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Borough of Harrogate.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

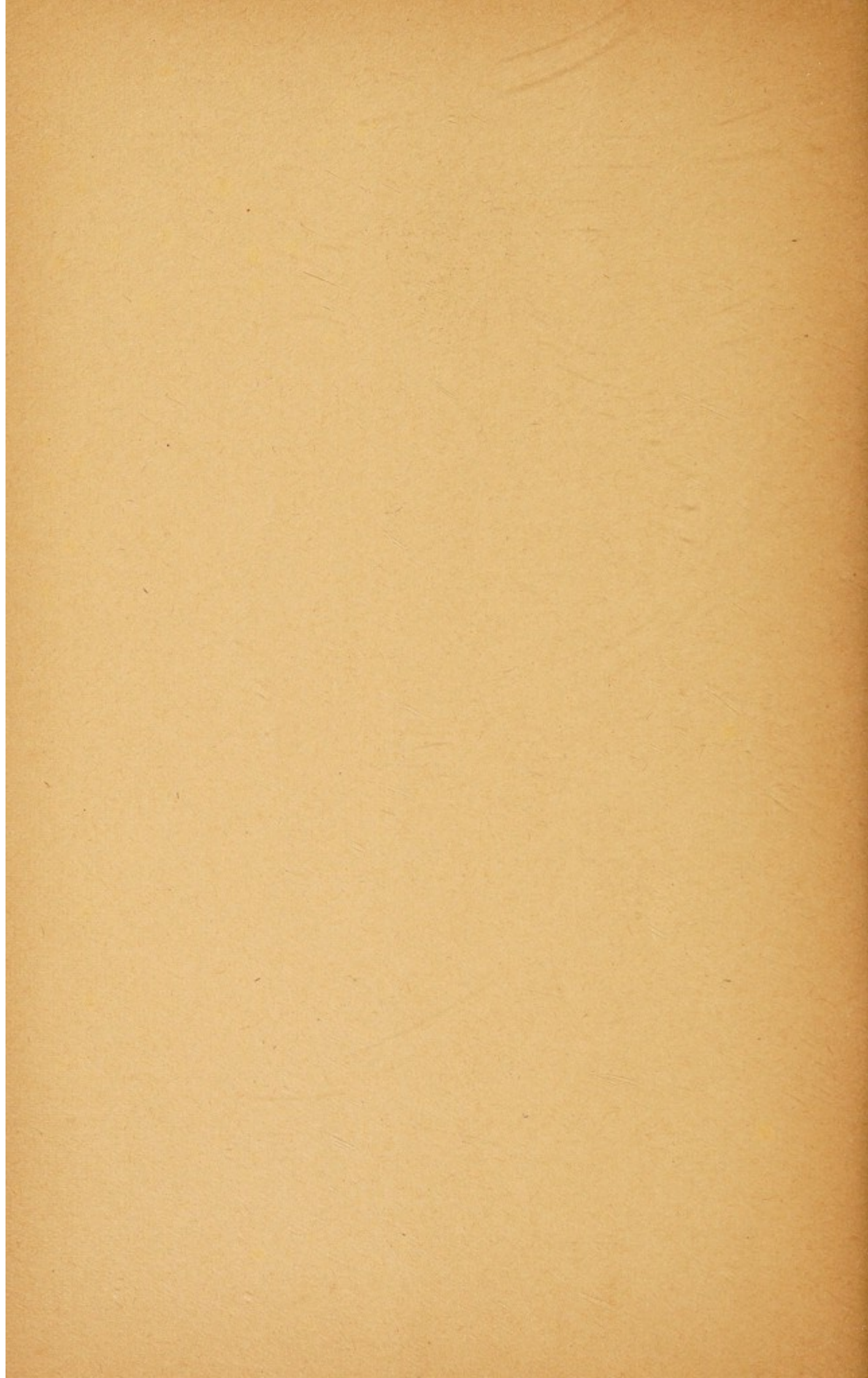
1932

BY

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

Medical Officer of Health.

B. THORPE, PRINTER, HARROGATE.





Borough of Harrogate.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

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

Medical Officer of Health.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1932.

CHAIRMAN : ALDERMAN H. R. WEBSTER.

VICE-CHAIRMAN : COUN. NEWSOME.

THE MAYOR (ALD. A. LAMBERT FOSTER).

ALD. BROADBANK	COUN. HESSELWOOD	COUN. PETTY
„ STOTT	„ KETTLEWELL	„ ROBERTSON
„ WEBSTER	„ LENG	„ ROBERTSON, S. J.
COUN. BARBER	„ MORRIS	„ SPENCELEY
„ CARTWRIGHT	„ NEWSOME	„ TOPHAM
„ CHARLES		„ TWEEDALE

Health Sub-Committee :

CHAIRMAN : ALDERMAN WEBSTER.

THE MAYOR	ALD. WEBSTER	COUN. NEWSOME
ALD. BROADBANK	COUN. CARTWRIGHT	„ PETTY
„ STOTT	„ KETTLEWELL	„ ROBERTSON
	„ MORRIS	

Maternity & Child Welfare Sub-Committee :

CHAIRMAN : ALD. WEBSTER.

THE MAYOR	COUN. KETTLEWELL	COUN. SPENCELEY
ALD. BROADBANK	„ MORRIS	„ TOPHAM
„ WEBSTER	„ NEWSOME	„ TWEEDALE

Co-opted Members :

MRS. IMESON	MRS. SHEPHERD
MRS. THOMPSON	MRS. WEBSTER

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 1932.

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,

Municipal Offices,
Harrogate,
June, 1933.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF, 1932.

*** 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 :**

H. WALLS, A.R.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector.

*** Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat and other Foods :**

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.

Miss M. LANGTON, C.M.B.

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

Miss M. KERR.

Clerical Staff :

R. W. LEEMING.

L. R. WILKINSON.

J. H. WILSON.

Miss M. UNSWORTH.
(part-time Child Welfare work).

Miss P. LEAF.

(part-time Child Welfare work).

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

General Statistics, 1932.

