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Borough of Harrogate

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1939

BY

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

† D. D. PAYNE, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

* Retired 31/1/40

† Appointed 22/1/40





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THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1939.

CHAIRMAN : COUNCILLOR RHODES.

VICE-CHAIRMAN : ALDERMAN WEBSTER.

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR HERBERT DAWSON).

• ALD. FOSTER	COUN. FERRAND	COUN. MYERS
„ HOLROYD	„ HESSELWOOD	„ NEWSOME
„ STOTT	„ HOLMES	„ RHODES
„ WEBSTER	„ HOUTON	„ RICHARDSON
COUN. BAGSHAW	„ MAIL	„ SCHOFIELD
„ BURN	„ MIDDLEBROOK	„ WHITELEY

HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE :

CHAIRMAN : COUNCILLOR RHODES.

VICE-CHAIRMAN : ALDERMAN WEBSTER.

THE MAYOR	COUN. BAGSHAW	COUN. NEWSOME
ALD. STOTT	„ FERRAND	„ RHODES
„ WEBSTER	„ HOLMES	„ SCHOFIELD

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE :

CHAIRMAN : COUNCILLOR RHODES.

VICE-CHAIRMAN : ALDERMAN WEBSTER.

THE MAYOR	COUN. HESSELWOOD	COUN. NEWSOME
COUN. BAGSHAW	„ HOLMES	„ RICHARDSON
„ FERRAND	„ MYERS	„ RHODES

Co-opted Members.

MRS. BOLLAND	MRS. THOMPSON
MRS. IMESON	MRS. WEBSTER
MRS. LAWN	DR. GLADYS KAY

**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 1939.

The issue of this Report was delayed by the fact that various statistics which are supplied by the Registrar-General have only recently become available. The Report itself is much condensed and abbreviated as directed by the Ministry of Health, having regard to the need of strict economy in the use of paper.

By reason of the War the population of Harrogate is showing a considerable increase, particularly during the latter months of the year.

The work of your Medical Officer and the staff has increased both on account of the raised population and of Civil Defence Duties. In connection with the latter, one might especially mention the supervision of the Harrogate First Aid Parties and First Aid Posts.

The Food and Drugs Act 1938 became operative in October 1939. The Harrogate Corporation are now made responsible for its administration. The West Riding County Council were previously the responsible authority. Mr. F. W. M. Jaffé, B.Sc., F.I.C., was appointed the Public Analyst to the Borough of Harrogate for this purpose.

The staff of the Public Health Department suffered a severe loss in the calling up for Active Service of their Chief Clerk and one of the Sanitary Inspectors. Every member of the staff has volunteered for some branch of voluntary National Service.

Dr. James Mair was the Medical Officer of Health for the whole period covered by this Report. I desire, however, to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee and my staff for the support and assistance I have received since my appointment in 1940 as Medical Officer of Health.

I am,
Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. D. PAYNE,
Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices, Harrogate.
October, 1940.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF, 1939.

* Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

† JAMES MAIR, M.B., D.P.H.

‡ (D. D. PAYNE, M.D., B.S., 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 Cleansing Inspector :

V. OVERSBY, M.R.S.I. (Certified Meat Inspector).

* Sanitary Inspectors :

W. BLACK, M.S.I.A. (Certified Meat Inspector).

a J. F. ASPINALL, M.S.I.A. (Certified Meat Inspector).

Public Analyst :

b FRED W. M. JAFFÉ, B.Sc., F.I.C.

* 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.

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

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

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

Clerical Staff :

a R. W. LEEMING.

L. R. WILKINSON.

E. W. SWABY.

Miss M. STARKEY.

H. K. PEARSON.

d Miss A. PULLAN.

e Miss M. JAKUES.

Miss M. UNSWORTH

Miss M. LEAF

} Clinic. *f*

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

† Resigned 31/1/40.

‡ Appointed 22/1/40.

a On Active Service since commencement of war.

b Appointed 1/10/39.

c Resigned on transfer of Babies' Hospital to General Hospital, May, 1939.

d Commenced duty on temporary staff, September, 1939.

e Commenced duty on temporary staff, December, 1939.

