

[Report 1936] / Medical Officer of Health, Harrogate Borough.

Contributors

Harrogate (England). Borough Council. nb2014025795

Publication/Creation

1936

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/mr8uk7ke>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

W. Wells.
HB
MR. MR. HALLETT.

Mr. Bowler IIIA



transit
ass. attach to
4201/3
Borough of Harrogate

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1936

BY

Don 10/9/37
JAMES MAIR, M.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

R. Ackrill, Ltd., Harrogate.





Borough of Harrogate

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1936

BY

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

Medical Officer of Health.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1936.

CHAIRMAN : ALDERMAN J. B. CHARLES.

VICE-CHAIRMAN : COUNCILLOR J. H. NEWSOME, J.P.

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR S. CARTWRIGHT, J.P.)

ALD. CHARLES	COUN. LENG	COUN. SCHOFIELD
" FOSTER	" MORRIS	" SIMPSON
" STOTT	" MYERS	" SPENCELEY
" WEBSTER	" NEWSOME	" WHITELEY
COUN. BAKE	" PEARSON	" WOOD
" HESSELWOOD	" RHODES	" WRIGHT

HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE :

CHAIRMAN : ALDERMAN J. B. CHARLES.

VICE-CHAIRMAN : COUNCILLOR J. H. NEWSOME.

THE MAYOR	COUN. NEWSOME	COUN. SCHOFIELD
ALD. CHARLES	" MORRIS	" SIMPSON
" STOTT	" RHODES	" WHITELEY

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE :

CHAIRMAN : ALDERMAN J. B. CHARLES.

VICE-CHAIRMAN : COUNCILLOR J. H. NEWSOME.

THE MAYOR	COUN. NEWSOME	COUN. SPENCELEY
ALD. CHARLES	" RHODES	" WRIGHT
COUN. HESSELWOOD	" SCHOFIELD	

Co-opted Members.

Mrs. IMESON	Mrs. LAWN
Mrs. THOMPSON	Mrs. WEBSTER

SUPPLY OF MILK TO INFANTS, NURSING AND EXPECTANT MOTHERS SUB-COMMITTEE :

CHAIRMAN : ALDERMAN J. B. CHARLES.

VICE-CHAIRMAN : COUNCILLOR J. H. NEWSOME.

THE MAYOR	COUN. LENG	Mrs. THOMPSON
ALD. CHARLES	" RHODES	" WEBSTER
COUN. NEWSOME	" WRIGHT	" WHITEOAK

**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 1936.

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.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices, Harrogate,
June, 1937.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF, 1936.

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

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

*** Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare (part time) :**

GLADYS KAY, M.D., M.B., B.Sc., Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., B.Sc.

*** 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. (Certified Meat Inspector)

Assistant Sanitary Inspector :

J. H. WILSON, A.R.S.I. (Certified Meat Inspector)

*** Health Visitors and School Nurses :**

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

Miss M. NIBLETT, C.M.B.

Miss B. M. WILSON, C.M.B.

Miss N. GREEN, C.M.B.

Miss M. LANGTON, C.M.B., Cert. of
Ministry of Health.

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

Miss J. C. DENNY, C.M.B.

Clerical Staff :

R. W. LEEMING.

L. R. WILKINSON.

E. W. SWABY.

H. K. PEARSON. †

Miss M. UNSWORTH. *a*

Miss P. LEAF. *a*

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

† Commenced duty August, 1936.

a Part-time Child Welfare work.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	3,277
Population (Census, 1931)	39,770
Population (mid-summer, 1936, estimated by the Registrar-General)	39,210
Number of Inhabited houses (Census, 1931)	9,430
Number of Inhabited houses (Rate Books, Oct. 1st, 1936) ..	11,354
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931) ..	9,846
Rateable Value, 1936	£532,042
Produce of a Penny Rate, 1936	£2,041
<div> <div>Males.</div> <div>Females.</div> </div>	
Live Births :	
<div> <div>Legitimate, 213</div> <div>Illegitimate, 15</div> </div>	<div> <div>Legitimate, 220</div> <div>Illegitimate, 12</div> </div>
	228 232 460
Birth Rate (Live births per 1,000 of the estimated resident Population)	11.7
<div> <div>Males.</div> <div>Females.</div> </div>	
Still Births :	
<div> <div>Legitimate, 4</div> <div>Illegitimate 0</div> </div>	<div> <div>Legitimate, 9</div> <div>Illegitimate, 0</div> </div>
	4 9 13
Still Births—Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	27.5
Number of deaths : Males 242, Females 308	550
Death Rate	14.0
Corrected Death Rate	11.7
Deaths from Puerperal causes—	
<div> <div>Rate per 1,000 total</div> <div>(Live and still) Births</div> </div>	
Puerperal Sepsis Nil	0.0
Other Puerperal causes Nil	0.0
	0.00
<div> <div>Legitimate 26</div> <div>Illegitimate 4</div> </div>	
Deaths of Infants under one year of age :	30
Infant Mortality (all infants) per 1,000 live births	65.2
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	60.0
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	148.1
Death Rate from Phthisis	0.33
Death Rate from other Tuberculous Diseases	0.10
Zymotic Deaths (3),	Rate 0.07
Deaths from Measles (2)	0.05
Death from Whooping Cough (0)	0.00
Deaths from Diarrhoea, under 2 years (0)	0.00
Deaths from Cancer (85)	2.17
Primary Vaccinations	153
Exemption Certificates granted	276
Number of Marriages	266
Mean Annual Temperature	47.5°F.
Total Rainfall (in inches)	32.72
Hours of Bright Sunshine	1,296.6

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF HARROGATE FOR
1936 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 <small>Death rate Birth rate</small>	530	14.7	42	79.2	412	12.4
	36,127 <small>Death rate Birth rate</small>						
1917	33,204 <small>Death rate Birth rate</small>	415	11.5	26	62.6	397	11.9
	36,127 <small>Death rate Birth rate</small>						
1918	33,245 <small>Death rate Birth rate</small>	398	10.7	37	93.0	461	13.9
	37,240 <small>Death rate Birth rate</small>						
1919	36,231 <small>Death rate Birth rate</small>	431	11.4	22	51.0	391	10.8
	37,742 <small>Death rate Birth rate</small>						
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
1933	38,850	452	11.6	21	46.5	565	14.5
1934	39,210	442	11.3	21	47.5	573	14.6
1935	39,270	457	11.6	28	61.2	544	13.8
1936	39,210	460	11.7	30	65.2	550	14.0

	M.	F.	Total.	
Leg. ..	213	220		
Live Births ..			460	Birth Rate 11.7
Illeg. ..	15	12		
Deaths	242	308	550	Death Rate 14.0
No. of Women dying in, or in consequence of Childbirth....				Nil
Death Rates of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births: Legitimate, 60.0, Illegitimate 148.1....				65.2
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			2	
do. Whooping Cough (all ages) Nil.				
do. Diarrhoea (under two years) Nil.				

