

[Report 1944] / Medical Officer of Health, Harrogate Borough.

Contributors

Harrogate (England). Borough Council. nb2014025795

Publication/Creation

1944

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/s6htnb3b>

License and attribution

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

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

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



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

LIBRARY



Borough of Harrogate

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

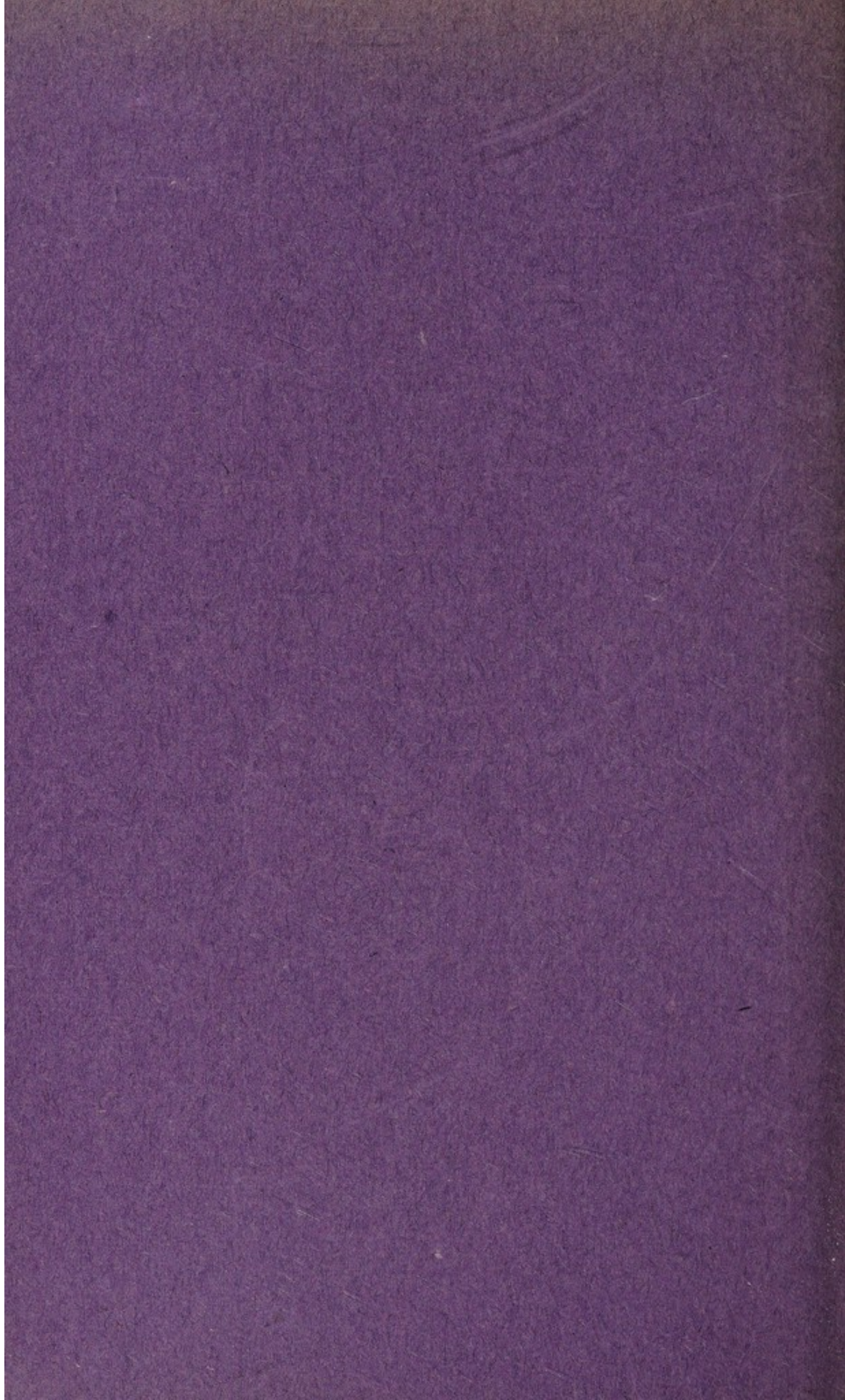
FOR THE YEAR

1944

BY

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

Medical Officer of Health





Borough of Harrogate

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH


FOR THE YEAR

1944

BY

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

Medical Officer of Health



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b2941121x>

INDEX

	<i>Page</i>
Members of Committee	5
Introductory Letter	6
Public Health Staff	8
General Statistics	9
Table I. Vital Statistics of Harrogate for 1944 and previous years	10
„ II. Causes of Death in Harrogate Borough	11
„ III. Infant Mortality 1943 and 1944	12
„ IV. Birth-Rates, Death-Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-Rates and Case Rates, for certain Infectious Diseases	13
„ V. Borough of Harrogate—Notifiable Diseases	14
 (A) STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA	
Population	16
Unemployment	16
Births	16
Still-Births	16
Deaths	16
 (B) GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA	
Health Services	17
Sessions at the School Clinic and Child Welfare Clinics	20
 (C) SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA	
Water Supply	21
Drainage and Sewerage	22
Rivers and Streams	22
Closet Accommodation	22
Salvage	22
Notices Served	23
Smoke Abatement	23
Atmospheric Impurities	23
Swimming Baths	24
Shops Acts, 1912-38	24
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919	24
 (D) HOUSING	
Housing Statistics	25
 (E) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD	
Farms and Dairies	26
Graded Milks	26
Milk and Tuberculosis	27
National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme	27
Slaughterhouses	27
Licensing of Slaughtermen	27
Offensive Trades	27
Inspection of Meat and other Foods	27
Bakehouses	28
Food and Drugs Act	28

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

Scarlet Fever	28
Diphtheria	29
Diphtheria Immunisation	29
Diphtheria Anti-toxin	30
Enteric Fever	30
Pneumonia	30
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	30
Dysentery	30
Anterior Poliomyelitis	30
Food Poisoning	30
Measles	30
Whooping Cough	30
Erysipelas	31
Malaria	31
Puerperal Pyrexia	31
Tuberculosis	31
Mumps	32
Cancer	32
Scabies	32
Disinfection	33
Eradication of Bugs	33

(G) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Maternal Mortality	33
Municipal Midwives	33
Maternity Services	33
Municipal Maternity Home, Carlton Lodge	34
Home Help	34
Grants in aid of Midwives' Fees	34
Institutional Provision for Mothers	34
Ante-Natal Clinic	34
Compensation to Midwives	35
Infant Mortality	35
Institutional Provision for Children under 5 years of age	35
Health Visiting	36
Infant Welfare Centres	36
Teaching of Parentcraft	37
Sunlight Treatment	37
Supply of Dried Milk and Vitamins	38
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	38
Infant Life Protection	38
Dental Treatment	39
War-time Nurseries	40
Care of Illegitimate Children	41
Care of Premature Infants	41
Promotion of Cleanliness and the Elimination of Verminous conditions	42

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1944

Chairman : Councillor SIR HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK, Bt.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor C. K. PHILLIPS

THE MAYOR (Councillor G. G. STEPHENSON, J.P.)

Ald. FOSTER	Coun. Mrs. FISHER	Coun. MILNER
Coun. BAGSHAW	„ HESSELWOOD	„ MYERS
„ BURN	„ HOLMES	„ NEWSOME
„ CARTWRIGHT	„ HOUTON	„ SCHOFIELD
„ CORBETT-JONES	„ MAIL	„ WHITELEY

HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE :

Chairman : Councillor SIR HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK, Bt.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor C. K. PHILLIPS

THE MAYOR	Coun. CORBETT-JONES	Coun. SCHOFIELD
Coun. BAGSHAW	„ HOLMES	„ WHITELEY
„ CARTWRIGHT	„ NEWSOME	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE :

Chairman : Councillor SIR HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK, Bt.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor C. K. PHILLIPS

THE MAYOR	Coun. HESSELWOOD	Coun. MYERS
Coun. CORBETT-JONES	„ HOUTON	„ NEWSOME
„ Mrs. FISHER	„ HOLMES	„ SCHOFIELD

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 1944.