Area (acres)	3,277
Population (Census, 1931)	39,770
Population, 1932 (estimated by Registrar-General) ...	38,590
Number of Inhabited houses (Census, 1931).....	9,430
Number of Inhabited houses (Rate Books)	10,424
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1931)	9,846
Rateable value	£ 505,867
Produce of Penny Rate	£ 1,949
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> Males. Females. </div>	
Live Births: Legitimate, 213 } Illegitimate, 25 }	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">238</div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">Legitimate, 208 } Illegitimate, 25 }</div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">233</div> <div>471</div> </div>
Birth Rate	12.2
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> Males. Females. </div>	
Still Births: Legitimate, 10 } Illegitimate, 3 }	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">13</div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">Legitimate, 13 } Illegitimate 0 }</div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">13</div> <div>26</div> </div>
Number of Deaths: Males 220, Females 290	510
Death Rate	13.2
Corrected Death Rate	11.3
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">Legitimate, 13 } Illegitimate, 3 }</div> <div>16</div> </div>
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births:	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">Legitimate, 30.8 } Illegitimate, 60.0 }</div> <div>34</div> </div>
Death Rate from Phthisis	0.47
Death Rate from other Tuberculous Diseases	0.13
Zymotic Death Rate (7)	0.18
Deaths from Measles (1)	0.03
Deaths from Whooping Cough (nil)	0.00
Deaths from Diarrhoea under two years (1)	0.03
Primary Vaccinations	167
Exemption Certificates granted	212
No. of Marriages	230
Mean Annual Temperature.....	47.7° F
Total Rainfall (in inches).....	26.76in.
Hours of Bright Sunshine	1199.6

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF HARROGATE
FOR 1932 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

	Estimated Population.	Nett Births		Nett Deaths			
				Under 1 year of age		At all ages	
		No.	Rate	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 Death rate 36,127 Birth rate	530	14.7	42	79.2	412	12.4
1917	33,204 Death rate 36,127 Birth rate	415	11.5	26	62.6	397	11.9
1918	33,245 Death rate 37,240 Birth rate	398	10.7	37	93.0	461	13.9
1919	36,231 Death rate 37,742 Birth rate	431	11.4	22	51.0	391	10.8
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
1929	37,590	441	11.7	17	38.5	551	14.7
1930	37,590	464	12.3	21	45.3	513	13.6
1931	38,600	460	11.9	35	76.1	529	13.7
1932	38,590	471	12.2	16	34.0	510	13.2

	M.	F.	Total	
Live Births {	Leg. ... 213	... 208	... 471	Birth Rate... 12.2
Illeg. ... 25	... 25			
Deaths ...	... 220	... 290	... 510	Death Rate... 13.2
No. of Women dying in, or				
in consequence of, childbirth ... 2.				
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births :				
Legitimate, 30.8 Illegitimate, 60.0 Total, 34.0				
Deaths from Measles (all ages), 1.				
Do. Whooping Cough (all ages), Nil.				
Do. Diarrhoea (under 2 years), 1.				

TABLE II.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN HARROGATE BOROUGH, 1932.

Causes of Death		1931		1932	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
(Civilians only)	ALL CAUSES	226	303	220	290
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	...	...	...	...
2	Measles	4	1	...	1
3	Scarlet Fever .. ..	...	...	1	...
4	Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...
5	Diphtheria	1	...	3	1
6	Influenza	2	7	4	5
7	Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	...	...	...	...
8	Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...
9	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	12	5	7	11
10	Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	1	4
11	Syphilis	3	1	2	...
12	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	1	3	3	...
13	Cancer, Malignant Disease	27	49	36	42
14	Diabetes	4	7	5	5
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	10	27	18	30
16	Heart Disease... ..	53	73	43	60
17	Aneurysm ... ..	...	...	...	...
18	Other Circulatory Diseases	13	21	10	25
19	Bronchitis	11	15	7	6
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	14	11	12	9
21	Other Respiratory Diseases	1	8	2	5
22	Peptic Ulcer	5	1	2	5
23	Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	1	1	1	...
24	Appendicitis	1	2	...	1
25	Cirrhosis of Liver	4	...	1	1
26	Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	1	...	2	4
27	Other Digestive Diseases	3	5	5	6
28	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	9	9	9	17
29	Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	...	1	...	...
30	Other Puerperal Causes ... ..	...	...	...	2
31	Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	7	6	6	6
32	Senility	2	12	3	8
33	Suicide	3	5	2	1
34	Other Violence	12	7	13	5
35	Other Defined Diseases	21	26	21	30
36	Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	1	...	1	...
SPECIAL CAUSES (included in No. 35 above)					
	Small-pox				
	Poliomyelitis				
	Policencephalitis				

TABLE III.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1931 and 1932

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

CAUSE OF DEATH	1931	1932						
		Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 wks. and under 3 mths.	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	6	1	...	...	1	1	...	2
Diarrhoea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation (overlying) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	3
Premature Birth	8	5	...	...	5	...	...	5
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	2
Other Causes	6	2	...	1	3	...	...	3
Totals	35	13	1	1	15	1	...	16

TABLE IV.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, and ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY during the year 1932.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1932, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1931. The mortality rates for England and Wales refer to the whole population, but for London and the towns to civilians only).

	BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION,		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.			
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Para-Typhoid	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 ..	15.3	0.66	12.0	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.32	0.53	6.6	65	91.1	6.2	1.8	0.9	
118 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	15.4	0.70	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.08	0.07	0.28	0.48	8.9	69	91.3	5.9	2.3	0.5	
126 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931).	15.4	0.69	10.8	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.31	0.42	4.5	58	91.9	5.8	1.3	1.0	
London	14.2	0.51	12.3	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.27	0.53	12.6	66	89.4	6.2	4.4	0.0	

The Maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows: { per 1,000 Live Births ... Puerperal Sepsis. Others. Total.
 { „ „ Total Births ... 1.61 2.63 4.24
 { „ „ Total Births ... 1.54 2.52 4.06

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.	35-45 yrs.
Diphtheria (including Membraneous Croup)	21	1	....	2	....	3	7	2	1	3	1
Scarlet Fever ...	42	....	....	....	2	3	20	12	2	2	....
Enteric Fever (including Para-Typhoid)	*3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Puerperal Fever	†1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Puerperal Pyrexia	‡5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Small Pox ... ..	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malaria ... ..	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pneumonia	58	3	1	4	....	2	6	1	2	8	....
Acute Polio-Encephalitis ...	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Erysipelas	14	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	....
Tuberculosis											
(a) Pulmonary											
Males	24	....	....	....	....	..	1	...	1	9	...
Females	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	7	...
<i>a</i> TOTALS	42	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	16	...
(b) Non-pulmonary											
Males	7	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	...
Females	7	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	...	2	...
<i>b</i> TOTALS	14	....	4	1	....	....	1	....	....	5	...

* Includes 2 Non-Residents notified from Nuffield.

† This case was notified from a Nursing Home.

‡ Includes 2 Non-Residents notified from General Practice.

a Includes 5 Cases which have come to knowledge of the Public Health Officer.*b* Includes 2 Cases which have come to knowledge of the Public Health Officer.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1932.