f Part-time Child Welfare work.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres)	8,314			
Population (Census, 1931)	39,770			
Population (mid-summer, 1939, estimated by the Registrar-General :				
(a) mid-year estimate of population for the Area as now con-				
stituted	44,270			
(b) modified estimate	46,020			
Number of Inhabited houses (Census, 1931)	9,430			
Number of Inhabited houses (Rate Books, Dec. 31st, 1939)	13,361			
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	9,846			
Rateable Value, 1939	£577,351			
Produce of a Penny Rate	{ Actual, 1938-39	£2,227		
	{ Estimate, 1939-40	£2,220		
	Males	Females		
Live Births :	Legitimate, 262	Legitimate, 289	301	579
	Illegitimate, 16	Illegitimate, 12		
Birth Rate (Live births per 1,000 of the estimated resident population)				13.2
	Males	Females		
Still Births :	Legitimate, 9	Legitimate, 3	4	13
	Illegitimate —	Illegitimate, 1		
Still Births—Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births				22.0
Number of deaths: Males 289, Females 357				646
Death Rate				14.1
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	0.00
Other Puerperal causes	Nil		0.0	
			Legitimate 23	
Deaths of Infants under one year of age :		Illegitimate 2		25
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :				
All Infants per 1,000 live births				43.2
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births				41.7
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births				71.4
Death Rate from Phthisis				0.4
Death Rate from other Tuberculous Diseases				0.17
Deaths from Scarlet Fever (0)	Rate			0.00
Deaths from Diphtheria (0)				0.00
Deaths from Typhoid and Paratyphoid (1)				0.02
Deaths from Measles (1)				0.02
Deaths from Whooping Cough (0)				0.00
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) (2)				0.04
Deaths from Cancer				1.89
Primary Vaccinations				178
Exemption Certificates granted				317
Number of Marriages				373
Mean Annual Temperature				48.2°F.
Total Rainfall (in inches)				31.63
Hours of Bright Sunshine				1306.2

TABLE I. VITAL STATISTICS OF HARROGATE FOR 1939 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 Birth rate</small>	530	14.7	42	79.2	412	12.4
1917	36,127 <small>Death rate Birth rate</small>	415	11.5	26	62.6	397	11.9
1918	33,204 <small>Death rate Birth rate</small>	398	10.7	37	93.0	461	13.9
1919	37,240 <small>Death rate Birth rate</small>	431	11.4	22	51.0	391	10.8
1920	36,231 <small>Death rate Birth rate</small>	619	16.4	36	58.2	422	11.2
1921	37,742	482	14.0	35	72.6	387	11.2
1922	34,440	485	14.1	30	62.0	419	12.1
1923	34,490	480	14.0	30	62.5	364	10.6
1924	34,280	485	14.1	31	63.9	440	12.8
1925	34,300	469	13.7	30	64.0	456	13.3
1926	34,160	474	13.4	34	71.7	471	13.3
1927	35,500	448	12.4	18	40.2	460	12.8
1928	36,070	445	12.1	30	67.4	466	12.6
1929	36,880	441	11.7	17	38.5	551	14.7
1930	37,590	464	12.3	21	45.3	513	13.6
1931	37,590	460	11.9	35	76.1	529	13.7
1932	38,600	471	12.2	16	34.0	510	13.2
1933	38,590	452	11.6	21	46.5	565	14.5
1934	38,850	442	11.3	21	47.5	573	14.6
1935	39,210	457	11.6	28	61.2	544	13.8
1936	39,270	460	11.7	30	65.2	550	14.0
1937	39,210	470	12.0	24	51.1	559	14.3
1938	39,110	514	12.0	25	48.6	647	15.1
1939	42,885	579	13.2	25	43.2	646	14.1
1939	46,020						

	M.	F.	Total.	
Leg. ..	262	289	579	Birth Rate 13.2
Illeg. ..	16	12		
Deaths ..	289	357	646	Death Rate 14.1
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, 41.7, Illegitimate, 71.4			
All Infants				43.2
Deaths from Measles (all ages)				0.02
do. Whooping Cough (all ages)				Nil.
do. Diarrhoea (under two years)				0.04

TABLE II.
CAUSES OF DEATH IN HARROGATE BOROUGH, 1938 & 1939.

Causes of Death.		1938		1939	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
(Civilians only)	All Causes	281	366	289	357
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	1	—	1
2	Measles	—	1	1	—
3	Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—
4	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
5	Diphtheria	2	1	—	—
6	Influenza	2	4	7	13
7	Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	1	1
8	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	1	—	—
9	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	14	3	10	9
10	Other Tuberculous Diseases	4	—	4	4
11	Syphilis	—	1	1	—
12	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	1	—	3	1
13	Cancer, Malignant Disease	37	63	32	55
14	Diabetes	3	7	6	5
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	21	37	14	24
16	Heart Disease	78	98	84	106
17	Aneurysm	—	2	3	3
18	Other Circulatory Diseases	19	31	29	33
19	Bronchitis	8	7	8	11
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	9	11	5	11
21	Other Respiratory Diseases	2	3	6	2
22	Peptic Ulcer	5	—	1	1
23	Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	1	1	2	—
24	Appendicitis	2	—	3	3
25	Cirrhosis of Liver	2	—	1	1
26	Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	2	8	2	2
27	Other Digestive Diseases	5	9	5	10
28	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	16	7	8	10
29	Puerperal Sepsis	—	—	—	—
30	Other Puerperal Causes	—	—	—	—
31	Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	9	9	9	9
32	Senility	2	9	3	6
33	Suicide	6	4	3	2
34	Other Violence	5	11	9	6
35	Other Defined Diseases	25	36	28	26
36	Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	—	—	1	—
	Diarrhœa (2 years and over)	—	—	—	2
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above)—					
	Small-pox	—	—	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	1
	Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—

TABLE III.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1938 and 1939.

