

**[Report 1950] / Medical Officer of Health, Harrogate Borough.**

**Contributors**

Harrogate (England). Borough Council. nb2014025795

**Publication/Creation**

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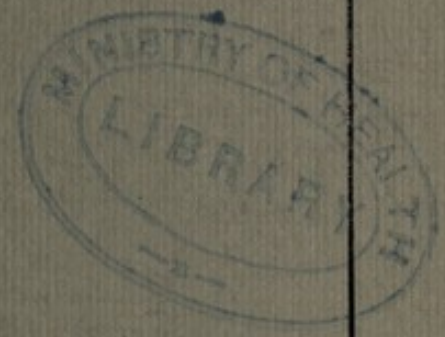
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Borough of Harrogate

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH

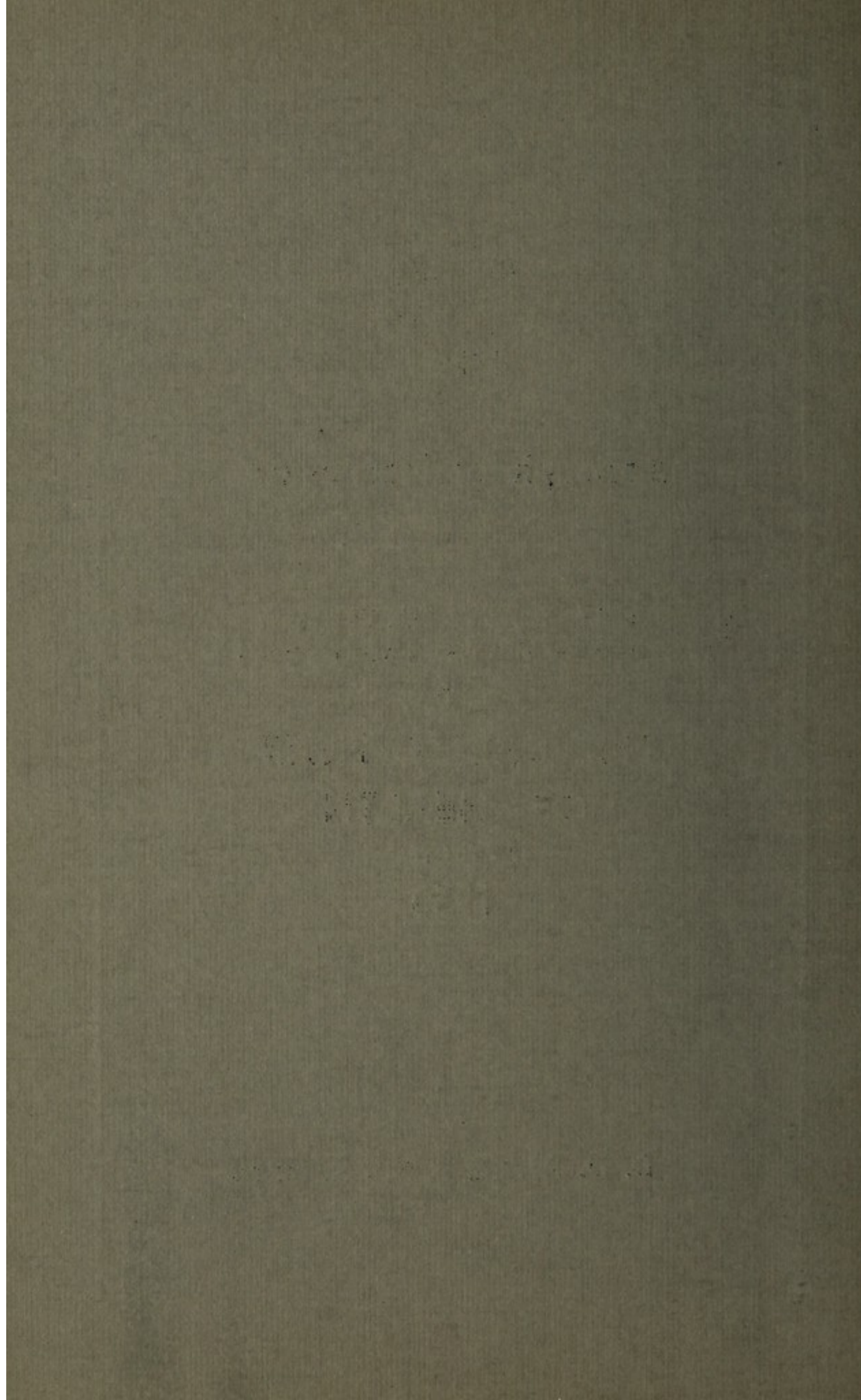
FOR THE YEAR

1950

BY

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

*Medical Officer of Health*







Borough of Harrogate

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OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

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Borough of Haringey

# ANNUAL REPORT

MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

1950

D. J. F. A. T. E. M. O. S. D. M.

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## THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1950

Chairman : Councillor Mrs. FISHER, J.P.

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

THE MAYOR (Alderman CHARLES E. WHITELEY, J.P.)

Ald. TENNANT	Coun. Sir H. MIDDLEBROOK, Bt.	Coun. CAMERON
Coun. FINLAYSON	„ Mrs. FISHER	„ FOX
„ HOLMES	„ HOLROYD	„ MORLEY
„ MORRELL	„ POWELL	„ ROBINSON
„ SCHOFIELD	„ STUTTARD	„ Miss WARDLE
„ WEBSTER	„ Miss WILKINSON	„ WOOD

### HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE :

Chairman : Councillor Mrs. FISHER, J.P.

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

THE MAYOR	Coun. Sir H. MIDDLEBROOK, Bt.	Coun. Miss WARDLE
Coun. HOLMES, J.P.	„ POWELL	„ Miss WILKINSON



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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your information and consideration my Annual Report for the year 1950.

Included in my Report for this year is a brief account of the School Medical Services. Although these figures refer to the whole of the Division and also that this service is under the control of the West Riding County Council, it is felt that the Report on the Health Services of the Borough would be incomplete without including some reference to the School Medical Services.

The health of the Borough has been good during the past year, there was, however, an increase in cases of Acute Poliomyelitis, 9 cases occurring in the Borough of which 1 was fatal. This increase was comparable with the increased incidence of Poliomyelitis throughout the Country as a whole.

There has been a marked increase in the number of vaccinations against Smallpox carried out in the Borough. There were 496 primary vaccinations, and this satisfactory result is largely due to the continued efforts by the Health Visitors who stress the need for this preventive measure.

I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest and assistance and to record my appreciation of the loyal work of the staff of the Department.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. D. PAYNE,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

Public Health Department,

Municipal Offices,

Harrogate.

September, 1951.



## **PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF, 1950**

### **Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer :**

D. D. PAYNE, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

### **Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Divisional Medical Officer :**

H. O. M. BRYANT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

### **Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :**

E. DODSWORTH, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C.

### **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.

### **Clerical Staff :**

(also Clerical Staff of Division No. 8 under the scheme of Divisional Administration of the Preventive Medical Service)

R. W. LEEMING (Chief Clerk)

G. T. BENTLEY (Resigned 31-10-50)

G. W. N. GRAHAM

W. FOX (Commenced 17-4-50)

J. G. ORD

K. W. DARLEY (H.M. Forces 9-9-49)

R. BENTLEY

Miss M. STARKEY

Miss M. UNSWORTH

Mrs. W. GLEDHILL

Miss M. WRAY

Mrs. K. CURBESON (Commenced 6-11-50)

Miss L. M. JAQUES (Resigned 29-4-50)

Miss O. M. EWBANK (Resigned 24-11-50)

### **Sanitary and Cleansing Sections :**

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

H. K. PEARSON

R. HULLAH

Miss K. M. ASHBY

CHIEF, CHARGES

Area (acres)	8,320
Population (Census, 1931)	39,770
Population (mid-summer, 1950, estimated by the Registrar-General)	51,920
Number of Inhabited houses (Census, 1931)	9,430
Number of Inhabited houses (Rate Books, Mar. 31st, 1950)	15,082
Rateable Value, March, 1950	£595,380
Produce of a Penny Rate, March 1950	£2,386
<b>Births</b>	
<b>Males</b>	
<b>Females</b>	
Live Births: Legitimate, 302	324
Illegitimate, 22	325
Birth Rate (Live births per 1,000 of the estimated population)	12.5
*Corrected Birth Rate	11.9
<b>Males</b>	
<b>Females</b>	
Still Births: Legitimate, 3	3
Illegitimate, -	7
Still Births—Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births	15.0
<b>Deaths</b>	
Number of deaths: Males 356, Females 420	776
Crude Death Rate	14.9
*Corrected Death Rate	12.4
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Abortion	0.00
Deaths of Infants under one year of age: Legitimate	29
Illegitimate	4
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:	
All Infants per 1,000 live births	Rate 51
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	48
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	97
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) per 1,000 live births (2)	3.1
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (10)	0.19
Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases (3)	0.06
Deaths from Scarlet Fever (0)	0.00
Deaths from Diphtheria (0)	0.00
Deaths from Measles (1)	0.02
Deaths from Whooping Cough (1)	0.02
Deaths from Cancer (114)	2.20
Primary Vaccinations	496
Number of Marriages	245
Mean Annual Temperature	47.5°F.
Total Rainfall (in inches)	30.66
Hours of Bright Sunshine	1358.9

\* Corrected by Area Comparability Factor supplied by the Registrar General.

\* Corrected by Area Company  
Deaths 0.83

Deaths	0.83
Births	0.95



TABLE I. VITAL STATISTICS OF HARROGATE FOR 1950 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
1949	51,930	690	13.3	25	36	771	12.5
1950	51,920	649	11.9	33	51	776	12.4

The births and deaths rates for 1950 have been corrected by the Area Comparability factors supplied by the Registrar General (Births 0.95, Deaths 0.83)



TABLE II  
CAUSES OF DEATH IN HARROGATE BOROUGH, 1950

Causes of Death		Male	Female
		356	420
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory .....	9	1
2	Tuberculosis, other .....	—	3
3	Syphilitic disease .....	—	3
4	Diphtheria .....	—	—
5	Whooping cough .....	—	1
6	Meningococcal infections .....	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis .....	—	2
8	Measles .....	—	1
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases .....	2	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach .....	5	18
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .....	9	4
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast .....	—	9
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus .....	—	5
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .....	31	32
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia .....	1	—
16	Diabetes .....	3	5
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	50	76
18	Coronary disease, angina .....	45	44
19	Hypertension with heart disease .....	11	17
20	Other heart disease .....	58	85
21	Other circulatory disease .....	9	19
22	Influenza .....	2	—
23	Pneumonia .....	22	10
24	Bronchitis .....	17	6
25	Other diseases of respiratory system .....	2	3
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	7	4
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .....	4	4
28	Nephritis and nephrosis .....	3	12
29	Hyperplasia of prostate .....	7	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .....	—	—
31	Congenital malformations .....	4	5
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases .....	33	40
33	Motor vehicle accidents .....	6	—
34	All other accidents .....	9	5
35	Suicide .....	6	5
36	Homicide and operations of war .....	1	—
		776	

TABLE III.

