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Borough of Harrogate

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1937

BY

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

Medical Officer of Health.





Borough of Harrogate

ANNUAL REPORT

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Medical Officer of Health.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1937.

CHAIRMAN : ALDERMAN J. B. CHARLES.

VICE-CHAIRMAN : COUNCILLOR H. HESSELWOOD.

THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN H. BOLLAND, J.P.)

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

HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE :

CHAIRMAN : ALDERMAN J. B. CHARLES.

VICE-CHAIRMAN : COUNCILLOR H. HESSELWOOD.

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

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE :

CHAIRMAN : ALDERMAN J. B. CHARLES.

VICE-CHAIRMAN : COUNCILLOR H. HESSELWOOD.

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

Co-opted Members.

Mrs. IMESON
Mrs. THOMPSON

Mrs. LAWN
Mrs. WEBSTER

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

CHAIRMAN : ALDERMAN J. B. CHARLES.

VICE-CHAIRMAN : COUNCILLOR H. HESSELWOOD.

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

**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 1937.

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, 1938.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF, 1937.

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

*** 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.

Miss M. STARKEY. †

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 September, 1937.

a Part-time Child Welfare work.

‡ Resigned with effect from 30th September, 1937.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	3,277
Population (Census, 1931)	39,770
Population (mid-summer, 1937, estimated by the Registrar-General)	39,110
Number of Inhabited houses (Census, 1931)	9,430
Number of Inhabited houses (Rate Books, Oct. 1st, 1937) ..	11,371
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931) ..	9,846
Rateable Value, 1937	£526,445
Produce of a Penny Rate, 1937	£2,042
Males. Females.	
Live Births : Legitimate, 233 } 246	Legitimate, 211 } 224
Illegitimate, 13 } 246	Illegitimate, 13 } 470
Birth Rate (Live births per 1,000 of the estimated resident Population)	12.0
Males. Females.	
Still Births : Legitimate, 11 } 12	Legitimate, 7 } 8
Illegitimate 1 } 12	Illegitimate, 1 } 20
Still Births—Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	40.8
Number of deaths : Males 239, Females 320	559
Death Rate	14.3
Corrected Death Rate	12.0
Deaths from Puerperal causes	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total (Live and still) Births	
Puerperal Sepsis Nil } 0	0.0
Other Puerperal causes Nil } 0	0.0
Legitimate 16 }	
Deaths of Infants under one year of age : Illegitimate 8 }	24
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—	
All infants per 1,000 live births	51.1
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	36.0
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	307.7
Death Rate from Phthisis	0.51
Death Rate from other Tuberculous Diseases	0.08
Zymotic Deaths	Rate 0.10
Deaths from Measles .. Nil	0.00
Death from Whooping Cough .. Nil	0.00
Deaths from Diarrhoea, under 2 years .. Nil	0.00
Deaths from Cancer (71)	1.82
Primary Vaccinations	125
Exemption Certificates granted	315
Number of Marriages	250
Mean Annual Temperature	47.7°F.
Total Rainfall (in inches)	28.87
Hours of Bright Sunshine	1,177.6

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF HARROGATE FOR 1937 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

	Estimated Population.	Nett Births.		Nett Deaths.			
				Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.	
		No.	Rate.	No.	Rate per 1000 Live 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</small>	530	14.7	42	79.2	412	12.4
	36,127 <small>Birth rate</small>						
1917	33,204 <small>Death rate</small>	415	11.5	26	62.6	397	11.9
	36,127 <small>Birth rate</small>						
1918	33,245 <small>Death rate</small>	398	10.7	37	93.0	461	13.9
	37,240 <small>Birth rate</small>						
1919	36,231 <small>Death rate</small>	431	11.4	22	51.0	391	10.8
	37,742 <small>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
1937	39,110	470	12.0	24	51.1	559	14.3

	M.	F.	Total.	
Leg.	233	211	470	Birth Rate 12.0
Live Births				
Illeg.	13	13	559	Death Rate 14.3
Deaths	239	320		
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, 36.0, Illegitimate, 307.7				
All Infants				51.1
Deaths from Measles (all ages)				Nil.
do. Whooping Cough (all ages)				Nil.
do. Diarrhoea (under two years)				Nil.

TABLE II.
CAUSES OF DEATH IN HARROGATE BOROUGH, 1936 & 1937.

Causes of Death.		1936		1937	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
(Civilians only)	All Causes	242	308	239	320
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—
2	Measles	—	2	—	—
3	Scarlet Fever	—	1	2	—
4	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
5	Diphtheria	—	—	2	—
6	Influenza	2	3	4	11
7	Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	1	2
8	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—
9	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	8	5	7	13
10	Other Tuberculous Diseases	3	1	1	2
11	Syphilis	1	—	—	1
12	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	2	—	—	—
13	Cancer, Malignant Disease	40	45	23	48
14	Diabetes	4	6	6	8
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	16	25	13	29
16	Heart Disease	61	93	73	78
17	Aneurysm	—	1	2	1
18	Other Circulatory Diseases	17	30	13	28
19	Bronchitis	6	5	12	11
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	13	10	11	9
21	Other Respiratory Diseases	—	3	2	2
22	Peptic Ulcer	4	—	2	1
23	Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	—	—	—	—
24	Appendicitis	1	4	0	1
25	Cirrhosis of Liver	2	—	1	1
26	Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	—	2	2	1
27	Other Digestive Diseases	4	4	7	9
28	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	9	8	4	10
29	Puerperal Sepsis	—	—	—	—
30	Other Puerperal Causes	—	—	—	—
31	Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	11	12	11	6
32	Senility	3	4	3	9
33	Suicide	1	3	3	2
34	Other Violence	10	6	13	15
35	Other Defined Diseases	23	35	21	22
36	Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	1	—	—	—
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above)—					
	Small-pox	—	—	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
	Poliœncephalitis	—	—	—	—

TABLE III.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1936 and 1937.

