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Borough of Harrogate.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

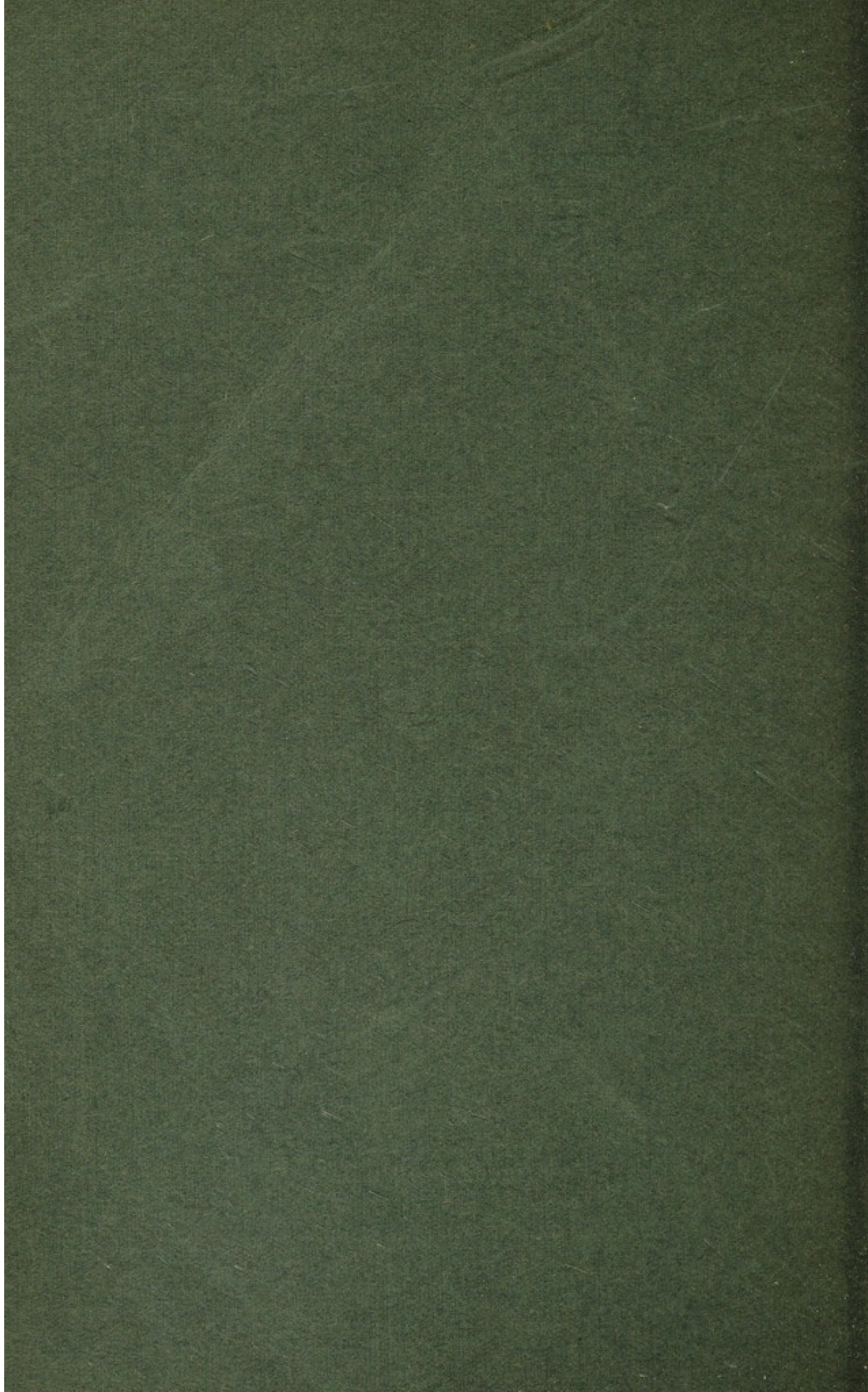
1928

BY

JAMES MAIR, M.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

S. B. LUPTON, Printer, Harrogate.





Borough of Harrogate.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH.
FOR
1928

BY
JAMES MAIR, M.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1927-28.

CHAIRMAN: ALDERMAN R. ANNAKIN.

THE MAYOR (CAPT. C. W. WHITWORTH, M.B.E., T.D.)

ALD. ANNAKIN	COUN. FOSTER	COUN. SCHOFIELD
COUN. BERFORTH	„ LEEMING	„ SHEPHERD
„ BROADBANK	„ MONKHOUSE	„ TOPHAM, J. C.
„ CHARLES	„ PATTISON	„ WOOD

Health Sub-Committee:

THE MAYOR

ALD. ANNAKIN	COUN. LEEMING	COUN. SHEPHERD
COUN. BROADBANK	„ MONKHOUSE	„ WOOD

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee:

THE MAYOR

ALD. ANNAKIN	COUN. LEEMING	COUN. TOPHAM
COUN. BROADBANK	„ MONKHOUSE	„ WOOD
	„ SHEPHERD	

Co-opted Members:

MRS. SHEPHERD

MRS. THOMPSON

MRS. IMESON

*To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the
Borough of Harrogate.*

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you for your information and consideration my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough of Harrogate for the year 1928.

I have again to express my thanks for the assistance and co-operation given by my colleagues and by the members of my Staff, and I have also to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for the support accorded to me.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MAIR,

Medical Officer of Health.

*Harrogate,
June, 1929.*

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF, 1928.

*** Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :**

JAMES MAIR, M.B., D.P.H.

*** Physician to Welfare Centres and Babies' Hospital (part-time).**

LAURA S. VEALE, M.B.

*** Chief Sanitary Inspector.**

WM. KEMP, F.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspectors and Inspectors of Meat and other Foods.

H. WALLS, A.R.S.I., and Certificated Meat Inspector.

V. OVERSBY, M.R.S.I. „ „

*** Health Visitors and School Nurses :**

MISS A. WARDLE, C.M.B., M.R.S.I. Cert. of Ministry of Health,
(Senior Health Visitor).

MISS NIBLETT, C.M.B.

MISS B. M. WILSON, C.M.B.

MISS N. GREEN, C.M.B.

*** Sister-in-Charge, Municipal Babies' Hospital.**

MISS M. KERR

Clerical Staff :

* R. W. LEEMING

L. R. WILKINSON

* MISS D. CHERRITT,
(part-time Child Welfare Work.)

