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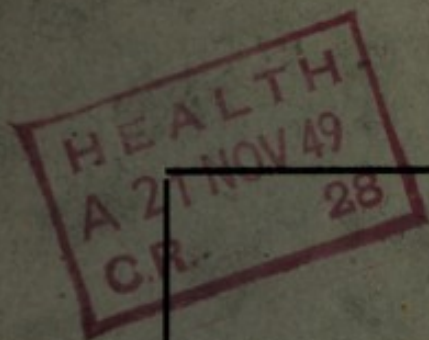
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

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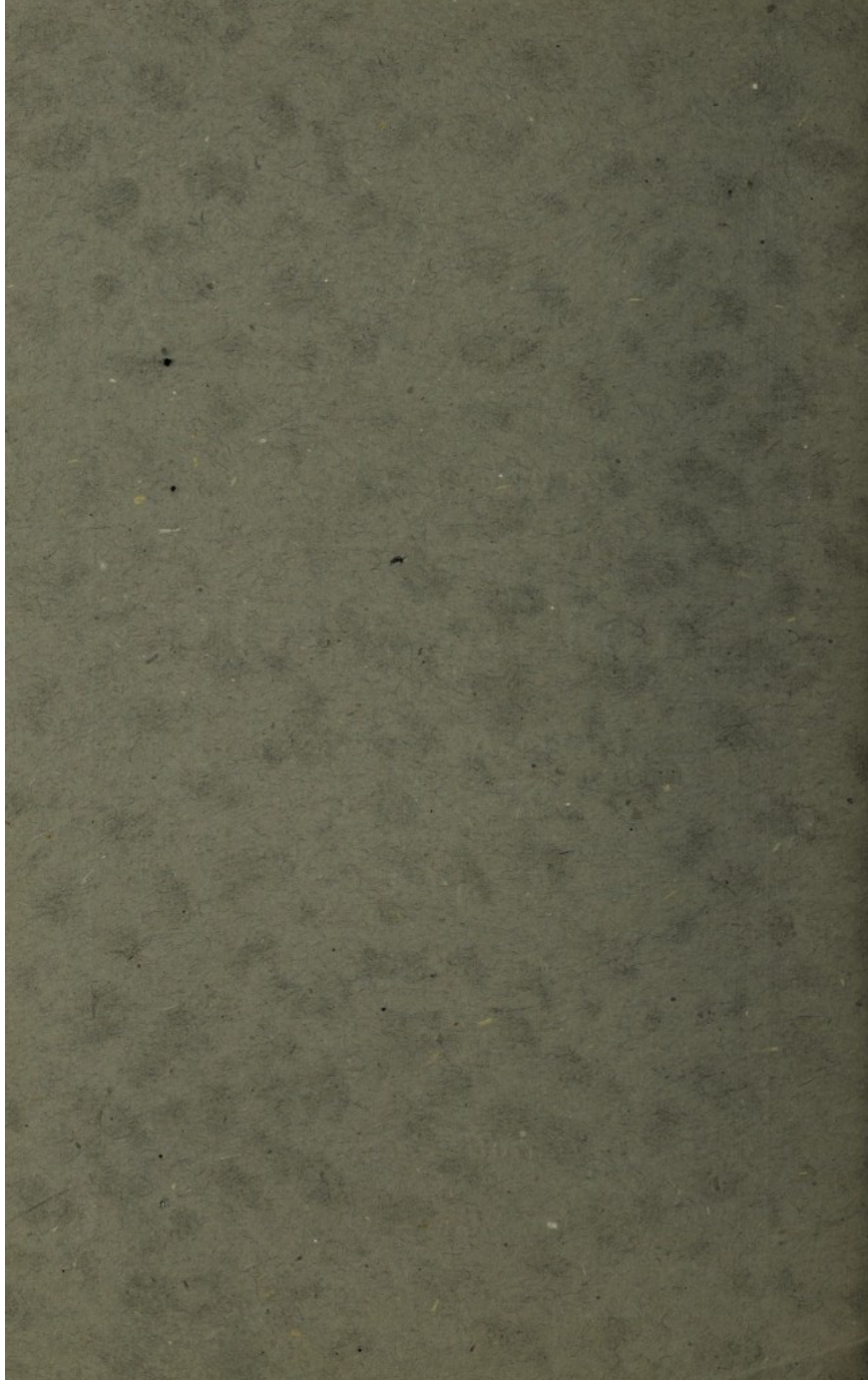
FOR THE YEAR

1948

BY

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

Medical Officer of Health

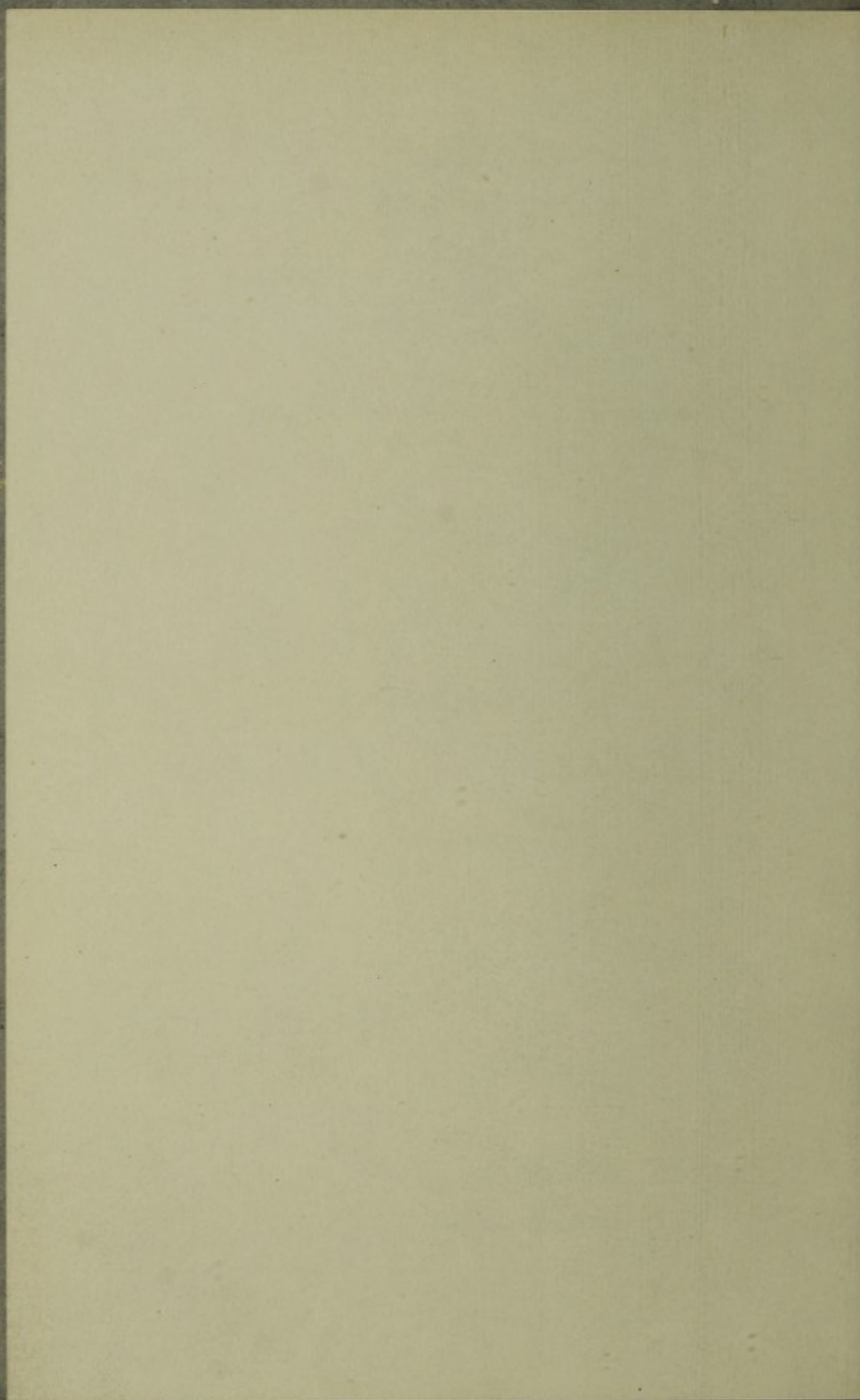




BOROUGH OF HARROGATE.

