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Borough of Harrogate

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1946

BY

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

Medical Officer of Health





Borough of Harrogate

ANNUAL REPORT

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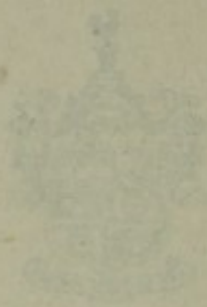
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THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1946

Chairman : Councillor SIR HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK, Bt.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor Mrs. FISHER, J.P.

THE MAYOR (Councillor J. S. TENNANT, M.A., J.P.)

Ald. BAGSHAW	Coun. GARNER	Coun. SCHOFIELD, R.
" FOSTER	" HANDLEY	" Mrs. SMURTHWAITE
" HESSELWOOD	" MAIL	" STEPHENSON
" HOLMES	" RILEY	" VEALE
Coun. FISHER	" ROGERS	" Miss WILKINSON
	" SCHOFIELD, E.	

HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE :

Chairman : Councillor SIR HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK, Bt.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor Mrs. FISHER, J.P.

THE MAYOR	Ald. HOLMES	Coun. Mrs. SMURTHWAITE
Ald. BAGSHAW	" WHITELEY	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE :

Chairman : Councillor Mrs. FISHER, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor SIR HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK, Bt.

THE MAYOR	Coun. RILEY	Coun. STEPHENSON
Ald. HESSELWOOD	" ROGERS	" Mrs. SMURTHWAITE
" HOLMES	" SCHOFIELD, R.	" Miss WILKINSON

Co-opted Members :

Mrs. BOLLAND	Mrs. LAWN
Miss E. M. HIRST	Miss A. WARDLE
Mrs. IMESON	Mrs. WEBSTER

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 1946 as Medical Officer of Health.

The health of the Borough was in every way satisfactory during the year. The incidence of infectious disease was at a very low level. The Infant Mortality Rate was 29 deaths per 1,000 live births, compared with 43 for the Country as a whole. The Birth Rate showed a significant rise with a welcome decrease in the number of illegitimate births.

216 babies were born during the year at the Carlton Lodge Municipal Maternity Home and there was only one infant death. Great credit is due to the Matron who carried on at times with a precariously inadequate domestic and nursing staff.

I was very sorry to lose the services of Dr. Cameron, my Deputy, who left in August to take up another appointment in the South of England. Dr. Wright, her successor, was not able to commence duties until January, 1947. Two members of the staff who had given long and faithful service to the Corporation left on reaching retiring age. Mr. H. Walls, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, had been in the service of the Corporation for thirty-seven years, and Miss Niblett had held the post of Health Visitor and School Nurse for thirty-one years.

I was glad to welcome back Mr. H. K. Pearson and Mr. H. M. Wiley, members of the clerical staff of the Health Department, who had been serving during the War Years as members of H.M. Forces.

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, 1946

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 School Medical Officer :

JANET CAMERON, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (resigned 24-8-46)

Assistant Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare (part time) :

GLADYS KAY, M.D., B.S., B.Sc. Lond.

C. RUTHERFORD MORISON, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.O.G. (comm. 5-11-46)

Dental Surgeon :

V. F. H. COLLEDGE, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.

Dental Surgeon (part time) :

C. S. W. SABINE, L.D.S.

Matron, Municipal Maternity Home, Carlton Lodge :

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

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

H. WALLS, A.R.S.I. (retired 30-9-46)

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :

E. DODSWORTH, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. (commenced 1-10-46)

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector and Deputy Cleansing Superintendent :

V. OVERSBY, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspectors :

W. L. BARNSELY, A.R.S.I. (resigned 22-6-46)

F. COE, A.R.S.I.

Public Analyst :

FRED W. M. JAFFE, B.Sc., F.I.C.

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

Miss A. WILCOCK, H.V. Cert., R.F.N. (Senior Health Visitor)

Miss M. NIBLETT, S.R.N., S.C.M. (retired 19-10-46)

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, H.V. Cert. (resigned 15-6-46)

Miss A. E. HIRST, H.V. Cert., Dip. Trop. Nursing

Miss M. AINSCOUGH, H.V. Cert.

Miss A. A. IRVING, H.V. Cert.

Miss F. ALLISON, H.V. Cert. (commenced 2-9-46)

Miss A. J. SLINGER, H.V. Cert. (commenced 30-9-46)

Matron, Station Avenue Day Nursery :

Miss E. RATE, S.R.C.N. (resigned 22-9-46)

Mrs. WOOD, S.R.N. (commenced 21-10-46)

Matron, Albany Avenue Day Nursery :

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

Clerical Staff, Public Health Department :

R. W. LEEMING (Chief Clerk) L. R. WILKINSON

E. W. SWABY

H. K. PEARSON

H. M. WILEY

R. HULLAH (H.M. Forces 14-8-46)

J. G. ORD (commenced 16-12-46) Miss M. STARKEY

Miss L. M. JAKES (resigned 14-12-46) Miss O. EWBANK

Clerical Staff, Clinic

Miss UNSWORTH

Miss M. LEAF

Miss J. CARNELL (resigned 12-10-46)

Miss J. WALKER (resigned 20-7-46)

Miss H. STOTT (commenced 12-8-46)

Mrs. W. GLEDHILL (commenced 4-11-46)

Dental Attendants :

Miss M. MEDD

Miss P. HURD

TABLE I. VITAL STATISTICS OF HARROGATE FOR 1946 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
1946	49,300	818	16.6	24	29.3	684	13.9

TABLE II.
CAUSES OF DEATH IN HARROGATE BOROUGH, 1946.