* Contribution is made to the salaries of these Officers under the
Public Health Acts or by Exchequer Grants.

General Statistics, 1928.

Area (acres)	3,276
Population (Census, 1921)	38,885
Population 1928 (estimated by Registrar General)	36,880
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1921)	7,295
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1921)	7,443
Rateable value	£445,502
Produce of Penny Rate	£1,740
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> Males. Females. </div>	
Births: Legitimate, 208 } 224 Illegitimate, 16 }	Legitimate, 211 } 221 Illegitimate, 10 } 445
Birth Rate	12.1
Deaths: Males...199. Females...267. Total...466	
Death Rate	12.6
Corrected Death Rate	10.8
Deaths of Infants under one year of age	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> Legitimate 28 Illegitimate 2 </div> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div>30</div> </div>
Infant Mortality per 1,000 births	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> Legitimate 66.8 Illegitimate 77.0 </div> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div>67.4</div> </div>
Death Rate from Phthisis	0.68
Death Rate from other Tuberculous Diseases	0.13
Zymotic Death Rate	0.19
Deaths from Measles (3)	Rate 0.08
„ Whooping Cough (nil)	Rate 0.00
„ Diarrhoea under two years (2)	Rate 0.05
Primary Vaccinations	205
Exemption Certificates granted	234
Mean Annual Temperature	47.4
Total Rainfall (in inches)	34.82
Hours of Bright Sunshine...	1439.2

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF HARROGATE
FOR 1928 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

	Estimated Population	Nett Births		Nett Deaths			
		No.	Rate	Under 1 year of age		At all ages	
				No.	Rate per 1,000 Births	No.	Rate
1912	34,400	500	14.5	32	64.0	320	9.3
1913	34,960	582	16.3	45	77.3	423	11.9
1914	35,030	513	14.6	36	70.2	371	10.6
1915	35,030	503	14.4	47	93.4	508	14.5
1916	33,204	530	14.7	42	79.2	412	12.4
	36,127						
1917	33,204	415	11.5	26	62.6	397	11.9
	36,127						
1918	33,245	398	10.7	37	93.0	461	13.9
	37,240						
1919	36,231	431	11.4	22	51.0	391	10.8
	37,742						
1920	37,674	619	16.4	36	58.2	422	11.2
1921	34,440	482	14.0	35	72.6	387	11.2
1922	34,490	485	14.1	30	62.0	419	12.1
1923	34,280	480	14.0	30	62.5	364	10.6
1924	34,300	485	14.1	31	63.9	440	12.8
1925	34,160	469	13.7	30	64.0	456	13.3
1926	35,500	474	13.4	34	71.7	471	13.3
1927	36,070	448	12.4	18	40.2	460	12.8
1928	36,880	445	12.1	30	67.4	466	12.6

M. F. Total.

Births { Leg. ... 208 ... 211 } ... 445 Birth Rate, 12.1
 { Illeg.... 16 ... 10 }

Deaths, 466. Death Rate, 12.6.

Number of Women dying in or
 in consequence of childbirth ... 5.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births:

Legitimate, 66.8. Illegitimate, 77. Total, 67.4.

Deaths from Measles (all ages), 3.

Do. Whooping Cough (all ages), Nil.

Do. Diarrhoea (under 2 years), 2.

TABLE II.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN HARROGATE BOROUGH, 1927 and 1928.

		1927		1928	
Causes of Deaths		Males	Females	Males	Females
(Civilians only)	ALL CAUSES	201	259	199	267
1	Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...
2	Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...
3	Measles ... ..	...	...	1	2
4	Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	...
5	Whooping Cough	1	...	...	...
6	Diphtheria	1	...	1	1
7	Influenza	9	7	1	4
8	Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	...	...	...	1
9	Meningococcal Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
10	Tuberculosis of Respiratory system	10	9	15	10
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	2	4	1
12	Cancer, Malignant Disease	22	44	23	46
13	Rheumatic Fever ... ..	...	1	1	2
14	Diabetes	1	6	4	2
15	Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	13	17	11	20
16	Heart Disease	37	46	28	48
17	Arterio-Sclerosis	25	26	17	18
18	Bronchitis	11	14	6	13
19	Pneumonia (all forms)	8	8	14	5
20	Other Respiratory Diseases	5	3	2	4
21	Ulcer of Stomach or duodenum	2	...	2	...
22	Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years) ... ..	...	...	1	1
23	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	1	1	2	...
24	Cirrhosis of Liver	3	2	1	2
25	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	4	17	12	14
26	Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	...	1	...	4
27	Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ... ..	...	2	...	1
28	Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	5	6	7	12
29	Suicide	4	1	6	...
30	Other Deaths from Violence	3	4	8	3
31	Other Defined Diseases	32	42	32	51
32	Causes Ill-defined or Unknown ... ..	...	...	...	2
SPECIAL CAUSES (included above)					
	Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Polioencephalitis ... ..	...	...	...	1

TABLE III.
INFANT MORTALITY, 1927 and 1928.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	1927	1928										
		Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 wks and under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 9 months	9 and under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 yr.	
Small Pox	
Chicken Pox	
Measles	1	...	...	...	1	
Scarlet Fever	
Whooping Cough	
Diphtheria and Croup	
Erysipelas	
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	
Other Tuberculous Diseases	
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	1	...	...	...	1	
Laryngitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Diarrhœa	1	...	...	...	1	
Enteritis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Gastritis	
Syphilis	
Rickets	1	...	1	
Suffocation (overlying)	
Injury at birth	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Atelectasis	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Malformations	...	1	2	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	4
Premature Birth	...	5	8	...	1	10	1	...	...	...	11
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other Causes	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Totals	...	18	15	3	1	2	21	3	3	2	1	30

Nett Births in the Year

Nett Deaths in the Year.

(Registrar General's Figures.)

Legitimate	419	} 445	Legitimate Infants	28	} 30
Illegitimate	26		Illegitimate Infants	2	

TABLE IV.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY during the year 1928.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1928, but those for the towns have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1927. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.)

	BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS			
	Live Births	Still-Births	All Causes	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two years)	Total Deaths under One Year	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	No Inquest	Uncertified Causes of Death
England and Wales...	16.7	0.70	11.7	0.01	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.19	0.53	7.0	65	90.9	6.7	1.4	1.0	1.0
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	16.9	0.70	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.09	0.09	0.17	0.48	9.6	70	91.0	6.5	1.9	0.6	0.6
156* Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000-50,000)	16.6	0.73	10.6	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.21	0.41	4.8	60	92.6	5.7	0.5	1.2	1.2
London	15.9	0.53	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.30	0.02	0.09	0.09	0.13	0.55	10.2	67	88.7	7.6	3.7	0.0	0.0

* By the union of Morecambe M.B. and Heysham U.D. on the 1st October, 1928, the number of Smaller Towns is increased to 156.

TABLE V. BOROUGH OF HARROGATE

DISEASE	Total Cases Notified	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED									
		AT AGES—YEARS.									
		Under 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	3-4 yrs.	4-5 yrs.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	15-20 yrs.	20-35 yrs.	35 y
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup)	10	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	3	
Scarlet Fever ...	58	...	2	4	2	4	24	8	6	7	
Enteric Fever (Including Para- Typhoid)	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Small Pox ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Pneumonia ...	47	1	1	4	...	...	6	2	4	7	
Dysentery ...	1†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Erysipelas ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Tuberculosis											
(a) Pulmonary											
Males	21	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	4	
Females	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	9	
TOTALS	40	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	13	
(b) Non-Pulmonary											
Males	5	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Females	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
TOTALS	6	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...

* These figures are compiled from the Local Return.

† Puerperal Fever Deaths. Two of these were not notified.

‡ Contracted in Egypt.

§ This case occurred in another district and died in hospital.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1928.

		No. of Cases Admit- ted to Hospt	Total No. of Deaths *	NUMBER OF DEATHS.											
				AT AGES—YEARS.											
5	65 and Over			Under 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	3-4 yrs.	4-5 yrs.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	15-20 yrs.	20-35 yrs.	35-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65 and Over
...	...	10	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	4†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	19	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	6 5	
...	
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
...	
...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	5	
1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5 1	
1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	4	10 1	
...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

differ slightly from the Registrar General's figures,
and one was notified in 1927.

ing Home in that town.

Population.

The population of Harrogate at the middle of 1928 is estimated by the Registrar General at 36,880. This is 810 above the estimate for the previous year, but 2,005 below the enumerated census population, and considerably below my own estimate of at least 38,000. It is, however, the official figure, and is used as the basis for the calculation of the various rates.

Births.

Live Births:—The number of live births registered as having occurred during the year was 457—228 males and 229 females—but the corrected figure supplied by the Registrar General is 445, of which 224 were males and 221 were females. This is practically the same as in the previous year (448), but owing to the increase of population the rate is slightly lower—12.1 per 1,000 as compared with 12.4. This is, with the exception of the war years, 1917-1919, the lowest of which I have any record; it is 4.6 below the rate for England and Wales, and 4.5 below that for the 156 Smaller Towns of which Harrogate is one.

There were 26 illegitimate births—16 males and 10 females—representing 5.8 per cent. of the total births, and an illegitimate birth rate of 0.7 of the estimated population. The corresponding figures for 1927 were 8.3 and 1.

Still Births:—These are now required to be registered, but as no return of these births is made to me I have no accurate knowledge of their number. My sole information is obtained from the notification of births and from returns made to me by the Superintendents of the local cemeteries. From these sources I learn that 14 still-births were notified during the year, and 16 were interred in local cemeteries.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered in Harrogate during the year was 458, but the corrected number arrived at by

deducting the deaths of non-residents and adding those of residents who died elsewhere is 466, of which 199 were males and 267 were females.

This is practically the same as the number for the previous year (460) and the rate is slightly lower, 12.6 per 1,000 as compared with 12.8. This is 0.9 above the rate for England and Wales, and 2 above that for the 156 Smaller Towns.

In order that the Harrogate rate may be fairly comparable with that of other areas it is necessary to correct it for age and sex distribution. When this is done the rate is reduced to 10.8, a figure which compares favourably with that of other districts.

The number of deaths from each of various stated causes is set out in Table II., and from this it will be seen that as compared with the previous year there was a considerable decrease in the deaths due to Arterio Sclerosis; Influenza; Heart Disease; and Respiratory Diseases; while on the other hand there was a substantial increase in those from Tuberculosis; Congenital Debility; Nephritis; and in the group of diseases classed as "Other Defined Diseases."

INFANT MORTALITY.

(See Table III.)

During the year 30 infants—12 males and 18 females—died before completing their first year of life, and the infant mortality is therefore 67.4 per 1,000 births.

This is, with the exception of the years 1921 and 1926, when the rates were 72.6 and 71.7 respectively, the highest recorded since 1918. It is 2.4 above the mortality for England and Wales, and 7.4 above that for the 156 Smaller towns.

There has also been a considerable increase in the number of neonatal deaths. Of the 30 infant deaths, 21—more than two-thirds of the whole number—were those of infants less than one month old; and of these 18 survived their birth for less than one week, and 7 for less than one day. The neonatal mortality, i.e.,

the rate of deaths under one month of age, per 1,000 births is 47; more than 50 per cent. above the rate for the previous year (31), and with one exception the highest recorded since 1906.

Apart from the increase in the neonatal mortality no very satisfactory reason can be adduced for the rise in the infant mortality. The probability is that it is a purely accidental increase, and one hopes that the rate will have fallen to its usual level in 1929.

Illegitimate Mortality.

The mortality among illegitimate infants, although higher than during the previous year, was much below the average, and was indeed only slightly above the mortality among legitimate infants, the respective figures being 77 and 67. In 1927 the corresponding figures were 54 and 39.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

(a)—**Maternity.** The arrangements made by the Corporation for the treatment of maternity cases were fully set out in the Report for 1927, and have continued in force without alteration during the year. The number of cases treated under these arrangements was:

(1) <i>Normal Cases</i> (admitted to Acomb Nursing Home)...	2
(One of these was found to require operative treatment and was transferred to the Infirmary)	
(2) <i>Complicated cases treated in the Infirmary</i> ...	12
(including transferred case above)	
(3) <i>Grant in aid of Midwife's fee</i> ...	1

Short notes on the complicated cases treated under the Corporation arrangements will be found on the opposite page.

