what was spent by a smoker of 20 cigarettes a day in one year. Tableaux showed various items which many people desired but thought they could not afford, with the slogan "You could if you gave up smoking".

Many people commented that they had not realised how much the cost of a daily packet of cigarettes amounted to in a year, and others agreed that the articles they thought they could not afford could in fact be obtained by saving instead of smoking.

It was interesting to hear from several young married couples that they had stopped smoking to buy articles for their home. Many who had stopped smoking made a point of mentioning this fact and that they now had no wish to smoke and that it was not impossible to break the habit.

Some people spoke about the difficulties of stopping smoking and asked for help in this. They were informed that previously anti-smoking clinics had been provided for people who were referred by their general practitioner on health grounds, but if there were a big enough demand we would open the anti-smoking clinics for anyone who felt they could benefit.

We are greatly indebted to Mr. G. Boyes and his staff for the help they gave us, Mr. Gibson, the Advertising Manager, loaned us the stands, printed our posters for us, and was helpful in every way possible.

(e) 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. The Authority now employ a full time chiropodist.

From 1st January to 10th April, three clinics per week were held at the Health Services Centre, Duncombe Place. From 10th April to 31st December nine sessions per week were held as follows:—

- 4 Sessions at the School Clinic, Monkgate.
- 4 Sessions at Health Services Centre, Duncombe Place.
- 1 Session at Welfare Homes.

From 1st December a domiciliary service was also introduced. Number seen — 56.

Total number of cases on Register	..	..	845
Number of Sessions	..	..	345
Number of Treatments	..	..	2,726
Number of patients conveyed by ambulance	..	..	183
Number of domiciliary patients	..	..	56

DOMESTIC HELPS

(Section 29)

The Organiser visited 653 householders during the year, 54 of these being evening and week-end visits. 137 households were visited by one clerk, 44 of these were initial visits. 76 were visited by the second clerk, 1 being an initial visit. The weekly case load varied from 570 to 670.

50 households are now served by the Laundry Service each week, making a total of 100 households who have a fortnightly laundry service.

12 Home Helps attended a week's Refresher Course, organised by the Education Department through their Marygate Centre of Further Education, and this was found most valuable by all who attended and greatly appreciated.

The weekly cases have remained steady at 640/670 except for five weeks in Midsummer when the number fell to 575.

At 31st December, 1967, the following Home Helps were employed:—

Part-time Home Helps	..	..	98
Temporary Home Helps (Full-time)	..	18	
T.B. Home Helps (included in above, 2)		—	
Sitters-up (when required—not included in above, 3)	..	..	—
Sitters-in	..	..	1
TOTAL			117
			Equivalent to 70 full-time Home Helps

During the year the following cases were attended:—

Maternity cases	..	..	41
General cases (including care of the aged)		923	
Tuberculosis	..	..	—
Others	..	..	80
TOTAL			1,044 (1,053)*

Of these, 311 were new cases, compared with 360 in 1966.

* 1966 figure.

78 cases were given daily help for fires.

42 cases had full morning daily help for fire making and preparation of meals.

17 cases had help at midday to prepare a meal.

116 cases were given help more than once weekly.

9 cases were helped by sitting-up at night.

6 cases were helped daily by sitters-in.

13 were given help for social reasons.

34 cases were given full-time daily help during the period when the mothers of young children were ill.

4 cases were given full-time daily help when the mother was absent from home.

CONVALESCENT HOLIDAYS

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

	1967/8	1966/7
Certificates received from General Practitioners	256	289
No. of applications approved—Via Section 28 N.H.S. Act	100	
Via Dispensary Fund	62	
Via Purey Cust Fund	25	
Eligible through other schemes	8	11
Cancelled	55	51
(Did not want to go away 36; Too ill to go away 17; Left York 1; Died 1)		
Not approved (unsuitable for recuperative holiday).. ..	5	19
Pending	1	10
Periods of convalescence taken—		
Via Section 28 N.H.S. Act	89	86
Via Dispensary Fund	50	67
Via Purey Cust Fund	26	31
Patients to be sent away April/July, 1968	41	

Of the 256 recommendations received, there were 59 men, 148 women and 49 children. All of them were in poor circumstances, the majority living on retirement pension, sickness benefit or supplementary allowance or benefit.

The age distribution of those recommended was:—

0—10	11—20	21—40	41—60	61—80	Over 80
40	11	25	57	111	12

The patients suffered from a wide variety of illnesses. According to the Medical Certificates received, these included:—

Anxiety state, general and nervous debility, epilepsy, postural vertigo, exhaustion, hypertension, anaemia, epistaxis, glandular fever, whooping cough, measles, influenza, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, pulmonary T.B., diabetes, pancreatitis, duodenal gastric and peptic ulcers, cystitis, diverticulitis, hiatus hernia, angina pectoris, mitral stenosis, achromoplastic dwarfism, hemiplegia, Parkinsonism, poly-cystic disease, varicose ulceration, rheumatoid osteo and poly-arthritis, neurological deficit, arterio-sclerosis, multiple sclerosis, cerebral ischaemia, Plumer Vinson syndrome, Freidreich's ataxia, muscular dystrophy, osteo-porosis, lumbago, cancer of the bladder, hysterectomy, colostomy, haemorrhoid operation, cholecystectomy, fractured ankles and burnt hands.

The younger patients were sent to convalescent homes at Bridlington, Harrogate, Scarborough and St. Annes-on-Sea; the older patients were sent to three small Homes at Bridlington and the physically handicapped patients to the British Red Cross Holiday Home at Bridlington and the Cheshire Home at Alne. One mother and her two children were admitted to the Elizabeth Fry Home, York, for one month due to the mother's ill health.

All the patients derived benefit from the recuperative holiday apart from four who returned home after a few days, two being unable to settle down and two who were unable to conform to the rules.