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

Cause of Death.	1936	1937									
		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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation (overlying)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Injury at birth	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Atelectasis	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations	4	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Premature Birth	14	9	1	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	11
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	6	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4
Totals	30	17	2	1	—	20	1	2	—	1	24

TABLE IV.

**BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL
DEATH-RATES, and CASE-RATES for certain Infectious Diseases
in the year 1937.**

(England and Wales, London, 125 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns.)
(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.)

	England and Wales.	125 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).	London Adminis- trative County.
Rates per 1,000 Population.				
Births—				
Live	14. 9	14. 9	15. 3	13. 3
Still	0.60	0.67	0.64	0.54
Deaths—				
All Causes	12.4	12. 5	11. 9	12. 3
Typhoid and Para- typhoid Fevers	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
Scarlet Fever.....	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Whooping Cough	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06
Diphtheria	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05
Influenza	0.45	0.39	0.42	0.38
Violence	0.54	0.45	0.42	0.51
Notifications—				
Smallpox	0.00	—	0.00	—
Scarlet Fever.....	2.33	2.56	2.42	2.09
Diphtheria	1.49	1.81	1.38	1.93
Enteric Fever	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05
Erysipelas.....	0.37	0.43	0.34	0.44
Pneumonia	1.36	1.58	1.20	1.18
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under 1 year of age	58	62	55	60
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5. 8	7. 9	3. 2	12. 0
Maternal Mortality—				
Puerperal Sepsis	0.97	Not available		
Others	2.26			
Total	3.23			
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).				
Maternal Mortality—				
Puerperal Sepsis	0.94	Not available		
Others	2.17			
Total	3.11			
Notifications—				
Puerperal Fever	13.93	17.59	11.52	4.15
Puerperal Pyrexia.....				14.34

BOROUGH OF HARROGATE.—

(These figures refer to cases actually notified in the Borough
from the figures supplied by the Registrar-General.)

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 yr.
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup)	28		1	2		3	15	3	3	1	
Scarlet Fever	86		3	2	3	1	39	17	8	5	
Enteric Fever (including Para- Typhoid)	5a						1		1	2	
Puerperal Fever	4a									4	
Puerperal Pyrexia	9b									8	
Encephalitis Lethargica	1										
Small Pox	Nil										
Pneumonia	76	3	3	3	2	4	12	2	4	9	
Erysipelas	18							1			
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	4									
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Nil										

* One of these cases was admitted to hospital.

a Includes 1 Non-Resident admitted to hospital.

b „ 3 „

TABLE V.

TABLE DISEASES during Calendar Year 1937.

and include non-residents, and they therefore differ slightly
by the Registrar General).

	No. of Cases admit- ted to Hospit'l	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
65 and over		28						2						
2	79	2										1		1
	4	....											
	4	....											
	8	....											
		1												1
14	12	22	3		2					1	1	4	8	7
8	3*	....											
	1	....											

Bradford Fever Hospital.

to the General Hospital from other districts.

" " " "

(A) STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

1. POPULATION.

The Population at the middle of 1937 is estimated by the Registrar-General at 39,110, a decrease of 100 as compared with his estimate for 1936.

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 is 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, 1937, was 1,618, an increase of 34 as compared with 1936.

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 536—274 males and 262 females; but the corrected number supplied by the Registrar-General is 470—246 males and 224 females. The birth rate is 12.0 per 1,000, and although this is the highest rate recorded since 1932 when the rate was 12.2, it is still 2.9 below the rate for England and Wales, and 3.3 below that for the 148 smaller towns.

There were 26 illegitimate births, 13 males and 13 females; representing 5.5. per cent of the live births, and an illegitimate birth rate of 0.7 per 1,000; the corresponding figures for 1936 were 6.2 per cent. and 0.7 per 1,000.

Still-Births.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of still-births; 33 (17 males and 16 females) were registered as compared with 22 in the previous year, but the corrected figure supplied by the Registrar-General is 20 (12 males and 8 females) as compared with 13 for the preceding year. This gives a rate of 40.8 per 1,000 total births and a still-birth rate of 0.51 per 1,000 of the population. This is nearly twice as high as the rate for the previous year which was 0.3, but is slightly below that for England and Wales (0.60).

4. DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 581 (246 males and 335 females), but the corrected number supplied by the Registrar-General is 559 (239 males and 320 females), 9 more than in the previous year. The death rate is 14.3, which is 0.3 above the rate for 1936 and 1.9 above that 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 12.0, which is 0.3 above that for the previous year and 0.4 below the rate for England and Wales (12.4).

As compared with 1936 there has been an increase in the number of deaths attributed to Influenza; Pulmonary Tuberculosis; Bronchitis and Violence. On the other hand, there has been a considerable decrease in the number of deaths caused by Cancer; and "Other Defined Diseases," and a similar decrease in those due to "Other Circulatory Diseases," and Premature Birth.

Institution Deaths.

Of the 581 deaths which occurred in the Borough, 158 occurred in public institutions, representing 27 per cent of the whole number.

5. INFANT MORTALITY.

See section on Maternity and Child Welfare. Page 46.

(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 1937 they paid 10,719 visits to cases of sickness, and attended 159 maternity cases, of which 132 were attended as midwives and 27 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.