Reason for Admission	Treatment	Result	
		Mother	Child
Breech Presentation, failure to deliver head	Perforation	Well	Dead. (Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus)
Obstructed Labour	Caesarean Section	Well	Well
Hydramnios	No operation	Well	Not viable (5 months Pregnancy)
Contracted Pelvis and Transverse Presentation	Caesarean Section	Developed Sepsis but recovered	Well
Contracted Pelvis	Caesarean Section	Well	Well
Obstructed Labour	Caesarean Section	Well	Died (premature 31 weeks)
Obstructed Labour	Caesarean Section	Well	Died (premature 8 months)
Ricketty Pelvis	Caesarean Section	Well	Well
Contracted Pelvis	Caesarean Section	Well	Well
Contracted Pelvis and Occipito Posterior Presentation	Forceps and Perforation	Died	Dead
Slightly contracted Pelvis	Normal Labour	Well	Well
Contracted Pelvis	Caesarean Section	Well	Well

Child Welfare.

(a)—**HEALTH VISITING:** This is carried out on the lines described in former reports. The following table shows, so far as it is possible to do so in tabular form, the nature and amount of the work done during the year.

First visits to infants	...	...	...	...	393
Subsequent visits to infants...	...	...	...	...	2,418
Visits to children aged 1 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	2,568
Enquiries into infant deaths	...	...	...	...	18
Enquiries into still-births	...	...	...	...	9
Visits to cases of Measles under 5 years	...	...	...	...	116
do. do. Whooping Cough under 5 years					2
do. do. Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	7
do. do. Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	4
do. Expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	77
do. cases of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	174
Visits for miscellaneous reasons	...	...	...	...	115
Total					<u>5,901</u>

(b)—**Welfare Centres:** The three Welfare Centres have continued in operation throughout the year, and, as will be seen from the tabular statement on page 22, are well attended.

(c)—**Ultra Violet Clinic:** This is conducted in a room at the Welfare Centre on two forenoons per week, and the lamp used is of the Mercury vapour type. The actual treatment is administered by the Senior Health Visitor, but all cases are seen by the Medical Officer of Health before, during, and at the termination of the treatment. Only children under 5 years of age are at present accepted for treatment, and nearly all are cases of debility or marasmus.

During the year 32 cases were accepted for treatment. In 10 the full course was not given for various reasons, e.g., inter-current illness, indifference, etc. In 1, a debilitated infant with

possible tuberculosis, treatment was doing no good and was stopped. 21 completed the full course.

My experience of this treatment is still small, and time has not allowed of such careful notes being made as is desirable, but I think there is no doubt that it is of value. Those infants who completed the full course all improved. They gained weight; there was an increase in haemoglobin varying from 5 per cent. to 20 per cent., and the mothers were unanimous in saying that the appetite improved and the child slept better.

Puerperal Sepsis.

Two cases of puerperal sepsis, one of which proved fatal, and two of puerperal pyrexia, both of which recovered, were notified during the year. There were 3 other deaths caused by puerperal sepsis, one of which had been notified towards the end of the previous year, and two were not notified, and there was one death from other diseases of pregnancy, so that the total number of deaths due to childbirth was 5, and the rate was 11.2 per 1,000 live births. This is much above the rate for the previous year, and is indeed the highest rate of which I have any record.

In considering the significance of this figure, however, it must be remembered, as was pointed out in last year's Report, that the number of births is comparatively small, and that a single death has therefore an exaggerated effect on the rate. Also, as the rate is calculated on live births only it is over-stated in-as-much as no account is taken of still-births or miscarriages, the latter of which are undoubtedly responsible for a large proportion of the deaths from sepsis. Two of the deaths in 1928 were in fact due to sepsis contracted after a miscarriage. Even so, however, the rate is higher, much higher, than one would wish, and it is difficult to give any satisfactory explanation of the increase. As an aid to the prevention of puerperal sepsis arrangements were made towards the end of the year with a number of local chemists to stock sterilized maternity outfits for sale to the poorer members of the community at a very low

figure, and a supply is kept at the Welfare Centre for distribution gratuitously, or at a reduced price to those who cannot afford to pay the full price. It is regretted that up to the end of the year there had been no demand for these outfits, and it is hoped that the propaganda work being done by the Health Visitors will lead to advantage being taken of this arrangement, because I am satisfied that the use of these outfits would tend to materially reduce the risk of sepsis.

Treatment of Puerperal Sepsis.

The arrangements made by the Corporation for the treatment of puerperal sepsis, which were described in last year's Report, have continued in force. During the year 4 patients—2 puerperal sepsis and 2 puerperal pyrexia—were admitted to the Harrogate Infirmary under these arrangements. One of the former unfortunately died, the others recovered.

The services of the Consultant were requisitioned in one case of puerperal pyrexia which was subsequently admitted to the Infirmary.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Three cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year, and all recovered without any impairment of vision.

No. Notified.	Treated,		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths.
	At Home.	At Hospital				
3	1	2	3	—	—	—

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Hospitals Provided or Subsidised by the Local Authority or County Council.

A. (1)—FEVER: An Isolation Hospital is provided at Thistle Hill, Knaresborough, by the Harrogate and Knaresborough Joint Isolation Committee. It serves the districts of Harrogate Borough, Knaresborough Urban and Rural Districts, and Wetherby Rural Districts. There is accommodation for 72 patients, and cases of diptheria, scarlet fever, and enteric fever can be treated concurrently.

(2)—SMALLPOX: The Smallpox Hospital, also provided by the Joint Committee, is situated on the Corporation Farm, Skipton Road. It contains 16 beds and is capable of extension in case of need. It is kept in a constant state of readiness to receive patients.

B. (1)—TUBERCULOSIS: There is no hospital in the area for the treatment of tuberculous patients. Such patients are sent by the County Council to sanatoria in different parts of the country.

(2)—MATERNITY: There is no Maternity Hospital in the area, but arrangements have been made by the Corporation for the admission of suitable cases to the Harrogate Infirmary and the Acomb Nursing Home. In addition the Poor Law Infirmary at Knaresborough and the Maternity Hospitals in neighbouring large towns are available and utilised to some extent. It is intended to erect a maternity ward in connection with the new Infirmary now being built, and it is hoped that this ward will be completed next year.

(3)—CHILDREN: The local authority provide and maintain a hospital of 8 cots for infants under five years of age. During the year 62 infants (including 7 cases remaining in

hospital at the end of 1927) were admitted to this institution; the average stay being 35 days. Forty-nine were discharged in good health; 4 were improved; in 1 there was no improvement; and 4 died.

