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Borough of Harrogate

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

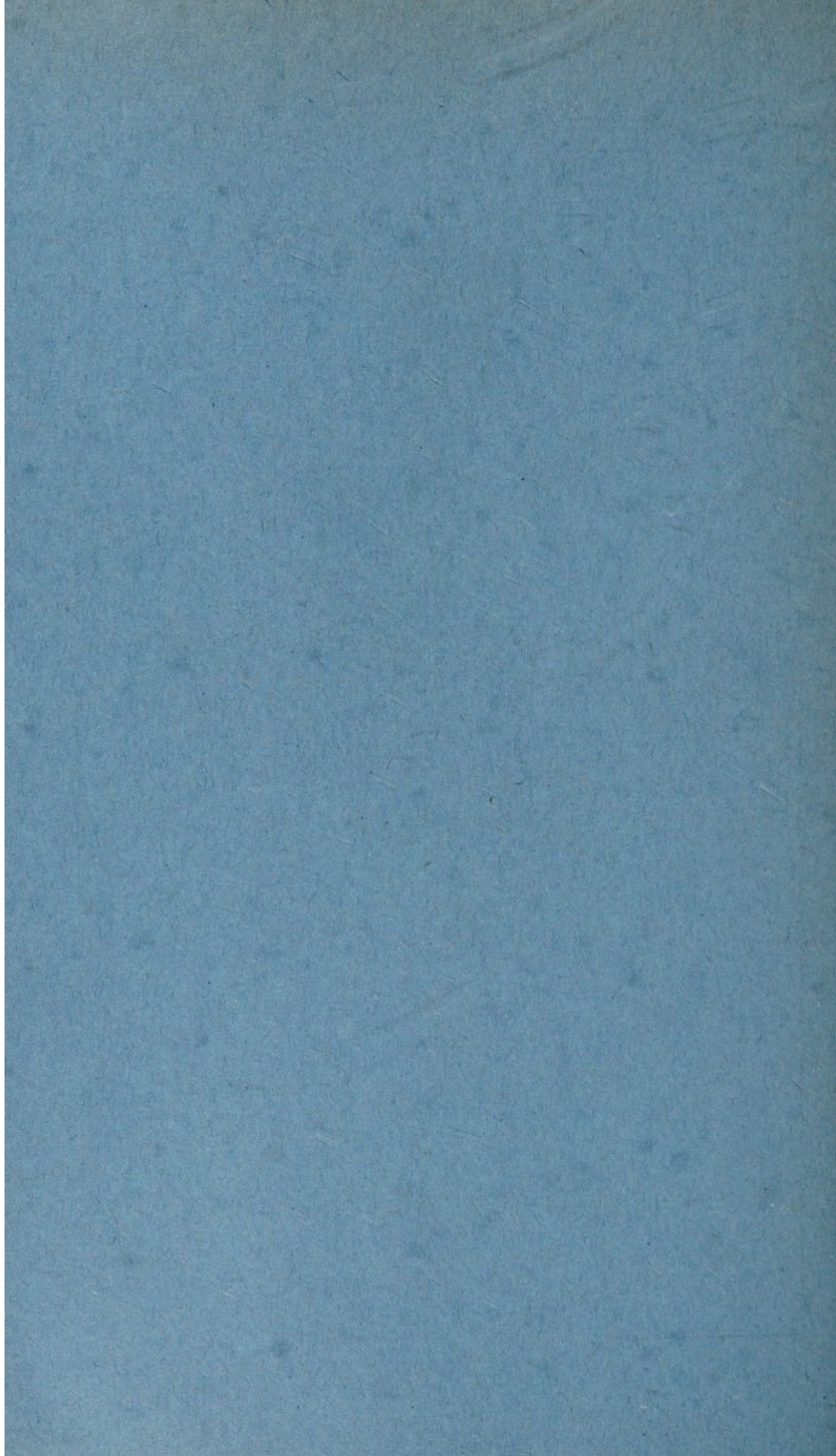
FOR THE YEAR

1945

BY

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

Medical Officer of Health





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[illegible]

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THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1945

Chairman : Councillor SIR HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK, Bt.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor C. K. PHILLIPS

THE MAYOR (Councillor G. A. SPENCELEY)

Ald. FOSTER	Coun. Mrs. FISHER	Coun. MILNER
Coun. BAGSHAW	„ HESSELWOOD	„ NEWSOME
„ BURN	„ HOLMES	„ SCHOFIELD
„ CORBETT-JONES	„ Mrs. JORY	„ STEPHENSON
„ DAY	„ MAIL	„ VEALE
		„ 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	„ STEPHENSON
„ CARTWRIGHT	„ NEWSOME	„ WHITELEY

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE :

Chairman : Councillor SIR HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK, Bt.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor C. K. PHILLIPS

THE MAYOR	Coun. HESSELWOOD	Coun. NEWSOME
Coun. CORBETT-JONES	„ HOLMES	„ SCHOFIELD
„ Mrs. FISHER	„ Mrs. JORY	„ STEPHENSON

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**

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1945 as Medical Officer of Health.

The Borough again experienced a healthy year. No infectious diseases became epidemic, and there were no fatal cases arising from the common notifiable infectious diseases, i.e., scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles or whooping cough. Diphtheria notifications fell to a new low record, only two adult cases and two cases in children occurred. This highly satisfactory result may be largely attributable to the success of the diphtheria immunisation campaign.