Children

20 children recommended for convalescence, accompanied their parents on convalescent holidays, and 9 children enjoyed a period of convalescence at the White Heather Children's Convalescent Home at Colwyn Bay; they were all in poor health due to home circumstances; 8 of these were arranged via Section 28 N.H.S. Act, and 1 via Dispensary Funds.

The W.R.V.S. Hospitality Holiday Scheme also arranged holidays for 52 children from poor homes who were recommended by Social Workers.

Holiday Grants from Funds provided by Voluntary Societies

18 grants were given for family caravan and bungalow holidays or for rail fares for patients to have holidays with relatives.

Clothing was provided where necessary from grants from voluntary societies or the Ministry of Social Security, or through the W.R.V.S.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

(Section 51)

1. Administration

There has been no change since the previous report.

Social Clubs

Due to shortage of workers at the start of the club season, it was necessary to combine the Tuesday and Thursday evening clubs at 24 St. Saviourgate. At the first two meetings of the combined club there was a good attendance but we have gradually lost members as the season progressed and our numbers are now averaging about 15 members at each meeting. Unfortunately we seem to have lost mainly the younger members of the Tuesday club who have found it very difficult to mix with the older Thursday club members. The combined club has needed to have a fairly well organised programme and many of the younger members used to a more informal approach found adjustment difficult. Although there is still an important role for the social club as it exists, many of the younger members we have lost have a continuing need for social contacts and it is hoped that a club more suited to them can be restarted as soon as the workers are available to supervise. The Tuesday Afternoon Club which is now run almost entirely by voluntary helpers, has a small but regular attendance of housewives. It is developing very satisfactorily and caters for the needs of members who otherwise have few social contacts.

Case Conferences

Weekly case conferences of Doctors, Social Workers and Nursing Staff have been held at Bootham Park and Naburn Hospitals alternately.

ADMISSIONS OF YORK CASES TO PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS

Hospital	Informal Admissions		Compulsory Admissions (M.H.A. 1959)			
			Short Orders Sec. 25/29		Section 26	
	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967
Naburn and Bootham Park Hospital	494	509	100	82	12	—
The Retreat	3	—	7	3	2	1
Clifton	8	9	7	7	—	—
No. admitted by M.W.O's	212	211	114	92	14	1

Mental Subnormality

28 cases were ascertained subject to be dealt with under the Mental Health Act, 1959. Of these 14 were notified by Local Authority and 14 from other sources.

3 cases were awaiting admission to hospital at the end of the year.

Certificates of Exception from payment of National Insurance were obtained in all appropriate cases.

Training

JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE—The number of pupils on the register at the end of December, 1967, was 55, including 9 North Riding, 3 East Riding and 3 West Riding cases.

The Special Care Unit has 11 children on the register, including 1 from the North Riding and 2 from the East Riding.

ADULT TRAINING CENTRE—There were 34 girls attending the Female Industry Group, including 2 from the North Riding and 2 from the West Riding. 29 boys attended the Male Industry Group, including 2 from the West Riding and 2 from the North Riding.

There were 7 girls working in the Laundry, including 1 North Riding case.

Admissions to Hospital

7 cases were admitted to hospital during the year: three girls and one boy to Rawcliffe Hall and three boys to Whixley Hospital.

Subnormals on the Register at 31st December, 1967

In Institutions	..	150
In the Community	..	234
		—
		384
		—

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	—	—	39	13	11	10	4	—	54	23
Partially Self Supporting ..	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	4	1
Employable—Out of Work ..	—	—	3	2	—	—	1	1	4	3
Useful at Home	—	—	2	1	2	14	4	4	8	19
At Home—Too Low Grade for Employment	2	—	3	1	1	4	—	—	6	5
Attending Occupation Centre or Industry Groups	25	23	11	16	12	18	1	1	49	58
TOTALS	27	23	59	33	28	47	11	6	125	109

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

At the end of December, 1967, there were 8 residents at Howe Hill, 6 women and 2 men. During the year 10 women and 9 men were admitted, 10 women and 8 men were discharged.

Of the discharged, 10 returned to Hospital, 4 returned home and 4 went into lodgings.

Students

During the year Social Administration Students from York University have spent the equivalent of six days in the Department. There have been no students from the Leeds College of Commerce owing to the fact that there has been no Social Worker with the Mental Health Certificate on the Staff. In addition, student nurses from the training schools from Bootham Park, Claypenny and the Retreat spent a day with a mental welfare officer. There is a shortage of trained social workers and during 1968 it will be extremely difficult to cope with training of students.

In the report of 1966 it was mentioned that referrals from the Neuro-Psychiatric Unit had had to be refused. There is a part-time social worker working at the Unit and this Department is only acting in an advisory capacity.

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

NOTIFICATION TABLE

CONFIRMED CASES

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Cerebro Spinal Fever	3	2	1	1	2
Dysentery	81	34	13	441	84
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—	1	—	—
Erysipelas	3	7	2	5	2
Food Poisoning	3	29	18	11	17
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	619	1,275	957	973	1,238
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia { Acute Primary ..	22	10	7	10	6
Influenzal ..	—	—	—	12	1
Polio Encephalitis, Acute ..	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute:					
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	4	4	—	2
Scabies	10	18	19	43	91
Scarlet Fever	36	62	160	76	63
Whooping Cough	124	103	3	17	149
Enteric Fever	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

84 cases of Sonnei dysentery were notified during the year of which 82 were confirmed by bacteriological examination compared with 441 and 425 respectively in 1966. Of the 84 cases, 47 were school children, 20 adults and 17 pre-school children. The school cases were spread over 11 schools between January and October. The highest incidence was 37 cases occurring in a school East of the river during the Summer term. The concentrated epidemics of the previous year were not seen.

Diphtheria

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

Whooping Cough

149 cases were notified during the year compared with 17 in 1966. There were no deaths.

Smallpox

No cases of this disease were reported during the year.

Scarlet Fever

63 cases were notified during the year, 43 of which were school children. 12 cases were removed to hospital.