There is also a children's ward in the Harrogate Infirmary which is mainly utilised for surgical cases.

(4)—OTHERS:

(a) The Harrogate Infirmary is a general hospital with some 60 beds, and receives patients not only from Harrogate but from a large surrounding area. Additional wards with accommodation for some 40 beds are now in process of erection, and it is hoped that they will be ready for occupation early next year. The provision of this additional accommodation will supply a long needed want, and will enable the infirmary to extend the scope of its work, especially in the treatment of medical cases.

(b) The Royal Bath Hospital, also maintained by voluntary effort, receives mainly patients suffering from skin disease and rheumatic affections. It contains about 100 beds and receives patients from all parts of the country.

(c) In addition to these there are the General and Special Hospitals in the neighbouring large towns, which are utilised to some extent. None of these hospitals receives any financial aid from the Corporation except the Harrogate Infirmary under the Corporation's scheme for the treatment of puerperal fever and maternity cases.

Institutional Provision for Un-married Mothers, Illegitimate Infants, and Homeless Children.

(a) ST. MONICA'S HOME, Bower Road; maintained entirely by voluntary effort, is primarily a rescue home, but a certain number of unmarried mothers are admitted both before and after confinement.

(b) Illegitimate infants are received in ST. AGNES HOME, Regent Parade, which has accommodation for 12 infants. A charge of 10/- per week, payable by the parent, is made for each infant, but apart from this the Home is maintained by voluntary subscription, with the aid of a grant from the Ministry of Health.

(c) Homeless children are dealt with by the Guardians. There is no home for them in the area.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) FOR INFECTIOUS CASES: A motor ambulance for the removal of infectious cases to the Isolation Hospital is provided and maintained by the Joint Hospital Committee.

(b) FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES: A motor ambulance for the removal of these is maintained by the Corporation. A charge is made for the use of this ambulance, but in special circumstances this charge is remitted or reduced.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

These are shown in tabular form on the opposite page.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

A list of these with their qualifications, etc., is given on page 4.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) GENERAL. Harrogate is well provided with Nursing Homes, which, however, only cater for the comparatively well-to-do. Nursing for the poorer section of the community is almost entirely provided by the Harrogate and District Nursing Association, which is maintained by voluntary subscriptions and receives no financial aid from the County Council or local authority. There are now 4 nurses on the staff of the Association, who pay approximately 845 visits per month to cases of sickness.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name.	Situation.	Accommodation.	By whom provided.	When open.	Average Attendance.
Harrogate Child Welfare Centre	2 Dragon Parade, Harrogate	Waiting, Weighing and Consulting Room	Harrogate Corporation	Mondays 2-30 p.m.	48
do.	do.	do.	do.	Thursdays 2-30 p.m.	85
Starbeck Child Welfare Centre	Starbeck Council School	Waiting and Consulting Room	do.	Tuesdays 2-30 p.m.	32
School Clinic	2 Dragon Parade	Waiting and Consulting Room	do.	Tuesdays 2-30 p.m.	20-30
do.	5 Haywra Crescent (for X Ray treatment)	X Ray Room	do.	When necessary	—
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Station Bridge	Waiting and Consulting Room	West Riding County Council	Mondays and Thursdays 1-30 p.m.	—
Venereal Clinic	None provided				

(b) FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES. There are no special arrangements for nursing such cases. The District Nurses visit the homes and assist as much as possible without actually nursing the case. The Health Visitors also assist and advise so far as they can.

Midwives.

No midwives are employed by the local authority, nor is any subsidy paid to them except that, as has already been stated, a grant is made towards the payment of the midwife's fee in necessitous cases.

Midwives are under the supervision of the West Riding County Council and notices of intention to practice are sent to that body. It seems somewhat anomalous that the Medical Officer of Health, who is responsible for maternity welfare in the area, should not only have no supervision over the midwives, but should not even have accurate knowledge of the number practising, but so it is.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

With the exception of some 20 houses in an outlying portion of the borough, which derive their supply from two wells, the whole of the houses in the borough are provided with Corporation water.

Samples from these two wells have been regularly examined and always found to be pure and suitable for domestic use.

The Corporation water is ample in quantity and pure in quality. Samples are analysed at regular intervals throughout the year, and as will be seen from the appended report it is a pure and wholesome water.

Report on Water received from the Harrogate Corporation Waterworks.

No. 64. 16th, February, 1928.

Irongate Bridge, No. 1 Reservoir, Ten Acre Tank, and Beaverdyke.

Colour of water in two foot tube, Lovibond's units—

Smell at 100° Fahrenheit—None. 2.5 Yellow + 0.6 red.

The Sample contains in grains per gallon (parts per 70,000)

Chlorides equivalent to Common Salt	...	...	...	1.38		
Nitrates	„	„	Calcium Nitrate	...	...	nil
Nitrites	...	...	...	...	...	nil
Calcium and Magnesium Salts and Volatile matter						6.46

Total Dissolved Solids (dried at 212° Fahr.) ... 7.84

Behaviour on Ignition—Slight darkening.

Injurious Metals, equal to Metallic—Nil.

Hardness (Clarke's Degree)—Total 3.5. Permanent 3.1.

Ammonia—0.0011.

Also Organic Ammonia—0.0084.

Sediment—Nil.

Bacteriological Examination No. 65.

Total micro-organisms on gelatine at 20° C in 48 hours—37.
(Not of a pathogenic nature).

This water is of excellent quality for drinking and general domestic purposes.

Apart from general extensions of mains to meet building requirements the principal extensions during the year were:—

- (1) Leading main laid to give additional supply in the High Level Zone.
- (2) Bypass channel is being built to pass flood water at Roundhill Reservoir.
- (3) The major portion of the Gathering Area in Haverah Park has been purchased and is now controlled by the Corporation.

Rivers and Streams.

These come within the supervision of the West Riding Rivers Board. I am not aware that any of the streams in the area are polluted to any extent.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Apart for extensions to provide for new houses the only alteration during the year was the laying of a storm water sewer in Wetherby Lane.

Closet Accommodation.

Excrement disposal is almost entirely by water carriage, but at the end of the year there were still some 14 privies and 18 pail-closets in use. The latter are attached to houses which cannot be connected to a sewer, and the former are for the most part in large private gardens and are only used to a small extent. All are emptied regularly by the Corporation staff.

Scavenging.