TABLE II.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN HARROGATE BOROUGH, 1935 & 1936.

Causes of Death.		1935		1936	
		Male	F'male	Male	F'male
(Civilians only)	All Causes	251	293	242	308
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	1	—	—	—
2	Measles	—	—	—	2
3	Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	1
4	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
5	Diphtheria	—	2	—	—
6	Influenza	3	6	2	3
7	Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	—	—
8	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—
9	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	13	2	8	5
10	Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	2	3	1
11	Syphilis	1	—	1	—
12	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	1	—	2	—
13	Cancer, Malignant Disease	38	46	40	45
14	Diabetes	5	7	4	6
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	15	31	16	25
16	Heart Disease	51	72	61	93
17	Aneurysm	1	—	—	1
18	Other Circulatory Diseases	25	30	17	30
19	Bronchitis	9	6	6	5
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	10	8	13	10
21	Other Respiratory Diseases	3	4	—	3
22	Peptic Ulcer	3	2	4	—
23	Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	2	—	—	—
24	Appendicitis	2	6	1	4
25	Cirrhosis of Liver	2	1	2	—
26	Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	—	3	—	2
27	Other Digestive Diseases	8	6	4	4
28	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	10	10	9	8
29	Puerperal Sepsis	—	2	—	—
30	Other Puerperal Causes	—	3	—	—
31	Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	8	8	11	12
32	Senility	3	2	3	4
33	Suicide	3	2	1	3
34	Other Violence	12	5	10	6
35	Other Defined Diseases	21	25	23	35
36	Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	—	1	1	—
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above)—					
	Small-pox	—	—	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
	Poliœncephalitis	—	—	—	—

TABLE III.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1935 and 1936.

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

Cause of Death.	1935	1936									
		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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Diarrhœa	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation (overlying)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at birth	3	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	5	2	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	4
Premature Birth	6	13	1	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	14
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	1	2	1	1	1	5	—	—	1	—	6
Totals	28	21	3	1	2	27	—	—	3	—	30

TABLE IV.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH-RATES, and CASE-RATES for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1936.

(England and Wales, London, 122 Great Towns and 143 Smaller Towns.)
(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.)

	England and Wales.	122 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	143 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).	London Adminis- trative County.
Rates per 1,000 Population.				
Births—				
Live	14. 8	14. 9	15. 0	13. 6
Still	0.61	0.67	0.64	0.53
Deaths—				
All Causes	12.1	12. 3	11. 5	12. 5
Typhoid and Para- typhoid Fevers	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.14
Scarlet Fever.....	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Whooping Cough	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06
Diphtheria	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05
Influenza	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.14
Violence	0.52	0.45	0.39	0.52
Notifications—				
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever.....	2.53	2.18	2.48	2.57
Diphtheria	1.39	1.31	1.26	1.69
Enteric Fever	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06
Erysipelas	0.40	0.38	0.35	0.44
Pneumonia	1.11	1.10	0.96	0.99
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under 1 year of age	59	63	55	66
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5. 9	8. 2	3. 4	14. 4
Maternal Mortality—				
Puerperal Sepsis	1.40	Not available		
Others	2.41			
Total	3.81			
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).				
Maternal Mortality—				
Puerperal Sepsis	1.34	Not available		
Others	2.31			
Total	3.65			
Notifications—				
Puerperal Fever	3.27	3.46	2.80	3.03
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	9.64	9.52	7.57	11.15

BOROUGH OF HARROGATE.—N

(These figures are compiled locally and differ

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Number of Cases Notified.									
		At Ages—Years.									
		U'd'r 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.	35-4 yrs.
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup)	3				1		2				
Scarlet Fever	106		3	1	3	8	42	33	8	7	1
Enteric Fever (including Para- Typhoid)	3 ^a							1		2	
Puerperal Fever	3 ^b								1	2	
Puerperal Pyrexia	6 ^c									5	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	1									1	
Small Pox	Nil										
Pneumonia	64	4	2	3	2	2	9	2	1	6	9
Erysipelas	16							1			1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2 ^d	2									
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2 ^e							2			

^a Includes 1 Non-Resident ad
^b „ 1 „
^c „ 2 Non-Residents
^d „ 1 Non-Resident
^e „ 1 „

E V.

LE DISEASES during Calendar Year 1936.

from the figures supplied by the Registrar General).

No. of Cases admitted to Hospital	Total No. of Deaths.	Number of Deaths.											
		At Ages—Years.											
		U'd'r 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
3													
98	1							1					
2	....											
3	....											
6	....											
1	....											
18	27	2	1	1			1			2	4	5	11
2	....											
1	....											
2	1							1					

the General Hospital from other districts.

" " " "
 " " " "
 " " " "
 " " " "

(A) STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

1. POPULATION.

The Population at the middle of 1936 is estimated by the Registrar-General at 39,210. This is a decrease of 60 as compared with his estimate for 1935 and is exactly the same as the estimate for 1934.

2. SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Harrogate is a health resort and residential town. There are no factories or works of any importance, and the only industries are those incidental to a residential town. It need hardly be added that none of these are detrimental to health.

The working class population is comparatively small and there is always a good deal of seasonable unemployment during the winter months. There has been little alteration in the amount of unemployment during the year.

I learn from the Employment Exchange that the number of unemployed persons in the district (which includes neighbouring areas) at the end of December, 1936, was 1,584, which is an increase of 90 as compared with 1935. This increase is probably due to the fact that in 1936 the count was taken in the middle of December, whereas in the previous year the count was taken just before Xmas when considerable numbers had obtained temporary seasonal employment.

There is no evidence to show that unemployment has exercised any significant influence on the health of children or adults.

3. BIRTHS.

The number of live births registered in Harrogate during the year was 537—270 males and 267 females; but the corrected number supplied by the Registrar-General is 460—228 males and 232 females. The birth rate is 11.7 per 1,000, and although this is 0.1 above the rate for 1935, it is one of the lowest rates recorded. It is 3.1 below the rate for England and Wales and 3.3 below the rate for the 143 smaller towns.

There were 27 illegitimate births, 15 males and 12 females; representing 6.2 per cent. of the live births, and an illegitimate birth rate of 0.7 per 1,000; the corresponding figures for 1935 were 7.2 per cent. and 0.8 per 1,000.

Still Births.