## INFANT MORTALITY, 1949 and 1950.

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

Cause of Death.	1949	1950									
		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.
1 Measles .....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Scarlet Fever .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Whooping Cough .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Diphtheria .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Tuberculous Meningitis .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Abdominal Tuberculosis .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Convulsions .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
10 Encephalitis .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
11 Bronchitis .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Pneumonia (all forms) .....	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	5
13 Diarrhoea, Enteritis and Gastritis	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
14 Syphilis .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Asphyxia .....	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
16 Injury at birth .....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 Atelectasis .....	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
18 Congenital Malformations .....	5	3	1	-	1	5	1	1	-	-	7
19 Premature Birth .....	7	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	13
20 Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
21 Other Causes .....	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Totals .....	25	19	2	-	1	22	4	4	1	2	33



**TABLE IV**  
**VITAL STATISTICS (Registrar General's Figures, 1950)**  
**BIRTH RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,**  
**MATERNAL MORTALITY and CASE-RATES for certain Infectious Diseases**  
**in the year 1950**  
(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
<b>Births—</b>		<b>Rates per 1,000 Home Population</b>		
Live Births .....	15.8	17.6	16.7	17.8
Still Births .....	0.37	0.45	0.38	0.36
<b>Deaths—</b>				
All causes .....	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.8
Typhoid and Paratyphoid .....	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough ....	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria .....	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis .....	0.36	0.42	0.33	0.39
Influenza .....	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07
Smallpox .....	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (inc. Polioencephalitis) .....	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Pneumonia .....	0.46	0.49	0.45	0.48
<b>Notifications (Corrected)</b>				
Typhoid fever .....	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid fever ....	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Meningococcal infec. ....	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Scarlet fever .....	1.50	1.56	1.61	1.23
Whooping Cough ....	3.60	3.97	3.15	3.21
Diphtheria .....	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03
Erysipelas .....	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.17
Smallpox .....	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles .....	8.39	8.76	8.36	6.57
Pneumonia .....	0.70	0.77	0.61	0.50
Acute Poliomyelitis.... (inc. Polioencephalitis)				
Paralytic.....	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.08
Non-paralytic.....	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05
Food poisoning ....	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.25
<b>Deaths—</b>		<b>Rates per 1,000</b>	<b>Live Births</b>	
All causes under 1 yr. of age .....	29.8 (a)	33.8	29.4	26.3
Enteritis & Diarrhoea under 2 yrs. of age .....	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.0
<b>Notifications (Corrected)</b>		<b>Rates per 1,000 Total</b>	<b>(Live and Still)</b>	<b>Births</b>
Puerperal fever and pyrexia .....	5.81	7.43	4.33	6.03
<b>MATERNAL MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES</b>				
International List No. and cause .....	<b>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births</b>		<b>Rates per million women aged 15-44</b>	
651 Abortion with Sepsis .....	0.09		7	
650,652, Other abortion .....	0.05		4	
640-649, 670-678, Complication of pregnancy and delivery .....	0.54		—	
681, Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium.....	0.03		—	
680, 682-689, Other complica- tions of the puerperium .....	0.15		—	

(a) Per 1,000 related live births.



Disease	Total Cases Notified	Number of Cases Notified				
		At Ages—Year				
		Under 1 year	1-2 years	3-4 years	5-9 years	10 and over
Scarlet Fever .....	52		3	12	24	
Diphtheria .....	1					
Typhoid .....	2					
Pneumonia .....	30			2	2	
Dysentery .....	34	2	7	16	2	
Erysipelas .....	5		1			
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	9	1		1		
Encephalitis .....	3	1	1	1		
Measles .....	542	19	112	154	237	
Whooping Cough .....	101	10	30	28	31	
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	7					
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	1	1				
Food Poisoning .....	6					

# STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

## TABLE V.

**EASES during 52 weeks ended 31st December, 1950.**

lents, and they therefore differ from the figures supplied by the Registrar General)

		No. of Cases admitted to Hospital	Total No. of Deaths (Notified Cases)	Number of Deaths							
				At Ages—Years							
15-24 years	25 and over			Under 1 year	1-2 years	3-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25 and over	
2	4	40									
1		1									
1	1	2									
1	25	2	4							4	
	6	3									
	4	3									
3	3	7	1							1	
		3	1	1							
4	5	12									
1		1	1		1						
1	6	7									
		1									
1	5	1	1							1	



## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

### 1. POPULATION

The population estimated by the Registrar General at the middle of 1950 was 51,920.

### 2. UNEMPLOYMENT

I learn from the Employment Exchange that the number of unemployed persons in the district at December, 1950, was 424, 263 males and 161 females. This was an increase on the previous year when the total figure of unemployed persons was 374.

I am informed by the Youth Employment Officer that 36 boys and 60 girls were unemployed at the end of 1950. The figures of juvenile employment do not give a true picture of the position as they include a number of school leavers who did not commence work until the New Year, a large majority of whom had been found employment by the middle of January, 1951.

### 3. BIRTHS

The number of live births registered during the year was 1,025, 516 males and 509 females, but the corrected\* figure supplied by the Registrar General is 649, 324 males and 325 females. This is a decrease of 41 on the figures for 1949. The birth rate (corrected by the area comparability factor) is 11.9 live births per thousand of the estimated population, which is 3.9 below the rate for England and Wales (15.8).

There were 41 illegitimate live births, 22 males and 19 females, representing 4% of the live births. The corresponding figure for 1949 was 3.9%.

22 still births, 9 males and 13 females, were registered during the year, the corrected\* figure supplied by the Registrar General is 10, 3 males and 7 females, as compared with 14 for 1949.

This gives a rate of 15 per thousand (live and still) births, and a still-birth rate of 0.19 per thousand of the population. The still-birth rate for England and Wales was 0.37.

\*The corrections made by the Registrar General adjust the number for Inward and Outward transfers.



#### 4. DEATHS

The number of deaths registered during 1950 in the Borough was 804, 371 males and 433 females, but the number of deaths given by the Registrar General corrected for inward and outward transfers is 776, 356 males and 420 females. The crude death rate is 14.9 per thousand, but when corrected in accordance with the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General the rate is reduced to 12.4 per thousand. This is 0.8 higher than that for England and Wales (11.6).

##### Infant Mortality

The number of deaths of children under 1 year of age was 33, 22 males and 11 females, as compared with 25, 12 males and 13 females, during the preceding year. The infant mortality rate is 51 per thousand live births as compared with 36 for 1949. The majority of the increase is due to prematurity.

##### Institutional Deaths

Of the 804 deaths registered in the Borough of Harrogate, 271 occurred in public institutions, representing 34% of the total number.

##### Cremations

During 1950 327 bodies were cremated at the Stonefall Crematorium, of these 228 had been residents of the Borough. The total number cremated in 1949 was 264.

## 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 pages 8 and 27.

### 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.

The Services now undertaken by the West Riding County Council under the Scheme for Divisional administration of the Preventive Medical Services, are included in this Report, see pages 27 to 32.

**(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 from cases or suspected cases of infectious disease is carried out at the Laboratory at the Harrogate and District General Hospital.

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 by the Public Health Laboratory Service situated at County Hall, Wakefield.

This latter laboratory also undertakes bacteriological examination of samples of icecream.

**(b) Hospitals**

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

These Hospitals are under the management of the Regional Hospital Board.

**(c) Infectious Diseases**

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

**(d) Clinics and Treatment Centres**

These are set out in tabular form on page 20.



## HOSPITALS.

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

# SCHOOL, MATERNITY, AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

2 Dragon Parade, Harrogate. Tel. 6332

(a) Central Clinic	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Minor Ailments	†9-0 a.m. to 11 a.m.	9-0 a.m. to 10 a.m.	9-0 a.m. to 10 a.m.	†9-0 a.m. to 10 a.m.	9-0 a.m. to 10 a.m.	9-0 a.m. to 10 a.m.
" (Starbeck Council School)	9-30 a.m.					
General School Clinic	—	—	†2-30 p.m.	—	—	—
Ophthalmic Clinic	—	—	—	—	(by appointment)	—
Orthopaedic Clinic	—	*10 a.m. (by appointment)	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria Immunisation and Vaccination	—	—	—	—	10-0 a.m. (by appointment)	—
Remedial Exercises Clinic	—	9-0 a.m. (by appointment)	—	—	—	—
Artificial Sunlight	9-0 a.m. (by appointment)	—	2-0 p.m. (by appointment)	—	9-0 a.m. (by appointment)	—
Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic	—	§9-30 a.m. (by appointment)	—	—	—	—
Cardiac Clinic	—	—	—	—	—	(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
Speech Therapy, 14 Bower Road	1-30 to 4-30 p.m.		9 a.m. to 12 noon	1-15 to 4.15 p.m.		
<b>Maternity and Child Welfare</b>						
Child Welfare Centre	2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	—	—	2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	—	—
Child Welfare Centre (Methodist School, High St., Starbeck)	—	—	2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	—	—	—
Child Welfare (St. Joseph's R.C. Schoolroom, Skipton Road)	2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	—	—	—	—	—
Ante-Natal Clinic	—	2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	—	—	—

† School Medical Officer in attendance

\* Second and Fourth Tuesday each month

‡ Urgent Cases by Telephone appointment

§ First and Third Tuesday each month



## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

### (a) NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

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

#### 1. Scarlet Fever

52 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year as compared with 100 during 1949.

40 patients were admitted to the Isolation Hospital and 12 were satisfactorily isolated at their homes.

There were no fatal cases, and the cases which did occur were mild in character.

#### 2. Diphtheria

A young adult was admitted to the Isolation Hospital with Diphtheria. The patient had been immunised as a school child and the attack was modified and very mild in character.

This is the first case of Diphtheria in Harrogate during the past three years.

#### Diphtheria Immunisation

A special Clinic is held at 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate, on Friday mornings at 10 a.m., for the purpose of Diphtheria Immunisation. This Clinic is both for school children and for children under the age of five years, and is primarily intended for children resident in the Borough of Harrogate. In Harrogate, when it is found that a considerable number of children require "refresher" injections in a particular school, special arrangements are made for these to be given at the school.

416 pre-school children and 50 children of school age were immunised against Diphtheria for the first time during 1950.

513 reinforcing inoculations were given during the year to children where the degree of immunity had been diminished by the length of time since their initial inoculation.

#### 3. Pneumonia

30 cases were notified, comprising 23 cases of acute primary pneumonia, 4 lobar pneumonia and 3 influenzal pneumonia.

These figures compare with 19 cases of acute primary pneumonia, 8 cases of lobar pneumonia and 10 cases of influenzal pneumonia notified during 1949.

Of the notified cases, 4 proved fatal. These figures do not include broncho-pneumonia which is not a notifiable disease.



#### **4. Dysentery**

There was an increase in the number of cases of Sonne Dysentery notified during 1950, 34 cases being notified as compared with 2 in 1949.

28 of these cases occurred in children attending the Day Nurseries. The outbreak occurred in the Station Avenue Day Nursery in April and subsequently spread to the Albany Avenue Day Nursery.

The cases were mild in character and there were no fatalities from this disease.

#### **5. Erysipelas**

5 cases of Erysipelas were notified as compared with 11 in the preceding year. 3 patients were admitted to Hospital. There were no fatal cases.

#### **6. Cerebro-Spinal Fever**

There were no cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever during the year.

#### **7. Acute Poliomyelitis**

There was a general increase throughout the country in the number of cases of Acute Poliomyelitis during 1950. 9 cases were notified in Harrogate as compared with 2 during 1949. Of these 9 cases, 2 occurred in pre-school children, 1 in a secondary school child, and the remaining cases were among young adults.

There was one fatal case which died of paralysis of the rapidly ascending type. Of the remaining cases, 2 have severe paralysis and will be left with some serious permanent disability, 2 had slight paralysis which is unlikely to cause any residual disability, in the remaining 4 cases there was no paralysis.

In addition to the above, a further fatality occurred in an adult who was taken ill and died while living away temporarily from Harrogate.

In no case was there a history of recent immunisation or inoculation.