The removal of house refuse has been carried out on the same lines as in former years; the only alteration during the year being purchase of two mechanical vehicles—an S.D. Freighter and a Vulcan Tipper. So far these vehicles have proved satisfactory, but they have not been in use sufficiently long to enable one to make any statement as to their comparative costs.

The bulk of the refuse is disposed of by pulverisation; when for any reason this cannot be done it is disposed of by tipping.

The pulverising plant is under the control of Mr. C. E. Rivers, Borough Engineer, to whom I am indebted for the following account.

During the year 1928 practically the whole of the house refuse has been treated by a pulverising plant. The plant for the treatment of house refuse by pulverising came into operation at the beginning of 1926. The plant consists of three Lightning

Masticators provided with elevators for discharging the pulverised material direct into railway wagons. Tins, rags, and the very best of paper are salvaged, baled, and sold. The pulverised material is being disposed of to farmers f.o.r. at the depot, and in order to create a market the Corporation since April of 1927 have also paid the rail charges on same up to 2/6 per ton.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The following table prepared by Mr. W. Kemp, Chief Sanitary Inspector shows, in so far as it possible to do so in tabular form, the work done during the year.

Notices Served.

During the year 531 notices for the abatement of nuisances were served; 433 of these were preliminary, of which 315 were complied with; 98 were legal notices, 84 of which were complied with.

Total number of visits and inspections made	...	...	7,043
Total number of nuisances reported by Inspectors, 1928	...	...	821
" " left over at the close of 1927	...	...	25
" " " " 1928	...	...	14
" " abated during 1928	...	...	832
Number of complaints received and investigated	...	...	143

The following list shows the varied nature of the nuisances dealt with and remedied:—

Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	7
Additional w.c.'s provided	...	...	...	...	12
Basements subsoiled, drained on to gullies	...	...	...	...	1
Blocked drains opened out, cleansed, and put into proper working order	...	...	...	...	34
Broken sash cords of windows replaced with new ones	...	...	...	...	53
Ceilings underdrawn or defective plastering repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Defective drains repaired	...	...	...	...	15
Defective spouting of eaves of buildings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	55

Defective closet cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	10
Defective w.c. basins renewed...	...	...	9
Defective roofs repaired	...	...	40
Defective plastering made good	...	...	57
Defective house walls repaired	...	...	5
Defective soil pipes or vent shafts repaired	...	...	2
Defective kitchen, room, passage, or scullery floors repaired or relaid	...	...	28
Defective fireplaces repaired or new ones provided...	...	...	11
Defective or dangerous chimneys repaired and made safe	...	...	3
Defective doors repaired	...	...	7
Dampness dealt with	...	...	79
Dilapidated dust bins replaced with new ones	...	...	311
Dilapidated w.c.'s repaired or re-constructed	...	...	7
Dirty or defective closets repaired, cleansed, or lime-washed out	...	...	5
Drainage or sanitary arrangements of houses dealt with	...	...	107
Drainage systems ventilated	...	...	1
Drains provided...	...	...	1
External house walls repaired	...	...	11
Fowls kept so as to be a nuisance	...	...	2
House drains disconnected from sewer	...	...	9
Houses redrained	...	...	11
Insanitary sinks removed	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	16
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	6
Overcrowding dealt with	...	...	1
Pedestal closets fixed in place of boxed in ones	...	...	2
Rainwater pipes disconnected and made to discharge over gullies	...	...	5
Rainwater pipes repaired	...	...	12
Sink pipes disconnected from drain	...	...	1
Sink pipes trapped	...	...	2
Sanitary sinks provided	...	...	1
Using a cellar dwelling contrary to the Public Health Act	...	...	7
Ventilated food stores provided	...	...	3

Ventilation improved by fixing additional windows or ventilators	1
Workshops provided with sanitary conveniences	2
Windows to be repaired or made to open	22
Waste pipes from sink, bath, or lavatory basins repaired ...	13
Water supply of houses dealt with	2
W.c.s opening into workrooms, intervening space provided	4
Yards paved whole surface	3
Yard paving repaired	17
W.c.'s without water supply	2
Workshops cleaned or limewashed	17
W.c.'s lighted or ventilated	2

In addition to the above the two men engaged in testing drains and disinfecting have let off 896 blocked drains or gullies, 178 intercepting traps, 307 blocked w.c.s, and 167 inspecting chambers.

Smoke Abatement.

Harrogate is a residential town with practically no factories, and by comparison with industrial towns smoke nuisance can hardly be said to exist.

What chimneys there are are kept under observation at intervals, and when a nuisance is observed the occupier is warned, which procedure is always followed by considerable improvement. As a result of representations from the Health Department two large institutions have during the year installed smoke prevention apparatus in their furnaces.

I am indebted to Mr. Woodmansey, M.Sc., Chemist to the Royal Baths, for the following figures. They show that the atmospheric impurity is small.

The figures are expressed in centigrams per square metre; 39 of these equal 1 ton per square mile. They give the monthly averages for Harrogate for 1928, and for the other districts for 1927 (the latest figures available).

	Total Solids	Soluble (Ash)	Tar and Oily Matter*	Sulphate	Chloride
London (Meteorological Office)	1000	280	15	133	56
Bournville	406	101	4	57	24
Brighton	989	265	10	72	93
Leeds, Park Square	1007	262	10	105	79
Rothamsted	360	84	...	...	...
Southport	412	152	3	59	66
Harrogate	448	140	3	44	69

* Mr. Woodmansey's note. In the Government-published Atmospheric Pollution Reports the middle column is given as "Tar." I am convinced this, in our own case, is largely vegetable extractive from seeds, etc., blown into the collecting vessel. I therefore called it "Tar and Oily Matter."

Premises and Occupations Controlled by Bye-laws.

Offensive Trades:—There are two offensive trades—one tripe boiling and one gut scraping—carried on in connection with one of the slaughterhouses. These premises were inspected on 84 occasions during the year, and were always found in a satisfactory condition.

Underground Sleeping Rooms:—No regulations in respect of these rooms have yet been made. Where necessary, action is taken under the Public Health or Housing Acts. Six instances of underground sleeping rooms were dealt with during the year; one was voluntarily closed; in four notice was served under Section 72 of the Public Health Act, 1875; and in one a closing order was made. One of these was still occupied at the end of the year, but the tenant was under notice to quit, and the room is now unoccupied.

Health Education.

