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Borough of Harrogate

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1941

BY

D. D. PAYNE, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.





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Medical Officer of Health.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1941

CHAIRMAN : COUNCILLOR RHODES.

VICE-CHAIRMAN : COUNCILLOR SIR HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK.

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR E. J. WHEATER, J.P.)

ALD. FOSTER	COUN. HESSELWOOD	COUN. RHODES
COUN. BAGSHAW	„ HOLMES	„ RICHARDSON
„ BURN	„ HOUTON	„ SCHOFIELD
„ CARTWRIGHT	„ MIDDLEBROOK	„ STEPHENSON
„ DAY	„ MYERS	„ WHITELEY
„ FERRAND	„ NEWSOME	

HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE :

CHAIRMAN : COUNCILLOR RHODES.

VICE-CHAIRMAN : COUNCILLOR SIR HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK.

THE MAYOR	COUN. HOLMES	COUN. RHODES
COUN. BAGSHAW	„ MIDDLEBROOK	„ SCHOFIELD
„ FERRAND	„ NEWSOME	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE :

CHAIRMAN : COUNCILLOR RHODES.

VICE-CHAIRMAN : COUNCILLOR SIR HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK.

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

Co-opted Members.

Mrs. BOLLAND

Mrs. LAWN

Miss E. M. HIRST

Mrs. WEBSTER

Mrs. IMESON

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

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you for your information my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the Borough of Harrogate for the year 1941.

There was a welcome absence of any epidemic of infectious disease during the year, there were, however, eleven deaths from diphtheria registered in the Borough, of which two were non-residents, none of these fatal cases had been immunised against diphtheria. This number of fatal cases is far too high, deaths from this disease are avoidable through diphtheria immunisation.

The importance of this immunisation cannot be too highly stressed, the fact that 2,584 children were immunised during the year shows the efforts the Department has made in the campaign for protection against this disease.

Whilst approximately 70% of the school children have been so immunised the figure is only 40% for children under 5 years of age. Diphtheria is the second most fatal disease among children between 2 to 5 years, and it is therefore essential to protect the greatest possible number of children under school age.

There has been a general increase throughout the country of tuberculosis, and this was also evident in Harrogate, the rise being most marked in young adult women notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Whilst this finding in the Borough can be partly accounted for by the increased population, this in itself is an insufficient explanation, the increase of notified cases amongst women is in some part due to the added strain of war conditions.

The illegitimate birth rate has risen, whilst the total birth rate has shown a further decline.

The appointment of Dr. Harte as my Deputy has made it possible for a medical officer to be present at all the sessions of the infant welfare clinics. Dr. Harte administers dental anaesthetics at the Dental Clinic and is also the medical officer in charge of the weekly diphtheria immunisation session held at the School Clinic.

With the appointment of Mr. V. F. H. Golledge as a whole-time Dental Surgeon, it has been possible for the first time to undertake the dental inspection and treatment of children under school age and also of expectant and nursing mothers : both these measures are most valued and necessary.

The collection of salvage has thrown much additional work on the Cleansing Department ; the figures given in this report, show the excellent results which have followed continued propaganda for this essential commodity.

In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge the support and assistance I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee. To my staff for the hard work they have put in during the year and for their unstinted co-operation and loyalty I tender my thanks.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. D. PAYNE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Harrogate.
August, 1942.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF, 1941

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :
D. D. PAYNE M.D. B.S., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy School Medical Officer :
i E. H. HARTE, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare (part time) :
GLADYS KAY, M.D., B.S., B.Sc. Lond.

Temporary Dental Surgeon :
k V. F. H. GOLLEDGE, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.

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

Public Analyst :
FRED W. M. JAFFÉ, B.Sc., F.I.C.

Health Visitors and School Nurses :
Miss A. WARDLE, New H.V. Cert., M.R.S.I. (Senior Health Visitor).
Miss M. NIBLETT, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss B. M. WILSON, A.R.R.C., S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss N. GREEN, S.R.N., S.C.M.
g Miss M. LANGTON, New H.V. Cert., A.R.S.I.
e Miss C. B. RAMSAY, New H.V. Cert.
f Miss A. E. HIRST, New H.V. Cert., A.R.S.I., Dip. Trop. Nursing.
h Miss M. AINSCOUGH, New H.V. Cert.

Dental Attendant :
l Miss B. E. CHANCE.

Clerical Staff :	
<p>* R. W. LEEMING. L. R. WILKINSON. E. W. SWABY. a H. K. PEARSON. b H. M. WILEY † Miss M. UNSWORTH † Miss M. LEAF † Miss E. THIRKELL</p>	<p>Miss M. STARKEY. Miss A. PULLAN. Miss L. M. JAKES. c Miss S. M. CLARE. d Mrs. M. M. STOTT. j Miss V. LUNT (Distribution of National Dried Milk and Fruit Juice)</p>
<p style="font-size: 3em;">}</p>	<p style="font-size: 3em;">{</p>
<p>Clinic.</p>	
<p>a Joined H.M. Forces 6-3-41. b Commenced duty. 3-3-41 c Resigned 12-7-41. d Commenced duty 20-10-41. e Joined H.M. Forces 1-10-41. f Commenced duty 1-10-41. * In H.M. Forces since commencement of War. † Part-time Child Welfare work.</p>	<p>g Resigned 14-11-41. h Commenced duty 8-12-41. i Commenced duty 23-6-41. j Commenced duty 18-12-41. k Commenced duty 1-1-41. l Commenced duty 13-1-41.</p>