22 still-births, 12 males and 10 females, were registered during the year, but the corrected figure supplied by the Registrar-General is 13, 4 males and 9 females, all legitimate. This is practically the same figure as for 1935 (12) and gives a rate of 27.5 per 1,000 births (live and still) and a still-birth rate of 0.3 per 1,000 population, which is the same as 1935, and is considerably less than the rate for England and Wales (0.61).

4. DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 588 (264 males and 324 females), but the corrected number supplied by the Registrar-General is 550 (242 males and 308 females), 6 more than in the previous year. The death rate is 14.0 which is 0.2 above the rate for the previous year and 1.9 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 for other areas. When this is done the corrected death rate is reduced to 11.7, which is less than that for England and Wales (12.1).

As compared with 1935 there has been a considerable increase in the number of deaths attributed to "Heart Disease" and to the group of diseases included in the term "Other Defined Diseases"; but in most of the other tabulated causes of death there was a slight decrease.

Institution Deaths.

Of the 588 deaths which occurred in the Borough 165 occurred in public institutions, representing 28 per cent. of the whole number.

5. INFANT MORTALITY.

See section on Maternity and Child Welfare.

(B) 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. HEALTH SERVICES.

(a) Laboratory Facilities.

(1) CHEMICAL.

The chemical analysis of milk and foodstuffs is carried out by the County Analysts, Messrs. F. W. Richardson and A. Jaffé, 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.

(2) BACTERIOLOGICAL.

The bacteriological examination of clinical material (sputum, swabs, etc.) is, as a rule, carried out at the laboratory of the West Riding 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 or tubercle is also carried out at this latter laboratory.

(b) Ambulance Facilities.

An ambulance is maintained by the Local Authority, which is available for the removal of accidents and non-infectious cases. A charge is made for the use of this ambulance, but in the case of poor persons this charge may be reduced or entirely remitted.

The Joint Isolation Hospital maintains an ambulance for the removal of infectious cases to the hospital, and for this no charge is made.

(c) Nursing in the Home.

(1) 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. The staff of the Association consists of a superintendent and 5 nurses, and during 1936 they paid 7,823 visits to cases of sickness, and attended 128 maternity cases, of which 89 were attended as midwives and 39 as maternity nurses.

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.

(2) 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.

(d) Clinics and Treatment Centres.

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

(e) 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.

3. MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES, etc.

See section on Maternity and Child Welfare.

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	62	20	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.

† Also 2 Isolation Beds.

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.	{ 65 mothers { 71 children
do.	do.	do.	do.	Thursdays 2-30 p.m.	{ 105 mothers { 118 children
Ante-natal *	do.	Waiting and Consulting Rooms.	do.	Tuesdays 3 p.m.	24
Ultra-Violet Clinic	do.	do.	do.	Monday and Friday, 10 a.m.	5
Starbeck Child Welfare Centre	† Methodist Church Schoolroom.	do.	do.	Tuesdays 2-30 p.m.	{ 45 mothers { 51 children
School Clinic	2 Dragon Parade, Harrogate.	do.	do.	Wednesdays 2-30 p.m.	20
Tuberculosis Dispensary	10 North Park Rd., Harrogate.	do.	West Riding County Council	Tuesdays and Thursdays 2 p.m.	—
Venereal Clinic			None provided		

* Since 9/4/36 the Ante Natal Clinic is held every Tuesday afternoon.

† Starbeck Clinic was transferred to the School Room of the Methodist Church, Starbeck, on 6/4/36.

(C) SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. WATER SUPPLY.

All the houses in the Borough are supplied with Corporation water, with the exception of some 20 houses in an outlying district which obtain their supply from two wells.

Samples from these two wells are regularly submitted to analysis and have always been found pure and suitable for 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 following report, is a pure and wholesome water.

Report on Sample of Water marked "No. 27 Irongate Bridge—Ten Acre, Beaverdyke, Roundhill," received from the Corporation Waterworks Department, Harrogate, on 3rd November, 1936.

Appearance	.. .. .	Clear and bright
Odour on warming (37°C)	.. .. .	None
Colour of 2ft. column (Lovibond Units)	1.5 yellow + 0.3 blue	
Sediment	.. .. .	None
Action on bright lead surface during 12 hours—		
Solvent	.. .. .	Very slight
Erosive	.. .. .	None

			Grains	Parts
The Sample contains :			per gallon	per 100,000
Total solids, dried at 100°C	.. .. .		7.42	10.60
Chlorides, equivalent to chlorine	.. .. .		0.91	1.30
Nitrates, equivalent to nitrogen	.. .. .		0.00	0.00
Nitrites, equivalent to nitrogen	.. .. .		nil	nil
Free and saline ammonia	.. .. .		0.0000	0.0000
Albuminoid ammonia	.. .. .		0.0064	0.0045
Oxygen absorbed at 80°F in 15 minutes			—	—
	in 4 hours	.. .. .	0.099	0.142
Injurious metals (Lead and Copper)	.. .. .		nil	nil

Hardness (Clark Degrees)—

Temporary, removable by boiling ..	1.3°	1.8
Permanent, after boiling	3.0°	4.3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	4.3°	6.1
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Reaction : pH=7.0.

Average number of bacteria growing on agar after 72	
hours incubation at 20°C, per cc	21
Average number of bacteria growing on agar after 72	
hours incubation at 37°C, per cc	3
Coliform bacilli after 48 hours incubation at 37°C, per	
100 cc	0

Observations.

In my opinion, this water is in excellent condition for drinking and general domestic purposes.

(Signed) J. FIRTH.

35, Park Square, Leeds, 1.

14th November, 1936.

2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The only extension during the year was the laying of approximately 159 yards of new 9ins. sewer; 63 yards 6"; 354 yards of 15" sewer; and 47 yards of 21" culverting stream.

3. 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.

4. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Excrement disposal is almost entirely by water carriage, there being approximately 18,174 water closets and 88 waste water closets in the area.

5. REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

Collection.

The removal of house refuse is carried out entirely by the Corporation staff, 5 motor vehicles, 3 horse drawn vehicles, and some 32 men being employed in the work.

Practically every house is provided with sanitary dustbins, the approximate number of receptacles of various types in use at the end of the year being:—

Sanitary dustbins	16,016
Ashpits	2
Pail closets	25
Privies	5

Refuse is collected weekly from private houses; and from hotels and boarding houses as frequently as is necessary.

Trade refuse is collected upon payment; one bin per week is allowed free, over this amount a charge of 2d. per bin, 3/6 per horse cart load, or 7/- per motor load is made. The income derived from this source during the year was £377 9s. 10d., as compared with £365 19s. 9d. for the previous year.

The following table shows the number of receptacles emptied, loads collected, and tonnage.

Dustbins	832,832
Ashpits	104
Pail Closets	1,300
Privy Middens	260

Loads:—

Horse cart loads	3,106	
Motor loads	6,034	Total 9,140 loads.