Influenza and Pneumonia

Cases notified	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Acute Primary Pneumonia ..	22	10	7	10	6
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ..	—	—	—	12	1
Deaths from Influenza (notified cases)	—	—	—	8	1
Deaths from Pneumonia (Registrar-General's figures)	146	159	142	153	149

Measles

1,238 cases of measles were notified, compared with 973 in 1966.

Mumps, Chickenpox, German Measles

236 cases of mumps, 261 cases of chickenpox and 90 cases of German measles were reported to the school clinic.

Scabies

45 cases of scabies were treated at the cleansing centre during the year. Twenty were adults, sixteen were children attending school, and nine were pre-school children. All were cleared.

Venereal Diseases

The following table summarises the work carried out in the clinic at the County Hospital during 1966:—

New Patients ..	Syphilis 4		Gonorrhoea 67		Non-Venereal 234		Total 305
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Total attendances at clinics ..	92	77	434	227	995	475	2,300

SECTION D

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The main report on Sanitary Circumstances of the Area is included in the Section by the Chief Public Health Inspector 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:—

The Company's statutory area of supply covers some 131 square miles and includes York County Borough, together with the following 38 parishes in the rural districts of Derwent, Flaxton, Nidderdale and Tadcaster: Deighton, Dunnington, Escrick, Elvington, Fulford, Heslington, Kexby, Naburn, North Duffield, Skipwith, Stillingfleet, Thorganby, Wheldrake, Clifton Without, Earswick, Haxby, Heworth Without, Huntington, Marton, New Earswick, Osbaldwick, Rawcliffe, Skelton, Stockton on the Forest, Towthorpe, Wigginton, Knapton, Nether Poppleton, Upper Poppleton, Acaster Malbis, Acaster Selby, Appleton Roebuck, Askham Bryan, Askham Richard, Bishopthorpe, Bolton Percy, Colton and Copmanthorpe.

The statutory area was extended on 1st April, 1967, to include a further six parishes in the Flaxton Rural District which were previously supplied in bulk.

The estimated population supplied by the Company was 158,000, and the average daily consumption was 9,280,366 gallons. The maximum daily demand of 11,290,000 gallons was reached on Monday, 10th July, and the previous maximum demand was exceeded on several days during the Summer.

All water supplied by the Company is derived from intakes on the River Ouse at the Acomb Landing Works above the City. During the year the river levels fluctuated from 4" above normal summer level to a maximum of 15' 5" above summer level, with corresponding variations in the quality of the raw water. This variation in raw water quality demands considerable flexibility in the control of the purification process, which includes chemical pre-treatment with Sulphate of Alumina, Activated Carbon, Lime and Chlorine, followed by sedimentation, rapid gravity filtration and slow sand filtration. (Two stage filtration). Final treatment arrangements include pH adjustment, and, following contact period, final chlorination, or de-chlorination by Sulphur Dioxide, via automatic residual controllers.

Constructional work on the new extension to the treatment works was completed towards the end of the year, and preliminary commissioning of the plant was commenced. The new plant incorporates the latest techniques in treatment and automation, and will produce a further five million gallons of treated water a day. A new, fully equipped laboratory is also incorporated in the extension.

Regular chemical and bacteriological examinations of the water during treatment and of the final water are carried out by the Company's Chemist and Bacteriologist, and also by the Company's Consultant Analysts. The stringent standard of quality was maintained throughout the year as indicated by the following summary of the results of regular examinations of water passing into the distribution system, and from a variety of premises within the City and surrounding area.

Bacterial Examinations

Number of colonies per millilitre developing on Agar:

3 days at 20°C.	Average of 308 samples	..	..	..	..	7.7
24 hrs. at 37°C.	Average of 308 samples	..	..	..	..	3.3

Presumptive Coli Organisms:

1,550 tests with 10 millilitres	..	..	..	..	..	All negative
310 tests with 50 millilitres	..	..	..	..	..	All negative
Clostridium Welchii:						
98 tests with 100 millilitres	..	..	..	..	..	All negative

Chemical Analysis

(The average of the results of 12 samples examined).

Physical Characteristics:

Suspended Matter	..	..	..	..	..	..	None
Appearance of a column 2 ft. long	..	..	1—clear; slightly yellow	2—clear; colourless	9—clear; faintly yellow		
Hazen Colour	..	..	..	..	..	..	Less than 10
Taste	..	..	..	..	..	..	Normal
Odour	..	..	..	..	..	..	None

Chemical Examinations

Parts per million

Total Solide dried at 180°C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	326
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Nitrites	..	..	..	..	..	..	None
Nitrates as Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.53
Poisonous Metals (Lead, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	None
Total Hardness	..	..	..	..	..	..	215
Temporary Hardness	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
Permanent Hardness	..	..	..	..	..	..	85
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.86
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.053
Albuminoid Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.055
Free Chlorine	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.04
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 0.22 p.p.m., a maximum of 0.27 and minimum of 0.18 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 further series of samples were submitted for total Radioactivity tests in order to record local conditions, and results continue to be satisfactory.

In addition 656 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.

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

In addition to the necessary maintenance of existing mains, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles of new mains were laid for new housing developments and to reinforce the distribution system.

The City Engineer has kindly supplied the following information:—

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

At present sewage disposal facilities are adequate for the requirements of the City and for those specific areas covered by Agreement in the adjoining Rural Districts. The proposed revision of the city boundary will not adversely affect this adequacy as the new areas to be brought within the city boundary are generally those already covered by Agreement.

With regard to sewerage, it is known that certain sewers are in need of repair and surcharging is liable to occur under certain conditions in some localities but action will be taken with regard to these matters on a priority basis within the sums allocated in the Capital Works Programme of the Council.

Whilst not within the city boundaries, the Minister's attention should perhaps be drawn to the difficulties regarding sewage treatment facilities that are being experienced by adjoining Authorities, namely Tadcaster R.D.C., Derwent R.D.C. and Flaxton R.D.C.