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres)	8,314
Population (Census, 1931)	39,770
Population (mid-summer, 1941, estimated by the Registrar-General)	
(a) mid-year estimate of population for the Area as now constituted	54,790
(b) modified estimate	
Number of Inhabited houses (Census, 1931)	9,430
Number of Inhabited houses (Rate Books, Dec. 31st, 1941)	13,733
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	9,846
Rateable Value, 1941	£583,546/0/0
Produce of a Penny Rate	Actual, 1940-41
	Estimate, 1941-42
	£2,275/4/2
	£2,300/0/0
<div> <div>Males</div> <div>Females</div> </div>	
Live Births: Legitimate, 273 } 300	Legitimate, 270 } 294
Illegitimate, 27 }	Illegitimate, 24 }
Birth Rate (Live births per 1,000 of the estimated resident population)	594
	10.84
<div> <div>Males</div> <div>Females</div> </div>	
Still Births: Legitimate, 7 } 7	Legitimate, 8 } 10
Illegitimate Nil }	Illegitimate, 2 }
Still Births—Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births	17
Number of deaths: Males 319, Females 387	27.82
Death Rate	706
Corrected Death Rate	12.89
Deaths from Puerperal causes	*
	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total (Live and still) Births	
Puerperal Sepsis	Nil } 0
Other Puerperal causes	Nil } 0
Deaths of Infants under one year of age: Legitimate	0.0 }
	Illegitimate
	26 }
	4 }
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:	30
All Infants per 1,000 live births	48.62
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	45.93
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	78.43
Deaths from Phthisis (16)	Rate
Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases (4)	0.29
Deaths from Scarlet Fever (1)	0.07
Deaths from Diphtheria (9)	0.02
Deaths from Typhoid and Paratyphoid (0)	0.16
Deaths from Measles (0)	0.00
Deaths from Whooping Cough (1)	0.00
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) (0)	0.02
Deaths from Cancer (110)	0.00
Primary Vaccinations	2.00
Exemption Certificates granted	190
Number of Marriages	255
Mean Annual Temperature	360
Total Rainfall (in inches)	47.4°F.
Hours of Bright Sunshine	29.07
	1193.4

* As the preparation and issue of the Comparability Factor has been suspended by the Registrar General, the corrected death rate cannot be supplied.

TABLE I. VITAL STATISTICS OF HARROGATE FOR 1941 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.
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
1938	42,885	514	12.0	52	48.6	647	15.1
1939	46,020	579	12.6	25	43.0	646	14.0
1940	52,200	583	11.2	35	59.2	737	14.1
1941	54,790	594	10.8	30	48.6	706	12.9

TABLE II.
CAUSES OF DEATH IN HARROGATE BOROUGH, 1941.

Causes of Death.						1941.	
						Male	Female
(Civilians only) All Causes ..						319	387
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	..	..	..	..	—	—
2	Cerebro-spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	—	—
3	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	1	—
4	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	1	—
5	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	3	6
6	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	6	10
7	Other forms of Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	2	2
8	Syphilitic Disease	..	..	..	..	5	1
9	Influenza	..	..	..	..	3	4
10	Measles	..	..	..	..	—	—
11	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
12	Acute Infectious Encephalitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
13M	Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (males only)	..	..	..	..	4	—
13F	Cancer of Uterus	..	..	..	..	—	3
14	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	..	4	15
15	Cancer of Breast	..	..	..	..	—	13
16	Cancer of all other sites	..	..	..	..	30	41
17	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	4	5
18	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	..	..	..	..	38	55
19	Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	107	103
20	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	..	..	..	..	5	11
21	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	15	22
22	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	11	10
23	Other Respiratory Diseases	..	..	..	..	7	6
24	Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum	..	..	..	..	4	1
25	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	..	..	..	..	—	—
26	Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	2	1
27	Other Digestive Diseases	..	..	..	..	9	11
28	Nephritis	..	..	..	..	12	16
29	Puerperal and post-abortive Sepsis	..	..	..	..	—	—
30	Other Maternal Causes	..	..	..	..	—	—
31	Premature Birth	..	..	..	..	2	2
32	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease	..	..	..	..	8	4
33	Suicide	..	..	..	..	2	2
34	Road Traffic Accidents	..	..	..	..	4	1
35	Other Violent Causes	..	..	..	..	5	5
36	All other Causes	..	..	..	..	25	37

TABLE III.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1940 and 1941.

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

Cause of Death.	1940	1941									
		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.
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Convulsions	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	8	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	—	5
Diarrhœa, Enteritis and Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Injury at birth	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations	3	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Premature Birth	6	5	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus....	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	2
Other Causes	7	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	3
Totals	34	10	1	3	1	15	4	4	2	1	26

TABLE IV.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH-RATES, and CASE-RATES for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1941.

(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 Administrative County.
Births—	Rates per 1,000 Population.			
Live	14. 2	14. 7	16. 4	8. 9
Still	0.51	0.58	0.60	0.33
Deaths—				
All Causes	12. 9	14. 9	13. 0	16. 3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Scarlet fever	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.04
Diphtheria	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.03
Influenza	0.19	0.17	0.20	0.15
Notifications—				
Whooping Cough	4.39	4.37	4.50	4.30
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet fever	1.47	1.49	1.51	1.01
Diphtheria	1.25	1.53	1.19	0.93
Measles	10.33	8.27	10.47	4.77
Erysipelas	0.30	0.36	0.27	0.50
Pneumonia	1.25	1.53	1.04	1.07
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0.25	0.31	0.20	0.30
Typhoid fever	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04
Paratyphoid fever	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.05
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.			
Deaths under 1 year of age	59	71	56	68
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.1	7.5	4.6	6.8
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).			
Maternal Mortality (Excluding Abortion)—				
Puerperal Infection (No. 147)	0.48	Not available		
Others	1.75			
Total	2.23			
Notifications—				
Puerperal fever	11.91	15.64	9.43	{ 2.29
Puerperal pyrexia				
* Including Puerperal Fever				{ 19.33*

BOROUGH OF HARROGATE.—NOTIFI

(These figures refer to cases actually notified in the
differ slightly from the figures supplied)

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- branaceous Croup)	52	2		3	5	4	13	4	8	10	1
Scarlet Fever	75	1	4	8	4	10	24	5	5	9	4
Enteric Fever (including Para- Typhoid)	2								1		1
Puerperal Pyrexia	8									7	1
Malaria	1									1	
Small Pox	Nil										
Pneumonia	67	2	1	1	2	3	1	4	2	14	7
Erysipelas	17									6	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1									
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	4						1			2	1
Measles	99		1	5	12	10	25	15	12	15	2
Whooping Cough	200	15	14	27	30	26	79	6	1	2	
Dysentery	1		1								

* Also 1 to Civil Service Sick Bay and 1 to R.A.F. Sick Bay.