Weight in tons:—

Horse carts	3,743	
Motors	12,068	Total 15,811 tons.

Disposal.

Disposal of refuse is by controlled tipping in two disused clay pits; one situated at Oatlands and one at Starbeck.

Six men are employed at these two tips.

This method of disposal has proved quite satisfactory and no real occasion for complaint has arisen.

6. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

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

Notices Served.

During the year 802 notices for the abatement of nuisances, etc., were served; 748 of these were preliminary, of which 710 were complied with and 54 were legal notices, 52 of which were complied with, leaving 38 informal and 2 legal notices uncomplied with at the end of the year.

Total number of visits and inspections made	17,263
Total number of nuisances reported by Inspectors, 1936	1,765
Total number of nuisances left over at the close of 1935..	33
Total number of nuisances left over at the close of 1936..	44
Total number of nuisances abated during 1936	1,754
Number of complaints received and investigated during 1936	304

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

Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	1
Additional W.C.'s provided	35
Ashpits (insanitary) removed and dust bins substituted ..	2
Bedroom floors repaired	3
Blocked drains unstopped or opened out, cleansed and put into proper working order	65
Buildings subsoil drained	2
Broken manhole covers renewed	3
Broken sash cords of windows replaced with new cords ..	57
Ceilings underdrawn, or defective plastering repaired	13
Chimneys repaired and made safe	31
Closet cisterns repaired or renewed	6
Closets (insanitary) taken out and sanitary ones substituted	1
Dampness dealt with	92
Doors repaired or renewed	23
Dilapidated dust bins replaced with new ones	399
Dust bins substituted for ashpits	4
Dirty and defective closets repaired, cleansed or limewashed	23

Drains (defective) repaired	23
Drains provided	2
Drainage or sanitary arrangements of houses dealt with ..	178
Drainage systems ventilated	17
External house walls repaired	50
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	50
Handrails repaired or provided	15
House drains disconnected from sewer	7
Houses re-drained	13
Houses re-roofed	2
House walls repaired	4
Inspection chambers built on house drains	12
Kitchen, room, passage or scullery floors re-laid or repaired	38
Miscellaneous	133
Offensive accumulations removed	5
Pedestal closets fixed in place of boxed-in ones	5
Plastering made good	104
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	26
Rainwater pipes disconnected and made to discharge over gullies	10
Roofs repaired	72
Sanitary sinks or lavatory basins provided	107
Soil pipes ventilated with 4 in. shafts	3
Soil pipes or vent shafts repaired	12
Sink pipes disconnected from drain	1
Sink pipes trapped	7
Sinks (insanitary) removed and sanitary sinks provided ..	16
Spouting of eaves of buildings repaired or renewed	39
Stairs (defective) repaired	2
Using a cellar dwelling contrary to the Public Health Act ..	3
Ventilated food stores provided	1
Ventilation improved by fixing additional windows or venti- lators	5
Waste pipes from sink, bath or lavatory basins repaired ..	58
Water supply of houses dealt with	16
Windows repaired and made to open	53
Workshops cleaned or limewashed	8
W.C.'s (defective) repaired or renewed	23

Yards paved, whole surface	26
Yard paving repaired	34
Yard gates repaired or renewed	9
W.C.'s opening into food stores (1925—P.H.A., Sec. 72) ..	4
Washing boilers provided	1
Washing boilers repaired or renewed	9
Washing accommodation provided in shops—Shops Act, 1934	10
Sanitary accommodation provided in shops—Shops Act, 1934	11

In addition to the above, the two men engaged in testing drains and disinfection have let off 103 blocked drains or gullies, 24 intercepting traps, 27 blocked W.C.'s and 19 inspection chambers.

7. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Harrogate is a residential town with practically no factories, and smoke nuisance exists only to a very small extent. During the year several complaints were received and 53 observations were made. On four occasions nuisance was caused and the offenders were warned. On two occasions offenders who had been previously warned were served with a notice requiring them to abate the nuisance and to provide against a recurrence.

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 1936).

	Total Solids.	Insoluble Matter (Grit).	Sulphate.	Chloride.
Harrogate Observatory	256.3	41.2	29.1	27.2
London (S. Kensington)	848	249	102	70
Bourneville	478	125	47	30
Cheltenham	414	—	—	—
Leeds : Headingley	408	107	45	49
Park Square	1123	568	83	73
Templenessam	289	87	31	30
Rothamsted	277	73	—	—
Southport	354	57	43	75

8. SWIMMING BATHS.

There are two Corporation owned Swimming Baths in the district, one situated in Harrogate and one at Starbeck. Both are provided with continuous filtration plants.

9. SCHOOLS.

There are 10 elementary schools—6 provided and 4 non-provided—in the Borough. Generally speaking, they are 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.

10. SHOPS ACTS.

The administration of these Acts is carried out by the Health Department, and during the year 1,740 shops were inspected with special reference to their sanitary arrangements.

In 11 instances it was found that there were no suitable sanitary conveniences, and in 10 no available washing facilities; by the end of the year these defects had all been remedied. In two instances suitable means of heating were provided.

(D) HOUSING.

1. HOUSING STATISTICS, 1936.

Number of new houses erected during 1936.....	258
(1) By the Local Authority	18
(2) By Private Enterprise	240
Of the above 223 houses were for the use of the working class.	

1. Inspections of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	270
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose....	852
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	119
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose....	453
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	21
(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	187

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.....	120
--	-----

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.....	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices.....	—
(a) By owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.....	—

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.....	11
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.....	10
(a) By owners	10
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.....	—

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.....	*4
* One Demolition Order quashed on appeal heard in January, 1937.	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—

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

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.....	3
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit.....	—

4. Housing Act, 1935.—Overcrowding.

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	48
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein.....	48
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein.....	338
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	61

(c)	(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	13
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases..	91
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	—
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	—

UNFIT HOUSES.

During the year the Medical Officer of Health represented 12 houses and one part of a building occupied as a dwelling-house as being unfit for habitation. A Closing Order was made in respect of a part of a building, and that house is now unoccupied. Of the other 12, 5 are now being dealt with as Clearance Areas, in 2 the Council accepted an undertaking that the houses would be made fit for habitation, and 4 Demolition Orders were made, one of which was quashed on appeal to the County Court at the beginning of this year, and the others have not yet been enforced. The remaining house is still under consideration.

UNHEALTHY AREAS.

During the year the undernoted Areas were declared Clearance Areas :—

Area No. 1—Victoria Place, Skipton Road.....	12 houses.
Area No. 2—Skipton Road, New Park	8 houses.
Area No. 3—Tower Street and Belford Square	14 houses.