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

Cause of Death.	1938	1939								
		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.
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2
Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation (overlying)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at birth	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations	5	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
Premature Birth	11	8	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	9
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	2	3	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	6
Totals	25	13	2	—	2	17	3	3	2	—

TABLE IV.

**BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL
DEATH-RATES, and CASE-RATES for certain Infectious Diseases
in the year 1939.**

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

	England and Wales.	126 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	15. 0	14. 8	15. 6	12. 3
Still	0.59	0.59	0.57	0.04
Deaths—				
All Causes	12. 1	12. 0	11. 2	11. 9
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Scarlet fever	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Diphtheria	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.02
Influenza	0.21	0.19	0.20	0.18
Notifications—				
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet fever	1.89	1.96	1.78	1.53
Diphtheria	1.14	1.21	1.16	0.98
Enteric fever	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.92
Erysipelas.....	0.34	0.40	0.31	0.37
Pneumonia	1.02	1.21	0.89	0.99
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under 1 year of age	50	53	40	48
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age.....	4.6	6.3	3.0	8.2
Maternal Mortality—				
Puerperal Sepsis	0.77	Not available		
Others	2.16			
Total	2.93			
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).				
Maternal Mortality—				
Puerperal Sepsis	0.74	Not available		
Others	2.08			
Total	2.82			
Notifications—				
Puerperal fever	14.35	17.26	12.99	3.31
Puerperal pyrexia.....				14.22

BOROUGH OF HARROGATE.—NOTIFIED

(These figures refer to cases actually notified in the year 1939, and differ slightly 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.	35-45 yrs.
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup)	14					2		3	3	3	1
Scarlet Fever	30			1	2	4	15	3	4	1	
Enteric Fever (including Para- Typhoid)	11							3	1	3	
*Puerperal Pyrexia	11									10	1
†Encephalitis Lethargica	1									1	
Small Pox	Nil										
Pneumonia	48	2	1		2	2	3		2	9	2
Erysipelas	20								1	1	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	5									
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1									1	
‡Measles							1				
†Whooping Cough					2	1	6			1	

* Four admitted to Private Nursing Home.

† Royal Bath Hospital.

‡ Became notifiable 1/10/39.

B.

DISEASES during Calendar Year 1939.

and include non-residents, and they therefore
(the Registrar General).

No. of Cases Admitted 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
14	2									1	1		
25													
10	2											1	1
5													
1													
6	15	1	1					1				4	8
3													
	1									1			

(In addition to 5 in Hospital)

(A) STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1. POPULATION.

The Population at the middle of 1939 is estimated by the Registrar-General at 44,270. From the 1st October, 1939, deaths in persons, excluding non-civilians, residing temporarily away from home on account of the War, are not being transferred by the Registrar-General to the area of usual residence as was formerly the case. For this reason the Registrar-General has found it necessary to supply another population figure to include temporary residents in the area for the computation of death rates and attack rates. The population for this purpose is estimated as 46,020.

2. UNEMPLOYMENT.

I learn from the Employment Exchange that the number of unemployed persons in the district (which includes neighbouring areas) at the end of December, 1939, was 1,824, an increase of 142 as compared with 1938.

3. BIRTHS.

The number of live births registered in Harrogate during the year was 687—336 males and 351 females, but the corrected figure supplied by the Registrar-General is 579—278 males and 301 females. The birth rate is 13.2 per 1,000, which is one of the highest recorded since 1932, when the rate was 12.2. It is still 1.8 below the rate for England and Wales, and 2.4 below that for the 148 smaller towns.

There were 28 illegitimate births, 16 males and 12 females; representing 7.6 per cent. of the live births and an illegitimate birth rate of 0.6 per 1,000; the corresponding figures for 1938 were 8.6 per cent. and 1.0 per 1,000.

Still-Births.

There has been a slight increase in the number of still-births 26 (16 males and 10 females) were registered as compared with 22 in the previous year, but the corrected figure supplied by the Registrar-General is 13 (9 males and 4 females) as compared with 16 for the preceding year. This gives a rate of 22.0 per 1,000 total births and still-birth rate of 0.29 per 1,000 of the population.

4. DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 658 (301 males and 357 females), but the corrected number supplied by the Registrar-General is 646 (289 males and 357 females). The death rate is 14.1, which is 1.0 below the rate for 1938 and is 2.0 above that for England and Wales.

Institution Deaths.

Of the 658 deaths which occurred in the Borough, 161 occurred in public institutions, representing 24.5 per cent. of the whole number.

5. INFANT MORTALITY.

See section on Maternity and Child Welfare. Page 28.

(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.

These were fully set out in the Annual Report for 1938, and only changes which have taken place during the year are noted in this Report.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The only change during the year has been the closing of an ante-natal clinic at the Welfare Centre, Dragon Parade. This was closed on the 30th September owing to the black-out, and was formerly held at 6-30 p.m. on Monday evenings. A morning session held on Wednesdays at 10 a.m. was substituted.

(C) SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. WATER SUPPLY.

All houses in the old Borough are supplied with Corporation water. The majority of the houses in the Added Area are supplied with Corporation water; of the remainder some twenty-three houses obtain their supply from a deep well belonging to the Wetherby Rural District Council and approximately thirty-five houses derive their supply from thirteen different wells or springs. Samples of water from these wells have been regularly analysed and in three cases the owners have been asked to provide a Corporation supply. In the case of two sources of supply that were unsatisfactory the houses concerned have been dealt with under the Housing Act, 1936, and, having been found to be unfit for occupation, are being dealt with accordingly.

A Corporation supply was provided for a farmhouse during the year in compliance with a notice served in 1938.

All other wells are being kept under close observation and if necessary the owners will be required to take steps to provide a wholesome water supply.

The Corporation water, which is obtained from Upland sources, is ample in quantity. It is analysed regularly throughout the year, and the chemical and bacteriological analyses carried out by Messrs. Fairley and Partner, Leeds, show that it is a pure and wholesome water.

2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The only extension during the year was the laying of approximately 1,070 yards foul sewers and 4,120 yards 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 in the Borough approximately 20,241 water closets and 88 waste water closets.

5. SALVAGE.

Harrogate, through its Cleansing Department, was one of the first local authorities to undertake the salvage of waste paper, this having been commenced in May, 1937, and the collection and sale of scrap metal, bottles, jars and rags was instituted even earlier. Generally speaking the results were satisfactory. From the outbreak of war in September, 1939, this salvage work was intensified and the interest of householders in the work was successfully stimulated by circularising the whole town, by the exhibition of propaganda films, and by articles in the local press.

6. NOTICES SERVED.

During the year 895 notices under the Public Health Acts for the abatement of nuisances, etc., were served; 853 of these were preliminary, of which 821 were complied with and 42 were legal notices, 38 of which were complied with, leaving 4 legal and 32 informal notices uncomplied with at the end of the year.

Total number of visits and inspections made	16,569
Total number of nuisances reported by Inspectors, 1939	..	1,574
Total number of nuisances left over at the close of 1938	..	26
Total number of nuisances left over at the close of 1939	..	36
Total number of nuisances abated during 1939	1,564
Number of complaints received and investigated during 1939		303

7. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Harrogate is a residential town with practically no factories, and smoke nuisance exists only to a very small extent. On two occasions nuisance was caused. One letter of warning was sent and one statutory notice served during the year for the emission of smoke in such quantities as to be a nuisance, which was followed by a successful prosecution against the offender.

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 1939).

	Total Solids.	Insoluble Matter (Grit).	Sulphate.	Chloride.
Harrogate Observatory	266	37	24	36
London (S. Kensington)	793	258	105	37
Bourneville	398	112	36	29
Otley	470	118	80	56
Hove	1198	230	169	222
Leeds : Headingley	411	122	44	49
Park Square	1104	442	102	90
Templenewsam	453	103	48	53
Rothamsted	259	53	—	—
Southport	232	51	39	37
Southampton	559	250	50	37

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. Samples of bath water are examined weekly and with two exceptions the bacterial tests were satisfactory. The Swimming Baths commenced their season on 1st April, and at the High Harrogate Swimming Baths owing to a leak in the chlorine supply the attendant was unable to use the gas until it was repaired on 17th April. This accounts for the presence of B. Coli in the first two tests.

9. SCHOOLS.

There is no change from the Report for 1938, except that on 6th June, 1939, a further provided school, Woodlands Council School, was opened for Infants and Juniors.

10. SHOPS ACTS, 1912-38.

During the year 912 inspections were made under the provisions of the above Acts.