5 65 and over.	No. of Cases Admit- ted to Hosp.	Total No. of Deaths	NUMBER OF DEATHS.											
			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.	35-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65 and over
....	18	4	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
....	38	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	†1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....
....
....
12	11	21	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	1	6	8
....
3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	2	....
1	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	1	3	1
2	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	8	3	5	1
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
....	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....
....	....	5	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....

omes.

ient was, however, a Non-Resident.

ospital.

fter death.

”

VITAL STATISTICS.

(a) Population.

The report of the 1931 Census has now been received, and shows that the enumerated population of Harrogate was 39,770, of which 16,070 were males, and 23,700 were females. This is an increase of 885 as compared with the previous census (1921), and gives an increase of 2.3 per cent., of which 0.1 per cent. represents natural increase and 2.2 per cent. migration.

This enumerated figure includes persons who happened to be in Harrogate on census night, but who are not normally resident there, and, after deducting these, the Registrar-General estimated the population at the middle of 1931 at 38,600. His estimate of the population at the middle of 1932 is 38,590, and the various rates in the report are based on this figure.

(b) Births.

Live Births:—The number of live births registered in Harrogate during the year was 465—226 males and 239 females; but the corrected number supplied by the Registrar-General is 471—238 males and 233 females. This is the highest number recorded since 1926, in which year the number was 474.

The birth rate is 12.2, which is 0.3 above the rate for the previous year, but is 3.1 below that for England and Wales, and 3.2 below that for the 126 smaller towns.

There were 50 illegitimate births—25 males and 25 females—representing 10.6 per cent. of the live births, and an illegitimate birth rate of 1.3 per 1,000; the corresponding figures for 1931 were 6 per cent. and 0.8 per 1,000.

Still-Births.

29 still-births—13 males and 16 females—were registered during the year, but the corrected figure supplied by the Registrar-General is 26—13 males and 13 females. This is a considerable increase over the figure for 1931 (17). It gives a rate of 52.3 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, and a still

birth rate per 1,000 population of 0.67, which is above that for 1931 (0.44), and also 0.01 above that for England and Wales (0.66).

(c) Deaths.

The number of deaths registered in Harrogate was 533, but the corrected number supplied by the Registrar-General is 510—220 males and 290 females. The death rate is 13.2, which is slightly less than in 1931, but is 1.2 above the rate for England and Wales.

The age and sex distribution of the Harrogate population differs considerably from that of the country generally, and it is necessary to correct for this in order to make the rate fairly comparable with that of other areas. The factor for correction based upon the 1931 census is not yet available, but using the 1921 factor, which is probably substantially accurate, the corrected rate for Harrogate is 11.3, which is 0.9 below that for the whole country.

Institution Deaths.

Of the 533 deaths which occurred in the Borough, 109 took place in a public institution. This is about 20 per cent. of the whole number; the same percentage as for the previous year.

(d) Infant Mortality.

See Section on Maternity and Child Welfare.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

1. Public Health Officers of the Authority.

The names and qualifications of these are set out on page 4.

2. 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 & District Nursing Association, which is maintained by voluntary subscriptions, and which, with the

exception of a small donation, receives no financial aid from the local authority. There are 6 nurses on the staff of the Association, and during 1932 they paid 11,976 visits to cases of sickness, including midwifery.

The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the advisory board of the Association and in this way a certain amount of co-operation is secured.

(b) Infectious Diseases.—The District Nurses visit the homes and help as much as possible, but do not actually nurse the case. The Health Visitors also assist and advise so far as they can.

3. Midwives.

Midwives are under the supervision of the West Riding County Council, from whom it is learnt that there are 19 practising in the Borough.

None are employed by the Local Authority, nor is any subsidy paid, except that in necessitous cases a grant is made towards the midwife's fee.

4. Laboratory Facilities.

(a) Chemical.

The chemical analysis of milk and foodstuffs is carried out by the County Analyst, Mr. F. W. Richardson, and the chemical and bacteriological analysis of the Corporation water is carried out for the Water Committee by Mr. J. Firth (Messrs. Fairley and Partner), Leeds.

(b) Bacteriological.

The bacteriological examination of clinical material (sputum, swabs, etc.), is, as a rule, carried out at the laboratory of the County Council at Wakefield, but in urgent cases it is done locally by Dr. Sinclair Miller, at the Harrogate Clinical Laboratory. The bacteriological examination of milk for bacterial content and tubercle is also carried out at this latter laboratory.

5. Legislation in Force.

During the year, new Bye-laws have been adopted for the Prevention of Nuisances; Common Lodging Houses; and for

Slaughterhouses. With these exceptions there has been no change in the Acts, etc., in operation in the area, which were set out in the report for 1930.

6. Hospitals.

The names, purposes, etc., of the hospitals principally used are set out in detail on Page 16.

In addition to these the General and Special Hospitals in neighbouring cities are utilised to some extent.

7. Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children.

None is provided by the Local Authority, but there are two voluntary institutions in the district.

(a) St. Monica's Home, Robert Street, maintained entirely by voluntary subscriptions, is primarily a rescue home, but a certain number of unmarried mothers are admitted both before and after confinement.

(b) St. Agnes' Home, Regent Parade, maintained by voluntary subscription, and a grant from the Ministry of Health, has accommodation for 12 infants. Illegitimate infants only are received, and a charge is made of 10s. per week, payable by the parent.

8. Clinic and Treatment Centres.

These are set out in tabular form on Page 17. There has been no change during the year.

9. Maternal Mortality.

The investigation of maternal deaths and cases of puerperal sepsis or pyrexia is undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health, who always consults the medical practitioner in attendance.

10. Ante Natal Services.

The details of the work of the Ante-Natal Clinic are given in the section dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare, as are also details of Health visiting and the work done under the Children Act, 1908.

HOSPITALS.

Name	Situation	Purpose	Beds			Management
			Males	Females	Children	
Isolation Hospital	Thistle Hill, Knaresborough	Scarlet Fever Diphtheria Enteric Fever	28	36	14	Joint Hospital Committee
Smallpox Hospital	Skipton Road, Harrogate	Smallpox	8	8	—	do.
Babies' Hospital	2 Dragon Parade, Harrogate	Medical	—	—	8	Health Committee
Harrogate & District General Hospital *	Knaresborough Rd., Harrogate	Medical, Surgical and Maternity	46	58	10	Voluntary
Royal Bath Hospital	Cornwall Road, Harrogate	Rheumatic Diseases	75	75	—	do.

* Harrogate Infirmary closed June 1932 and all services transferred to new General Hospital.