Derwent R.D.C. have made an application for planning permission to construct a Sewage Disposal Works immediately adjoining our Sewage Disposal Works at Naburn. It may well be the City Council will be asked to take over the running of these works when constructed.

Tadcaster R.D.C. are experiencing difficulties at Copmanthorpe and Bishopthorpe and are enquiring whether the sewerage from these villages can be discharged directly to our Naburn Sewage Works or indirectly to the Pumping Station at Middlethorpe.

Closet Accommodation

At the end of the year there were 39,007 water closets in the city and 2 pail closets, both being situated at the Fenby School Playing Fields, Fulford Road, York.

Public Cleansing (Dry House Refuse)

Refuse arising at each household is placed in ash bins by the householders and collected by Corporation vehicles. The vehicles used are fitted with dust covers to prevent the escape of dust and objectionable matter. Refuse from the various types of premise in the city centre is collected once per week unless a request is made for a more frequent collection.

A service for the collection of trade refuse is in operation under which collections are made from shops, etc., as required.

No salvage is collected as such — all materials put out for removal are treated as refuse.

There are no dry ashpits in use in the city. Approximately 44,394 ash bins are in use and the whole amount of refuse collected during the year was disposed of by the method of controlled tipping, with the exception of a weekly average of 38 tons of trade refuse and $6\frac{1}{2}$ tons of domestic refuse which were dealt with by incineration at Foss Islands Depot, York.

Cesspools

At the present time there are 6 cesspools in and near the city which are cleansed by the Corporation periodically by means of Cesspool/Gully Emptier machines. The vehicles remove the contents of the cesspools and discharge them into the main sewers at convenient manholes, which are thoroughly flushed after use.

Housing Removals—H.C.N. Disinfestation

During 1967 19 loads of furniture from 22 houses were dealt with on behalf of tenants taking over houses on the Corporation Building Estates.

98 single articles of furniture and bedding were disinfected for private owners at their own expense.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

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

Food Premises

A total of 3,216 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 1,224 as set out in the following table according to their principal business:—

Bakers	40	Provision Merchants ..	302
Butchers	91	Public Houses	130
Cafes	65	Sweet Shops	95
Cinema Kiosks	2	Sweet and Chocolate	
Confectioners	67	Manufacturers	5
Dairies	12	Wet Fish Shops	18
Food Depots	36	Miscellaneous	33
Fried Fish Shops	53	Accommodation	45
Greengrocers	65	Clubs and Halls	68
Hotels	56	Canteens	37
		Slaughterhouses	4
Total ..		1,224	

Milk in Schools Scheme

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

Food Poisoning

Seventeen cases of suspected food poisoning were notified during 1967, 16 of which were confirmed.

Of the 16 confirmed cases, 14 were due to *Salmonella Typhimurium*, 1 to *Salmonella Stanley*, and 1 to *Salmonella Enteritidis*.

Eight of the 14 cases of *Salmonella Typhimurium* involved two separate households and families. There were six general outbreaks, and two single cases of *Salmonella Stanley* and *Salmonella Enteritidis*.

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:—

The first Improvement Area under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1964, was dealt with in the early part of the year, and the results were regarded as so successful that a second Improvement Area was declared towards the end of the year. Although the formal procedure is somewhat involved and complicated it was possible to operate equally appropriate and effective preliminary methods which secured a very large measure of co-operation from all the parties concerned. Although Improvement Areas are not a substitute for the clearance of unfit houses, they have a very important part to play in the development of housing standards, and allow the provision of modern amenities in houses which lack them and would not otherwise be provided with them.

The clearance of unfit houses continued according to programme, and further clearance areas were defined and the appropriate orders made and submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation.

The conversion of waste water closets, locally known as "Ducketts", was continued with the benefit of an increased amount of grant aid. These sanitary conveniences are an obsolete type of closet which cannot be kept clean and free from nuisance, and a programme is operating whereby they are converted to modern water closets with the aid of a grant from the council. There were, at one time, a large number of them in the city but their number is being progressively reduced and their eventual elimination throughout the city will now soon be achieved.

Some progress was made towards the commencement of a smoke control programme, and discussions were held as to the method of financing the contribution which would be required from the council towards the adaptation of fireplaces in smoke control areas. At the end of the year it was anticipated that the council would soon be prepared to make a Smoke Control Order covering the centre of the city, thus taking a positive step not only towards the elimination of smoke from the atmosphere but also, by the reduction of pollutants, to the conservation and preservation of the historic buildings and features of this city.

The general work of the public health inspectors for the control and improvement of the environment is never static, and a nuisance of modern times to which attention needs to be increasingly directed is that of noise. Although individual tolerance varies there is no doubt that much of present-day noise is unnecessary and could be avoided. It is anticipated that statutory standards will soon be available which should assist in efforts to reduce this nuisance.

Proceedings are taken from time to time for offences against the Food Hygiene Regulations and for the sale of food not up to standard. These serve to illustrate the importance of care and cleanliness in the handling of all our foodstuffs, and the need for constant vigilance in this field of environmental health. The inspection of our food supplies, including meat inspection at slaughterhouses, is a duty which operates continuously without relaxation throughout the year.

My thanks are again due to all members of my staff for their work during the year and for their continued loyalty and devotion.

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)	2,064
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,064
(2) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	7
(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	173

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	153
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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	44
By Local Authority	2
(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	7
(c) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—

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.

5. Housing Act, 1964

IMPROVEMENT AREAS.

The City Council declared Improvement Area No. 2 on the 4th December, 1967. The Area comprised 161 houses of which 42 houses were tenanted, and 119 houses were owner occupied. The appropriate administrative action in relation to both the Farrar Street and Improvement Area No. 2, was carried out during the year.

6. Sufficiency of Supply of Houses

In December, 1967, the number of applicants for Corporation Houses was 739.