*With the
Medical Officer of Health's
Compliments*

*Public Health Office,
Harrogate.*





Borough of Harrogate

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

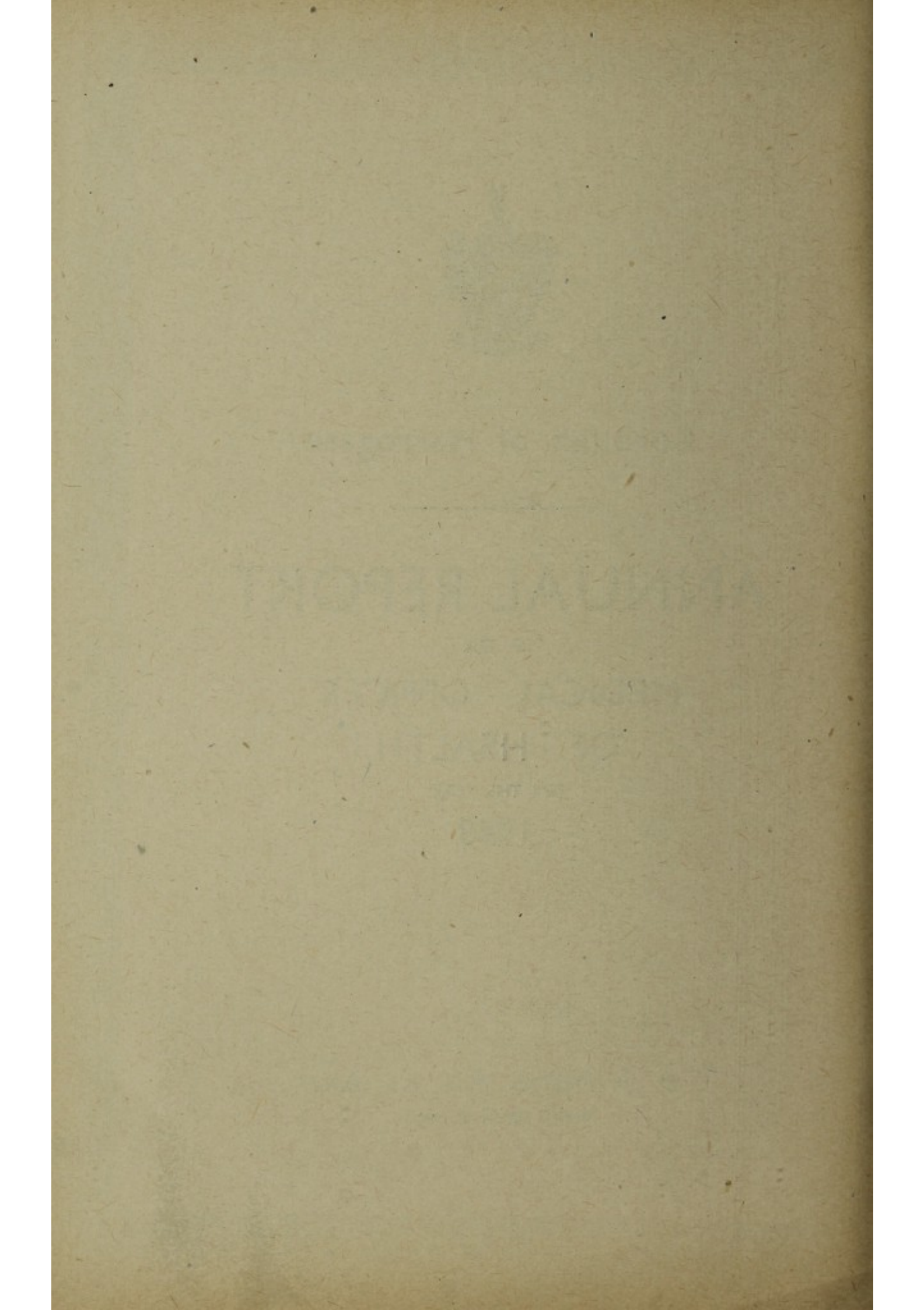
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Medical Officer of Health



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THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1948

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

Vice-Chairman: Councillor SIR HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK, Bt.

THE MAYOR (Councillor C. J. SIMPSON, J.P., C.C.)

Ald.	BAGSHAW	Coun.	MIDDLEBROOK	Coun.	STUTTARD
"	FOSTER	"	ODDY	"	TENNANT
"	HOLMES	"	PICKARD	"	Miss WARDLE
"	LOMAS-WALKER	"	SCHOFIELD	"	Mrs. WILKINSON
Coun.	ALLUM	"	Mrs. SMURTHWAITE	"	WOOD
"	Mrs. FISHER				

HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE :

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

Vice-Chairman: Councillor SIR HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK, Bt.

THE MAYOR	Coun.	Mrs. FISHER	Coun.	TENNANT
Ald. BAGSHAW	"	MIDDLEBROOK	"	Miss WARDLE
" HOLMES	"	Mrs. SMURTHWAITE		

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

AND CARLTON LODGE HOUSE COMMITTEE :

Chairman: Councillor Mrs. FISHER, J.P.

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

THE MAYOR	Coun.	ODDY	Coun.	Miss WARDLE
Coun. Mrs. FISHER	"	Mrs. SMURTHWAITE	"	Mrs. WILKINSON
" MIDDLEBROOK	"	TENNANT	"	WOOD

**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 for the year 1948.

There have been most important changes in Local Government, brought about by the introduction of the National Health Service on 5th July, 1948. A number of these changes are referred to in greater detail in the body of this report. The main result of the operation of the new Act as it affects this Council, has been the transfer of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services from the Harrogate Borough Council to the County Council.

In 1945 Harrogate lost its powers as a Local Education Authority and as a consequence the School Medical Service was transferred to the County Council, a number of the staff of the Harrogate Health Department at that time became part-time employees of the County Council. With the loss of Maternity and Child Welfare powers the majority of the Health Department staff have become whole-time employees of the County Council.

As a consequence of these legislative changes the Divisional Scheme of the West Riding County Council has been now brought into full operation. In my dual capacity as Medical Officer of Health of Harrogate and Divisional Medical Officer of this district of the West Riding County Council, I am able to correlate the public health services operated by the County with those operated by the Borough Council. As an example of this, my duties as Medical Officer of Health include the measures to be taken to prevent and control infectious diseases, thus, if an outbreak of infection occurs in a school or day nursery, in my capacity as Divisional Medical Officer I can apply such measures without delay and with a full knowledge of the circumstances of the outbreak. Similarly, since I attend as Medical Officer of Health meetings of the Harrogate Health Committee, I am able, as Divisional Medical Officer, to supply this Committee with information as to the operation of the West Riding Health Services in this Borough.

In addition to the Maternity and Child Welfare Services being transferred, these Health Services have been modified and in many instances extended. It is impossible to detail all the changes here but two examples may be given. One is the extended work of Health Visitors whose duties now include "giving advice to persons suffering from illness and as to the measures necessary to promote health and to prevent the spread of infection," this entails co-operation with the family doctor and the after-care of patients discharged from hospitals. The other is the provision of facilities for the nursing of the sick in their own homes, which is now a duty of the Local Health Authority. In this town this work in the past has been most ably done through voluntary agency by the Harrogate District Nursing Association. This Association, after more than 50 years service has been brought to an end and the staff and premises have been taken over by the County Council. The District Nurses now work as part of the public health team under the day to day administration of the Divisional Medical Officer.

I should like to draw attention to the Infant Mortality rate of 22.6 deaths under one year per thousand live births. This is a new low record for Harrogate, the previous lowest rate being 27.2 in 1944. The rate compares favourably with that of 34.0 for England and Wales.

I desire to acknowledge the assistance I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and to record my appreciation of the loyal work of the staff of the Department during a somewhat difficult period of transition.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. D. PAYNE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department
Municipal Offices,
Harrogate.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF, 1948

Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer :

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer :

E. M. WRIGHT, B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H., R.C.P.S. (Resigned 30-9-48)

Maternity and Child Welfare Staff (Taken over by W.R.C.C. as from 5.7.48) :

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.

(Resigned 27-7-48)

G. O. ROSENVINGE, M.B., B.S. (Appointed 9.8.48)

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., A.I.S.E.

Public Analyst :

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

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

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

Miss A. E. HIRST, H.V. Cert., Dip. Trop. Nursing (Resigned 16-11-48)

Miss M. AINSCOUGH, H.V. Cert.

Miss A. A. IRVING, H.V. Cert. (Resigned 6-11-48)

Miss F. ALLISON, H.V. Cert.

Miss P. M. GREEN, H.V. Cert.

Miss D. TAYLOR, H.V. Cert.

Miss W. I. STEVENSON, H.V. Cert.

