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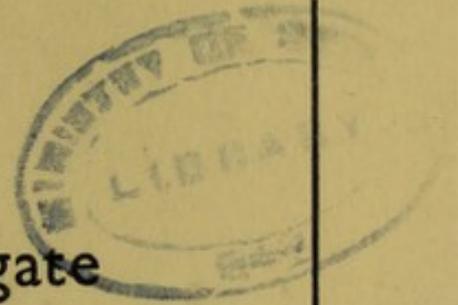
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Borough of Harrogate



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

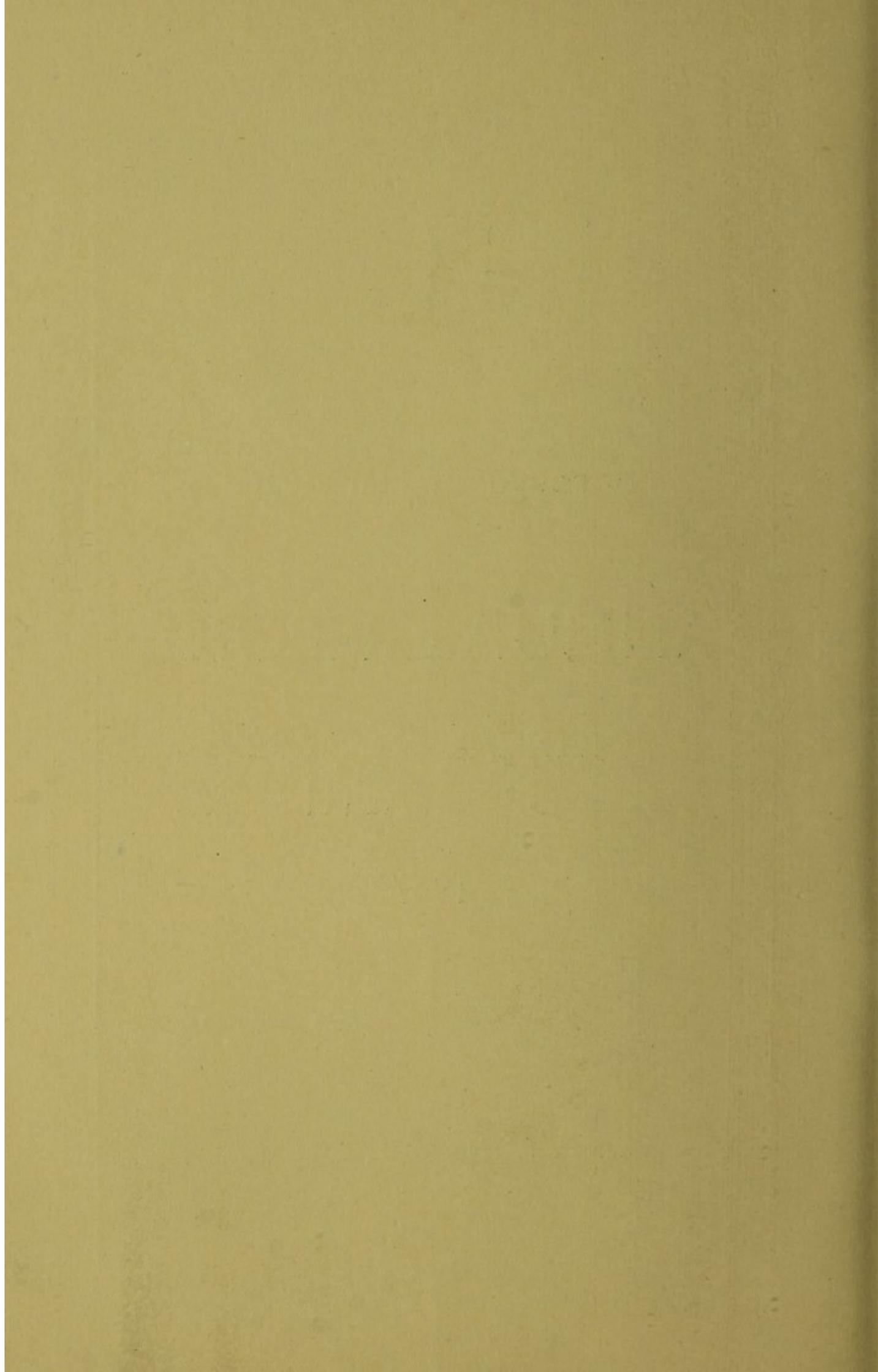
FOR THE YEAR

1947

BY

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

Medical Officer of Health





Borough of Harrogate

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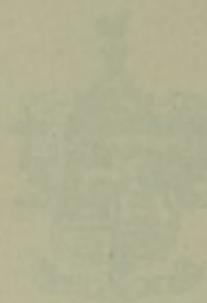
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THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1947

Chairman : Councillor J. S. TENNANT, M.A.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor SIR HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK, Bt.

THE MAYOR (Alderman H. HESSELWOOD, J.P.)

Ald. BAGSHAW	Coun. PICKARD	Coun. Mrs. SMURTHWAITE
„ FOSTER	„ RILEY	„ STEPHENSON
„ HOLMES	„ ROGERS	„ STUTTARD
Coun. CHRISTELOW	„ SCHOFIELD, E.	„ Miss WILKINSON
„ Mrs. FISHER	„ SCHOFIELD, R.	„ Mrs. WILKINSON

HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE :

Chairman : Councillor J. S. TENNANT, M.A.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor SIR HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK, Bt.

THE MAYOR	Ald. HOLMES	Coun. Mrs. SMURTHWAITE
Ald. BAGSHAW	Coun. Mrs. FISHER	„ Miss WILKINSON
	„ SCHOFIELD, E.	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE :

Chairman : Councillor Mrs. FISHER, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor J. S. TENNANT, M.A.

THE MAYOR	Coun. ROGERS	Coun. Mrs. SMURTHWAITE
Ald. HOLMES	„ SCHOFIELD, R.	„ STUTTARD
Coun. MIDDLEBROOK	„ SCHOFIELD, E.	„ Miss WILKINSON
	„ STEPHENSON	„ Mrs. 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 to you for your information and consideration my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough for the year 1947.

The section dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the Area and the work of the Sanitary Inspectors, together with the comments of Mr. E. Dodsworth, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, are given at the latter end of my report.

Details of the Vital Statistics will be found on Page 10. It will be noted that the number of live births registered in the Borough for the first time exceeded 1,000. A number of these deliveries took place to non-residents in the Borough; the Registrar-General's figure of 906 births includes only births to mothers resident in the Borough. Taking this figure, the birth rate was 18.2 per thousand of the population, the previous highest birth rate being 16.6 in 1946 and in pre-war years 12.2 in 1932.

There can be no doubt that if it were not for the shortage of housing accommodation and the overcrowded conditions in which many married couples are living the birth rate would be still higher.

It is satisfactory too to note that the percentage of illegitimate births shows a sharp decline from 10.8% in 1946 to 6.5% in 1947.

The infant mortality rate of 35.5 is well below that of England and Wales for which the corresponding rate was 41.

The only infections which caused concern during the year were acute poliomyelitis and measles.

The country as a whole experienced a widespread outbreak of acute poliomyelitis during 1947 and the occurrence of 20 cases in the Borough of Harrogate was not high compared with the large number of cases in England and Wales.

The outbreak of measles affected mainly children under school age, fortunately the occurring cases were very mild in character.

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, 1947

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

E. M. WRIGHT, B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H., R.C.P.S. (commenced 2-1-47)

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.