† Also 2 Isolation Beds,

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name.	Situation.	Accommodation.	By whom provided.	When open.	1937 Average Attendance.
Harrogate Child Welfare Centre	2 Dragon Parade, Harrogate.	Waiting, Weighing, and Consulting Rooms.	Harrogate Corporation.	Mondays 2-30 p.m.	{ 58 mothers { 63 children
do.	do.	do.	do.	Thursdays 2-30 p.m.	{ 163 mothers { 113 children
Ante-natal	do.	Waiting and Consulting Rooms.	do.	Tuesdays 2-30 p.m.	17
Starbeck Child Welfare Centre	Methodist Church Schoolroom.	do.	do.	Mondays 2-30 p.m.	{ 59 mothers { 60 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.	—
Veneral Clinic			None provided		

(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 reports, is a pure and wholesome water.

Report on Sample of Water marked "Harlow Hill—Roundhill and Scargill," received from Harrogate Corporation Waterworks Department, Harrogate, on 4th January, 1937.

Appearance	Clear and bright
Odour on warming (37°C)	None
Colour of 2ft. column (Lovibond Units)	2.6 yellow + 0.4 red
Sediment	None
Action on bright lead surface during 12 hours—	
Solvent	None
Erosive	None

The Sample contains :	Grains	Parts
	per gallon	per 100,000
Total solids, dried at 100°C	7.28	10.40
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	0.0006	0.0008
Albuminoid ammonia	0.0034	0.0048
Oxygen absorbed at 80°F in 15 mins.	—	—
in 4 hours	0.137	0.196
Injurious metals (Lead and Copper)	nil	nil
Hardness (Clark degrees)—		
Temporary, removable by boiling	1.5°	2.2
Permanent, after boiling	2.3°	3.2
* Total	3.8°	5.4

Reaction : pH—7.2.	
Average number of bacteria growing on agar after 72 hours incubation at 20°C, per cc	28
Average number of bacteria growing on agar after 72 hours incubation at 37°C, per cc	7
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.

18th January, 1937.

Report on Sample of Water marked "No. 34—Irongate Bridge Beaverdyke, Ten Acres, Roundhill and Tank Spring," received from Harrogate Corporation Waterworks Department, Harrogate, on 4th January, 1937.

Appearance	Clear and bright
Odour on warming (37°C)	None
Colour of 2ft. column (Lovibond Units)	1.4 yellow + 0.1 red
Sediment	None
Action on bright lead surface during 12 hours—	
Solvent	None
Erosive	None

The Sample contains :	Grains	Parts
	per gallon	per 100,000
Total solids, dried at 100°C	8.40	12.00
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	0.0017	0.0024
Albuminoid ammonia	0.0056	0.0080
Oxygen absorbed at 80°F in 15 mins.	—	—
in 4 hours	0.116	0.116
Injurious metals (Lead and Copper)	nil	nil

Hardness (Clark degrees)—

Temporary, removable by boiling	1.1°	1.6
Permanent, after boiling	3.0°	4.3
Total	4.1°	5.9

Reaction : pH—7.1.

Average number of bacteria growing on agar after 72 hours incubation at 20°C, per cc	24
Average number of bacteria growing on agar after 72 hours incubation at 37°C, per cc	15
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.
18th January, 1937.

2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The only extension during the year was the laying of approximately 1,900 yards of foul and surface water sewers.

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 18,439 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 33 men being employed in the work.

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

Sanitary dustbins	16,233
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 £308 6s. 9d., as compared with £377 9s. 10d. for the previous year. The fall in income is due to the fact that the market was burnt down early in the year, and the revenue derived from the removal of market refuse fell from £130 per annum to £10 per annum.

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

Dustbins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	844,116
Ashpits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
Pail Closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,300
Privy Middens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	260
Loads :—									
Horse cart loads	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,569
Motor loads	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,869
									Total 8,438 loads.
Weight in tons :—									
Horse carts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,211
Motors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,738
									Total 14,949 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 607 notices for the abatement of nuisances, etc., were served ; 587 of these were preliminary, of which 552 were complied with and 20 were legal notices, all of which were complied with, leaving 35 informal notices uncomplied with at the end of the year.

Total number of visits and inspections made	..	..	..	15,376
Total number of nuisances reported by Inspectors, 1937	..	..	..	1,491
Total number of nuisances left over at the close of 1936	..	..	..	44
Total number of nuisances left over at the close of 1937	..	..	..	20
Total number of nuisances abated during 1937	..	..	..	1,515
Number of complaints received and investigated during 1937	..	..	..	226

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

Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	3
Additional W.C.'s provided	37
Bedroom floors repaired	4
Baths provided	6
Blocked drains unstopped or opened out, cleansed and put into proper working order	52
Baths provided (additional)	10
Broken manhole covers renewed	2
Broken sash cords of windows replaced with new cords	121
Chimneys repaired and made safe	29
Closet cisterns repaired or renewed	5
Closets (insanitary) taken out and sanitary ones substituted	1
Dampness dealt with	121
Dilapidated outbuildings repaired or taken down	2
Doors repaired or renewed	37
Dilapidated dust bins replaced with new ones	213
Dirty houses cleansed	2
Dirty closets cleansed or limewashed out	14
Drains (defective) repaired	36
Drains provided	5
Drainage or sanitary arrangements of houses dealt with	201
Drainage systems ventilated	21
External house walls repaired	66
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	68
Handrails provided or repaired	24
Heating arrangements provided in shops (Shops Act, 1934)	1
House drains disconnected from sewer	5
Houses re-drained	14
Internal house walls repaired	10
Inspection chambers built on house drains	5
Kitchen, room, passage or scullery floors re-laid or repaired	56
Miscellaneous	126
Offensive accumulations removed	8
Pedestal closets fixed in place of boxed-in ones	6
Plastering made good	141
Rainwater pipes repaired and renewed	24
Rainwater pipes disconnected and made to discharge over gullies	17
Roofs repaired	50
Sanitary sinks or lavatory basins provided	77
Soil pipes ventilated with 4 in. shafts	1
Soil pipes or vent shafts repaired	10
Sink pipes trapped	2