Miss R. FIRTH, H.V. Cert. (Appointed 15-11-48)

Day Nurseries :

Mrs. WOOD, S.R.N. (Matron, Station Avenue Day Nursery)

Mrs. McGOWAN, S.R.N. (Matron, Albany Avenue Day Nursery)

Municipal Maternity Home, Carlton Lodge (Transferred to Regional Hospital Board 5.7.48) :

Miss M. R. DENNIS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Matron)

Dental Staff :

V. F. H. GOLLEDGE, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. Miss REDFEARN (Dental Attendant)

Miss THOM, L.D.S. (Appointed 12.4.48) Miss HURD (Dental Attendant)

Clerical Staff (also Divisional Staff) :

R. W. LEEMING (Chief Clerk)

J. A. H. LANE (Appointed 18.10.48)

L. R. WILKINSON (Resigned 13.3.48)

K. W. DARLEY (Appointed 15.3.48)

G. T. BENTLEY

Miss M. STARKEY

G. W. N. GRAHAM (Appointed 3.5.48)

Miss M. WRAY

J. G. ORD (H.M. Forces)

Miss L. M. JAKES

J. G. GOODYEAR (Resigned 18.10.48)

Miss O. EWBANK

Clerical Staff, Clinic :

Miss M. UNSWORTH

Miss M. LEAF

Mrs. W. GLEDHILL

Miss S. ATKINSON

Clerical Staff (Sanitary Department) :

H. M. WILEY, D.P.A. (Senior Clerk)

R. HULLAH (Returned from H.M.

H. K. PEARSON

Forces 25.10.48)

Miss K. M. ASHBY

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres)	8,314
Population (Census, 1931)	39,770
Population (mid-summer, 1948, estimated by the Registrar-General) mid-year estimate of population for the Area as now con- stituted	52,300
Number of Inhabited houses (Census, 1931)	9,430
Number of Inhabited houses (Rate Books, Mar. 31st, 1948)	14,722
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	9,846
Rateable Value, March, 1948	£601,746
Produce of a Penny Rate, March 1948	£2,411
Males Females	
Live Births: Legitimate, 366 } 394 Legitimate, 376 } 401	795
Illegitimate, 28 } Illegitimate, 25 }	
Birth Rate (Live births per 1,000 of the estimated resident population)	15.2
Males Females	
Still Births: Legitimate, 10 } 10 Legitimate, 7 } 8	18
Illegitimate - } Illegitimate, 1 }	
Still Births—Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births	22.1
Number of deaths: Males 284, Females 381	665
Death Rate	12.7
Corrected Death Rate	*
Rate per 1,000 total (Live and still) Births	
Deaths from Puerperal causes: Puerperal Sepsis — } — " " — }	0.00
Other Puerperal causes — } — " " — }	
Deaths of Infants under one year of age: Legitimate 18 }	18
Illegitimate - }	
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:	
All Infants per 1,000 live births Rate	23
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births "	24.25
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births "	0.00
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) per 1,000 live births "	2.52
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (20) "	0.38
Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases (6) "	0.11
Deaths from Scarlet Fever (0) "	0.00
Deaths from Diphtheria (0) "	0.00
Deaths from Typhoid and Paratyphoid (0) "	0.00
Deaths from Measles (0) "	0.00
Deaths from Whooping Cough (0) "	0.00
Deaths from Cancer (101) "	1.93
Primary Vaccinations	457
Number of Marriages	352
Mean Annual Temperature	47.94°F.
Total Rainfall (in inches)	29.79
Hours of Bright Sunshine	1265.5

* As the preparation and issue of the Comparability Factor has been suspended by the Registrar General, the corrected death rate cannot be supplied.

TABLE I. VITAL STATISTICS OF HARROGATE FOR 1948 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

	Estimated Population.	Nett Live 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
1947	49,660	906	18.2	32	35.3	724	14.6
1948	52,300	795	15.2	18	22.6	665	12.7

TABLE II.
CAUSES OF DEATH IN HARROGATE BOROUGH, 1948.

Causes of Death.						1948.	
						Male	Female
(Civilians only) All Causes ..						284	381
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers					—	—
2	Cerebro-spinal Fever					—	—
3	Scarlet Fever					—	—
4	Whooping Cough					—	—
5	Diphtheria					—	—
6	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System					15	5
7	Other forms of Tuberculosis					2	4
8	Syphilitic Disease					2	1
9	Influenza					—	1
10	Measles					—	—
11	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis					2	—
12	Acute Infectious Encephalitis					—	—
13M	Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (males only)					4	—
13F	Cancer of Uterus females only)					—	9
14	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum					7	5
15	Cancer of Breast					—	11
16	Cancer of all other sites					27	38
17	Diabetes					—	1
18	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions					35	75
19	Heart Disease					93	109
20	Other Diseases of Circulatory System					9	20
21	Bronchitis					22	12
22	Pneumonia					7	10
23	Other Respiratory Diseases					6	5
24	Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum					4	2
25	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)					1	1
26	Appendicitis					1	1
27	Other Digestive Diseases					5	11
28	Nephritis					6	16
29	Puerperal and post-abortive Sepsis					—	—
30	Other Maternal Causes					—	—
31	Premature Birth					2	2
32	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease					6	3
33	Suicide					1	6
34	Road Traffic Accidents					2	2
35	Other Violent Causes					7	8
36	All other Causes					18	23

TABLE III.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1947 and 1948.

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

Cause of Death.	1947	1948									
		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)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	4
Diarrhoea, Enteritis and Gastritis	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Injury at birth	5	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Atelectasis	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Premature Birth	8	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Totals	32	10	—	—	—	10	2	3	2	1	18

TABLE IV

VITAL STATISTICS
BIRTH RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL MORTALITY and CASE-RATES for certain Infectious Diseases
in the year 1948

(Provisional figures based on 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 Adminis- trative County
Births—		Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population		
Live Births	17.9 (a)	20.0	19.2	20.1
Still Births	0.42 (a)	0.52	0.43	0.39
Deaths—				
All causes	10.8 (a)	11.6	10.7	11.6
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Tuberculosis	0.51	0.59	0.46	0.63
Influenza	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia	0.41	0.38	0.36	0.54
Notifications (Corrected)				
Typhoid fever	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cerebro-spinal fever ..	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Scarlet fever	1.73	1.90	1.82	1.37
Whooping Cough	3.42	3.51	3.31	3.13
Diphtheria	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.10
Erysipelas	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.22
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Measles	9.34	9.75	8.84	9.17
Pneumonia	0.73	0.84	0.60	0.57
Acute Poliomyelitis....	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04
Acute Polioencephalitis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Deaths—		Rates per 1,000	Live Births	
All causes under 1 yr. of age.....	34 (b)	39	32	31
Enteritis & Diarrhoea under 2 yrs. of age	3.3	4.5	2.1	2.4
Notifications (Corrected)		Rates per 1,000 Total	(Live and Still	Births)
Puerperal fever and pyrexia	6.89	8.90	4.71	7.34 (c)
MATERNAL MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES				
		Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	Rates per million women aged 15-44	
140 Abortions with Sepsis		0.11	9	
141 Abortions without Sepsis		0.05	4	
147 Puerperal infections		0.13		
142-146, 148-150 other maternal causes		0.73		

(a) Rates per 1,000 total population

(b) Per 1,000 related births

(c) In London Puerperal fever alone was 0.61

BOROUGH OF HARROGATE.—NOTIFIABLE

(These figures refer to civilian cases actually notified in 1914. These figures 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.	60-70 yrs.
*Scarlet Fever	210			2	6	6	29	101	53	7	3		
Diphtheria	1									1			
Pneumonia	23						5			1	4		
Dysentery	12			5	3		2		1				
Erysipelas	6												
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	1											
Acute Poliomyelitis	5						1			1	2		
Measles	203	10	30	23	17	28	79	10		2	3		
Whooping Cough	128	8	21	13	20	13	49		1		3		
Puerperal Pyrexia	3									3			

* 130 Cases occurred in 1913 and 14 Cases occurred in 1914.

TABLE V.

DEATHS during 52 weeks ended 25th December, 1948.

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

65 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
	114													
	1													
5	1	3										1	1	1
	4													
4	2													
	1													
	5	2									1	1		
	5													
	2													

at a Boarding School for Girls

at a Boarding School for Boys

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1. POPULATION

The Population as at the middle of 1948 is estimated by the Registrar-General at 52,300 which is 2,640 above the Registrar-General's estimate for 1947.

2. UNEMPLOYMENT

I learn from the Employment Exchange that the number of unemployed persons in the District (which includes neighbouring areas) at December, 1948, was 369, 221 males and 148 females, an increase of 75 as compared with 1947.

3. BIRTHS

The number of live births registered in Harrogate during the year was 1,122, 566 males and 556 females, but the corrected* figure supplied by the Registrar-General is 795, 394 males and 401 females. The birth rate is 15.2 per thousand of the estimated resident population which is 2.7 below the rate for England and Wales.

There were 53 illegitimate births, 28 males and 25 females, representing 4.7 per cent. of the live births. The corresponding figure for 1947 was 6.5 per cent.

Still-Births

There were 28 still-births, 16 males and 12 females, registered during the year. The corrected* figure supplied by the Registrar-General is 18, 10 males and 8 females, as compared with 25 for 1947. This gives a rate of 22.1 per thousand total births and a still-birth rate of 0.34 per thousand of the population.

4. DEATHS

The number of deaths registered during the year in the Borough was 738, 335 males and 403 females, but the corrected* number of deaths of residents as supplied by the Registrar-General is 665, 284 males and 381 females. The death rate is 12.7 as compared with 14.6 for 1947, which is 1.9 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 18, 8 males and 10 females, as compared with 32, 19 males and 13 females during the preceding year. The infant mortality rate is 22.6 per thousand live-births as compared with 35.3 for 1947.

Institutional deaths

Of the 738 deaths registered in the Borough, 232 occurred in public institutions, representing 31.4 per cent. of the whole number.

Cremations

Out of a total number of 738 deaths which occurred in the Borough during 1948, the number of bodies disposed of by cremation was 227, as compared with 142 cremations in 1947.

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

The National Health Service Act came into operation on 5th July, 1948, and from that date the Borough Council lost their powers as a Maternity and Child Welfare Authority. The management of the Carlton Lodge Maternity Home was, under the same Act, transferred to the Regional Hospital Board. The Joint Isolation Hospital at Knaresborough was similarly transferred to the Regional Hospital Board.