DOROTHY G. E. POTTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Dental Surgeon (M. and C.W. Service, part time) :

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

Matron, Municipal Maternity Home, Carlton Lodge :

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

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :

E. DODSWORTH, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector and Deputy Cleansing Superintendent :

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

Sanitary Inspectors :

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

A. HOWARD, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. (commenced 1-2-47)

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 B. M. WILSON, A.R.R.C., S.R.N., S.C.M. (retired 28-2-47)

Miss N. GREEN, S.R.N., S.C.M. (retired 30-4-47)

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.

Miss A. J. SLINGER, H.V. Cert. (resigned 27-3-47)

Miss P. M. GREEN, H.V. Cert. (commenced 1-5-47)

Miss D. TAYLOR, H.V. Cert. (commenced 1-5-47)

Miss W. I. STEVENSON, H.V. Cert. (commenced 1-5-47)

Matron, Station Avenue Day Nursery :

Mrs. WOOD, S.R.N.

Matron, Albany Avenue Day Nursery :

Mrs. E. M. HANSON, S.R.N. (resigned 31-12-47)

Clerical Staff, Public Health Department :

R. W. LEEMING (Chief Clerk)

L. R. WILKINSON

E. W. SWABY (res. 22-3-47)

H. K. PEARSON

H. M. WILEY

R. HULLAH (H.M. Forces)

J. G. ORD (H.M. Forces 3-12-47)

J. G. GOODYEAR (Temp., comm. 27-10-47)

Miss M. STARKEY

Miss O. EWBANK

Miss K. M. ASHBY (comm. 28-4-47)

Clerical Staff, Clinic :

Miss M. UNSWORTH

Miss M. LEAF

Miss H. STOTT

Mrs. W. GLEDHILL (Temp.)

Dental Attendants (M. and C.W. Service, part time) :

Mrs. REDFEARN

Miss P. HURD

TABLE I. VITAL STATISTICS OF HARROGATE FOR 1947 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

	Estimated Population.	Nett Births.		Nett Deaths.			
		No.	Rate.	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.	
				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
1947	49,660	906	18.2	32	35.3	724	14.6

TABLE II.
CAUSES OF DEATH IN HARROGATE BOROUGH, 1947.

Causes of Death.		1947.	
		Male	Female
(Civilians only)	All Causes ..	317	407
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—
2	Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	1
3	Scarlet Fever	—	—
4	Whooping Cough	—	—
5	Diphtheria	—	—
6	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	5	4
7	Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	3
8	Syphilitic Disease	2	—
9	Influenza	—	2
10	Measles	—	1
11	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	1	—
12	Acute Infectious Encephalitis	—	1
13M	Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (males only)	7	—
13F	Cancer of Uterus	—	3
14	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	15	6
15	Cancer of Breast	1	13
16	Cancer of all other sites	39	41
17	Diabetes	1	3
18	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	42	72
19	Heart Disease	90	123
20	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	11	16
21	Bronchitis	18	19
22	Pneumonia	11	16
23	Other Respiratory Diseases	6	5
24	Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum	3	2
25	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1	2
26	Appendicitis	1	1
27	Other Digestive Diseases	5	6
28	Nephritis	8	6
29	Puerperal and post-abortive Sepsis	—	—
30	Other Maternal Causes	—	—
31	Premature Birth	7	2
32	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease	6	10
33	Suicide	3	8
34	Road Traffic Accidents	3	2
35	Other Violent Causes	9	7
36	All other Causes	21	32

TABLE III.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1946 and 1947.

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

Cause of Death.	1946	1947							Total Deaths under 1 yr.			
		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.	
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	4
Diarrhoea, Enteritis and Gastritis	1	—	2	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	4
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Injury at birth	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Atelectasis	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Malformations	7	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Premature Birth	11	7	—	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	3	2	1	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	5
Totals	24	19	3	1	—	23	2	5	2	—	—	32

TABLE IV.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH-RATES, and CASE-RATES for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1947.

(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	20.5†	23.3	22.2	22.7
Still	0.50‡	0.62	0.54	0.49
Deaths—	Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.			
All Causes	12.0†	13.0	11.9	12.8
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Measles	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01
Scarlet fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Influenza	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08
Notifications—	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.			
Whooping Cough	2.22	2.41	2.02	2.80
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Scarlet fever	1.37	1.54	1.37	1.31
Diphtheria	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.14
Measles	9.41	9.13	9.58	5.29
Pneumonia	0.79	0.89	0.68	0.64
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05
Typhoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Erysipelas.....	0.19	0.21	0.18	0.22
Deaths under 1 year of age	41†	47	36	37
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.8	8.0	3.7	4.8
Notifications—	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).			
Puerperal fever	7.16	8.99	6.27	1.21
Puerperal pyrexia.....				6.94*
* Including Puerperal Fever				
Maternal Mortality—	Mortality per million Women aged 15-45			
No. 140, Abortion with Sepsis	0.10			
No. 141, Abortion without Sepsis	0.06			
No. 147, Puerperal Infections	0.16			
Nos. 142-6, 148-150 Other	0.85			
Abortion—	Mortality per million Women aged 15-45			
No. 140, with Sepsis	9			
No. 141, without Sepsis	5			

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

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

TABLE IV

BOROUGH OF HARROGATE.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

(These figures refer to civilian cases actually notified in the year 1947. They differ slightly from the figures supplied by the Registrar-General.)

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Number of Cases Notified.										
		At Ages—Years.										
		U'd'r 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	3-4 yrs.	4-5 yrs.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	15-20 yrs.	20-35 yrs.	35-45 yrs.	45-60 yrs.
* Scarlet Fever	57			3	4	1	30	15	3	1		
Diphtheria	2							1		1		
† Pneumonia	22	1					1			5	2	6
Dysentery	1									1		
§ Erysipelas	15								1	1	1	10
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2									2		
Acute Poliomyelitis	21	1		1	1	2	7	1	2	2	3	
Measles	755	17	63	78	88	125	330	29	6	14	3	
Whooping Cough	124	10	9	12	15	24	50	2		1		
‡ Puerperal Pyrexia	6									3	3	

* 1 Case occurred in a child under 1 year of age.
 † 1 Case occurred in a child under 1 year of age.
 § 2 Cases occurred in children under 1 year of age.
 ‡ 2 Cases occurred in children under 1 year of age.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE AREA

TABLE V.

CASES during 52 weeks ended 27th December, 1947.

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

35 and over	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		
	44															
	2															
7	7	3											2	1		
	1															
2	1															
	2															
	18	2							1		1					
	9	1						1								
	4															
	4															

Boarding School
 Private Nursing Home
 Private Nursing Home
 Elton Lodge Maternity Home

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1. POPULATION

The Population as at the middle of 1947 is estimated by the Registrar-General at 49,660.

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, 1947, was 294, 207 males and 87 females, an increase of 25 as compared with 1946.

3. BIRTHS

The number of live births registered in Harrogate during the year was 1,056, 550 males and 506 females, but the corrected* figure supplied by the Registrar-General is 906, 468 males and 438 females. The birth rate is 18.2 per thousand of the population which is 2.3 below the rate for England and Wales.

There were 59 illegitimate births, 23 males and 36 females, representing 6.5 per cent. of the live births. The corresponding figure for 1946 was 10.8 per cent.

Still-Births

There were 32 still-births, 16 males and 16 females, registered during the year, the same number as were registered in 1946. The corrected* figure supplied by the Registrar-General is 25, 9 males and 16 females, as compared with 14 for 1946. This gives a rate of 26.9 per thousand total births and a still-birth rate of 0.50 per thousand of the population, the same as the still-birth rate for England and Wales.