† „ 5 „ „ 3 „ „

V.

DISEASES during Calendar Year 1941.

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

[illegible]

SCHOOL CLINIC AND MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

(2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate. Tel. 6332)

School Clinic	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Minor Ailments, (Harrogate)	*9-30 a.m. to 11 a.m.	9-30 a.m. to 10 a.m.	9-30 a.m. to 10 a.m.	*9-30 a.m. to 10 a.m.	9-30 a.m. to 10 a.m.	9-30 a.m. to 10 a.m.
“ “ (Starbeck Council School)	9-30 a.m.					
General School Clinic	—	—	*2-30 p.m.	—	—	—
Ophthalmic Clinic	—	—	—	—	2-15 p.m. (by appointment)	—
Diphtheria Immunisation	—	—	—	—	9-45 a.m. (by appointment)	—
Artificial Sunlight	—	9-30 a.m. (by appointment)	—	—	9-30 a.m. (by appointment)	—
Dental Clinic (by appointment only) †	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon
Maternity and Child Welfare						
Child Welfare Centre (Harrogate)....	2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	—	—	2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	—	—
Child Welfare Centre (Methodist School, High Street, Starbeck)	—	—	2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.			
Ante-Natal Clinic	—	2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	—	—	—

* School Medical Officer in attendance.

† Urgent Cases by Telephone appointment.

(A) STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1. POPULATION.

The Population at the middle of 1941 is estimated by the Registrar-General at 54,790.

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 1941, was 168, a substantial decrease of 273, as compared with 1940.

3. BIRTHS.

The number of live births registered in Harrogate during the year was 724—367 males and 357 females, but the corrected *figure supplied by the Registrar-General is 594—300 males and 294 females. The birth rate is 10.84 per 1,000, which is 3.36 below the rate for England and Wales, and 5.56 below that for the 148 smaller towns.

There were 51 illegitimate births, 27 males and 24 females; representing 8.6 per cent. of the live births and an illegitimate birth rate of 0.93 per 1,000; the corresponding figures for 1940 were 6.9 per cent. and 0.77 per 1,000.

Still-Births.

There has been a slight decrease in the number of still-births, and 33—17 males and 16 females, were registered as compared with 36 in the previous year, but the corrected *figure supplied by the Registrar-General is 17—7 males and 10 females, as compared with 23 for the preceding year. This gives a rate of 27.8 per 1,000 total births and a still-birth rate of 0.31 per 1,000 of the population.

4. DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 762—351 males and 411 females, but the corrected *number of deaths of residents as supplied by the Registrar-General is 706—319 males and 387 females. The death rate using the latter figure is 12.89, which is 1.21 lower than last year and which is 0.01 below that for England and Wales.

* The correction made by the Registrar General adjusts the number of births for Inward and Outward Transfers.

Institution Deaths.

Of the 762 deaths which occurred in the Borough, 216 occurred in public institutions, representing 28.35 per cent. of the whole number.

5. INFANT MORTALITY.

See section on Maternity and Child Welfare, page 31.

(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 6.

Dr. E. H. Harte was appointed Deputy Medical Officer of Health and commenced his duties in June, 1941. Fifty per cent. of his time is devoted to Public Health work.

2. HEALTH SERVICES.

These are fully set out in the Annual Report for 1938. The only alteration being that the chemical analysis of milk and food stuffs is now carried out by Mr. F. Jaffe, the Public Analyst.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

These are set out in tabular form on page 14.

(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.

Two samples were taken from wells, namely Throstle Nest Farm and Fieldhurst Cafe, Pannal.

The Corporation water, which is obtained from Upland sources, is ample in quantity and is analysed regularly by the Waterworks Department Analyst throughout the year. From the reports it appears to be a pure and wholesome water.

2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

No extensions have been made during the year.

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 20,370 water closets and 88 waste water closets.

5. SALVAGE.

During the year there has been a marked increase in salvage of all kinds. This is probably accounted for by the fact that the public have become more Salvage minded.

Propaganda in all its forms has in my opinion helped to bring about this result. The re-opening of the Salvage Shop in the Market Place has been welcomed by many people as this provides a suitable place at which all kinds of salvage may be deposited.

Waste Paper.

The total of waste paper and cardboard recovered and sold during 1941 was 434 tons, which shows an increase of 50 tons on the previous year.

Many people and business houses have responded to our appeal for old ledgers, documents, etc., and confidential papers. There still remains a considerable quantity of old books and confidential papers which for some reason have not been surrendered.

Kitchen Waste.

Several hundred communal bins have been placed in the streets throughout the Borough and this has contributed to the success in this type of Salvage. 260 tons of waste food have been collected against 170 during last year.

The Ministry of Supply standard for kitchen waste is 1 ton per 1,000 population per month. The above figures do not come up to this standard but the figures only refer to material collected by the Cleansing Department. Private contractors and others collect twice this amount from hotels, billets, shops and cafes, etc.

Bottles and Jars.

£54 was the income derived from the sale of these commodities during the year.

Bones.

A slight increase in bone salvage has been noted, but there is much room for improvement. Boneless meat issued for rations may account in certain cases for no great increase. Many people discard bones on the pretext that such a small quantity is of no consequence. This idea is entirely wrong.