No arrangements have yet been made for Health Education apart from the work carried on at the Welfare Centres and by the Health Visitors.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

Rag flock is not manufactured in the district but it is used to some extent by a few firms in the district. No samples were taken during the year.

HOUSING.

Statistics for the Year, 1928.

These are given in detail below.

Number of new houses erected during the year.

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	381
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts	
(i.) By the Local Authority	150
(ii.) By other bodies or persons	131

(i.)—Unfit Dwelling Houses.

Inspection.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for houses defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	102
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	59
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	87

(ii.)—Remedy of defects without service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	58
--	----

(iii.)—Action under Statutory powers.

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	13
--	----

(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices...	...	...
(a)	By owners...	...	12
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	...	—
(3)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	...	—
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.			
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	10
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	...	...
(a)	By owner	...	9
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	...	—
C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.			
(1)	Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	—
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	—
(3)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	...	—
(4)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	—
(5)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

1. Milk Supply.

(a) Cowkeepers.

The number of cowkeepers in the district is gradually diminishing; at the end of the year there were 15—one less than in 1927—on the register, and there were 21 cowsheds in use containing about 170 cows.

During the year the Sanitary Inspector paid 123 visits to these sheds in addition to visits made by the Medical Officer of Health and the County Veterinary Inspector, and it is satisfactory to be able to report that there is a definite improvement in the cleanliness of both cattle and sheds. After his visit in September the Veterinary Inspector was able to report that "the cleanliness of the premises is satisfactory."

(b) **Purveyors of Milk.**

At the end of the year the register contained the names of 99 retail purveyors and 45 wholesale dealers or producers; of the former 47, and of the latter 23, had their premises outside the borough.

All premises in the Borough are inspected regularly—216 visits were paid during the year—and it is seldom that much cause for complaint is found as regards cleanliness. As was explained in last year's report no new premises are now registered unless they fulfil certain conditions which have been laid down by the Corporation, but there are still some old businesses carried on in premises which do not meet these requirements. During the year the premises of 4 purveyors were altered to meet our requirements and those still outstanding are being dealt with as rapidly as possible.

(c) **Graded Milks.**

During the year 1 license for the sale of "Pasteurised" Milk; 1 for the sale of "Grade A" Milk, and 9 (including 2 supplementary) for the sale of "Certified" Milk were granted. 24 samples of "Certified" Milk and 1 of "Pasteurised" Milk were examined during the year. The sample of "Pasteurised" Milk and 22 samples of "Certified" Milk were within the standard.

(d) **Tuberculosis and Milk.**

The inspection of cattle is now carried out by the West Riding County Council, and during the year their Veterinary Inspector paid three visits to each cowshed in the Borough. On

no occasion did he find any cow affected with tuberculosis of the udder.

As an additional safeguard 30 samples of milk were bacteriologically examined for tubercle by Drs. Miller and Smith, and it is satisfactory to learn that in no case was the tubercle bacillus found to be present.

(e) **Cleanliness of Milk.**

37 samples of milk have been examined for cleanliness as indicated by the amount of sediment.

The results were as follows :—

7 samples contained less than 5 parts of sediment per million.					
12	„	between 5 and 10	„	„	„
15	„	10 and 15	„	„	„
2	„	15 and 20	„	„	„
1	„	20 and 25	„	„	„

The standard generally accepted in the West Riding is that milk must not contain more than 40 parts of sediment per million; judged by this standard the above results are distinctly good.

In addition 12 samples were examined for bacterial content and the results were surprisingly good. The number of bacteria per cubic centimetre varied greatly—the worst sample contained 162,500, and the best 605. So far as bacterial content was concerned the whole of the samples were up to the standard for Grade A milk (200,000 per c.c.) and 8 were as good as Certified milk (30,000 per c.c.)

There was also considerable variation in the bacillus coli content; in the worst samples (3 in number) it was present in 1/1000 c.c., in the best (2) it was not present in 1/10 c.c. In this respect 2 samples were equal to Certified and 3 to Grade A milk.

With three exceptions these samples were not selected but were taken in the ordinary way. The exceptions were taken from two farms where the cleansing of utensils, cows, etc., was supervised by a Sanitary Inspector with the object of showing the farmer that it was quite possible to produce a clean milk

without any special apparatus. As one of these samples was of Certified and two of Grade A standard this object was attained.

(f) **Ice Cream.**

During the year 86 visits were paid to premises where ice cream is manufactured; special attention being paid to the itinerant vendors; and generally speaking there was little cause for complaint.

In three instances however it was found that ice cream was being manufactured in unsuitable premises. Two of these gave up making ice cream; the other premises were made satisfactory.

2. **Meat.**

There are four registered slaughterhouses in the borough. One, not used to any great extent, is not very satisfactory; the others are fairly satisfactory. There are 46 butchers shops, of which 23 obtain their meat from animals slaughtered in the borough. These premises are inspected regularly—671 visits were paid to slaughterhouses, and 1,941 to shops during the year—and it is seldom that any cause for serious complaint is found.

The slaughterhouses are visited so far as is possible when slaughtering is taking place so that the bulk of the meat slaughtered in the borough is examined at or shortly after slaughter, and special attention is paid to those shops which obtain their meat from outside.

The following shows the amount of unsound food destroyed during the year.

Beef	...	...	...	...	6,977 lbs.
Pork	...	...	...	...	5,011 „
Veal	...	...	...	...	575 „
Mutton	...	...	...	...	56 „
Offals	...	...	...	...	3,173 „

In addition to above a quantity of tinned provisions was destroyed.

On no occasion was it thought necessary to take legal proceedings.

3. Adulteration.

During the year 98 samples of foods, etc., were obtained and sent to the County Analyst for analysis. 90 were formal and 8 informal samples.

The numbers and nature of the samples are set out below :—

Nature of Sample	Adulterated	Genuine	Informal	Formal	Total
Milk	7	83	...	90	90
Butter ... ..	...	3	3	...	3
Cornflour ... ..	...	1	1	...	1
Ground Ginger ... ..	...	1	1	.	1
Vinegar ... ..	...	1	1	...	1
Sausage ... ..	...	1	1	...	1
Cod Liver Oil ... ..	...	1	1	..	1
Totals	7	91	8	90	98

The following table gives details of the adulterated samples, and of the action taken in each case.