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.	{ 59 mothers 65 children
do.	do.	do.	do.	Thursdays 2-30 p.m.	{ 92 mothers 108 children
Ante-natal	do.	Waiting and Consulting Rooms	do.	2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month, 3 p.m.	15
Ultra-Violet Clinic	do.	do.	do.	Monday and Friday 10 a.m.	5
Starbeck Child Welfare Centre	Starbeck Council School	do.	do.	Tuesdays 2-30 p.m.	{ 40 mothers 43 children
School Clinic	2 Dragon Parade,	do.	do.	Wednesdays 2-30 p.m.	16-20
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Station Bridge	do.	West Riding County Council	Tuesdays and Thursdays 1-30 p.m.	—
Venereal Clinic	None provided				—

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. Water Supply.

With the exception of some 20 houses 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 examined and have always been found to be pure and suitable for domestic use.

The Corporation water, which is obtained from upland sources, is ample in quantity and pure in quality. It is analysed regularly throughout the year, and as can be seen from the appended report is a pure and wholesome water.

Report on Sample of Water marked "No. 33, Harlow Hill Reservoir, Round Hill, Scargill, 6th July, 1932, 2-45 p.m.," received from Corporation Waterworks Department, Harrogate, on 6th July, 1932.

Appearance	Clear and Bright
Odour on warming (37° C.)	None
Colour of 2ft. column (Lovibond Units)	1.3 yellow
Sediment	None
Action on bright lead surface during 12 hours:—	
Solvent	None
Erosive	None

The sample contains:

	Grains per gallon.
Total solids, dried at 100° C.	3.92
Chlorides, equivalent to chlorine	0.70
Nitrates, equivalent to nitrogen	nil
Nitrites, equivalent to nitrogen	nil
Free and saline ammonia	0.0005
Albuminoid ammonia	0.0031
Oxygen absorbed at 80° F. in 15 mins.	nil
" " " in 4 hours	0.06
Injurious metals (Lead and Copper)	nil
Hardness (Clark Degrees):—	
Temporary, removable by boiling	1.49
Permanent, after boiling	0.90
Total	2.39

No. 32, Harlow Hill, 2-40 p.m.

Total micro-organisms growing on gelatine at 20°C in 48 hours	44 per cc.
Total micro-organisms growing on agar at 37°C in 72 hours	6 per cc.
B. Coli (MacConkey Test) :	
Positive in	—
Negative in	100cc.

Observations.

This water is in excellent condition for drinking and general domestic purposes.

J. FIRTH.

35, Park Square, Leeds.

14th July, 1932.

2. Rivers and Streams.

These come under the supervision of the West Riding Rivers Board, and I am not aware that any of the streams in the area are polluted to any extent. Occasional complaints are made that some of the smaller becks are polluted by surface water. These becks receive the discharge from the surface water sewers, and in these circumstances a certain amount of pollution is, of course, unavoidable in wet weather. They are, however, regularly inspected by the Borough Engineer and his staff; they are cleaned out as often as seems necessary; and every precaution is taken to prevent any avoidable pollution.

3. Drainage and Sewerage.

There has been no extension of any of the sewers during the year 1932, but the Council are considering a scheme for dealing with inadequate sewers at one or two points in the Borough, and application has been made to the Ministry for a loan to provide two additional filter beds.

4. Closet Accommodation.

Excrement disposal is almost entirely by water-carriage; there being approximately 16,717 water closets and 88 waste

water closets in the area. 1 waste water closet has been converted into a water closet during the year.

5. Scavenging.

Removal of refuse is carried out by the Corporation, with the exception of a certain amount of fish refuse, of which some four or five loads are removed weekly by a manufacturer of artificial manure. The Corporation employs 3 motor vehicles and 10 horse vehicles for the work, and during the year removed 3,794 motor loads and 9,261 horse cart loads. The whole of the refuse has been disposed of by controlled tipping at two tips, both situated in the Borough, and at no time has any cause for complaint arisen.

6. Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

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

Notices Served.

During the year 654 notices for the abatement of nuisances were served; 613 of these were preliminary, of which 570 were complied with and 41 were legal notices, 30 of which were complied with, leaving 43 informal and 11 legal notices uncomplied with at the end of the year.

Total number of visits and inspections made	9,156
Total number of nuisances reported by Inspectors, 1932	842
Total number of nuisances left over at the close of 1931	39
Total number of nuisances left over at the close of 1932	41
Total number of nuisances abated during 1932	840
Number of complaints received and investigated during 1932	161

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

Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	2
Additional baths or lavatory basins provided	205

Additional w.c.'s provided	24
Basement sub-soiled, drained on to gullies	2
Blocked drains opened out, cleansed and put into proper working order	52
Broken manhole covers renewed	3
Broken sash cords of windows replaced with new ones	52
Ceilings underdrawn	5
Dampness dealt with	38
Defective drains repaired	42
Defective spouting of eaves of building repaired or re- newed	44
Defective closet cisterns repaired or renewed	8
Defective w.c. basins renewed	8
Defective roofs repaired	16
Defective plastering made good	51
Defective soil pipes or ventilating shafts repaired	15
Defective kitchen, room, passage or scullery floors re- paired or re-laid	29
Defective fireplaces repaired or new ones provided ...	15
Defective or dangerous chimneys repaired and made safe	26
Defective stairs repaired	2
Defective washing boilers repaired or renewed	6
Defective w.c.'s repaired or renewed	30
Defective dust bins replaced with new ones	316
Dilapidated outbuildings taken down and re-constructed	1
Dirty yards cleansed	1
Dirty or defective closets repaired, cleansed or lime- washed out	9
Dirty houses cleaned out	2
Doors repaired or renewed	8
Drainage or sanitary arrangements of houses dealt with	151
Drainage systems ventilated	3
Drains through houses taken up and cast iron pipes substituted	3
Drains provided	2

Dust bins substituted for ashpits	4
External house walls repaired	33
House drains disconnected from sewer	5
Houses re-drained	13
Inspection chambers built on house drains	5
Insanitary ashpits removed	1
Insanitary sinks removed and sanitary ones substituted	2
Offensive accumulations removed	3
Overcrowding dealt with	3
Pedestal closets fixed in place of boxed in ones	3
Rainwater pipes disconnected and made to discharge over gullies	4
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	14
Sink pipes trapped	2
Soil pipes ventilated with 4-inch shafts	1
Using a cellar dwelling contrary to the Public Health Act	6
Ventilation improved by fixing additional windows or ventilators	3
Ventilation provided under floors	2
Waste pipes from sink, bath or lavatory basins repaired	19
Waste water closets converted into ordinary ones	1
Water supply of houses dealt with	6
W.C.'s opening into workrooms, intervening space pro- vided	5
W.C.'s lighted or ventilated	1
Windows repaired or made to open	42
Workshops cleansed or limewashed	22
Yards paved whole surface	14
Yard paving repaired	55
Yard gates repaired or renewed	14
Miscellaneous	33

In addition to the above, the two men engaged in testing drains and disinfecting, have let off 358 blocked drains or gullies, 75 intercepting traps, 49 blocked w.c.'s and 31 inspection chambers.