Causes of Death.						1946.	
						Male	Female
(Civilians only)						291	393
All Causes ..							
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	..	..	..	..	—	—
2	Cerebro-spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	1	—
3	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	—	—
4	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	—	—
5	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	—	—
6	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	11	6
7	Other forms of Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	2	2
8	Syphilitic Disease	..	..	..	..	2	3
9	Influenza	..	..	..	..	1	2
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	..	..	..	..	—	7
14	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	..	5	9
15	Cancer of Breast	..	..	..	..	—	14
16	Cancer of all other sites	..	..	..	..	26	39
17	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	1	3
18	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	..	..	..	..	36	67
19	Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	98	134
20	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	..	..	..	..	6	13
21	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	16	10
22	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	14	5
23	Other Respiratory Diseases	..	..	..	..	4	2
24	Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum	..	..	..	..	3	3
25	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	..	..	..	..	—	2
26	Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	2	2
27	Other Digestive Diseases	..	..	..	..	7	7
28	Nephritis	..	..	..	..	7	7
29	Puerperal and post-abortive Sepsis	..	..	..	..	—	—
30	Other Maternal Causes	..	..	..	..	—	1
31	Premature Birth	..	..	..	..	7	3
32	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease	..	..	..	..	5	7
33	Suicide	..	..	..	..	—	6
34	Road Traffic Accidents	..	..	..	..	2	2
35	Other Violent Causes	..	..	..	..	5	5
36	All other Causes	..	..	..	..	26	32

TABLE III.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1945 and 1946.

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

Cause of Death.	1945	1946									
		Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 wks. and under 3 mths.	3 and under 6 months.	6 and under 9 months.	9 and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 yr.
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Diarrhoea, Enteritis and Gastritis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at birth	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	7	4	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	7
Premature Birth	3	11	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	11
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
Totals	25	15	2	—	—	17	2	2	2	1	24

TABLE IV.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH-RATES, and CASE-RATES for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1946.

(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	19.1†	22.2	21.3	21.5
Still	0.53†	0.67	0.59	0.54
Deaths—				
All Causes	11.5†	12.7	11.7	12.7
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Measles	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Scarlet fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Influenza	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.12
Notifications—				
Whooping Cough	2.28	2.48	2.05	2.22
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet fever	1.38	1.51	1.33	1.42
Diphtheria	0.28	0.32	0.31	0.24
Measles	3.92	4.73	3.70	7.35
Pneumonia	0.89	1.02	0.74	0.75
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06
Typhoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid fever	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Erysipelas	0.22	0.25	0.22	0.27
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under 1 year of age	43†	46	37	41
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	4.4	6.1	2.8	4.2
Notifications—	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).			
Puerperal fever	8.50	10.35	7.63	1.62
Puerperal pyrexia				9.68*
* Including Puerperal Fever				
Maternal Mortality—				
No. 140, Abortion with Sepsis	0.13			
No. 141, Abortion without Sepsis	0.06			
No. 147, Puerperal Infections	0.18			
Nos. 142-6, 148-150				
Other	1.06			
Abortion—	Mortality per million Women aged 15-45			
No. 140, with Sepsis	11			
No. 141, without Sepsis	5			

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

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

(These figures refer to civilian cases actually notified in 1964 and may differ slightly from the figures supplied by the State Department.)

* 2 Cases occurred in
† 1 Case occurred at

(A) STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

v.

ES during 52 weeks ended 28th December, 1946.

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

No. of Cases admitted to Hospit'l.	Total No. of Deaths.	Number of Deaths.											
		At Ages—Years.											
		U'd'r 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	3-4 yrs.	4-5 yrs.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	15-20 yrs.	20-35 yrs.	35-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65 and over
4													
29													
12	1										1		
	4												4
1													
1	1											1	
4													
3													

ate Nursing Home
ling School

* The corrections made by the Registrar-General adjust the number
for Inward and Outward Transfers.

(A) STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1. POPULATION

The Population as at the middle of 1946 is estimated by the Registrar-General at 49,300.

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, 1946, was 269, 213 males and 56 females, an increase of 164 as compared with 1945.

3. BIRTHS.

The number of live births registered in Harrogate during the year was 972, 483 males and 489 females, but the corrected* figure supplied by the Registrar-General is 818, 399 males and 419 females. The birth-rate is 16.6 per thousand of the population which is 2.5 below the rate for England and Wales.

There were 88 illegitimate births, 43 males and 45 females, representing 10.8 per cent. of the live births. The corresponding figure for 1945 was 14.4 per cent.

Still-Births.

There has been an increase in the number of still-births—32, 21 males and 11 females, were registered as compared with 23 during the previous year, but the corrected* figure supplied by the Registrar-General is 14, 8 males and 6 females, as compared with 14 for the preceding year. This gives a rate of 16.8 per thousand total births and a still-birth rate of 0.28 per thousand of the population, comparing favourably with the still-birth rate of 0.53 for England and Wales.

4. DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 730, 320 males and 410 females, but the corrected* number of deaths of residents as supplied by the Registrar-General is 684, 291 males and 393 females. The death-rate is 13.9, which is the same rate as last year, and which is 2.4 higher than that for England and Wales.

