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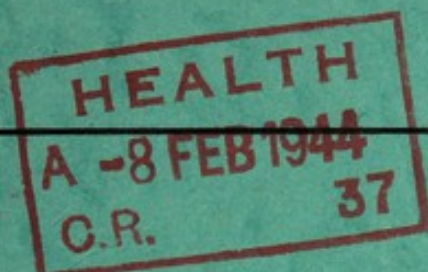
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Borough of Harrogate

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1942

BY

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

Medical Officer of Health.





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THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1942

CHAIRMAN : COUNCILLOR RHODES.

VICE-CHAIRMAN : COUNCILLOR SIR HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK.

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

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

HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE :

CHAIRMAN : COUNCILLOR RHODES.

VICE-CHAIRMAN : COUNCILLOR SIR HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK.

THE MAYOR	COUN. FERRAND	COUN. RHODES
COUN. BAGSHAW	„ HOLMES	„ STEPHENSON
„ CARTWRIGHT	„ MIDDLEBROOK	
„ DAY	„ 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 1942.

The infant-mortality rate of 37 per thousand live births registered is next to the lowest on record for Harrogate. Only once has this figure been lower which was in 1931 when an infant-mortality rate of 34 was recorded. It compares most favourably with the rate of 49 in 1942 for England and Wales, which was the lowest recorded up to that time. The satisfactory result is in part due to a rising birth-rate, the mildness of the winter, and the absence of any serious epidemic in the Borough, but also is a tribute to the Maternity and Infant Welfare Services of the Town.

In September a local campaign was launched to secure the protection of all children against diphtheria; this coincided with a publicity campaign undertaken by the Ministry of Health. In December the Health Visitors began a special drive consisting in paying home visits to the parents of all children under the age of five in the Borough who had not been immunised against diphtheria.

As a result of extensive and continued propaganda during the past two years it is considered that 80% of school children and 75% of pre-school children were protected by the end of 1942. The success of these efforts is shown in my Report: there were no deaths from diphtheria during the year as compared with 11 deaths in 1941, and the number of cases notified had been reduced from 52 to 9; of these 9 cases, 6 were persons over school age who had not been previously immunised.

An epidemic of measles occurred in November and December and was notable for the mildness of the illness. It was most exceptional for any complication to ensue and of the 1,008 cases notified only one proved fatal. As a rule in epidemics the case mortality is at least 1%, but since the War a decline in severity of measles has been a feature in outbreaks throughout the country.

During the year two War-time Day Nurseries were opened, each capable of admitting forty children under five years of age; these Nurseries have been filled to capacity with children of mothers who are engaged in War work.

The personnel of the First Aid Parties and Posts have maintained a high standard of preparedness and training during the year, and Mr. Walls and the Sanitary Inspectors have devoted a great deal of time and energy to the training of the Food Decontamination Squad. In March, 1942, the Health Department assumed responsibility for the Town's Ambulance Service which is staffed by members of the Civil Defence Services.

I desire to acknowledge the support and assistance I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee. Once again I would like to record my appreciation of the work and loyalty of the Staff.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. D. PAYNE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Harrogate.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF, 1942

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 :
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 :
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 :
a W. BLACK, M.S.I.A. (Certified Meat Inspector).
* J. F. ASPINALL, M.S.I.A. (Certified Meat Inspector).
b W. L. BARNSELY, A.R.S.I. (Certified Meat Inspector).
c T. F. A. MORGAN.

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.
* Miss C. B. RAMSAY, New H.V. Cert.
Miss A. E. HIRST, New H.V. Cert., A.R.S.I., Dip. Trop. Nursing.
Miss M. AINSCOUGH, New H.V. Cert.

Dental Attendant :
Mrs. B. E. OLIVER.

Clerical Staff :

* R. W. LEEMING. L. R. WILKINSON. E. W. SWABY. * H. K. PEARSON. H. M. WILEY Miss M. UNSWORTH Miss M. LEAF Miss E. THIRKELL	} † Clinic.	Miss M. STARKEY. Miss A. PULLAN. Miss L. M. JAQUES. Mrs. M. M. STOTT. { <i>d</i> Miss V. LUNT <i>c</i> Miss I. BODMAN
---	-------------	--

* In H.M. Forces.

† Part-time Child Welfare work.

a Resigned 22-10-42.

b Commenced duty 5-1-43.

c Commenced duty 14-12-42.

d Resigned 24-9-42.