4. DEATHS

The number of deaths registered during the year was 803, 379 males and 424 females, but the corrected* number of deaths of residents as supplied by the Registrar-General is 724, 317 males and 407 females. The death rate is 14.6, compared with 13.9 last year, and which is 2.6 higher than that for England and Wales.

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

Infant Mortality

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 32, 19 males and 13 females. The infant mortality rate is 35.3 per 1,000 live births as compared with 29.3 for 1946.

Institutional Deaths

Of the 803 deaths registered in the Borough, 289 occurred in public institutions, representing 36.0 per cent. of the whole number.

Cremations

Out of a total of 803 deaths which occurred in the Borough during 1947, the number of bodies disposed of by cremation was 213.

These figures show a considerable increase from the figures of five years previously, *i.e.*, 1942, when the deaths were 654 and the cremations numbered 142.

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 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 were taken over by the West Riding County Council on the 1st January, 1947, were housed throughout the year 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 and Hazlewood Castle Maternity Homes. No additional charge has been made for the removal of these cases, the payment of the patient towards the cost of their treatment in these Maternity Homes being deemed to cover the cost of their removal to these Homes 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 Division 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 1947 they paid 8,671 visits to cases of sickness, and attended 152 maternity cases, of which 83 were attended as midwives and 69 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 21.

(e) Hospitals

The names, purposes, etc., of the hospitals principally used are set out in detail on page 20.

The Small Pox Hospital, Skipton Road, Harrogate, was closed on the 19th March, 1947, and arrangements were made between the Joint Hospital Board and the City of Leeds for patients from this area to be admitted to Seacroft Hospital.

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	22	12	Joint Hospital Committee
*Smallpox Hospital	Skipton Road, Harrogate	Smallpox	8	8	—	do.
Harrogate & District General Hospital	Knaresborough Rd., Harrogate	Medical, Surgical and Maternity †	80	170	24	Voluntary Board
Royal Bath Hospital	Cornwall Rd., Harrogate	Rheumatic Diseases	65	73	—	do.

* Closed 19/3/47.

† 32 Maternity Beds.

SCHOOL CLINIC AND MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

(2 Dragon Parade, Harrogate. Tel. 6332)

	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)	
Orthopaedic Clinic		* 10 a.m. (by appointment)				
Diphtheria Immunisation					9-45 a.m. (by appointment)	
Remedial Exercises Clinic		9-30 a.m. (by appointment)				
Artificial Sunlight	9-30 a.m. (by appointment)		2-30 p.m. (by appointment)		9-30 a.m. (by appointment)	
Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic		9-30 a.m. (by appointment)				
Dental Clinic (by appointment only)	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	
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 St., 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
* Second Tuesday each month

‡ Urgent Cases by Telephone appointment

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

58 cases were notified during the year as compared with 37 cases during 1946. 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	5	17	4	1	-	28
Females	-	2	-	13	12	2	1	30
Totals	-	3	5	30	16	3	1	58

2. Diphtheria

2 cases were notified during the year as compared with 6 cases during 1946.

In 1 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Totals	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2

Diphtheria Immunisation

479 immunisations were carried out during 1947 as compared with 587 during 1946. In addition 971 reinforcing inoculations 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-1947)	3,270	5,800
Percentage immunised to date	53.6	89.3

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. During the year one request was received for 80,000 units.

3. Pneumonia

18 cases of acute primary pneumonia and 4 cases of influenzal pneumonia were notified amongst civilians. These figures compare with 22 cases of acute primary pneumonia and 7 cases of influenzal pneumonia notified amongst civilians and 1 case of primary pneumonia notified amongst non-civilians in 1946. There were 3 fatal cases during 1947.

4. Dysentery

1 case was notified during the year as compared with 5 cases during 1946. There were no fatal cases.

5. Erysipelas

15 cases were notified as compared with 18 cases during 1946. There were no fatal cases.

6. Cerebro-Spinal Fever

1 civilian case of Cerebro-Spinal Fever and one non-civilian case were notified during the year. There were no fatal cases.

7. Acute Poliomyelitis

Poliomyelitis was prevalent in England and Wales in 1947, over 9,000 cases being notified, the highest recorded incidence prior to 1947 was in 1938 when 1,581 notifications were received.

18 cases of Poliomyelitis and 3 cases of Polioencephalitis were notified in Harrogate during 1947.

The first notification received was in January, this case was taken ill in October, 1946, but was considered at the time to be a case of Landry's Paralysis, the diagnosis of poliomyelitis being established in January, 1947. Excluding this isolated case, 20 cases of the infection were notified between the 3rd week in June and the 1st week in September, the greatest incidence being during the week ending August 9th, when 6 cases occurred.

Of these 20 cases, two proved fatal, one in an adult aged 23 and the second in a girl aged 13. In three cases the paralysis was moderately severe and some disability will be left in after life, five cases had slight paralysis only and have subsequently made a complete recovery, whilst the remaining eleven cases were abortive, no paralysis developing.

The age incidence was as follows :—5 cases were under 5 years of age, 7 cases between 5 and 9 years of age, 3 cases occurred in adolescents and 5 cases in adults.

In two cases only was there any history of contact with another case of the infection.

It is considered that the infection is probably widely spread by droplet infection, but that only a very small proportion of the population, something in the neighbourhood of 1 in 1,000, are susceptible to the disease. The only preventive measures adopted during the outbreak were the stopping of operations for the removal of tonsils and adenoids (since it is thought that recent tonsillectomy increases the risk of infection) the closure of the Saturday morning children's cinema and the isolation of notified cases.

8. Measles

There was a considerable increase in the number of cases notified as compared with those for 1946. 756 cases being notified during the year and 13 during 1946. There was one fatal case.

9. Whooping Cough

124 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during 1947 as compared with 68 during 1946. There were no fatal cases.

10. Puerperal Pyrexia

Six cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year, as compared with 13 during 1946.

No case of the following notifiable diseases were notified during the year :—Enteric Fever, Food Poisoning, Malaria, and Typhus.

11. Tuberculosis

NEW CASES & MORTALITY during 1947.

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	1	-	-	1	-
5-15 „	4	3	6	5	-	-	-	1
15-25 „	5	7	2	-	-	3	-	-
25-35 „	10	7	-	3	-	-	-	2
35-45 „	5	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
45-55 „	6	1	1	2	1	-	1	-
55-65 „	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
65 and upwards	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Totals	32	22	11	12	5	4	2	3

There was an increase in the number of cases of Tuberculosis, 77 cases being notified as compared with 72 cases during 1946. 54 cases were Pulmonary and 23 cases were Non-Pulmonary, 9 of the latter being glands of neck. There were 14 deaths during the year as compared with 21 during 1946.

In 9 cases death was due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and in 5 to Tuberculosis of other organs.

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

Glands of Neck	9
Abdominal Glands	3
Mesenteric Glands	2
Miliary	2
Legs	1
Hip	1
Kidney	1
Fallopian Tubes	1
Spine	1
Skin	1
Meninges	1

(b) NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

1. Cancer

According to the Registrar-General, 125 deaths, 62 males and 63 females, were due to Cancer, but the death return of the local Registrar shows that 118, 58 males and 60 females, were due to this cause. The death rate, 2.52, is slightly higher than last year's figure, 2.1.