7. Smoke Abatement.

Harrogate is a residential town with practically no factories, and the smoke nuisance exists to only a very small extent. During the year, however, several complaints were received and 25 observations were made. On two occasions nuisance was being caused and the offenders were warned.

The following table, for which I am indebted to Mr. Woodmansey, M.Sc., Chemist to the Royal Baths, shows that the amount of atmospheric impurity is small.

ATMOSPHERIC IMPURITIES.

(average figures for 1932).

	Total Solids	Soluble (Ash)	Oily Matters	Sulphate	Chloride
Harrogate	237	98	3	20	35
London (South Kensington)	751	220	15	91	46
Bournville	360	100	4	38	24
Cheltenham	690	...	...	...	...
Leeds (Park Sq.) ...	1,203	250	13	131	80
Rothamsted	344	88	...	...	...
Southport	315	82	4	32	43

8. Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Byelaws and Regulations.

(1) Common Lodging Houses.

There are at present no registered common lodging houses in the area, although there are some houses which there is reason to believe are on occasion used as such. These houses are regularly inspected and are, on the whole, satisfactorily kept. Application has been made to have one of these houses registered as a common lodging house, and as soon as certain requirements have been completed these premises will be registered.

(2) **Offensive Trades.**

Two offensive trades—one tripe boiling and one gut scraping—are carried on in connection with one of the slaughter-houses. 171 visits were paid during the year, and on no occasion was there any cause for complaint.

(3) **Houses Let in Lodgings.**

A large number of houses are let in lodgings, and the majority of these are beyond reproach.

Instances have, however, recently come to notice where large houses are let off in single or at most two rooms which are occupied by members of different families. The conditions in these houses are far from satisfactory, and as the practice appears to be growing, the Council is considering the advisability of adopting regulations which will enable stricter control to be exercised over such premises.

(4) **Underground Sleeping Rooms.**

9 such cases came to knowledge during the year and in each case a Notice under Section 72 of the Public Health Acts was served upon the owners and occupiers requiring them to discontinue occupation of the basement as a separate dwelling. In six cases the notice had been complied with at the end of the year.

No regulations in respect of underground sleeping rooms are at present in operation, but the advisability of adopting them is under consideration.

(5) **Slaughterhouses.**

There are four registered slaughterhouses in the Borough; one, which is not used to any great extent, is a small and not very satisfactory building; the others are fairly satisfactory, but two are more closely surrounded by dwelling-houses than is desirable. The Sanitary Inspectors paid 801 visits to these premises during the year and always found them in a cleanly condition.

(6) **Cowsheds.**

At the end of the year there were 11 cowkeepers on the register; these occupied 17 sheds with about 114 cows. These were visited regularly throughout the year—107 visits were paid by the Sanitary Inspectors—and it is satisfactory to note that there continues to be a steady improvement in the cleanliness of both cattle and sheds.

The County Veterinary Officer also inspected each shed three times during the year, and is able to report that with few exceptions the cleanliness of the cows was satisfactory.

(7) **Dairies and Milk Shops.**

At the end of the year there were on the register the names of 110 retail purveyors, and 45 wholesale dealers: of the former 56, and of the latter 27 had their premises outside the Borough. The premises in the Borough were visited 297 times during the year, and as a rule were always found to be in a satisfactory condition. In one instance, however, an unregistered producer was found to be cleansing cans and storing milk in very unsatisfactory conditions. Action was taken against him and he was convicted and fined Two pounds on each count.

(8) **Schools.**

There are 10 elementary schools—six provided and four non-provided—in the Borough, and they are, generally speaking, in a satisfactory hygienic condition. All are provided with Corporation water and in each excrement disposal is by water carriage.

The action taken in relation to the health of the scholars and for preventing the spread of infectious disease is set out in the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer, to which reference should be made.

(9) **Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.**

No rag flock is manufactured in the district, but it is occasionally used by some nine upholsterers. Two samples were analysed by the County Analyst during the year, and both were within the required standard.

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1932.

Number of new houses erected during 1932	215
(i) By Local Authority	—
(ii) By private enterprise	215

Of the above 162 were houses for use of the working class.

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)	173
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	540
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	114
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	428
(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 the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	103

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

68 + 5 left over from 1931 = 73

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—

A.—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	0
(a) By owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	3
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:

(1) Number of separate tenements of underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
--	---

- | | |
|---|---|
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | 0 |
|---|---|

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices became operative requiring repairs | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:— | |
| (a) By owners | 0 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | 0 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close | 0 |

F.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit | 0 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders became operative | 0 |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 0 |

Clearance Areas.

Little progress has been made in this direction during the year. As indicated in the Annual Report for 1931 the Medical Officer of Health advised that three small areas situated in Union Street, Northumberland Court, and Chapel Court should be dealt with as clearance areas and the Council resolved that the necessary steps be taken to enable a clearance order to be made in respect of each of these areas.

Considerable delay, however, occurred before a decision was reached to erect the houses necessary to re-house the displaced inhabitants of these areas. When this decision was arrived at, and before any further steps could be taken, certain of the affected owners approached the Council with the request that their houses should be dealt with as individual houses under Section 19 (2) of the Housing Act, 1930, in which case

they were prepared to give an undertaking not to again use the houses for human habitation and to at once convert them into workshops or warehouses. And at the end of the year the Council had this request under consideration.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

1. Milk Supply.

(a) Graded Milks.

During the year 11 licenses for the sale of "Certified" and 1 for the sale of "Grade A" milks were issued by the Council, and 1 producer, whose premises are outside the Borough was licensed by the County Council for the sale of "Grade A" milk.

The whole of the "Certified" milk is obtained from two producers in other areas, one of whom also sells "Grade A. Tuberculin Tested" milk by retail in the Borough. 18 samples of "Certified"; 12 of "Grade A Tuberculin Tested"; and 4 of "Grade A" milks; have been examined during the year, and with the exception of two samples of "Certified" milk these were all within the required standard.

(b) Bacterial Content of Milk.