It is gratifying that the Dental Surgeon is able to report a noticeable improvement in the dental condition of the children under five. This would appear to be due to the increased calcifying properties of the diets that expectant and nursing mothers and young children have received during the war years. Under the Ministry of Food priority scheme the mothers and infants have been able to receive additional quantities of calcium and phosphorous in the shape of milk and eggs and supplies of vitamins A and D as cod liver oil or vitamin concentrates which assist in the absorption of these mineral salts. This in turn has led to better structural formation of the teeth with increased resistance to dental decay.

Carlton Lodge Municipal Maternity Home has fully justified its provision. It has met a very real need in these days of difficult housing conditions and lack of domestic help. The Matron has herself had to contend with administrative difficulties owing to the dearth of midwives and shortage of domestic staff. The Maternity Home is fully booked up for several months ahead, which is evidence of its efficiency and popularity.

I feel I should pay a tribute here to Miss Wardle, the Senior Health Visitor who retired in December after 34 years of most faithful and loyal service to the Corporation; it is in no small way due to her inspiration and initiative that the Maternity and Child Welfare Services have reached a high standard.

I welcome back Mr. Leeming, the Chief Clerk of the Health Department, after six years of war service, and thank Mr. Wilkinson who deputised for him during this period. Those who are in close contact with the working of a Public Health Department will realise the multifarious duties that fall to the lot of the Chief Clerk and the high level of administrative ability that is required in his position.

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 present day conditions.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. D. PAYNE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Harrogate.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF, 1945

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 :

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 :

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

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

F. COE, A.R.S.I. (Certified Meat Inspector).

Public Analyst :

FRED W. M. JAFFÉ, B.Sc., F.I.C.

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

b Miss A. WARDLE, New H.V. Cert., M.R.S.I. (Senior Health Visitor).

c Miss A. WILCOCK, New H.V. Cert., R.F.N. (" " ")

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.

d Miss A. A. IRVING, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Diploma.

War-time Day Nurseries :

Station Avenue ;—Matron—Miss E. RATE, S.R.C.N.

Albany Avenue ;—Matron—*j* Miss K. THOMPSON

k Mrs. E. M. HANSON, S.R.N.

Clerical Staff :

R. W. LEEMING, Chief Clerk.

L. R. WILKINSON.

E. W. SWABY.

* H. K. PEARSON.

* H. M. WILEY

e R. HULLAH

Miss M. STARKEY.

f Miss A. PULLAN.

Miss L. M. JAKES.

Miss O. EWBank

† Clinic.

Miss M. UNSWORTH, Clerk

Miss M. LEAF, Clerk

Miss M. MEDD,

Dental Attendant

g Miss P. HURD, Dental Attendant and Clerk

* In H.M. Forces.

† Part-time Child Welfare work.

a Resigned 1-12-45

b Resigned 10-12-45

c Commenced duty 10-12-45.

d Commenced duty 1-3-45

e Commenced duty 15-1-45

Miss J. CARNELL

h Miss S. KENNEDY

i Miss J. WALKER

} General
Duties

f Transferred by Ministry
of Labour

g Commenced duty 10-9-45.

h Resigned 1-8-45

i Commenced duty 28-8-45

j Terminated employment 20-10-45

k From 21-10-45

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres)	8,314
Population (Census, 1931)	39,770
Population (mid-summer, 1945, estimated by the Registrar-General) mid-year estimate of population for the Area as now con- stituted	48,730
Number of Inhabited houses (Census, 1931)	9,430
Number of Inhabited houses (Rate Books, Mar. 31st, 1945)	13,959
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	9,846
Rateable Value, March, 1945	£590,798
Produce of a Penny Rate, March 1945	£2,373
Males Females	
Live Births: Legitimate, 284 } 340 Legitimate, 297 { 339	679
Illegitimate, 56 } Illegitimate, 42 {	
Birth Rate (Live births per 1,000 of the estimated resident population)	13.9
Males Females	
Still Births: Legitimate, 2 } 5 Legitimate, 8 { 9	14
Illegitimate, 3 } Illegitimate, 1 {	
Still Births—Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births	20.2
Number of deaths: Males 297, Females 385	682
Death Rate	13.9
Corrected Death Rate	*
Deaths from Puerperal causes	2
Rate per 1,000 total (Live and still) Births	
Puerperal Sepsis 1 } — " " — }	1.4
Other Puerperal causes 1 } — " " — }	1.4
Deaths of Infants under one year of age: Legitimate 19 }	25
Illegitimate 6 }	
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:	
All Infants per 1,000 live births	36.8
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	32.69
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	62.5
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (18) Rate	0.36
Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases (4) "	0.08
Deaths from Scarlet Fever (0) "	0.00
Deaths from Diphtheria (0) "	0.00
Deaths from Typhoid and Paratyphoid (0) "	0.00
Deaths from Measles (0) "	0.00
Deaths from Whooping Cough (0) "	0.00
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) (2) "	0.04
Deaths from Cancer (99) "	2.0
Primary Vaccinations	273
Exemption Certificates granted	161
Number of Marriages	359
Mean Annual Temperature	49.8°F.
Total Rainfall (in inches)	29.38
Hours of Bright Sunshine	1378.9

* 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 1945 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
1945	48,730	679	13.9	25	36.8	682	13.9

TABLE II.
CAUSES OF DEATH IN HARROGATE BOROUGH, 1945.