	AGE GROUPS.							Total
	Under 25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 and over	
Males	—	1	3	8	10	23	13	58
Females	1	2	2	7	5	22	21	60
Totals	1	3	5	15	15	45	34	118

2. Scabies

During the year the incidence of Scabies showed a further decrease, only one woman was treated at the Borough Cleansing Station for this condition.

A total of 68 cases of Scabies were found in children of school age compared with 84 cases in 1946. These cases were treated by their parents at home by application of Benzyl Benzoate, the treatment was supervised at the Clinic and the children were re-admitted to school as soon as they were free from infection.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

(a) MATERNAL MORTALITY

No maternal death occurred in the Borough of Harrogate during 1947

(b) MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

1. Municipal Midwives

During the year the two Municipal Midwives have attended 92 confinements, 47 as midwives and 45 as maternity nurses. 472 ante-natal and 1,895 post-natal visits have also been made.

In addition the Harrogate District Nursing Association and the Pannal District Nurse, both of whom are subsidised by the West Riding County Council, attended 161 confinements, 86 as midwives and 75 as maternity nurses. They also paid 1,355 ante-natal visits and 3,002 post natal visits.

Miss N. Tagg, one of the Municipal Midwives, retired on the 31st December, 1947, after 31 years of service as a midwife.

2. Maternity Services

The arrangements for the admission of complicated maternity cases to the Harrogate General Hospital and normal cases to the Hazlewood Castle Emergency Maternity Home remain in operation. The Stokeld Park Maternity Home, however, closed down on the 21st May, 1947.

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

Admissions to the Harrogate General Hospital	....	....	370
Admissions to the Stockeld Park Maternity Home	....	....	58
Admissions to the Hazlewood Castle Maternity Home....			34

Carlton Lodge Maternity Home

During the year 225 patients were admitted to the Carlton Lodge Municipal Maternity Home, 184 of whom were resident in the Borough of Harrogate.

Home Help

Nine patients were provided with a Home Help employed by the Council at a salary of £3-0-0 per week. The patients were assessed to pay according to their incomes.

Grants in Aid of Midwives' Fees

Two applications for grants in aid of Midwives' fee were received, and both of these were granted.

Every mother is urged to attend for a Post-Natal examination, approximately six weeks after confinement. Women delivered at the General Hospital received their Post-Natal examination there.

Miss Dixon was employed as physiotherapist for two sessions each week, from 12-8-47 to 31-12-47, when she left to take up a full time appointment. It is hoped that it will be possible to replace her soon, but there is still an acute shortage of physiotherapists.

The continued housing difficulties, and the lack of domestic help, still make it necessary for more Mothers to go into Hospital and Maternity Homes for confinement. The increased number of hospital beds now makes it possible for normal cases to remain in hospital for ten days.

One home help is employed full time, and several have been employed part time. More women of a suitable type are required for this very necessary work.

The Central Clinic, at 2 Dragon Parade, continues to be the main distribution centre for vitamins and National Dried Milk, as well as for Welfare foods ordered by the Centre doctors.

(e) CHILD WELFARE

1. Infant Mortality

During the year 32 resident infants, 19 males and 13 females, died before reaching their first birthday. The infant mortality is 35.3 per 1,000 live births.

The neo-natal mortality, *i.e.*, the deaths of infants under one month of age, is 25.4 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 1947 one infant was admitted under this scheme.

3. Health Visiting

Miss B. M. Wilson retired in February, and Miss N. Green in April, after 27 and 22 years respectively of service to the Borough.

Miss A. J. Slinger had leave of absence in December, 1946, and did not return to duty.

Miss W. I. Stevenson, Miss P. M. Green and Miss D. Taylor took up their appointments on 1st May.

The most valuable part of the Health Visitor's 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.

Owing to shortage of staff during the time which elapsed before the retiring health visitors were replaced, the home visiting suffered somewhat. The following table shows the work done by the health visitors in addition to their attendances at clinics :—

First visits to Infants	.....	912
Subsequent visits to Children under 1 year	.....	4,653
Visits to Children between 1 and 5 years	.....	3,741
Enquiries into Infant Deaths	.....	8
Visits to cases of Whooping Cough	.....	63
Visits to cases of Tuberculosis	.....	67
Visits to cases of Pneumonia	.....	14
Visits to Expectant Mothers	.....	463
Miscellaneous Visits	.....	307
		10,228

4. Child Welfare Centres

The work of the Child Welfare Centres has continued as before. Two sessions per week are held at the Harrogate Clinic, and one at Starbeck, at each of which the Deputy Medical Officer attends. One session per week is held at St. Joseph's Church Hall, Bilton, with Dr. Potter in attendance. The number of attendances show that the provision of a centre in this area was justified.

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

(a) Total number of children under 1 year of age....	8,651
(b) Total number of children between 1 and 5 years	4,189
	12,840

(c) Total number of children who attended for the first time during the year and who were at the time of their attendance—

(1) Under 1 year	....	....	....	702
(2) Between 1 and 5 years	....	....	....	113

(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	....	....	....	571
(2) Between 1 and 5 years	....	....	....	1,325

Percentage of registered live births during 1947 (after adjustment) who attended the welfare centres 77.5

Attendances of Mothers at the Centres totalled.... 11,923

Attendances of Children at the Centres totalled 12,840

5. The Teaching of Parentcraft

As in former years, lectures have been given by Health Visitors to mothers and also to members of St. John Ambulance Brigade and various other organisations.

6. Sunlight Treatment

During the year 174 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	....	....	....	22
Bronchitis	....	....	....	40
Anaemia	....	....	....	9
Debility....	....	....	....	53
General	....	....	....	50

In addition 11 Mothers were given treatment for Post-natal debility.

7. Supply of Dried Milk and Vitamins

Orange Juice issued, 43,970 Bottles	Paid for	....	....	40,254
	Free	....	....	494
	Institutions	....	....	3,222
				<hr/>
				43,970
				<hr/>

10. Dental Treatment

Annual Report of Dental Inspections and Treatment given to Expectant and Nursing Mothers also Toddlers during 1947

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

“ I have pleasure in presenting the Seventh Annual Report of the Dental Department for the year 1947, which devotes two half sessions a week to the extremely important section of our welfare work, together with an analysis of the work that has been carried out during this period.

“ The National Children's Home and Orphanage at Pannal Ash, the Station Avenue Day Nursery and the Albany Avenue Day Nursery have each been inspected twice during the year and the necessary treatment carried out.

“ It is most gratifying to note the very great improvement in the condition of the teeth of all these infants whose ages are all under 5 years, and one sees the same happy state in the infant classes at our schools. Lately it has been difficult to find any caries among the age-group up to 5 years old. This significant improvement in the dental condition of these little ones is due undoubtedly to the Ante-Natal care the Clinic has provided and the keen way in which the expectant mothers have carried out their instructions. The differing diets at various stages of development seem to provide the clues to success. The structure of some permanent teeth depend also on pre-natal and early nutrition of the child.

“ This is a very valuable field of work and too much time cannot be spent on it. I hope its doors may soon be opened to receive the adolescent age groups, a section unprovided for, and who since their school days have neglected their teeth through lack of means. Thus the energy and work spent on them during their school life has been wasted. Quite recently two young expectant mothers told me that they have had to wait until now to be made dentally fit again. It was three years since they received dental treatment at school.

“ Two hundred and two mothers have been inspected, of them one hundred and forty-seven required treatment and one hundred and three of these have actually been treated. In addition one hundred and thirty-six toddlers were inspected, forty-five required treatment and of them, thirty-five were actually treated. Forty-nine dentures have been supplied to twenty-six patients during the year. Considering the very short period devoted to this work the sessions are very full ones. The total number of sessions for the year being ninety-three.