Institutional Deaths.

Of the 730 deaths registered in the Borough, 239 occurred in public institutions, representing 32.7 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 are housed in 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 20 Registered 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 1946 they paid 7,636 visits to cases of sickness, and attended 114 maternity cases, of which 68 were attended as midwives and 46 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.	—	—	—
Child Welfare (St. Joseph's R.C. Schoolroom, Skipton Road) ‡	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.

‡ Opened on 16/12/46

(C) SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. WATER SUPPLY

All houses in the old Borough are supplied with Corporation water. The majority of the houses in the Added Areas are supplied with Corporation water ; of the remainder some 23 houses obtain their supply from a deep well belonging to the Wetherby Rural District Council and approximately 34 houses derive their supply from different wells and springs.

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

T. Fairley and Partner,
J. Firth, A.I.C.
Gas and Water Examiner.

Report on Sample of Water

marked "No. 434—Irongate Bridge—Roundhill, Beaverdyke and Tank Spring," received from Corporation Waterworks Department, Harrogate, on 7th August, 1946.

Appearance : Clear and bright. Odour on warming (37°C.) : None.
Colour of 2ft. column (Lovibond Units) : 2.8 yellow ; 0.6 red.
Sediment : Very small—peaty matter. Reaction : pH = 7.0.
Action on bright lead service during 12 hours : Very Slight.

The sample contains :—

	Grains per gallon	Parts per 100,000
Total solids, dried at 100°C.	7.56	10.80
Chlorides, equivalent to chlorine	1.19	1.70
Nitrates, equivalent to nitrogen	0.0014	0.0020
Nitrites equivalent to nitrogen	nil	nil
Free and saline ammonia	0.0224	0.0320
Albuminoid ammonia	0.0081	0.0116
Oxidation demand during 4 hours at 26.7°C.		
from Potassium Permanganate	0.116	0.166
Sodium Hypochlorite	nil	nil
Metallic contamination	nil	nil
Hardness (Clark Degrees) :—		
Temporary, removable by boiling	2.8°	4.0
Permanent, after boiling	2.0°	2.9
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	4.8°	6.9°
	<hr/>	<hr/>

No. 435.

Average number of bacteria growing on agar after 72 hours incubation at 20°C., per c.c. 2

Average number of bacteria growing on agar after 72 hours incubation at 37°C., per c.c. 1

Coliform bacilli after 48 hours incubation at 37°C., per 100 c.c. 0

Type :

Observations :

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

(Signed) J. FIRTH.

35, Park Square, Leeds 1.

19th August, 1946.

T. Fairley and Partner,

J. Firth, A.I.C.,

Gas and Water Examiner.

Report No. M141714.

Report on Sample of Water

marked "No. 433—Harlow Hill—Scargill and Roundhill," received from Corporation Waterworks Department, Harrogate, on 7th August, 1946.

Appearance : Clear and bright. Odour on warming (37°C.) : None.

Colour of 2ft. column (Lovibond Units) : 1.8 yellow + 0.3 red.

Sediment : None. Reaction : pH = 6.9. Action on bright lead service during 12 hours : Very slight.

The Sample contains :—

	Grains per gallon	Parts per 100,000
Total solids, dried at 100°C.	6.72	9.60
Chlorides, equivalent to chlorine	1.05	1.50
Nitrates, equivalent to nitrogen	0.0014	0.0020
Nitrites, equivalent to nitrogen	nil	nil
Free and saline ammonia	0.0188	0.0268
Albuminoid ammonia	0.0050	0.0072
Oxidation demand during 4 hours at 26.7°C.		
from Potassium Permanganate	0.085	0.122
Sodium Hypochlorite	nil	nil
Metallic contamination	nil	nil
Hardness (Clark Degrees) :—		
Temporary, removable by boiling	2.4°	3.4
Permanent, after boiling	2.0°	2.9
Total	4.4°	6.3

No. 432.

Average number of bacteria growing on agar after 72	
hours incubation at 20°C. per c.c.	3
Average number of bacteria growing on agar after 72	
hours incubation at 37°C. per c.c.	0
Coliform bacilli after 48 hours incubation at 37°C. per	
100 c.c.	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.

19th August, 1946.

15 samples of well and spring water were taken by the Department during the year for bacteriological examination with varying results.

In addition 4 samples of water from the Corporation supply were taken by the Sanitary Inspectors for examination for plumbosolvency.

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. PUBLIC CLEANSING—HOUSEHOLD and TRADE REFUSE.

(a) COLLECTIONS

Weekly collections are made from 14,256 houses and shops within the Borough. A collection is made with 13 vehicles, consisting of :—

3 Ford Refuse Collectors	....	....	(8 cubic yard capacity)
5 Karrier Bantams	....	....	(7 " " ")
1 Karrier Demonstrator	....	....	(18 " " ")
1 Lewin Compressing Refuse Collector	....	....	(18 " " ")
3 Horse-Drawn pneumatic-tyred Refuse Carts	....	....	(5 " " ")

Two of the Motor Vehicles are kept in reserve and used as spares.

The following are the charges made for the collection of Trade Refuse :—

s.	d.	
10	0	per motor load
5	0	per Horse cart load
4		per bin in excess of one per week

Hotel Refuse :—

One free collection is made per week. For each extra weekly collection in addition to the former the sum of £1 1s. 0d. per annum is charged.