Sinks (insanitary) removed and sanitary sinks provided ..	15
Spouting of eaves of buildings repaired or renewed	62
Stairs (defective) repaired	12
Using a cellar dwelling contrary to the Public Health Act ..	1
Under floors ventilated	2
Ventilated food stores provided	1
Ventilation improved by fixing additional windows or ventilators	15
Ventilation provided in shops (Shops Act, 1934)	1
Waste pipes from sink, bath or lavatory basins repaired ..	20
Water supply of houses dealt with	19
Windows repaired and made to open	70
Workshops cleansed or limewashed	12
W.C.'s (defective) repaired or renewed	29
Yards paved, whole surface	29
Yard paving repaired	40
Yard gates repaired or renewed	20
Washing boilers provided	9
Washing boilers repaired or renewed	10
Washing accommodation provided in shops (Shops Act, 1934)	2
Sanitary accommodation provided in shops (Shops Act, 1934)	4

In addition to the above, the two men engaged in testing drains and disinfection, etc., have let off 287 blocked drains or gullies, 104 intercepting traps, 64 blocked w.c.'s. and 198 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 72 observations were made. On ten 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, and in one case the offender was prosecuted and fined £5 and costs.

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 1937).

	Total Solids.	Insoluble Matter (Grit).	Sulphate.	Chloride.
Harrogate Observatory	268	54	27	30
London (S. Kensington)	746	275	84	44
Bourneville	491	136	48	29
Cheltenham	399	—	—	—
Leeds : Headingley	464	118	50	59
Park Square	1245	558	90	90
Templenessam	404	105	43	47
Rothamsted	308	78	—	—
Southport	379	61	46	75
Southampton	585	218	54	53

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. There are in the area no privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public.

9. SCHOOLS.

There are ten 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, 1912-34.

During the year 1,619 inspections were made under the provisions of the above Acts.

Additional sanitary accommodation for the use of persons employed in or about the business of the shop has been provided in three cases and washing facilities at one shop.

(D) HOUSING.

1. HOUSING STATISTICS, 1937.

Number of new houses erected during 1937	217
(1) By the Local Authority	4
(2) By Private Enterprise	213
Of the above 173 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)	273
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	998
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	91
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	539
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	30
(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	166

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	164
(includes 21 left over from 1936).	

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	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.. ..	1
(a) By owners	1
(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	1
* One Demolition Order quashed on appeal heard in January, 1937.	
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	5

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	2
(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, 1936.—Overcrowding.

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	20
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ..	20
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ..	154
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	7
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	35
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	247
(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	—

UNHEALTHY AREAS.

The following table shows the number of unhealthy areas dealt with up to the end of 1937.

UNHEALTHY AREAS

Area	Date of Representation	No. of Houses	Population	Date of Enquiry	Date when order confirmed	Results			
						Accepted		Excluded	
						Houses	Other Buildings	Houses	Other Buildings
Victoria Place	31.10.36	12	33	30.6.37	No order made, purchased by agreement	12	1	—	—
Primrose Hill, Skipton Rd., New Park	31.10.36	8	21	30.6.37		8	—	—	—
Tower St. and Belford Sq.	24.9.36	14	42	30.6.37	22.9.37	14	—	—	—
Skipton Road (No. 2)	16.12.36	5	16	30.6.37	22.9.37	5	—	—	—
Kings Road	16.12.36	6	9	30.6.37	22.9.37	6	—	—	1 lock-up shop 2 w.c.'s
Esplanade	14.1.37	3	11	30.6.37	Withdrawn by Ministry of Health 12.9.37	—	—	3	—
Wellington Square	14.1.37	2	9	30.6.37		2	—	—	—
Westmoreland Passage	22.2.37	9	25	16.11.37	Decision not yet given	—	—	—	—
Thompson's Yard	5.3.37	2	3	16.11.37		—	—	—	—
Providence Place, Bilton	18.1.37	3	10	16.11.37		—	—	—	—

UNFIT HOUSES.

No individual houses were represented, but two underground rooms were represented during the year as being unfit for habitation and Closing Orders were made in respect of the latter.

Five houses were demolished during the year in pursuance of Demolition Orders, and 14 houses in respect of which Undertakings by Owners had been accepted were voluntarily demolished by the Owners.

One Demolition Order referring to a house which was represented in the previous year was made, but this has not yet been enforced.

Housing Act, 1936—OVERCROWDING.

At the beginning of the year there were 48 houses which were known to be overcrowded, and during the year 7 other cases of overcrowding came to notice, so that the total number under review was 55. By the end of the year the overcrowding had been relieved in 35 cases, leaving 20 which were still overcrowded.

One owner of a house was prosecuted for failing to have the "permitted number" of occupants entered in the rent book. The case was dismissed on payment of costs.

RE-HOUSING.

Four houses which were commenced at the end of 1936 were completed early in the year 1937, and all have now been occupied by persons from unfit houses.

The Council proceeded with the building of 38 houses; 10 one-bedroom type for aged persons, 22 two-bedroom type, 4 three-bedroom type, and 2 four-bedroom type. These houses were not completed at the end of the year, but it is hoped that they will be ready for occupation early in 1938 and will be used for the purpose of re-housing families displaced from clearance areas and individual unfit houses. The Council have also acquired land on the Grove House Estate, on which it is proposed to erect sufficient houses to replace all the remaining unfit houses in the Borough, as and when required.

RE-DEVELOPMENT AREA.

As stated in the report for 1936 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. An inquiry was held by the Minister of Health on 15th September, 1937, but the Minister's decision has not yet been received.