e Commenced duty 12-10-42.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres)	8,314
Population (Census, 1931)	39,770
Population (mid-summer, 1942, estimated by the Registrar-General)	
(a) mid-year estimate of population for the Area as now constituted	52,180
(b) modified estimate	
Number of Inhabited houses (Census, 1931)	9,430
Number of Inhabited houses (Rate Books, Dec. 31st, 1942)	14,274
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	9,846
Rateable Value, 1942	£587,017/0/0
Produce of a Penny Rate	<div> <div>Actual, 1941-42</div> <div>£2,343/1/2</div> </div> <div> <div>Estimate, 1942-43</div> <div>£2,340/0/0</div> </div>
Live Births: Legitimate, 320 } Males 356	<div> <div>Legitimate, 333 } Females 368</div> <div>Illegitimate, 36 } 724</div> </div>
Birth Rate (Live births per 1,000 of the estimated resident population)	13.9
Still Births: Legitimate, 11 } Males 12	<div> <div>Legitimate, 10 } Females 13</div> <div>Illegitimate, 1 } 25</div> </div>
Still Births—Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births	33.4
Number of deaths: Males 293, Females 361	654
Death Rate	12.5
Corrected Death Rate	*
Deaths from Puerperal causes	1
Rate per 1,000 total (Live and still) Births	
Puerperal Sepsis, Nil } 1	<div> <div>0.0 } 1.3</div> <div>1.3 }</div> </div>
Other Puerperal causes 1 }	
Deaths of Infants under one year of age: Legitimate	22
Illegitimate	5
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:	
All Infants per 1,000 live births	37.3
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	30.4
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	70.4
Deaths from Phthisis (22)	Rate 0.42
Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases (9)	0.17
Deaths from Scarlet Fever (0)	0.00
Deaths from Diphtheria (0)	0.00
Deaths from Typhoid and Paratyphoid (0)	0.00
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 (99)	1.89
Primary Vaccinations	317
Exemption Certificates granted	231
Number of Marriages	271
Mean Annual Temperature	47.1°F.
Total Rainfall (in inches)	25.10
Hours of Bright Sunshine	1303.2

* 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 1942 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
1942	52,180	724	13.9	27	37.3	654	12.5

TABLE II.
CAUSES OF DEATH IN HARROGATE BOROUGH, 1942.

Causes of Death.						1942.	
						Male	Female
(Civilians only) All Causes ..						293	361
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers					—	—
2	Cerebro-spinal Fever					1	1
3	Scarlet Fever					—	—
4	Whooping Cough					—	—
5	Diphtheria					—	—
6	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System					11	11
7	Other forms of Tuberculosis					4	5
8	Syphilitic Disease					1	1
9	Influenza					2	5
10	Measles					1	—
11	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis					—	1
12	Acute Infectious Encephalitis					—	—
13M	Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (males only)					6	—
13F	Cancer of Uterus					—	1
14	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum					7	3
15	Cancer of Breast					—	14
16	Cancer of all other sites					33	35
17	Diabetes					3	3
18	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions					33	59
19	Heart Disease					78	114
20	Other Diseases of Circulatory System					11	11
21	Bronchitis					15	12
22	Pneumonia					8	20
23	Other Respiratory Diseases					1	3
24	Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum					5	1
25	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)					1	1
26	Appendicitis					—	1
27	Other Digestive Diseases					8	14
28	Nephritis					11	10
29	Puerperal and post-abortive Sepsis					—	—
30	Other Maternal Causes					—	1
31	Premature Birth					2	—
32	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease					11	5
33	Suicide					2	—
34	Road Traffic Accidents					1	—
35	Other Violent Causes					8	7
36	All other Causes					29	22

TABLE III.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1941 and 1942.

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

Cause of Death.	1941	1942									
		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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	5	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	1	6
Diarrhoea, Enteritis and Gastritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	4	6	2	—	—	8	1	2	1	—	12
Premature Birth	6	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	3
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	3	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2
Totals	26	9	2	1	2	14	6	5	1	1	27

TABLE IV.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH-RATES, and CASE-RATES for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1942.

(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	15.8	17.3	18.4	14.0
Still	0.54	0.66	0.62	0.48
Deaths—				
All Causes	11.6	13.3	12.1	13.9
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Scarlet fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04
Diphtheria	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.02
Influenza	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.07
Notifications—				
Whooping Cough	1.73	1.97	1.58	2.72
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet fever	2.19	2.49	2.34	1.86
Diphtheria	1.05	1.35	0.91	0.76
Measles	7.46	9.27	7.39	8.62
Erysipelas	0.30	0.36	0.26	0.43
Pneumonia	1.07	1.30	0.94	0.94
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0.14	0.17	0.12	0.15
Typhoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Paratyphoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.			
Deaths under 1 year of age	49	59	46	60
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.2	7.5	4.8	8.6
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).			
Maternal Mortality (Excluding Abortion)—				
Puerperal Infection (No. 147)	0.42	Not available		
Others	1.59			
Total	2.01			
Notifications—				
Puerperal fever	12.61	15.94	10.80	{ 3.10 17.69*
Puerperal pyrexia				
* Including Puerperal Fever				

BOROUGH OF HARROGATE.—N

(These figures refer to cases actually notified in the year, and may differ slightly from the figures in the annual reports.)

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 yrs.
Diphtheria (including Mem- branaceous Croup)	9		1	1			1		3	3	
Scarlet Fever	123	1	4	2	6	5	53	22	9	17	
Enteric Fever (including Para- Typhoid)	1						1				
Puerperal Pyrexia	11								1	9	
Malaria	1									1	
Small Pox	Nil										
Pneumonia	46	1			1	1	5	1		10	
Erysipelas	21								2		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	3									
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	6			1						3	
Measles	1008	24	48	70	98	112	560	68	13	9	
Whooping Cough	31	2	3	3	8	6	8		1		
Dysentery	36	5	5	3	5	1	4		5	7	
Acute Poliomyelitis	1							1			

E V.

E DISEASES during Calendar Year 1942.

ough, and include non-residents, and they therefore
by 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.	—	*2-30 p.m.	—	—	—
General School Clinic	—	—	—	—	2-15 p.m. (by appointment)	—
Ophthalmic Clinic	—	—	—	—	9-45 a.m. (by appointment)	—
Diphtheria Immunisation	—	—	—	—	9-30 a.m. (by appointment)	—
Artificial Sunlight	—	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 1942 is estimated by the Registrar-General at 52,180.