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
29	Elmwood Street	4.36	148	343	16th Mar., 1966
30	Lead Mill Lane	1.15	53	120	25th Oct., 1966
31	Clark's Terrace (Walmgate) ...	.32	13	25	12th Jan., 1967

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS

Dwellings

Houses unfit and capable of repair (H.A.), 1; Unfit and incapable of repair (H.A.), 409; Underground dwellings and parts of buildings (H.A.), 33; Houses for overcrowding (H.A.), 1; Houses in multiple occupation (H.A.), 54; Separate dwellings within houses in multiple occupation (H.A.), 22; Houses for complaints and defects (P.H.A.), 1,023; Houses for filthy and verminous conditions, 63; Sites of tents, vans and sheds, etc., 160; Tents, vans or sheds, 105; Waste water closet conversions, 896; Drainage, 363; Visits for purposes of Rent Acts, 10; Visits for enquiry, 802; Standard of Improvement Grants, 287; Improvement Areas, 179; Other visits not included above, 101.

Food and Drugs Premises

Dairies, 207; Milk and Dairies Regulations, 326; Visits for sampling, 261; Ice cream premises, 475; Fish and chip premises, 61; Sausages and pork products, 40; Bakehouses, 90; Butchers' shops, 42; Wet fish shops, 6; Grocers and Provision Merchants, 248; Confectioners' shops, 55; Greengrocers, 51; Sweet shops, 36; Restaurants, cafes, kitchens, 131; Market inspections, 6; Public houses and hotels, 44; Mobile Foodshops, 25; Other food premises, 31; Drainage, 34; Visits for meat inspection, 2,341; Visits for food inspection, 152; Inspections for Food Hygiene Regulations, 567; Slaughterhouses, 46; Visits for enquiry, 223; Other visits not included above, 49.

Trades and Businesses

Factories with mechanical power, 24; Factories without mechanical power, 7; Other premises, construction work etc. (Factory Act), 3; Outworkers, 4; Workplaces, 23; Offices, 172; Shops (Retail), 382; Offensive trades, 7; Drainage, 12; Visits for enquiry, 33; Wholesale shops, Warehouses, 14; Catering establishments, canteens, 40; Other premises not included above, 4.

Smoke Abatement

Smoke observations, 28; Atmospheric pollution instruments, 778; Industrial furnaces, 4; Boiler plants, 5; Smoke control surveys, 291; Visits for enquiry, 29; Other visits not included above, 12.

General

Infectious diseases visits, 50; Rodent infestations, 68; Other infestations, 158; Keeping of animals, 39; Pet animal stores, 12; Water supply, 98; Infirm or verminous persons, 1; Watercourses, ditches, culverts, 26; Waste ground, accumulations of refuse, 129; Other nuisances, 21; Places of public entertainment, 14; Public sanitary conveniences, 62; Inspection for matters affecting other Departments, 21; Barbers' and Hairdressers' premises, 83; Visits for enquiry, 49; No access visits, 441; Noise nuisances, 12; Other visits not included above, 37.

Notices

Verbal notices given, 256; Verbal notices complied with, 182; Verbal notices in progress or ordered, 11; Preliminary notices served, 173; Preliminary notices complied with, 161; Preliminary notices in progress or ordered, 3; Statutory notices served, 18; Statutory notices complied with 26; Statutory notices in progress or ordered, 2; No. of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action, 153; No. of houses in respect of which P.H.A. notices were served requiring repairs, 54; No. of houses in respect of which P.H.A. notices were served and defects remedied by owners, 44; No. of houses in respect of which P.H.A. notices were served and defects remedied by L.A. in default of owners, 2.

Repairs and Improvements

Roofs, valley gutters, flashings, etc., 43; Chimney stacks, flues, pots, etc., 9; Rainwater gutters, 60; Fallpipes, 50; Walls, brickwork, pointing, 50; Damp-proof courses, 1; Dampness otherwise remedied, 16; Wallplaster, 34; Floors, 5; Windows, frames, cords, etc., 61; Doors, door frames, 14; Ovens, fireranges, grates, etc., 3; Sinks, lavatory basins, etc., 6; Waste pipes, 7; Pavings, yards and passages, 25; Repairs to water closets, 21; New water closets provided, 61; Wastewater closets abolished, 60; Dust bins provided, 5; Other repairs to houses, 2; Verminous houses disinfested, 34; Other verminous premises disinfested, 34.

Food Premises

Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., repaired, 41; Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., cleansed, 67; Ventilation provided or improved, 13; Lighting provided or improved, 6; Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed, 15; Washing facilities provided or improved, 15; Washing facilities maintained, 13; Other improvements, 18; Food Hygiene offences rectified, 20.

Samples Taken

Milk for chemical analysis, 146; Milk for bacteriological test, 458; Ice cream for chemical analysis, 29; Ice cream for bacteriological examination, 33; Other articles for chemical analysis, 201; Other articles for bacteriological examination, 35; Fertilisers and feeding stuffs, 28; Other samples, 10.

Trades and Businesses

Factories:

Rooms cleansed, 16; Rooms ventilated, 2; Other offences remedied, 1.

Offices:

Rooms ventilated, 3; Rooms cleansed, 7; First Aid Boxes provided, 2; Sufficient conveniences provided, 2; Soap and Towel provided, 2; Hot Water provided, 1; Thermometers provided, 2; Other defects remedied, 18.

Shops:

Ventilated, 4; Reasonable temperature secured, 2; Lighting provided, 1; Washing facilities provided, 4; Meals facilities provided, 1; Thermometers provided, 9; First Aid Boxes provided, 3; Other defects remedied, 28.

General

Offensive matter removed, 3; Manure steads built or repaired, 2; Other nuisances abated, 4.

Drainage

Drains repaired, 4; New Drains laid, 19; Drains cleansed, 32; Drain inlets removed from inside buildings, 3; Smoke tests, 31; Other tests, 2; Gullies renewed, or provided, 40; Soilpipes and ventilating pipes, 19; Inspection chambers, 21.