(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 8 cow-keepers, occupying 10 sheds, with approximately 95 cows. There were also on the Register 30 wholesale and retail purveyors, 93 retail purveyors only, and 16 wholesale traders only; of the wholesale and retail purveyors, 15; of the retailers only, 7; and of the wholesalers only, 4; had their premises outside the Borough.

The Sanitary Inspectors paid 113 visits to farms, and 292 to dairies during the year, and, as a rule, found the premises in a cleanly and satisfactory condition. The farms were also inspected twice during the year by the County Veterinary Officer, who was able to report that with two exceptions the cleanliness of the cows and premises was satisfactory.

2. Graded Milks.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

One licence for the production and 3 for the sale of "Pasteurised" milk; 10 licences for the sale of "Tuberculin Tested"; and 1 for the sale of "Accredited" milk, were issued by the Council during the year. Two supplementary licences to sell "Tuberculin Tested" milk were also granted.

The whole of the "Tuberculin Tested" milk is obtained from 4 producers whose premises are situated outside the Borough; 1 also sells "Tuberculin Tested" milk by retail in the Borough.

Fourteen samples of "Tuberculin Tested" milk were examined during the year, and all were satisfactory. One "Accredited" milk sample was examined which was satisfactory; and 2 samples of "Pasteurised" milk, both of which complied with the standard.

(3) Milk and Tuberculosis.

The County Veterinary Officer inspected the cows and cowsheds in the Borough on 2 occasions during the year. He took 3 samples of milk for bacteriological examination, but none of these were found to contain tubercle bacilli. With the exception of one cow, found to be suffering from a form of mastitis, the health of the cows was good.

(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 28 manufacturers and vendors, and 31 vendors only, were registered. The number of premises used for the manufacture or sale of ice-cream registered was 59.

75 samples of ice-cream were bacteriologically examined during the year with varying results. The best sample was found to contain 1,310 bacteria in a cubic centimetre, and the worst sample contained over 2 million bacteria in a cubic centimetre.

The best samples bacteriologically were samples of ice-cream supplied by the large wholesale dealers outside the district, whilst the worst samples came from cafes and dairies where it is manufactured on the premises; samples taken from itinerant street vendors were intermediate in bacteriological purity.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

(1) Slaughterhouses.

One private slaughterhouse was closed voluntarily during the year so that at the end of the year there were 3 still in use. One of these is a small and far from satisfactory building, and the other two although they probably compare favourably with the majority of private slaughterhouses are still far from satisfactory.

In 1936 a special Committee recommended that a Public Abattoir should be provided and the Council approved their recommendation, but no action has yet been taken mainly on the grounds of expense.

I am still strongly of the opinion that a Public Abattoir should be provided, and I would again urge the Council that they should at least acquire a suitable site even if they are not prepared to erect an abattoir immediately. Suitable land can probably be obtained now at a reasonable cost, whereas in a few years time it will be unobtainable or only obtainable at a very much enhanced price.

(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 eight applications for licences and 45 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 1,082 visits to Slaughterhouses and 2,671 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:—

	Cattle Exclud. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep or Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2,162	7	898	11,609	1,857
Number inspected	2,162	7	898	11,609	1,857
All diseases except Tuberculosis :					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	2	7	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	155	1	4	96	188
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	7.2	14.29	0.67	0.86	10.1
Tuberculosis only :					
Whole carcasses condemned	6	—	1	—	22
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	237	2	11	—	365
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	11.2	28.57	1.34	—	20.8

The unsound meat destroyed during the year was :—

Beef.....	7287 lbs.
Pork	5960 lbs.
Veal.....	428 lbs.
Mutton	370 lbs.
Offals	12097 lbs.

26142 lbs.

= 11 tons 13 cwts. 1 qr. 1 stone 4 lbs.

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

Beef.....	6916 lbs.
Pork	5951 lbs.
Veal.....	272 lbs.
Offals	8355 lbs.

21494 lbs.

= 9 tons 11cwts. 3qrs. 1 stone 4lbs.

Other foods destroyed were :—

62 tins of Meat.	2 bottles of Cordials.
44 tins of Fish.	3 Fruit Puddings.
137 tins of Vegetables.	3 Pheasants.
212 tins of Fruit.	20 Rabbits.
73 lbs. of Pears.	7 Turkeys.
4 jars of Preserves.	3 Geese.
78 tins of Milk and Cream.	17 Ducks.
23 tins of Soup.	65 Chickens and Fowls.
15 bottles of Sauce.	7 miscellaneous Game.

The total amount of butchers' meat destroyed this year is 2 tons 18 cwts. 3 qrs. 1 stone 10 lbs. more than last year, and that destroyed for tuberculous disease 2 tons 13 cwts. 3 qrs. 1 stone 7 lbs. more.

In three instances legal proceedings were instituted against three vendors for exposing unsound meat for sale, and in each case a conviction was obtained, and fines were imposed ranging from £2 to £5.

(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 139 times during the year, and always found in a satisfactory condition.

(d) ADULTERATION.

During the year 251 samples of foods were submitted to the County Analyst for analysis, 220 formal and 31 informal. 25 were not of the nature and substance demanded by the purchasers. In 6 cases proceedings were taken.