Causes of Death.						1945.	
						Male	Female
(Civilians only) All Causes ..						297	385
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers					—	—
2	Cerebro-spinal Fever					—	—
3	Scarlet Fever					—	—
4	Whooping Cough					—	—
5	Diphtheria					—	—
6	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System					10	8
7	Other forms of Tuberculosis					4	—
8	Syphilitic Disease					1	3
9	Influenza					2	1
10	Measles					—	—
11	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis					—	—
12	Acute Infectious Encephalitis					—	—
13M	Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (males only)					4	—
13F	Cancer of Uterus					—	2
14	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum					8	12
15	Cancer of Breast					—	7
16	Cancer of all other sites					31	35
17	Diabetes					1	3
18	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions					39	76
19	Heart Disease					96	138
20	Other Diseases of Circulatory System					9	9
21	Bronchitis					14	9
22	Pneumonia					8	7
23	Other Respiratory Diseases					3	3
24	Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum					—	4
25	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)					2	—
26	Appendicitis					—	1
27	Other Digestive Diseases					11	13
28	Nephritis					10	8
29	Puerperal and post-abortive Sepsis					—	1
30	Other Maternal Causes					—	1
31	Premature Birth					—	1
32	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease					6	8
33	Suicide					2	4
34	Road Traffic Accidents					3	1
35	Other Violent Causes					11	8
36	All other Causes					22	22

TABLE III.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1944 and 1945.

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

Cause of Death.	1944	1945									
		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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculous Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abdominal Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Tuberculous Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Convulsions	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (all forms)	5	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	4
Diarrhoea, Enteritis and Gastritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Syphilis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asphyxia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injury at birth	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Atelectasis	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Malformations	2	4	-	-	1	5	1	-	-	1	7
Premature Birth	6	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Causes	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	7
Totals	20	9	1	-	2	12	5	2	3	3	25

TABLE IV.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH-RATES, and CASE-RATES for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1945.

(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	16.1†	19.1	19.2	15.7
Still	0.46†	0.58	0.53	0.40
Deaths—				
All Causes	11.4†	13.5	12.3	13.8
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Scarlet fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
Diphtheria	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Influenza	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07
Notifications—				
Whooping Cough	1.64	1.65	1.47	1.25
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Scarlet fever	1.89	2.02	2.03	1.57
Diphtheria	0.46	0.52	0.56	0.31
Measles	11.67	10.89	11.19	9.03
Pneumonia	0.87	1.03	0.72	0.78
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06
Typhoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid fever	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Erysipelas	0.25	0.28	0.24	0.31
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.			
Deaths under 1 year of age	46†	54	43	53
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.6	7.8	4.5	7.6
Notifications—	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).			
Puerperal fever	9.93	12.65	8.81	3.60
Puerperal pyrexia				15.87*
* Including Puerperal Fever				
Maternal Mortality—				
No. 140, Abortion with Sepsis	0.25			
No. 141, Abortion without Sepsis	0.08			
No. 147, Puerperal Infections	0.24			
Nos. 142-6, 148-150				
Other	1.22			
Abortion—	Mortality per million Women aged 15-45			
No. 140, with Sepsis	18			
No. 141, without Sepsis	6			

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

* A dash (—) signifies there were no deaths.

BOROUGH OF HARROGATE.—NOTIFIABLE

(These figures refer to civilian cases actually notified and differ slightly from the figures ascertained from the Registrar General.)

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Number of Cases Notified.										
		At Ages—Years.										
		Under 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. and over.	Total.
Diphtheria	4			1			1			1		3
Scarlet Fever	166		4	4	6	14	79	35	8	5		151
Puerperal Pyrexia	4									1		1
Pneumonia	21		1				4	2	1	1		9
Erysipelas	12											12
Measles	148	11	16	14	18	13	52	13	7	2		136
Whooping Cough	97	4	13	10	13	11	41	2		2		86
Dysentery	12	3		1	2	1	1			1		7

* The other 3 cases were notified as non-notifiable.

E V.

ASES during 52 weeks ended 29th December, 1945.

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

[illegible]

in a Nursing Home

(A) STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1. POPULATION

The Population as at the middle of 1945 is estimated by the Registrar-General at 48,730.

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, 1945, was 105, 58 male and 47 female, an increase of 66 as compared with 1944.

3. BIRTHS

The number of live births registered in Harrogate during the year was 729, 372 males and 357 females, but the corrected* figure supplied by the Registrar-General is 679, 340 males and 339 females. The birth-rate is 13.9 per thousand of the population which is 2.2 below the rate for England and Wales.

There were 98 illegitimate births, 56 males and 42 females, representing 14.4 per cent. of the live births. The corresponding figure for 1944 was 11.0 per cent.

Still-births

There has been a decrease in the number of still-births and 23, 10 males and 13 females, were registered as compared with 33 during the previous year, but the corrected* figure supplied by the Registrar-General is 14, 5 males and 9 females, as compared with 21 for the preceding year. This gives a rate of 20.2 per thousand total births and a still-birth rate of 0.3 per thousand of the population, comparing favourably with the still-birth rate of 0.46 for England and Wales.

4. DEATHS

The number of deaths registered during the year was 732, 339 males and 393 females but the corrected* number of deaths of residents as supplied by the Registrar-General is 682, 297 males and 385 females. The death rate is 13.9, which is 0.3 above the rate for last year and which is 2.5 higher than that for England and Wales.

Institutional Deaths

Of the 682 deaths which occurred in the Borough, 245 occurred in public institutions, representing 33.5 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 which during the war years were maintained by the Civil Defence Services were taken over by the Corporation on the 1st July, 1945. At that time the personnel and vehicles were housed at Dodsworth's Buildings but on the 9th October, 1945, they were transferred to Corporation property at the Central Depot, Claro Road.

Accident cases arising in the Borough and the surrounding area have been removed free of charge, and removal has been carried out of Maternity cases to the Stockeld Park Maternity Home. No additional charge has been made for the removal of these cases, the payment of the patient 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 Ambulance Service have also removed patients to Nursing Homes and to the Harrogate and District General Hospital, a charge being made for this service. The vehicles consist of two Morris and one Renault Ambulances and a Morris car for sitting cases. 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 1945 they paid 8,504 visits to cases of sickness, and attended 79 maternity cases, of which 55 were attended as midwives and 24 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 from attendance at 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.