FOODS

(See also Section E)

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

TABLE I

Total Weight of Unsound Meat Destroyed

<i>Year</i>						<i>Stones</i>
1967 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5,191
1966 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4,843
1965 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4,959
1964 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5,081

TABLE II
Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	8992	17	146	29478	15397
Number inspected	8992	17	146	29478	15397
All Diseases except Tuberculosis—					
Whole carcases condemned	3	—	4	6	23
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3362	4	5	1472	2693
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	37.36	23.54	6.16	5.01	17.64
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	7	—	—	—	152
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.08	—	—	—	0.99
Cysticercosis—					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	15	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	15	—	—	—	—
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 903 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 207 inspections were made.

Designation	No. of samples	Complied with prescribed conditions	Did not comply with prescribed conditions	Declared void
Pasteurised	299	282	17	—
Sterilised	55	55	—	—
Untreated	103	96	7	—

Phosphatase Test

Type of Milk	Number	Positive	Negative
Pasteurised	299	—	299

Turbidity Test

Type of Milk	Number	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sterilised	55	55	—

Milk Supplies—*Brucella Abortus*

(i) Number of samples of raw milk examined	..	..	..	6
(ii) Number of positive samples found	..	..	..	—

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

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

Ice Cream

The Methylene Blue Test was applied to the 33 Ice Cream samples. The following are the results of this test:—

28, group 1; 4, group 2; 0, group 3; and 1, group 4.

Where an adverse report is received from the Bacteriologist, the attention of the vendor is called and an inspection of his premises, as well as a check of his ingredients and methods, is made. Further samples are taken until a satisfactory report is obtained.

Manufacturers and Sellers of Ice Cream

Number of Manufacturers	..	..	..	6
Number of premises registered for storage and sale	..	..	..	388
Number of premises on register	..	..	..	392

The premises are registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and 475 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 1966 was 376 (369 informal and 7 formal). This number represents 2.81 samples for each 1,000 of the population of the City (106,010). 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 seven years:—

Year	Total Samples			Milk Samples only		
	Number examined	Number adulterated	Percentage adulterated	Number examined	Number adulterated	Percentage adulterated
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
1966	313	6	1.91	185	6	3.24
1967	376	18	4.78	146	7	4.79

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

During the year 724 rat infestations and 235 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 1,945 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 £50 for each conversion, and during the year the Corporation paid out £3,205 10s. under this voluntary scheme. 67 water-closets have been provided in lieu of waste-water closets during 1967.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

During the year two standard 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	1.06	21.15	1.06	7.22
February	2.13	17.88	1.85	11.26
March	1.06	15.20	1.06	10.16
April	0.91	14.34	0.91	7.53
May	4.96	23.39	4.77	14.44
June	0.35	10.04	0.35	5.48
July	2.29	14.00	2.29	9.96
August	3.62	17.37	3.19	7.73
September	2.40	19.43	2.56	8.42
October	2.92	13.17	2.64	8.08
November	1.93	15.48	1.58	6.23
December	1.50	20.22	1.30	7.02
Monthly Average ..	2.09	16.81	1.96	8.63

*Tons per square mile.

The volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide instruments are examined daily and the following tables show the monthly averages of the results obtained; 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	180	142	175	144	282	242
February	114	117	96	132	142	169
March	91	111	64	100	102	126
April	62	94	72	76	65	97
May	53	88	56	81	69	103
June	21	76	24	53	23	56
July	20	68	24	52	25	46
August	32	54	34	55	38	84
September	56	63	56	79	66	108
October	791	100	75	96	112	143
November	277	169	225	194	339	224
December	268	125	191	145	362	257
Monthly Average ..	104	101	91	101	135	138

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	49	7	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	330	24	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	3	—
TOTAL	379	34	—

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

Part VIII of the Act—Outwork—(Sections 110 and 111): There were 4 out-workers in September, 1967, making wearing apparel and 7 carding buttons. There were no defaulters or cases needing prosecution.

During the year 379 factories were on the register, including:—

Bakehouses	39	Dental Mechanics	6
Restaurants and Cafes	27	Glass Manufacturers	1
Chocolate and Sweet Manufacturing	4	Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	8
Brewers, Mineral Water Manufacturing and Bottlers	3	French Polishers, Painters and Decorators	12
Manufacturing Chemists	4	Carpet Makers	4
Boot and Shoe Repairers	16	Watch Repairers and Jewellers	4
Dressmakers	15	Scientific Instrument Makers and Opticians	2
Milliners	2	General Engineers	16
Tailors	7	Electrical Engineers	14
Button Manufacturers	2	Motor Engineers	64
Laundries, Dry Cleaners	13	Cycle Repairers	3
Sugar Mfg. and Refiners	1	Printers	7
Builders, Joiners, Carpenters	38	Photography	7
Plumbers and Glaziers	8	Warehouses	12
Tinsmiths and Sheet Metal Workers	3	Slaughterhouses	4
Blacksmiths	2	Miscellaneous Small Factories and Workplaces	31

SECTION G

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOR 1967

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 376 samples were submitted for analysis, as follows:—