(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 is normally carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, situated at County Hall, Wakefield, but in cases of urgency such as the examination of throat swabs for diphtheria, arrangements have been made for such examinations to be undertaken by the Laboratory at the Harrogate General Hospital; thus saving the time of transport from Harrogate to Wakefield. The bacteriological examination of milk, including the phosphatase and methylene blue tests and examinations to exclude infection of milk with tubercle bacilli have been undertaken at the Wakefield Laboratory. This Laboratory has also carried out the bacteriological examinations of ice cream samples.

(b) Ambulance Facilities

The Ambulance Service is under the control of the West Riding County Council and on May 22nd, 1948, moved from premises at the Corporation Depot, Claro Road, to the garage of Leadhall Grange Residential Nursery. This present site of the Ambulance Service is unsatisfactory since ambulances going to and from the garage to the street pass along the drive in front of the main door of this Residential Nursery, with the possible risk of accidents to the young children.

The Ambulance Service removes cases to and from hospital, maternity homes and nursing homes free of charge. The vehicles consist of three ambulances and one, 9 seater, sitting case car.

The Isolation Hospital Ambulance has been retained at the hospital and removes infectious disease cases to the hospital, this service also being free.

(c) Nursing in the Home

(1) General

There are 21 Registered Nursing Homes in the Borough of Harrogate, these are inspected annually by the Medical Officer of Health in his capacity as Divisional Medical Officer of the West Riding County Council. These nursing homes provide nursing facilities for the comparatively well-to-do. Nursing for the majority of the community is provided by Home Nurses of the West Riding County Council. Until July 5th

these home nurses were members of the staff of the Harrogate District Nursing Association, but on this date the District Nursing Association ceased, the Nurses Home and equipment and the nursing staff being taken over by the West Riding County Council.

(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.

(3) Home Help Service

8 sick or infirm patients and 8 maternity cases were provided with the services of the full time Home Help who was employed by the Borough Council until the 5th July. On that date this service was taken over by the West Riding County Council and 16 additional part-time Home Helps were engaged. These Home Helps attended 14 maternity cases and 18 sick or infirm patients.

(d) Clinics and Treatment Centres

These are set out in tabular form on page 00

(e) Hospitals

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

HOSPITALS.

Name	Situation	Purpose	BEDS			Management
			Males	Females	Children	
Isolation Hospital	Thistle Hill, Knaresborough	Notifiable Infectious Diseases	20	22	12	Joint Hospital * Committee
Harrogate & District General Hospital	Knaresborough Rd., Harrogate	Medical, Surgical and Maternity †	8	8	—	
Royal Bath Hospital	Cornwall Rd., Harrogate	Rheumatic Diseases	80	170	24	Voluntary Board *
			65	73	—	do. *

* Transferred to Regional Hospital Board 5-7-48

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	—	★ 10 a.m. (by appointment)	—	—	2-15 p.m. (by appointment)	—
Orthopaedic Clinic	—	—	—	—	—	—
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 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 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

209 cases were notified during the year compared with 58 cases during 1947. There were no fatal cases and most of the cases were very mild in character.

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	9	15	14	5	3	48
Females	-	-	2	15	86	52	6	161
Totals	-	2	11	30	100	57	9	209

The increase in the number of cases in the Borough is largely accounted for by an outbreak which occurred at a private boarding school. The outbreak started at the end of January and reached its peak during the first week in March, coming to an end at the beginning of April, a total of 127 cases developed scarlet fever. Despite every effort to prevent the infection spreading, in which the medical officer of the school co-operated to the full, the infection soon became widespread. This in part being due to the susceptible state of the pupils (there had not been a previous outbreak in this school for many years) and in part due to the impossibility of isolation of contacts, since the pupils met both at school classes and during communal feeding.

It is of interest that 68 of these patients received penicillin intramuscularly and of these 62 gave nose and throat swabs negative to haemolytic streptococci on the eighth day after the rash thus shortening the period of isolation required after the illness. In addition there were no complications in cases which had received the penicillin injection and the patients' symptoms of sore throat were rapidly relieved by the injection. The matter is reported in the British Medical Journal of May 22nd, 1948.

2. Diphtheria

One case was notified in an adult during the year, the case was a mild one and made a quick recovery. This compares with two cases notified in 1947.

Diphtheria Immunisation

616 immunisations were carried out during 1948 as compared with 479 during 1947. In addition 425 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 1948)	3,438	6,482
Percentage immunised to date	54.7	82.6

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. Since July 5th, 1948, a difficulty has arisen regarding fees payable to general practitioners for undertaking diphtheria immunisation. No fee payable to general practitioners for this service has yet been agreed.

Diphtheria Anti-toxin

Prior to July 5th the arrangements for the supply of free anti toxin for necessitous cases continued in force and a total of 80,000 units was supplied for two suspected cases of diphtheria. After the coming into operation of the National Health Service Act this anti toxin can be obtained free by the general practitioner either from chemist or hospital.

3. Pneumonia

21 cases of acute primary pneumonia and 2 cases of influenzal pneumonia were notified. These figures compare with 18 cases of acute primary pneumonia and 4 cases of influenzal pneumonia notified in 1947. There were 3 fatal cases during 1948.

4. Dysentery

12 cases were notified during the year compared with one case during 1947. The cases were mild in character. Five of these cases occurred during March amongst children attending the Station Avenue Day Nursery, and one member of the staff of this Nursery was also affected.

5. Erysipelas

6 cases were notified as compared with 15 cases during 1947. There were no fatal cases.

6. Cerebro-Spinal Fever

2 cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever were notified during the year. One of these cases occurred in a child aged ten months and the other in an adult. Both these cases responded well to treatment and made good and uncomplicated recoveries.

7. Acute Poliomyelitis

Four cases of Poliomyelitis and one of Polioencephalitis were notified in 1948 compared with 18 cases of poliomyelitis and 3 cases of Polioencephalitis in 1947.

The four cases of Poliomyelitis occurred in adults, three of them were severe, two proving fatal. Of the severe cases all commenced with a transverse myelitis type of lesion which in the two fatal cases progressed as an ascending type. The Polioencephalitis occurred in a child who made a complete recovery.

8. Measles

There was a considerable decrease in the number of cases notified as compared with the previous year. 202 cases being notified during 1948 as against 756 during 1947. There was no fatal case.

9. Whooping Cough

128 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during 1948 as compared with 124 during 1947. There were no fatal cases.

10. Puerperal Pyrexia

Three cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year as compared with 6 during 1947. In two of these cases the cause was breast inflammation and in the third the cause was a urinary infection.

No case of the following notifiable diseases was notified during the year:—Enteric Fever, or Food Poisoning.

11. Tuberculosis

NEW CASES & MORTALITY during 1948

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths. Local Returns			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5 years	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1
5-15 „	2	2	2	3	-	-	1	-
15-25 „	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-35 „	6	5	-	-	1	-	-	-
35-45 „	5	4	-	1	4	-	-	1
45-55 „	4	2	-	1	2	-	-	-
55-65 „	2	3	1	-	4	-	-	-
65 and upwards	3	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
Totals	28	23	4	6	12	1	2	2

There was a decrease in the number of cases of Tuberculosis, 61 cases being notified as compared with 77 cases during 1947. 51 cases were Pulmonary and 10 cases were Non Pulmonary, 4 of the latter being glands of neck. There were 17 deaths during the year as compared with 14 during 1947.

In 13 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	4
Abdomen	2
Meninges	2
Testes	1
Spine	1

12. Vaccination

On the 5th of July, public vaccinators ceased to function. Vaccination was either to be undertaken by the family practitioner or by the medical staff of the Health Department. 48 vaccinations were carried out in Harrogate at the Clinic under this latter provision.

(b) NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

1. Cancer

According to the local records 105 deaths, 39 males and 66 females, were due to cancer. The corrected figures supplied by the Registrar General show that 101 deaths, 38 males and 63 females, were due to this cause. The death rate, 1.93, is slightly lower than last year's figure, 2.52.

	AGE GROUPS.							Total
	Under 25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 and over	
Males	—	—	2	4	8	12	13	39
Females	—	1	2	5	15	20	23	66
Totals	—	1	4	9	23	32	36	105

2. Scabies

During the year 5 cases of Scabies, two adults and one school child and two children under five were treated at the Borough Cleansing Station.

A total of 29 cases of Scabies were found in children of school age compared with 68 in 1947. 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 the year.

(b) MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

1. Domiciliary Midwifery

Prior to July 5th, domiciliary midwifery in the Borough was undertaken in the main by the Harrogate District Nursing Association which possessed their own Nurses' Home and training school at 91, East Parade. In the Pannal area midwifery was carried out by a midwife employed by the Pannal District Nursing Association and in the Bilton area by a municipal midwife on the staff of the Borough Council. With the coming into operation of the National Health Service Act the control of domiciliary midwifery passed to the West Riding County Council; the District Nursing Associations ceased as voluntary agencies and their nursing staff and equipment, including the premises of the Nurses' Home, were taken over by the West Riding County Council.

Similarly the Harrogate Municipal midwife was transferred to the County staff. The County domiciliary midwifery service now operates under the day to day administration of the Divisional Medical Officer.