During the year 50 samples have been examined by Dr. Sinclair Miller, and the results are set out underneath.

Total Bacteria		Bacillus Coli.	
Number of Samples	Bacteria per c.c.	Number of Samples	Smallest quantity containing B. Coli
8	Under 10,000	10	Absent in 1 cc.
19	„ 30,000	11	Present in 1 cc.
13	„ 100,000	15	„ 0.1 cc.
4	„ 200,000	8	„ 0.01 cc.
6	Over 200,000	3	„ 0.001 cc.
		3	„ 0.0001cc.

From these figures it will be seen that as regards total bacterial content 27 of the samples, or 54 per cent., were up to "Certified" standard (30,000 per c.c.) and 44 or 88 per cent. were up to "Grade A" standard (200,000 per c.c.).

The results as regards the bacillus coli were not quite so good; in 21 instances (42%) the milk was up to "Certified" standard (no bacillus in 1/10 c.c.) and in 36 (72%) it was up to "Grade A" standard (no bacillus coli in 1/100 c.c.).

As these were all unselected samples taken in the ordinary way the results can be considered fairly satisfactory.

(c) **Milk and Tuberculosis.**

The County Veterinary Officer inspected the cows in the Borough on three occasions during the year, and as a result of these inspections 6 cows were destroyed; 5 on account of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 1 for tuberculosis of the udder. He also took 3 samples of milk and 6 samples of expectorate for bacteriological examination. In 4 samples of expectorate tubercle bacilli were found and the cows responsible were destroyed.

In addition to this inspection 38 samples from producers outside the Borough, purchased by the Sanitary Inspectors, were examined by Dr. Sinclair Miller, and in 1 sample the tubercle bacillus was found. The farm from which this sample came is in the County area and the County Veterinary Officer was notified and investigations were at once made by him. The offending cow was discovered and slaughtered.

2. Meat and other Foods.

(a) **Meat.**

The inspection of meat is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors, both of whom are qualified meat inspectors, and the services of a veterinary surgeon are available in cases of doubt. So far as is possible the inspectors arrange to be at the slaughter-houses during or shortly after slaughtering, and

for this purpose paid 801 visits during the year. In addition they paid 2,959 visits to shops and other places where food is sold, manufactured, or prepared for sale, giving particular attention to those shops where meat is obtained from other areas:—about one half of the meat consumed in the Borough is sold in these shops.

New Byelaws with respect to slaughter-houses (Incorporating Clause 9b of the Model Series) came into operation on the 15th February, 1932, and Clause 9, which requires all food animals to be effectually stunned with mechanically operated instruments, came into operation three months later. Although there was considerable opposition from some of the butchers to the adoption of this byelaw it is satisfactory to know that since it came into force there has been no attempt to evade it, nor has there been any serious complaint from the butchers. Some of them still argue that animals stunned by this method do not bleed so well as when the pole-axe is used, but it is doubtful if there is any real foundation for this argument. If there is any difference in the degree of bleeding it is so slight as to be of no practical importance. It affects neither the appearance nor the keeping quality of the meat.

Two cases of "blood splashing" came to notice during the year; both in pigs which had been stunned by the humane killer. In neither was the condition at all extensive.

The unsound food destroyed during the year was:—

Beef	6,059 lbs.
Pork	1,862 lbs.
Veal	10 lbs.
Mutton	474 lbs.
Offals	5,906 lbs.

Total 14,311 lbs. — 6 tons
7 cwts. 3 qrs. 3 lbs.

Of the above the following amount was destroyed for tuberculous disease:—

Beef	6,007 lbs.
Pork	1,843 lbs.
Offals	1,500 lbs.

Total 9,350 lbs. — 4 tons
3 cwts. 1 qr. 26 lbs.

Other foods destroyed were:—

373 Tins of Fruit.
43 Tins of Meat.
53 Tins of Fish.
73 Tins of Vegetables.
20 Tins of Milk.
5 Tins of Soup.
48 Stones of Potatoes.
7 Gallons of Milk.
2 Chickens.

In only one instance was it necessary to make a formal seizure; with this exception the whole of the meat and foods was surrendered at the shops or slaughter-houses.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The number and nature of the samples submitted to the County Analyst is set out below.

Nature of Sample	Adulterated	Genuine	Informal	Formal	Total
Milk	9	151	...	160	160
Butter ... ..	...	4	4	...	4
Jam ... ..	...	1	1	...	1
Dairy Cream ...	1	2	...	3	3
Ground Ginger ...	...	1	1	...	1
Potted Beef ...	...	1	1	...	1
Shrimps in Butter	...	1	1	...	1
Sugar Confectionery	...	2	2	...	2
Totals ...	10	163	10	163	173

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

No.	Nature of Sample	Analyst's Report	Action taken
52	New Milk	Added water 1.6% also deprived of 7% natural fat	See note below
56	„ „	Added water, 2.3%	„ „
57	„ „	Added water, 5.1% also deprived of 4% natural fat	„ „
86	„ „	Sample deprived of 11.3% natural fat	No action taken
89	„ „	Sample deprived of 8% natural fat	„ „
108	Certified Milk	Added water 0.5% also deprived of 1.5% natural fat	M.O.H. wrote to Pro- ducer.
127	Certified Milk	Sample deprived of 8% natural fat	Producer written to by Town Clerk.
142	Dairy Cream	Sample contained 0.038% Boric Acid	Vendor summoned before the Borough Court. Case dis- missed on payment of costs.
167	New Milk	Sample deprived of 4.7% natural fat	Vendor written to by Town Clerk.
174	„ „	Sample deprived of 6.7% natural fat	Vendor written to by Town Clerk.

In connection with No. 52; Nos. 56 and 57 were taken in transit, and after this an "Appeal to the Cow" sample taken. This was genuine. No further action was taken.

4. Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

Chemical examination of foodstuffs is carried out by Mr. F. W. Richardson, County Analyst, at his laboratory at Bradford.

Bacteriological examination of milk is carried out by Dr. Sinclair Miller at the Clinical Laboratory, Harrogate.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases notified and the number of deaths which occurred are set out in Table V. on Pages 10 and 11.

(1) Smallpox.

No case of smallpox was notified during the year, and no vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health.

(2) Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet Fever was distinctly less prevalent than in 1931; 43 notifications were received, but one case proved to be measles, and the notification was withdrawn. The nett number of cases was therefore 42, as compared with 106 in the previous year, and the case rate is 1.09 per 1,000, as compared with 2.75 for 1931, and 2.12 for England and Wales.