No. of Sample	Nature of Sample	Analyst's Report	Action taken
14	New Milk	Sample deprived of 16.7% natural fat	Vendor written to by Town Clerk asking for an explanation.
28	New Milk	Sample deprived of 18.7% natural fat	"
32	New Milk	Sample deprived of 3.3% natural fat	"
44	New Milk	Sample deprived of 8% natural fat	"
49	New Milk	Sample deprived of 5.3% natural fat	"
61	New Milk	Sample deprived of 7.3% natural fat	"
74	New Milk	Sample deprived of 6% natural fat	"

4. Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

(a) Chemical examination of milk and other foods is carried out by Mr. F. W. Richardson, County Analyst, Bradford.

(b) Chemical and Bacteriological examination of the Corporation water supply is carried out by Mr. A. Burrell, F.I.C., Leeds.

(c) Bacteriological examination of milk for bacterial content, tubercle, and estimation of dirt is carried out by Drs. Miller and Smith, Clinical Laboratory, Harrogate.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases.

(1) Smallpox.

One case of smallpox occurred during the year. The patient, a youth eighteen years of age came to a lodging house in Harrogate on the 9th July and appears to have sickened on the 15th. A doctor who was called in on the 18th July diagnosed the case as smallpox, and he was removed to the Smallpox Hospital the same day.

The case was a mild but quite typical smallpox, and the patient made an uneventful recovery.

In spite of careful enquiries the source of infection could not be discovered.

Contacts were kept under observation and as we were able to secure the vaccination of those who were not protected by recent vaccination—fortunately the majority were so protected—no further case occurred.

(2) Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet Fever was not prevalent to any extent during the year; only 58 cases—the same number as in the previous year—being notified. The cases occurred pretty regularly throughout the year and the disease was of a mild type. There were no deaths, so that the death rate is “nil” compared with 0.01 for England and Wales.

There were four “return” cases; in two the interval between return of the first and onset of the second case was 4 days; in one it was 7 days; and in one 23 days.

(3) Diphtheria.

Diphtheria was considerably less prevalent than in the previous year; only 10 cases having been notified as compared with 29. For the greater part of the year the district was almost entirely free, only 6 cases having occurred up to the beginning of December. There were two deaths, giving a death rate of 0.05 as compared with 0.06 for England and Wales.

It is perhaps worthy of note that in one of the fatal cases a period of 14 days elapsed between the onset of the illness and the administration of antitoxin.

Supply of Diphtheria Antitoxin.

The arrangements for the supply of antitoxin continue in force, but no request was received during the year.

Schick and Dick Tests.

While these tests are not in general use they have been utilised on one or two occasions where cases have occurred in private schools.

(4) Enteric Fever.

No case of Enteric Fever but four of para-typhoid B occurred during the year.

There was no connection between any of the cases, and in none could the source of infection be definitely ascertained, but in one case the infection had undoubtedly been contracted in another district. One case was treated at home; one in a nursing home; and two were admitted to the Isolation Hospital. All made a good recovery.

(5) Tuberculosis.

During the year 46 new cases of tuberculosis—40 pulmonary and 6 non-pulmonary—were notified. There were 30 deaths—25 attributed to tuberculosis of the lungs and 5 to tuberculosis of other organs—and the death rate is 0.81. This, although higher than the rate for the previous year (0.64), is well below the average.

There has apparently been a considerable improvement in notification, as in only two instances was the case not notified before death. The proportion of unnotified deaths was therefore only 7 per cent as compared with 25 in the previous year.

It has not been necessary to take action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or the Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

(6) **Encephalitis Lethargica.**

Two cases were notified and there was also one death, that of a Harrogate resident, who contracted the disease and died elsewhere.

There was no connection between the two local cases, nor any discoverable connection with a previous case. One was mild, and in the other the diagnosis appears to have been somewhat doubtful. The former recovered apparently without any after effects; the latter died and on post mortem examination the cause of death was found to be cerebral abscess.

(7) **Puerperal Sepsis and Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

These have been discussed in the section dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare.

(8) **Influenza.**

As influenza is not a notifiable disease no accurate information as to its prevalence is available. As, however, the number of deaths was only 5, about the average number in non-epidemic years, it would not appear to have been prevalent to any extent.

(9) **Measles.**

As this is not a notifiable disease information concerning it is mainly derived from the weekly returns made by the Head Teachers of the Elementary Schools, and from these it is learnt that measles was much more prevalent than in the previous year, nearly six times as many cases being notified from the schools as in 1927. The prevalence was entirely confined to the first quarter; 280 cases were notified during the first three months and only 6 during the remainder of the year. The portion of the Borough served by Bilton Endowed, Oatlands Mount, S. Peter's Church of England, and Western Schools appears to have escaped almost entirely, and the cases were distributed pretty evenly over the rest of the town.

For the past nine or ten years the prevalence of measles in Harrogate has followed a fairly definite course; a year of freedom

being followed by two years of distinct prevalence. If this experience is to continue then we may expect 1929 to be a year of prevalence, though up to the time of writing there is no evidence of this.

There were three deaths from measles, giving a death rate of 0.08. The rate for England and Wales is 0.11, and for the 156 Smaller Towns it is 0.08.

(10) Whooping Cough.

The district was almost entirely free from whooping cough, only 2 cases being notified from the schools. There were no deaths, so that the rate is "Nil" compared with 00.6 for England and Wales and 00.7 for the Smaller Towns.

Bacteriological Examination.

Bacteriological examination of material from suspected cases of infectious or contagious disease is mainly carried out at the laboratory of the West Riding County Council at Wakefield. I learn from Dr. Kaye that the number of specimens sent from Harrogate during 1928 was:

Diphtheria	...	..	...	32
Sputum (Tubercle)	...	...	...	17
Ringworm...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	22
			Total	...
				<u>75</u>

Factory and Workshop Acts.

The work done under these Acts is shewn in the following Tables.

1—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

(Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector
or Inspector of Nuisances).

PREMISES	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries).	106	...	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries).	298	14	...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises).	...	...	...
Total	404	14	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS,
AND WORKPLACES.

PARTICULARS.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :</i>				
Want of cleanliness	14	12	...	...
Want of ventilation	1	...	...	...
Overcrowding	1	1	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances	2	2	...	...
Sanitary accommodation	(insufficient ... ..	...	...	...
	(unsuitable or defective	7	6	...
	(not separate for sexes ... ..	...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :</i>				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total	25	21	...	...