The following table sets out the work carried out by the midwives before and after the change over on July 5th 1948 :—

Prior to July 5th			After July 5th			Total
By	as Midwife	as Maternity Nurse	By	as Midwife	as Maternity Nurse	
Harrogate District Nursing Association	45	21	Midwives from 91, East Parade	14	21	101
Pannal District Nursing Association	1	5	Midwife in Pannal District	1	3	10
Municipal Midwife	19	4	Midwife in Bilton District	10	15	48

2. Maternity Services

Maternity cases in which there were medical or social reasons for institutional confinement, were admitted to the Harrogate General Hospital or Hazelwood Castle Maternity Home. Carlton Lodge Municipal Maternity Home continued to receive paying maternity patients who were under the care of their private practitioners. These three institutions passed to the control of the Regional Hospital Board on July 5th, 1948.

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

	Prior to 5.7.48	After 5.7.48	Total
Admissions to the Harrogate General Hospital	279	239	518
Admissions to the Hazelwood Castle Emergency Maternity Home.....	1	—	1
Admissions to the Carlton Lodge Maternity Home.....	76	73	149

Home Helps for Domiciliary Maternity Cases

8 maternity patients were provided with the services of the the Home Help who was employed by the Borough Council until the 5th July. On that date this service was taken over by the West Riding County Council and 16 additional part time Home Helps were engaged. 6 of these Home Helps attended 14 maternity patients.

(c) Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Institutions

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.

The Yorkshire Home for Mothers and Babies, under voluntary management, takes post natal cases for a period of recuperation and convalescence.

(d) Ante-Natal Clinic

The following table shows in statistical form, the work done at the Clinic on Tuesday afternoons and Wednesday mornings :—

	1.1.48 to 4.7.48	5.7.48 to 31.12.48	Total
(a) Attendances.....	995	785	1,780
(b) Number of individual mothers	381	181	562
(c) Average attendances	7.6	3.6	5.6
(d) Post natal attendances	21	14	35

Number of mothers referred for treatment :—

To Hospital for confinement	186	133	319
„ Maternity Homes for confinement	8	4	12
„ Hospital for X Ray Examinations	10	9	19
„ Dental Clinic	119	70	189
„ Tuberculosis Officer	2	2	4

All expectant mothers attending the Ante-Natal Clinic for the first time are referred to the Hospital for blood tests.

Mr. Rutherford Morrison attended the Tuesday afternoon sessions until the 9th August, 1948, when he resigned and was replaced by Dr. G. O. Rosenvinge. Dr. Gladys Kay attends at the Wednesday morning sessions.

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 decrease in attendances at the Ante Natal Clinics since July 5th is in part due to the increase of patients attending the Ante Natal Clinics at the Harrogate General Hospital and in part due to the fact that a number of expectant mothers have been receiving ante natal care from their own practitioners through the National Health Service.

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.

The Central Clinic, at 2, Dragon Parade, continued 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 18 resident infants, 8 males and 10 females, died before reaching their first birthday. The infant mortality is 22.6 per 1,000 live births.

The neo natal mortality, i.e., the deaths of infants under one month of age, is 12.6 per 1,000 live births.

2. Health Visiting

On the 5th July the whole of the Corporation staff of Health Visitors were transferred to the West Riding County Council.

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 attendances at clinics :—

First Visits to Infants	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,489
Subsequent visits to Children under 1 year	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8,858
Visits to Children between 1 and 5 years	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11,985
Enquiries into Infant Deaths	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
Visits to cases of Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	130
Visits to cases of Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	117
Visits to cases of Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Visits to cases of Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
Visits to Expectant Mothers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,261
Miscellaneous Visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	198

3. Child Welfare Centres

The Child Welfare Centres together with the clerical and domestic staff were transferred on the 5th July to the West Riding County Council. 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 attendances at the Centre are set out in the following table :—

(a)	Total number of children under 1 year of age	9,573
(b)	Total number of children between 1 and 5 years of age	5,387
		<hr/> 14,960 <hr/>
(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	634
(2)	Between 1 and 5 years	105
(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	584
(2)	Between 1 and 5 years	1,446
	Percentage of registered live births during 1948 (after adjustment) who attended the welfare centres	73.5
	Attendances of Mothers at the Centres totalled	13,850
	Attendances of Children at the Centres totalled	14,960

4. The Teaching of Parentcraft

As in former years, lectures have been given by Health Visitors to mothers, and to schoolgirls of the 14—15 years' age group.

5. Sunlight Treatment

During the year 113 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	12
Debility	42
General	24

In addition 2 Mothers were given treatment for Post natal debility.

6. Supply of Dried Milk and Vitamins

Orange Juice issued, 44,841 Bottles	Paid for	41,168
	Free	437
	Institutions	3,236
		<hr/> 44,841
Cod liver Oil (bottles and packets of tablets) 14,316	Free	13,685
	Institutions	631
		<hr/> 14,316
National Dried Milk issued 28,067 tins	Paid for	27,018
	Free	212
	Institutions	837
		<hr/> 28,067
Other kinds of Dried Milk issued	Packets	14,125
Number of bottles of Black Currant Juice issued	....	72

7. Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No cases were notified during the year.

8. Infant Life Protection

With the coming into operation of the Children's Act on July 5th, the premises and duties concerned with Infant Life Protection passed to the Children's Committee and Children's Officer of the West Riding County Council. Formerly Health Departments were responsible for the administration of Infant Life Protection which included the supervision of foster mothers and children boarded out or living apart from their parents, and arrangements in connection with adoptions. Instead of this work being carried out locally by Health Visitors who reported to the Medical Officer of Health, special boarding out officers on the staff of the Children's Department have been appointed who are responsible for this work to the Children's Officer and Children's Committee.

The following figures refer to the period 1st January to 5th July, when the service was transferred to the Children's Officer :—

Number of children on the register at the beginning of the year	150
Number of notifications received during the period	39
Number of children removed from the register	50
Number of children on the register at 5th July	139

Reasons for removal of children's names from the register :

Transferred to care of relatives	25
Adopted	13
To Institutions	8
Died	4
Foster parents on register at beginning of year	19
New applications	—
Removal from register	6
On register on 5th July	13

9. Dental Treatment

Mr. V. F. H. Golledge, L.D.S., the Dental Surgeon, devotes the majority of his time to school dental work, but two sessions per week have been spent on maternity and child welfare dental work. This latter work was undertaken as a part time duty on behalf of the Harrogate Corporation, but on July 5th these duties also passed to the West Riding County Council, of which Mr. Golledge is now a full time officer. I am grateful to Mr. Golledge for the following report on the year's maternity and child welfare dental work :—

“Two sessions are devoted weekly to this very important work. The analysis sheet will show how keen and desirous the mothers are to take advantage of the facilities our clinic offers.

The day nurseries at Station Avenue and Albany Avenue, the nursery at Leadhall Grange, the under 5 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 the little ones' teeth.

During the year Dr. Payne brought in four cases of very acute Ulcerative Stomatitis all of which readily responded to treatment and there was no further recurrence, otherwise the toddlers were a fine healthy lot.

Of the 256 toddlers inspected 21% were found to require treatment and of these 85% were actually treated. Of the 189 mothers inspected 72% were found to require treatment and of these 74% were actually treated.

The year has been a most successful one and much thanks has been expressed by the mothers for what they have received.

Here again I should like to thank the Medical Staff for their kind co-operation and help at all times.”

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	40	80	71	60	5	256

- | | |
|--|----|
| (2) Number found to require treatment | 53 |
| (3) Number actually treated | 45 |
| (4) Attendances made by children for treatment | 95 |
| (5) Fillings | 26 |
| (6) Extractions | 33 |
| (7) Administration of Anaesthetics : General | 20 |
| Local | 3 |
| (8) Other operations | 17 |

Dental Inspection and Treatment of Mothers

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number inspected | 189 |
| (2) Number of mothers actually treated | 100 |
| (3) Number found to require treatment | 136 |
| (4) Number of attendances | 340 |
| (5) Number of teeth filled | 80 |
| (6) Number of scalings and gum treatments | 49 |
| (7) Number of special dressings | 31 |
| (8) Number of teeth extracted | 275 |
| (9) Number of individual cases for local anaesthetics | 15 |
| (10) Number of individual cases for general anaesthetics | 54 |
| (11) Number of dentures completed (33 patients) | 49 |

10. Day Nurseries

The Day Nurseries at Station Avenue and Albany Avenue have continued to fill an urgent need during the past year. These nurseries together with all the staff passed to the control of the West Riding County Council on July 5th, 1948.

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, and this accommodation has been taxed to the full. There is a long waiting list of parents who desire their children's admission to these Nurseries on social and economic grounds.

These Nurseries also perform a valuable function in training students, usually between the ages of 16—18, for the Certificate of the National Nursery Examination Board. In 1948, 5 Student Nurses were successful in passing this examination, a 100% success, for which excellent result considerable credit is due to the Matrons of their Nurseries. Of the 5 nurses who passed this examination 2 went into Hospital for training as State Registered Nurses, 1 to Hospital for training as a Registered Sick Children's Nurse, 1 as children's nurse in a private household and 1 was appointed Nursery Nurse at the Station Avenue Day Nursery.