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

Nature of Sample	Adulterated	Genuine	Informal	Formal	Total
Milk	20	200	—	220	220
Tinned Cream	4	—	4	—	4
Butter	—	2	2	—	2
Cheese	—	2	2	—	2
Cream Cheese	1	—	1	—	1
Brawn	—	1	1	—	1
Sausage	—	2	2	—	2
Potted Meat	—	5	5	—	5
Chicken and Ham Paste	—	1	1	—	1
Sauce.....	—	2	2	—	2
Plum Jam	—	1	1	—	1
Lemon Cheese.....	—	2	2	—	2
Tea	—	1	1	1	1
Baking Powder	—	1	1	—	1
Custard Powder	—	1	1	—	1
Lemonade Crystals.....	—	1	1	—	1
Sage	—	2	2	—	2
Marjoram	—	1	1	—	1
Pepper	—	1	1	—	1
Totals	25	226	31	220	251

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
10	New Milk	Added Water 16.2%	Prosecuted and fined £1 and £1 11s. 6d. costs
16	" "	Sample deprived of 13.3% natural fat	Prosecuted and fined £1 and £1 11s. 6d. costs
34	" "	Sample deprived of 8.5% natural fat	Vendor warned
85	" "	Sample deprived of 15.3% natural fat	Prosecuted and fined £2 and £1 1s. 0d. costs
86	" "	Sample deprived of 4% natural fat	Vendor warned
100	" "	Sample deprived of 4.7% natural fat	2 "Appeal to Cow" samples taken. These were found to contain less than 3% of fat, and no action taken
102	" "	Sample deprived of 8% natural fat	Vendor warned
118	" "	Sample deprived of 6.7% natural fat	Vendor warned
129	" "	Sample deprived of 20.7% natural fat	Prosecuted and fined £1 10s. 0d. and £1 1s. 0d. costs
130	" "	Sample deprived of 2.7% natural fat	Vendor warned
140	" "	Sample deprived of 12.7% natural fat	Prosecuted and fined £1 and £1 1s. 0d. costs
147	" "	Added Water 6.58%	Case referred to the West Riding County Council
158	" "	Sample deprived of 5.3% natural fat	Vendor warned
159	" "	Sample deprived of 5.3% natural fat	Vendor warned
171	" "	Added Water 0.7%	Vendor warned
187	Tinned Cream	Sample contained only 22.8% of fat (Minimum allowed 25%)	Analyst classified as "Doubtful." No action taken

No.	Nature of Sample	Analyst's Report	Action taken
189	Cream Cheese	Sample was an ordinary whole milk cheese containing 42.3% dry solids	Analyst classified as "Doubtful." No action taken
193	New Milk	Sample deprived of 2% natural fat	Vendor warned
198	" "	Sample deprived of 7.3% natural fat	Vendor warned
242	Tinned Cream	Sample contained only 22.75% of fat (Minimum allowed 25%)	Analyst classified as "Doubtful." No action taken
249	New Milk	Added Water 6.1%	Prosecuted and fined £1 and £1 ls. 0d. costs
251	Tinned Cream	Sample contained only 20.8% of fat (Minimum allowed 25%)	Analyst classified as "Doubtful." No action taken
252	" "	Sample contained only 21.3% of fat	Analyst classified as "Doubtful." No action taken

(e) **CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.**

Chemical examinations 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.

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

No special work has been done in this connection.

(g) **RAG FLOCK ACT.**

Two 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 86 as compared with 106. The attack rate is 2.2 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 month of November. There were two deaths, both males.

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	-	1	2	3	-	27	2	2	5	-	1	43
Females	-	2	-	-	1	29	7	2	-	1	1	43
Totals	-	3	2	3	1	56	9	4	5	1	2	86

Return Cases.

Seven cases were classed as "return" cases. This is about 9% of the number admitted to Hospital, and is the same proportion as last year.

Diphtheria.

During the year 28 cases of diphtheria were notified as compared with 3 during 1936 and the attack rate was 0.7 per 1,000, compared with 0.07 in the previous year. There were two deaths, giving a case mortality of 7 per cent. and a death rate of 0.05 per 1,000. The death rate for England and Wales was 0.07.

The age and sex distribution is shown in the following table :—

	Under 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-15	15-25	25 and up- wards
Male	-	-	2	-	1	13	-	-
Female	-	1	-	-	2	5	4	-
Totals	-	1	2	-	3	18	4	-

All these cases occurred during the last six months of the year, the first case being notified in the beginning of July. In 18 instances the child affected was attending an elementary school—12 cases occurred in Grove Road School in July and August, and 6 in New Park School in December—and there is little doubt that school contact was responsible for the greater number of the cases but the source of infection of the first case could not be traced. Seven school contacts were found to be “carriers”—five of these were nasal carriers. In five of the carriers the organism was typed and found to be of the “Gravis” type. In six instances the affected child had been immunised four years ago. Neither of the fatal cases had been immunised.

The occurrence of diphtheria in immunised children may be considered disappointing but as the children are not Schick tested it is probable that the degree of immunity afforded in these cases by three injections of T.A.F. was not sufficient to protect them completely from an attack, although sufficient to mitigate its severity.

Immunisation.

This has been continued during the year, but as will be seen from the following table the response has been poor.

Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	Over 20 years
—	15	16	17	15	35	3	—	4

Diphtheria Antitoxin.

The arrangements for the supply of free antitoxin continued in force, and during the year 80,000 units were supplied to 11 cases at an approximate cost of £5. 10s. 0d.

(4) Enteric Fever.

Four cases of typhoid fever and one case of para-typhoid fever were notified during the year; in one of these the infection was almost certainly contracted before arrival in Harrogate; one case was admitted to the General Hospital from another area and the source of infection in the remaining cases could not be traced. There were no deaths.

(5) Pneumonia.

There was a slight increase in the prevalence of pneumonia; 76 cases being notified, as compared with 64 during 1936.

(6) Encephalitis Lethargica.

One case was notified, and the patient, a female, aged 66 years, died. In addition two Harrogate residents, one male and one female, died in other areas.

(7) Cerebro Spinal Fever.

No cases were notified.