Milk 146, Anchovy Paste 1, Baking Powder 1, Beef Burgers 1, Beef Dinner 2, Brawn 1, Bread Sauce 1, Bronchial Elixir 1, Bubble Gum 1, Butter 4, Buttercup Syrup 1, Butterscotch 1, Caper Sauce 1, Cheese 1, Cheese (Ayrshire Cream) 1, Cheese (Caerphilly) 1, Cheese (Cheshire) 1, Cheese (Colonial Rindless) 1, Cheese (Cottage) 2, Cheese (Farmhouse) 1, Cheese (Grated) 1, Cheese (Lactic) 1, Cheese (Medium Fat Hard) 1, Cheese (Processed Austrian Smoked) 1, Cheese (Red Leicester) 1, Cheese (Wensleydale) 1, Cheese (White Stilton) 1, Cheese Spread 2, Cheese Spread (Processed with Pineapple) 1, Cherryade 1, Cherry Wine 1, Chicken Patties 1, Chicken Stock 1, Chlorodyne 1, Chopped Ham with Pork 1, Chutney 1, Coffee and Chicory 1, Coffee (Instant) 1, Coffee Flavoured Dessert Powder 1, Condensed Milk 1, Cough Linctus 2, Cough Mixture 3, Crab Spread with Butter 1, Cream 2, Cream (Dairy) 1, Cream (Double) 5, Cream Buns 2, Cream Buns (Fresh) 1, Cream Cakes (Fresh) 1, Curd 1, Custard Powder 1, Cut Mixed Peel 1, Dandelion Coffee Essence 1, Diarrhoea Mixture 2, Dripping 1, Entero Vioform 1, Essence of Anchovy 1, Essence of Beef 1, Evaporated Milk 3, Fish Cakes 3, Fried Chips 1, Fruit Dessert 1, Fruit Topping 1, Ginger Ale 1, Glace Cherries 1, Grapefruit Crush 1, Gravy Colouring 1, Gravy Mix 1, Gravy Salt 1, Ground Almonds 1, Ground Ginger 2, Ham and Pork 1, Hamburgers 1, Herbal Mixture 1, Honey 1, Horseradish Sauce 1, Hot Dog 1, Ice Cream 28, Ice Cream Soda 1, Ice Lolly 4, Ice Lolly (Orange Maid) 1, Indian Tonic Water 1, Jam 1, Jam (Blackcurrant) 1, Jam (Damson) 1, Jam (Raspberry) 2, Jam (Strawberry) 1, Jelly (Orange) 1, Jelly (Strawberry) 1, Jelly Babies 1, Jelly Drops 1, Jiffi Jelly 1, Lembena 1, Lemonade 3, Lemon Curd 1, Lemon Drink 1, Lemon Pie Filling 1, Lime Cordial and Lager 1, Liqueur Chocolates 1, Liqueur Preserve 1, Margarine 6, Marmalade 2, Marmalade (Lemon) 1, Meat Paste 1, Milk Chocolate Croquettes 1, Milk Shake Flavouring 1, Mincemeat 1, Mixed Herbs 1, Marzipan 1, Orange Crush 2, Orange Drink 2, Orange Flavoured Drink 1, Orange Juice 1, Orange Pudding 1, Pies (Beef) 1, Pies (Meat and Potato) 1, Pies (Pork) 2, Pies (Steak and Kidney) 1, Pineapple Juice 1, Polony 1, Porkettes 1, Pork Luncheon Meat 1, Potted Beef 1, Potted Meat 1, Quick Trifle 1, Raspberry Preserve 1, Redcurrant Jelly 1, Rose Hip Syrup 1, Salad Cream 1, Sauce 1, Sausage (Beef) 10, Sausage Meat (Pork) 1, Sausage (Pork) 12, Sausage Rolls 1, Shandy 1, Sherry Chocolates 1, Shredded Beef Suet 1, Stomach and Liver Mixture 1, Stout 1, Sunny Spread 1, Sweet Piccalilli 1, Tizer 1, Toffee 1, Vinegar (Pure Malt) 1, Whisky 2, Wine Gums 1, Yoghurt 1.

Milk

During the year 146 samples of Milk were reported on:—

135 samples were genuine; 4 samples were genuine Channel Islands Milk; 3 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 1.6 per cent to 7.3 per cent; 1 sample was deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 3.6 per cent. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) -0.529°C . suggested the presence of a small amount of Added Water; 1 sample was deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 4.5 per cent. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) -0.519°C . showed the presence of a small amount of Added Water; 1 sample was deficient in Milk-

Solids other than Milk-Fat 8.2 per cent. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) -0.525°C . showed the presence of a small amount of Added Water; 1 sample was deficient in Milk-Fat 12 per cent and in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 3.2 per cent. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) -0.527°C . suggested the presence of a trace of Added Water.

The following table shows the average composition of the Milk samples:—

	Milk-Fat %	Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat %
Average for the Year	3.79	8.79
Average for the Year 1966	3.83	8.76
Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939	3.00	8.50

Of the one hundred and forty-six samples of Milk examined during the year, one hundred and thirty-nine samples were genuine and seven samples (4.8 per cent) were below the standard laid down in the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939. Three samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 1.6 per cent to 7.3 per cent. One sample was deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat to the extent of 3.6 per cent. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) -0.529°C . suggested the presence of a trace of Added Water. Two samples were deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat to the amounts of 4.5 per cent and 8.2 per cent respectively. Their Freezing Points (Hortvet) -0.519°C . and 0.525°C . showed the presence of small amounts of Added Water. One sample was deficient in Milk-Fat 12 per cent and also deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 3.2 per cent. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) -0.527°C . suggested the presence of a small amount of Added Water.

All the samples were free from preservatives.

Ice Cream

Twenty-eight samples of Ice Cream were examined during the year. One, described as Dairy Ice Cream, contained 10.74 per cent of fat consisting entirely of butter fat, and the remainder contained from 5.84 per cent to 13.00 per cent of fat. All conformed to the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations, 1959, and were free from preservatives.

Potted Meat

This sample contained 63.9 per cent of meat and 36.1 per cent of excess water and cereal filler. Potted Meat consists wholly of meat and contains no water other than that which is natural to meat. This sample should not have been described as Potted Meat.

Sausages

Ten samples of Beef Sausage and thirteen samples of Pork Sausage and Pork Sausage Meat were examined during the year. Nine samples of Beef Sausage were satisfactory, whilst one sample was slightly deficient in meat. Twelve samples of Pork Sausage and Sausage Meat were satisfactory and the remaining sample was deficient in meat to the extent of 5.3 per cent.

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

Cheese

Fifteen samples of Cheese and three samples of Cheese Spread were received during the year. Four were found, on analysis, to be wrongly described, but the remainder conformed to the Cheese Regulations, 1965.