Special appeals have been made for this vital material, especially since imports from abroad have been stopped and shipping problems have increased.

Old Rubber, Motor Tyres, etc.

Motor tyres, hot water bottles and other rubber articles have been collected and sold. The total collected showed an increase on the previous year.

Scrap Metal, other than Iron Railings.

Scrap metal has not shown any increase on the previous year as during last year the peak was attained. A small flow of scrap metal both ferrous and non-ferrous still continued.

Tins.

97 tons of tins have been salvaged during the year compared with 88 tons last year.

Iron Railings.

1941 brought to an end the removal of railings by the Cleansing Department which had been voluntarily surrendered. 78 tons of railings were removed during the year.

Receipts.

The total value of salvaged materials collected and sold during the twelve months ended 31st December 1941, amounted to £3,272 17s. 8d. An average of £272 14s. 9½d. per month.

6. NOTICES SERVED.

During the year 952 notices under the Public Health Acts for the abatement of nuisances, etc., were served; 923 of these were preliminary, of which 802 were complied with and 29 were legal notices, 18 of which were complied with, leaving 11 legal and 121 informal notices uncomplied with at the end of the year.

Total number of visits and inspections made	11,934
Total number of nuisances reported by Inspectors, 1941	2,074
Total number of nuisances left over at the close of 1940	55
Total number of nuisances left over at the close of 1941	46
Total number of nuisances abated during 1941	2,083
Number of complaints received and investigated during 1941	342

7. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Harrogate is a residential town with practically no factories, and smoke nuisances exist only to a small extent. Eleven smoke observations were taken during the year, all of which were satisfactory.

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 1941.)

	Total Solids.	Insoluble Matter (Grit).	Sulphate.	Chloride.
Harrogate Observatory	373	50	48	43
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 in Harrogate and one in Starbeck. Both are provided with continuous filtration plants. Samples of bath water are examined weekly and with three exceptions the bacteriological tests were satisfactory.

9. Schools.

Air Raid Shelters have been constructed at all the Schools.

10. Shops Acts, 1912-38.

During the year 186 inspections were made under the provisions of the above Acts.

No unsatisfactory conditions were found. In one case an additional w.c. has been provided.

(D) HOUSING

1. HOUSING STATISTICS, 1940.

Number of new houses erected during 1940—

(1) By the Local Authority	6
(2) By Private Enterprise	1

Of the above, 6 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	—
(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 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

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

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	—

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	—
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	—

(E) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

1. Farms and Dairies.

At the end of the year there were 39 cow-keepers on our register; the number of sheds is 69 and the average total number of cows in milk was 618.

24 cow-keepers are wholesale dealers as well as retailers; 14 are wholesale dealers only and 1 is a retailer only.

234 visits of inspection have been made and the cattle and sheds have been kept in a fair state of cleanliness.

1 of our cow-keepers is licensed to produce "Tuberculin Tested" milk, and 7 are licensed to produce "Accredited" milk.

There were on the register at the end of the year 40 wholesale and retail purveyors, 84 retail purveyors and 32 wholesale traders. Of the 156 milk dealers registered 104 have their premises within the Borough.

363 visits of inspection have been made to these places and I am pleased to report that they have generally been found to be kept in a cleanly condition.

2. Graded Milks.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938.

One licence for the processing and one for the sale of "Pasteurised" milk, and two licences for the bottling, and eleven licences for the sale of "Tuberculin Tested" milk, were issued by the Council during the year.

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

3. Milk and Tuberculosis.

During the year 72 samples of milk were submitted to the County Laboratory to be examined for the presence of bacillus tuberculosis and the result was positive in 7 cases. The Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture was at once notified by the County Authorities 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.

11 samples of ice cream were bacteriologically examined during the year with varying results. Any adverse result was followed up.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

1. Slaughterhouses.

793 visits of inspection have been made by the Sanitary Inspectors to the two slaughterhouses in the Borough, namely: Hunter's 571 and Goodrick's 222.

I am pleased to report that they have been kept in a cleanly condition.

2. Licensing of Slaughtermen.

During the year 2 applications for original licences and 14 for renewal of existing licences to slaughter were received, and all were granted.

3. Offensive Trades.

Since the Government took over Hunter's slaughterhouse, Starbeck, tripe boiling and gut scraping have been discontinued. Therefore, throughout the year there were no offensive trades processes in operation.

4. Dog and Cat Meat Shops.

By the Livestock (Restriction on Slaughtering) (No. 2) Order, 1940, it was provided that on and after December 1st, 1940, meat

- (a) from horses slaughtered not being meat which is fit for human consumption ;
- (b) from livestock slaughtered other than livestock slaughtered for human consumption ; and
- (c) from horses or livestock which have died as the result of illness or accidental injury, the meat derived from which is not fit for human consumption ;

shall be treated with a colouring agent.

I may say that condemned meat at the slaughterhouses before removal for salvage purposes is treated with naphthalene green, and cards continue to be exhibited at these shops calling the attention of the public to the fact that no meat on the premises is sold for human consumption.

5. Inspection of Meat, and other Foods.

2,696 visits of inspection have been made to shops and other premises where food is exposed, manufactured or prepared for sale. No uncleanly conditions were reported. Inspection has also been carried out at the cold stores of the Harrogate Ice and Cold Storage Company's premises, Starbeck. These stores have been periodically limewashed and always found to be kept in a cleanly condition.

The following lists show the number of carcasses of food animals inspected during the year and the weight and description of meat and other foods destroyed or used for salvage purposes during the year. Most of the meat condemned was surrendered at the slaughterhouse.

Number killed and Inspected.