The highlight of the year was the opening by H.R.H. the Princess Royal, of Carlton Lodge Municipal Maternity Home. This Home, providing eleven beds for maternity cases meets a very real need in the Borough. Nursing Home accommodation for maternity cases desirous of being attended at their confinement by their own doctors, was hopelessly inadequate, and with the shortage of domestic help and difficulty in securing maternity nurses it is not possible for these confinements to take place at the expectant mothers own home. The provision of this Maternity Home has been greatly appreciated, and at the time of writing this report the Home is being utilised to its full capacity and cases are booked for many months ahead.

In 1938 the percentage of confinements taking place in Nursing Homes and Institutions in Harrogate was 38 per cent. This percentage has shown a steady rise, and in 1944 had reached 72 per cent. of the total births. Medical opinion is somewhat divided as to whether it is desirable that maternity cases should as a general rule be admitted for institutional confinement. The trend of opinion suggests that when ante-natal examination gives every expectation of a normal delivery, and where home help can be obtained and the home conditions are satisfactory, it is better that the confinement should take place at home. The birth of a child should be looked upon as a normal procedure and not a medical or surgical emergency, but during the war years overcrowded living conditions and the absence of assistance in the home has forced mothers to seek admission to Institutions for their confinement. When conditions become more normal it is anticipated there will again be an increase in home confinements, but that the proportion of home confinements will never return to the pre-war figure.

The illegitimate birth rate in common with that throughout the country has approximately doubled compared with the pre-war rate. In Harrogate during 1944, for every nine live births one was illegitimate. This has raised many social problems and the Committee decided to appoint a Health Visitor who would specially devote her time to the supervision of these cases, co-operating fully with existing moral welfare societies.

The birth rate of 14.8 per thousand of the population shows a welcome increase over the figure of 12.5 for 1943.

The infant-mortality rate of 27.2 deaths under one year of age per thousand live births requires special mention, it is a new low record for Harrogate. The previous lowest figures for Harrogate being 34 in 1932 and 37 in 1942. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales for 1944 was 46, thus the Harrogate figure is most creditable and speaks highly for the efficiency of the maternity and child welfare services of the Borough.

With the exception of measles, no infectious disease was prevalent during the year. The measles epidemic which occurred during the last three months of the year was mild in character, only one fatal case being recorded.

Two problems which affect not only Harrogate, but the country as a whole, are the housing problem and the necessity for a safe milk supply. With regard to the latter, nineteen cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in Harrogate during the year, and it is safe to assume that a considerable proportion of these were due to drinking milk which was infected with the tubercle bacillus. I should add that the milk supplied to the Harrogate Schools and to the Day Nurseries is either tuberculin tested or heat-treated milk.

Neither of the above problems is insoluble, but both require urgent action by the Government.

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 under difficult war-time conditions.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. D. PAYNE,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF, 1944

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

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

Temporary Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy School Medical Officer :

a M. du BOIS FERGUSON, O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.

b JANET CAMERON, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

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.

Municipal Maternity Home, Carlton Lodge.

Matron : Miss M. R. DENNIS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

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 :

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

W. L. BARNSELY, A.R.S.I. (Certified Meat Inspector).

c F. COE

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.

Clerical Staff :

* R. W. LEEMING.

L. R. WILKINSON.

E. W. SWABY.

* H. K. PEARSON.

* H. M. WILEY

d F. SUGGITT.

e T. GIBSON

Miss M. STARKEY.

f Miss A. PULLAN.

Miss L. M. JAQUES.

g Mrs. M. M. STOTT.

h Miss O. EWBank

† Clinic.

Miss M. UNSWORTH, Clerk

Miss M. LEAF, Clerk

Miss M. MEDD,

Dental Attendant

k Miss E. THIRKELL

i Miss I. BODMAN

j Miss J. CARNELL

l Miss S. KENNEDY

} General
Duties

* In H.M. Forces.

† Part-time Child Welfare work.

a Until 3-6-44

b Commenced duty 5-6-44.

c Commenced duty 3-7-44.

d Resigned 20-4-44

e Commenced duty 15-4-44

f Transferred by Ministry
of Labour

g Resigned 9-9-44

h Commenced duty 14-8-44.

i Resigned 5-8-44

j Commenced duty 9-9-44

k Resigned 21-10-44

l Commenced duty 13-11-44

TABLE I. VITAL STATISTICS OF HARROGATE FOR 1944 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
1943	50,180	625	12.5	22	35.2	702	14.0
1944	49,740	736	14.8	20	27.2	676	13.6

TABLE II.
CAUSES OF DEATH IN HARROGATE BOROUGH, 1944.

Causes of Death.						1944.	
						Male	Female
(Civilians only)						311	365
All Causes ..							
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	..	..	..	..	—	—
2	Cerebro-spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	—	—
3	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	1	—
4	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	—	—
5	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	—	—
6	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	8	10
7	Other forms of Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	1	4
8	Syphilitic Disease	..	..	..	..	3	1
9	Influenza	..	..	..	..	2	1
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	..	..	..	..	—	6
14	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	..	6	3
15	Cancer of Breast	..	..	..	..	—	10
16	Cancer of all other sites	..	..	..	..	43	43
17	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	—	2
18	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	..	..	..	..	34	59
19	Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	96	123
20	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	..	..	..	..	13	11
21	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	14	11
22	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	17	12
23	Other Respiratory Diseases	..	..	..	..	4	3
24	Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum	..	..	..	..	7	1
25	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	..	..	..	..	—	—
26	Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	—	4
27	Other Digestive Diseases	..	..	..	..	10	4
28	Nephritis	..	..	..	..	7	11
29	Puerperal and post-abortive Sepsis	..	..	..	..	—	—
30	Other Maternal Causes	..	..	..	..	—	—
31	Premature Birth	..	..	..	..	2	2
32	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease	..	..	..	..	5	4
33	Suicide	..	..	..	..	1	3
34	Road Traffic Accidents	..	..	..	..	4	1
35	Other Violent Causes	..	..	..	..	5	3
36	All other Causes	..	..	..	..	20	33

TABLE III.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1943 and 1944.

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

Cause of Death.	1943	1944									
		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	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	4	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	5
Diarrhoea, Enteritis and Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at birth	1	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Atelectasis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	4	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Premature Birth	6	5	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	6
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	22	11	1	—	—	12	4	1	2	1	20

TABLE IV.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH-RATES, and CASE-RATES for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1944.

(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 Civilian Population.			
Live	17.6†	20.3	20.9	15.0
Still	0.50†	0.64	0.61	0.42
Deaths—				
All Causes	11.6†	13.7	12.4	15.7
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	0.00	—	—	—
Measles	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Scarlet fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04
Diphtheria	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01
Influenza	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.08
Notifications—				
Whooping Cough	2.49	2.49	2.29	2.90
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet fever	2.40	2.41	2.67	1.57
Diphtheria	0.58	0.67	0.69	0.31
Measles	4.16	4.51	3.94	2.98
Pneumonia	0.97	1.13	0.82	0.93
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06
Typhoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid fever	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Erysipelas	0.29	0.32	0.28	0.37
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.			
Deaths under 1 year of age	46†	52	44	61
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	4.8	7.3	4.4	10.1
Notifications—	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).			
Puerperal fever	10.34	13.13	9.25	3.61
Puerperal pyrexia				14.14*
* Including Puerperal Fever				
Maternal Mortality—				
No. 140, Abortion with Sepsis	0.31			
No. 141, Abortion without Sepsis	0.09			
No. 147, Puerperal Infections	0.28			
Nos. 142-6, 148-150				
Other	1.25			
Abortion—	Mortality per million Women aged 15-45			
No. 140, with Sepsis	25			
No. 141, without Sepsis	7			

† Rates per 1,000 total population. ‡ Per 1,000 related births.