The following shows the classification and tonnage of refuse collected during the year :—

Household Refuse	....	12,567 Tons
Kitchen Waste	....	162 "
Trade Refuse	....	903 "
Night Soil	....	12 "
Total	....	13,644 "

The Vehicles, with the exception of the Lewin Refuse Collector are wearing very rapidly, due to the number of years they have been in use, and the difficulties experienced in maintaining them during the war years. The time has now arrived when it will be necessary to replace them with new vehicles,

(b) KITCHEN WASTE

Local Authorities have been asked to do their utmost to collect Kitchen Waste from householders.

In consequence, upwards of 250 galvanised iron cylindrical dustbins with covers have been placed at various points within the Borough and a regulation bi-weekly collection made. Where necessary this has been increased to three times per week.

The Kitchen Waste is disposed of by selling to local pig and poultry keepers at 1s. 6d. per bin.

The method of collecting Kitchen Waste is not entirely satisfactory owing to nuisances caused by the bins being knocked over by children and dogs ; the lids not being replaced after use ; and the depositing of wet waste which fouls the bottoms of the bins.

(c) DISPOSAL

Refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping. Three tips are at the moment in operation, being situated at Oatlands; Allied Brick Works, Stonefall; and Diamond Place, Starbeck. It is hoped that the tip at Oatlands will be completed within the next 16 months and made available for converting into playing fields.

The amount and value of materials recovered during the year were as follows :—

Item	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper.....	297	15	2	0	1954	3	6
Scrap Metal	9	2	0	0	22	17	6
Aluminium		4	2	7	8	1	0
Brass		3	2	9	3	16	4
Lead		2	0	0	4	3	0
Bottles and Jars	32	16	0	0	270	0	0
Kitchen Waste	162	17	0	0	244	2	6
Bones.....	5	6	2	3	28	19	10
Copper		3	0	11	5	0	6
Rags	6	4	3	0	108	11	8
Rubber	4	15	2	0	9	16	0
String, Carpet and Bagging	2	2	1	0	6	6	9
Total	521	12	3	2	2665	18	7

6. NOTICES SERVED

Number of Inspections made	2,291
Number of re-Inspections made	9,345
Number of Preliminary or Informal Notices served	1,205
Number of Statutory Notices served	174

7. SMOKE ABATEMENT

Harrogate is a residential town with practically no factories, and smoke nuisances exist to only a small extent.

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 figure represent tons per square mile and are the average figures for 1946)

	Total Solids.	Insoluble Matter (Grit).	Sulphate.	Chloride.
Harrogate Observatory	5.16	0.68	1.08	1.78
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
Templenewsam	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. 70 samples of bath water were examined both chemically and bacteriologically and three were unsatisfactory. 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 62 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 four cases, and in all instances these had been remedied at the end of the year.

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

The Rodent Officer made a total of 1,485 visits, of which 689 were primary visits. At the end of the year 10 premises were in process of disinfection. Where occupiers wished to carry out their own disinfection measures, suitable advice as to the best procedure was given. 178 complaints of infestation were received during the year.

During the year a sewer campaign was successfully carried out in the Borough, and a large number of manholes were treated with satisfactory results.

(D) HOUSING

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1946

132 new houses were erected during 1946, 28 by private enterprise, and 104 pre-fabricated temporary houses by the Local Authority.

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)	324
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	707
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	2
(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	Nil
(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	280

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	135
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year

A.—Proceedings under Section 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	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

B.—Proceedings Under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	25
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a) By owners	20
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

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

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	*Nil
*(But 3 houses were voluntarily demolished by the owners. Undertakings that these 3 houses would not be used for human habitation had been given in 1935 followed by displacement of occupants).	

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

4. Housing Conditions.

(1) Total number of houses in the district	14,256
(2) Number of working-class houses included in the above	8,301

(E) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD**(a) MILK SUPPLY**

At the end of the year there were 42 cowkeepers on our Register; the number of sheds was 68 and the average total number of cows in milk was 624.

19 cowkeepers are wholesale dealers as well as retailers, and 22 are wholesale dealers only, and 1 is a retail dealer only.

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

2 of the cowkeepers are licensed to produce "Tuberculin Tested" milk, and 9 to produce "Accredited" milk, namely :—

"Tuberculin Tested" Milk :

F. and A. Thomas, Oakale 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
 John F. Greenbank, Knox House Farm, Bilton
 T. Hare and Sons, Crimble Farm, Crimble Lane
 J. E. and G. Lee, Bridge House Farm, Burn Bridge
 Fred Towers, Spacey Houses Farm, Leeds Road
 Mrs. Kate A. Williams, Castle Hill, Pannal Ash
 W. T. Wood, Fulwith Mill Farm, Pannal
 R. A. Wood, Crimble House Farm

There were on the register at the end of the year 156 milk dealers; 31 of these were both wholesale and retail purveyors; 83 were retail purveyors only, and 42 were wholesale purveyors only. Of the 156 milk dealers registered 96 have their premises within the Borough.

354 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. Licences for Graded Milks.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1946

During the year the Council issued 31 dealers' licences for "Tuberculin Tested" milk and 3 dealers' licences for "Pasteurised" milk. 7 licences were issued to bottlers of "Tuberculin Tested" milk.

1 licence was granted for the pasteurisation of milk by the "holder" method and 2 licences (in respect of one processing plant) for the pasteurisation of milk by the "high temperature short time" method.