Although the disease appears to have been, on the whole, mild, there was one death, giving a case mortality of 2.4 per cent., and a death rate of 0.03 per 1,000, compared with 0.01 for England and Wales.

(3) Diphtheria.

Diphtheria, on the other hand, was more prevalent, 21 cases being notified, as compared with 9 in the previous year. The incidence was principally in the first quarter, during which period 12 cases were notified.

The case rate is 0.54 per 1,000, compared with 0.23 in 1931 and 1.08 for England and Wales.

There were 4 deaths, giving a case mortality of 19 per cent. and a death rate of 0.10 per 1,000, compared with 0.06 for England and Wales. It is perhaps worth while noting that in none of the fatal cases was the patient seen by a medical man before the third day of the disease, and it is highly probable that, had medical assistance been obtained earlier, some at least of these deaths would not have occurred.

Diphtheria Antitoxin.

The arrangements for the supply of free antitoxin continue in force, and during the year 4,000 units were supplied for one case.

Schick and Dick tests and artificial immunization are not used to any extent.

(4) Enteric Fever.

During the year 3 cases of Enteric Fever were notified, giving an attack rate of 0.07, as compared with 0.18 for the previous year, and 0.06 for England and Wales.

In two instances the patients resided in other areas, and were removed to a nursing home in Harrogate after the onset of illness. In the third case, a Harrogate resident, the source of infection could not be definitely traced.

There were no deaths, and the death rate is therefore "nil," as compared with 0.01 for England and Wales.

(5) Measles.

Measles had been almost entirely absent from the schools from about the end of June, 1931, until the beginning of May, 1932, when it appeared at Bilton Grange School, and rapidly spread until by the beginning of July seven schools were affected, and there were some 379 known cases among school children. The majority of these cases were mild; so much so that it was not uncommon to find that a child had been in attendance at school within 24 hours of the appearance of the

rash, which to a large extent nullified attempts at control. There was, however, one death, giving a death rate of 0.03 per 1,000, which is considerably below the rate of England and Wales (0.08).

(6) **Whooping Cough.**

As with measles, information concerning the prevalence of whooping cough is obtained from the school returns, and 138 cases were thus notified, as compared with 20 in 1931.

There were no deaths, so that the death rate is "nil," compared with 0.07 for England and Wales.

(7) **Influenza.**

Nine deaths—4 male and 5 female—were attributed to influenza. Seven deaths occurred in the first two months, and, with three exceptions, the fatal cases occurred among persons over 75 years of age.

The death rate is 0.23 per 1,000; the same as in 1931; the rate for England and Wales is 0.32.

(8) **Poliomyelitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, CerebroSpinal Meningitis.**

No case of these diseases was notified during the year.

(9) **Cancer.**

78 deaths—36 male and 42 female—were registered as due to some form of malignant disease. This is, with the exception of 1930, when there were 78 deaths, the highest number on record. It gives a death rate of 2.0 per 1,000, which, with the exception of 1930 (2.07) and 1922 (2.06), is also the highest on record, and is considerably above the rate for England and Wales (1.51). For many years the Harrogate rate has been consistently above that for the country as a whole, but it is probable that this excess is more apparent than real, and is due to the presence in Harrogate of a larger proportion of persons in the later years of life, among whom, of course, malignant disease is most common.

(10) **Tuberculosis.**

During the year 37 cases of pulmonary, and 13 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified, and 5 cases of pulmonary and 2 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis came to knowledge after death. The total number of new cases brought to knowledge during the year was, therefore, 57, considerably above the figure for the previous year (38).

There were 23 deaths, giving a death rate of 0.60, which is, with the exception of 1931, when the rate was 0.44, the lowest recorded. In 18 instances death was due to pulmonary tuberculosis, and the death rate from this cause is 0.47, which is also one of the lowest on record, and is considerably below the rate for England and Wales (0.69). In 13 of the fatal cases notification had been received more than one year; in one, more than six months; and in four, less than six months before death. In 7 instances—about 30 per cent. of the whole number—the case had not been notified before death; in four of these death had occurred in an institution in other areas.

No action has been necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, nor under the Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

The examination of clinical material is, as a rule, carried out at the County Laboratory at Wakefield, but in urgent cases the examination is done by Dr. Sinclair Miller at the Harrogate Clinical Laboratory.

I learn from Dr. Potts, County Medical Officer, that the number of specimens sent from this area during the year was:

Diphtheria	134
Sputum (Tubercle)	13
Widal (Enteric)	1
Miscellaneous	3
	<hr/>
	151
	<hr/>

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection of infected premises is carried out by the Council's staff; infected clothing, etc., is disinfected at the Joint Isolation Hospital.

Verminous clothing, etc., is also disinfected at the Isolation Hospital, but it is seldom that the necessity arises.

The following work was done during the year:—

Houses and other premises disinfected	108
Beds and Mattresses	178
Articles of Clothing	290
Articles of Bed Linen	1006
Other Articles	598

MATERNITY and CHILD WELFARE.

1. Maternal Welfare.

(1) Maternal Mortality.

There were no deaths from puerperal sepsis during the year, but two deaths were registered as due to other causes associated with child-birth. The maternal mortality is therefore 4.2 per 1,000 live births, and 4.0 per 1,000 total births (live and still). This is considerably above the figures for 1931, which were 2.2 and 2.1 respectively, and is much higher than could be wished, but it must be admitted that no very satisfactory explanation is forthcoming.

(2) Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

One case of puerperal fever and 5 of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year, giving a case rate for puerperal fever of 2.0 per 1,000 total births, and for puerperal pyrexia of 10.1 per 1,000 total births. The corresponding rates for England and Wales are 3.3 and 8.5.

The case of puerperal fever died, but as the patient belonged to and had been confined in another district the death is not included in the Harrogate figures. The cases of pyrexia all recovered.

(3) Provision of Treatment for Maternity and Puerperal Fever.

The arrangements for treatment of these cases continued in operation throughout the year. Briefly they are: Complicated maternity cases and cases of puerperal fever and pyrexia are admitted to the Harrogate Infirmary, and normal maternity cases whose home conditions are unsatisfactory are admitted to a Nursing Home. Grants in aid of the midwife's fee are also made in necessitous cases, and the services of a consultant and a bacteriologist are available in cases of puerperal fever and pyrexia.

The extent to which these services were utilised is shown below:—

Complicated Maternity Cases:

Applications received	18
Applications granted	18
Number admitted to Infirmary	18

Normal Maternity Cases:

Applications received	4
Applications granted	4
Number admitted to Nursing Home	3
Number admitted to General Hospital	1

Grant in aid of Midwife's Fee:

Applications received	29
Applications granted	26

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia:

Applications for admission to Infirmary	3*
Applications granted	3
Number admitted	3
Number of times services of Consultant requisitioned	0

* Includes two cases admitted as complicated maternity cases and afterwards notified as Puerperal Pyrexia. These two cases are also included in number of complicated maternity cases.