Cattle (excluding Cows).	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep or Lambs.	Pigs.	Total.
2,376	579	2,120	15,113	1,498	21,686

The unsound meat condemned during the year was :

Beef	....	....	....	....	47,603 lbs.
Veal	....	....	....	....	1,702 „
Mutton	....	....	....	....	1,033 „
Lamb	....	....	....	....	317 „
Pork	....	....	....	....	5,212 „
Offals	....	....	....	....	27,208 „
Total					<hr/> 83,075 „ <hr/>

= 37 tons, 1 cwt., 5 stones, 13 lbs.

Of the above the following amount was condemned for tuberculous disease :

Beef	....	....	....	....	35,260 lbs.
Veal	....	....	....	....	541 „
Pork	....	....	....	....	4,019 „
Offals	....	....	....	....	17,285 „
Total					<hr/> 57,105 „ <hr/>

= 25 tons, 9 cwts., 6 stones, 13 lbs.

The total amount of butchers' meat destroyed during the year was 1 ton, 6 cwts., 4 stones, 7 lbs. more than last year, and that destroyed for tuberculous disease is 1 ton, 19 cwts., 5 stone and 5 lbs. more.

Other foods found to be unfit for human consumption and destroyed or used for salvage purposes were :

99 tins of Fish.	3 bottles of Meat Extract.
671 lbs. of Fish.	32 lbs. of Black Puddings.
30 tins of Fish Roll.	2 lbs. of Brawn.
48 lbs. of Herring Roes.	4 lbs. of Poloney.
144 Fish Cakes.	567 tins of Milk.
1 tin of Fish Cakes.	24 lbs. of Butter.
1 box of Finnan Haddock.	42½ lbs. of Cheese.
392 tins of Vegetables.	½ lb. of Margarine.
63 cartons of Vegetable Salad.	115 Eggs.
126 lbs. of Vegetable Salad.	26 x 1 lb. packets of Self-Raising Flour.
176 tins of Fruit.	85 packets of Custard Powder.
1 pot of Marmalade.	11 packets of Semolina.
5 lbs. of Jam.	35 lbs. of Wholemeal Flour.
50 sacks of Peas.	10 packets of Flour.
239 lbs. of Carrots.	

1 gallon of Apples.
 11 cases of Apples.
 181 lbs. of Apples.
 1 gallon of Plums.
 32 lbs. of Onions.
 94 tins of Meat.
 35 tins of Paste.
 13 tins of Rabbit.
 3 tins of Tongue.
 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of Bacon.
 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of Soup.
 7 tins of Soup.
 36 lbs. of Sausages.
 8 tins of Meat Roll.

477 lbs. of Puff Pastry.
 2 packets of Pearl Barley.
 2 packets of Rice.
 140 lbs. of Ground Rice.
 2 lbs. of Sago.
 1 packet of Sago.
 6 packets of "Creamola."
 2 packets of Oatmeal.
 11 packets of Salt.
 1 packet of Beans.
 108 Sponge Rolls.
 1 lb. of Chocolate Fingers.
 9 bars of Chocolate.

(c) BAKEHOUSES.

At the end of the year there were 47 bakehouses on the register, made up of 35 factory bakehouses employing power, 8 factory bakehouses where no power is used, and 4 bakehouses where no persons other than the proprietors are employed. Two bakehouses are underground.

212 visits have been made to these places, and generally speaking they have been kept in a cleanly condition.

(d) ADULTERATION.

During the year 233 samples of foods were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis—224 formal and 9 informal. 23 were not of the nature and substance demanded by the purchasers. In four instances legal proceedings have been taken.

(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 00 and 00.

1. Scarlet Fever.

The incidence of Scarlet Fever was very similar to that of the previous year. The number of notifications was 75 as compared with 74. The attack rate is 1.37 per 1,000 as against 1.42 in 1940. Three of the cases occurred in non-civilians. There were two deaths from Scarlet Fever during the year.

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	25-35	35-45	45-65	65 up- wards	Totals
Males	—	2	6	2	5	16	3	2	1	—	—	37
Females	1	2	2	2	5	13	7	2	3	1	—	38
Totals	1	4	8	4	10	29	10	4	4	1	—	75

Return Cases.

No return cases occurred during the year. A return case is one who has been infected by a previous case returning from Isolation Hospital.

2. Diphtheria.

Diphtheria was more prevalent during the year. 52 cases having been notified as compared with 30 during 1940, giving an attack rate of 0.95 per 1,000 as against 0.57. Seven of these cases occurred in non-civilians. There were 11 deaths due to Diphtheria of cases notified in the Borough, but two of them were non-residents who had been admitted in the first place to the Harrogate General Hospital from outside districts. The case mortality of the total deaths was 21.2 and the death rate was 0.20 per 1,000 as compared with 0.07—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	Totals
Male	2	—	3	2	3	4	4	4	22
Female	—	—	—	3	1	13	9	4	30
Totals	2	—	3	5	4	17	13	8	52

Only 7 of these 52 cases had been immunised against Diphtheria, and these immunised cases had very mild attacks, making rapid and uninterrupted recoveries.

Two "carriers" were discovered during the year.

Immunisation.

Following extensive propaganda the number of immunisations carried out was 2,584 as compared with 115 during the previous year.

The age distribution is shown in the following table.

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	Total
3	221	212	205	165	1023	610	88	57	2584

In addition 156 "stimulating" doses have been given during the year to cases where the degree of immunity has been diminished by the length of time since their initial inoculation.

Diphtheria Anti-toxin.

The arrangements for the supply of free anti-toxin for necessitous cases continued in force, and during the year 112,000 units were supplied to a case at a cost of £5-1-6.

3. Enteric Fever.

Two cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year as compared with 5 during 1940. One case was admitted to a Harrogate Nursing Home from his home in Shrewsbury and died one month after admission. The other case was a Harrogate resident who was admitted to the General Hospital and who made a good recovery.