Cream Buns and Cream Cakes

Two samples described as Cream Buns, one sample of Fresh Cream Buns and one of Fresh Cream Cake were received during the year. The fillings of the samples of Fresh Cream Buns and Fresh Cream Cake were genuine. The filling of one sample of Cream Buns contained 37.37 per cent of fat of which not more than 5 per cent was butter fat, the remainder being fat foreign to butter fat, and the filling of the other contained 30.2 per cent of fat of which not more than 4 per cent was butter fat, the remainder being fat foreign to butter fat. The fillings of these two samples were not cream and the samples should not have been described as Cream Buns.

Coffee Flavoured Dessert

This sample contained the colouring matter Yellow RY. which, according to the Colouring Matter in Food Regulations, 1966, is no longer permitted in food.

Ice Cream Soda

This sample contained 3.4 per cent of total sugars expressed as invert sugar. According to the Soft Drink Regulations, 1964, an article of this type should contain at least $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of total sugars.

Cream

Eight samples of Cream were examined during the year. Except for one described as Double Cream which contained only 47.3 per cent of fat instead of at least 48 per cent as required by the Food Standards (Cream) Order, 1951, all conformed to the Order.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

During the year twenty-seven samples of Fertilisers were examined under the above Act. Except for one sample, which bore no statutory statement as to its content, and another which contained 1.49 per cent less Potash than is given in the statutory statement, the samples conformed to their respective guarantees.

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, 1968.

(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, 36 Dentists, 4 Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners, 18 Ophthalmic Opticians, 1 Dispensing Optician, 37 Chemists and 4 Surgical Appliance Suppliers.

The number of prescriptions dispensed during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1967, was 754,176 (762,125 previous year).

74,121 courses of dental treatment were provided under the National Health Service during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1967, and 20,592 sight tests were given during the same period.

MATERNITY MEDICAL SERVICES PROVIDED

(a) Number of women given complete maternity services	..	..	..	604
(b) Number of women given ante-natal or post-natal care	..	..	..	952
				Total 1,556

(iii) EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Epileptics			
Number in Colonies or Homes outside York ..	2	4	6
Number in Mental Hospitals	14	19	33
Number in Hospitals (London)	1	—	1
Number in Part III (The Grange and Woolnough House)	1	2	3
	<hr/> 18	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 43

Number at Home

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>			
Known to Ministry of Labour	15	5	20			
Working at Remploy	1	2	3			
Other employment	9	3	12			
Attending Welfare Department:—						
Handicrafts and Social Centre	2	2	4			
Others	7	9	16			
	<hr/> 34	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 55			
	—	—	—	34	21	55
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	TOTAL	52	46	98		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Spastics

Adults working (4 males and 1 female)	5
Adults Resident in Woolnough House (1 female)	1
Adults Resident in Alne Hall (1 male)	1
Adults Resident at home (3 males and 3 females)	6

Resident in Special Homes:—

Hinwick Hall, Wellingborough	}	3
Burton Hall School, Malmesbury, Wilts.		
Scotton Banks Hospital		

Adult in School for Educationally Sub-Normal:—

Brandsburton Hall, Nr. Beverley	1
Adult attending Spastic Occupation Centre ..	1
	<hr/>
	18
	<hr/>

Social Craft Centre—The Grange

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

(iv) MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Routine Staff Examinations before appointments were made as follows:—

Health Department 33, Welfare 7, Treasury 13, City Architect's 6, Castle Museum 2, Children 26, Public Library 7, Housing 8, Police 14, City Engineer's 14, Town Clerk's 4, Yorkshire Museum 3, Art Gallery 1, Weights and Measures 1, Other Authorities 13. Total 152.

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	4	1	—	9	6
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	9	8	—	6	13
(c) Other treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Number of cases at (i), (b) and (c) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	4	7	1	6	8

OBSERVATION (AT RISK) REGISTER

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

Total number of cases added to register in 1967 was 254. The reasons for inclusion were as follows:—

Pre-eclamptic toxæmia ..	53	Threatened abortion ..	1
Forceps delivery	50	Exchange transfusion ..	1
Prematurity	42	Maternal anaemia	4
Breech delivery	14	Ante partum hæmorrhage ..	10
Rh. incompatibility ..	4	Hydrocephalics	1
Caesarean Section	29	Maternal diabetes	2
Multiple pregnancy ..	7	Rubella	1
Neonatal jaundice	4	Cardiac incompetence of	
Difficult labour	2	mother	1
Hypertension	3	Post maturity	2
Ear infections	3	Miscellaneous	18
Family deafness	2		

TOTAL 254

As far as it is possible with such a large number, these children have been kept under special observation and eight have been transferred to the Handicap Register.

These are:—

One child with impaired hearing, mental retardation, and mild cerebral palsy.

Seven other children with the following:—

- Partial deafness.
- Mecrocephalus and partial blindness.
- Cerebral palsy and strabismus.
- Mental retardation.
- Congenital heart.
- Cystic disease of pancreas.
- Hypospadias.

Critical and precise information is required from the medical staff in charge of the mother and infant during the perinatal, confinement and post-natal periods in order to make a more practical and useful instrument of the observation or "at risk" register.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE AT 31.12.67

During the year there were 136 children on the Handicap Register, 15 of whom had defects in two categories, six in three categories and one in four categories.

72 names have been removed from the register, 10 of whom had defects in two categories. One child died, seven left York, five children have been transferred elsewhere and six names have been removed because there were now no symptoms. The remainder of the children have gone to ordinary school.

63 names have been added during the year, two of whom have defects in three categories and four in two categories.

The defects were as follows:—

Asthma 1, Blind and partially blind 5, Deaf and partially deaf 5, Eczema 8, Epilepsy 8, Hare lip and cleft palate 5, C.N.S. and Spastics 11, Diabetic 1, Heart defects 16, Mentally defective 16, Mongols 11, Speech defects 1, Orthopaedics 12, Miscellaneous 18, Strabismus 48.

Although the above appears a dry numerical index the register is a very live record and the children are kept under continual supervision.

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