11. Care of Illegitimate Children

Miss Irving, who resigned on the 6th November, had undertaken the main duties in connection with the care of illegitimate children in the Borough. On her departure the work was distributed to the Health Visitors, each of whom has a district of the town allocated to her, in which she has a good knowledge of the homes and families. 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 53, as compared with 59 in 1947.

12. 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 1948	8
---	---

Total number born in Hospital or Maternity Home	41
---	----

The number of premature infants born at home who :—

(1) Were nursed entirely at home	7
--	---

(2) Died during the first 24 hours	1
--	---

(3) Survived at the end of 1 month	7
--	---

The number of premature infants born in Hospital who :—

(1) Died during the first 24 hours	4
--	---

(2) Survived at the end of 1 month	34
--	----

(13) 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 at 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 and D.D.T. emulsion 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 in 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 are frequently inspected for cleanliness and, where necessary, advice and treatment is given.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1948

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit for your consideration my Annual Report of the work carried out by the Sanitary and Cleansing Services for the year 1948.

It will be noted that there is a slight alteration from my last report in that the Sanitary Section covers the period for the year ending 31st December, 1948, whilst the Cleansing Section is for the financial year ending 31st March, 1949.

The work of the department has proceeded smoothly throughout the year and though the nature of our duties is such that there is nothing concrete to show for our efforts, I can assure the committee that the contribution of the department in maintaining the health of the town on a sound basis has been a wholehearted one.

Detailed attention has been given to the food supplies of the Borough and constant supervision maintained of premises storing, preparing and disposing of food. This is essential in a town of this nature, with its many visitors during the year, and I am pleased to report that the co-operation of persons engaged in the food trade has, in most cases, been willingly given to the staff of the department. A considerable amount of publicity has been given by the national papers during the year to the question of food hygiene, and I am desirous of maintaining a high standard in Harrogate so that visitors and residents can be assured that any food they purchase in the town is pure, wholesome and adequately protected from all forms of contamination.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

I have made several comments under different headings on this section of the report. During the year four new vehicles were received and it is hoped that the work of bringing the fleet of vehicles up to a high mechanical standard will be completed in 1950 now that new vehicles and spare parts are more accessible to cleansing departments.

In conclusion I wish to tender my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued support and to the Staff of the Department for their willingness and loyalty.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Harrogate.

E. DODSWORTH,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector,
Cleansing Superintendent.*

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 springs 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.—1,265.5 hours of sunshine were recorded during the year. The sunniest day being the 18th May, 1948, when 14.5 hours were recorded.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall recorded during the year was 29.79 inches, the wettest day being 11th August, 1948, when 2.36 inches of rain were recorded.

Temperatures.—The maximum temperature during the year was 84°F. recorded on the 29th July, 1948, and the minimum temperature was 19°F. recorded on the following dates: 28th February, 28th October, 23rd and 24th November, 1948, the mean temperature being 47.94°F.

Wind.—The prevailing wind during the year was Westerly.

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, 1948, was 960 million gallons. The average daily consumption of water per head of population is 38.0 gallons, an average of 8.9 gallons per head per day for industrial purposes and 29.1 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 1948 :—

Knaresborough Road Housing Estate
Harlow Park Drive
Camwal Road

In the new portions of the Borough, which were incorporated on the 1st April, 1938, from the Knaresborough Urban District, and the Knaresborough Rural District Councils there are still twenty-eight houses which obtain their water supply from wells, springs and boreholes.

A scheme for supplying ten of these houses with town water is under consideration and should be completed by 1950.

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

Number of samples examined	79
----------------------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----

Being samples of water from :—

Domestic Supplies (Town Mains)	....	....	70	
Wells, Springs and Boreholes	....	....	9	
			—	79

Number of samples found upon examination to be satisfactory	79
---	------	------	------	------	------	------	----

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

Presence of Bacillus Coli		Nil
---------------------------	------	------	------	------	--	-----

REPORT ON SAMPLES OF WATER

	No. 448 Harlow Hill, Roundhill and Scargill		No. 450 Irongate Bridge, Beaverdyke, Tank Spring, Roundhill,	
Date taken	6-5-48		6-5-48	
Appearance	Clear and bright		Clear and bright	
Odour on warming	None		None	
Colour of 2ft. column (Lovibond units)	0.9 yellow — 0.3 blue		1.3 yellow	
Sediment	None		Very minute	
Reaction	pH = 6.9		pH = 7.1	
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	7.70	11.00
Chlorides, equivalent to chlorine	1.05	1.50	1.05	1.50
Nitrates, equivalent to nitrogen	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.002
Nitrites, equivalent to nitrogen	nil	nil	nil	nil
Free and saline ammonia	0.0098	0.0140	0.0090	0.0128
Albuminoid ammonia	0.0042	0.0060	0.0031	0.0044
Oxidation demand during 4 hours at 26.7°C from potassium permanganate	0.080	0.114	0.090	0.128
Sodium hypochlorite	—	—	—	—
Metallic contamination	nil	nil	nil	nil
Hardness (Clark Degrees) temporary, removable by boiling	2.1°	2.9	2.7°	3.8
Permanent after boiling	1.3°	2.0	1.4°	2.1
Total	3.4°	4.9	4.1°	5.9
Average number of bacteria growing on agar after 72 hours incubation at 20°C per 1 ml.	6		21	
Average number of bacteria growing on agar after 72 hours incubation at 37°C per 1 ml.	1		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, 1948 :—

Pail or Tub Closets	....	....	....	....	....	....	37
Privies with Open Middens	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Privies with covered Middens	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
Waste Water Closets	....	....	....	....	....	....	81
Cesspools	....	....	....	....	....	....	102

Most of these are situated in the rural area of the district and will be eliminated as soon as circumstances permit the necessary work being carried out. A scheme has been prepared for sewerage a portion of the district which will eliminate 45 cesspools.

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.

During the year complaints were received of the pollution of rivers and streams.

On investigation it was found that in most of the reported cases of pollution, the trouble was caused by the drainage from farms. Following advice by the department, the majority of the nuisances were abated.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Number and Nature of Inspections made

Complaints reported to Public Health Department	1,024
Primary Inspections :—	
Where nuisances were found	952
Where complaint was received and no nuisance found	72
Under Housing Acts	337
Where infectious disease has occurred	186
Butchers	185
Bakehouses	105
Cowsheds	148
Farms	57
Dairies and Milkshops	410
Ice-cream Premises	170
Fish Frying Premises	20
Fish shops (wet)	223
Food preparing Premises	50
Food storage Premises	173
Food Inspection	247
Market	65
Shops	111
Restaurants	68
Kitchens	40
Slaughterhouses (for meat inspection)	585
Factories (Power)	124
Factories (no Power)	34
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act	18
Theatres and Cinema	12
Sanitary Conveniences (public)	93
Sanitary Conveniences (private)	10
Schools	27
Requisitioning	48
Tents and Vans	72
Public Cleansing	519
Refuse Tips	515
Stables	5
Piggeries	54
Overcrowding	282
Outworkers	5
Offices	6
Work places (other than listed)	1

Other Visits or Inspections

Drainage. Number of drains tested or exposed	396
Interviews	331
Investigations of infestations of insect pests (excluding bugs)	94
Investigations of Bug infestations	72
Smoke observations	26
Visits to obtain water samples for analysis	15
Visits under Food and Drugs Act for samples	500
Visits to property under notice or work in progress	2,738
Visits miscellaneous	1,033
Total	11,235

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

Drainage reconstructed	2
Drainage repaired, trapped, etc.	22
Drainage unstopped	57
Chambers constructed	1
Chambers repaired or new covers	2
Soil or Vent Pipes—new fixed	2
Soil or Vent Pipes—repaired	18
Water Closets—repaired or supplied with water	66
Water Closets—new pans or pedestals fixed	18
Water Closets (fresh) provided in lieu of waste water closets	4
Waste Pipes—repaired or trapped	51
Waste Pipes—R.W.P.'s and eaves gutters repaired	364
Sinks provided or replaced	12
Accumulations of refuse removed	14
Animals, fowls, etc., removed	6
Brickwork or pointings repaired	251
Coppers repaired or renewed	4
Dampness remedied	181
Doors repaired, fasteners, locks, etc., provided	99
Dustbins supplied	465
Fireplaces, stoves and flues repaired	130
Fences and gates repaired	15
Flooring and other woodwork repaired or renewed	118
Floors—concrete or quarried, repaired or renewed	19
Food Cupboards provided or ventilated	1
Gas fittings or services repaired	3
Overcrowding abated	38
Plaster repaired	263
Rat infestations abated	594

Rent Books made to comply with Regulations of Housing Act	42
Roofs made watertight	288
Stagnant water removed	2
Walls and Ceilings cleansed	16
Water supplies reinstated or made sufficient	38
Windows—cords, fasteners and glass repaired or renewed	207
Verminous rooms disinfected including insect infestations	22
Ventilation improved	6
Yards and passages paved	86
Miscellaneous	49

STATUTORY NOTICES

Number of Legal Notices issued for Abatement of Nuisances

	Served	Complied with during 1948
Number of outstanding notices, 31.12.47	91	90
Harrogate Corporation Act, 1935, Section 132	1	1
Harrogate Corporation Act, 1935, Section 48	16	16
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39	72	28
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 44	1	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45	4	4
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 51	2	2
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 56	21	17
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75	18	18
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93	156	87
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 138 and Water Act, 1945, Section 30	5	3
Total	387	266

During the year statutory notices served increased in number by 146, i.e., from 150 in 1947 to 296. There are various reasons for this increase, one being the high increase in the cost of repairs, and another the stabilisation of rents under the Rent Restrictions Acts. A further factor was that in some instances statutory notices were served on the same property under different sections of the Public Health Act.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Premises inspected where notifiable diseases have occurred	186
Cases removed to Isolation Hospital	165
Rooms disinfected after infectious, contagious or other diseases, etc.	131
Rooms disinfected by occupiers	34
Articles destroyed by burning at request of owners	18
Total visits paid to infected premises	476

DISINFECTANT

During the year 16 gallons of disinfectant fluid were supplied to the public, free of charge, for use in premises where cases of infectious disease, etc., had occurred.