(4) Ante-Natal Clinic.

This Clinic continued to be held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, and it will be seen from the figures given below that there has been no diminution in the numbers attending; on the contrary, the average attendance per session is nearly double that of the previous year, and is indeed getting almost too large to deal with efficiently. If the numbers continue to increase it will be necessary to consider the advisability of increasing the number of sessions.

Total attendances	346
Average attendance per session	15
Number of individual mothers	145
Percentage of individual mothers to total notified births	34.9
Number referred for treatment	10

The Clinic is only in its infancy, but there can be little doubt that as time goes on it will have an increasing beneficial effect upon both maternal and neo-natal mortality.

(5) Provision of Sterilised Outfits.

A supply of these is kept at the Ante-Natal Clinic for poorer mothers. They are sold at or under cost price, and in necessitous cases given free. The demand, however, continues to be small, and only three were supplied during the year, all of which were given free.

2. Child Welfare.

(1) Infant Mortality.

There has been a considerable fall in the Infant mortality; only 16 infants under one year of age died during the year, and the infant mortality is 34 per 1,000 live births, which is the lowest on record; the nearest approach to it being 1929, when the mortality was 38.5.

These figures are very satisfactory, but it must be pointed out the saving has been almost entirely among the older infants; the mortality among infants under one month of age remains high. There were 15 deaths of infants under one month of age, and the neonatal mortality, i.e., the mortality of infants under one month of age per 1,000 live births was 31.8; only slightly below the average for the five years 1926-30

(33.7). When it is remembered that 13 of these infants survived their birth for less than one week, and 9 of them for less than 24 hours, it is obvious that measures taken after birth can be of little use. To be of any avail, measures must be taken well before birth, and the work of the ante-natal clinic will prove valuable in this direction, although it has not yet been in being for a sufficient length of time to have much effect.

Illegitimate Mortality.

The mortality among illegitimate infants, always high, was, however, considerably lower than in 1931: 60.0, as compared with 333.3 per 1,000 live births.

(2) Child Welfare

(a) Health Visiting.

There are five Health Visitors, who are also School Nurses, and who devote about one half of their time to each branch of the work. The work has been carried out on the same lines as for many years, and the appointment of an additional visitor in the beginning of last year has enabled more attention to be paid to infants between 1 and 5 years of age. One would like to have each of these infants visited at least once a quarter, and oftener where necessary, but it must be admitted that although there has been a considerable increase in the number of visits this ideal has not yet been reached.

The following table gives some idea of the work done during the year:—

First visits to infants	432
Subsequent visits to infants	2828
Visits to children aged 1—5 years	3866
Enquiries into infant deaths	10
Visits to cases of Measles under 5 years	131
Visits to cases of Whooping Cough under 5 years	100
Visits to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2
First visits to expectant mothers	105
Subsequent visits to expectant mothers	51
Visits for miscellaneous reasons	539
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	8064
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(b) Welfare Centres.

The three Welfare Centres continued in operation throughout the year and have been well attended; indeed the number attending is frequently so large as to be somewhat embarrassing, specially at the Thursday afternoon centre. It is no doubt flattering that the centres are so popular, but at the same time the large attendance makes the work difficult and perhaps not so efficient as it might be. The centres are frequently badly overcrowded; it is impossible for the doctor to see the children as frequently as might be wished, and it makes the giving of talks very difficult, if not impossible. This can only be remedied by the establishment of an additional centre, and it is hoped that it will be possible to do this in the near future.

(c) Municipal Babies' Hospital.

At the beginning of the year there were 5 patients in the Hospital, and 50 were admitted during the year—43 from Harrogate and 7 from other districts. The average duration of stay was 39 days.

The conditions for which admission was sought were:—

Malnutrition	16
Prematurity	3
Digestive diseases	12
Rickets	5
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	6
Skin diseases	7
Other conditions	6
	—
	55
	—

There were 2 deaths during the year; 46 patients were discharged: 37 in good health, 5 improved, and in 4 there was no improvement.

(d) Ultra Violet Clinic.

During the year 26 children were accepted for treatment;

all referred from one or other of the Welfare Centres. Four were cases of rickets; the remainder were for the most part cases of malnutrition for which no very definite cause could be assigned.

In 22 cases a full course was administered, and in 17 there was definite improvement. In 5 little or no benefit was derived.

(e) Children Act, 1908.

The arrangements made for discharging the functions of the Local Authority under Part I. of this Act were described in the Report for 1930, and have continued in operation throughout the year. Nearly all the children coming within the scope of this Act are being visited by the Health Visitors in the ordinary course of their work, but, in addition to these visits, a special visit is paid to each of these children once a quarter, when attention is paid not only to the condition of the child, but to the whole of the surroundings.

When a child is removed to another area notification of the fact is at once sent to the Medical Officer concerned.

Details of notifications are as follows:—

Number of children on the Register at beginning of the year 1932	24
Notifications received	19
Children whose names have been removed from the Register during the year	13
Children on Register at end of the year	30
Foster parents on Register at end of the year	19

The reasons for removal from the Register are as follows:

Removed to care of relatives	5
Removed to other districts	5
Removed to other institutions	1
Over age	2

(f) Supply of Milk.

The supply of free milk to necessitous mothers continued

during the year. The total number of recipients was 136, of whom 74 were new cases; and the cost of the milk supplied was approximately £230.

(g) Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Two cases were notified during the year; both were treated at home, and recovered with no impairment of vision. One other case which originated and was notified in another district was admitted to the General Hospital, and recovered with some impairment of vision. The parents of this child came to reside in Harrogate while the child was in hospital, and the Council accepted liability for his maintenance in hospital from that date.

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

Hospital Treatment.

The arrangements with the Harrogate General Hospital continued in operation, and during the year one case—that referred to above—was admitted.

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 Inspectors
or Inspectors of Nuisances).

PREMISES.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	138	5	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	317	23	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	2	...	...
Total	457	28	...

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

PARTICULARS	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	22	22	...	...
Want of Ventilation	2	2	...	...
Overcrowding... ..	1	1	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances	3	3	...	...
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ... ..	..	...	...	...
{ unsuitable or defective	5	5	...	...
{ not separate for sexes ... ..	...	...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	1	1	...	...
Other Offences ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total	34	34	...	...