A dash (—) signifies there were no deaths.

[illegible]

V.

ES during 52 weeks ended 30th December, 1944.

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

[illegible]

(A) STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1. POPULATION.

The Population as at the middle of 1944 is estimated by the Registrar-General at 49,740.

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, 1944, was 39, a decrease of 19 as compared with 1943.

3. BIRTHS.

The number of live births registered in Harrogate during the year was 784, 408 males and 376 females, but the corrected* figure supplied by the Registrar-General is 736, 382 males and 354 females. The birth-rate is 14.8 per thousand of the population which is 2.8 below the rate for England and Wales.

There were 86 illegitimate births, 47 males and 39 females, representing 11.0 per cent. of the live births. The corresponding figure for 1943 was 10.2 per cent.

Still-Births.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of still-births, and 33, 20 males and 13 females, were registered as compared with 21 during the previous year, but the corrected* figure supplied by the Registrar-General is 21, 13 males and 8 females, as compared with 15 for the preceding year. This gives a rate of 27.7 per thousand total births and a still-birth rate of 0.4 per thousand of the population.

4. DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 739, 349 males and 390 females, but the corrected* number of deaths of residents as supplied by the Registrar-General is 676, 311 males and 365 females. The death-rate is 13.6 which is 0.4 lower than last year, and which is 2.0 higher than that for England and Wales.

Institutional Deaths.

Of the 739 deaths which occurred in the Borough, 233 occurred in public institutions, representing 31.5 per cent. of the whole number.

* The corrections made by the Registrar-General adjusts the number 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 8.

2. HEALTH SERVICES

(a) Laboratory Facilities.

(1) Chemical.

The chemical analysis of milk and foodstuffs is carried out by Mr. F. W. M. Jaffé, and the chemical and bacteriological analysis of the Corporation water is carried out for the Water Committee by Mr. J. Firth (Messrs. Fairley and Partner), Leeds.

(2) Bacteriological.

The bacteriological examination of clinical material (sputum, throat swabs, etc.), and of milk for tubercle bacilli is, as a rule, carried out at the laboratory of the West Riding County Council at Wakefield, but in urgent cases it is done locally by Dr. Sinclair Miller at the Harrogate Clinical Laboratory. The bacteriological examination of milk for bacterial content is also carried out at this latter laboratory.

(b) Ambulance Facilities.

The Ambulance Services have, during the war years, been maintained by the Civil Defence Services.

Accident cases arising in the Borough and the surrounding area have been removed free of charge. Maternity cases requiring removal to Stockeld Park Maternity Home have been removed by a Sitting Case Car owned by the Civil Defence Ambulance Service. No additional charge has been made for the removal of these cases, the payment of the patients towards the cost of their treatment in this Maternity Home being deemed to cover the cost of their removal to this Home by car. The Civil Defence Ambulance Service have also removed patients to Nursing Homes and to the Harrogate and District General Hospital, a charge being made for this service. Both the Harrogate and Starbeck Divisions of St. John Ambulance Services own ambulances and operate a Contributory Scheme for the use of these ambulances, the contributors to this Scheme being carried by ambulance free of charge when occasion arises.

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

(c) Nursing in the Home.

(1) General.

Harrogate is provided with Nursing Homes, which, however, only cater for the comparatively well-to-do. Nursing for the poorer section of the community is almost entirely

provided by the Harrogate District Nursing Association, which is maintained by voluntary subscriptions, and which receives no financial aid from the Local Authority. The staff of the Association consists of a superintendent and six nurses, and during 1944 they paid 8,309 visits to cases of sickness, and attended 97 maternity cases, of which 64 were attended as midwives and 33 as maternity nurses.

The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Advisory Board of the Association, and in this way co-operation is secured.

(2) Infectious Diseases.

The Health Visitors in certain cases visit the homes and advise as to precautions to be taken with regard to the spread of infection and exclusion of attendance from school, but do not assist with the actual nursing of the case.

(d) Clinics and Treatment Centres.

These are set out in tabular form on page 20.

(e) Hospitals.

The names, purposes, etc., of the hospitals principally used are set out in detail on page 19.

In addition to these, the General and Special Hospitals in neighbouring cities are utilised to some extent.

HOSPITALS.

Name	Situation	Purpose	BEDS			Management
			Males	Females	Children	
Isolation Hospital	Thistle Hill, Knaresborough	Notifiable Infectious Diseases	20	29	12	Joint Hospital Committee
Smallpox Hospital	Skipton Road, Harrogate	Smallpox	8	8	—	do.
Harrogate & District General Hospital	Knaresborough Rd., Harrogate	Medical, Surgical * and Maternity †	46	82	22	Voluntary Board
Royal Bath Hospital	Cornwall Rd., Harrogate	Rheumatic Diseases	75	75	—	do.

* In addition there is a total of 180 Emergency Medical Service Beds.

† Includes 4 Isolation Beds.

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)	—	2-30 p.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.

1. WATER SUPPLY

The proportion of the population supplied with water from the public water mains direct to the house is 94%. The remaining 6% of the population derive their supply from 13 different wells or springs.

The raw waters are filtered by two methods—slow sand gravity filters and pressure filters, which produce a sterile water. Of 52 tests, 50 showed an absence of bact. coli. per 100 ml., the other two giving indices of 1 per 100 ml. As a precautionary measure, however, in order to provide a positive protection to consumers, the filtered water undergoes the chloramine process, to ensure a small chlorine residual in the distribution network.

T. Fairley and Partner.

Report on Sample of Water.

Received from Harrogate Corporation Waterworks Dept.,
on 2nd May, 1944.

The sample contains:

	Grains per gallon	Parts per 100,000
Total solids, dried at 100deg. C.	7.56	10.80
Chlorides, equivalent to chlorine	1.05	1.50
Nitrates, equivalent to nitrogen	0.00	0.00
Nitrites, equivalent to nitrogen	0.00	0.00
Free and saline ammonia	0.0056	0.0080
Albuminoid ammonia	0.0053	0.0076
Oxygen absorbed at 80deg. F. in 15 mins.	—	—
" " " " " in 4 hours	0.070	0.100
Injurious metals (Lead and Copper)	nil	nil
Hardness (Clark Degrees)		
Temporary, removable by boiling	2.7deg.	3.8
Permanent, after boiling	1.2deg.	1.8
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3.9deg.	5.6

According to the above results, the present condition of this water is satisfactory for public supply (Class 1).

J. FIRTH.

35, Park Square,
Leeds, 1.

Until the autumn of 1944, tests for plumbo solvency were almost wholly negative. A significant change in the results was revealed towards the end of the year. Whether there is any relationship between chemical sterilisation and plumbo solvency—as has been suspected—is now under investigation.

A fuller report on this matter will be given in my next Annual Report.

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 20,517 water closets and 88 waste water closets.

5. SALVAGE.

During 1944 the salvage figures showed a further decrease from the previous year. This is accounted for by the following reasons:—

- a. Irregular collection due to shortage of man-power.
- b. Waste paper being used for lighting fires owing to shortage of wood, etc.
- c. Lack of wrapping material provided by shop-keepers.
- d. Discontinuance of collection of tins and some kinds of rubber.
- e. Drop in price value of almost every type of salvage material.

The Boy Scouts and Girl Guides have again given much valuable assistance, and have collected 30½ tons of waste paper for which they were paid £75 12s. 6d.