(8) Tuberculosis.**NEW CASES & MORTALITY during 1937.**

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
1-5 years	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
5-15 „	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
15-25 „	2	5	1	2	-	5	-	-
25-35 „	3	4	-	-	2	1	-	-
35-45 „	2	1	-	1	-	2	-	1
45-55 „	-	1	-	2	-	3	1	1
55-65 „	3	1	-	-	2	1	-	-
65 and upwards	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-
Totals	10	14	4	7	7	13	1	2

There has been a slight increase in the prevalence of deaths from tuberculosis, the number being 23 as compared with 17 during the previous year. The death rate is 0.59 per 1,000, which is somewhat higher than the preceding year (0.43).

In 20 cases death was due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and in 3 to Tuberculosis of other organs.

In 6 of the fatal cases notification had been received more than 1 year; in one more than 6 months; and in 6 less than 6 months before death. In 8 instances—34.8 per cent. of the total number of deaths—the case had not been notified before death.

(9) Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

The Public Health Act, 1936, which came into operation on the 1st October, 1937, omits Puerperal Fever from the list of notifiable diseases, and the effect of this is that all cases of Puerperal Fever are now notified as Puerperal Pyrexia, which continues to be notifiable under the regulations made by the Minister in 1926. During the year 4 cases of Puerperal Fever and 9 of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified. One of the former and 8 of the latter were notified from the General Hospital. These included one case of Fever and three of Pyrexia which had been admitted to that Institution from other areas.

(10) Food Poisoning.

No case came to notice during the year.

(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 (Including German Measles).

Measles was prevalent to a considerable extent during the year. 260 notifications were received from the schools, as compared with 496 during the previous year. The incidence was mainly in the first and fourth quarters.

There were no deaths.

(2) **Whooping Cough.**

There was an increase in the prevalence of Whooping Cough; 83 cases being notified, as compared with 41 during the previous year.

(3) **Mumps.**

114 cases of Mumps came to notice during the year as compared with 511 during 1936.

(4) **Influenza.**

Influenza appears to have been more prevalent than in the previous year; 15 deaths, 4 males and 11 females were registered as compared with 5 during 1936. The death rate being 0.38 per 1,000, which, although higher than last year, is lower than the rate for England and Wales, which is 0.45.

(5) **Cancer.**

According to the Registrar General 71 deaths—23 males and 48 females—were due to cancer, but the local records show that only 70—23 males and 47 females—were due to this cause. Using the Registrar General's figure the death rate is 1.82, which is the lowest rate recorded since 1929, when the rate was 1.65.

The following tables compiled from the local returns show the age and sex distribution and the organs affected.

	AGE GROUPS.					Total
	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 and over	
Males	—	3	6	8	6	23
Females	1	6	14	13	13	47
Totals	1	9	20	21	19	70

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	—	2	2	7	5	16
Liver and Gall Bladder	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pancreas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urinary Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lungs	—	—	1	—	1	2
Prostate	—	—	2	—	—	2
Jaw	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Organs	—	1	1	1	—	3
Females.						
	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 and over.	All Ages.
Stomach and Intestines	—	2	3	6	8	19
Genital Organs	—	2	3	3	—	8
Breast	1	2	3	—	3	9
Pancreas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lungs	—	—	2	—	—	2
Liver	—	—	2	1	2	5
Bladder	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Organs	—	—	1	3	—	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 :—

Sputa for Tubercle Bacilli	38
Swabs for B. Diphtheriæ	383
Sera for Widal Reaction	1
Milks for Tubercle Bacilli	89
Urines for Tubercle Bacilli and General Examination	1
Other Examinations	17

(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 :—

Houses	142
Beds	106
Mattresses	160
Blankets	544
Quilts	222
Sheets	345
Pillows	333
Pillow Slips	374
Outer Garments	294
Underclothing	378
Carpets	55
Bolsters	111
Rugs	117
Curtains	245
Valances	2
Towels	189
Toilet Covers	78
Cushions	59
Miscellaneous	346
	<hr/>
	3958

(e) Eradication of Bed Bugs.

(1) Number of houses found to be infested :—

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| (a) Council Houses | 1 |
| (b) Other Houses | 8 |

Number of houses disinfested :—

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| (a) Council Houses | 1 |
| (b) Other Houses | 8 |

- (2) Methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs. Spraying with "Zaldecide."
- (3) The methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council Houses. Furniture subjected to HCN process. Bedding steam disinfested.
- (4) Whether the work of disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority or by a contractor. By Local Authority, except HCN process, which is carried out by Contractor.
- (5) The measures taken by way of supervision or education of tenants to prevent infestation or re-infestation after cleansing. Lectures and demonstrations given to parents and school-children at Health Exhibition.

(f) 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.

(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 3.11 per 1,000 total births.

(b) MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

(1) Municipal Midwives.

In consequence of the coming into operation of the Midwives' Act, three Municipal Midwives were appointed who commenced duty on the 1st August, 1937, and in addition the West Riding County Council have subsidised the Harrogate and District Nursing Association for the services of two whole time midwives.

The services of the Municipal Midwives are available for any resident of Harrogate, and the fees charged are :—£1/10/0 for attendance as midwife, and £1 for attendance as maternity nurse. Where the patient cannot afford to pay these fees the charge is reduced or entirely remitted.

Up to the end of the year, the Municipal Midwives had attended 82 confinements ; 33 as midwives and 49 as maternity nurses. During the same period they have paid 369 ante-natal visits, and 1,254 post-natal visits.

(2) 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 erection of a complete Maternity Unit for the General Hospital has been begun, and it is hoped that this unit will be ready for occupation about the middle of 1938.

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

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

No. of applications received	4
No. granted	3
No. withdrawn by applicant	1
No. refused	—

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

No. of applications received	37
No. granted	32
No. refused	4
Consideration not completed at end of year	1

3. Grant in Aid of Midwife's Fee.

No. of applications received	59
No. granted	56
No. refused	3

4. Puerperal Pyrexia and Fever.

No. of applications received	7
No. granted	7

5. Blood Transfusions.

In three instances where the patient was too ill to be removed to Hospital the Corporation bore the expense of a blood transfusion.