#### **8. Acute Encephalitis**

1 case of Acute Encephalitis was notified in a child of 4 years of age. This child was resident outside the Borough of Harrogate but was admitted to the Harrogate General Hospital for diagnosis and treatment. The child developed weakness of the



facial muscles and slight weakness of the legs, and the virus was probably of the poliomyelitis type. The child made a good recovery from this infection. 1 case of Encephalitis following vaccination was notified in a child aged 2 years, the illness commenced 10 days after the vaccination, 2 convulsions occurred, there was a slight neck rigidity and a raised temperature. The child was discharged home well 10 days after the onset of the illness.

A fatal case of Encephalitis following Measles occurred in a child aged 8 months. Convulsions occurred when the measles rash was fully developed, the child was taken to Hospital and died shortly afterwards. This condition is a rare complication of measles.

### 9. Measles

There was again an increase in the prevalence of measles, 542 cases being notified as compared with 390 in 1949 and 202 in 1948. The highest incidence was in children who had recently started at school, there was one fatal case which is referred to above, who died of Encephalitis.

### 10. Whooping Cough

There was a decrease in the incidence of Whooping Cough from 230 in 1949 to 101 in 1950. The majority of the cases were mild in character and occurred during November and December.

There was 1 fatal case which died in the Harrogate General Hospital from Bronchial Pneumonia after Whooping Cough.

### Whooping Cough Immunisation

It is hoped that it will soon be possible to commence immunising against Whooping Cough, but the National Trials of vaccines for this purpose have not yet proved sufficiently satisfactory to warrant Health Departments advocating this measure. Further research, with the object of providing a vaccine giving a high degree of immunity to this infection, is proceeding.

### 11. Puerperal Pyrexia

7 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year and in 4 of these a raised temperature followed the operation of Caesarean Section. In each of these cases the baby was alive and well and each made a rapid recovery, except in one who was very ill for a short time.

In the 3 other notified cases the cause of the raised temperature had no direct connection with the pregnancy but was due to other causes. In these cases the temperature settled in a few days.



## 12. Typhoid Fever

Two cases of Typhoid Fever were notified during the year, the first, an adult, was admitted to the Harrogate General Hospital from the North Riding of Yorkshire; this was a mild case which responded well to treatment.

The second occurred in a girl aged 17 years who also made a rapid recovery on treatment in the hospital. The family history in this case was interesting, it was found that the mother had had Typhoid Fever in 1915 and that the girl's father had contracted Typhoid shortly after his marriage in 1925 and, on further investigation, it was found that the mother was an intermittent Typhoid carrier. She must have been a carrier for 35 years and despite treatment for this carrier state, she still remains infectious.

## 13. Small Pox

No case of Small Pox was notified during the year.

### Small Pox Vaccination

A Vaccination Clinic is held at 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate, on Friday mornings at 11 a.m. Vaccinations are also carried out by general practitioners.

The following Table shows the number of vaccinations carried out in the Borough during the year, which is almost double the number vaccinated for the year 1949.

	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	15 years and over	Total
No. Vaccinated ....	203	191	39	63	496
No. Re-vaccinated ....	—	5	22	152	179

## 14. Ophthalmia Neonatorum

1 case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified. This case, which was mild in character, responded quickly to treatment and did not result in any impairment of vision.



### 15. Tuberculosis

There was a slight decrease in the number of cases of Tuberculosis, 75 cases being notified as compared with 79 during 1949. 61 cases were pulmonary and 14 were non-pulmonary. There were 13 deaths during the year as compared with 20 during 1949.

The following table gives details of the new cases notified and mortality for 1950 :—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-4 years .....	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	1
5-14 „ .....	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
15-24 „ .....	6	11	1	3	-	-	-	-
25-34 „ .....	7	3	-	4	1	-	-	-
35-44 „ .....	4	3	-	1	2	-	-	-
45-54 „ .....	6	5	-	1	3	-	-	1
55-64 „ .....	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and upwards .....	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
<b>Totals</b> .....	37	24	4	10	9	2	-	2

## 16. Food Poisoning

6 cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year as compared with 2 in 1949.

In 4 cases varying types of *Salmonella* organisms were isolated. In no case was it definitely proven how infection reached the patient, in 2 cases infection was thought to be due to the eating of ducks eggs and in 2 cases the food suspected was fish, but no organism in these 2 cases was isolated.

There was one fatal case which was infected with *Salmonella* Enteritidis Jena.

1 case which had made a rapid recovery was carrying the organism of *Salmonella* Newport for several weeks after the illness.

## NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

### 1. Cancer

The figures corrected by the Registrar General for inward and outward transfers show that 114 deaths, 46 males and 68 females, were due to this cause. This gives a death rate of 2.20 per thousand population.

	AGE GROUPS (Local figures).							Total
	Under 25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 and over	
Males	1	1	—	4	7	12	14	39
Females	—	—	—	9	15	12	24	60
<b>Totals</b>	1	1	—	13	22	24	38	99

### 2. Scabies

5 cases of Scabies were found in children of school age during the year as compared with 9 during 1949. 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.

There has been a progressive decrease in the number of cases of Scabies since the War, for example, in the year 1944, 181 children were treated at the Clinics for Scabies.

## REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION.

No action was taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, regarding the compulsory removal of persons to hospitals or institutions.



## WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL SERVICES UNDER THE SCHEME FOR DIVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE PREVENTIVE MEDICAL SERVICES

The following is a brief summary of the work of the medical services of the West Riding County Council which are undertaken in the Borough of Harrogate under the Divisional scheme.

### 1. STAFF

#### (1) Divisional Staff as at 30th December, 1950

D. D. Payne, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,  
*Divisional Medical Officer.*

H. O. M. Bryant, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,  
*Deputy Divisional Medical Officer.*

#### (2) Other Officers on Divisional Establishment

##### (a) Professional and Technical Staff

Health Visitors who are also School Nurses.....	11
(Supt. Miss A. Wilcock, H.V. Cert., R.F.N.)	
School Nurse, full-time .....	1
Speech Therapist, part-time .....	1
Physio-Therapist, part-time .....	1
Home Nurses, full-time .....	5
Home Nurse Midwives, full-time .....	12†
Midwives, full-time .....	2
Tuberculosis Health Visitor .....	1*
Mental Health Social Worker .....	1*

† Includes 2 who resigned on 31/12/50.

\* Also employed in other Divisional Areas.

##### (b) Administrative and Clerical Staff

Clerical Staff .....	12†
Chief Clerk, R. W. Leeming .....	

† Includes 1 serving in H.M. Forces and 1 Sale of Foods Assistant employed at the Clinic.

**(c) Day Nursery Staff****(1) Albany Avenue Day Nursery**

Matron, Mrs. B. McGowan, S.R.N., S.R.C.N. ....	1
Deputy Matron .....	1
Warden .....	1
Nursery Nurses .....	2
Nursery Assistants .....	3
Nursery Students .....	2
Cook and Domestic Staff .....	3

**(2) Station Avenue Day Nursery**

Matron, Miss K. Thompson .....	1
Deputy Matron .....	1
Warden .....	1
Nursery Nurses .....	2
Nursery Assistants .....	3
Nursery Students .....	5
Cook and Domestic Staff .....	4

**(d) Home Helps**

Full-time .....	8
Part-time .....	42

**(e) Other Domestic Staff**

Cleaners, part-time .....	6
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Total Divisional Staff .....	<u>135</u>
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Owing to sickness, resignation of clerical staff and also the consequent delay in filling vacancies, in practice there have been 10 clerks employed during the year as against the present authorised establishment of 11.

I also with great regret have to report the death of Dr. R. C. Davison, which occurred unexpectedly on 11/10/50. His place was filled by Dr. P. S. R. Burrell, who commenced duty on 1/1/1951.



## 2. AMBULANCE SERVICE

The West Riding County Council maintain an Ambulance Depot at Leadhall Grange, Leadhall Lane, Harrogate. This Service is under the charge of the County Ambulance Officer.

The Service removes cases free of charge to and from Hospital, Maternity Homes and Nursing Homes. The vehicles consist of 4 Ambulances, and one—9-seater—sitting case car. 2 of the Ambulances are equipped with radio working from a central control. This enables ambulances to be diverted to accidents and other emergencies and can save life and time.

1 Ambulance removes infectious disease cases to the Hospital, this service also being free.

## NURSING IN THE HOME

### Home Nursing Service

The work of the Home Nurses covers the districts of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Nidderdale and these nurses may be called to work in any of these areas. For this reason it has not been found possible to give statistics for the work of these nurses in the Borough of Harrogate only, and the figures that are given are for the Division as a whole.

In this Division the equivalent of 13 full-time nurses undertake nursing in the home, of these approximately 5 nurses are employed full-time in the Borough of Harrogate.

During the year 1,401 patients were treated entailing in all a total number of 33,194 visits. This work amongst the community is of great value and the service is very much appreciated.

The majority of the work is amongst the elderly, particularly those who have some crippling defect or who are, owing to chronic illness, bed ridden.

The work is at times carried out under trying circumstances, and a high tribute should be paid to these nurses for their self-sacrificing work.

## NURSERY AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATIONS ACT, 1948

There are no nurseries registered under this Act in this Divisional Area.

One daily minder is registered in the Borough to take not more than six children.

## REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF NURSING HOMES

At the end of 1949 there were 21 Registered Nursing Homes in Harrogate. During 1950 5 registrations were cancelled and 2 Homes registered, leaving 18 Nursing Homes on the Register at the end of 1950. These Homes were all inspected during the year by the medical staff of the Division.

The total number of beds at the end of the year for maternity cases was 17 and for general purposes 166.

## AGENCY FOR THE SUPPLY OF NURSES

One Nursing Home in Harrogate is registered as an Agency for the supply of nurses.

## REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF DISABLED AND OLD PERSONS HOMES

There are two Voluntary Homes, both in Harrogate, registered under the National Assistance Act as Old People's Homes. These were inspected during the year and both found to be of a satisfactory standard.

At one of the Homes an amenity which is much appreciated is that the residents do not have to share bedrooms and are allowed to bring their own furniture into their bedroom.

### 2. Domiciliary Midwifery

The following return gives the number of maternity cases in the Borough of Harrogate attended by midwives during the year :—

	Domiciliary	
	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses
Midwives employed by the Authority :		
Whole-time .....	44	4
D.N. Midwives .....	69	22
	113	26



### 3. GAS AND AIR ANALGESIA

The two full-time midwives and the twelve home nurse midwives employed in this Divisional Area are all qualified to administer Analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board

Of the Divisional Staff, 1 full-time midwife and the equivalent to 3 full-time home nurse midwives are employed in the Borough of Harrogate.

Gas and Air Analgesia was used at 137 confinements during 1950, of which 90 were Harrogate mothers. Eight Gas and Air Machines (3 in the Harrogate area) were in use at the end of the year.

#### 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, also under voluntary management, took post-natal cases for a period of recuperation and convalescence. 1 Harrogate mother was admitted during 1950, but on the 18th September, 1950, the Home closed.

The West Riding County Council maintain an Ante-Natal Hostel at Brighouse, and 5 expectant mothers from Harrogate were admitted during 1950.

As I have stated previously, it is difficult to persuade ante-natal cases to enter an Ante-Natal Hostel. In the main, married mothers who have children of their own are not anxious to go away from their homes for a longer period than necessary. They are anxious about their husband's welfare, and also about the care their children will receive whilst they are away.

### 4. HOME HELP SERVICE

The Home Help Service is of the greatest value in cases where there is illness or infirmity in the home and the provision of such assistance frequently enables cases of sickness and infirmity to be looked after in their own homes, thus avoiding their very costly maintenance in Hospital.