An Area comprising Smithy Hill and part of Chatsworth Road, containing 96 working-class houses, with a population of 299 persons, has been declared a Re-development Area.

OVERCROWDING.

The Overcrowding Survey made under the Housing Act, 1935, revealed that there were 54 overcrowded families, of whom 50 occupied separate houses, and 4 were living in rooms in houses let in

lodgings. Seven other cases were discovered during the year, so that the total number that came to notice was 61. At the end of the year 13 of these had been relieved, in five instances by members of the household leaving home ; in five by removal to a larger house ; and in three the families left the overcrowded houses and could not be traced.

RE-HOUSING.

For various reasons there was very considerable delay in completing the 22 houses which were commenced towards the end of 1935, and only 18 of these had actually been completed by the end of 1936 ; the other 4 were completed early this year, and all have now been occupied by persons from unfit houses.

The Council are proceeding at once with the building of 38 houses for the purpose of re-housing families displaced from Clearance Areas, and are acquiring land on which to erect sufficient houses to replace all the unfit houses in the borough.

(E) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

(1) Farms and Dairies.

At the end of the year the Register contained the names of 9 cow-keepers, occupying 15 sheds, with approximately 112 cows. There were also on the Register 25 wholesale and retail purveyors, 88 retail purveyors only, and 15 wholesale traders only ; of the wholesale and retail purveyors 14 ; of the retailers only, 43 ; and of the wholesalers only, 13 ; had their premises outside the Borough.

The Sanitary Inspectors paid 87 visits to the farms, and 274 to dairies during the year, and, as a rule, found the premises in a cleanly and satisfactory condition. The farms were also inspected three times during the year by the County Veterinary Officer, who was able to report that, with few exceptions, the cleanliness of the cows and premises was satisfactory.

On two occasions milk vendors were found to be filling milk bottles in the street during their rounds. Both were prosecuted, and in each case convicted and fined one pound.

(2) Graded Milks.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, which came into operation on the 1st June, 1936, revoked the Milk (Special Designations) Orders of 1923 and 1934, and abolished the existing designations "Certified," "Grade A (T.T.)," and "Grade A." It prescribes instead the designations "Tuberculin Tested" and "Accredited," which are to be used in future. Milk formerly known as "Certified" and "Grade A (T.T.)," are now known as "Tuberculin Tested," and "Grade A" is now designated "Accredited."

The conditions under which a licence to produce "Tuberculin Tested" milk is granted are similar to those previously prescribed for "Grade A (T.T.)," i.e., it is milk from cows which have passed a veterinary examination, and the tuberculin test, and until the 31st December, 1936, it must not contain more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c. After that date the bacterial count is discontinued, and the milk must satisfy the prescribed methylene blue test for cleanliness. It must not at any time contain any coliform bacillus in 1/100 of a ml. If pasteurised it must be described as "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)," and must not contain more than 30,000 bacteria per ml., and if bottled on the farm the word "Certified" may be added.

The conditions for "Accredited" milk are similar to those for "Grade A" milk. It is from cows which have passed a veterinary examination, but not necessarily the tuberculin test, and it must satisfy the same bacteriological tests as "Tuberculin Tested" milk.

The conditions under which milk may be described as "Pasteurised" are practically the same as those in force previously.

One licence for the production of "Pasteurised" milk, 8 licences for the sale of "Certified," and 2 for the sale of "Grade A (T.T.)," milk, were issued by the Council during the year. Two "Grade A" licences, and 1 supplementary licence to sell "Pasteurised" milk were also granted.

The whole of the "Certified" milk is obtained from one producer, whose premises are situated outside the Borough, and who also sells "Grade A (T.T.)," milk by retail in the Borough.

33 samples of "Certified," "Tuberculin Tested," or "Grade A (T.T.)" milks were examined during the year, and with one exception all were satisfactory. 13 samples of "Grade A" or "Accredited" milk were examined, of which 12 were satisfactory; and 3 samples of "Pasteurised" milk, of which only one complied with the standard.

(3) Milk and Tuberculosis.

The County Veterinary Officer inspected the cows and cow sheds in the Borough on 3 occasions during the year, and as a result of these inspections 3 cows, 2 of which were reported by owners, and 1 which was discovered by the Veterinary Officer, found to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, were slaughtered. In addition, 54 samples of milk were purchased by the Sanitary Inspector and submitted to bacteriological examination; in none of these was the tubercle bacillus found to be present.

(4) Ice Cream.

The Harrogate Corporation Act, 1935, requires any person being a manufacturer or vendor of, or merchant or dealer in, ice-cream or other similar commodity, and any premises used or proposed to be used in the manufacture or sale of ice-cream, or other similar commodities, to be registered with the Corporation, and at the end of the year 20 manufacturers and vendors and, 27 vendors only, were registered. The number of premises used for the manufacture or sale of ice-cream registered was 47.

16 samples of ice-cream were bacteriologically examined during the year with varying results. The best sample was found to contain 210 bacteria in a cubic centimetre, and the worst sample contained over 3 million bacteria in a cubic centimetre, and the bacillus coli was present in .0001 per c.c.

The best samples bacteriologically were taken from itinerant street vendors. This no doubt is accounted for by the fact that these vendors boil the whole of the mix before freezing, and thus sterilise it, whereas the makers of a more expensive article add raw cream before freezing.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.**(1) Slaughterhouses, etc.**

There are four registered private slaughterhouses in the Borough. One is small and far from satisfactory, and although the others compare favourably with the majority of private slaughterhouses, none comply fully with the Bye-Laws.

The Committee which was appointed to consider the question recommended that a public abattoir be provided, and the Council has approved their recommendation, and a suitable site for the abattoir is now being sought for.

(2) Humane Slaughtering.

The provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, has been extended to require that all animals slaughtered in the Borough must be effectively stunned by a mechanically operated instrument.

There has been no attempt to evade this provision during the year.

(3) Licensing of Slaughtermen.

During the year 5 applications for licences and 49 for renewal of licences to slaughter were received, and all were granted.

(4) Inspection of Meat.

This is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors, and the services of a Veterinary Surgeon are available in doubtful cases. So far as is possible the Inspector arranges to be present at the slaughterhouse during or shortly after slaughter, and particular attention is paid to the shops of those butchers who slaughter in other areas.

During the year the Inspectors paid 976 visits to slaughterhouses and 1,908 to other premises where food is sold or prepared for sale.

The following tables show the number of carcasses inspected and the amount of food condemned during the year :—

	Total No. of Carcasses Inspected.	No. entirely condemned.	No. of cases where parts of carcass or organs condemned.
Beasts	1,909	5	299
Calves	1,517	5	30
Sheep }	15,137	4	139
Lambs }			
Pigs	1,781	16	474
Total	<u>20,344</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>942</u>

The unsound food destroyed during the year was :—

Beef	5426 lbs.
Pork	5439 lbs.
Veal	451 lbs.
Mutton	104 lbs.
Offals	8118 lbs.