(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 Clinic is now held each Tuesday afternoon and the following table shows the number attending, etc. :—

	1936	1937
(a) Total attendances.....	835	814
(b) Average attendance per session	22	16.9
(c) Number of individual mothers	*226	†259
Percentage of notified births (live and still) represented by the total numbers of women shown under (c)	47.7	53
Number referred for treatment	†17	**81

** 1937

To Hospital for confinement	32	81
For Dental treatment	20	
For miscellaneous reasons	29	

* Includes 27 from County Areas.

†	9	„	„	„
†	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. Eleven 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 two were supplied during the year, both of which were given free.

(2) CHILD WELFARE.**(a) Infant Mortality.**

During the year 24 infants, 16 male and 8 female, died before reaching their first birthday. The infant mortality is, therefore, 51.1 per 1,000 live births, which is below the rate for the previous year 65.2, and is also below that of the whole of the Country (58).

As is nearly always the case, the mortality was mainly among newly born infants; in 20 instances, 83 per cent. of the total number, the infant survived its birth for less than 4 weeks, and in 17 instances for less than one week. The neo-natal mortality, i.e., the deaths of infants under one month of age is 42.6 per 1,000 live births, which is less than for the previous year (58.7).

ILLEGITIMATE MORTALITY.

As is always the case, and as is indeed to be expected, the mortality among illegitimate infants was much higher than among legitimate infants: 307.7 per 1,000 illegitimate live births as compared with 36.0 per 1,000 legitimate live births. The corresponding figures for 1936 were 148.1 and 60.0.

(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 48 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	22
Digestive Disorders	9
Skin Diseases	7
Prematurity	1
Other conditions	9
	<hr/> 48

47 patients were discharged during the year: 43 in good health; 2 improved and in 2 there was no improvement. There were 2 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, aged 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	381
Subsequent visits to Infants	2,106
Visits to Children aged 1—5 years	3,208
Enquiries into Infant Deaths	17
Visits to cases of Measles under 5 years	81
Visits to Whooping Cough under 5 years	87
Visits to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5
Visits to Expectant Mothers	186
Miscellaneous Visits	398

6,469

(d) Welfare Centres.

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

The following table shows the attendance at the Centres:—

(a) Total attendances by children under 1 year of age	5,399
(b) Total attendances by children between 1 and 5 years of age	6,641
(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	*364
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years ...	46
Total number of Children who attended the Centres during the year, and who, at the end of the year were :	
(1) Under 1 year of age	327
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years ...	961
Percentage of notified live births represented by number in (c) (1).....	80

* In addition 22 Children from other districts attended the Centres.

In my last report I stated that the Council were endeavouring to obtain a suitable site on which to erect a new Centre. They have not been successful in securing a site at what was considered to be a reasonable cost, and the idea of erecting a new Centre has been abandoned for the time being. It is suggested as an alternative that the Observation Ward which is in the same building as the Centre be transferred to the Harrogate General Hospital upon terms to be arranged, and that the whole of the building be utilised for the purposes of a Welfare Centre and School Clinic. The Borough Engineer has been instructed to prepare plans of the alterations necessary, and these will be submitted in due course to the Minister of Health for his approval.

This suggestion if carried out will certainly effect a very considerable improvement, but the Council should realise that it can only be considered a temporary expedient, and that sooner or later and probably sooner, a new building planned for the purpose will have to be provided.

Welfare Centres' Exhibition.

The annual Exhibition of work done by the mothers attending the Welfare Centres was held in the Art Gallery, the Public Library, from the 23rd to the 27th November and proved to be very successful.

During the Exhibition Week two successful meetings were held in the Presbyterian Schoolroom. At one of these meetings, Dr. Laura Veale gave an address to some 200 mothers on "Mothercraft," and this was followed by addresses from half-a-dozen mothers. The other evening meeting was devoted to a film show kindly presented by Messrs. Cow & Gate Ltd. This was also attended by about 200 mothers.

(e) Supply of Milk.

The supply of free milk to necessitous infants and mothers continued during the year. The only alteration to the existing scheme being that at the end of the year the Committee decided to allow milk in necessitous cases to infants up to the age of 5 years.

During 1937 the total number of recipients was 144, of whom 47 were new cases. The cost of the milk supplied was approximately £363 as compared with 174 recipients during 1936, and a cost of approximately £372.

(f) Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

4 cases were notified during the year, 3 of which were treated at home and 1 was admitted to Hospital under the Corporation scheme.

In 3 instances no impairment of vision resulted. The other child left the district and could not be traced.

No. Notified.	Treated.		Vision Unim- paired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	At Home.	At Hospital.				
4	3	1	3*	—	—	—

* One Child left the District.

(g) Infant Life Protection.

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

Children on the Register at beginning of year	36
New notifications received during the year.....	26
Children removed from the Register.....	27
Children on Register at end of the year	35

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

Transferred to the care of relations	4
Adopted	5
Removed to Institutions	4
Transferred to other districts	13
Died	1

Foster Parents.

Number on Register at the beginning of the year ..	18
New applications received	10
Removed from Register	6
On Register at end of year.....	22

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

Ceased to have nurse child.....	5
Left the district.....	1

In three instances foster mothers were prosecuted for failing to notify reception of an infant and each case was dismissed on payment of costs.

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)	179	2	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	134	18	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises)	—	—	—
Total	313	20	—

**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	15	15	—	—
Want of Ventilation	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	4	4	—	—
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	21	21	—	—



R. ACKRILL
HARRISON