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, 1942, was 61, a decrease of 107, as compared with 1941.

3. BIRTHS.

The number of live births registered in Harrogate during the year was 715—347 males and 368 females, but the corrected *figure supplied by the Registrar-General is 724—356 males and 368 females. The birth rate is 13.9 per 1,000, which is 1.9 below the rate for England and Wales, and 4.5 below that for the 148 smaller towns.

There were 71 illegitimate births, 36 males and 35 females; representing 9.9 per cent. of the live births and an illegitimate birth rate of 1.36 per 1,000. The corresponding figures for 1941 were 8.6 per cent. and 0.93 per 1,000.

Still-Births.

There has been a slight increase in the number of still-births, and 36—20 males and 16 females, were registered as compared with 33 during the previous year, but the corrected *figure supplied by the Registrar-General is 25—12 males and 13 females, as compared with 17 for the preceding year. This gives a rate of 33.4 per 1,000 total births and a still-birth rate of 0.48 per 1,000 of the population.

4. DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 691—324 males and 367 females, but the corrected *number of deaths of residents as supplied by the Registrar-General is 654—293 males and 361 females. The death rate using the latter figure is 12.53, which is 0.56 lower than last year and which is 0.93 higher than that for England and Wales.

Institution Deaths.

Of the 691 deaths which occurred in the Borough, 219 occurred in public institutions, representing 31.69 per cent. of the whole number.

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

(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.

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 16.

(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.

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 20,431 water closets and 88 waste water closets.

5. SALVAGE.

1942 has proved to be a very successful year in the collection of salvage. There has been an increase in quantity in all forms of salvage recovered in the Borough.

The Boy Scouts and Girl Guides have given much assistance in the collection of waste paper, the amount collected by them being 42 tons, 8 cwts.

The Salvage Stewards have by their enthusiasm been responsible for a large increase in salvage, especially the kitchen waste. Houses have been visited by the Stewards in their allotted areas and people persuaded to use the communal bins, by so doing householders have eliminated the nuisance caused by storing this material on their own premises, and the Corporation have received it in a fresher condition as these bins are cleansed in all cases twice per week, and in many cases three times per week.

Waste Paper.

702 tons of waste paper have been collected valued at £3,771, showing an increase of 268 tons valued at £1,840 over 1941.

The response to our book appeal has not been what one would desire, and if many householders could just spare a little time to look over their book shelves I am sure they would find many copies which are old and probably will never be read again. We are hoping that the public will make our Book Recovery Drive a great success in 1943.

Kitchen Waste.

The number of communal bins deposited in the streets have been increased with very satisfactory results. 326 tons of kitchen waste have been collected valued at £587, and showing an increase of 66 tons over 1941.

Investigations have been made as to the quantity of kitchen waste collected by private contractors (who are either pig keepers or farmers) from hotels, billets, cafes, shops, etc., and it was found that one contractor alone collected an amount equal to that collected by the Cleansing Department, and I have no hesitation in stating that Harrogate is well over the standard set by the Ministry of Supply of 1 ton per 1,000 population per month.

Bottles and Jars. These commodities have increased and the income for 1942 was £105 as against £54 in 1941.

Rags. Over twice the quantity of rags were collected during the past year ; 9 tons were obtained and the income amounted to £219.

Bones. A slight increase in the bone return was shown during the year, but there is still much room for improvement. 11 tons of bones were collected against 7 tons for 1941.

Rubber Motor Tyres, etc.

The public have responded very well in this direction, and many sacrifices have been made, especially in the surrendering of hot water bottles ; in some cases they were in quite good condition but the owners desired that they should go to salvage as the rubber shortage was so acute. 13 tons of rubber of all kinds were collected realising £20. This was sold direct to the Government Department.

Scrap Metal. This is the only form of salvage in which there has been a decline. 31 tons have been collected during the year, and there is still a small influx of this material which includes both ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

Tins. The income from this commodity has been doubled, 191 tons having been collected, with a return of £254.

Receipts. The total value of salvaged materials collected and sold during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1942, amounted to £5,123 9s. 6d. as compared with £3,272 17s. 8d. in 1941.

6. NOTICES SERVED.

During the year 860 notices under the Public Health Acts for the abatement of nuisances, etc., were served ; 787 of these were preliminary, of which 649 were complied with and 73 were legal notices, 69 of which were complied with, leaving 4 legal and 138 informal notices uncomplied with at the end of the year.

Total number of visits and inspections made	....	....	11,006
Total number of nuisances reported by Inspectors, 1942			2,187
Total number of nuisances left over at the close of 1941			46
Total number of nuisances left over at the close of 1942			142
Total number of nuisances abated during 1942	....	....	2,091
Number of complaints received and investigated during 1942	....	....	515

7. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Harrogate is a residential town with practically no factories, and smoke nuisances exist only to a small extent. Four smoke observations were taken during the year. As a result of one of these observations which related to premises requisitioned by a Government Department, representations were made to the Ministry of Fuel and Power. The matter was investigated by the Ministry of Works and Planning and measures were taken which resulted in the abatement of the nuisance and consequent saving of fuel.

An abatement notice in respect of the emission of smoke from the boiler chimney of a Harrogate Laundry was served with a view to legal action which was taken in 1943.