19538 lbs.

= 8 tons 14cwt. 1qr. 22 lbs..

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

Beef	4930 lbs.
Pork	5104 lbs.
Veal	195 lbs.
Offals	5224 lbs.

15453 lbs.

= 6 tons 17cwt. 3qrs. 25lbs.

Other foods destroyed were :—

203 tins of Fruit.
78 tins of Vegetables.
39 tins of Fish.
69 tins of Meat.
59 tins of Milk.
24 tins of Soup.
17 lbs. of Crayfish.

In no instance was it necessary to seize any food, nor were any legal proceedings taken.

(5) Public Health (Meat) Regulations.

Upon the whole, these regulations are adhered to by the butchers and there are few, if any, attempts at evasion, on the contrary, the great majority of the butchers, recognising that these and other regulations are for the public good, co-operate cordially with the Department in carrying them out.

(c) OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Two offensive trades—one tripe-boiling and one gut scraping—are carried on in connection with one of the slaughterhouses. These were visited 123 times during the year, and always found in a satisfactory condition.

(d) ADULTERATION.

During the year 201 samples of Foods were submitted to the County Analyst for analysis, 172 formal, 29 informal. 12 were not of the nature and substance demanded by the purchasers. In 4 cases proceedings were taken.

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

Nature of Sample	Adulterated	Genuine	Informal	Formal	Total
Milk	12	160	—	172	172
Raspberry Jam	—	2	2	—	2
Strawberry Jam	—	2	2	—	2
Tomato Sausage	—	1	1	—	1
Tinned Peas	—	2	2	—	2
Condensed Machine Skimmed Milk	—	1	1	—	1
Butter	—	4	4	—	4
Ground Ginger	—	1	1	—	1
Baking Powder	—	2	2	—	2
Coffee	—	2	2	—	2
Pepper	—	2	2	—	2
Lobster Paste	—	1	1	—	1
Plain Jelly	—	1	1	—	1
Curry Powder	—	1	1	—	1
Cornflour	—	1	1	—	1
Olive Oil	—	1	1	—	1
Salmon Paste	—	1	1	—	1
Custard Powder	—	1	1	—	1
Ground Rice	—	1	1	—	1
Tomato Sauce	—	1	1	—	1
Dairy Cream	—	1	1	—	1
Totals	12	189	29	172	201

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	Sample deprived of 1.3% natural fat	Vendor producer written to by Town Clerk
94	" "	Added Water 3.5%	Further sample (113) taken in transit
96	" "	Added Water 1.1%	Vendors written to by Town Clerk
97	" "	Added Water 3.5%	Vendors written to by Town Clerk
98	" "	Added Water 17.7%	Further samples taken in transit, between producer and vendor, Nos. 102 and 103
102	" "	Added Water 9.1%	Taken in transit. Producer summoned before Borough Court and penalty of £4 7s., including costs, imposed
103	" "	Added Water 4.4%, also deprived of 2% natural fat	
109	" "	Sample deprived of 6% natural fat	Vendor producer written to by Town Clerk
113	" "	Added Water 6.1%	Taken in transit. Producer summoned before Borough Court and penalty of £2 16s. 6d., including costs, imposed
136	" "	Sample deprived of 9.3% natural fat	Vendor-producer summoned before Borough Court and penalty of £3 11s. 6d., including costs, imposed
157	" "	Added Water 3%	Vendor written to by Town Clerk
190	" "	Sample deprived of 11.3% natural fat	Vendor summoned before Borough Court and penalty of £2 1s., including costs, imposed

(f) **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.

(g) **NUTRITION—DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE.**

No special work has been done in this connection.

(h) **RAG FLOCK ACT.**

2 samples of Rag Flock were examined, and both were found to be satisfactory.

(F) PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(a) **NOTIFIABLE 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 slightly less prevalent than in the previous year. The number of notifications was 106 as compared with 138. The attack rate is 2.7 per 1,000, which is, with the exception of 1932 and 1933, the lowest rate recorded since 1928. The cases occurred pretty evenly throughout the year, although it was most marked in the months of February and May. On the whole the disease appears to have been of a mild type. There were, however, 2 deaths, 1 being attributed to scarlet fever with measles as a secondary cause, the other was attributed to measles with scarlet fever as a secondary cause.

The age and sex distribution is shown on the table underneath.

	Under 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65 up- wards	Totals
Males	—	2	1	1	5	40	5	2	1	—	—	57
Females	—	1	—	2	3	35	5	3	—	—	—	49
Totals	—	3	1	3	8	75	10	5	1	—	—	106

Return Cases.

9 cases were classed as "return" cases. This is about 9% of the number admitted to Hospital, and was considerably above the proportion for last year, which was 4%.

(3) Diphtheria.

Only 3 cases of diphtheria were notified during the year, giving an attack rate of 0.07 per 1,000, which is the lowest on record. There were no deaths, the death rate being 0.00 per 1,000, as compared with 1.39 for England and Wales.

Immunisation.

Immunisation against diphtheria has continued during the year, but the response has been very poor; only 28 children, all of school age, were completely immunised, as compared with 504 in 1935 and 2,050 in 1934. The reduction in the number immunised is probably accounted for by the fact that as the district has for the past two or three years been almost entirely free from diphtheria, parents think that immunisation is unnecessary. It is almost certainly true that the freedom from the disease is very largely due to the fact that a large proportion of the child population has been immunised, but it cannot be too strongly emphasised that this freedom cannot be expected to continue unless children, and especially

young children, are immunised in much larger numbers than during the year under review. It must be emphasised also, that as immunity takes a considerable time—some two or three months—to develop, it is of little use once an epidemic has occurred ; to be of value immunisation should be done when the disease is absent.

Every effort is being made to induce parents to accept immunisation for their children, and one can only hope that these efforts will meet with greater success during the present year.

Diphtheria Antitoxin.

The arrangements for the supply of free antitoxin continued in force, but it was not necessary to provide any during the year.

(4) Enteric Fever.

3 cases of typhoid fever were notified during the year ; in 2 of these the infection was most certainly contracted before arrival in Harrogate ; the source of infection in the remaining case could not be traced. There were no deaths.

(5) Pneumonia.

There appears to have been an increase in the prevalence of pneumonia ; 64 cases being notified, as compared with 47 during 1935. These figures, however, cannot be relied upon, as there is reason to believe that a number of cases are not notified, probably because Medical Practitioners have considerable doubt as to what constitutes " Primary " pneumonia.