At the end of the year 37 Home Helps were being employed part-time in this Division, on an average a third of their time being devoted to this service. Of these an average of 28 were employed in the Borough weekly on a part-time basis.

Of 256 cases to which assistance was given 216 were to Harrogate cases. Of these, 80 were cases of illness in the home, 37 to cases of old age and sickness, and 76 to cases of old age and infirmity.

Home Helps were supplied to 21 Harrogate maternity cases, enabling the mother to have her baby at home.



The employment of Home Helps tends to be somewhat irregular and this is particularly so in rural areas where the demand for assistance of this nature may be sporadic.

By experience, it has been found that in assisting the elderly and infirm a short period of assistance each day is required and not a number of hours on two or three days a week. Administratively this is not easy to arrange and the detailed work of the Home Help Service is a considerable tax on the time both of the clerical staff and the Health Visitors. When it is realised that in 1950 in this Division that the Home Helps were employed for over 30,000 hours the volume of work may be appreciated.

I still consider that the appointment of a Home Help Organiser on a Divisional basis would be of the greatest value.

## 5. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

### (a) Maternal Mortality

No maternal deaths occurred in the Borough of Harrogate during the year.

### (b) Institutional Midwifery

The majority of confinements of Harrogate mothers is taking place in Institutions. During the past year 388 Harrogate cases were admitted to the Harrogate and District General Hospital and 117 to Carlton Lodge Maternity Home.

There is a close liaison between the Hospital Maternity Services and the Local Authority Ante-Natal Clinics.

On an average, mothers are discharged on the tenth day.

### (d) Ante-Natal Clinic

The Harrogate Ante-Natal Clinic, held at 2, Dragon Parade, on Tuesday afternoons and Wednesday mornings, continues to operate under the Divisional Scheme.

The following table shows in statistical form the work done at this Clinic :—

(a) Number of Sessions held per month	....	....	....	8
(b) Total number of attendances made during 1950.	1,043			
(c) Number of individual mothers who attended	338			
(d) Average attendance	....	....	....	11

All maternity patients who attend the Ante-Natal Clinic are referred to the Dental Clinic for examination and treatment where necessary.

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

Dr. G. O. Rosenvinge attends the Tuesday afternoon sessions, and Dr. Gladys Kay attends the Wednesday morning sessions.



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 arrangements made with the Almoner of the Harrogate General Hospital to notify the Superintendent Health Visitor of this Division of the dates mothers are discharged from the Maternity Ward continued. This enables mothers to be visited by the Health Visitor as soon as possible after discharge. In certain cases the discharge from hospital has been delayed where the home conditions have not been satisfactory and where it is felt in consequence the mother would benefit by a longer period of rest in the Maternity Ward.

(e) **Post-Natal Clinics**

No special Post-Natal Clinics are held in the Division, but 22 post-natal cases were seen at the Ante-Natal Clinics.

It will be noticed that only a small number of women attend at our Clinics for post-natal care. The position is that in this Division 79 % of maternity cases are confined at the Harrogate General Hospital and cases so confined attend the Post-Natal Clinic at the Hospital.

A considerable proportion of the cases who are delivered at home have ante-natal care from their own doctors and these also have a post-natal examination by their own doctor.

(f) **Obstetric Flying Squad**

The Obstetric Flying Squad deals with emergencies which arise in connection with confinements of patients in their own homes. The emergency for which the Flying Squad is particularly needed is in cases of post partum haemorrhage. This service was brought into operation on the 1st January, 1950. All medical practitioners and midwives in the Division were given details of the service.

The Flying Squad is based at the Harrogate General Hospital and on receipt of a call the Obstetrician from the Hospital, the Obstetric House Surgeon and the Sister of the Maternity Ward are called out to the emergency. Apparatus which includes equipment for blood transfusion is kept available for such emergencies and is sent out with the obstetric team.

This service was called out on four occasions during 1950, in one of these the patient was resident in Harrogate.

(g) **Welfare Foods**

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.



### (h) Infant Mortality

During the year 33 Harrogate infants, 22 males, and 11 females, died before reaching their first birthday. The Infant Mortality is 51 per 1,000 live births as compared with 29.8 for England and Wales.

The neo-natal mortality, *i.e.*, the deaths of infants under one month of age is 34 per 1,000 live births.

### (i) Premature Births

Of the 89 premature births which occurred in the Divisional Area during 1950, 80 were born in hospital or nursing homes, and of the 9 premature births which took place at home, 1 was admitted to hospital for care and treatment. Six of the premature births occurred in mothers who are normally resident in the North Riding and who had come into Harrogate for confinement. Of the above 65 referred to Harrogate residents, of whom 47 survived over 28 days, 10 survived in one week or less, and 8 were still-born.

Among the total number of premature births in the Division, there were 14 stillbirths (8 Harrogate residents) and 15 neo-natal deaths.

The Harrogate General Hospital does not possess a full premature baby unit, but it has, nevertheless, the necessary apparatus, including an incubator for the care of these cases.

During 1950, the Sorronto Cot, which is based at the Ambulance Depot, Leadhall Grange, Harrogate, was called out on 4 occasions.

### (j) Health Visiting

Twelve Health Visitors are employed in this Divisional Area, eleven of whom are also School Nurses, of these, 7 are occupied full time and 2 part time in the Borough of Harrogate. Much of their time is spent in the various Clinics as well as in the Child Welfare Centres. One Health Visitor has been seconded in part to the West Riding Education Committee for the training of Student Nurses and is also employed on liaison duties in connection with the provision of background reports on chronic sick cases admitted to and discharged from the Knaresborough Hospital.

In addition, one Health Visitor is employed solely as Tuberculosis Health Visitor working in this Area and No. 7 Division.

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



The following table shows the work done by the eleven Health Visitors in addition to their attendances at Clinics and Welfare Centres.

	First Visits	Total Visits
Expectant Mothers .....	236	531
Children under 1 year.....	963	5,388
Children between 1 and 5 years .....	43	7,363
Other cases .....	827	4,573
Totals.....	2,069	17,855

(k) **Child Welfare Centres**

The Child Welfare Centres which were transferred to the West Riding County Council on July 5th, 1948, are held as follows :

Two Sessions per week 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 these Centres are given in the following tables :—

**INFANT WELFARE CENTRES (provided by the W.R. County Council). Borough of Harrogate.**

CENTRE	Number of Sessions held per month	Number of children who attended during the year	No. of children who first attended during the year and who on the date of their first attendance were :—		No. of children included in Col. 3 who at the end of the year were :—		TOTAL NUMBER of attendances made by children in Col. 3 during the year	
			Under 1 yr. of age	Over 1 yr. of age	Under 1 yr. of age	Over 1 yr. of age	Under 1 yr. of age	Over 1 yr. of age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HARROGATE 2 Dragon Parade .. .. .	8	845	312	72	245	600	3215	1737
BILTON & NEW PARK St. Joseph's Church Hall.. ..	4	322	70	8	73	246	1032	1423
STARBECK .. .. .	4	260	89	20	79	170	631	1469
TOTALS .. .. .	16	1427	471	100	397	1016	4878	4629



### (1) Care of the Unmarried Mother and her Child

Care of the Unmarried Mother and her Child is not easy. It presents in a number of cases problems which are difficult to overcome.

In this Division there is, fortunately, excellent co-operation with other social workers, particularly the Moral Welfare Workers, the Hospital Almoners and the Boarding Out Officers. Interest has also been taken and assistance given by Employers.

St. Monica's Home, Harrogate, admits girls from the County Area and the outside districts. While in residence there they attend our Ante-Natal Clinics where arrangements are made for confinement in hospital. After the birth of the baby, a period of a month, sometimes more, is spent at St. Monica's until the future of the Mother and Baby is settled.

If the grandparents of the child will take it into their family circle, that is nearly always the best solution, but only too often adoptions are arranged because it is too difficult for an unmarried mother to keep her child, however much she wishes to do so.

The difficulties are those of:—

1. Lack of accommodation (Landladies refuse to take children).
2. Financial.
3. Shortage of places in residential and day nurseries.

There is a need for Mother and Baby Hostels where Mother and Child could be kept together during the difficult early years while the Mother goes out to work during the day.

The following table shows the number of cases dealt with during the year:—

1 No. of cases dealt with during the year	West Riding Cases	Non-County Cases		Total
		E. V. W's	Others	
(a) Referred by Moral Welfare Organisations .....	16	2	12	30
(b) Ascertained through own staff (Midwives, etc.) .....	16	1	—	17
(c) Referred by other Services .....	21	—	—	21
Totals .....	53	3	12	68

## 2 Analysis

	West Riding Cases	Non-County Cases		Total
		E. V. W's	Others	
(a) Married*				
(i) with previous illeg. children ....	10	—	—	10
(ii) without previous illeg. children	1	—	1	2
(b) Single				
(i) with previous illeg. children ....	7	—	2	9
(ii) without previous illeg. children	35	3	9	47
(c) Widowed				
(i) with previous illeg. children ....	—	—	—	—
(ii) without previous illeg. children	—	—	—	—
Totals ....	53	3	12	68

\* For the purposes of the scheme a married mother of an illegitimate child is included, when known as such, as an unmarried mother

## 3 Ages

	West Riding Cases	Non-County Cases		Total
		E. V. W's	Others	
(a) Under 20 ....	10	—	4	14
(b) 20-25 ....	18	2	4	24
(c) 26-30 ....	14	1	3	18
(d) 31-40 ....	11	—	1	12
(e) Over 40 ....	—	—	—	—
Totals ....	53	3	12	68

## 4 Disposal

(a) Cases settled				
(i) Marriage ....	2	—	1	3
(ii) *Baby died ....	3	—	1	4
(iii) Grandparents take baby home	6	—	3	9
(iv) Baby adopted ....	12	—	3	15
(v) Baby fostered ....	4	1	1	6
(vi) Mother keeping baby ....	15	—	1	16
(b) Cases referred elsewhere ....	7	1 deported	2	10
(c) Cases in which action has been taken but not finally settled ....	4	1	—	5
Total ....	53	3	12	68



**\*Infant deaths—4**

- 1 Still Birth.
- 1 Inattention at Birth.
- 1 died at 12 hours. Premature Breech delivery.
- 1 Congenital malformation.

**(m) Relaxation Exercise Clinic**

Preparatory to commencing a Relaxation Exercises Clinic for expectant mothers a Health Visitor and a Midwife from the Division attended a course at the Leeds Maternity Hospital in November and December, 1950.

**(n) Sunlight Treatment**

During the year 82 children from the Welfare Centres were referred for this treatment. The reasons for which treatment was ordered are shown as follows :—

Bronchitis .....	32
Debility, loss of weight, etc. ....	20
Anaemia .....	7
Other General Reasons .....	23
	—
Total .....	82
	—

**(o) Day Nurseries**

The two Day Nurseries in Harrogate both have 40 places, of which 28 are for children of from 2—5 years, and 12 for children of from 0—2 years. In the case of each nursery there is a long waiting list of mothers who are anxious, on social grounds, to have their children admitted.

The reasons for admission of children who were still in the Nurseries at the end of the year 1950 were :—

Illegitimate .....	11
Parents separated or divorced .....	16
Mother a widow .....	2
Bigamous marriage .....	1
Illness of parents .....	13
Housing .....	19
Child requires nursery treatment .....	4
Mother in essential work .....	1
Financial need for mother to work .....	6
Mother is Nursery Cook .....	1
Step-father a widower .....	1
Re-marriage of mother but husband unstable	1
Illness of grandmother who looks after child....	1
	—
Total .....	77
	—

The children at these nurseries are medically examined at approximately six monthly intervals and all children admitted are examined as soon after admission as possible. A Medical Officer attends once a month at each nursery. Immunisation against Diphtheria is usually carried out at the nursery itself.