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 1942)

	Total Solids.	Insoluble Matter (Grit).	Sulphate.	Chloride.
Harrogate Observatory	326	58	36	36
London (S. Kensington)	797	293	91	41
Bourneville	411	72	42	36
Otley	705	282	92	60
Hove	1786	295	241	426
Leeds : Headingley	472	135	57	62
Park Square	1246	493	120	104
Temple Newsam	472	107	51	60
Rothamsted	238	48	—	—
Southport	384	58	45	94
Southampton	876	416	74	68

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 six exceptions the bacteriological tests were satisfactory.

Adverse results were due to temporary failure of chlorination and were remedied by increasing the amount of chlorine in the water.

9. SHOPS ACTS, 1912-38.

During the year 198 inspections were made under the provisions of the above Acts. In 2 cases where the ventilation in shops was unsatisfactory, this has been remedied.

10. RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The part-time Rodent Officer, Mr. F. Cryer, was appointed in October, 1941, and during 1942 made 832 visits to premises infested with rats or mice. 126 infestations have been baited or otherwise treated by him successfully. In addition he has kept the rat population on the Corporation refuse tips under control. Visits have been made to food premises, *i.e.* shops, stores, cafes, etc., and advice has been given on the storage and protection of food-stuffs from rodents, and when his services were not engaged in the actual work of extermination Mr. Cryer has given advice on the methods to be adopted. He has worked in close co-operation with the War Agricultural Executive Committee's Pests Officer, who is concerned with infestations on agricultural land and premises.

(D) HOUSING

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1942.

No new houses were erected during 1942.

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)	215
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	407
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	1
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	5
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(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	98

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 100*

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

* This includes 20 houses left over from the previous year.

(E) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

1. Farms and Dairies.

At the end of the year there were 40 cow-keepers on our register; the number of sheds is 69 and the average total number of cows in milk was 602.

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

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

One 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 38 wholesale and retail purveyors, 79 retail purveyors and 37 wholesale traders. Of the 154 milk dealers registered 102 have their premises within the Borough.

375 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.

In 3 instances repairs and improvements to cow-sheds and dairies have been carried out.

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 nine 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 70 samples of milk were submitted to the County Laboratory to be examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli and the result was positive in 6 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 on the 1st October, 1942, when the further manufacture and sale of ice cream was prohibited by Government order there were on the register 26 manufacturers-and-vendors, and 32 vendors-only. The number of premises used for the manufacture or sale of ice cream was 58. Four samples of ice cream were bacteriologically examined during the year.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

1. Slaughterhouses.

742 visits of inspection have been made by the Sanitary Inspectors to the two slaughterhouses in the Borough, namely: Hunter's 509 and Goodrick's 233. I am pleased to report that they have been kept in a cleanly condition.

2. Licensing of Slaughtermen.

During the year one application for an original licence and 17 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. Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

2,365 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 slaughterhouses.

Number killed and inspected : —

Cattle (excluding Cows).	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep or Lambs.	Pigs.	Total.
2,287	542	2,871	11,414	343	17,457

The unsound meat condemned during the year was :—

Beef	....	....	....	....	44,253	lbs.
Veal	....	....	....	....	1,299	„
Mutton	....	....	....	....	1,075	„
Lamb	....	....	....	....	246	„
Pork	....	....	....	....	1,935	„
Offals	....	....	....	....	21,075	„
Total					69,883	„

= 31 tons, 3 cwts., 7 stones, 9 lbs.

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

Beef	....	....	....	....	31,775	lbs.
Veal	....	....	....	....	346	„
Pork	....	....	....	....	1,705	„
Offals	....	....	....	....	13,997	„
Total					47,823	„

= 21 tons, 6 cwts., 7 stones, 13 lbs.

The total amount of butchers' meat destroyed this year is 5 tons, 17 cwts., 6 stones, 4 lbs. less than last year, and that destroyed for tuberculous disease is 4 tons, 2 cwts., 7 stones, less.

(c) **BAKEHOUSES.**

At the end of the year there were 46 bakehouses on the register, made up of 33 factory bakehouses employing power, 9 factory bakehouses where no power is used, and 4 bakehouses where no persons others than the proprietors are employed. One bakehouse is underground. 181 visits have been made to these places, and generally speaking they have been kept in a cleanly condition.

(d) **ADULTERATION OF FOOD.**

During the year 214 samples of foods were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis—210 formal and 4 informal. 27 were not of the nature and substance demanded by the purchasers. In 5 instances legal proceedings have been taken and convictions secured in respect of adulterated milk samples.

(e) **NATIONAL MILK TESTING AND ADVISORY SCHEME.**

During the year there were a considerable number of complaints of the early souring of milk, not only in this district but throughout the Country. This has caused concern not only to the Ministry of Food but also to the Ministry of Health. The Harrogate Health

Committee have been kept informed of the position. Several factors contributed towards this quick souring, including uncleanness in milk production, inadequate sterilisation of utensils, unsatisfactory cooling facilities at the farms, delays in transport, and particularly the scarcity of labour.

In an effort to encourage the production of clean milk the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries instituted a system of classification of milk samples according to the results of a simple new test (the Resazurin test). As far as Harrogate is concerned the scheme came into operation in December, 1942. The samples are tested at premises placed at the Ministry's disposal by the Corporation at the Royal Baths Laboratory. The Ministry have provided the necessary trained tester, laboratory equipment and materials, and the work is carried on in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture of Leeds University. Samples for testing are collected by the tester at local dairies, and from milk retailers on their delivery rounds by the Sanitary Inspectors.