(6) Encephalitis Lethargica.

1 case was notified, and the patient made a fairly satisfactory recovery.

(7) Cerebro Spinal Fever.

2 cases of cerebro-spinal fever were notified during the year ; 1 was admitted to the General Hospital from another area and made a complete recovery ; the other, admitted to the General Hospital from Harrogate, died within a few hours of admission, and in this case there appears to have been some doubt as to the correctness of the diagnosis.

(8) Tuberculosis.

NEW CASES & MORTALITY during 1936.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
1-5 years	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
5-15 „	-	3	3	-	-	1	1	-
15-25 „	4	7	-	1	3	2	-	1
25-35 „	1	1	-	3	1	-	-	-
35-45 „	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
45-55 „	5	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
55-65 „	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
65 and upwards	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals	13	13	6	6	8	5	3	1

There were 17 deaths from tuberculosis, giving a death rate of 0.43 per 1,000, which is one of the lowest rates on record. In 13 instances death was due to pulmonary tuberculosis and in 4 to tuberculosis of other organs.

In 5 of the fatal cases notification had been received more than 1 year; in 2, more than 6 months; and in 7, less than 6 months before death. In 3 instances—17.7% of the total number of deaths—the case had not been notified before death.

(9) Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

3 cases of puerperal fever and 6 of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year. 2 of the former and all the latter were notified from the General Hospital, and included 1 case of fever and 2 of pyrexia which had been admitted to that Institution from other districts.

(b) NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Information concerning these is derived from the returns of deaths and from the weekly notifications received from the schools, and is consequently less accurate than in the case of notifiable diseases.

(1) Measles.

Measles was prevalent to a considerable extent during the year. Altogether 496 notifications were received from the schools, as compared with only 24 during the previous year. The incidence was mainly in the summer, 373 cases occurring during the months May to September.

There were two deaths among children of school age, death in each instance being attributed to the double infection of scarlet fever and measles.

(2) Whooping Cough.

Whooping Cough was present to a much less extent than during 1936; 41 cases being notified, as compared with 124. This also was most prevalent during the summer: 14 cases being notified during September.

(3) Mumps.

Mumps was very prevalent during the latter half of the year; 511 cases were notified practically all during this period.

(4) Influenza.

Influenza appears to have been less prevalent than in the previous year. Only 5 deaths, 2 males and 3 females, were registered, as compared with 9. The death rate is therefore 0.13 per 1,000, as compared with 0.14 for England and Wales.

(5) Cancer.

The Registrar General states that 85 deaths were registered as due to Cancer, but the local figures show that 89 deaths, 40 males and 49 females were due to this cause, the discrepancy being, no doubt, due to the method of classification. Using the Registrar General's figure the death rate is 2.17, which is one of the highest on record.

The age and sex distribution is shown on the table underneath.

	AGE GROUPS.								Total
	1-5	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 and over	
Males	—	—	—	1	3	12	16	8	40
Females	1	—	2	2	5	10	10	19	49
Totals	1	—	2	3	8	22	26	27	89

The organs most commonly affected, shown by sex and age, are set out underneath.

Organs affected.	AGE GROUPS.							
	Males.		35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 and over.	All Ages.
Stomach and Intestines	-	-	-	-	5	7	6	18
Liver and Gall Bladder	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	4
Pancreas	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Urinary Organs	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Lungs	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3
Prostate	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
Jaw	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Other Organs	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	5
Females.								
	1-5	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 and over.	All Ages.
Stomach and Intestines	-	-	1	-	1	4	12	18
Genital Organs	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	7
Breast	-	1	1	2	4	2	4	14
Pancreas	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Lungs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Liver	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Bladder	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3
Other Organs	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	4

(c) 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 :—

Blood for Widal Reaction	1
Sputa for Tubercle.....	28
Swabs for <i>B. Diphtheriæ</i>	25
Milk for Tuberculosis	60
Milk for Bacterial Content	5
Miscellaneous	1
	<hr/>
	120

(d) **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 :—

Infectious Bedding, Etc., Disinfected.

Beds	59
Mattresses	154
Blankets	360
Quilts	138
Sheets	247
Pillows	276
Pillow Slips	230
Outer Garments	185
Under Clothing	158
Carpets	45
Bolsters	68
Rugs	87
Curtains	119
Valances	5
Towels	89
Toilet Covers	40
Cushions	49
Miscellaneous	165
	<hr/>
	2474

Verminous Conditions.

During the year 9 houses, of which 3 were Council houses, were found to be infected with bed bugs. These were disinfested by the Council's staff by spraying with Insecticide. In addition the contents of 17 unfit houses were disinfested before removal to Council houses. In these cases disinfestation was carried out by a Contractor; the furniture being disinfested in special vans by hydrocyanic acid gas, and the bedding being passed through the steam disinfector at the Isolation Hospital.

(e) PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action has been taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness, etc.

(G) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

(1) MATERNAL WELFARE.

(a) Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths during the year, and the death rate was therefore "nil" as compared with a rate for England and Wales of 3.65 per 1,000 total births.

(b) Midwifery, and Maternity Services.

The arrangements for the admission of complicated maternity cases to the General Hospital which have been described in previous reports remain in operation.

The Hospital Board, with the assistance of the Harrogate Town Council and the West Riding County Council have decided to erect a complete Maternity Unit at the General Hospital, and as the sanction of the Ministry has now been obtained, it is hoped that the Unit will be ready for occupation within the next year.

The extent to which these services were utilised is set out below.

1. Normal Maternity Cases—applications for admission to Nursing Home or General Hospital.

No. of applications received	4
No. granted	3
No. refused	1

2. Complicated Maternity Cases—applications for admission to the General Hospital.

No. of applications received	40
No. granted	38
No. refused (both—income over scale)	2

3. Grant in Aid of Midwife's Fee.

No. of applications received	37
No. granted	36
No. refused	1

4. Puerperal Fever.

No. of applications received	2
No. granted	2

5. Puerperal Pyrexia.

No. of applications received (includes 2 admitted as complicated cases).....	3
No. granted	3

6. Convalescent Home Treatment.

No. of applications	1
No. granted	1

(c) Institutional Provision for Mothers.

Apart from the hospital provision mentioned above, the only provision is the St. Monica's Home, which is maintained by voluntary subscriptions, and which, while primarily a rescue home, admits a certain number of unmarried mothers both before and after confinement.

(d) Ante-Natal Clinic.

This has been continued on the same lines as in former years, but the numbers attending were so large that it was necessary to extend the Clinic, and since the beginning of April the Clinic has been held every Tuesday afternoon instead of twice monthly.