4. Pneumonia.

There was a decrease in the prevalence of Pneumonia, 67 cases being notified as compared with 82 during 1940. Eight of these cases occurred in non-civilians.

5. Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

There was a considerable decrease in the prevalence of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, 4 cases being notified as compared with 13 during 1940. One case was in a non-resident school-child and proved fatal. Two of the cases occurred in non-civilians.

6. Dysentery.

One case of Dysentery was notified during the year. The patient was admitted to the Harrogate General Hospital from an infants' hospital outside the Borough and made a good recovery.

7. Tuberculosis.

NEW CASES & MORTALITY during 1941.

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
5-15 „	3	3	7	8	-	1	-	-
15-25 „	3	11	1	2	-	1	-	-
25-35 „	8	14	1	7	-	2	-	-
35-45 „	7	3	1	2	2	5	-	-
45-55 „	4	-	1	1	2	2	1	-
55-65 „	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and upwards	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-
Totals	28	33	12	22	6	12	2	1

There was a marked increase in the number of cases of Tuberculosis, 95 cases being notified as compared with 49 during 1940. There were 21 deaths during the year as compared with 18 in 1940. The death rate is 0.38 per 1,000, which is slightly higher than that of the preceding year (0.36).

In 18 cases death was due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and in 3 to Tuberculosis of other organs.

In 5 of the fatal cases notification had been received more than one year; in one more than six months; and in 8 less than six months before death. In 7 instances—33.3% of the total number of deaths—the case had not been notified before death.

8. Puerperal Pyrexia.

Eight cases were notified during the year as compared with 8 during 1940. 6 patients, including 3 non-residents, were admitted to the Harrogate General Hospital. All the cases made a good recovery.

9. Food Poisoning.

No case was reported during the year.

10. Measles.

There was a considerable decrease in the prevalence of Measles, 99 cases being notified during the year as compared with 788 cases in 1940. There were no fatal cases.

11. Whooping Cough.

Whooping Cough was much more prevalent during the year, 200 cases being notified compared with 16 during 1940. There was one fatal case which occurred in a child aged 10 months.

(b) NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

1. Mumps.

170 cases were recorded in the School returns as compared with 164 in 1940.

2. Influenza.

Influenza appears to have been less prevalent than in the previous year. Seven deaths—3 males and 4 females, were registered as compared with 16 during 1940. The death rate is therefore 0.13 per 1,000 as compared with 0.19, the rate for England and Wales.

3. Cancer.

According to the Registrar-General, 110 deaths—38 males and 72 females, were due to Cancer, but the death returns of the local Registrar show that 110—37 males and 73 females, were due to this cause. The death rate is 2.00, which is slightly higher than last year's figure of 1.09.

	AGE GROUPS.							Total
	Under 25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 and over	
Males	—	—	2	3	9	17	6	37
Females	—	2	4	4	16	33	14	73
Totals	—	2	6	7	25	50	20	110

(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.

Disinfections were carried out at the following premises during the year :—

Houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	166
Orphanage	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Babies' Homes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Nursing Home	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Schools	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Hotels	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3

(d) ERADICATION OF BUGS.**(1) Number of premises found to be infested :**

(a) Council Houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
(b) Other Houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
(c) Hotels	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

(2) Number of premises sprayed with insecticides :

(a) Council Houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
(b) Other Houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
(c) Hotels	....	....	....	....	....	....	—

(3) Number of premises fumigated with "Cimex" :

(a) Council Houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
(b) Other Houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
(c) Hotels	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

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

There was no maternal death during the year. The death rate was therefore Nil as compared with a rate for England and Wales of 2.23 per 1,000 total births.

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

During the year the three Municipal Midwives attended 170 confinements—93 as midwives and 77 as maternity nurses; and they paid 876 ante-natal and 3,013 post-natal visits during the same period.

In addition the Harrogate District Nursing Association and Pannal District Nurse, both of whom are subsidised by the West Riding County Council, attended 180 confinements—135 as midwives and 45 as maternity nurses. During the same period they paid 997 ante-natal and 3,134 post-natal visits.

2. Maternity Services.

The arrangements for the admission of complicated maternity cases to the General Hospital remain in operation. In addition emergency maternity homes have been opened at Stockeld Park and Farnley Hall, and while these are primary for the use of evacuees a certain number of normal cases from amongst the Harrogate residents have been admitted to these homes.

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

(1) Normal Maternity Cases.

Admissions to General Hospital	....	....	....	....	30
Admissions to Farnley Hall Emergency Maternity Home	....	....	....	....	12
Admissions to Stockeld Park Emergency Maternity Home	22

(2) Complicated Maternity Cases.

Admissions to General Hospital	85
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(3) Puerperal Pyrexia.

Admissions to General Hospital	3
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Included in the above are 16 official evacuees and 13 patients who are self-evacuated from evacuation areas.

Home Help.

One application was received for financial assistance towards the cost of a Home Help and this was granted.

Grants in Aid of Midwives Fee.

85 applications for grants in aid of Midwives fee were received and 81 were granted. The incomes of the remaining 4 applicants were above the maximum scale and the applications had to be refused.

Assistance towards Ambulance Fee.

One application was received for financial assistance towards the ambulance fee. Financial assistance in this case was granted.

(c) INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS.

Apart from the Hospital provision already mentioned, 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.

The following table shows in statistical form the work done at this Clinic, which is held on Tuesday afternoons and Wednesday mornings.

	1940.	1941.
(a) Total attendances	1,426	1,536
(b) Total number of individual mothers	†370	*454
(c) Average attendance—afternoon session	} 14.0	19.2
(d) „ „ morning „		12.2
Percentage of notified births (live and still) represented by total number of women shown in (b) Harrogate figures only	62	71
Number of mothers referred for treatment.		
To Hospital for confinement	§49	‡91
„ Maternity Homes for confinement	5	a49
„ Hospital for X-ray and other reasons	13	10
„ Dental Clinic	13	95
† includes 16 from County areas.		
§ „ 3 „ „		
* „ 28 „ „		
‡ „ 9 „ „		
a „ 7 „ „		

In connection with the Ante-Natal Clinic a Mothercraft Class has been held, intended mainly for mothers expecting their first babies.