The results of the tests are notified to us, and where these are not satisfactory and the milk in question has been produced at a farm in the Borough an investigation is made, *i.e.* the Sanitary Inspector on my staff and the Milk Officer of the War Agricultural Executive Committee visit the farm concerned and endeavour to trace the source of trouble and, where this is practicable, give advice on how to obviate it.

This testing scheme is additional to, and does not alter any requirements of, the Food and Drugs Act and the Orders and Regulations made under it in relation to milk, or in any way detract from the Corporation's statutory powers.

(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 14 and 15.

1. Scarlet Fever.

There has been a substantial increase in the prevalence of Scarlet Fever, 123 cases being notified as compared with 75 during the previous year. The attack rate is 2.36 per 1,000 as against 1.37 in 1941. Nine of the cases occurred in non-civilians. There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever during the year.

Seven return cases occurred during the year. (Return cases are those occurring in the same house or elsewhere, and apparently traceable to the person released within a period of not less than twenty-four hours, or not more than twenty-eight days, after his or her return or release from isolation.)

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	1	3	2	5	1	42	7	5	1	-	-	67
Females	-	1	-	1	4	33	11	3	1	2	-	56
Totals	1	4	2	6	5	75	18	8	2	2	-	123

2. Diphtheria.

There has been a marked decrease in the prevalence of Diphtheria, only 9 cases having been notified as compared with 52 during 1941. The attack rate was 0.17 per 1,000 as compared with 0.95 in 1941. None of the 9 cases had previously been immunised. There were no deaths from Diphtheria during the year, and no "carriers" were discovered.

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	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
Female	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	-	6
Totals	-	1	1	-	-	1	5	1	9

Immunisation.

The number of immunisations carried out was 1,510 as compared with 2,584 in 1941.

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
-	280	166	143	105	599	189	23	5	1510

In addition 329 "stimulating" doses were given during the year to cases where the degree of immunity had been diminished by the length of time since their initial inoculation.

Diphtheria Anti-toxin.

The arrangements for the supply of free anti-toxin for necessary cases continued in force, and during the year 32,000 units were supplied to two cases at a cost of £1 18s. 0d.

3. Enteric Fever.

One case of Enteric Fever was notified during 1942 as compared with two in 1941. This patient was admitted to the Harrogate General Hospital from an outside rural area.

4. Pneumonia.

There was a decrease in the prevalence of acute primary or acute influenzal Pneumonia, 48 cases being notified as compared with 67 during 1941. Two of these cases occurred in non-civilians.

5. Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Six cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis were notified during 1942 as compared with 4 during 1941. Three of the cases occurred in non-civilians. One of these cases occurring in an adult was fatal.

6. Dysentery.

There was a substantial increase in the incidence of Dysentery, 36 cases being notified as compared with one during 1941. 20 of these cases occurred in the Harrogate General Hospital, 4 being in non-residents and 2 in nurses at the hospital. One non-civilian was nursed in the Military Wing of the General Hospital. Three children, 7 members of the nursing staff, and 1 member of the domestic staff contracted the disease at a private residential nursery. Two adult cases were nursed at home. Of the 36 cases, 33 were Sonne Dysentery and 3 were Flexner Dysentery.

7. Tuberculosis.

NEW CASES & MORTALITY during 1942.

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	1	1	-	1	1	1
5-15 „	1	-	5	3	1	-	-	1
15-25 „	3	12	2	2	-	2	1	-
25-35 „	9	2	1	1	1	4	-	-
35-45 „	8	4	1	-	3	1	-	-
45-55 „	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
55-65 „	3	2	1	-	4	1	-	1
65 and upwards	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	-
Totals	25	23	12	7	12	12	3	3

There was a marked decrease in the number of cases of Tuberculosis, 67 cases being notified as compared with 95 during 1941. It is very satisfactory to note that the number of cases of tubercular glands of neck notified has decreased from 20 in 1941 to 13 in 1942. There were 30 deaths during the year as compared with 21 in 1941. The death rate is 0.57 per 1,000, which is higher than that of the preceding year (0.38).

In 24 cases death was due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and in six to Tuberculosis of other organs.

In 9 of the fatal cases notification had been received more than one year; in 6 more than six months; and in 7 less than six months before death. In 8 instances—26.6% of the total number of deaths—the case had not being notified before death.

8. Puerperal Pyrexia.

11 cases were notified during the year as compared with 8 during 1941. Eight patients, including 4 non-residents, were admitted to the Harrogate General Hospital, 2 were admitted to

Nursing Homes within the Borough, and 1 case was nursed at home. One non-resident died in the General Hospital and all the other cases made a good recovery.

9. Food Poisoning.

Two cases were notified during the year as compared with no cases in 1941. One of the cases occurred in a child aged 10 years and the other in a non-civilian who was nursed in the Military Wing of the General Hospital. Both patients made a good recovery.

10. Measles.

There was a considerable increase in the prevalence of Measles, 1,008 cases being notified as compared with 99 during 1941. Four cases were admitted to hospital and 1, in a child aged twenty-two months, proved fatal.

11. Whooping Cough.

There was a substantial decrease in the number of cases of Whooping Cough, only 31 cases being notified as compared with 200 in 1941. There was 1 fatal case which occurred in a child aged one month.