“The mothers have shown great appreciation of the dental benefits they have received and I wish to convey on their behalf the mothers’ frequent expressions of thanks for the work and treatment they have received. Many have stated it would have been impossible for them to have borne the expense themselves.”

MOTHERS AND TODDLERS

Dental Inspection and Treatment of Toddlers

(1) Number of toddlers inspected by the Dental Surgeon in Routine Age Groups :

Age	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Number	21	28	36	48	3	136

(2) Number found to require treatment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
(3) Number actually treated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
(5) Fillings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
(6) Extractions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
(7) Administration of Anaesthetics :						
				General	.....	21
				Local	.....	Nil
(8) Other operations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11

Dental Inspection and Treatment of Mothers

(1) Number inspected	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	202
(2) Number of mothers actually treated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103
(3) Number found to require treatment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147
(4) Number of attendances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	484
(5) Number of teeth filled	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
(6) Number of scalings and gum treatments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
(7) Number of special dressings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
(8) Number of teeth extracted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	342
(9) Number of individual cases for local anaesthetics	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
(10) Number of individual cases for general anaesthetics	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
(11) Number of dentures completed (26 patients)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49

(11) Day Nurseries

The Day Nurseries at Station Avenue and Albany Avenue have continued to prove to be of the utmost necessity during the past year. The average attendance at the Nurseries has been high, and there is a long waiting list of parents requiring their children’s admission at each Nursery. Each Nursery is capable of providing accommodation for 12 children under two years of age and for 28 between the ages of two and five years.

The children attending these Nurseries are medically examined at regular intervals and are also immunised against Diphtheria on admission if they have not already been so protected.

The nurseries admit children where the mother is a widow or the husband is disabled as a wage earner, or where the children are illegitimate, and in cases where the mother, on account of ill health, is unable to give the necessary care to her children at home.

Besides the value in the admission of children in cases of domestic difficulty, the nurseries provide facilities for training student nurses who, after a course lasting approximately two years, are eligible to sit for the Nursery Nurses' Diploma. I feel that this social educational training is of great value.

At the last examination for the Nursery Nurses' Diploma attended by the Student Nurses from these Day Nurseries, 10 passed the examination, one with distinction.

(12) Care of Illegitimate Children

Miss Irving, who is a qualified Health Visitor, was appointed in 1945 for special duties which include the care of illegitimate children, together with the care of premature infants, and work in connection with adoptions. She has carried out duties in connection with unmarried mothers and their infants. The 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 live births was 59, a reduction from the previous year, when the number was 88.

(13) Care of Premature Infants

Total number of premature infants notified during the year whose mothers normally reside in the Harrogate area	49
Total number of premature infants who were born at home during 1947	9
Total number born in Hospital or Maternity Home	40
The number of premature infants born at home who :—	
(1) Were nursed entirely at home	8
(2) Died during the first 24 hours	—
(3) Survived at the end of 1 month	9
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	28

(14) Adoption Cases

22 orders for adoption in the Harrogate area were granted at the Juvenile Court during 1947. 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.

(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 uncleanliness. 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.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit for your consideration my Report of the work carried out by the department for the year 1947.

Meat and food inspection has again taken up a considerable amount of your officers' time. The importance of meat inspection can be appreciated when the figures for diseased meat are considered.

Chemical analysis of milk samples reveals a steady deterioration in the percentage of solids-not-fat and I have made some observations under this heading.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of complaints received re housing defects as compared with 1946. The effect of the war, during which repairs to property were seriously curtailed, plus the post-war shortage of materials are undoubtedly responsible for this position. Other factors are the present high increase in the cost of repairs and the operation of the Rent Restriction Acts.

Another interesting point is the increase in the tonnage of refuse collected and disposed of by the department.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. DODSWORTH,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector,
Cleansing Superintendent.*

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Harrogate.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

GENERAL

Harrogate, which has an area of 8,314 acres, enjoys an open situation on top of the Yorkshire Moorlands at 350 to 600 feet above sea level. It lies on the crest of an anticline or ridge of disturbance caused by a volcanic upheaval which was not sufficiently powerful to make an active crater. This geological upheaval which has led to the exposing of strata usually lying at a deep level is responsible for one of the most amazing congeries of mineral spings ever discovered.

Meteorology.—The Harrogate Meteorological Station, which is under the control of the Borough Engineer, is situated at Harlow Moor, from which the following observations were taken:—

Sunshine.—1,328.4 hours of sunshine were recorded during the year. The sunniest day being the 28th May, 1947, when 13.2 hours were recorded.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall recorded during the year was 36.27 inches, the wettest day being 12th March, 1947, when 1.92 inches of rain was recorded.

Temperatures.—The maximum temperature during the year was 83°F. recorded on the 29th May and 3rd June, 1947, and the minimum temperature was 14°F. on the 4th March, 1947, the mean temperature being 47.4°F.

Wind.—The prevailing wind during the year was south-west.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of Harrogate and the surrounding district is impounded in reservoirs on two moorland gathering areas. The supply is abundant, pure and wholesome, distribution being undertaken by the Corporation Water Department.

From information received from this Department the total amount of water supplied during the year ending 31st December, 1947 was 947,843,000 gallons. The average daily consumption of water per head of population is 40.58 gallons, an average of 9.61 gallons per head per day for industrial purposes and 30.97 gallons per head per day for domestic purposes.

Extensions to the mains have been carried out in the following districts and roads during the year 1947 :—

Knarborough Road Housing Estate

Beech Avenue

In the new portions of the Borough, which was incorporated on 1st April, 1938, there are still thirty-four houses which obtain their supply from wells and springs.

Samples of water are taken regularly from the town mains at various points within the Borough and from other sources of supply for chemical and bacteriological examination.

Number of samples of water examined	72
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Being samples of water obtained from :—

Domestic Supplies (Town Mains)	70
--------------------------------	-------	----

Wells and Springs	2
-------------------	-------	---

	—————	72
--	-------	----

Number of samples found upon examination to be satisfactory	72
---	-------	----

Number of samples found upon examination to be unsatisfactory	
---	-------	--

Presence of Bacillus Coli	Nil
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REPORT ON SAMPLES OF WATER

	No. 48 Harlow Hill, Roundhill and Scargill		No. 49 Irongate Bridge, Beaverdyke, Tank Spring, Roundhill, Ten Acres	
Date taken	6-8-47		6-8-47	
Appearance	Clear and bright		Clear and bright	
Odour on warming	None		None	
Colour of 2ft. column (Lovibond units)	1.3 yellow + 0.3 blue		1.2 yellow + 0.2 blue	
Sediment	None		Very minute	
Reaction	pH = 6.9		pH = 6.8	
Action on bright service lead during 12 hours	Very slight		Very slight	
This sample contains :	Grains per gallon	Parts per 100,000	Grains per gallon	Parts per 100,000
Total solids dried at 100°C	6.44	9.20	7.84	11.20
Chlorides, equivalent to chlorine	1.05	1.50	1.30	1.85
Nitrates, equivalent to nitrogen	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.004
Nitrites, equivalent to nitrogen	nil	nil	nil	nil
Free and saline ammonia	0.0203	0.0290	0.0224	0.0320
Albuminoid ammonia	0.0056	0.0080	0.0126	0.0180
Oxidation demand during 4 hours at 26.7°C from potassium permanganate Sodium hypochlorite	0.090	0.129	0.083	0.0118
Metallic contamination	nil	nil	nil	nil
Hardness (Clark Degrees) temporary, removable by boiling	2.4°	3.4	3.2°	4.5
Permanent after boiling	1.1°	1.6	1.9°	2.8
Total	3.5°	5.0	5.1°	7.3
Average number of bacteria growing on agar after 72 hours incubation at 20°C per 1 ml.	7		6	
Average number of bacteria growing on agar after 72 hours incubation at 37°C per 1 ml.	4		3	
Coliform bacteria after 48 hours incu- bation at 37°C per 100 ml.	0		0	

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

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The following table shows the number of pail closets, earth closets and cesspools, etc., in the Borough at the end of December, 1947 :—

Pail or Tub Closets	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	44
Privies with Open Middens	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Privies with Covered Middens	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28
Waste Water Closets	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	84
Cesspools	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	102

Most of these are situated in the rural areas of the district and will be eliminated as soon as circumstances permit the necessary work being carried out. All pail closets are emptied either once or twice weekly.