LIBRARY BOOKS

Eighty one 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 99 chemical and 99 bacteriological samples of water were taken from these baths.

All these samples were satisfactory.

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

Complaints of verminous premises were received and upon examination seven 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

The work of carrying out control of infestations of rats and mice has proceeded steadily during the year. It is gratifying to find that the ratepayers are making greater use of the services of the Rodent Operator, especially is this so in the case of the large shops and workplaces. Infestations generally have been kept at a low level. I must point out that mice present a serious problem as they are exceedingly difficult to deal with and are not regarded by the public with the same trepidation as rats. Their effect on public health has not, in my opinion, been truly assessed especially in relation to the pollution of food.

Disinfestation of Sewers

During the year treatment of sewers was carried out, pre-baits being taken from 13 manholes. These were afterwards treated with poison. Further treatment was carried out six months later when poison baits were again laid in infected 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 1948 :—

		Com-plaints received	Infest-ations dealt with	Treat-ment completed	Premises requiring re-treat-ment	Bodies found	Number destroyed according to Ministries formula
Private dwellings	rats	74	148	148	—	72	720
	mice	13	24	24	—	2	2
Business premises	rats	36	452	446	6	252	2,520
	mice	36	90	83	7	950	950
Totals	rats	110	600	594	6	324	3,240
	mice	49	114	107	7	952	952

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

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The systematic inspection of factories has been carried out during the year. Only one basement bakehouse was in operation and this was permanently closed in December.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

Factories, Factories No Mechanical Power and Workplaces

Premises inspected	158
Premises inspected and found satisfactory	121
Premises inspected and found unsatisfactory	37
Factories where defects were found and referred by H.M. Inspector	14
Reports on action taken sent to H.M. Inspector	14
Number of defects remedied as a result of H.M. Inspector's notification	5

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

Cleanliness, want of	9
Temperature unreasonable	1
Floors insufficiently drained	1
Sanitary conveniences, insufficient	5
Sanitary conveniences unsuitable, defective	32
Sanitary conveniences, not separate sexes	—
Other defects	2
	—
	50
	—

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, 1948 :—

Factories

Aerated Water	3
Agricultural Machinery	2
Baking	34
Beer Bottling	2
Bicycle Repairs	2
Boot and Shoe Repairs	18
Brickmaking	1
Chocolate and Sweet Manufacture	4
Chromium Plating	1

Inspection of Factories continued

Coal Gas Manufacture	1
Corn Milling	1
Dress Making	5
Dry Cleaning	2
Electric and Radio Repairs	6
Electric Generating	2
Engineering	3
Firewood Cutting	3
Furrier	3
Gas Fitting Repairs	1
Ice and Ice Cream Manufacture	2
Jam Manufacture	1
Joinery, Cabinet Making	30
Laundries	16
Leather Bags	1
Letter Press Printing	7
Malting	2
Medical Spray Manufacture	1
Milk Pasteurisation	2
Metal Engraving	1
Monumental Engraving	2
Motor Body Building	1
Motor Spirit Storage	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs	43
Perambulator Manufacture	2
Potato Peeling	1
Refrigerator Repairs	1
Rubber Products	1
Sausage Making and Pies	14
Sawmill	1
Shirt Making	1
Signwriting	2
Stone Dressing and Breaking	2
Tailoring	5
Tinsmith	2
Toilet Preparation	1
Tyre Repairs	1
Upholstering	5
Watch Repairs	4
Weaving	1
Whitesmith	4
Total	252

Factories (no mechanical power)

Baking	12
Blacksmith	1
Boot and Shoe Repairs	5
Burling and Mending	1
Chocolate and Sweet Manufacture	2
Coach Trimming	1
Distemper Mixing	1
Dress Making	15
Electric and Radio Repairs	1
French Polishing	1
Furrier	1
Joiner, Cabinet Making	6
Laundry	1
Millinery	6
Paper Baling	3
Picture framing	2
Photography	3
Plumbing	3
Saddlery	1
Salt Packing	1
Scrap Metal	1
Signwriting	1
Slate Dressing	1
Slipper Making	1
Tailoring	20
Tinsmith	1
Upholstery	2
Watch Repairs	1
Total	95

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Harrogate is a residential town with practically no factories but a large number of hotels.

There has been an increase of nuisances from smoke during the year. The majority of these cases have been caused by the use of inferior fuel but in some instances the boilers have been hard pressed to evaporate the amount of water required for business purposes. New equipment has been ordered but there is considerable delay in delivery. Every effort has been made to instruct stokers in the scientific use of the boilers under their control.

OUTWORKERS

Notifications received from employers and other authorities show that there were 11 outworkers all engaged in making wearing apparel in the Borough

In each case the conditions were satisfactory.

HOUSING

1.—Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	683
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	3,513
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (including under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts	—
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose. Visits to properties already recorded in (2) (a)	—
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
(4)		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	611

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	438
---	-----

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	—
	(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	174
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By Owners	122
(b)	By Local Authorities in default of Owners	—

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

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

Housing Act, 1936 :—

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	115
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	220
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	679
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	55
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year (38 families in 38 houses)	38
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	125
(d)		Cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	2
(e)	(i)	Number of Council houses found to be overcrowded at the end of the year	13
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	22
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	83
(f)		Number of cases of overcrowding in Council houses relieved during the year	5

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

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

Registered	On Register Dec. 31st, 1947	On Register Dec. 31st, 1948
Cowkeepers	42	42
Retailers and Wholesalers	103	101

Milk (Special Designations) Order

The following licences were granted during 1948 :—

Tuberculin Tested Milk—

Establishments at which the milk is bottled	9
Establishments where milk is sold in bottles, as supplied by wholesalers	42
Pasteurised (Holder)	2
Pasteurised (H.T.S.T.) (two licences in respect of one plant)	2
Pasteurised milk sold at premises in bottles as supplied by processor	5

Number of milk vendors resident in the Borough 107

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	70	Phosphatase	65	5
	70	Methylene Blue	66	4
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	73	Phosphatase	70	3
	73	Methylene Blue	72	1
Tuberculin Tested	3	Methylene Blue	3	—
Accredited	2	Methylene Blue	1	1
Totals	291		277	14

Summary of Chemical Analysis of Milk Samples for 1948

Period	No. of Samples examined	Averages	
		Fat %	Solids not fat %
January	21	3.73	8.71
February	13	3.38	8.50
March	17	3.14	8.47
Quarter ending 31-3-48	51	3.42	8.56
April	13	3.35	8.42
May	19	3.61	8.56
June	6	3.60	8.85
Quarter ending 30-6-48	38	3.52	8.61
July	15	3.84	8.60
August	6	3.78	8.68
September	13	3.69	8.56
Quarter ending 30-9-48	34	3.77	8.61
October	6	3.92	8.75
November	12	3.71	8.68
December	12	3.92	8.66
Quarter ending 31-12-48	30	3.85	8.70
Year ending 31-12-48	153	3.64	8.62

Examination of Milk

Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 25

Twenty-eight samples of milk were taken and tested by Guinea Pig inoculation. No evidence of tuberculosis was found.