12. Acute Poliomyelitis.

A boy aged thirteen years was admitted to the Harrogate General Hospital from an outside district suffering from an illness which was subsequently diagnosed as Acute Poliomyelitis. The infection left a slight weakness of the right leg which on his discharge from hospital was rapidly clearing up.

(b) NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

1. Mumps.

221 cases were recorded in the School Returns as compared with 170 in 1941.

2. Influenza.

There was no epidemic of Influenza during the year.

3. Cancer.

According to the Registrar-General, 99 deaths—46 males and 53 females, were due to Cancer, but the death returns of the local Registrar show that 100—45 males and 55 females, were due to this cause. The death rate is 1.89, which is slightly lower than last year's figure of 2.00.

	AGE GROUPS.							Total
	Under 25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 and over	
Males	2	2	2	1	18	15	5	45
Females	—	2	4	3	14	16	16	55
Totals	2	4	6	4	32	31	21	100

4. SCABIES.

The condition known as Scabies is caused by a mite which burrows into the horny layer of the skin, and produces an irritating rash. The disease is acquired almost solely by direct personal contact with an individual suffering from the complaint. 156 cases of Scabies occurring in school children were treated during the year and enquiries into home contacts brought to light a further number of adults, young persons or pre-school children who were also affected. The majority of cases were treated at their own homes, "Polysulphides" ointment being supplied from the Clinic with printed instructions regarding the application of the ointment and the disinfection of clothing and bedding. In a few resistant cases treatment was given at the Borough Cleansing Station, where hot baths and a small disinfector for clothing are provided.

I have found the removal of a living mite from the skin and its demonstration to the patient or parent has served a most useful purpose in gaining their fullest co-operation in securing thorough treatment and also acted as an absolute confirmation of the diagnosis.

(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	.....	180
Sick Bay	.....	1
Children's Homes	.....	2
Nursing Homes	.....	2
Hotels	.....	3

(d) ERADICATION OF BUGS.

(1) Number of premises found to be infested :	
(a) Council House	1
(b) Other Houses	12
(c) Garage	1
(2) Number of premises sprayed with insecticides :	
(a) Council House	1
(b) Other Houses	9
(c) Garage	1
(3) Number of premises fumigated with " Cimex " :	
(a) Council House	0
(b) Other Houses	3
(c) Garage	0

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

There was one maternal death during the year. On enquiry I learnt that the pregnancy occurred in 1940, and that during the pregnancy the patient developed kidney trouble and this renal damage was the main contributory cause of death in August, 1942.

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

During the year the three Municipal Midwives attended 151 confinements—88 as Midwives and 63 as maternity nurses ; and they paid 723 ante-natal and 2,697 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 156 confinements—120 as midwives and 36 as maternity nurses. During the same period they paid 1,084 ante-natal and 2,697 post-natal visits.

2. Maternity Services.

The arrangements for the admission of complicated maternity cases to the Harrogate General Hospital and normal cases to the Stockeld Park Emergency Maternity Home remain in operation. The Farnley Hall Emergency Maternity Home was closed on the 31st August, 1942.

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

Admissions to the Harrogate General Hospital	190
Admissions to the Stockeld Park Maternity Home	78
Admissions to the Farnley Hall Maternity Home	2

Home Help.

Seven applications were received for financial assistance towards the cost of a Home Help and all were granted.

Grants in Aid of Midwives Fee.

102 applications for grants in aid of Midwives fee were received and 100 were granted. The incomes of the remaining 2 applicants were above the maximum scale and the applications had to be refused.

(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.

	1941.	1942.
(a) Total attendances	1,536	2,081
(b) Total number of individual mothers	454 (28)	535 (25)
(c) Average attendance—afternoon session	19.2	26.00
(d) „ „ morning session	12.2	15.4
Percentage of notified births (live and still) represented by total number of women shown in (b)		
Harrogate figures only	71	75
Number of mothers referred for treatment—		
To Hospital for confinement	91 (9)	103 (7)
„ Maternity Homes for confinement	49 (7)	112 (5)
„ Hospital for X-ray and other reasons	10	12
„ Dental Clinic	95	127
„ Tuberculosis Officer	—	2

The figures in brackets relate to cases from County Areas and are included in the totals.

The work of the Ante-Natal Clinic has been linked up with that of the Municipal Midwives who attend the mothers in their own homes. Each of the three midwives attend in turn weekly one afternoon session. This arrangement makes it possible for the midwives to see their own patients at the Clinic with the doctor, and, in addition to making the service more complete, should be a help to the midwives.

The need for greater Maternity accommodation is very urgent but is being dealt with by the Council. In the meantime the practice of sending a limited number of normal cases to Stockeld Park Emergency Home has been continued. Complicated cases have been admitted to the Harrogate General Hospital as in previous years.

One of the problems arising from sending the mothers away from home for their confinement is that of finding accommodation for the children of the family where the father or other adult members are on war service.

Accommodation is available for the children of official evacuees, but, apart from the Public Assistance Institution, there is no place to which the children of ordinary residents can be sent.

Dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers has been extended and during the later months of the year it has been the practice to refer to the Dental Clinic all new mothers unless they have recently been seen by their own dentist or prefer to be treated privately.

127 mothers were referred of whom 112 were actually treated, making 382 attendances.

The Mothercraft Classes have continued during the year and have been much appreciated. These could easily be extended if facilities were available.

The issue of Clothing Coupons, milk, eggs and vitamin certificates has become an integral part of the war-time Ante-Natal Clinic.