Cesspools are emptied by means of a cesspool emptier as and when required.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

These come under the supervision of the West Riding Rivers Board, and are also kept under observation by the department. Three cases of pollution were traced and dealt with.

PUBLIC CLEANSING—HOUSEHOLD AND TRADE REFUSE

Collection of Refuse

Weekly collections are made from 16,751 houses and other premises within the Borough. A collection of refuse is made with six motor and three horse drawn vehicles. One motor vehicle is used for leading covering material for tips, and another for collection of kitchen waste and salvage. Two vehicles are kept in reserve as spares.

Make	Method of loading	Year of make	Capacity (cubic yards)
Three Fords	side	1935 1938 1939	nine
Five Karrier-Bantams	side	1940 1940 1940 1943 1943	seven
One Karrier Demonstrator	rear	1939	eighteen
One Lewin-Dennis compressing refuse collector	rear	1945	eighteen
Three horse drawn pneumatic tyred refuse carts	side	1936 1936 1937	five

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

10s. 0d. per motor load.

5s. 0d. per horse cart load.

4d. 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 :—

Type	Tonnage		Where disposed
	1947	1946	
Household	13,425	12,567	Oatlands, Stonefall and Starbeck Tips do. do. Sold locally do.
Trade Refuse	2,700	903	
Covering Materials	2,082	2,000	
Night Soil	12	12	
Kitchen Waste	137	163	
Salvage	382	359	
Total	18,738	16,004	

Kitchen Waste

Local Authorities have been asked to do their utmost to collect kitchen waste from householders.

In consequence, upwards of 200 galvanised iron cylindrical dustbins with covers have been placed at various points within the Borough and a 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 the controlled price of 1s. 6d. per bin.

The method of collecting kitchen waste is not entirely satisfactory owing to the nuisance 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. The bins are brought into the depot and washed once per week in summer and once per fortnight in winter.

Disposal of Refuse

Refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping. Two tips are available for this purpose, one being situated in Wetherby Road at the Allied Brick and Tile Works and the other at Oatlands in Hookstone Road. The latter piece of land comprises 7.948 acres and it was decided to concentrate the disposal of all refuse on this site in order to make the area suitable for a recreation ground. Work is steadily proceeding at appropriate levels and will be completed in 1949.

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

Item	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	lbs.	Value with bonuses		
					£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	311	17	0	0	2,095	8	0
Textiles	4	14	0	0	143	6	6
Bones	4	6	3	24	23	14	10
Kitchen Waste	136	15	0	0	272	10	6
Scrap Iron	16	6	1	0	56	1	1
Aluminium		6	2	5	12	5	8
Copper		3	1	20	9	0	4
Brass		3	0	2	5	6	4
Lead			1	21		18	9
Bottles and Jars	36	10	0	0	451	6	10
Rubber	7	18	2	0	21	15	6
Total	519	1	0	16	£3,091	14	4

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Number and Nature of Inspections made

Complaints reported to Public Health Department	1,252
Primary Inspection :—	
Where nuisances were found	1,074
Where complaint was received and no nuisance found	115
Under Housing Acts	219
Where Infectious Disease has occurred	84
Bakehouses	41
Caravans, Tents, etc.	9
Cowsheds	102
Dairies and Milkshops	334
Factories	102
Fish Frying Premises	21
Fish (Wet) Premises	169
Food Preparing Premises (Ice Cream)	104
Food Inspection	323
Markets and Shops	157
Outworkers' Premises	8
Overcrowding	169
Restaurant Kitchens	46
Slaughterhouses	652
Schools	22
Stables and Piggeries	4
Public Sanitary Conveniences	39
Work Places (other than those in list above)	1
Theatres and Amusement Halls	12

Other Visits or Inspections

Drainage. Number of drains tested or exposed	37
Investigations of Infestations of Insect Pests (excluding bugs)	10
Investigations of Bug Infestations	20
Smoke Observations	22
Visits to obtain Water Samples for Analysis	10
Visits Rats and Mice Destruction	26
Visits under the Food and Drugs Act, for Samples, etc.	436
Visits to property under notice or work in progress	2,253
Visits for requisition of housing accommodation	183
Visits miscellaneous	950
	9,006

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

Drainage reconstructed	2
Drainage repaired, trapped, etc.	53
Drainage unstopped	27
Chambers constructed	—
Repairs to Chambers or new covers provided	2
Cesspools emptied because of overflow	12
Soil or Vent Pipes—new fixed	—
Soil or Vent Pipes—repaired	13
Water Closets—repaired or supplied with water	19
Water Closets—new pans or pedestals fixed	27
Water Closets—additional constructed	1
Water Closets (fresh) provided in lieu of waste water closets	4
Waste Pipes—trapped	—
Waste Pipes—or rainwater pipes disconnected from drains....	5
Waste Pipes—rainwater pipes and eaves gutters repaired	139
Sinks provided or replaced	7
Accumulation of refuse removed	3
Animals, Fowls, etc. removed	3
Brickwork or Pointings repaired	56
Coppers repaired or renewed	3
Dampness remedied	66
Damp Proof courses inserted	—
Dustbins provided	565
Fireplaces, Stoves and Flues repaired	38
Flooring and other woodwork repaired or renewed	49
Floors—concrete or quarried repaired or renewed....	10
Food Cupboards provided and ventilated	2
Plaster repaired	58
Rat infestations abated	705
Roofs made watertight	101
Stagnant Water removed	—
Walls and Ceilings cleansed	13
Water Supplies reinstated or made sufficient	71
Verminous Rooms disinfested	30
Ventilation improved	—
Ventilated Sub-floor provided	—
Yards and Passages paved	20
Baths renewed or repaired	1
Miscellaneous	35

STATUTORY NOTICES

Number of Legal Notices issued for Abatement of Nuisances

	Served	Complied with
Number of outstanding notices, 31st Dec., 1946	12	12
Harrogate Corporation Act, 1935, Section 48	7	7
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39	6	2
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 44	4	3
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 56	12	1
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75	16	13
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 79 and Section 276	1	1
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93	93	30
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 138 and Water Act, 1945, Section 30	11	2
Total	162	71

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Premises inspected where notifiable diseases have occurred	84
Cases removed to Isolation Hospital	72
Rooms disinfected after infectious, contagious or other diseases, etc.	95
Rooms disinfected by occupiers	19
Premises visited tracing infectious diseases	3
Articles destroyed by burning at request of owners	23
Total visits paid to infected premises	232

DISINFECTANT

During the year 29 gallons of disinfecting fluid were supplied to the public, free of charge, for use in premises where cases of infectious disease, etc., had occurred.