Three sanitary conveniences were provided for shops, washing accommodation was provided in two cases and ventilation in two cases. In addition, dirty or defective w.c.'s were remedied in seven cases.

(D) HOUSING

1. HOUSING STATISTICS, 1939.

Number of new houses erected during 1939	152
(1) By the Local Authority	Nil
(2) By Private Enterprise	152
Of the above 100 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)	275
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ..	838
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	131
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	715
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	14
(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	192

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	131
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

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

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 ..	Nil

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1)	No. of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation (6 of these the Committee resolved to be capable of repair.)	11
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

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

4. Housing Act, 1936.—Overcrowding.

(a)	(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	16
	(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ..	16
	(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ..	118
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	3
(c)	(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	5
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	36
(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	Nil
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	Nil

UNFIT HOUSES.

Eleven individual houses and one part premises have been represented as unfit for human habitation and thirteen have been represented in clearance areas. Of these the Council considered that six of the individual unfit houses and five houses represented as a clearance area were capable of repair.

Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.

At the beginning of the year there were 18 houses which were known to be overcrowded, and during the year 3 other cases of overcrowding came to notice, so that the total number under review was 21. By the end of the year the overcrowding had been relieved in 5 cases, leaving 16 which were still overcrowded.

(E) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

1. Farms and Dairies.

At the end of the year the Register contained the names of 43 cow-keepers, occupying 74 sheds, with approximately 638 cows. 27 cow-keepers are wholesale dealers as well as retailers, 15 are wholesale dealers only and 1 is a retailer only. There are on the Register 45 wholesale and retail purveyors, 85 retail purveyors and 28 wholesale traders; of the wholesale and retail dealers 10, of the retailers 30 and of the wholesalers only 11, had their premises outside the Borough.

The Sanitary Inspectors paid 415 visits to farms and 423 to dairies during the year, and on the whole the premises were kept in a cleanly condition although some of the dairies taken over when the Borough was extended have no separate washing accommodation and some of these places are structurally unsatisfactory.

2. Graded Milks.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936, 1938.

One licence for the production, 2 for the sale of "Pasteurised" milk, and 2 licences for the bottling and 12 licences for the sale of "Tuberculin Tested" milk, were issued by the Council during the year. One supplementary licence to sell "Tuberculin Tested" milk was granted.

The whole of the "Tuberculin Tested" milk is obtained from four producers, only one of whom has his premises in the Borough.

3. Milk and Tuberculosis.

During the year 83 samples of milk were submitted to the County Laboratory for bacteriological examination, and in only five of these was the tubercle bacilli found to be present. In each case the Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture was at once notified, so that he could take the necessary steps to deal with the offending cows.

4. Ice Cream.

The Harrogate Corporation Act, 1935, requires any person being a manufacturer or vendor, or merchant, or dealer in, ice cream or 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 26 manufacturers and vendors, and 32 vendors only, were registered. The number of premises used for the manufacture or sale of ice cream registered was 58.

Sixteen samples of ice cream were bacteriologically examined during the year with varying results. The best sample was found to contain 200 bacteria in a cubic centimetre, and the worst sample contained over 1 million bacteria in a cubic centimetre.

The best sample bacteriologically was a sample of ice cream supplied by a large wholesale dealer 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.

There were at the end of the year seven private slaughterhouses in the Borough. 1,701 visits of inspection have been made by the Sanitary Inspectors and I am pleased to report that, with one exception, they have at all times been kept in a cleanly condition.

2. 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 1,701 visits to Slaughterhouses and 3,074 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	3,060	4	1,118	18,001	2,055
Number inspected	3,060	4	1,118	18,001	2,055
All diseases except Tuberculosis :					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	4	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	487	1	11	126	67
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	15.91	25	0.98	0.72	3.36
Tuberculosis only :					
Whole carcasses condemned	9	—	3	—	8
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	354	3	4	—	368
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	11.86	75	0.63	—	18.30

The unsound meat destroyed during the year was :—

Beef	10,844 lbs.
Veal	311 lbs.
Mutton	255 lbs.
Pork	4,805 lbs.
Offals	15,982 lbs.

Total 32,197 lbs.
= 14 tons, 7 cwts., 1 quarter, 1 stone, 11 lbs.

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

Beef	10,175 lbs.
Veal	286 lbs.
Pork	4,672 lbs.
Offals	8,361 lbs.

Total 23,494 lbs.
= 10 tons, 9 cwts., 3 quarters, 0 stone, 2 lbs.

Other foods destroyed were :—

44 tins of Milk.	5 tins of Soup.
8½ lbs. of Butter.	2 tins of Sauce.
1 bottle of Coffee Essence.	40 tins of Meat.
1 tin of Honey.	1 Cooked Ham.
1 tin of Syrup.	30 tins of Fish.
172 tins of Fruit.	6 stones and 7 boxes of
42 tins of Vegetables.	Kippers.