Harrogate mothers are taking advantage of the supply of cod-liver oil and orange juice now available under the Government's scheme, but as this service only commenced on 1st December, 1942, the figures for one month to the end of the year are not of great value.

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.

(e) **CHILD WELFARE.**

1. Infant Mortality.

During the year 27 resident infants—16 males and 11 females, died before reaching their first birthday. The infant mortality is 37.3 per 1,000 live births.

The neo-natal mortality, *i.e.* the deaths of infants under one month of age, is 19.34 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 1942, 12 infants were admitted, 7 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 no changes in the Health Visiting staff during the year and the work has continued on the lines set out in former reports. At the request of the Ministry of Health a start was made in December with the visiting of all the "under fives" in the area in order to bring to the notice of individual parents the value of immunisation against diphtheria. This special work was only in progress at the end of the year. The response appears to have been quite good but actual figures are not yet available.

Last year a diminution in the number of home visits was reported but by a re-arrangement of districts early in the year an increase of between three and four thousand visits has been made possible. The change also enabled one further Health Visitor to be freed for Clinic work. This was urgently necessary with the increased number of sessions held, together with a corresponding increase in administrative work.

The following table shows the work done by the Health Visitors, in addition to which they are on duty at the various Clinics and Welfare Centres.

First visits to Infants	715*
Subsequent visits to Children under 1 year	4,004
Visits to Children between 1 and 5 years	4,770
Enquiries into Infant Deaths	15
Visits to cases of Measles (under 5 years)	181
" cases of Whooping Cough	26
" expectant mothers	422
" cases of Tuberculosis	79
" cases of Pneumonia	48
Miscellaneous visits	399
	<hr/>
	10,659
	<hr/>

4. Infant Welfare Centres.

The work of the Infant Welfare Centres has carried on as in 1941. Two sessions per week are held at the Harrogate Centre and one at Starbeck, at each of which the Deputy Medical Officer has been in attendance.

The only change has been at Starbeck where with the re-arrangement of the Health Visitors' districts Miss Hirst took over this Centre from Miss Wilson who had been in charge there for eleven years, having worked up the Centre from quite small beginnings to its present size.

Although Miss Wilson was not leaving Harrogate the Starbeck mothers showed their appreciation by making her a presentation.

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

(a) Total attendances of children under 1 year of age	6,963
(b) " " " between 1-5 years	5,387
(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	555
(2) Between 1 and 5 years	129

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

* This figure, which is more than the total births, is accounted for by the fact that owing to changes in staff, etc., towards the end of the previous year some of the first visits to births had unavoidably to be held over until the beginning of 1942.

(1) Under 1 year of age	.....	472
(2) Between 1 and 5 years	.....	1,067

Percentage of notified live births during 1942 (after adjustments of outward and inward transfers) who attended the Harrogate Infant Welfare Centres 84.4

In addition 25 children from County districts who had not previously attended any Centre were admitted—17 under one year and 8 between 1 and 5 years.

A further 22 children were also admitted who had attended Centres in other towns before coming to reside in Harrogate. These are not classed as new admissions.

The Centres were again entered for the National Parentcraft Competitions and were successful in obtaining high marks. Twelve entries were sent in and were all awarded certificates—6 Honours, 4 Credits and 2 Passes. The certificates were presented to the mothers by the Mayoress (Mrs. E. Schofield) when, with members of the Maternity and Child Welfare and Day Nursery Committees, a visit was paid to the Clinic in August.

The local Parentcraft Exhibition was again held at the Clinic. It was felt to be rather a doubtful proposition this year owing to the increasing difficulty of obtaining materials but, as usual, the parents of Harrogate rose to the occasion and produced a thrift Exhibition equal to, if not surpassing, their pre-war efforts.

We were fortunate in again having the services of Miss Day, from the Electricity Department, who was able to display useful war-time food economy hints and to give advice on making the best use of rationed and "points" food stuffs.

A special feature of the Exhibition was a Bring and Buy Stall of Home-made Toys. A large proportion of these had been made by the Health Visitors and the Clerical Staff of the Clinic and Health Department. As the Exhibition was early in December there was a ready sale for the toys and, as a result, the sum of £100 was made. This was equally divided between the Red Cross Prisoners of War Fund and St. Dunstan's.

The Exhibition was opened by the Mayoress (Mrs. G. G. Stephenson) accompanied by the Mayor and members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

The War Savings Group has continued to flourish. Unfortunately Mrs. Roberts (the Hon. Secretary) had to resign in July to take up other war work. Miss Leaf volunteered to act as Honorary Secretary and has continued to do so.

The amount invested during the year was £1,832-16s. 0d. Again also for the third successive year £200 has been raised for war and other charities, including :—

The Red Cross and St. John Fund.

St. Dunstan's.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

Miss Allen has given very valuable and generous help as a voluntary worker for the last two and a half years. She assists at both sessions of the Harrogate Infant Welfare Centre and at one Ante-Natal session. As Miss Allen is a trained worker her help is all the more valuable and appreciated.

5. Sunlight Clinic.

During the year sixteen children from the Welfare Centres and six mothers from the Ante-Natal Clinic were referred for treatment. With the exception of two children all completed their course of treatment and showed marked improvement.