In addition to filling an urgent social need for employed mothers who still wish to have the care of their children when not at work, the nurseries perform a useful function in the training of students for the National Nursery Examination Board Certificate.

Seven Student Nursery Nurses took the National Nursery Examination and four were successful in passing.

Of the three students who failed, one returned for further training in October, 1950, and hopes to take the examination again in May, 1951. The other two students transferred to Hospitals for general training.

The following table shows the details of admissions and discharges to both nurseries during 1950 :—

	0—2	2—5	Total
(1) No. of cases in the Day Nurseries at the commencement of the year .....	20	62	82
(2) No. of cases admitted during the year .....	29	42	71
(3) No. of cases who have left the Day Nurseries during the year .....	18	58	76
(4) No. of cases in the Day Nurseries as at 31st December, 1950 .....	19	58	77

The following shows the length of stay of the children who were still in the nurseries at 31st December, 1950 :—

Up to one month.....	3
1 to 3 months .....	15
3 to 6 months .....	8
6 months to one year .....	12
1 to 2 years .....	18
2 to 3 years .....	14
3 years and over .....	7
	—
Total .....	77
	—



## **6. SOCIAL WORKERS' GROUP**

A Social Workers' Group was formed in this Division during the year, meetings being held monthly at the Clinic, 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate. Those attending include members of the staff of the West Riding Services in this area, together with representatives of the voluntary organisations and national bodies who are also concerned with social work.

The procedure has been that a member of the Group has given a short talk outlining the scope of his work or duties. This has been followed by a short discussion and questions to the speakers from other members of the Group, and the last part of each meeting has been taken up with the discussion of cases in which several branches of the Social Services may be involved.

One of the many advantages of this Group is that those engaged in Social Welfare work get to know each other personally and the scope of each other's work.

## **7. HEALTH EDUCATION**

During the year four lectures were given to the students at the Teachers' Training College situated in Harrogate, and talks have been given during the year to the Parent-Teachers' Association in the Division.

Lectures have also been given to various local organisations on the work of the Health Services and talks have been given to Youth Organisations and the senior classes at local schools.

## **8. THE CARE AND AFTER CARE OF PERSONS SUFFERING FROM ILLNESS**

Under the National Health Service Act the Local Health Authority may make arrangements for the care and after care of persons suffering from illness. This is carried out in this Division partly by making arrangements for lending nursing equipment such as wheel chairs, bed pans, urinals, rubber bed sheets, air rings, bed rests, etc., to persons in their own homes. A stock of this equipment is kept in various depots in the Division.

There is very close liaison between the Health Visitors in the Division and the Almoner at the Harrogate General Hospital.

Reports on housing and social conditions of patients admitted to or attending at the Hospital Out Patients are passed to the Hospital through the Almoner for the information of the medical staff. Similarly, in cases where it is desirable, information regarding the treatment and the date of discharge of patients is passed to the Superintendent Health Visitor.



A large volume of work has been undertaken in connection with the admission and discharge of the chronic sick to the Knaresborough Hospital. This specialist work has been undertaken by one Health Visitor.

The reason for this is that there is a shortage of accommodation for the chronic sick and, therefore, in order to assist priority for admission of patients for whom application has been received, it is important that the same standard should be maintained throughout the Divisional Area. This Health Visitor has a detailed knowledge of the various Local Authority Services, such as the Home Help Service, and in a number of instances arrangements can be made whereby the chronic sick can be satisfactorily nursed in their own homes.

During the year 237 applications for admission to Hospital were dealt with by this Health Visitor of which only 171 cases were admitted.

In some of these cases it might have been desirable for admission to Hospital but owing to the shortage of accommodation this was not always possible; alternative accommodation was found in some cases with relatives and in other cases the patients have been looked after at home through the Home Nursing and Home Help Services.

Apart from the arrangements for the admission to Hospital of the chronic sick, the Health Visitor is also in a position to advise the physician at the Hospital as to what home amenities exist when the question of the patient's discharge comes up for consideration.

Close liaison has been maintained with the Welfare Department and a number of cases have been transferred to Part III accommodation.

It is due to the enthusiasm and efficiency of this Health Visitor that the scheme has worked so smoothly and advantageously throughout the year and the physician at the Hospital has been fully satisfied with the arrangements made by the Local Authority.

Recuperative treatment is provided by the County Council for persons recommended by their own doctors. This recuperative treatment must be differentiated from convalescence as a continuation of Hospital treatment and is intended to prevent the onset of serious illness by providing the necessary rest and change for persons who require it.



The West Riding County Council recover the cost, from those who avail themselves of this service, on a scale based on the income of the person concerned.

## 9. PROBLEM FAMILIES

A register of problem families is maintained in the Division. Such families consist of those who persistently fail to take advantage of the Social Services offered to them, who require an abnormal amount of supervision by Social Workers and who are apt to relapse into an unsatisfactory mode of living unless such supervision is given.

One of these families was sent for rehabilitation, but the period of such treatment was too short in this particular case to produce a lasting effect.

## 10. TUBERCULOSIS

The Tuberculosis Health Visitor paid 1,256 visits during 1950 to the homes of tuberculous patients, detailed as follows:—

Harrogate .....	698
Knaresborough Urban District .....	265
Nidderdale Rural District .....	293
Types of visits :	
New cases (including transfers).....	98
Contacts .....	200
Routines .....	824
Recovered cases .....	30
Deaths .....	12
Special visits .....	60
Cases not on register .....	32
Total.....	1,256

Contact visits to the families of patients suffering from tuberculosis again played a large part in the work of the Tuberculosis Health Visitor. 183 new contacts were examined at the Harrogate Chest Clinic during the year. Of these, 5 were found to be suffering from active tuberculosis, 146 were kept under observation, and 32 were negative for tuberculosis.

The reason that a large percentage of contacts are kept under observation is in order that the Chest Physician can be sure of regular examination of children and young persons in contact with positive sputum cases.

All children who were found to be "Mantoux negative" were referred for B.C.G. vaccination this is eagerly sought by their parents.

The provision of Home Helps for Tuberculous families has been greatly appreciated by the patients.

#### Prevention, Care and After Care—Tuberculosis Extra Nourishment

(a)	No. of patients receiving extra nourishment on 1st January, 1950 .....	31
(b)	No. of patients granted extra nourishment during the year .....	22
(c)	No. of grants discontinued .....	16
(d)	No. of patients receiving extra nourishment on 31st December, 1950 .....	37
(e)	Total No. of orders issued from 1st January to 31st December, 1950 .....	231

#### B.C.G. Vaccinations

B.C.G. Vaccinations were carried out by the Staff of the Chest Physician in the district, in close co-operation with the Divisional Health Office.

B.C.G. Vaccination has recently come into general use in this Country although for many years previously it was practised in Scandinavia.

This vaccination is to increase the immunity of a person, usually a baby, to Tuberculosis and is performed in cases where the child or adult is likely to come into close contact with active cases of Tuberculosis.

Twenty-one vaccinations were carried out during the year, three in infants under one year of age, thirteen in the toddler age group and five in schoolchildren. Of the fifteen cases who were tested after vaccination, all reacted to the tuberculin test and therefore showed increased immunity to Tuberculosis.

#### Mass Radiography

The Mass Radiography Unit did not visit Harrogate in 1950, but did so in 1949, and will again be visiting this area in 1951.



## 11. MENTAL HEALTH

The Mental Health Social Worker of this Division has continued her valuable work throughout the year which includes the visiting of mental defectives, either living with their parents or placed in occupation under supervision.

Reports are also made by the Social Worker to the Board of Control on the home conditions and care of these defectives and where medical treatment is required, cases are either referred to their own doctors or seen by the medical staff of this Division.

We have the part time services of a Home Teacher, who visits a few of the defectives in their homes and provides occupational treatment, but there is real need in this Division for an Occupation Centre which groups of these defectives may attend and receive more regular instruction and help.

The following return gives details of the mental defectives in this Division at the end of 1950 :—

	Male	Female	Total
1. Number of Ascertained Mental Defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with" :—			
(a) On Licence from Institutions			
(Under 16 years of age) .....	—	1	1
(Aged 16 years and over) .....	2	4	6
(b) Under Guardianship (including cases on licence therefrom) .....	—	—	—
(c) Under Statutory Supervision (excluding cases on licence			
(Under 16 years of age) .....	6	10	16
(Aged 16 years and over) .....	5	16	21
Number of cases included in (b) and (c), above, awaiting removal to an Institution .....	4	2	6
2. Number of Mental Defectives not at present "subject to be dealt with," but over whom some form of voluntary supervision is maintained :—			
(Under 16 years of age) .....	—	—	—
(Aged 16 years and over) .....	5	8	13

	Male	Female	Total
3. Number of Mental Defectives receiving training :—			
(a) In Occupational Centres .....	—	—	—
(b) At home .....	1	5	6
Of the total number of Mental Defectives known to the Local Health Authority :—			
(a) Number who have given birth to children during 1950 .....	—	—	—
(b) Number who have married during 1950 .....	—	—	—

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

### 12. SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

School medical inspections occupy a considerable amount of time of the medical staff.

There is in this Division an approximate total of 8,370 school children.

The number of children inspected shows a reduction from the total number inspected in 1949. This was largely due to the unfortunate illness and death of Dr. R. C. Davison in October, 1950, his successor not being appointed until the New Year.

### RINGWORM OF SCALP

During the year there were no cases of ringworm of scalp and there was also a welcome reduction in other skin infections.

### SCABIES

Scabies, which was a major problem during the war years, has fallen to minimum proportions, only 5 cases being treated during the year.

### OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

The Ophthalmic Clinic, which is held both in Harrogate and Knaresborough, has worked very well. We are very fortunate in this area to have the services of a Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon who is on the staff of the Harrogate General Hospital.

In 270 pupils, spectacles were prescribed and at the end of the year the delay in obtaining these spectacles from the makers was greatly reduced.



## **EAR, NOSE AND THROAT**

An Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist Clinic is held once a fortnight at the Harrogate Clinic, and we are fortunate in this area that there is only a small waiting list of children recommended for the removal of Tonsils and Adenoids.

Operations for the removal of Tonsils and Adenoids are suspended during the winter months if epidemic diseases are prevalent in order to prevent the infection gaining entrance to the Children's Ward at the Harrogate General Hospital. Operations are similarly suspended at times when Poliomyelitis is occurring in the district.

## **ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT**

This Clinic, which is held at fortnightly intervals, is valuable in ascertaining early cases of postural and other defects and by instituting treatment such as remedial exercises, the defects can be, in most cases, quickly cleared up before any permanent damage has resulted.

The remedial exercises are given by a trained orthopaedic nurse who attends at weekly intervals.

Cases requiring special investigation or admission to hospital are treated by the same Orthopaedic Surgeon who attends the School Clinic.

## **CHILD GUIDANCE**

There have been no local facilities for child guidance treatment during the year, the nearest clinic available being in Barnsley. This involves nearly a day's journey for the mother and child to attend the clinic and return to Harrogate. Only one such case was referred to this clinic during 1950.

It is hoped that in 1951 there will be an extension of facilities for child guidance and that a clinic will be commenced within easier reach of this Division.

## **MINOR AILMENTS**

The number of children attending the Minor Ailments Clinics both in Harrogate and Knaresborough show a reduction during the year. This reduction may in part be due to improved health of the children, but is also due to the fact that under the National Health Service, parents can now take their children to their own practitioner and obtain free consultation and treatment from him.