3. Examination for Tubercle Bacillus

75 samples of milk were submitted to the County Laboratory for examination for the presence of tubercle bacillus. Of these, 1 sample was broken in transit, 1 sample on arrival at the laboratory was too sour to inoculate, and in the case of 8 others the guinea-pigs which had been inoculated with the deposit died too early for the development of tuberculosis. Of the remaining 65 samples that were examined, the result was negative in 63 cases and positive in 2 cases. These 2 cases were reported to the County Medical Officer of Health who referred them for investigation to the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture. The first case was fully investigated by the Inspector who later reported that samples of milk from the herd had "now been certified non-tuberculous." Regarding the second case a report has not yet been received but it may not be possible to trace the herd concerned as the original sample was of bulked milk.

4. National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme

During the year 10 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

746 visits of inspection have been made by the Sanitary Inspectors to the two slaughterhouses in the Borough, namely Starbeck, 538, and West Park, 208. The slaughterhouses have been maintained in a hygienic manner.

2. Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933

During the year 18 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 Starbeck slaughterhouse, tripe boiling and gut scraping have been discontinued. Therefore, there were no offensive trade processes in operation.

4. Inspection of Meat and other Foods

1,275 visits of inspection have been made to shops and other premises where food is exposed, manufactured or prepared for sale (other than fried fish shops and bakehouses). Conditions were found to be satisfactory.

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. Most of the meat condemned was surrendered at the slaughterhouses.

Number killed and inspected :—

Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep or Lambs	Pigs	Total
2,538	464	3,427	11,425	230	18,084

The unsound meat condemned during the year was :—

Beef	....	....	....	55,859 lbs.
Veal	....	....	....	2,246 "
Mutton	....	....	....	2,203 "
Lamb	....	....	....	236 "
Pork	....	....	....	4,815 "
Offals	....	....	....	43,843 "
Total	....	....	....	109,202 "
= 48 tons, 15 cwts, 2 lbs.				

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

Beef	....	....	....	32,153	lbs.
Veal	....	....	....	203	„
Pork	....	....	....	1,777	„
Offals	....	....	....	17,972	„

Total	52,105	„
-------	------	------	------	--------	---

= 23 tons, 5 cwts, 1 stone, 11 lbs.

The total amount of butchers' meat condemned is 14,234 lbs. (6 tons, 7 cwts, 10 lbs. less than in 1945,) and that condemned for tuberculous disease is 25,748 lbs. (11 tons, 9 cwts., 3 qtrs., 1 stone, 2 lbs, less than in 1945).

5. Seizure of food

In only one instance was it necessary for a Sanitary Inspector to exercise powers of seizure of food, as provided by the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. This was in the case of a carcass of a fowl in the possession of a poulterer. The carcass was affected with tuberculosis, and following the seizure, a letter of warning was sent to the vendor.

(c) BAKEHOUSES

At the end of the year there were 51 bakehouses on the Register, made up of 39 factory bakehouses employing power, 5 factory bakehouses where no power is used, and 7 bakehouses where no persons other than the proprietors are employed. 1 bakehouse is underground.

133 visits have been made to these places. In 1 instance uncleanly conditions were reported and appropriately dealt with, but, generally speaking, they have been kept in a cleanly condition.

(d) FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

During the year 206 samples of foods obtained by the Sanitary Inspectors were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, 204 formal (of which 1 was broken in transit) and 2 informal. 21 were not of the nature and substance demanded by the purchasers. Legal proceedings were taken in 3 cases. In addition, samples of milk were obtained at our request outside the Borough boundary by West Riding County Council Inspectors in connection with 3 adulterated samples.

(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

37 cases were notified during the year as compared with 168 cases during 1945. 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	-	2	2	7	6	2	1	20
Females	-	2	1	7	2	4	1	17
Totals	-	4	3	14	8	6	2	37

2. Diphtheria

6 cases (including 2 non-civilian cases) were notified during the year as compared with 4 cases during 1945.

In 3 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
Females	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3
Totals	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	4

Diphtheria Immunisation

587 immunisations were carried out during 1946 as compared with 618 during 1945. In addition 336 "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-1946)	3,070	5,890
Percentage immunised to date	72.4	80.4

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

3. Pneumonia

22 cases of acute primary pneumonia and 7 cases of influenzal pneumonia were notified amongst civilians. 1 case of acute primary pneumonia was also notified in a non-civilian. These figures compare with 17 cases of acute primary pneumonia and 4 cases of influenzal pneumonia notified amongst civilians and 2 cases of primary pneumonia notified amongst non-civilians in 1945. There were 4 fatal cases during 1946.

4. Dysentery

5 cases were notified during the year as compared with 12 civilian and 48 non-civilian cases during 1945. There were no fatal cases.

5. Erysipelas

18 cases were notified as compared with 12 cases during 1945. There were no fatal cases.

6. Cerebro-Spinal Fever

1 civilian case of Cerebro-Spinal Fever was notified during the year, which proved fatal.

7. Enteric Fever

2 civilian cases of Typhoid Fever and 1 of Para-typhoid Fever were notified during the year. 1 case of Typhoid Fever was admitted to the Harrogate General Hospital from an outside district, the patient making a good recovery. Unfortunately, one of the nursing staff who was nursing this patient contracted

the infection but she also made a good recovery. 1 case of Paratyphoid "B" was notified in an adult. Extensive inquiries indicated that she had been infected whilst residing outside the Borough of Harrogate, and the infection in this case was also mild in character.