(C) SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. WATER SUPPLY

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health Circular 28/1946, the following information is given regarding the water supply of the area.

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 water supply to the Borough of Harrogate has been satisfactory both as regards quality and quantity. Ten bacteriological examinations have been made of the raw water derived from the upland streams, impounded in five reservoirs. Notwithstanding the strict control of the gathering areas, the almost complete removal of cattle from the watersheds and their limitation to sheep grazing, the average bact. coli per 100 ml. is 3.

The raw waters are filtered by two methods—slow sand gravity filters and pressure filters, which produce a sterile water. Of 52 tests all showed an absence of bact. coli 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 (0.1 to 0.2 p.p.m.) in the distribution network.

A chemical analysis taken in August, 1945, showed the following result :—

T. Fairley and Partner,

J. Firth, A.I.C.

Gas and Water Examiner

Report No. M/39331

Report on Sample of Water

marked "No. 63—Harlow Hill (South Venturi)—Roundhill," received from Corporation Waterworks Department, Harrogate, on 22nd August, 1945.

Appearance : Clear and bright. Odour on warming (37°C) : None.
Colour of 2ft. column (Lovibond Units) : 2.1 yellow + 0.2 blue.
Sediment : Very minute.

Action on bright lead service during
12 hours

Reaction : pH. = 7.1.
Solvent : very slight.
Erosive : —

The sample contains :—

	Grains per gallon	Parts per 100,000
Total solids, dried at 100°C	7.56	10.80
Chlorides, equivalent to chlorine	0.91	1.30
Nitrates, equivalent to nitrogen	0.00	0.00
Nitrates, equivalent to nitrogen	nil	nil
Free and saline ammonia	0.0242	0.0346
Albuminoid ammonia	0.0050	0.0072
Oxygen absorbed at 80°F in 15 mins.	—	—
in 4 hours	0.116	0.165
Injurious metals (Lead and Copper)	nil	nil
Hardness (Clark Degrees) :—		
Temporary, removable by boiling	2.5°	3.6
Permanent, after boiling	1.2°	1.7
Total	3.7°	5.3
Average number of bacteria growing on agar after 72 hours incubation at 20°C, per cc.....		4
Average number of bacteria growing on agar after 72 hours incubation at 37°C, per cc.....		2
Coliform bacilli after 48 hours incubation at 37°C per 100 cc.		0

Type :

Observations :

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

(Signed) J. FIRTH.

35 Park Square, Leeds 1.

8.9.45

A full scale series of tests, numbering 60, over 4 domestic service pipes, revealed a variation in lead pick up from 0.00 p.p.m. to 0.50 p.p.m. with an average of 0.14 p.p.m., the water standing in the pipes overnight (about 10 hours) and the pH of the water being 7.0. For comparative purposes a new series of tests are to be taken under similar climatic conditions with the pH raised to a new high level.

During the year all new mains and old ones undergoing repair have been heavily chlorinated before putting into supply.

Tests revealed that hemp yarn used for jointing registered a very high presumptive bact. coli count which may be the cause of any unsatisfactory tap samples. As this yarn cannot be properly sterilised, its employment has as far as possible been discontinued for all new works.

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 20,579 water closets and 88 waste water closets.

5. SALVAGE

During 1945 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 $31\frac{3}{4}$ tons of waste paper for which they were paid £78 19s. 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 1945 is shown in the following table :—

Materials	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	276	13	—	—	1816	1	6
Scrap Metal	8	—	3	—	20	1	10
Aluminium	—	3	1	9	5	12	11
Brass	—	1	3	22	1	16	4
Lead	—	2	2	7	2	6	0
Bottles and Jars	22	12	—	—	122	2	6
Kitchen Waste	206	16	—	—	311	0	0
Bones	6	17	1	14	34	12	1
Copper	—	1	3	9	2	16	2
Rags	7	9	2	24	139	3	0
Rubber	3	18	—	—	7	12	9
	532	16	2	1	£2463	5	1

6. NOTICES SERVED

During the year, 1,421 notices under the Public Health Acts for the abatement of nuisances, etc., were served; 1,321 of these were preliminary, of which 1,185 were complied with, and 100 were legal notices, 92 of which were complied with, leaving 8 legal and 136 informal notices uncomplied with at the end of the year.

Total number of visits and inspections made	12,463
Total number of nuisances reported by Inspectors, 1945.....	2,309
Total number of nuisances left over at the close of 1944.....	308
Total number of nuisances left over at the close of 1945.....	142
Total number of nuisances abated during 1945	2,475
Number of complaints received and investigated during 1945	478

7. SMOKE ABATEMENT

Harrogate is a residential town with practically no factories, and smoke nuisances exist to only a small extent. Only one smoke observation was taken during the year. An informal warning was given to the management of the Harrogate Laundry concerned 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 atmosphere impurity is small.

ATMOSPHERIC IMPURITIES

(The figures represent tons per square mile and are the average figures for 1945)

	Total Solids.	Insoluble Matter (Grit).	Sulphate.	Chloride.
Harrogate Observatory	4.38	0.69	0.86	1.19
London (S. Kensington)	19.83	6.45	2.63	0.93
Bourneville	9.95	2.80	0.97	0.93
Otley	11.75	2.95	2.0	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	5.80	1.28	0.98	0.93
Southampton	13.95	6.25	1.25	0.93

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. 45 samples of bath water were examined both chemically and bacteriologically. 3 of the chemical samples were unsatisfactory, and 4 of the bacteriological samples showed the presence of B. Coli. On the occasions 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 240 inspections were made at shops under the provisions of the above-mentioned Acts. As regards Sections 10 and 13 of the 1934 Act (which deal with the health and comfort of shop workers) contraventions were found in 11 cases, and in 5 instances these had been remedied by the end of the year.