LIBRARY BOOKS

Sixty-three books which had been in contact with cases of infectious diseases were withdrawn from circulation and disinfected before being returned to the library.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There are two public indoor swimming baths in the Borough, both owned by the Corporation, each being equipped with continuous filtration and chlorination plants.

During the season, from April to September, a total of 90 chemical and 90 bacteriological samples of water were taken from these baths. Three samples proved to be unsatisfactory and the conditions were at once remedied.

THEATRES

Frequent inspections of sanitary accommodation have been made at the cinemas and theatre. Only minor defects were found which were instantly remedied on attention being drawn to them by the department.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

Only 17 complaints of verminous premises were received and upon examination 10 were found to be infested with bugs. Disinfestation was carried out by spraying the rooms with a solution of D.D.T. which proved effective in all cases.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the work in relation to the health and well-being of the town. Depredations by rats and mice cost the country some millions of pounds a year and from a monetary point of view alone, their control and destruction is very essential. The Council employ one full time rodent operator.

Disinfestation of Sewers

A 10% test of all sewers was carried out in order to ascertain the extent of any infestation. Bait was taken from 13 manholes and these were later treated with poison. Further treatment was carried out six months later when poison baits were again laid in infested manholes. Details of work carried out on sewers are given below.

Type of Treatment	No. of pre-baits laid	No. of poison baits laid
10% Test (1 in 10 manholes on the foul water system tested)	138	Nil
First Maintenance Treatment	125	29
Second Maintenance Treatment	80	24

The following gives the details of work carried out during 1947 :

		Com-plaints received	Infestations dealt with	Treat-ment completed	Premises requiring re-treat-ment	Bodies found	Number destroyed according to Ministries formula
Private dwellings	rats	78	270	266	4	98	980
	mice	11	11	11	—	134	134
Business premises	rats	38	445	439	6	184	1,840
	mice	19	19	19	—	350	350
Totals	rats	116	715	705	10	282	2,820
	mice	30	30	30	—	484	484

A systematic inspection is made at the controlled refuse tips with the result that these are free from rat infestation.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Since the Factories Act became operative, inspection of factories within the Borough has been maintained and unsatisfactory conditions have been recorded and appropriate action taken by the Local Authority.

As a result of the inspection of Basement Bakehouses, the Local Authority resolved that they were not satisfied that the Bakehouses were suitable for use as such, only one such bakehouse is in use at the present time ; this is to be closed in 1950.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

Factories, Factories No Mechanical Power, and Workplaces

Premises inspected.....	103
Premises inspected and found satisfactory	86
Premises inspected and found unsatisfactory	17
Factories where defects were found and referred by H.M.	
Inspector	3
Reports on action taken sent to H.M. Inspector.....	1
Number of defects remedied as a result of H.M. Inspector's notification	4

List of Defects Found in Factories, Factories (no mechanical Power) and Workplaces

Abstract not posted	1
Cleanliness, want of	5
Dilapidations, general	1
Dustbins required	5
Offensive accumulations	2
Rat or Mice infestations	9
Water Closet, not separate for sexes	5
Water Closet, no ventilated lobby	5
Water Closet, not lighted	3
Water Closet, dirty condition	3
Water Closet, without indication	2
Water Closet insufficient	2
Washing facilities absent	2
Urinal, defective	1
Urinal not screened	1

SMOKE ABATEMENT

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

22 smoke observations were made during the year, advice being given verbally and in writing on each occasion. Most of the troubles encountered are due to faulty firing and control of boilers. Where fuel difficulties have been experienced by owners of boilers assistance has been given in order to obtain a better supply.

The following table, for which I am indebted to Mr. A. Woodmansey, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., Director of Spa Research and Borough Analyst, shows that the amount of atmosphere impurity is small.

ATMOSPHERIC IMPURITIES

(The figures represent tons per square mile and are the average figures for 1947)

	Total Solids	Insoluble Matter (grit)	Sulphate	Chloride
Harrogate Observatory	6.06	.99	1.02	1.43
London (S. Kensington)	19.83	6.45	2.63	0.93
Bournville	9.95	2.80	0.97	0.93
Otley	11.75	2.95	2.00	1.40
Hove	29.95	5.75	4.23	5.55
Leeds : Headingley	10.28	3.05	1.10	1.23
Park Square	27.60	11.05	2.55	2.25
Templenessam	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

**Registered Factories and Factories (no mechanical power)
Factories Act, 1937**

The following is a classified list of the factories and factories (no mechanical power) on the register at the 31st December, 1947.

Factories

Aerated Water	3
Agricultural Machinery	1
Baking	36
Beer Bottling	2
Bicycle Repairs	3
Blacksmiths	1
Boot and Shoe Repairs	17
Brickmaking	1
Chocolate and Sweet Manufacture	4
Chromium Plating	1
Coal Gas Manufacture	1
Corn Milling	1
Dressmaking	4
Dry Cleaning	2
Electric and Radio Repairs	4
Electric Generating	3
Engineering	4
Firewood Cutting	3
Furrier	5
Gas Fitting Repairs	1
Ice and Ice Cream Manufacture	2
Jam Manufacture	1
Joinery, Cabinet Making	28
Laundries	14
Letterpress Printing	6
Malting	2
Medical Spray Manufacture	1
Milk Pasteurisation	2
Metal Engraving	2
Monumental Mason	1
Motor Body Building	2
Motor Spirit Storage	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs	46
Perambulator Manufacture	1
Refrigerator Repairs	1
Rubber Products	1
Sausage Making and Pies	11
Sawmill	1
Shirt Making	1
Sign Writing	2

Stone Dressing and Breaking	3
Tailoring	3
Tinsmith	3
Upholstering	2
Watch Repairs	4
Weaving	1
Whitesmith	4
	<hr/>
Total	243
	<hr/>

Factories (no mechanical power)

Baking	12
Blacksmith	2
Boot and Shoe Repairs	5
Burling and Mending	1
Carpet Cleansing	1
Chocolate and Sweet Manufacture	2
Coach Trimming	1
Distemper Mixing	1
Dressmaking	18
Electric and Radio Repairs	3
Firewood Cutting	1
French Polishing	1
Furrier	1
Joiner, Cabinet Maker	6
Laundry	2
Millinery	7
Monumental Mason	1
Paper Baling	3
Picture Framing	2
Photography	4
Plumbing	4
Saddlery	1
Salt Packing	1
Scrap Metal	1
Sign Writing	1
Slipper Making	1
Stone Breaking and Dressing	1
Tailoring	22
Tinsmith	1
Tripe Dressing	1
Upholstery	6
Watch Repairs	1
	<hr/>
Total	115
	<hr/>

OUTWORKERS

Notifications received from employers and other authorities show that there were 14 outworkers all engaged in making wearing apparel in the Borough.

In each case the conditions were satisfactory.

HOUSING

I.—Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,122
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	5,281
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts	1
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose. Visits to properties already recorded in (2) (a)....	3
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	1
(4)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,024

II—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		566
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III—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.....		—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
	(a) By owners		1
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners		—

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	143
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	52
(b)	By Local Authorities in default of owners	—

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	—
(2)	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	3
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

Housing Act, 1936 :—

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	51
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	120
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	417
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	43
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year (38 families in 18 houses)....	18
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	91
(d)		Cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	—
(e)	(i)	Number of Council houses found to be overcrowded at the end of the year	7
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	15
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	54
(f)		Number of cases of overcrowding in Council houses relieved during the year	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY : MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND ORDERS, ETC.