In order to make the teaching individual and to encourage questions not more than six or eight mothers were enrolled for any one course.

Each course has consisted of five talks with demonstrations given by the Senior Health Visitor.

The mothers have been most appreciative and one feels there is much scope for development in this direction.

The issue of additional Clothing Coupons for expectant mothers is also arranged when the Ante-Natal Clinic is in progress. In this way many mothers have for the first time made contact with the Welfare Centre. Four hundred and five mothers were supplied between August (when the scheme commenced) and the end of the year.

Owing to housing problems and other domestic difficulties more mothers are anxious to go into Hospital or Maternity Homes for their confinement.

In order to relieve the pressure on Hospital beds intended only for abnormal cases an arrangement has been made to send other patients to the Stockeld Park and Farnley Hall Emergency Homes originally opened for evacuee mothers.

The necessary clerical work, arrangements for transport and the care of other children of the families concerned have all increased the scope of the Ante-Natal Clinic.

(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 15/- as compensation.

No application for compensation was received during the year.

(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, and only 2 were supplied during the year, both to the Harrogate Nursing Association.

(g) CHILD WELFARE.

1. Infant Mortality.

During the year 26 resident infants—18 males and 8 females, died before reaching their first birthday. The infant mortality is, therefore, 42.14 per 1,000 live births.

As is nearly always the case, the mortality was mainly among newly born infants; in 15 instances, 57.7 per cent. of the total number, the infant survived its birth for less than four weeks, and in 10 instances for less than 1 week. The neo-natal mortality, *i.e.* the deaths of infants under one month of age is 16.21 per 1,000 live births.

2. Institutional Provision.

(a) Hospital Treatment of Children under Five years of age.

The Agreement made with the General Hospital upon the transfer of the Municipal Babies' Hospital has been renewed. The Council accept liability for the maintenance of infants under five years of age suffering from malnutrition. Suitable cases are referred for admission by the Medical Officer of the Infant Welfare Clinics.

During 1941, 16 infants were admitted, 10 of whom were covered by the contributory scheme.

(b) St. Agnes' Home.

This Home is maintained by voluntary subscriptions and a grant from the Ministry of Health, and has accommodation for 14 infants, aged 1 - 18 months ; only illegitimate infants are received, and a charge of 10/- per week is made.

3. Health Visiting.

There have been several changes in staff during the year. Miss C. B. Ramsay, who was a member of the Territorial Nursing Reserve, joined the Army Nursing Service in October. Miss Hirst of Slough, was appointed temporarily in her place.

In December Miss M. Langton, who had been in the service of the Committee for eleven years, left to take an appointment under the Gloucester County Council. Miss Ainscough, formerly a West Riding Health Visitor, was appointed and commenced duty in December.

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

In addition to Home Visiting the Health Visitors are on duty at the different Clinics and Welfare Centres and are also allocated to First Aid Posts and Rest Centres in case of necessity.

The following table shows the work done during the year :

First visits to Infants	....	....	....	....	....	423
Subsequent visits to Children under 1 year	....	....	....	....	....	2,242
Visits to Children between 1 and 5 years	....	....	....	....	....	3,191
Enquiries into Infant deaths	....	....	....	....	....	11
Visits to cases of Measles (under 5 years)	....	....	....	....	....	19
„ cases of Whooping Cough	„	....	....	....	....	171
„ expectant mothers	....	....	....	....	....	250
„ cases of Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	....	64
„ cases of Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	....	34
Miscellaneous visits	....	....	....	....	....	324

6,729

There has been a decrease in the number of Home Visits paid during the year. This is to be regretted as Home Visiting forms the basis of Maternity and Child Welfare work. The position appears to be unavoidable as more and larger Clinics necessitate more staff being used for these purposes.

4. Infant Welfare Centres.

The appointment of a Deputy Medical Officer of Health has made it possible to have a doctor in attendance at each session of the Infant Welfare Centre instead of only at alternate sessions.

This arrangement came into operation at the end of June and has had the effect of equalising the attendances in addition to the more important medical benefit derived from the change.

Apart from this the work of the Centres has carried on as before. Indeed with the present accommodation it does not seem possible to make any alteration.

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

(a)	Total attendances of children under 1 year of age	5,431
(b)	" " " between 1 - 5 yrs.	4,754
(c)	Total number of children who have attended for the first time during the year and who, at the date of their first attendance were :—	
	(1) Under 1 year of age	484
	(2) Between 1 and 5 years	186
	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	400
	(2) Between 1 and 5 years	1,172
	Percentage of notified live births represented by number in (c) (1) (after adjustments of outward and inward transfers)	83.1

In addition 30 children from other districts attended—21 under one year and 9 between 1 and 5 years.

A further 117 children were admitted—14 under one year and 103 between 1 and 5 years—who had previously attended Centres elsewhere before coming to Harrogate, and are therefore not included as new admissions.

The Centres again entered the National Parentcraft Competitions. Owing to the war and the evacuation of so many Centres the usual trophies were not offered for competition; individual certificates being awarded to successful candidates.

Both the written papers and the practical work were again of a high standard and reflected much credit on the parents in these particularly difficult times.

The certificates were presented to the mothers on behalf of the National Association of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres by the ladies of the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee.

The Centre still retains the Bronze Medal previously awarded.

In December the local Parentcraft Exhibition was again held at the Clinic. The accommodation for this Exhibition had to be still further reduced this year as more rooms are in constant use for Clinic purposes.