8. Measles

There was a considerable decrease in the number of cases notified as compared with those for 1945. 13 civilian cases being notified during the year, and 148 during 1945. There were no fatal cases.

9. Whooping Cough

68 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during 1946 as compared with 97 during 1945. There were no fatal cases.

10. Puerperal Pyrexia

13 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year, as compared with 4 during 1945.

No cases of the following notifiable diseases were notified during the year:— Anterior Poliomyelitis, Food Poisoning, Malaria, and Typhus.

11. Tuberculosis

NEW CASES & MORTALITY during 1946.

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	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
5-15 "	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-
15-25 "	6	7	2	4	2	1	-	2
25-35 "	6	8	1	-	2	2	-	-
35-45 "	5	3	-	2	-	1	-	-
45-55 "	6	1	2	1	3	-	-	-
55-65 "	2	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
65 and upwards	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Totals	28	20	12	12	11	6	2	2

There was an increase in the number of cases of Tuberculosis, 72 cases being notified as compared with 61 cases during 1945. 48 cases were Pulmonary and 24 cases were Non-Pulmonary, 13 of the latter being glands of neck. There were 21 deaths during the year as compared with 22 during 1945. The death rate is 0.42.

In 17 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	13
Intestines	4
Pleura	2
Knee	2
Kidneys	1
Forearm	1
Miliary	1

(b) NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

1. Cancer

According to the Registrar-General, 104 deaths, 35 males and 69 females, were due to Cancer, but the death return of the local Registrar shows that 106, 36 males and 70 females, were due to this cause. The death rate is 2.1 which is slightly higher than last year's figure of 2.0

	AGE GROUPS.							Total
	Under 25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 and over	
Males	—	—	1	7	7	13	8	36
Females	—	—	5	8	13	23	21	70
Totals	—	—	6	15	20	36	29	106

2. Scabies

During the year the incidence of scabies again decreased. 8 women, 1 man, and 17 children under five years of age, were treated at the Borough Cleansing Station.

A Scabies Survey was undertaken in April in children attending all the maintained schools in Harrogate with the exception of the Harrogate Grammar School. The Survey was undertaken by two members of a trained team from the Sorby Research Institute, Sheffield. The wrists and hands of all the children in attendance at these schools were rapidly examined for signs of infection. By this means 22 cases of scabies were brought to light and treated

in a total of 4,100 children examined. It has been shown that in the run of school children approximately 90% of children infected have signs of infestation on the hands or wrists. I have no doubt this survey was of much value in decreasing the incidence of scabies in the town.

A total of 84 cases of scabies during the year were found in school children compared with 123 in 1945. Of these cases 34 were treated at the Cleansing Station. The treatment was the application of Benzl Benzoate in all cases.

(c) DISINFECTION

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

Children's Homes and Orphanages				3 Disinfections
Dwelling Houses	....	....	....	104 „
Hospital	....	....	....	1 „
Hotels	....	....	....	3 „
Schools and Colleges	....	....	....	2 „
Nursing Home	....	....	....	1 „
				<hr/>
				114 „
				<hr/>

(d) VERMIN

During the year 18 houses were treated for bugs by the staff of this department, with D.D.T. In connection with verminous or dirty premises the Sanitary Inspectors made a total of 102 visits.

(G) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

(a) MATERNAL MORTALITY

Two maternal deaths took place in the Borough of Harrogate during 1946. One patient was admitted from an outside Area to the Harrogate General Hospital, and is, therefore, classed as a non-resident and not included in the figures for this district.

The other case was a resident admitted to the Harrogate General Hospital on the 25th July. The duration of the pregnancy was 17 weeks and the cause of death was blood poisoning arising from the foetus having died in the uterus owing to the mother suffering from kidney trouble. In spite of competent treatment a fatal result ensued.

(b) MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

1. Municipal Midwives

During the year the two Municipal Midwives have attended 72 confinements, 35 as midwives and 37 as maternity nurses. 451 ante-natal and 1,392 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 119 confinements, 71 as midwives and 48 as maternity nurses. They also paid 1,002 ante-natal visits and 1,993 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	....	292
Admissions to the Stockeld Park Maternity Home	....	155

Carlton Lodge Maternity Home

During the year 236 patients were admitted to the Carlton Lodge Municipal Maternity Home, 195 of whom were resident in the Borough of Harrogate.

Home Help

One patient was provided with a Home Help employed by the Council at a salary of £3 0s. 0d. per week. As the patient was receiving Public Assistance no contribution was required towards the cost. In 9 other cases a Home Help was provided but the financial arrangements were made privately between the Home Help and the applicant.

Grants in aid of Midwives' Fees

11 applications for grants in aid of Midwives' fee were received, and 9 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 the clinic which is held on Tuesday afternoons and Wednesday mornings :—

	1946	1945
(a) Total attendances	3,298	2,657
(b) Total number of individual mothers	798	(62)* 627
(c) Average attendances— afternoon session	42	34
Average attendances— morning session	23	21
(d) Percentage of registered births (live and still) represented by total numbers of women shown in (b) Harrogate figures only	79.5	70.6
Number of Mothers referred for treatment		
To Hospital for confinement	292	191 (24)*
„ Maternity Homes for confinement	155	236 (15)*
„ Hospital for X-ray and other reasons	237	46
„ Dental Clinic	247	134
„ Tuberculosis Officer	2	2

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

In view of the increased number of attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinic during 1946 as compared with 1945, Dr. Rutherford Morison was appointed on 5th November, 1946, to assist Dr. Gladys Kay at the Tuesday afternoon sessions.