The reasons for which treatment was required were as follows :

Rickets	....	....	....	....	5	(3 from the Bombed
Enlarged Glands	....	....	....	....	1	Babies' Home)
Following Whooping Cough					1	
General Condition	....	....	....	....	9	
					—	
					16	
					—	

6. Supply of Dried Milk and Vitamins.

The work of this department has considerably increased during the year. It has been necessary to allocate the kitchen of the Clinic entirely for use as a storage and sales department, and for one clerk to devote the whole of her time to this branch of work.

The following are details of the work done :

Orange Juice issued	6,167 Bottles	Paid for	....	4,893
		Free	....	1,151
		Institutions	....	123
				—
				6,167
Black Currant Puree	2,822 Tins	Paid	....	1,907
		Free	....	915
				—
				2,822
Black Currant Syrup	1,005 Bottles	Paid	....	839
		Free	....	166
				—
				1,005

Cod-liver Oil	..... 6,044 Bottles	Paid	....	....	4,893
		Free	....	....	1,151
					<hr/> 6,044
National Dried Milk	4,210 Tins	Paid	....	....	3,056
		Free	....	....	1,098
		Institutions	....		56
					<hr/> 4,210
Other kinds of Dried					
Milk	.... 10,862 Packets	Paid	....	....	10,862

Two other distributing Centres are available for the mothers, one at Starbeck Welfare Centre, where a clerk also attends one afternoon per week, and one at Pannal, where the distribution is made at the School by the Headmaster.

7. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Three cases were notified during the year as compared with 1 case during the previous year. 1 child was admitted to the Harrogate and District General Hospital and 2 were treated at home. No impairment of vision resulted in any of these cases.

8. Infant Life Protection.

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

Children on the Register at beginning of year	....	....	132
New notifications received during the year	....	....	163
Children removed from the Register	....	....	206
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	....	....	....	....	99
Adopted	....	....	....	....	15
Removed to Institutions	....	....	....	....	6
Transferred to other districts	....	....	....	....	72
Died	....	....	....	....	1
Over age	....	....	....	....	13

Foster Parents :

Number on Register at the beginning of year	....	....	19
New applications received	....	....	8
Removed from Register or ceased to have Nurse children	....	....	7
On Register at end of year	....	....	20

(9) DENTAL TREATMENT.

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

"I have the pleasure of presenting the second Annual Report of the Dental Department concerned with the dental treatment and inspection of ante-natal and post-natal mothers and children under school age.

The valuable work for the year is summarised in the following analysis.

There is a striking increase in the amount of dental treatment carried out ; it has more than doubled itself in a year.

This year, in addition to the Harrogate and Starbeck Welfare Centres, the Orchard Babies' Home at Pannal Ash, the W.V.S. War Nursery in Cornwall Road, and the Day Nurseries have been visited and children inspected. Those requiring treatment have been duly treated.

The year has been a most encouraging one and the mothers have expressed their appreciation for all the treatment they have received, and considering the few sessions devoted to this very essential work, much has been accomplished.

The mothers frequently express the hope that dental treatment may become available at the Clinic for their children who leave school at the age of 14 years to avoid the gap where dental treatment is unprovided for, after all that has been done for them during their school life. It is hoped that when circumstances permit a scheme will be brought in to operation in Harrogate to provide dental treatment for those important age groups for whom at present there is no provision.

We have been fortunate in getting extremely good mechanical work carried out locally and 50 dentures have been provided."

Dental Inspection and Treatment of Toddlers.

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

Age	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Number	11	46	70	67	12	206

(2)	Number found to require treatment	....	....	....	....	72
(3)	Number actually treated	....	....	....	....	72
(4)	Attendances made by children for treatment	....	....	....	....	122
(5)	Fillings	....	....	....	....	86
(6)	Extractions	....	....	....	....	48

(7)	Administrations of General Anaesthetics.	....	....	19
(8)	Other operations	....	....	5
(9)	No. of half-days devoted to treatment	....	....	93

Dental Inspection and Treatment of Mothers.

Number inspected	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	127
Number found to require treatment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	124
Number of Mothers actually treated	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	112
Number of sittings	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	382
Number of teeth filled	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	114
Number of scalings and gum treatment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	44
Number of special dressings	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	nil
Number of teeth extracted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	535
Number of individual cases for local anaesthetic	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38
Number of individual cases for General Anaesthetic	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	58
Number of dentures completed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50
Number of half-days devoted to treatment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	93

(10) WAR-TIME NURSERIES.

Two war-time Day Nurseries were opened during the year, one at Station Avenue and one at Albany Avenue, Bilton. The Nurseries are pre-fabricated buildings designed especially for the purpose by the Ministry, each capable of providing accommodation for twelve children under two years of age and for twenty-eight up to five years. The buildings and equipment were provided by the Ministry of Health and the cost of maintenance is paid for from the same source.

The staff includes the Matron, Deputy Matron, Nursery Nurse and four student nurses and also a certificated nursery teacher. The domestic staff consists of a cook and kitchen maid. There are also a number of voluntary helpers who have rendered excellent service. In addition to caring for the children of war workers, the nurseries perform a valuable function in the training of student nurses, who after an eighteen months' course which includes lectures and practical demonstrations, are eligible to sit for the Nursery Nurses' examination.

All the children attending these nurseries have been immunised against Diphtheria and all receive frequent medical and dental supervision.

Five places have also been provided at All Saints' Nursery Training College, Pannal Ash, which in addition to being a training school for Nursery Nurses is also a privately owned residential nursery. These places have been filled by children of mothers who are engaged on shift war work and cannot therefore care for their children at night.