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 1,660 visits to 418 premises, of which 318 were found to be infested with rats or mice, and 100 were found to be free from infestation. A large number of these premises have been successfully cleared of infestation, whilst at 39 addresses where the occupiers wished to carry out their own disinfection measures, suitable advice as to the best procedure was given. In one case a heavy infestation of rats was found, the "pick-up" on these premises following an intensive effort being 111 bodies. After this had taken place, post-baiting revealed that the infestation was considerably reduced. (This was the Stonefall Brickyard Refuse Tip).

When during the first quarter of the year, the Ministry of Food's Technical Adviser on Rodent Control inspected the Corporation Refuse Tip at Starbeck, she expressed complete satisfaction at the absence of any signs whatever of infestation, and said that in this respect it was almost unique in her experience.

During the year work of rat destruction was successfully carried out on behalf of the L.N.E. Railway Company at Starbeck Goods Yard.

Visits have been made to food premises, i.e., shops, stores, cafes, 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.

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, 1945**

Two new houses were erected during 1945, both by private enterprise.

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)	366
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	1,069
(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.....	—
(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	240

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	172
(Including 2 left over in previous years)	

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	1
(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	20
	(Including 12 where informal notice was not complied with at end of previous year)	

- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices
- | | |
|---|----|
| (a) By owners | 24 |
| (Including 7 houses where statutory notice was not complied with at end of previous year) | |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | — |

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 | — |
| (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 | — |

(E) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) MILK SUPPLY

1. Farms and Dairies

At the end of the year there were 40 cowkeepers on our Register ; the number of sheds was 70 and the average total number of cows in milk was 647.

19 cowkeepers are wholesale dealers as well as retailers, and 20 are wholesale dealers only, and 1 is a retail dealer only.

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

Two of the cowkeepers are licensed to produce "Tuberculin Tested" milk, and eight to produce "Accredited" milk, namely :—

"Tuberculin Tested" Milk :

F. and A. Thomas, Oakdale Farm, Penny Pot Lane

J. S. C. Bilson, Corporation Farm, Ripon Road

"Accredited " Milk :

W. Clayton and Sons, Hill Top Farm, Pannal
 J. Daly, Granby Farm
 T. Hare and Sons, Crimble Farm, Crimble Lane
 J. T. Ingleby, Knox House Farm, Bilton
 J. E. and G. Lee, Bridge House Farm, Burn Bridge
 Fred Towers, Spacey House Farm, Leeds Road
 R. A. Wood, Crimble House Farm
 W. T. Wood, Fulwith Mill Farm, Pannal

There were on the Register at the end of the year 151 milk dealers ; 31 of these were both wholesale and retail purveyors ; 83 were retail purveyors only and 37 were wholesale purveyors only. Of the 151 milk dealers registered, 104 have their premises within the Borough.

375 visits of inspection have been made to these 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

During the year the Council issued 28 dealers' licences for " Tuberculin Tested " milk and 2 dealers' licences for " Pasteurised " milk. 5 licences were issued to bottlers of " Tuberculin Tested " milk, and 1 licence (to Mr. C. F. Wilson, Dodsworth Buildings, Victoria Avenue) was granted for the Pasteurisation of milk by the " Holder " method.

3. Examination for Tubercle Bacillus

73 samples of milk were submitted to the County Laboratory for examination for the presence of tubercle bacillus. Of these, 2 samples were broken in transit, and in the case of 9 others the guinea-pigs which had been inoculated with the deposit died too early for the development of tuberculosis. Of the remaining 62 samples that were examined, the result was positive in 5 cases.

These 5 cases were reported to the County Medical Officer of Health who referred them for investigation to the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

These cases were fully investigated by the Inspector and 2 cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order of 1938.

4. National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme

During the year 9 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

315 visits of inspection have been made by the Sanitary Inspectors to the two slaughterhouses in the Borough, namely Hunter's, Starbeck, 531, and Goodrick's, West Park 284. I am pleased to report that they have been kept in a cleanly condition.

2. Licensing of Slaughtermen

During the year 15 applications for the renewal of existing licences to slaughter were received, and all were granted. 1 original licence was applied for and 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 trade processes in operation.

4. Inspection of Meat and other Foods

1,913 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 two food-preparing and manufacturing establishments, 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 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
2,820	774	3,270	8,579	670	16,113

The unsound meat condemned during the year was :—

Beef	....	....	....	65,243 lbs.
Veal	....	....	....	1,196 "
Mutton	....	....	....	2,549 "
Lamb	....	....	....	157 "
Pork	....	....	....	5,487 "
Offals	....	....	....	48,804 "
Total	....	....	....	123,436 "

= 55 tons, 2 cwts., 12 lbs.

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

Beef	47,039 lbs.
Veal	307 „
Pork	2,682 „
Offals	27,825 „
Total	77,853 „

—34 tons, 15 cwts. 13 lbs.

The total amount of butchers' meat destroyed this year was 35,828 lbs. (15 tons, 19 cwts., 3 qtrs., 1 stone, 2 lbs.) more than in 1944, and that destroyed for tuberculous disease was 21,458 lbs. (9 tons, 11 cwts., 2 qtrs., 10 lbs.) more.

(c) BAKEHOUSES

At the end of the year there were 49 bakehouses on the Register, made up of 36 factory bakehouses employing power, 7 factory bakehouses where no power is used, and 6 bakehouses where no persons other than the proprietors are employed. 1 bakehouse is underground.