The Municipal Midwives attend in turn at the afternoon session, arranging for their own patients to attend when they are present.

It is very important that every Mother should be examined at from one month to six weeks after confinement. Women delivered at the General Hospital receive their post-natal examination there. A separate session for post-natal work would be an advantage, but the accommodation at the Clinic is insufficient to develop this aspect of the work any further at the present time. It is hoped, however, to arrange for classes in ante-natal and post-natal exercises in the near future. The acute shortage of physiotherapists has been the deterrent so far.

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 confinement. These factors and also the increased number of births have put a great strain on the Hospital beds, with the result that the majority of Mothers are discharged to their homes on the 9th day or even earlier, instead of remaining for 14 days in hospital as they used to.

The response to the Home Help Scheme has been poor. This type of work does not apparently appeal. A Scheme to make this very necessary and important work more attractive to women is being worked out.

The Central Clinic at 2, Dragon Parade continues to be the main distribution centre for vitamins and National Dried milk. Ministry of Food figures show that many people do not take their full allocation of the government vitamins. Some mothers prefer to give their children Vitamin D in a concentrated form rather than in the form of Cod Liver Oil.

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 24 resident infants, 11 males and 13 females, died before reaching their first birthday. The infant mortality is 29.3 per 1,000 live births.

The neo-natal mortality, i.e., the deaths of infants under one month of age, is 20.8 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 1946 no infants were admitted under this scheme.

3. Health Visiting

The work of the Health Visitors has continued on the same lines as in former years.

Miss M. Niblett retired in September after 31 years of service to the Borough. Miss A. Slinger took up her appointment on the staff on September 30th.

The most valuable part of the Health Visitors' work is done in the homes, where individual health teaching is given and families helped with their many problems.

The Health Visitors are also School Nurses, and of necessity much of their time has to be spent in the various clinics, as well as in the Child Welfare Centres.

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

First visits to Infants	....	....	....	877
Subsequent visits to Children under 1 year	....	....	6,586	
Visits to Children between 1 and 5 years	....	....	6,214	
Enquiries into Infant Deaths	....	....	5	
Visits to cases of Whooping Cough	....	....	22	
„ cases of Tuberculosis	....	....	51	
„ cases of Pneumonia	....	....	16	
Visits to Expectant Mothers	....	....	577	
Miscellaneous Visits	....	....	382	
			<hr/>	
			14,730	
			<hr/>	

4. Child Welfare Centres

The work of the Child Welfare Centres has continued 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. An additional Centre was opened on December 16th at St. Joseph's Church Hall, Skipton Road. This will supply a great need in the Bilton and New Park districts.

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

(a)	Total attendances of children under 1 year of age	8,382
(b)	Total attendances of children between 1 and 5....	4,379
(c)	Total number of children who attended for the first time during the year and who, at the time of their attendance, were :	
(1)	Under 1 year of age	535
(2)	Between 1 and 5 years	104

- (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	.....	594
(2) Between 1 and 5 years	.....	1129
Percentage of notified live births during 1946 (after adjustment) who attended the Welfare Centres	.....	65.4

29 children from County areas attended the Centres, 17 under 1 year and 12 between 1 and 5 years. A further 29 children were also admitted who had attended Centres in other towns before coming to Harrogate.

Attendances of Mothers at the Centres totalled	.....	11,005
Attendances of Children at the Centres totalled	.....	12,761
		<hr/> 23,766 <hr/>

5. The Teaching of Parentcraft

Lectures have been given by the Health Visitors to Mothers and to members of St. John's and various other organisations. The Local Parentcraft Exhibition held in December was an outstanding success. The standard of entries was very high, and reflected great credit on the parents, children and teachers.

Entries were sent in from all the Senior Schools, and were very good. They included Health Posters, Needlework, Toymaking and Woodwork. The co-operation of the teachers is much appreciated.

A daily programme of films on health subjects was shown to parents and to parties of senior school children.

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

The proceeds of the Bring and Buy stall at the Exhibition resulted in a cheque for £100 being sent to St. Dunstan's.

6. Sunlight Treatment

During the year 75 children from the Welfare Centres were referred for this treatment, all of whom derived benefit from the course.

The reasons for which treatment was ordered were as follows :

Pre-rachitic conditions	....	....	14
Bronchitis	....	....	21
Anaemia	....	....	4
Debility	....	....	33
General	....	....	3
			—
			75
			—

In addition 3 Mothers were given treatment for post-natal debility.

7. Supply of Dried Milk and Vitamins

Orange Juice issued 51,470 Bottles	Paid for	....	48,898
	Free	....	647
	Institutions	....	1,925
			—
			51,470
Cod-liver Oil issued 4,209 (Bottles and Packets of Tablets)	Paid for	....	2,537
	Free	....	1,406
	Institutions	....	266
			—
			4,209
National Dried Milk issued 18,290 Tins	Paid for	....	17,584
	Free	....	279
	Institutions	....	427
			—
			18,290
Other kinds of Dried Milk issued	Packets	....	13,518

The supply of Black Currant Juice has been continued, although strictly rationed. 288 bottles have been sold.