The following table shows the number attending, etc.:—

	1935	1936
Total attendances	553	835
Average attendance per session	24	22
Number of individual mothers	*188	†266
Percentage of individual mothers to total notified births	35.9	47.7
Number referred for treatment	22	‡17
* Includes 27 from County areas.		
† " 27 " " "		
‡ " 4 " " "		

(e) Compensation to Midwives.

Where a midwife brings or sends a patient to the Ante-natal Clinic and that patient is sent to hospital for her confinement the Council pays to the Midwife the sum of 15s. as compensation.

Eight applications for compensation were received during the year, all of which were granted.

(f) Sterilised Maternity Outfits.

A supply of these is kept at the Ante-Natal Clinic and sold at cost price or, in necessitous cases, given free.

The demand is small; only 2 were supplied during the year, both of which were given free.

(2) CHILD WELFARE.

(a) Infant Mortality.

During the year 30 infants—15 male and 15 female—died before reaching their first birthday. The infant mortality is therefore 65.2 per 1,000 live births, which is slightly above that for the previous year (61.2) and somewhat higher than that for the whole of the country (59).

As is nearly always the case, the mortality was mainly among newly born infants; in 27 instances, 90% of the total number, the infant survived its birth for less than four weeks, and in 21 instances for less than one week. The neo-natal mortality, i.e., the deaths of infants under one month of age per 1,000 live births is 58.7, which is considerably above that for the previous year (35).

ILLEGITIMATE MORTALITY.

As is always the case, and as is indeed, to be expected, the mortality among illegitimate was much higher than among legitimate infants: 148.1 per 1,000 illegitimate live births, as compared with 60.0 per 1,000 legitimate births. The corresponding figures for 1935 were 121.2 and 56.6.

(b) Institutional Provision.

(1) MUNICIPAL BABIES' HOSPITAL.

This hospital, maintained by the Council, has accommodation for 6-8 infants, and is intended mainly for infants suffering from digestive and nutritional disorders. At the beginning of the year there were 5 patients in the hospital, and 67 were admitted during the year. The average duration of stay was 28 days.

The conditions for which admission was sought were:—

Malnutrition and improper feeding	30
Digestive Disorders	10
Skin Diseases	7
Prematurity	6
Other conditions.....	14
	—
	67
	—

57 patients were discharged during the year: 53 in good health; 2 improved; in 1 there was no improvement; and 1 was transferred to the General Hospital. There were 10 deaths during the year.

(2) ST. AGNES' HOME.

Maintained by voluntary subscriptions and a grant from the Ministry of Health; has accommodation for 12 infants, 1-18 months. Only illegitimate infants are received, and a charge of 10s. per week is made.

(c) Health Visiting.

The work of the Health Visitors has continued on the lines set out in former reports.

The following table shows the work done during the year.

First visits to Infants	416
Subsequent visits to Infants	2346
Visits to children aged 1—5 years	3566
Enquiries into Infant Deaths	16
Visits to cases of Measles under 5 years	66
Visits to Whooping Cough under 5 years	42
Visits to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	1
First visits to Expectant Mothers	158
Subsequent visits to Expectant Mothers	83
Miscellaneous visits	377
	<hr/>
	7071

(d) **Welfare Centres.**

The three Welfare Centres continued to function throughout the year and have been well attended.

The following table shows the attendances at the Centres :—

(a) Total attendances by children under 1 year of age..	5441
(b) Total attendances by children between 1 and 5 years of age	5914
(c) Total number of children who have attended at the Centres for the first time during the year and who, at the date of their first attendance, were :	
(1) Under 1 year of age	371
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	58

Total number of children who attended at the Centres during the year, and who, at the end of the year, were :—

(1) Under 1 year of age	334
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	931

Percentage of notified live births represented by the number in (c) (1)..... 77.4

Welfare Centres
In previous reports attention has been directed to the insufficiency of the accommodation provided for the Harrogate Centres. The Council have recognised this, and are endeavouring to obtain a suitable site on which to erect a new Centre. It is hoped that their efforts will soon be successful.]

National Parentcraft Competition.

The Harrogate Centres entered for this competition, along with some fifty other Welfare Centres, and were successful in obtaining 2nd place, and were awarded the Margaret Lister Cup.

(e) Supply of Milk.

The supply of free milk to necessitous infants and mothers continued during the year. The total number of recipients was 174, of whom 66 were new cases, and the cost of the milk supplied was approximately £372, as compared with 163 recipients during 1935 and a cost of £368.

(f) Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Two cases were notified during the year : 1 was slight and treated at home ; 1, a non-resident, was more severe and was admitted to Hospital. In neither was there any impairment of vision.

No. Notified.	Treated.		Vision Unim- paired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	At Home.	At Hospital.				
2	1	1	2	—	—	—

(g) Infant Life Protection.

This work has continued on the same lines as in former years.

Children on the Register at beginning of year	35
New notifications received during the year	23
Children removed from the Register	22
Children on Register at end of the year	36

Reasons for the removal of children's names from the Register were as follows :—

Transferred to the care of relations	8
Adopted	1
Removed to Institutions	2
Transferred to other districts	10
Over Age	1

Foster Parents.

Number on Register at the beginning of the year	23
New applications received	10
Removed from Register	15
On Register at end of year	18

Reasons for the removal of foster parents' names from the Register.

Ceased to have nurse child	13
Left the District	2

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

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

1—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

(Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	167	1	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	228	13	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises)	1	1	—
Total	396	15	—

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

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness	10	8	—	—
Want of Ventilation	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	5	5	—	—
Sanitary { insufficient	—	—	—	—
Accommodation { unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—
{ not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts—				
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
Total	17	15	—	—

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

THE FACTORY ACT, 1947

Name of the Factory or Workshop	Inspector of Factories	Inspector of Labour	Inspector of Factories and Labour	Inspector of Factories and Labour (Joint)
Name of the Factory or Workshop	Inspector of Factories	Inspector of Labour	Inspector of Factories and Labour	Inspector of Factories and Labour (Joint)
Name of the Factory or Workshop	Inspector of Factories	Inspector of Labour	Inspector of Factories and Labour	Inspector of Factories and Labour (Joint)
Name of the Factory or Workshop	Inspector of Factories	Inspector of Labour	Inspector of Factories and Labour	Inspector of Factories and Labour (Joint)
Name of the Factory or Workshop	Inspector of Factories	Inspector of Labour	Inspector of Factories and Labour	Inspector of Factories and Labour (Joint)
Name of the Factory or Workshop	Inspector of Factories	Inspector of Labour	Inspector of Factories and Labour	Inspector of Factories and Labour (Joint)
Name of the Factory or Workshop	Inspector of Factories	Inspector of Labour	Inspector of Factories and Labour	Inspector of Factories and Labour (Joint)