In spite of this over four hundred exhibits sent in by parents were on view together with a display of Health Posters and home-made toys sent in by children from the Elementary Schools. There were also Mothercraft papers written by senior girls from these schools.

Unfortunately the limited accommodation made the display of actual Health Exhibits an impossibility but films were shown and Health Talks given each day by the Medical Officer of Health, the Deputy Medical Officer, the School Dental Surgeon, and the Regional Organiser of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

There was also a Food Display at which Miss Day from the Electricity department gave talks and answered questions. Unfortunately cookery demonstrations were not possible as the date of the Exhibition coincided with that of the first issue of Fruit Juices and Cod-Liver Oil under the Government's scheme and the kitchen, where such demonstrations would have been given, had to be used as the only possible distributing Centre.

The week ended with a Toddlers' Health and Victory Parade held in the Lounge Hall of the Royal Baths (through the kindness of the Chairman of the Wells and Baths Committee).

This proved to be more popular than had been anticipated by the organisers. Two hundred children took part in the Parade and—with their respective mothers and other onlookers—the capacity of the Lounge Hall was strained to the utmost.

The Exhibition was opened by the Mayoress (Mrs. E. Schofield) and both the Mayor and Mayoress presided at the Toddlers' Parade.

The success of the week was due to the very kind co-operation with the Clinic staff of many people and the various departments of the Corporation—Health, Education, Electricity, Royal Baths and School of Art.

Special thanks are also due to Mr. Murgatroyd for his kindness in lending and operating the projector for the films each day.

The War Savings Group has continued its successful career with Mrs. Roberts continuing to act as Hon. Secretary for both Centres.

During the year the sum of £1,745-14-2 has been invested through the Group, and in addition a further sum of two hundred pounds has been raised for war and other charities, including :—

The Lord Mayor of London's Air Raid Distress Fund.
 The Home for Bombed Babies (per Waifs & Strays Society).
 The Red Cross and St. John Fund.
 Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

5. Sunlight Clinic.

During the year 30 children from the Welfare Centres and five mothers from the Ante-Natal Clinic were referred to this Clinic for treatment.

Twenty-two children and five mothers completed their course of treatment. Of the remaining eight children four removed from the town, one was admitted to the General Hospital and three were unable to attend owing to domestic difficulties.

The reasons for which treatment was required were as follows :—

Rickets	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Anaemia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Tuberculous Glands	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Post Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
General Condition	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
								—
								30
								—

6. Supply of Dried Milk.

This department continued to supply Dried Milk during the year. 9,158 packets were sold and 62 supplied free. In addition 817 packets of Government Dried Milk were given away and 654 packets sold, to supplement the Government issue, which is not sufficient for older infants.

The scheme for the free issue of Cod Liver Oil, Blackcurrant Juice, Blackcurrant Puree and Orange Juice came into force on the 8th December. By the end of the year 608 bottles of Cod Liver Oil, 550 bottles of Blackcurrant Juice, 105 bottles of Orange Juice and 1,005 tins of Blackcurrant Puree had been supplied.

7. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Only 1 case was notified during the year as compared with 1 case during the previous year. The child was admitted to the Harrogate and District General Hospital and died eight days after notification from Marasmus.

No. Notified.	Treated.		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.	Still under treatment at end of year.
	At Home.	At General Hospital.					
1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—

8. Infant Life Protection.

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

Children on the Register at beginning of year 120

New notifications received during the year 98

Children removed from the Register 86

Children on the Register at end of the year 132

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

Transferred to the care of relations 51

Adopted 10

Removed to Institutions 6

Transferred to other districts 10

Died 1

Over age 8

Foster Parents.

Number on Register at the beginning of year 25

New applications received 3

Removed from Register 9

On Register at end of year 19

(9) DENTAL TREATMENT.

The following is a report made by the Dental Surgeon upon the year's work :—

With the opening of the full-time Dental Clinic this year, arrangements were made to devote two sessions per week for dental treatment of children under school age, together with expectant and nursing mothers attending the Welfare Centre.

A good start has been made as the analysis below shows. In addition, Starbeck Centre has twice been visited, when talks with the mothers and inspections were made. Also the Orchards Babies' Home at Pannal Ash was visited and the children inspected, five of whom were referred for treatment and duly treated.

There is still room for energetic propaganda to encourage mothers not only to look after their own teeth for the sake of their own physical fitness, but to show them the importance and necessity of not neglecting the temporary teeth of the under five year olds.

Fortunately, up to the present we have been able to get our mechanical work carried out locally, and 31 dentures have been provided.

The year has been encouraging, showing great possibilities.

(Signed) V. F. H. GOLLEDGE, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.

Dental Inspection and Treatment of Toddlers.

(1) No. inspected by Dental Surgeon in routine age groups :

Age	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Number	1	4	21	37	4	67

(2) Number found to require treatment	....	....	....	....	....	44
(3) Number actually treated	....	....	....	....	....	42
(4) Attendance made by children for treatment	....	....	....	....	....	67
(5) Fillings	....	....	....	....	....	29
(6) Extractions	....	....	....	....	....	40
(7) Administrations of general anaesthetics	....	....	....	....	....	9
(8) Other operations	....	....	....	....	....	4

Dental Inspection and Treatment of Mothers.

Number inspected	....	....	....	....	....	95
Number found to require treatment	....	....	....	....	....	94
Number of Mothers actually treated	....	....	....	....	....	93
Number of attendances	....	....	....	....	....	286
Number of teeth filled	....	....	....	....	....	99
No. requiring scaling and gum treatment	....	....	....	....	....	40
No. requiring special dressings	....	....	....	....	....	4
No. teeth extracted	....	....	....	....	....	303
No. individual cases for local anaesthetic	....	....	....	....	....	65
No. individual cases for general anaesthetic	....	....	....	....	....	31
Dentures completed (21 patients)	....	....	....	....	....	31