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

(d) FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

During the year 193 samples of food were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, 192 formal and 1 informal. 8 were not of the nature and substance demanded by the purchasers. Legal proceedings were taken in two 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

168 cases (including 2 non-civilian cases) were notified during the year as compared with 138 cases during 1944. There were no fatal cases.

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

	Under 1 year	1-3	3-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25 & over	Totals
Males	-	1	12	41	15	3	4	76
Females	-	6	9	38	20	6	11	90
Totals	-	7	21	79	35	9	15	166

2. Diphtheria

4 civilian cases were notified during the year as compared with 13 civilian cases and 2 non-civilian cases during 1944.

In 2 of these cases there was a history of immunisation before the onset of the disease. There were no fatal cases.

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

	Under 1 year	1-3	3-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25 & over	Totals
Males	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Females	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Totals	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	4

Diphtheria Immunisation

618 immunisations were carried out during 1945 as compared with 503 during 1944. In addition 199 "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	5-15
Estimated number of children in Borough of Harrogate (Registrar-General's figures, mid-1945)	3,120	6,150
Percentage immunised to date	54.5	75.0

The number of children shown as being immunised does not take into account a very considerable number of children who have been immunised by their own private medical practitioners.

Diphtheria Anti-toxin

The arrangement for the supply of free anti-toxin for necessitous cases continued in force, but during the year no requests were received.

3. Pneumonia

17 cases of acute primary pneumonia and 4 cases of influenzal pneumonia were notified amongst civilians. 2 cases of acute primary pneumonia were also notified in non-civilians. These figures compare with 31 cases of acute primary pneumonia and 4 cases of influenzal pneumonia notified amongst civilians and 11 cases of acute primary pneumonia notified amongst non-civilians in 1944. There were 6 fatal cases during 1945.

4. Dysentery

12 civilian and 48 non-civilian cases were notified during the year as compared with 5 civilian and 3 non-civilian cases during 1944. There were no fatal cases.

The majority of the non-civilian cases occurred in an A.T.S. Station and were of the Sonne type of dysentery bacillus.

5. Erysipelas

12 civilian cases were notified as compared with 15 civilian and 3 non-civilian cases during 1944. There were no fatal cases.

6. Malaria

9 cases were notified in non-civilians as compared with 15 cases during 1944. In each case the attack was recurrent after having been originally contracted abroad.

7. Typhus

One case of Typhus was notified. The patient, a member of the R.A.M.C. was working on Typhus as a pathologist at a laboratory and developed the disease due to accidental laboratory infection. The attack was mild and the patient made a good recovery.

8. Measles

There was a considerable decrease in the number of cases notified as compared with those for 1944, 148 civilian cases being notified during the year, and 589 during 1944. In addition 2 cases were notified amongst non-civilians. There were no fatal cases.

9. Whooping Cough

97 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during 1945 as compared with 35 during 1944. There were no fatal cases.

10. Puerperal Pyrexia

4 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year, as compared with 6 during 1944.

11. No cases of the following notifiable diseases were notified during the year:—Enteric Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Anterior Poliomyelitis, Food Poisoning.

12. Tuberculosis

NEW CASES & MORTALITY during 1945.

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	-	-	2	-
5-15 „	2	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
15-25 „	9	6	2	2	2	2	-	-
25-35 „	2	10	-	3	2	3	-	-
35-45 „	6	6	-	-	2	-	-	-
45-55 „	2	1	-	2	3	2	-	-
55-65 „	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Totals	21	23	7	10	10	8	4	-

There was a decrease in the number of cases of Tuberculosis, 61 cases being notified as compared with 70 cases during 1944; of these, 44 were Pulmonary and 17 non-Pulmonary, 9 of the latter being glands of neck. There were 22 deaths during the year as compared with 23 during 1944. The death rate is 0.45.

In 18 cases death was due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and in 4 to Tuberculosis of other organs.

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

Glands of Neck	9
Genitals.....	3
Spine	1
Peritoneum	1
Ribs	1
Abdomen	1
Hip	1

(b) NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES**1. Mumps**

294 cases were recorded in the School Returns as compared with 161 in 1944.

2. Cancer

According to the Registrar-General, 99 deaths—43 males and 56 females, were due to Cancer, but the death returns of the local Registrar show that 100, 42 males and 58 females, were due to this cause. The death-rate is 2.0, which is slightly lower than last year's figure of 2.40.

	AGE GROUPS.							Total
	Under 25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 and over	
Males	—	—	—	2	9	21	10	42
Females	—	—	—	6	16	20	16	58
Totals	—	—	—	8	25	41	26	100

3. Scabies

The incidence of Scabies has shown a welcome decrease during the present year. 18 women and 4 men were treated at the Borough Cleansing Station and 19 children under the age of five years. A total of 123 cases of Scabies were found in school children, as compared with 181 in 1944, of these 64 were treated at the Cleansing Station—the treatment in all cases being the application of Benzyl Benzoate emulsion.

(c) DISINFECTION

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

Maternity Homes	....	2	Disinfections
Dwelling-houses	....	199	"
Orphanages	....	7	"
Hotels	....	2	"
School Sanatorium	....	1	"
Sick Bays	....	1	"
Schools	....	4	"
Nursing Home	....	1	"
Institutes	....	3	"
Total	....	220	"

(d) ERADICATION OF BUGS

15 houses of which 1 was a Council House, were treated for bugs by the staff of this Department. Fumigation was employed in certain cases and "Zaldecide" was used for spraying. In addition 4 houses and 1 hotel were treated for beetle infestation with "Gammexane."