In the past a considerable proportion of children referred to the Minor Ailments Clinic would have been more appropriately treated by their own doctors, the deterrent being in such cases the cost of treatment.

Another noteworthy change has been the decrease in the number of children found at the school medical examinations with defects requiring treatment. The number of children found to be normal and without defects has increased and as a consequence the necessity for re-examination of children, other than those of the routine age groups, has decreased.

### SOCIAL WORK AND FOLLOW UP OF SCHOOLCHILDREN

Reports are received from the Consultants at the Harrogate General Hospital on schoolchildren who have received in-patient or out-patient treatment at the Hospital. This information comes monthly from the Paediatrician at the Hospital who is charge of the Children's Ward.

It is of great value to the School Medical Officer and in certain cases it enables the Health Visitor to see that after-care is provided when a child is discharged from the Hospital.

A further link with the Hospital is made by my Assistant Medical Officers, one of whom attends Dr. Prosser's "Out-Patients" and the other Dr. Curtis Bain's "Out-Patients."

There is also close liaison between the Almoner and the Superintendent Health Visitor.

### SUNLIGHT CLINICS

In addition to the 82 children of pre-school age who were referred for treatment to the Sunlight Clinic (details of whom are shown under the heading of Maternity and Child Welfare) there were 69 schoolchildren referred for treatment at this Clinic.

The complaints for which the children were sent were as follows :—

Bronchitis .....	22
Debility, loss of weight, etc. ....	20
Skin ailments .....	8
Anaemia .....	2
Enlarged glands .....	2
Other general reasons .....	15
	—
Total .....	69
	—



## **HANDICAPPED PUPILS**

The largest category of Handicapped Pupils is the Educationally Sub-Normal group.

There has always existed a scarcity of accommodation for these children in special schools in the West Riding. The opening of 3 special schools of this category in the County in 1951 is very welcome and will enable some of the most pressing cases in this area to receive the special education they require.

It is hoped to give a detailed report on Handicapped Pupils in this Division in the next Annual Report as all these cases are being reviewed in 1951.

## **EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOLCHILDREN**

92 boys and 31 girls were referred for medical examination for fitness for undertaking part-time employment, whilst still attending school, as errand boys, shop assistants, etc.

## **YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE**

There is close co-operation in this Division with the Youth Employment Officer.

Medical reports are made from time to time on children who are leaving school and who are in some way handicapped. In the slightly handicapped cases advice is given to the Youth Employment Officer as to any occupation which would not be suitable for a particular child, for example, in the case of a child who is subject to asthma one would advise against an occupation involving work in a dusty atmosphere.

Where the disability is more serious and likely to lead to some difficulty in obtaining or holding an appointment, then, with the consent of the parent in writing, a more detailed medical report is given and the case can be referred to the Disablement Advisory Committee for consideration for Registration under the Disabled Persons Employment Act. This confers on the disabled several advantages, including priority in gaining suitable employment.



### CARDIAC CLINIC

The Cardiac Clinic has functioned throughout the year with a cardiologist, a paediatrician and my deputy in attendance.

A total of 18 consultant sessions has been held with 18 sessions for radiological investigation. 90 children have attended, 49 for the first time and 41 (25 boys and 16 girls) for review. Advice has been given to the schools and to the school dentists, and in every case the family doctor has been asked beforehand for his observations and informed of the clinical findings after investigation is complete. The work of the clinic has been extended to include cases from Ripon Division (No. 7) of the County Area. These are included in the analysis below and amounted to 4 boys and 4 girls. One girl has been referred to the clinic, investigated and sent for operation with the result that she has now been cured of her cardiac lesion.

#### Analysis of New Cases :

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
(a) <b>Congenital Causes</b>		
Patent Interventricular Septum .....	4	1
Coarctation of the aorta.....	—	1
Patent Ductus Arteriosus .....	—	2
Congenital Aortic Stenosis .....	1	—
(b) <b>Acquired Lesions</b>		
Rheumatic disease		
(1) of aortic valve .....	3	—
(2) of mitral valve.....	2	3
(3) Active rheumatic carditis .....	—	1
(c) <b>Normal Hearts</b> with murmur of no significance .....	10	3
(d) <b>Diagnosis not finally Established</b> and awaiting investigation at older age	9	9
	—	—
Total .....	29	20
	—	—

#### Advice given to Schools :

(a) Partially fit with specified limitation of exercise .....	2	2
(b) Totally unfit for games and physical education .....	1	1
(c) Fit for all activities .....	26	17

#### Advice given to School Dentist :

(a) No restriction on dental surgery	20	13
(b) No anaesthesia without consultation .....	4	1
(c) No anaesthesia without penicillin "umbrella" .....	5	6



	Boys	Girls
<b>Other Treatment necessary :</b>		
Admitted to Hospital .....	2	1
Recommended for removal of Tonsils .....	—	1
Operation for cardiac defect, arranged and carried out in Leeds .....	—	1
<b>Follow-up of New Cases</b>		
For review in 6 months .....	13	11
For review in 12 months .....	7	3
For review in 18 months .....	1	—

### SPEECH DEFECTS

At the end of 1949, there were 50 children on our waiting list ; at that time the Speech Therapist (Mrs. Moss) was only able to give one session per week to this work. Mrs. Moss resigned with effect from 1st May, 1950, and she was temporarily replaced by Miss M. Dodson, who also only undertook one session per week in this Division. Miss Dodson continued her duties until the 1st September, 1950, when Miss M. P. Dunkley was transferred to this area and the number of sessions was then increased to four per week.

There were still 37 cases requiring treatment at the end of 1950, but with the increased number of sessions now held it is hoped to reduce this figure during 1951.

The following table sets out in detail the work carried out during 1950 :—

1. Total number of sessions held during the year .... 72

	Stam- mering	Other Speech Defects
2. (a) Number of new cases admitted for treat- ment during the year .....	12	16
(b) Number of cases already attending for treatment from previous year .....	4	9
(c) Total number of cases treated .....	16	25
3. Number of cases discharged during year :—		
(a) Speech normal .....	1	3
(b) Unsuitable for treatment .....	—	1
(c) Left School .....	2	2
(d) By reason of non-attendance .....	—	1
4. Number of cases awaiting treatment .....	11	26
5. Number of visits made to school .....		9
6. Number of home visits .....		Nil

### CLEANLINESS (VERMINOUS CONDITIONS)

The School Nurses undertake, during the course of their school inspections, the examination of the children's heads for infestation with vermin.

During the year they undertook no fewer than 17,926 examinations and the total number of individual pupils found to be infested was 265. This shows a welcome decrease from the figure of 397 in 1949.

It is by constant supervision and stimulation by the School Nurses and care of the parents that the raised standard in the cleanliness of schoolchildren can be achieved. In many cases the infestation is a chance one and does not recur, but in the few families where there is neglect or lack of care, the problem becomes a very real one.

In cases of severe infestation with Nits or Lice, children are treated at the Harrogate or Knaresborough Clinic with a D.D.T. preparation and special fine tooth combs are supplied for cleansing the children's heads of Nits.

There is full co-operation on the part of the teachers and advice is given to parents and children as to the best methods of dealing with the condition.

Year	Number of children examined	Number of children infested
1949	17,926	397
1950	17,926	265
1951	17,926	265
1952	17,926	265
1953	17,926	265
1954	17,926	265
1955	17,926	265
1956	17,926	265
1957	17,926	265
1958	17,926	265
1959	17,926	265



## Division No. 8

**SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS**

Year Ended 31st December, 1950

(Local Education Authority—West Riding County Council)

**TABLE 1****MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS)****A.—Periodic Medical Inspections**

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :

Entrants .....	744
Second Age Group .....	657
Third Age Group .....	462

Total .....	1863
-------------	------

Number of other Periodic Inspections .....	192
--------------------------------------------	-----

Grand Total .....	2055
-------------------	------

**B.—Other Inspections**

Number of Special Inspections .....	1460
-------------------------------------	------

Number of Re-Inspections.....	932
-------------------------------	-----

Total .....	2392
-------------	------

**C.—Pupils Found to Require Treatment**

Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to Require Treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin) :

Group (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIA (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
Entrants .....	21	163	179
Second Age Group .....	47	67	110
Third Age Group .....	46	22	66
Total (prescribed groups)....	114	252	355
Other Periodic Inspections .....	17	3	14
Grand Total .....	131	255	369

TABLE II

A.—Return of Defects Found by Medical Inspection in the year ended 31st December, 1950

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
		Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4	Skin .....	10	15	363	—
5	Eyes—(a) Vision .....	131	32	89	—
	(b) Squint .....	14	19	—	—
	(c) Other.....	1	10	112	—
6	Ears—(a) Hearing .....	7	3	—	—
	(b) Otitis Media .....	16	—	17	—
	(c) Other.....	1	—	47	—
7	Nose or Throat .....	78	128	54	—
8	Speech .....	7	9	—	—
9	Cervical Glands .....	3	22	23	—
10	Heart and Circulation .....	15	15	4	—
11	Lungs .....	35	26	93	—
12	Developmental—(a) Hernia	2	—	—	—
	(b) Other	2	6	—	—
13	Orthopaedic—				
	(a) Posture .....	4	7	—	—
	(b) Flat Foot .....	21	16	—	—
	(c) Other .....	23	13	—	—
14	Nervous system—				
	(a) Epilepsy .....	—	—	1	—
	(b) Other .....	2	3	143	—
15	Psychological—				
	(a) Development .....	2	8	—	—
	(b) Stability .....	—	—	—	—
16	Other .....	18	11	281	—



**B.—Classification of the General Condition of Pupils Inspected  
During the year in the Age Groups**

Age Groups	Number of Pupils Inspected	A.	(Good)	B.	(Fair)	C.	(Poor)
		No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants      ....      ....	744	219	29.43	491	66.00	34	4.55
Second Age Group      ....	657	350	53.27	293	44.59	14	2.13
Third Age Group....      ....	462	127	27.48	312	67.53	23	4.97
Other Periodic Inspections      ....      ....	192	75	39.06	104	54.16	13	6.77
Total      ....	2055	771	37.511	200	58.39	84	4.09

**TABLE III**  
**INFESTATION WITH VERMIN**

This return relates to individual pupils and not to instances of infestation.

(i)	Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons .....	17926
(ii)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested .....	265
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944) .....	2
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944) .....	1

**TABLE IV**  
**TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED  
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING  
SPECIAL SCHOOLS)**

Notes :

- (a) Treatment provided by the Authority includes all defects treated or under treatment during the year by the Authority's own staff, however brought to the Authority's notice, i.e., whether by periodic inspection, special inspection, or otherwise, during the year in question or previously.

- (b) Treatment provided otherwise than by the Authority includes all treatment known by the Authority to have been so provided, including treatment undertaken in school clinics by the Regional Hospital Board.