I should like to thank all the Salvage Stewards, Members of the Women's Voluntary Service, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, and all who helped throughout the year.

The weight and value of salvaged materials collected and sold during 1944 is shown in the following table:—

Materials.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	387	10	3	—	2548	8	3
Scrap Metal	12	2	11	—	24	17	11
Aluminium		4	—	1	8	5	9
Brass		5	—	3	3	7	9
Lead		4	1	14	4	8	0
Bottles and jars	25	9	1	—	133	3	6
Kitchen waste	273	5	—	—	399	11	6
Bones	18	15	1	—	93	4	5
Copper		3	1	26	4	1	4
Tins	13	5	2	—	9	19	2
Rags	8	9	2	11	206	17	10
Curled hair				10		3	4
Rubber	6	4	—	—	15	10	0
	746	1	—	9	3451	18	9

6. NOTICES SERVED.

During the year, 1,341 notices under the Public Health Acts for the abatement of nuisances, etc., were served; 1,303 of these were preliminary, of which 1,011 were complied with, and 38 were legal notices, 22 of which were complied with, leaving 16 legal and 292 informal notices uncomplied with at the end of the year.

Total number of visits and inspections made	11,009
Total number of nuisances reported by Inspectors, 1944	1,709
Total number of nuisances left over at the close of 1943	95
Total number of nuisances left over at the close of 1944	308
Total number of nuisances abated during 1944	1,496
Number of complaints received and investigated during 1944	419

7. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Harrogate is a residential town with practically no factories, and smoke nuisances exist to only a small extent. Four smoke observations were taken during the year. Informal cautions were given to two Harrogate Laundries against the excessive emission of smoke.

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 1944)

	Total Solids.	Insoluble Matter (Grit).	Sulphate.	Chloride.
Harrogate Observatory	6.48	1.57	1.06	1.18
London (S. Kensington)	19.83	6.45	2.63	.93
Bourneville	9.95	2.80	.90	.93
Otley	11.75	2.95	2.00	1.40
Hove	29.95	5.75	4.23	5.55
Leeds : Headingley	10.28	3.05	1.10	1.23
Park Square	27.60	11.05	2.55	2.25
Temple Newsam	11.33	2.58	1.20	1.33
Rothamsted	6.48	1.28	—	—
Southport	13.98	6.25	1.25	.93
Southampton	5.80	1.28	.98	.93

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. 87 samples of bath water were examined both chemically and bacteriologically. All the chemical samples were satisfactory, but five of the bacteriological samples showed the presence of B. Coli. On the occasion when an adverse result was received, the condition was at once remedied by raising the chlorine content.

9. SHOPS ACTS, 1912-38.

During the year 41 inspections were made at shops under the provisions of the above mentioned Acts. In 3 cases ventilation was provided, in 3 cases sanitary conveniences were provided, in 2 cases washing accommodation, and in 1 case an intervening ventilated space was provided to a w.c.

10. RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919. THE INFESTATION ORDER, 1943.

The Rodent Officer, who, throughout the year, has been employed on a full-time basis, reports having made 2,236 visits to 484 premises, of which 381 were found to be infested with rats or mice, and 103 were found to be free from infestation. A large number of these premises have been successfully cleared of infestation, whilst at 60 addresses where the occupiers wished to carry out their own disinfection measures, suitable advice as to the best procedure was given. In no case was there found a major infestation of rats, the largest catch on any one premises being 24, and after this had taken place, post-baiting revealed that the infestation was cleared.

As regards mice, in one working-class dwelling house 72 mice were caught in 7 days. These were caught by trapping with "nipper" traps, 24 being baited each day. The bait used in this case was spoiled "Mars Bars," and it is interesting to note that this particular bait has given the best result of any bait used.

The rats on the Corporation Tips have been kept under control, and during the year the Ministry of Food's District Officer has made a number of visits to these Tips and expressed complete satisfaction.

Visits have been made to food premises, i.e., shops, stores, cafés, etc., and advice has been given on the storage and protection of foodstuffs from rats and mice.

Proofing has been carried out where necessary at a number of premises, and several dilapidated buildings harbouring rats demolished.

In the opinion of the Rodent Officer and the Chief Sanitary Inspector, the baiting of sewers would result in a substantial reduction in the rat population, and the Ministry of Food is desirous that this should be done. Up to the present, however, it has not been possible to do anything in the matter owing to the severe shortage of manpower. The work to be carried out would entail the baiting of something like five thousand manholes five times each, including pre-baiting and poisoning.

Close co-operation has been maintained both with the Infestations Branch of the Ministry of Food and the War Agricultural Executive Committee's Pest Officer.

(D) HOUSING**HOUSING STATISTICS, 1944**

No new houses were erected during 1944, but 33 houses were converted into 74 flats.

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)	297
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	1425*
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	3
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	12
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	3
(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	151

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	95*
---	-----

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	5
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	5
(a) By owners	4
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	1

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

(1) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—

* This includes visits in respect of homes where defects were left over from the previous year.

- (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 3 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 39 cowkeepers on our Register; the number of sheds is 69, and the average total number of cows in milk was 674.

20 cowkeepers are wholesale dealers as well as retailers, and 19 are wholesale dealers only.

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

One of our cowkeepers is licensed to produce "Tuberculin Tested" milk, namely, F. S. Thomas, Oakdale Farm, and eight are licensed to produce "Accredited" milk, namely, J. Daly, Granby Farm; W. Clayton and Sons, Hill Top Farm, Pannal; T. Hare and Sons, Crimble Farm, Crimble Lane; Lee Bros., Bridge House Farm, Burn Bridge; N. Piper, Corporation Farm, Ripon Road; F. Towers, Spacey Houses Farm; W. Wood, Fulwith Mill Farm; and R. A. Wood, Crimble House Farm.

There were on the Register at the end of the year 158 milk dealers; 35 of these are both wholesale and retail purveyors; 84 are retail purveyors only; and 39 are wholesale purveyors only. Of the 158 milk dealers registered, 107 have their premises within the Borough.

353 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) Regulations, 1936 to 1943.

Two licences for the sale of "Pasteurised" milk, and three licences for the bottling, and nine licences for the sale of "Tuberculin Tested" milk, were issued by the Council during the year.

Among the bottling licences for "T.T." milk issued was that to the Yorkshire T.T. Wholesalers, Ltd., of Bower Road; this firm took over the premises previously used by Messrs. E. R. Warth, Ltd.

3. Examination for Tubercle Bacillus.

62 samples of milk were submitted to the County Laboratory for examination for the presence of tubercle bacillus. Of these, one sample was found to be sour on arrival at the Laboratory, and two were broken in transit, and in the case of 10 others the guinea-pigs which had been inoculated with the deposit died too early for the development of tuberculosis. Of the remaining 49 samples that were examined, the result was positive in one case.

4. National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme.

During the year 350 samples of milk were obtained by the Sanitary Inspectors for examination by the Resazurin test; in addition samples of milk were taken in the Borough by the Scheme's own Sampling Officers.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

1. Slaughterhouses.

710 visits of inspection have been made by the Sanitary Inspectors to the two slaughterhouses in the Borough, namely, Hunter's, Starbeck, 457, and Goodrick's, West Park, 253. I am pleased to report that they have been kept in a cleanly condition.

During the year the attention of Ministry of Food officials has had to be drawn to the careless handling of offals from home-killed carcasses at the slaughterhouses, also imported meat. I am pleased to say that the necessary action was taken, and I have had no further cause for complaint.

2. Licensing of Slaughtermen.

During the year 16 applications for the renewal of existing licences to slaughter were received, and all were granted. No original licences were applied for.

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 trade processes in operation.

4. Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

2,155 visits of inspection have been made to shops and other premises where food is exposed, manufactured or prepared for sale. Uncleanly conditions were reported at one food-preparing and manufacturing establishment towards the end of the year, and appropriate action was taken. Inspection has also been carried out at the cold stores of the Harrogate Pure Ice and Cold Storage Company's premises, Starbeck. These stores have always been found to be kept in a cleanly condition.

The following lists show the number of carcasses of food animals inspected, 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.
2,361	686	2,628	8,587	198	14,460

The unsound meat condemned during the year was:—

Beef	47,819 lbs.
Veal	923 lbs.
Mutton	855 lbs.
Lamb	53 lbs.
Pork	2,902 lbs.
Offals	35,056 lbs.

Total 87,608 lbs.

= 39 tons, 2 cwts., — qtrs, 1 stone, 10 lbs.

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

Beef	35,056 lbs.
Veal	388 lbs.
Pork	902 lbs.
Offals	20,049 lbs.

Total 56,395 lbs.

= 25 tons, 3 cwts., 2 qtrs., — st., 3 lbs.

The total amount of butchers' meat destroyed this year was 3,053 lbs. (1 ton, 7 cwts., 1 qtr., — st. 1 lb.) more than in 1943, and that destroyed for tuberculous disease is 5,409 lbs. (2 tons, 8 cwts., 1 qtr., — st., 5 lbs.) more.

(c) **BAKEHOUSES.**

At the end of the year there were 48 bakehouses on the Register, made up of 36 factory bakehouses employing power, 6 factory bakehouses where no power is used, and 6 bakehouses where no persons other than the proprietors are employed. 1 bakehouse is underground.

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

(d) **FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.**

During the year 213 samples of food were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, 209 formal and 4 informal. 25 were not of the nature and substance demanded by the purchasers. Legal proceedings were taken in three cases.

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

(a) **NOTIFIABLE DISEASES**

The number of civilian cases notified and the number of deaths which occurred are set out in Table V. on pages 14 and 15.

1. **Scarlet Fever**

136 civilian cases were notified, giving an attack rate of 2.7 per thousand population. In addition 2 cases were notified in non-civilians.

In 1943 a total of 328 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified; there was thus a marked decline of this infection during the year. The cases which occurred were mild in character. One fatal case occurred in a man aged 44 who died as a result in Infective Endocarditis.

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	1	2	5	34	5	2	4	1	-	56
Females	-	2	3	1	7	54	5	3	3	2	-	80
Totals	-	4	4	3	12	88	10	5	7	3	-	136

2. Diphtheria

The attack rate per thousand population was 0.30, as compared with 0.58 for England and Wales.

13 civilian cases and 2 non-civilian cases were notified during the year as compared with 11 civilian and 3 non-civilian cases in 1943.

In 7 of these cases there was a history of immunisation before the onset of the disease. There were no fatal cases.

The number of cases of Diphtheria was well below the average for the past ten years (19). This decline in the incidence of Diphtheria is largely attributable to the success of immunisation against the disease.

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
Males	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4
Females	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	2	9
Totals	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	3	13

Diphtheria Immunisation

503 immunisations were carried out during 1944 as compared with 1,232 in 1943. In addition, 149 "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.

	Under 5	5—16
Estimated number of children in Borough of Harrogate (Registrar-General's figures, mid-1944)	3,338	6,156
Percentage immunised	50.8	74.8

Diphtheria Anti-toxin

The arrangements for the supply of free anti-toxin for necessitous cases continued in force, and during the year 104,000 units were supplied.

3. Enteric Fever

No cases were notified during 1944, as compared with 2 non-civilian cases in 1943.

4. Pneumonia

31 cases of acute primary pneumonia and 4 cases of influenzal pneumonia were notified amongst civilians; 11 cases of acute primary pneumonia were notified in addition from non-civilians. These figures compare with 76 cases of acute primary pneumonia and 22 cases of influenzal pneumonia notified amongst civilians in 1943 and 24 cases of acute primary pneumonia notified amongst non-civilians. There were 5 fatal cases during 1944.

5. Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis

1 case occurred in a non-civilian, who made a satisfactory recovery. This compares with 3 civilian cases and 1 non-civilian case notified in 1943.

6. Dysentery

5 cases were notified as compared with 48 cases in 1943. 4 of the cases were due to the Sonne type of Dysentery Bacillus. In addition 3 cases were notified in non-civilians (Amoebic, Sonne and Shiga). There were no fatal cases.

7. Anterior Poliomyelitis

1 case of Polymyelitis was notified during the year in a civilian aged 33 years. This man received Iron Lung treatment, but unfortunately died 4 days after admission to the General Hospital. At the time of infection this patient was not residing in Harrogate.

8. Food Poisoning

5 cases of Food Poisoning amongst civilians occurred during the year, as compared with 3 civilian and 7 non-civilian cases during 1943. 4 of the notified cases occurred in Civil Servants residing at a Government hostel in Harrogate.

9. Measles

589 civilian cases were notified during 1944 as compared with 136 in 1943; in addition 2 cases were notified among non-civilians. The majority contracted the infection during the last three months of 1944. 11 of the notified cases were admitted to Isolation Hospital. There was one death, which occurred in a baby aged 10 weeks.

10. Whooping Cough

35 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during 1944 as compared with 137 during 1943. There were no fatal cases.

11. Erysipelas

15 civilian cases were notified, as compared with 24 during 1943. 3 additional cases occurred in non-civilians. There were no fatal cases.

12. Malaria

15 cases were notified in non-civilians, as compared with 4 during 1943. In each case the attack was recurrent, after having been originally contracted abroad.

13. Puerperal Pyrexia

6 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year, as compared with 8 during 1943. All these cases made a rapid recovery.

TUBERCULOSIS.**NEW CASES & MORTALITY during 1944.**

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	-	2	-	1
5-15 "	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
15-25 "	-	9	2	4	1	2	-	1
25-35 "	9	6	1	2	1	4	-	1
35-45 "	8	3	-	1	2	-	-	1
45-55 "	6	3	1	-	3	-	-	-
55-65 "	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
65 and upwards	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
Totals	28	23	8	11	8	10	1	4

There was a slight increase in the number of cases of Tuberculosis, 70 cases being notified as compared with 64 during 1943. Of these 70 cases, 51 were Pulmonary and 19 Non-Pulmonary, 6 of the latter being glands of neck. There were 23 deaths during the year as compared with 29 during 1943. The death-rate is 0.5 per 1,000.

In 18 cases death was due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and in 5 to Tuberculosis of other organs.

The following list shows the site of infection of the Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases which were notified:—

Spine	2
Genitals	2
Glands of neck	6
Abdomen	5
Peritoneum	2
Ankle joint	1
Ribs	1

(b) NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

1. Mumps.

161 cases were recorded in the School Returns as compared with 12 in 1943.

2. Cancer.

According to the Registrar-General, 117 deaths—55 males and 62 females, were due to Cancer, but the death returns of the local Registrar show that 118, 56 males and 62 females, were due to this cause. The death-rate is 2.40, which is slightly higher than last year's figure of 2.01.

	AGE GROUPS.							Total
	Under 25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 and over	
Males	1	—	2	7	17	17	12	56
Females	1	1	3	8	15	20	14	62
Totals	2	1	5	15	32	37	26	118

3. SCABIES.

Children who are suffering from Scabies and who are attending the Elementary Schools are discovered or the diagnosis is confirmed at school inspections or at the minor ailments clinics held at the School Clinic. A few cases have also been found in children under five years of age attending the Infant Welfare Centres.

When the diagnosis of Scabies in a child is confirmed enquiries are made of the child's home contacts, and in this way a number of adults infected with Scabies are traced and treatment is provided.

In addition a small number of adults suspected of being infected are referred by their employers to the Health Department for investigation on their own initiative.