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

	Premises on Register, 1947	Premises on Register, 1948
Sale and storage of ice-cream ...	39	51
Manufacture of ice-cream	16	15
Manufacture of preserved food	11	11
Fish frying	27	27
Butter, margarine, wholesale dealers or factories	1	1

ICE CREAM

Forty seven 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	Total
Number of samples	30	10	7	47

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOOD

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

Article	Weight or No.	Article	Weight or No.
Apples	10 lbs.	Meat	133 tins
Baby food	15 tins	Meat, uncooked	78 lbs.
Bacon	8 tins	Melba sauce	$\frac{1}{2}$ gall.
Bacon	78 lbs.	Melons	3
Barley Flakes	87 lbs.	Milk	420 tins
Black Puddings	19 lbs.	Ovaltine Rusks	13 pks.
Bread	168 loaves	Parsley	3 pks.
Cabbage, dehydrated	4 lbs.	Paste, meat and fish	55 jars or tins
Cake	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Peaches	56
Cereal	282 lbs.	Peas, marrowfat	39 lbs.
Cheese parings	1 lb.	Pickles	36 jars
Chitterlings	608 lbs.	Pikelets	79
Coffee	8 tins	Potatoes	9 cwts.
Cordial	1 bottle	Potted meat	2 jars
Cream	4 galls.	Preserves	185 jars
Dates	7 boxes	Prunes	184 lbs.
Eggs	288	Puddings	1,113 tins
Fish, wet	1,786 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Sago	10 lbs.
Fish	197 tins	Sauce	159 bottles
Flour	27 pkts.	Sausage	111 lbs.
Fruit	168 tins	Shrimps	24 pkts.
Fruit juice	103 tins	Sweet chow	2 galls.
Ginger, ground	5 lbs.	Sweet corn	4 lbs.
Gravy Salt	192 pkts.	Sweetphat	83 lbs.
Ice-cream	96 blocks	Soup	77 tins
Jelly crystals	14 pkts.	Tea	147 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Kidneys	17 cartons	Trifles	540
Liver	45 lbs.	Vegetables	349 tins
Maws	2 barrels		

Detailed below is a table of unsound meat condemned during the year as unfit for human consumption.

Type	Weight in pounds		
	Tuberculosis	Other diseases than tuberculosis	Total (lbs.) condemned
Beef	21,439	14,361	35,800
Veal		1,686	1,686
Mutton and lamb		1,778	1,778
Pork	1,018	2,283	3,306
Offals	12,403	26,605	39,008
Totals	34,860	46,718	81,578

Animals slaughtered at Government Controlled Slaughter Houses, 1948

	Number
Bulls	124
Bullocks	1,454
Heifers	678
Cows	454
Calves	1,788
Pigs	196
Sheep and Lambs	8,072
Total	<u>12,766</u>

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933

Number of slaughtermen on register at 31st December, 1947	25
Applications for licences considered during 1948	8
Number of slaughtermen on register at 31st December, 1948	33

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS

During the year 201 samples were taken, 178 of these being formal and 23 informal samples.

Formal	Informal	Article
—	1	Apple Tart
1	—	Cocoa
—	1	Cocoanut flavouring
1	—	Coffee
1	—	Cream of Tartar
—	1	Effervescent Powder
—	1	Essence of Lemon
1	—	Fish Cakes
1	—	Gelatine
—	1	Gravy Browning
1	6	Ice cream
1	—	Iron Tonic Cup
—	4	Jelly Dessert
1	—	Lemon Powder
1	—	Lemonade Powder Sweetened
—	2	Meat Pies
152	1	Milk
—	1	Milk Powder
—	1	Nutmeg
1	—	Oatmeal
—	1	Potted Meat
1	—	Sago
9	1	Sausage and Sausage Meat
—	1	Thirst Quenchers
2	—	Tea
4	—	Whisky
<hr/> 178	<hr/> 23	Totals

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Of the samples analysed 19 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
31	—	Milk	Contained only 92% of minimum amount of fat required.	Matter investigated when it was found that the strippings were not being evenly distributed throughout the yield. Producer cautioned.
43 53 54	—	Milk	Contained only 85.3%, 88.7% and 91.3% of minimum amount of fat required respectively.	No. 43 was a routine sample Nos. 53 and 54 being samples taken in transit. Investigation showed that the cows feed was deficient and when further samples were taken following increased feeding the milk was found to be genuine.
44 51	—	Milk	Contained only 95.3% and 90.7% of the minimum amount of fat required respectively.	No. 44 routine and No. 51 transit sample. Deficiency in food was again the cause and a caution was given to the producer.
45 50	—	Milk	Contained 6.3% and 9.1% added water respectively.	This was investigated and it was decided to send a warning letter to the producer.
76 78	—	Milk	Contained only 83.3% and 81.3% of the minimum amount of fat required respectively.	A warning letter was sent to the producer in each case.
60	Informal	Apple Tart	Contained 0.1% iron probably due to the corrosive action of the fruit on the tin.	This sample followed a complaint that the tart had blackened the teeth and tongue of the person eating it. No further action was taken as the supply was exhausted.
61 62 101 102	Informal	Jelly Dessert	These four samples contained dehydrated vegetable flour, artificial flavour and colour. No gelatine being present. The description was misleading.	As the supply was exhausted no further action was taken.
128	Formal	Milk	Contained 8.2% added water.	Investigation showed deficiency in feeding. A warning letter was sent to the producer.
129	Informal	Effervescent Powder	Incorrectly labelled.	The manufacturer amended the label when his attention was drawn to the fact. No further action was taken.
155	Formal	Milk	Contained 2.1% added water.	Due to legal difficulties in sampling, no proceedings were taken and a warning letter was sent to the producer.
170	Formal	Tomato Sausage	Contained only 22% meat	This matter was referred to the Ministry of Food who communicated with the manufacturers regarding the labelling of this product.

PUBLIC CLEANSING—HOUSEHOLD AND TRADE REFUSE

1st April, 1948, to 31st March, 1949.

Collection of Refuse

Collections of refuse are made from 16,942 houses and other premises within the Borough.

Collecting Vehicles

The collection of refuse is carried out by side loading and rear loading vehicles in addition to one mechanical compressing vehicle. The total carrying capacity is 90 cubic yards.

The three remaining horses used by the Department were disposed of in April and the collection of refuse became entirely mechanised. During the year four 10 cubic yard Fordson side loading vehicles were purchased.

To bring the fleet of vehicles up to sound mechanical strength three new refuse collectors together with a vehicle for conveying covering materials to the tips are required, to replace worn out vehicles.

Make	Method of loading	Year of make	Capacity (cubic yards)
Six Fords	side	1938 1939 1948 1948 1948	nine " ten
Four Karrier-Bantams	side	1940 1940 1943 1943	seven
One Karrier Demonstrator	rear	1939	eighteen
One Lewin-Dennis compressing refuse collector	rear	1945	eighteen

Trade Refuse

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.

Tonnage

The highest weekly tonnage of refuse collected during the year was during the week ending 1st May, when 363 tons were collected. The lowest tonnage was for the week ending 23rd October, when 303 tons were collected.

17,124 tons of household and trade refuse were collected during the year as against 16,125 tons for 1947. This increase of 999 tons is a healthy sign of the town's progress and is accounted for by new houses, flat conversions and visitors.

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

Type	Tonnage	Where disposed
Household and Trade Refuse	17,124	Oatlands Tip
Night Soil	12	do.
Covering Materials	2,574	do.
Kitchen Waste	113	Sold Locally
Salvage	350	Sold
Total	20,173	

Frequency

It has been the endeavour of the Department to maintain as far as possible a weekly collection of refuse. During the year a five day week was introduced which resulted in a loss of three hours per man per week, making the total number of hours lost 153 per week. This is equivalent to the work of three men for a week and one man for half a week. This factor in addition to the fortnights holiday per man per year, resulting in a further loss of 4,488 hours, made it extremely difficult to keep up a weekly collection, having regard to the fact that no extra men were employed. By re-organisation of the districts a seven day collection was maintained except for a short period in midsummer and immediately after Easter, Whitsuntide and Christmas holidays.

Kitchen Waste

The collection of kitchen waste has continued throughout the year from 200 communal dustbins placed at various points within the Borough. The bins have been emptied twice per week and if necessary an additional collection has been made. The kitchen waste is sold to local pig and poultry keepers.

There has been a marked falling off in the quantity of kitchen waste placed in the bins by occupiers of houses and I am of the opinion that collection by this method has now fulfilled its purpose and should be discontinued.

Disposal of Refuse

All refuse collected in the Borough is disposed of by means of controlled tipping. Every effort has been made during the year to complete the scheme of reclamation at the Oatlands tip which was originally a clay pit comprising of some 7.948 acres. It is hoped to level this site by May, 1949, and to have a portion ready as a playing field in 1950. Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining soil for the final covering and street sweepings covered with a layer of sludge from gullies has been successfully used for this purpose.

Salvage

Once again the sale of salvaged materials proved a distinct asset to the finances of the town as well as meeting a national need for articles which are in short supply. The sum of £3,312 12s. 4d. was realised against £3,091 14s. 4d. for the previous year. The demand for bottles and jars ceased in June and what has been a lucrative source of income fell to £89 as against £451 in 1947. If this had not occurred salvage sales would have approached the £4,000 figure.

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

Item	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	lbs.	Value with bonuses		
					£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	388	10	0	0	2,635	15	8
Textiles	17	15	3	0	237	2	0
Bones	4	9	3	0	26	3	7
Kitchen Waste	112	10	0	0	267	8	6
Scrap Iron	9	12	2	0	24	1	3
Aluminium		6	0	20	11	14	0
Copper		3	3	11	10	15	6
Brass		3	2	11	6	14	4
Bottles and Jars	8	2	0	0	89	9	6
Rubber	1	9	0	0	2	18	0
Total	543	2	2	14	£3,312	2	4

Protective Clothing

Each man employed in the collection and disposal of refuse is equipped as follows :—

Two overall jackets and one bib and brace trouser (annual issue). One three quarter length waterproof coat and one pair waterproof leggings (triennial issue).

The main advantages are that the men present a uniform and tidy appearance and are able to work in inclement weather and remain dry.