The total amount of butchers' meat destroyed this year is 2 tons, 15 cwts., 0 qrs., 0 stone, 4 lbs. more than last year, and that destroyed for tuberculous disease is 1 ton, 6 cwts., 3 qrs., 12 lbs. more.

(c) **BAKEHOUSES.**

There are 52 Bakehouses in the Borough. During the year the Sanitary Inspectors have paid 243 visits to these premises and have, as a rule, found them in a cleanly and satisfactory condition.

Underground Bakehouses.

At the beginning of the year there were three underground bakehouses on the Register. One has been closed during the year pursuant on the expiration of notice served under the Factories Act, 1937, Section 54, and a notice under the same section with regard to another expired during the year but has not yet been enforced. The remaining one was granted a certificate in 1938 permitting it to continue.

(d) **ADULTERATION.**

During the year 283 samples of food were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, 250 formal and 33 informal. 36 were not of the nature and substance demanded by the purchasers. In eight cases proceedings were taken.

In 8 cases proceedings were taken against vendors of adulterated milk, in 5 of which the milk had been found to be deficient in natural fat and in 3 of which the Analyst had reported added water. In all these 8 cases a conviction was secured, the offender being fined.

(e) **RAG FLOCK ACT.**

Four samples of Rag Flock were examined, and all 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. **Scarlet Fever.**

Scarlet Fever was much less prevalent than in the previous year. The number of notifications was 30, as compared with 76. The attack rate is 0.7 per 1,000, as against 1.7 in 1938. There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever during the year.

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	-	1	11	1	-	-	-	-	14
Females	-	-	-	2	3	7	4	-	-	-	-	16
Totals	-	-	1	2	4	18	5	-	-	-	-	30

Return Cases.

One case was classed as a "return" case. This is about 3 per cent of the number admitted to Hospital, as compared with 7 per cent last year.

2. Diphtheria.

Diphtheria was somewhat less prevalent during the year, 13 cases having been notified as compared with 20 during 1938, giving an attack rate of 0.29 per 1,000 as against 0.47.

There was no death due to Diphtheria, giving a case mortality of Nil and a death rate of Nil per 1,000 as compared with 0.05—the rate for England and Wales.

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	2	1	1
Female 	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
Totals	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	5

The incidence was almost entirely confined to the latter part of the year, 9 cases being notified in the last quarter. Two carriers were discovered, one of which proved to be of the “gravis” type. The second set of swabs taken from the other one proved to be negative.

In one instance the affected child had received two immunising doses of T.A.F., the second injection was only given six days before the onset of the disease, therefore immunity to this infection had had insufficient time to fully develop. The attack, however, was a very slight one, being probably modified by the partial immunity the patient had developed from the two injections received.

Immunisation.

This has been carried out on the same lines as before. The following table shows the number immunised during the year; although larger than in the previous year, it is still disappointingly small, especially among the younger children.

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
—	26	30	25	35	132	26	—	—

Diphtheria Antitoxin.

The arrangements for the supply of free antitoxin continued in force, and during the year 8,000 units were supplied to one case at a cost of 10s. 6d.

3. Enteric Fever.

11 cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year as compared with 1, notified after death, in 1938. Two of the patients died in the Harrogate and District General Hospital. These cases were sporadic in origin. Two, including 1 fatal case, had definitely contracted the infection outside Harrogate.

4. Acute Primary or Influenzal Pneumonia.

There was a slight decrease in the prevalence of these conditions, 48 cases being notified, as compared with 68 during 1938.

5. Encephalitis Lethargica.

1 case of Encephalitis Lethargica was notified during the year as compared with nil during 1938. The case was a slight one, and made a rapid recovery.

6. Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.

1 case was notified during the year as compared with 1 during 1938. The patient, a soldier, arrived home on leave and complained of feeling ill. His condition was not diagnosed immediately, and he died before he could be removed to Hospital.

7. Acute Poliomyelitis.

3 cases were notified during the year, but 1 notification was subsequently withdrawn. 1 patient, a female aged 7, was admitted to the Harrogate and District General Hospital, and died the following day. The other patient, a male aged 19, was admitted to the General Hospital, where he made a good recovery.

8. Dysentery.

1 case was notified during 1939 as compared with nil during 1938. The patient was a soldier, aged 22, who was admitted to the General Hospital, where he made a good recovery.