Children treated during 1944 numbered 181 as compared with 115 during 1943. This does not necessarily indicate a real increase of Scabies among the school population, and in my opinion is due to the thorough "follow-up" of all family contacts when a case is diagnosed whereby further cases have been brought to light.

The standard treatment now adopted is the application of Benzyl Benzoate emulsion. Printed instructions as to the method of application are given to the patient. The majority of the cases are treated at the patient's home, but 3 children under 5, 17 adults and 68 school children, were treated at the Borough Cleansing station.

(c) DISINFECTION.

Disinfection in connection with infectious diseases has been carried out at the premises mentioned, as set out below:—

Dwelling-Houses	180	disinfections
Orphanages	4	"
Convalescent Homes	2	"
Hotels	3	"
Residential Nurseries and Babies' Homes	4	"
Caravan	1	"
School	1	"
Nursing Home	1	"
Hostel	1	"

Total 197

(d) ERADICATION OF BUGS.

Three houses, of which one was a Council house, were treated for bugs by the staff of this Department. Fumigation was employed in all cases with blocks supplied by the "Cimex" Co., and in addition at one house both "Vermicine" and "Zaldecide" were used for spraying.

(G) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

(a) Maternal Mortality.

Two maternal deaths took place in the Borough of Harrogate during 1944. Both patients were admitted from outside Areas to the Harrogate General Hospital and are therefore classed as non-residents, and are not included in the figures for this district.

(b) MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

1. Municipal Midwives.

During the year the two Municipal Midwives have attended 103 confinements, 55 as midwives and 48 as maternity nurses. 609 ante-natal and 1,836 post-natal visits have also been paid.

In addition the Harrogate District Nursing Association and Pannal District Nurse, both of whom are subsidised by the West Riding County Council, attended 104 confinements, 67 as midwives and 37 as maternity nurses. They also paid 1,080 ante-natal visits and 2,115 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 extent to which these services were utilised is set out below.

Admissions to the Harrogate General Hospital	245
Admissions to the Stockeld Park Maternity Home	129
Admissions to the Hazelwood Castle Maternity Home ...	3
Admission to the Staincliffe Hospital, nr. Dewsbury ...	1

CARLTON LODGE MATERNITY HOME.

The premises of Carlton Lodge, 68, Leeds Road, were given to the Corporation in August, 1934. The house, which stands in its own grounds was adapted during the year as a Municipal Maternity Home for 11 maternity cases.

There was a serious lack of accommodation for residents in the town of Nursing Home accommodation for maternity purposes. Expectant mothers who desired to be attended by their own private practitioners and who were unable to make arrangements for delivery to take place at their own homes were unable to obtain suitable institutional accommodation.

The Home was opened on the 1st August, 1944, for the reception of cases, the official opening was performed by the Princess Royal on 12th September, 1944.

During 1944 and since the opening of the Home 44 cases have been admitted for their confinement.

Home Help.

Three part-time Home Helps were employed during the year at a salary of £3 per week. Ten applications were received for their services, and the patients payments were assessed according to scale. In addition two applications were received for financial assistance towards the cost of a Home Help provided by the patient, and these were both granted.

Grants in Aid of Midwives' Fee.

Thirty applications for grants in aid of Midwives' fee and one for a grant in aid of Maternity Nurse's fee were received, and all of these were granted.

(c) INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS

St. Monica's Home, which is a voluntary home maintained by voluntary subscriptions, 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 has continued to be held on Tuesday afternoons and Wednesday mornings.

(a) Total attendances	...	...	...	2,538	
(b) Total number of individual mothers	...	...	...	647	(44)*
(c) Average attendance—afternoon session	...	...	...	31	
(d) Average attendance—morning session	...	...	...	20	
Percentage of notified births (live and still) represented by total number of women shown in (b) Harrogate figures only					74.4

Number of mothers referred for treatment.

To Hospital for confinement	...	...	...	201	(17)
„ Maternity Homes for confinement	...	...	...	238	(10)
„ Hospital for X-ray and other reasons	...	...	...	14	
„ Dental Clinic	...	...	...	97	
„ Tuberculosis Officer	...	...	...	3	

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

The work of the Ante-Natal Clinic has continued on the same lines as in previous years. The Municipal Midwives attend in turn at the afternoon session, arranging for their own patients to attend when they are present.

It would be an advantage to have an additional session per week for ante-natal work and also to develop the post-natal work.

It is very essential that every mother should be examined at from one month to six weeks after confinement, but at present this can only be done for a comparatively few patients.

It should also be possible to arrange classes for ante-natal and post-natal exercises in connection with this Clinic, but again the facilities are inadequate. There is a large field of development waiting to be explored in the near future in this branch of Maternity and Child Welfare work.

The arrangements with the General Hospital and Stockeld Park Emergency Home have continued as before.

The continued housing difficulties make it necessary for more mothers to go into Hospital and Maternity Homes for their confinements, but the problem of what to do with the children left at home—often only one room—remains unsolved.

The response to the Home Help Scheme has not been at all successful, but probably as women begin to be released from war-work this may improve.

As will be seen by the Dentist's report, 97 mothers were referred for treatment, 90 of whom were actually treated.

The Ante-Natal Clinic is the bureau for the issue of certificates and permits of all kinds, the latest being Priority Dockets for sheets for mothers whose confinement is to take place at home.

As will be seen by the table relating to the issue of Fruit Juice, etc., the mothers of Harrogate have taken full advantage of this scheme.

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. 4 applications were received during the year.

(e) CHILD WELFARE

1. Infant Mortality

During the year 20 resident infants, 10 males and 10 females, died before reaching their first birthday. The infant mortality is 27.2 per 1,000 live births.

The neo-natal mortality, i.e., the deaths of infants under one month of age, is 16.3 per 1,000 live births.

2. Institutional Provision

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 1944, 6 infants were admitted, 3 of whom were covered by the contributory scheme.

3. Health Visiting

The work of the Health Visitors has continued on the same lines as in former years. There have been no changes in the staff and the division of the districts has remained the same.

A great deal of the Health Visitors' time is necessarily spent at the various clinics and in making specially urgent enquiries of different kinds. While these are all very necessary, they are apt to encroach upon the time which ordinarily would be devoted to systematic home visiting, the value of which cannot be over-estimated.

The following table shows the work done by the Health Visitors in addition to their attendance at Clinics.

First visits to Infants	703
Subsequent visits to Children under 1 year ...	4,973
Visits to Children between 1 and 5 years ...	5,243
Enquiries into Infant deaths	11
Visits to cases of Measles (under 5 years) ...	201
" " Whooping Cough	30
" " Tuberculosis	59
" " Pneumonia	36
" Expectant Mothers	609
Miscellaneous Visits	376
	<hr/>
	12,241

4. Infant Welfare Centres

The work of the Infant Welfare Centres has been carried on as formerly. 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 Starbeck Centre shows an increase in attendance and is much appreciated by mothers in that part of the town.

It appears to be impossible to further develop the Harrogate Centre in the existing building.

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

(a) Total attendances of children under 1 year of age	8,173
(b) " " " between 1 and 5 ...	5,057
(c) Total number of children who attended for the first time during the year and who, at the time of their first attendance, were:—	
(1) Under 1 year of age	625
(2) Between 1 and 5 years	283
(d) 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	500
(2) Between 1 and 5 years	1,198
Percentage of notified live births during 1944 (after adjustment) who attended at the Welfare Centres	79

22 Children from County areas attended the Centres, 14 under 1 year and 8 between 1 and 5 years.

A further 16 children were also admitted who had attended Centres in other towns before coming to Harrogate.

Attendances of mothers at the Centres totalled ... 12,917

Attendances of children at the Centres totalled ... 13,230

26,147

5. The Teaching of Parentcraft

As already stated, several courses have been given to mothers attending the Ante-Natal Clinic, and in addition two courses have been given to girls of the G.T.C.