There are now three distributing centres :—at Starbeck and New Park Centres, and at Pannal School.

The work of our Voluntary helpers in this department is greatly appreciated.

8. Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No case was notified during the year.

9. Infant Life Protection

At the end of the year there were 136 children on the Register. In addition 36 children at Barnardo Homes were notified within the year who had not been notified previously, bringing the total on the Register to 172. 25 of these children were with private foster-mothers, and 147 in Homes.

Children on Register at beginning of year	161
Notifications received during the year	206
Children removed from the Register	134
Children on Register at the end of the year	172
Reasons for the removal of children's names from the Register were as follows :—	
Transferred to the care of relations	70
Removed to Institutions	9
Adopted	33
Over age	16
Died	3
Transferred to other districts	3
	<hr/> 134 <hr/>

Foster Parents :—

On Register at the beginning of the year	20
New applications	8
Removed from Register	8
On Register at the end of the year	20
(including three Homes)	

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

Of the children in the care of private foster-mothers one is maintained by The Children's Society (The Waifs' and Strays' Society).

Miss Irving, the special visitor for boarded out children, acts as intermediary for this case.

There is no reserve list of foster-mothers as guaranteed payments by the Local Authority have not yet been granted.

The difficulty of finding suitable foster-mothers for necessitous children has been very acute throughout the year.

(10) Dental Treatment

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

"I have pleasure in presenting the sixth Annual Report of the Dental Department for the year 1946, dealing with the Welfare Sections, together with an analysis of the work that has been

carried out. Two very full sessions each week are devoted to the dental treatment of the children under 5 years of age, and the expectant or nursing mothers attending the Clinic, making 91 sessions in all.

The Day Nurseries at Station Avenue and Albany Avenue, and also the under five years of age infants at the National Children's Home and Orphanage have been inspected twice during the year and all necessary treatment carried out. It is most gratifying to note the great improvement in the condition of their teeth, only approximately 25 per cent. were found to need any attention, and those were very slight, of these 92 per cent. accepted treatment, as the analysis shows. I cannot help feeling one is seeing the result of the medical care and careful attention the mothers have received during pregnancy, for it is during that period the enamel of the temporary dentition is formed. These mothers have all been in regular attendance at the Clinic during this period.

The mothers have shown great keenness and appreciation of the work they have received. The number inspected is nearly double that of last year. The analysis will show that 83 per cent. of the mothers inspected required treatment and of these 80 per cent. were treated in 613 visits. Fifty dentures have been supplied to 26 patients during the year. Considering the very short period devoted to this work the above figures fully explain the pressure of the work during this period and the desirability of additional sessions as soon as possible. I hope we are on the eve of great development and that moves in this direction will soon be established.

I wish to convey on their behalf, the mothers' frequent expressions of thanks for the work and treatment they receive. Many say that they could not possibly have borne the expense themselves."

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	24	40	72	48	13	197

(2)	Number found to require treatment	....	....	....	52
(3)	Number actually treated	....	....	....	48
(4)	Attendances made by children for treatment	....	....	....	101
(5)	Fillings	....	....	....	25

expectant mothers have been interviewed by her at the Antenatal Clinic and followed up with visits to their homes or lodgings, and advice has been given them as to their future and the future care of their infants. Close co-operation has been maintained with the Diocesan Moral Welfare Officer in this district. During the year the number of illegitimate births was 88, a reduction from 98 in the previous year.

(13) Care of Premature Infants

Total number of premature infants notified during the year whose mothers normally reside in the Harrogate area	41
Total number of premature infants who were born at home during 1946	7
Total number born in Hospital or Maternity Home	34
The number of premature infants born at home who :—	
(1) Were nursed entirely at home	6
(2) Died during the first 24 hours	1
(3) Survived at the end of 1 month	6
The number of premature infants born in Hospital who :—	
(1) Died during the first 24 hours	9
(2) Survived at the end of 1 month	25

(14) Adoption Cases

Ten orders for adoption in the Harrogate area were granted at the Juvenile Court during 1946. These applications are first investigated by the Infant Life Protection Visitor and an environmental report is made to the Court on the social circumstances of the proposed adopters. All these babies were given very satisfactory homes.

One application for adoption had to be refused by the Medical Officer of Health on the grounds of unsuitability of the applicants.

(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.

The Committee on the Administration of the Government of the District of Columbia, in its report to the House of Representatives, dated June 1, 1901, contains a chapter on the subject of the administration of the District of Columbia. This chapter is divided into two parts, the first of which deals with the general principles of administration, and the second with the specific details of the administration of the District of Columbia. The first part of the chapter is entitled "General Principles of Administration" and the second part is entitled "Specific Details of Administration".

- (1) The first principle of administration is that the administration should be efficient.
- (2) The second principle of administration is that the administration should be economical.
- (3) The third principle of administration is that the administration should be fair.
- (4) The fourth principle of administration is that the administration should be honest.
- (5) The fifth principle of administration is that the administration should be patriotic.

The second part of the chapter is entitled "Specific Details of Administration" and it deals with the specific details of the administration of the District of Columbia. This part of the chapter is divided into two parts, the first of which deals with the administration of the District of Columbia as a whole, and the second with the administration of the various departments of the District of Columbia. The first part of this section is entitled "Administration of the District of Columbia as a Whole" and the second part is entitled "Administration of the Various Departments of the District of Columbia".

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