9. Tuberculosis.

NEW CASES & MORTALITY during 1939.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5 years	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2
5-15 „	-	1	3	5	-	-	-	-
15-25 „	8	2	-	5	3	2	-	1
25-35 „	4	2	-	2	2	2	-	-
35-45 „	4	5	-	-	4	1	1	-
45-55 „	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
55-65 „	2	1	-	-	3	1	-	-
65 and upwards	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Totals	20	13	4	15	13	7	2	5

52 cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year. There were 27 deaths from Tuberculosis during the year as compared with 21 in 1938. The death rate is 0.61 per 1,000, which is somewhat higher than that of the preceding year (0.49).

In 20 cases death was due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and in 7 to Tuberculosis of other organs.

In 4 of the fatal cases notification had been received more than one year; in 2, more than six months; and in 16, less than six months before death. In 5 instances—18.5 per cent of the total number of deaths—the case had not been notified before death.

10. Puerperal Pyrexia.

During the year 11 cases were notified. 5 of these cases, including 2 non-residents, were notified from the Harrogate and District General Hospital. 4 cases were notified from Nursing Homes, and 2 were nursed at home. They all made good recoveries.

11. Food Poisoning.

No case came to notice during the year.

12. Measles.

Since the Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations, 1939, came into force on the 23rd October, 1939, 1 case of Measles was notified before the end of the year. 27 cases of Measles, including German Measles, came to notice from the weekly notifications received from schools. One fatal case occurred in a child aged fifteen months.

13. Whooping Cough.

Since the Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations, 1939, came into force on the 23rd October, 1939, 10 cases were notified before the end of the year. 112 cases of Whooping Cough came to notice during the year from the weekly notifications received from the schools.

(b) NOT-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

1. Mumps.

83 cases of Mumps came to notice during the year as compared with 8 cases during 1938.

2. Influenza.

Influenza appears to have been more prevalent than in the previous year; 20 deaths, 5 males and 15 females were registered, as compared with 6 during 1938. The death rate is, therefore, 2.2 per 1,000, as compared with that for England and Wales (0.21).

3. Cancer.

According to the Registrar-General 87 deaths—32 males and 55 females—were due to Cancer, but the local records show that only 86—32 males and 54 females—were due to this cause. Using the Registrar-General's figure, the death rate is 0.51, which is considerably lower than last year's figure 2.33.

The following tables compiled from the local returns show the age and sex distribution:—

	AGE GROUPS.						Total
	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 and over	
Males	—	2	4	3	17	6	32
Females	3	2	6	10	21	12	54
Totals	3	4	10	13	38	18	86

(c) 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	98
Orphanages	2
Nursing Homes	1
Schools	1

(d) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

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

(a) Council Houses	1
(b) Other Houses	7

Number of houses disinfected:—

(a) Council Houses	1
(b) Other Houses	7

(2) Methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs.
Spraying with an insecticide.

(3) The methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses.
Furniture and bedding subjected to "Cimex" process.

(G) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE**(a) MATERNAL MORTALITY.**

There was no maternal death during the year, and the death rate was therefore Nil as compared with a rate for England and Wales of 2.82 per 1,000 live births.

(b) MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.**1. Municipal Midwives.**

During the year the three Municipal Midwives attended 186 confinements; 102 as midwives, and 84 as maternity nurses, and they paid 895 ante-natal and 3,361 post-natal visits during the same period.

In addition, the Harrogate and District Nursing Association and the Pannal District Nursing Association, both of which are subsidised by the West Riding County Council, attended 207 confinements, 155 as midwives and 52 as maternity nurses. During the same period they have paid 1,421 ante-natal visits, and 3,786 post-natal visits.

2. Maternity Services.

The arrangements for the admission of complicated maternity cases to the General Hospital remain in operation.

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

(1) Normal Maternity Cases—applications for admission to the General Hospital.

No. of applications received	12
No. granted	9
No. refused	3

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

No. of applications received	60
No. granted	41
No. refused	17
No. withdrawn by applicant	2

(3) Grant in aid of Midwife's Fee.

No. of applications received	52
No. granted (42 mid. cases, 2 mat. cases)	44
No. refused	8

(4) Puerperal Pyrexia—applications for admission to the General Hospital.

No. of applications received	3
No. granted	3
No. refused	0

(5) Blood Transfusions 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.

Owing to the "black-out" the evening session had to be discontinued from the beginning of October, 1939.

A morning session, held on Wednesdays at 10 a.m., was substituted.

The following table shows in statistical form the work done at this clinic.

	1938.	1939.
(a) Total attendances	969	1,321
(b) Average attendance per session	17	13.7
(c) Number of individual mothers	*300	†351
Percentage of notified births (live and still) represented by the total numbers of women shown under (c)	55	59
Number referred for treatment	‡67	\$80
To Hospital for confinement	38	46
For Dental treatment	17	18
For miscellaneous reasons	12	16

* Includes 21 from County Areas.