Owing to war conditions the National Parentcraft Competitions for Welfare Centres were not held during this year. Harrogate, therefore, continues to hold the Shield for England and Wales, which was won the previous year.

The schools section was, however, held as usual. Starbeck school was the only one which entered for the competition and was successful in obtaining 13 certificates, three of them Credits.

These were presented to the candidates by the Medical Officer of Health and the Deputy Medical Officer at school assembly.

The Local Parentcraft Exhibition was held in December and proved very successful in spite of war-time limitations, reflecting great credit on the mothers.

All the senior schools sent in entries for this Exhibition. The Health Posters, Needlework and Toy-making were particularly good.

It is encouraging to have the co-operation of the teachers in this respect, and it is hoped that the link-up between schools and Welfare Centre in the teaching of Parentcraft will continue to develop.

The Exhibition was opened by the Mayoress, who was accompanied by the Chairman and members of both the Health and Education Committees.

The sale of toys, etc., at the Exhibition realised £100, which was again divided equally between the Red Cross Prisoners of War Fund and St. Dunstan's.

During the year £294 14s. 2d. was raised at the Centre for the various local and national war charity funds.

The War Savings Group has been kept up during the year, £1,042 15s. being invested. The total amount invested from the commencement now amounts to £8,080.

6. SUNLIGHT TREATMENT.

During the year 45 children from the Welfare Centres and 7 mothers from the Ante-Natal Clinic were referred for treatment, all of whom derived much benefit from the course.

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

Pre-rachitic conditions	7
Bronchitis	13
Anæmia	10
Enlarged Glands	3
Skin conditions	2
General	10

45

7. SUPPLY OF DRIED MILK AND VITAMINS.

The work of this department has again continued to increase.

The Issue of Orange Juice has been more than doubled, while the issue of Cod Liver Oil and National Dried Milk has shown a proportionate increase.

The following table shows the details of the various issues:—

Orange Juice issued 66,575 Bottles.	Paid for	59,765
	Free	3,571
	Institutions	3,239
		<hr/> 66,575
Cod Liver Oil issued 8,587 (Bottles and Pkts. Tab.)	Paid for	6,996
	Free	809
	Institutions	782
		<hr/> 8,587
National D. Milk 13,567 Tins.	Paid for	12,064
	Free	1,022
	Institutions	481
		<hr/> 13,567
Other kinds of Dried Milk issued.	Packets	11,344

The supply of Black Currant Juice for older children has been continued, although strictly rationed. 576 bottles have been sold.

The two branch distributing centres have continued as before at Starbeck and Pannal.

8. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

One case only was notified during the year, and the child unfortunately died.

9. INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

The difficulty of finding suitable Foster-Mothers is still as acute as in previous years. It is hoped that the scheme for guaranteed payments to Foster-Mothers, together with the release of more women from war work may result in a better position shortly.

At the end of the year there were 131 children on the register. Thirty-nine of these were with private Foster-Mothers and ninety-two in Homes.

Children on Register at beginning of year	123
Notifications received during the year	124
Children removed from the Register	116
Children on Register at the end of the year	131
Reasons for the removal of children's names from the Register were as follows:—	
Transferred to the care of relations	56
Adopted	30
Removed to Institutions	8
Transferred to other districts	9
Over Age	9
Died	4

Foster Parents:—

On Register at the beginning of the year	22
New applications	2
Removed from Register	5
On Register at the end of the year (including 3 Homes) ...	19

The three Homes mentioned are well run and the children adequately cared for.

Of the children in the care of private Foster-Mothers four are maintained by societies; three by "The Waifs and Strays Society"; and one (partially) by "Dr. Barnardo's."

The Senior Health Visitor acts as intermediary for two of these children, the Woman Probation Officer for the other two.

The children in the other homes are all well cared for, although in one or two instances the homes are not all that could be desired.

The homes are usually chosen by the mothers themselves as there is no reserve list of names to choose from.

They are visited regularly by the Health Visitors, who are also Infant Life Protection Officers. Their aim is to get the homes to the required standard and to insist on regular Medical Inspection of the children at one of the Clinics.

10. DENTAL TREATMENT.

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

"I have again pleasure in presenting the fourth Annual Report of the Dental Department for the year 1944 dealing with the welfare section. Two very full sessions each week have been devoted to the dental treatment of children under five years of age and the expectant and nursing mothers, making 93 sessions in all.

The Day Nurseries at the Station Avenue and the Albany Avenue, the Orchards Babies' Home at Pannal Ash, and the Cornwall Road Babies' Home have been inspected twice during the year, and necessary treatment carried out, also that of the under five years of age infants at the National Children's Home and Orphanage, who have this year asked to be included, have been inspected and treated.

There is again a noticeable improvement in the condition of their teeth as the analysis attached will show, 30 per cent. (approx.) were found to need treatment of these 91 per cent. accepted treatment.

The mothers have shown great appreciation of the dental benefits they receive, here again the analysis will show that 89 per cent. of the mothers inspected required treatment, and of these 94 per cent. were treated. This is a very high and pleasing percentage to note. Sixty-one dentures have been supplied during the year, considering the very short period allotted to this work it is a worthy effort. The mothers are continually expressing their thanks for the work they receive, as many could not possibly have borne the expense themselves.

As this very valuable field of work has been opened, it is to be hoped that its doors may be thrown open to receive the adolescent age groups, a section that is not catered for, and certainly seems to me of great importance since so much time and energy has been spent on them during their school age, which then becomes neglected and wasted in so many instances through lack of means."

Dental Inspection and Treatment of Toddlers.

(1) Number Inspected by the Dental Surgeon in Routine Age-Groups.

Age	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Number	34	49	67	91	24	265

(2) Number found to require treatment	79
(3) Number actually treated	72
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	105
(5) Fillings	49
(6) Extractions	56
(7) Administration of Anæsthetics	22
(8) Other operations	40

Dental Inspection and Treatment of Mothers.

93 sessions were devoted to this work.

(1) Number inspected	98
(2) Number of Mothers actually treated	90
(3) Number found to require treatment	96
(4) Number of attendances	439
(5) Number of teeth filled	87
(6) Number of scalings and gum treatment	67
(7) Number of special dressings	43
(8) Number of teeth extracted	375
(9) Number of individual cases for local anæsthetics	17
(10) Number of individual cases for general anæsthetics ...	52
(11) Number of dentures completed (33 patients)	61

11. WAR-TIME DAY NURSERIES.

The need for the war-time Day Nurseries at Station Avenue and Albany Avenue was fully borne out during the year. At each nursery there was throughout the year a waiting list of parents desiring their children's admission. Each nursery is capable of providing accommodation for 12 children under two years of age and for 28 between the ages of 2 and 5 years. The average attendance at the nurseries was high.

These nurseries serve two important functions; they provide accommodation during the day for the children of mothers engaged on war work, and they also train student nurses who after a course lasting approximately two years are eligible to sit for the Nursery Nurses' Diploma.

Outbreaks of infection occurred less frequently than might have been anticipated. It requires constant vigilance on the part of the staff to detect a child who is off colour and possibly sickening for an infective illness. The children were medically inspected at regular intervals and their improved health and response to training by the nursery teachers was very noticeable.

Similar arrangements for the admission of children to All Saints' Nursery Training College were in operation as mentioned in my last Annual Report. At the end of the year two children were then

resident in this Nursery through the scheme for admission of children whose mothers are engaged on shift war work.

I am satisfied that there will be a demand for the continuance of these Nurseries in the post-war years. There will be a number of cases where the mother would have to continue working to supplement the family income, examples being where the mother is a widow, or the husband is disabled as a wage earner, or where the child is illegitimate. There are also cases which arise not infrequently where the mother is in poor health and the constant care of children is too big a burden on her, or where the mother has to enter hospital or sanatorium for prolonged periods for treatment. In these latter instances the father or an older child of the family can often arrange to bring the younger children to the Nursery before going to work. The provision of Nursery Schools and Nursery Classes will not adequately fill this demand.