Registered	On Register Dec. 31st, 1946	On Register Dec. 31st, 1947
Cowkeepers	42	42
Retailers and Wholesalers	114	103

Milk (Special Designations) Order

The following licences were granted during 1947 :—

Tuberculin Tested Milk—

Establishments at which the milk is bottled	9
Establishments where milk is sold in bottles as supplied by wholesalers	43
Pasteurised (holder)	2
Pasteurised (H.T.S.T.) (two licences in respect of one plant)	2
Pasteurised milk sold at premises in bottles as sup- plied by processor	6
Number of milk vendors resident in the Borough	103

Examination of Milk by the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests

Class of Milk	Number of samples tested	Appropriate tests	Number of samples	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	61	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	61	—
	62		52	10
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	53	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	50	3
	53		48	5
Tuberculin Tested	8	Methylene Blue	4	4
Heat Treated	1	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	1	—
	1		1	—
Totals	239		217	22

Summary of Chemical Analysis of Milk Samples for 1947

Period	No. of Samples examined	Averages	
		Fat %	Solids not fat %
January	—	—	—
February	7	3.65	8.78
March	20	3.56	8.67
Quarter ending 31-3-47	27	3.61	8.73
April	5	3.69	8.35
May	11	3.35	8.47
June	9	3.73	8.64
Quarter ending 30-6-47	25	3.59	8.49
July	25	3.60	8.40
August	6	3.54	8.63
September	15	3.91	8.60
Quarter ending 30-9-47	46	3.68	8.54
October	19	3.93	8.79
November	25	3.88	8.66
December	18	3.59	8.69
Quarter ending 31-12-47	62	3.80	8.71
Year ending 31-12-47	160	3.67	8.62

Out of the 160 samples of milk taken, 44 of them were found to be below the presumptive standard of 8.5% solids not fat. Only one of these was adulterated by added water. The average figure for samples taken during the quarter ending 30th June was 8.49%. Can it be presumed from these figures that milk is increasing in quantity and not quality?

Examination of Milk

Section 25, Food and Drugs Act, 1938

Twenty-nine samples of milk were taken and tested by Guinea Pig inoculation and in only one case was evidence of tuberculosis found.

Registration of Premises used for the Manufacture, Storage or Sale of Food

	Premises on Register, 1946	Added on Register, 1947	Total
Sale and storage of ice-cream ...	35	4	39
Manufacture of ice-cream	14	2	16
Manufacture of preserved food	11	—	11
Fish frying	26	1	27
Butter, margarine, wholesale dealers or factories	1	—	1

ICE CREAM

Thirty-two samples of ice cream have been taken and examined by the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield by the Methylene Blue Reduction Test (Medical Research Council, March, 1947) showing the following results.

	Provisional Grade		
	One	Two	Three
Number of samples	22	6	4

Of a further six samples examined by a local laboratory two had counts of over 100,000 bacteria per c.c. and *B. coli* in 1/100th c.c. was present.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The amount of unsound food condemned and destroyed during the year comprised :—

Article	Weight or No.	Article	Weight or No.
Bacon	18½ lbs.	Junket powders	12
Beans, haricot	307 lbs.	Macaroni and cheese	60 tins
Biscuits	37½ lbs.	Meat	516 tins
Bread	167 loaves	Meat, cooked	482 lbs.
Buns	341	Meat pies	130
Butter	44 lbs.	Melba sauce	8½ galls.
Cabbages	13	Milk	767 tins
Cereal	64 pkts.	Oats, rolled	60 lbs.
Cheese	46½ lbs.	Paste, meat, fish, chocolate	45 tins or jars
Chickens	3	Peaches	543
Coffee	8 tins	Peas, dried	188 lbs.
Cream, synthetic	4 galls.	Peas, marrowfat	369 lbs.
Crumpets	243	Pickles	105 jars
Eggs	58½ doz.	Pineapples	67
Fish	242 tins	Preserves	95 tins or jars
Fish	3,949 lbs.	Puddings	192
Fish cakes	1,126	Sausage	219 lbs.
Flour	70 lbs.	Sausage	127 tins.
Fruit	122 tins or bottles	Soup	148 tins
Fruit juice	13 tins	Teacakes	383
Grapefruit	273	Tomatoes	61 lbs.
Jellies	12	Vegetables	585 tins

Detailed below is a table of unsound meat condemned during the year as unfit for human consumption. I would draw your attention to the quantity affected with tuberculosis in comparison to other types of disease.

Type	Quantity		Total (lbs.) condemned
	Tuberculosis	Other diseases than tuberculosis	
Beef	31,904	18,490	50,394
Veal	256	775	1,031
Mutton and lamb		2,546	2,546
Pork	701	567	1,268
Offals	15,260	22,940	38,200
Totals	48,121	45,318	93,439

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933

Number of slaughtermen on Register at 31st December, 1946....	19
Applications for licences considered during 1947	25
Number of slaughtermen on Register at 31st December, 1947....	25

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS

During the year 200 samples were taken, 169 of these being formal and 32 informal samples.

Formal	Informal	Article
1	—	Bicarbonate of soda
1	—	Chocolate bar
1	—	Coffee
—	3	Cordial
1	—	Cooking fat
1	—	Effervescent powder
2	—	Fish cake
1	—	Gelatine
1	—	Ground nutmeg
—	1	Ground cinnamon
1	—	Icing sugar
—	1	Iodised mineral salt
1	—	Lemonade powder
—	1	Meat paste
135	25	Milk
1	—	Oatmeal
1	1	Pepper
1	—	Puddings, white
9	—	Sausage, sausage meat
2	—	Semolina
1	—	Sponge mixture
8	—	Whisky
<hr/>	<hr/>	
169	32	Totals
<hr/>	<hr/>	

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Of the samples analysed nine were reported to be not genuine, details of which, and the action in regard thereto, are as follows :—

Sample No.	Formal	Article	Adulteration or other irregularity	Action taken
32	—	Whisky	9.7% excess water	Vendor prosecuted under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. Case heard 17-6-47, when vendor fined £4-0-0 and 10/6 costs. Vendor's servant, charge dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of 4/- costs.
35	—	Milk	8.2% added water	Producer prosecuted under Sale of Milk Regulations. Case heard 3-6-47, when the producer was fined £10-0-0 and £2-12-6 costs.
48	—	Milk	Contained only 87.7% of the minimum amount of fat required.	Matter investigated. It was found that the strippings were not being added to the milk. The farm manager was cautioned about this matter.
65	—	Milk	Contained only 90.7% of the minimum amount of fat required.	This milk was from the same producer as No. 48 and upon further investigation advice was given regarding improved feeding method.
91	—	Milk	Containing only 94.7% of the minimum amount of fat required.	The matter was investigated and it was decided to send warning letters to the producers concerned.
93	—	Milk	Contained only 97.7% of the minimum amount of fat required.	
132	—	Gelatine	It required 2 oz. per pint to make a jelly. Should have been labelled "Low Melting Point" Gelatine.	Improperly labelled. Warning letter sent to vendor.
177	—	Milk	Contained only 99% of the minimum amount of fat required.	The matter was investigated and it was decided to send a warning letter to the producer.
166	Informal	Iodised Mineral Salt	Consisted of ground limestone or chalk coloured with .8% iron oxide and containing .0042% of iodine probably as sodium iodine.	This article is sold for consumption by animals only. No further action taken.