(G) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

(a) MATERNAL MORTALITY

Two maternal deaths took place in the Borough of Harrogate in 1945, both patients were resident in the Borough.

The first case was admitted to the Harrogate General Hospital for her confinement and despite every care and attention the patient died of heart failure after delivery of the child. At the Post-mortem it was found that the cause of death was due to Heart Disease, the Heart Disease being accelerated by the recent confinement.

The second case was due to be confined at home by a midwife attached to the District Nursing Association. When the confinement took place there was some delay in sending for the District Nurse and the baby was born before her arrival. There was considerable loss of blood and a blood transfusion was given and the case removed by ambulance to Hospital. Despite every treatment to overcome shock and a further blood transfusion at the Hospital, the patient died shortly after admission.

In both cases a full report was sent to the Ministry of Health.

(b) MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

1. Municipal Midwives

During the year the two Municipal Midwives have attended 61 confinements, 38 as midwives and 23 as maternity nurses. 369 ante-natal and 1,088 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 91 confinements, 59 as midwives and 32 as maternity nurses. They also paid 732 ante-natal visits and 1,594 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	....	242
Admissions to the Stockeld Park Maternity Home	....	113
Admission to Hazelwood Castle Maternity Home	....	5

Carlton Lodge Maternity Home

During the year 176 patients were admitted to the Carlton Lodge Municipal Maternity Home, 161 of whom were resident in the Borough of Harrogate.

Home Help

Three patients were provided with a Home Help employed by the Council at a salary of £3 0s. 0d. per week. One patient paid the full fee, and the payments of the other two were assessed according to scale. In addition one application was received for financial assistance towards the cost of a Home Help provided by the patient, and this was granted.

Grants in aid of Midwives' Fees

14 applications for grants in aid of Midwives' 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	....	2,657
(b) Total number of individual mothers	....	627 (55)*
(c) Average attendance—afternoon session	....	34
(d) Average attendance—morning session	....	21
Percentage of notified births (live and still) represented by total number of women shown in (b) Harrogate figures only		70.6

Number of Mothers referred for treatment

To Hospital for confinement	....	191 (24)
„ Maternity Homes for confinement	....	236 (15)
„ Hospital for X-ray and other reasons	....	46
„ Dental Clinic	....	134
„ Tuberculosis Officer	....	2

* 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 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. Mothers delivered at the General Hospital receive the post-natal examination there.

It is hoped to be able to arrange for classes in ante-natal and post-natal exercises in the near future in connection with this clinic.

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

The continued housing difficulties, also the lack of domestic help, make it necessary for more mothers to go into Hospital and Maternity Homes for their confinements.

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, 134 mothers were referred for treatment, 99 of whom were actually treated.

The table relating to the issue of Fruit Juice, shows that 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. No applications were received during the year.

(e) CHILD WELFARE

1. Infant Mortality

During the year 25 resident infants, 15 males and 10 females, died before reaching their first birthday. The infant mortality is 36.8 per 1,000 live births.

The neo-natal mortality, i.e., the deaths of infants under one month of age, is 17.7 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 1945, 2 infants were admitted, both 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. Miss Wardle, Senior Health Visitor, resigned in November, 1945, after 34 years of service to the Borough. Miss Wilcock took up the appointment of Senior Health Visitor on 10th December. Miss Ramsay returned from active service abroad on 1st October.

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 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 Health Visitors in addition to their attendance at Clinic.

First visits to Infants	763
Subsequent visits to Children under 1 year	5,096
Visits to Children between 1 and 5 years	5,320
Enquiries into Infant Deaths	12
Visits to cases of Measles (under 5 years)	17
„ cases of Whooping Cough	17
„ cases of Tuberculosis	57
„ cases of Pneumonia	7
„ Expectant Mothers	576
Miscellaneous Visits	345
	<hr/>
	12,210
	<hr/>

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 is hoped to open an additional clinic in the Bilton or New Park area during 1946. 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	7,726
(b) Total attendances of children between 1 and 5	5,529
(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	544
(2) Between 1 and 5 years	133
(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	439
(2) Between 1 and 5 years	1,204
Percentage of notified live births during 1945 (after adjustment) who attended at the Welfare Centres	75.7

21 children from County areas attended the Centres, 14 under 1 year and 7 between 1 and 5 years.

A further 18 children were also admitted who had attended Centres in other towns before coming to Harrogate.

Attendances of mothers at the Centres totalled	....	12,571
Attendances of children at the Centres totalled	....	13,205
		<hr/> 25,776 <hr/>

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. and 1 to members of the A.T.S.

Owing to war conditions the National Parentcraft Competitions for Welfare Centres were not held during this year. Harrogate, therefore, still continues to hold the Shield for England and Wales, which was won in 1943.

The Local Parentcraft Exhibition was held in December and proved very successful in spite of war-time limitations, reflecting great credit on the mothers. An interesting feature was one demonstrating how to care for premature infants.

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 Mayor who was accompanied by the Chairman and members of both Health and Education Committees.

The sale of toys, etc., at the Exhibition realised £70, which was allocated to St. Dunstan's, and for toys for the Clinic playroom.

The War Savings Group has been kept up during the year, £367 16s. 6d. being invested. The total amount invested from the commencement now amounts to £8,447 16s. 6d.

6. Sunlight Treatment

During the year 95 children from the Welfare Centres were referred for treatment, all of whom derived much benefit from the course, this shows an increase of 50 children treated which has been made possible by the gift to the Clinic of a new Sunlight lamp capable of giving treatment to several children simultaneously.