The Nursery schools do not admit children under the age of two years, and are only open during school hours and during the school terms, thus the mother who is undertaking full-time work would not be able to take her child home at the time when the Nursery closes for the day, and difficulties would also arise during the school holidays.

12. CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

The care of illegitimate children has previously been undertaken by the Health Visitors, who also Infant Life Protection Visitors, and special attention has been paid to this type of case by the Health Visitors. There has been full co-operation with the existing moral welfare societies. It was, however, considered desirable to appoint a Health Visitor whose special duties would include this work, together with the care of premature infants. This Health Visitor was, however, not appointed until early in 1945.

A full report on this matter will be given in my next Annual Report.

During the year, as mentioned earlier in this Report, the number of illegitimate births rose to 86, which represents 11 per cent. of the live births. This is the highest figure recorded in the Borough, and is undoubtedly, in part, occasioned by war-time conditions.

13. CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

Arrangements have been made for notification on the birth cards where the weight of a child, at birth is less than 5½ lbs. Special equipment is loaned by the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic in cases where the mother and infant are kept at home. Special attention is given to premature babies by Midwives and Health Visitors.

It was decided to appoint, as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, a Health Visitor with special experience in the care of premature infants who would undertake the supervision of these cases.

Arrangements have been made whereby suitable cases can be admitted to the Harrogate General Hospital. Though this Hospital has not at present any unit for providing separate accommodation, and nursing staff, for such children, it is anticipated that provision for such will be made at the Hospital during the post-war years.

14. **PROMOTION OF CLEANLINESS AND THE ELIMINATION OF VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.**

Again special attention was paid to the homes where the standard of cleanliness and habits were known to be least satisfactory.

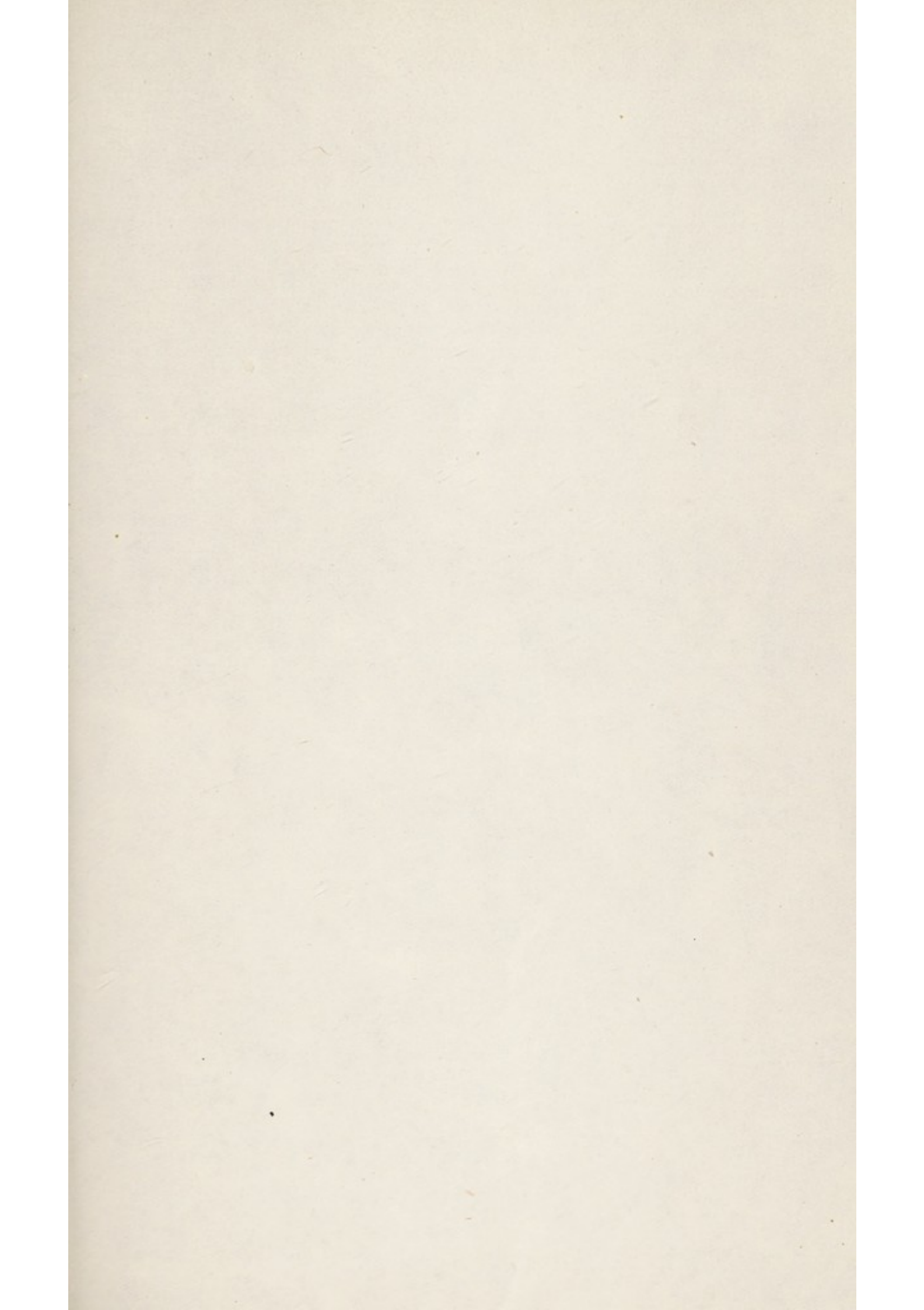
In the Borough of Harrogate the Health Visitors are also School Nurses, thus cases of infestation found at school examinations, are followed up by home visits at which opportunity is taken to examine the children in the home under the age of five, and where required, advice and assistance regarding treatment is supplied.

Fine-tooth combs are sold or loaned to homes requiring them, and 2 oz. bottles of Lethane Oil are supplied free of charge from the School Clinic and Infant Welfare Centres.

The pamphlet "War Against Lice," issued by the Central Council for Health Education is distributed and posters dealing with the subject are displayed both at the Clinics and on public notice boards.

In Harrogate the proportion of children attending the Infant Welfare Clinics is high, and the supervision thus obtained is a factor in promoting the campaign against uncleanness. Mothercraft classes, health talks, and health exhibitions held at the Clinic are also of great value in this respect.

Children attending Day Nurseries and Nursery classes are frequently inspected for cleanliness and, where necessary, advice and treatment is given.



PRODUCTION OF CLEANLINESS AND THE ELIMINATION OF TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES

Great special attention was paid to the home where the standard of cleanliness and health were known to be least satisfactory.

In the Borough of Manhattan the Health Visitors are also School Nurses. These visits of inspection found at school examinations are arranged by the health visits at which opportunity is taken to examine the children in the home under the age of five and where required, advice and assistance regarding treatment is supplied.

Particular notice is paid to homes requiring them. The health visitors are assisted by the nurses who are in charge from the Borough Health and Welfare Center.

The booklet "War Against Lice" issued by the Central Council of Health Education is distributed and persons dealing with the lice problem are kept up to date at the time of the public notice given.

In Manhattan the properties of children belonging to the Lower East Side, Harlem, and the surrounding area are visited by a staff of health visitors, and the supervision of the children is a matter of great importance. The health visitors are also responsible for the health of the children, and health conferences held in the Clinic are held from time to time.

Children attending Day Nurseries and Nursery Classes are also supervised for cleanliness and where necessary advice and assistance is given.