‡	"	4	"	"
†	"	16	"	"
\$	"	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.

Seven applications for compensation were received during the year; six were granted and one refused.

(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.

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

During the year 26 infants, 14 males and 12 females, died before reaching their first birthday. The infant mortality is, therefore, 44.9 per 1,000 live births.

As is nearly always the case, the mortality was mainly among newly-born infants ; in 2 instances, 7.6 per cent of the total number, the infant survived its birth for less than 4 weeks, and in 17 instances for less than 1 week. The neo-natal mortality, i.e. the deaths of infants under 1 month of age is 32.9 per 1,000 live births

(b) Institutional Provision.

(1) MUNICIPAL BABIES' HOSPITAL.

This hospital, maintained by the Council, had accommodation for 6 - 8 infants, and was intended mainly for infants suffering from digestive and nutritional disorders.

On 1st May, 1939, the hospital was transferred to the Harrogate and District General Hospital, an agreement being made whereby the Council accept liability for the maintenance of infants under 5 years of age in this hospital.

(2) ST. AGNES' HOME.

Maintained by voluntary subscriptions and a grant from the Ministry of Health ; has accommodation for 14 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	469
Subsequent visits to Infants	3,019
Visits to Children aged 1 - 5 years	3,961
Enquiries into Infant deaths	16
Visits to Cases of Measles under 5 years	4
Visits to Whooping Cough under 5 years	90
Visits to Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	21
Visits to Expectant Mothers	291
Miscellaneous visits	281

8,152

Amongst the duties of the Health Visitors has been the issue to parents of Babies' Anti-gas Helmets.

(d) Welfare Centres.

The three Welfare Centres continued to function during the year.

The attendances at the Centres are set out in the following table :—

(a)	Total attendances by children under 1 year of age	5,140
(b)	Total attendances by children between 1 and 5 years of age	5,704
(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	430
(2)	Between the ages of 1 and 5 years ..	84

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	380
(2)	Between the ages of 1 and 5 years ..	972
	Percentage of notified live births represented by number in (c) (1)	74

In addition 17 Children from other districts attended the Centres.

The closing of the Municipal Babies' Hospital has allowed for more office accommodation and also for a Toddlers' Room, but the congestion and overcrowding of the Infant Welfare Centre has not been to any appreciable extent relieved.

The Parentcraft Exhibition arranged to be held, as in previous years, at the Art Gallery had to be re-organised owing to lighting restrictions. Rather than abandon the Exhibition, which is of great interest to mothers, it was decided to hold it at the Welfare Centre. This took place from December 11th to December 16th and was opened on the first day by the Mayoress, Mrs. J. C. Topham.

The exhibits in each section were of a high standard and showed much thought and ingenuity on the part of both fathers and mothers. There was a good attendance each day although, owing to the short winter days, it was necessary to close down early. Several Mothercraft Films were shown each day and were much appreciated.

Through the co-operation of the Director of Education (Mr. W. E. C. Jalland) it was possible to arrange for special film displays for the older girls attending the Central Schools. The girls showed a very keen interest both in the films and in the Exhibition generally.

(e) Supply of Milk.

The supply of free milk to necessitous infants and mothers continued during the year.

During 1939 the total number of recipients was 216, of whom 94 were new cases. The cost of the milk supplied was approximately £567, as compared with 199 recipients during 1938, and a cost of approximately £556.

(f) Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Five cases were notified during the year, 4 of which were treated at home, and 1 was admitted to the Harrogate and District General Hospital.

In 4 instances no impairment of vision resulted, and 1 patient was still under treatment at the end of the year.

No. Notified.	Treated.		Vision Unim- paired.	Vision Im- paired.	Total Blind- ness.	Deaths.	Still under treatment at end of year.
	At Home.	At General Hospital.					
5	4	1	4	—	—	—	1

(g) Infant Life Protection.

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

Children on the Register at beginning of year	57
New notifications received during the year	99
Children removed from the Register	67
Children on the Register at end of the year	89

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

Transferred to the care of relations	47
Adopted	5
Removed to Institutions	Nil
Transferred to other districts	14
Died	Nil
Over age	Nil
Receiving no payment (kept under observation)	1

Foster Parents.

Number on Register at the beginning of year	23
New applications received	5
Removed from Register	Nil
On Register at end of year	28

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for the YEAR
1939 for the BOROUGH OF HARROGATE in the
County of York, West Riding
on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937**

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to Health.
(Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories with mechanical power	419	21	—
Factories without mechanical power	118	17	—
*Other Premises under the Act (in- cluding works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
* Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories.			
Total	537	38	—