The reasons for which treatment was required were as follows :

Pre-rachitic conditions	12
Bronchitis	27
Anaemia	7
Enlarged Glands	1
Skin conditions	2
General	32
Debility	14
	—
	95
	—

7. Supply of Dried Milk and Vitamins

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

Orange Juice issued 54,145 Bottles	Paid for	50,877
	Free	1,097
	Institutions	2,171
		—
		54,145
		—

Cod-liver Oil issued	7,793 (Bottles & Pkts. Tab.)	Paid for	6,695
		Free	524
		Institutions	574
			<hr/> 7,793 <hr/>
National Dried Milk	14,249 Tins	Paid for	13,152
		Free	516
		Institutions	581
			<hr/> 14,249 <hr/>

Other kinds of Dried Milk issued 11,439 Packets

The supply of Black Currant Juice for older children has been continued, although strictly rationed. 349 bottles have been sold.

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

Thanks are due to the Voluntary workers who give up much of their time to help in this department.

8. Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Two cases were notified during the year. One was admitted to the Harrogate General Hospital and the other was nursed at home. No impairment of vision resulted in either case.

9. Infant Life Protection

The problem of finding suitable foster-mothers is becoming more difficult. Women are going out to work and finding better paid employment. They apparently are unwilling to undertake the responsibility and care of foster children in addition to the already arduous duties of the housewife in catering for a family. A scheme has been drawn up for guaranteed payments to foster-mothers, which it is hoped will soon be in operation in the Borough.

At the end of the year there were 125 children on the Register. Twenty-eight of these were with private foster-mothers, and ninety-seven in Homes.

Children on Register at beginning of year	....	....	....	131
Notifications received during the year	....	....	....	128
Children removed from the Register	....	....	....	134
Children on Register at the end of the year	....	....	....	125

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

Transferred to the care of relations....	69
Adopted	40
Removed to Institutions	8
Over age	7
Died	1
	<hr/>
	125
	<hr/>

Foster Parents :

On Register at the beginning of the year	19
New applications	5
Removed from Register	5
On Register at the end of the year	19
(including three Homes)	

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

Of the children in the care of private foster-mothers two are maintained by societies ; one by " The Waifs' and Strays' Society," and one (partially) by " Dr. Barnardo's."

Miss Irving, the special visitor for boarded out children, acts as intermediary for these 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 Child Life Protection Visitor whose 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 pleasure in presenting my fifth Annual Report of the Dental Department for the year 1945, together with an analysis of the work carried out which deals with the Welfare Section.

The Day Nurseries at Albany Avenue, Station Avenue, and the Infants at the National Children's Home and Orphanage, all under five years of age, have been inspected twice during the year, and the necessary treatment carried out. In addition to these are

the under five year olds who attend the Clinic for treatment and advice. There is again a noticeable improvement in the general condition of their teeth as the analysis attached will show, as only 26% of all the toddlers seen needed treatment. There have been only two cases of Ulcerative Stomatitis, these were taken early and both successfully treated. There is little doubt that the children's teeth in the past century deteriorated owing to our National Diet, but these I have seen in the war period have shown great improvement. This, I think, can be presumed due to the war diet, better balanced meals and greater care in dental hygiene. A most important factor, too, is the great care that has been provided for expectant mothers, as it is during this period (expectancy), that the enamel of the baby teeth is formed.

I must here express the mothers great appreciation of the dental benefits they receive. They are most grateful, and so also are the expectant mothers.

Of the mothers inspected this year 97% were found to require dental treatment, which is indeed a high figure. Of these 76% were actually treated, as shown in the attached analysis. 134 mothers were inspected, 99 have been treated, and there are 14 whose treatment is yet to be completed.

This is a very valuable field of work that has been opened up, and two very full sessions each week have been devoted to it, but, is it enough? Also I hope the Authorities will soon see their way to assist the adolescent age-group and thus help them to continue to keep their teeth in the same excellent condition as when at school."

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	30	60	57	71	12	230

(2)	Number found to require treatment	....	....	....	59
(3)	Number actually treated	....	....	....	46
(4)	Attendances made by children for treatment	....	....	....	96
(5)	Fillings	....	....	....	37
(6)	Extractions	....	....	....	15
(7)	Administration of Anaesthetics	....	....	....	12
(8)	Other operations	....	....	....	24

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

It was considered desirable to appoint a Health Visitor whose special duties would include the care of illegitimate children together with the care of premature infants and work in connection with adoptions. This Health Visitor was appointed on the 1st March, 1945. She has carried out duties in connection with unmarried mothers and their infants; the expectant mothers have been interviewed by her at the Ante-Natal Clinic and followed up with visits to their homes or lodgings, advice has been given them as to their future and the future care of their infants.

During the year, as mentioned earlier in this Report, the number of illegitimate births rose to 98, which represents 14.4 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 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.

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.

Arrangements have also been made with Harrogate General Hospital to notify the Health Visitor supervising the care of Premature Infants shortly before the infants are discharged from Hospital in order that the home may be visited, advice given, and preparations made before the baby comes home.

The Health Visitor in charge of these babies has been able to work in close co-operation with the local Practitioners, the Queen's District Nurses and the Midwives; much team work has been done, and the results have been most satisfactory.

There have been no deaths of Premature infants born and nursed entirely at home during 1945.

Special model flannel garments have been loaned with other equipment when necessary. A specially heated basket is loaned when necessary if the infant has to be transferred from home to Hospital.

(14) ADOPTION CASES

Six orders for adoption in the Harrogate area were granted at the Harrogate Juvenile Court during 1945. These applications are first investigated by a Health Visitor and a report is made to the Court on the social circumstances of the proposed adoptors. All these babies were given very satisfactory homes.

With regard to the applications for adoption of children of Harrogate mothers, much valuable help has been given by the York Adoption Society in finding these children suitable homes.

(15) 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.

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