**GROUP 1.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanness, for which see Table III)**

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Ringworm—(i) Scalp .....	—	—
(ii) Body .....	6	—
Scabies .....	4	1
Impetigo .....	30	—
Other skin disease .....	321	—
Total .....	361	1

**GROUP 2.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT**

	Number of cases dealt with	
	by the Authority	otherwise
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint .....	46	—
Errors of Refraction (including squint) .....	—*	507
Total .....	46	507
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were—		
(a) Prescribed .....	—*	270
(b) Obtained.... ..	—*	168†
Total .....	—*	438

\* Including cases dealt with under arrangements with the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services

† Obtained since Supplementary Service introduced, i.e., 17/2/1950



### GROUP 3.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Received operative treatment		
(a) for diseases of the ear .....	—	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	—	99
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	—	8
Received other forms of treatment .....	41	2
Total .....	41	109

### GROUP 4.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals .....	3	—
	by the Authority	otherwise
(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g., in clinics or out-patient departments....	63	—

### GROUP 5.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases treated	
	In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics	Elsewhere
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics .....	—	1

### GROUP 6.—SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists .....	41	—

**GROUP 7.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN**

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
(a) Miscellaneous minor ailments .....	735	—
(b) Other		
1 Verminous Heads .....	89	—
2 Ultra Violet light .....	69	—
Total .....	893	—

**CONSULTANT EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SERVICE****Consultant Clinic**

	<i>Pre-School Children</i>	<i>School Children</i>
1. No. of sessions held during the year—26		
2. No. of individual children referred .....	46	281
3. No. of (2) above—		
(a) referred for operative treatment.....	19	110
(b) who obtained operative treatment	18	107
(c) treated at school clinics .....	—	2
4. Total number of attendances at consultant clinic .....	64	373

**CONSULTANT ORTHOPAEDIC SERVICE****A. Consultant Clinics**

	<i>Pre-School Children</i>	<i>School Children</i>
1. No. of sessions held during year—21.		
2. No. of individual patients referred .....	73	92
3. No. of (2) above—		
(a) referred for operative treatment as short-stay cases only .....	1	3
(b) who obtained operative treatment	1	3
(c) recommended long-stay hospital school .....	—	1
(d) recommended treatment by orthopaedic nurse or physiotherapist .....		
(i) at treatment centres .....	1	18
(ii) domiciliary .....	4	7
4. Total number of attendances .....	107	154



		<i>Pre-School Children</i>	<i>School Children</i>
<b>B. Treatment Centres</b>			
1. Total number of patients treated (including cases continuing treatment from previous year) .....		4	25
2. Total number of attendances .....		26	436
<b>C. Domiciliary Treatment</b>			
1. Total number treated .....		4	7
2. Total number of visits to parents' homes for			
(a) treatment .....		—	—
(b) supervision only .....		—	—
<b>D. Appliances</b>			
1. Number of appliances recommended ....		6	1
2. Number of appliances obtained .....		6	1
<b>II. Number of School Clinics (i.e., Premises at which clinics are held for school children) provided by the Local Education Authority for the medical inspection and treatment of pupils attending maintained primary and secondary schools.</b>			
	Number of School Clinics—3.		
<b>III. Type of Examination and/or Treatment provided at the school clinics either directly by the Authority or under arrangements made with the Regional Hospital Board for examination and/or treatment to be carried out at the clinic.</b>			

Examination and/or treatment  (1)	Number of School Clinics (i.e. premises) where such treatment is provided—	
	Directly by the Authority (2)	Under arrangements made with Regional Hospital Boards or Boards of Governors of Teaching Hospitals (3)
Minor ailment and other non-specialist examination or treatment .....	3	—
Ophthalmic .....	—	2
Ear, Nose and Throat .....	—	1
Orthopaedic .....	1 Remedial Exercises	1
Paediatric .....	—	—
Speech Therapy .....	1	—
Cardiac .....	—	1
Ultra Violet Light....	1	—



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1950

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit for your consideration my fourth annual report of the work carried out by the Sanitary and Cleansing Services of the department for the year, during which period steady progress has been achieved in the field of environmental hygiene.

Once again special attention has been given to the inspection of foodstuffs and the premises where it is prepared or stored. I have welcomed the co-operation of owners and occupiers of food premises and their willingness to carry out any work to ensure that food is handled in a hygienic manner. The advice of the Sanitary Inspectors' on siting of equipment, proper use of same, and personal hygiene has been received in a friendly and helpful manner. The routine inspection of restaurants, cafes, hotels, etc., which are numerous in Harrogate, has entailed a heavy burden on the Inspectors, who, in addition, have been kept exceedingly busy with meat inspection, housing, and numerous other duties.

Despite difficulties encountered by shortage of labour and materials, essential housing repairs were effectively carried out.

### PUBLIC CLEANSING

The report on the collection and disposal of refuse in the Borough covers the year ending 31st March, 1951.

No major difficulties were encountered during the year either from a labour or mechanical point of view. Collection of refuse was carried out with pleasing regularity apart from odd weeks during the holiday period when the weekly collection was extended to nine days. Every care was taken to maintain the vehicles in a clean and well painted manner which I feel is essential in a town of the character of Harrogate. The men are becoming more skilled in the disposal of refuse by controlled tipping and take a pride in their work. The department, I feel, is now capable of undertaking any type of reclamation work no matter how difficult it may be.

It is with pleasure I record my appreciation of the continued support and generous assistance given to me by the Chairman and members of the Health and Housing Committees and I am indebted



to the Medical Officer of Health, to the other officers of the Council, and to the staff of the department for their willingness and co-operation in helping to create a high standard of environmental hygiene in Harrogate.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. DODSWORTH,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector,*

*Cleansing Superintendent.*

Public Health Department.

## 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 variety 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.**—1,358.9 hours of sunshine were recorded during the year. The sunniest day being the 11th June, 1950, when 15.2 hours were recorded.

**Rainfall.**—The total rainfall recorded during the year was 30.66 inches, the wettest days being the 22nd July and the 6th September, 1950, when 1.17 inches of rain were recorded on each day.

**Temperatures.**—The maximum temperature during the year was 83°F., recorded on the 7th June, 1950, and the minimum temperature was 22°F., recorded on the following dates: 26th January and 4th December, 1950, the mean temperature being 47.5°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, 1950, was 941 million gallons. The average daily consumption of water per head of population is 36.8 gallons, an average of 8.7 gallons per head per day for industrial purposes and 28.1 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 1950 :—

Ash Road  
Crimple Lane  
Camwal Road  
Eleanor Road  
Forest Drive

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

Number of samples examined .....	91
Being samples of water from :	
Domestic supplies (Town Mains) .....	79
Wells, Springs and Boreholes .....	12
Number of samples found upon examination to be satisfactory .....	87
Number of samples found upon examination to be unsatisfactory (all from wells and springs) .....	3

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 27 houses which obtain their supply from wells and springs.

A number of these houses will be connected to town water during 1951.



## REPORT ON SAMPLES OF WATER

	No. 47		No. 67	
	Irongate Bridge, Roundhill, Beaverdyke Ten Acre and Tank Spring		Harlow Hill, Roundhill, and Scargill	
Date taken ....	31-7-50		16-11-50	
Appearance ....	Clear and bright		Clear and bright	
Odour on warming ....	None		None	
Colour of 2ft. column (Lovibond units) ....	0.8 yellow + 0.2 blue		1.1 yellow + 0.2 blue + 0.1 red	
Sediment ....	None		None	
Reaction ....	pH = 7.4		pH = 7.2	
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 ....	7.50	10.70	7.10	10.14
Chlorides, equivalent to chlorine ....	0.98	1.40	0.98	1.40
Nitrates, equivalent to nitrogen ....	0.00	0.00	0.002	0.003
Nitrites, equivalent to nitrogen ....	nil	nil	nil	nil
Free and saline ammonia ....	0.0127	0.0182	0.0118	0.0169
Albuminoid ammonia ....	0.0098	0.0140	0.0091	0.0130
Oxidation demand during 4 hours at 26.7°C from potassium permanganate and from sodium hypochlorite ....	0.091	0.130	0.077	0.110
Metallic contamination ....	nil	nil	nil	nil
Hardness (Clark Degrees)				
Temporary, removable by boiling ....	2.3°	3.3	2.1°	3.0
Permanent after boiling ....	1.9°	2.7	1.9°	2.7
Total ....	4.2°	6.0	4.0°	5.7
Average number of bacteria growing on agar after 72 hours incubation at 20°C per 1 ml. ....	3		17	
Average number of bacteria growing on agar after 72 hours incubation at 37°C per 1 ml. ....	1		2	
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, 1950 :—

Pail or Tub Closets .....	40
Privies without Ash Pits .....	4
Privies with Open Middens .....	4
Privies with Covered Middens .....	22
Waste Water Closets .....	46
Cesspools .....	49

All pail closets are emptied either once or twice weekly.

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

The conversion of waste water closets was proceeded with during the year and twenty-five of these were replaced with modern closets.

A scheme for sewerage a portion of the district was completed and eighteen houses were connected to the sewer.

### RIVERS AND STREAMS

These come under the supervision of the Yorkshire Ouse River Board, and are also kept under observation by the Department.

### SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

#### Number and Nature of Inspections made

Complaints reported to the Public Health Department	636
Where nuisances were found .....	610
Where complaint was received and no nuisance found	26
Under Housing Acts .....	286
Where infectious disease had occurred .....	118
Bakehouse (Power) .....	102
Bakehouse (no Power) .....	7
Cowsheds .....	1
Farms .....	3
Dairies and Milkshops .....	316
Ice-Cream .....	363
Fish-frying Premises .....	111
Fish shops (wet) .....	229
Food preparing premises .....	399
Food Storage premises .....	778
Food inspection .....	291
Market .....	70



Shops.....	581
Restaurants .....	146
Kitchens .....	264
Slaughterhouse for meat inspection (Starbeck).....	601
Slaughterhouse for meat inspection (West Park) .....	269
Butchers' Shops .....	284
Factories (Power) .....	240
Factories (no Power) .....	36
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act .....	33
Theatres and Cinemas .....	5
Sanitary conveniences—public .....	68
Sanitary conveniences—private .....	15
Schools .....	16
Tents and Vans .....	50
Public cleansing .....	459
Refuse Tips .....	600
Stables .....	2
Piggeries .....	62
Outworkers .....	12
Offices .....	3
Work places (other than listed) .....	13

#### Other Visits or Inspections

Drainage, number tested or exposed .....	383
Interview .....	480
Investigations of infestation of insect pests (excluding bugs) .....	56
Investigation of bug infestations .....	23
Smoke observations .....	9
Visits re water supplies and water samples .....	32
Visits under Food and Drugs Act for samples .....	620
Visits to property under notice or work in progress .....	1295
Installation of new sanitary fittings.....	208
Visits to laboratories .....	32
Food Poisoning investigations .....	1
Overcrowding .....	1
Miscellaneous visits .....	1426
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>12145</b>

It will be noted that 399 inspections were carried out at food preparing premises as against 162 in 1949, and 778 inspections of food storage premises (393 in 1949).

In addition a complete survey of school kitchens and canteens was made on behalf of the Medical Officer who passed the report on to the Divisional Education Officer.

## ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

Drainage reconstructed .....	4
Drainage repaired, trapped, etc. ....	11
Drainage unstopped .....	28
Chambers repaired or new covers .....	4
Soil or vent pipes—new fixed .....	6
Soil or vent pipes—repaired .....	10
Water closets—repaired or supplied with water .....	33
Water closets—new pans or pedestals fixed .....	5
Water closets— (fresh) provided in lieu of waste water closets .....	25
Waste pipes—repaired or trapped .....	16
Waste pipes—rainwater pipes and eaves gutters repaired.....	144
Sinks provided or replaced .....	17
Accumulations of refuse removed.....	9
Animals, fowls, etc., removed .....	8
Brickwork or pointings repaired .....	104
Coppers repaired or renewed .....	3
Dampness remedied .....	62
Doors repaired, fasteners, locks, etc., provided .....	66
Dustbins supplied .....	551
Fireplaces, stoves and flues repaired .....	57
Fences and gates repaired .....	3
Flooring and other woodwork repaired or renewed ....	44
Floors—concrete or quarried, repaired or renewed....	4
Gas fittings or services repaired .....	2
Plaster repaired .....	121
Rat infestations abated .....	411
Rent Books made to comply with Regulations of Housing Act .....	18
Roofs made watertight .....	105
Walls and ceilings cleansed .....	5
Water supplies reinstated or made sufficient .....	15
Windows, cords, fasteners and glass repaired or renewed.....	132
Verminous rooms disinfected, including insect infestations .....	62
Ventilation improved .....	2
Yards and passages paved .....	38
Miscellaneous .....	12



## STATUTORY NOTICES

Number of Legal Notices issued for Abatement of Nuisances				
	Served	Complied With during 1950	Served	Complied with during 1949
Number of outstanding notices, 31-12-49 and 50 .....	35	35	121	121
Harrogate Corporation Act, 1935, Section 48 .....	13	13	21	21
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39 .....	30	26	28	18
Public Health Act, 1936 Section 44 .....	10	10	1	1
Public Health Act, 1936 Section 45 .....	3	3	1	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 56 .....	15	14	14	11
Public Health Act, 1936 Section 75 .....	19	19	33	31
Public Health Act, 1936 Section 93 .....	58	51	52	34
Public Health Act, 1936 Section 138 and Water Act, 1945, Section 30 .....	—	—	2	—
Total .....	183	171	273	237

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Premises inspected where notifiable diseases have occurred .....	54
Articles destroyed by burning at request of owners ....	40
Total visits paid to infected premises .....	118

## DISINFECTANT

During the year 8 gallons of disinfectant fluid were supplied to the public, free of charge, for the use in premises where cases of infectious disease, etc., had occurred.

## LIBRARY BOOKS

Forty-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 eighty-two chemical and eighty-two bacteriological samples of water were taken from these baths.

All these samples were satisfactory.

### ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

Complaints of verminous premises were received and upon examination twenty-three 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.

### RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

The control of infestations of rats and mice proceeded smoothly and efficiently during the year.

The value of this service to the community is, I am afraid, not always fully appreciated, but if the damage caused by rats and mice could be accurately assessed the public would be appalled at the waste of material involved.

The following gives the details of the work carried out during 1950 :—

		Com- plaints received	Infest- ations dealt with	Treat- ment completed	Premises requiring re-treat- ment	Bodies found
Private dwellings	rats	85	165	164	1	217
	mice	32	44	42	2	22
Business premises	rats	53	251	247	4	329
	mice	49	83	78	5	755
Totals	rats	138	416	411	5	546
	mice	81	127	120	7	777

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



## DISINFESTATION OF SEWERS

During the year treatment of sewers was carried out, prebaits being taken from 21 manholes. These were afterwards 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 in the 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) ....	166	Nil
First Maintenance Treatment ....	247	21
Second Maintenance Treatment ....	174	20

## THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The routine inspection of factories has been carried out during the year, and the standard required under the Act maintained. 62 % more inspections were carried out than in 1949.

## INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

### Factories, Factories (No Mechanical Power) and Workplaces

Premises inspected .....	276
Premises inspected and found satisfactory .....	258
Premises inspected and found unsatisfactory .....	18
Factories where defects were found and referred by H.M. Inspector .....	4
Reports on action taken sent to H.M. Inspector .....	4
Number of defects remedied as a result of H.M. Inspector's notification .....	15

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

Cleanliness, want of .....	4
Overcrowding .....	1
Sanitary conveniences, unsuitable, defective .....	31

**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, 1950 :—

**FACTORIES**

Aerated Water .....	2
Agricultural Machinery .....	2
Baking .....	35
Beer Bottling .....	2
Bicycle Repairs .....	2
Boot and shoe repairs.....	15
Brickmaking .....	1
Chocolate and Sweet Manufacture .....	2
Chromium plating .....	1
Coal Gas Manufacture.....	1
Corn Milling .....	1
Distemper Mixing .....	1
Dress Making .....	6
Dry Cleaning .....	1
Egg Packing.....	1
Electric and Radio Repairs .....	6
Electric Generating .....	1
Engineering .....	4
Firewood Cutting .....	3
Furrier .....	3
Gas Fitting Repairs .....	1
Ice and Ice-cream Manufacture .....	3
Jam Manufacture .....	1
Joinery, Cabinet Making .....	35
Laundries .....	13
Letterpress 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 .....	42
Optical Works .....	1
Paper Baling .....	1
Perambulator Manufacture .....	1
Photography .....	1
Potato Peeling .....	1
Refrigerator Repairs .....	1



Rubber Products .....	1
Sausage Making and Pies .....	14
Sawmill .....	1
Shirt Making .....	1
Signwriting .....	3
Soft Furnishing .....	1
Stone Dressing and Breaking .....	2
Tailoring .....	6
Tinsmith .....	3
Tyre Repairs .....	1
Upholstering .....	7
Watch Repairs.....	3
Weaving .....	1
Weighing Machine Repairs .....	1
Whitesmith .....	4
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>257</b>

#### Factories (no mechanical power)

Baking .....	10
Bicycle Repairs .....	1
Blacksmith .....	1
Boot and Shoe Repairs .....	4
Burling and Mending .....	1
Chocolate and Sweet Manufacture .....	2
Dress Making .....	14
French Polishing .....	1
Furrier .....	1
Joiner, Cabinet Making .....	4
Laundry .....	1
Millinery .....	6
Paper Baling .....	1
Picture Framing .....	2
Photography .....	3
Plumbing .....	3
Saddlery .....	1
Salt Packing .....	1
Signwriting .....	1
Slipper Making .....	1
Tailoring .....	17
Tinsmith .....	1
Upholstery .....	2
Watch Repairs.....	1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>81</b>

## SMOKE ABATEMENT

Harrogate is a residential town with practically no factories of a type liable to cause pollution by smoke.

A number of smoke observations were taken during the year and suggestions made to improve plant and methods of stoking. The utmost co-operation was received from the persons in charge of the boiler plants. The technical staff of the Ministry of Fuel and Power have always been willing to give assistance when it was required.

## OUTWORKERS

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

In each case the condition was 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) .....	445
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ....	1,639
(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 the 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 .....	396

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 .....	224
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----



### III—Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

#### A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

- |     |                                                                                           |   |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..... | — |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—      |   |
| (a) | by owners .....                                                                           | — |
| (b) | by Local Authority in default of owners ....                                              | — |

#### B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

- |     |                                                                                                                 |    |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..... | 53 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—                     |    |
| (a) | by owners .....                                                                                                 | 40 |
| (b) | by Local Authority in default of owners....                                                                     | —  |

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

- |     |                                                                                                                                                                                          |   |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| (1) | Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation.....                                                                                            | — |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .....                                                                                                          | — |
| (3) | Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders. (18 Houses in 3 confirmed Clearance Areas have been demolished, 7 by the owners and 11 by the Corporation) ..... | — |

#### D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

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

#### Information re Land Charges

Requests for information were received and dealt with in respect of 1,372 properties.

# INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

## MILK SUPPLY : MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

Registered	On Register Dec. 31st, 1950
Dairies .....	27
Milk Distributors .....	69

### The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949

#### The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949

The following licences were granted during 1950 :—

Type of Licence	Number
Dealers Tuberculin Tested Milk .....	48
Supplementary Dealers Tuberculin Tested Milk .....	2
Milk Pasteurisers. H.T.S.T. (in respect of one plant) .....	2
Holder .....	3
Dealers Pasteurised Milk .....	35
Supplementary Dealers Pasteurised Milk .....	1
Dealers Sterilised Milk .....	16

Number of Milk Distributors resident in the Borough ..... 63

### Examination of Milk by the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests

Class of Milk	Number of samples tested	Appropriate tests	Number of samples Passed	Number of samples Failed
Pasteurised .....	75	Phosphatase	75	—
	73	Methylene Blue	70	3
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) .....	75	Phosphatase	75	—
	75	Methylene Blue	74	1
Tuberculin Tested .....	6	Methylene Blue	5	1
Totals .....	304		299	5

Two samples of Sterilised Milk examined by the turbidity test were satisfactory.



## Summary of Chemical Analysis of Milk Samples for 1950

Period	No. of Samples examined	Averages	
		Fat %	Solids not fat %
January ....	9	3.46	8.68
February ....	15	3.56	8.57
March ....	14	3.46	8.04
Quarter ending 31-3-50 ....	38	3.49	8.43
April ....	—	—	—
May ....	12	3.91	8.69
June ....	7	3.30	8.80
Quarter ending 30-6-50 ....	19	3.60	8.91
July ....	10	3.38	8.43
August ....	4	3.98	8.72
September ....	2	5.77	8.66
Quarter ending 31-9-50 ....	16	4.37	8.60
October ....	18	4.15	8.72
November ....	18	3.88	8.62
December ....	6	3.57	8.68
Quarter ending 31-12-50 ....	42	3.87	8.67
Year ending 31-12-50 ....	115	3.83	8.65
Year ending 31-12-49 ....	138	3.70	8.61

## Examination of Milk

### Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 25

Twelve 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, 1949	Premises on Register, 1950
Sale and storage of ice-cream ...	78	109
Manufacture of ice-cream ....	17	17
Manufacture of preserved food ....	16	37
Butter, margarine, wholesale dealers or factories	1	1

## ICE CREAM

Ninety-three samples of ice cream have been taken and examined by the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield by the Methylene Blue Reduction Test, showing the following results :—

Provisional Grade					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Total
Produced in the Borough .....	26	12	5	14	57
Produced outside the Borough....	18	12	2	4	36

Samples failing the test were immediately followed up and examination made of premises and plant where production was carried out. In cases where ice cream was produced outside the Borough, the local authorities concerned were notified as to the result of analysis and their observations invited.



## 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.
Baby Food	11 tins	Milk	459 tins
Barley	239 lbs.	Pastry mix	7 pkts.
Cheese Trimmings	44 lbs.	Pickles	532 tins
Eggs	35 doz. and seven	Pickles	5 jars
Egg, dried and liquid	168 lbs.	Puddings	23
Fish	157 tins	Pudding mixture	24 lbs.
Fish	1,420 lbs.	Pudding mixture	42 pkts.
Fish Cakes	6 doz.	Sandwich spread	10 jars
Fowl	105 lbs.	Sauces	75 bottles
Fruit	4,406 lbs.	Sausage rusk	140 lbs.
Fruit, preserved	402 tins	Semolina	28 lbs.
Fruit, preserved	242 jars	Soups	173 tins
Fruit Juice	26 tins	Suet	3 pkts.
Gherkins	2½ galls.	Sugar	112 lbs.
Honey	1 jar	Tea	14½ lbs.
Meat & Meat Products	2,677 lbs.	Vegetables	364 tins

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 condemned
Beef	28,338	13,421	41,759
Veal	216	1,605	1,821
Mutton		1,291	1,291
Pork	3,530	4,250	7,780
Offals	13,629	30,890	44,519
Totals	45,713	51,457	97,170

Carcases inspected and condemned					
	Cattle exclud- ing cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ....	3,006	680	1,648	10,471	989
Number inspected ....	3,006	680	1,648	10,471	989
<b>All diseases except tuberculosis</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned ....	8	16	36	24	33
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ....	1,413	325	64	234	294
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ....	47.3%	48.7%	6.1%	2.5%	33.1%
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned ....	9	20	1	—	9
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ....	316	160	8	—	116
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ....	10.8%	26.5%	0.5%	0.0%	12.7%



CYSTICERCUS BOVIS		
Date killed	Type of Animal	Site of Cyst
3-1-50	Home bred short-horned cow	One cyst masseter muscle
10-1-50	Home bred heifer	One cyst in jaw
30-1-50	Irish bullock	One cyst in heart
6-2-50	Home bred bullock	One cyst in jaw
20-3-50	Bullock—Irish origin	One cyst in jaw, one cyst in heart
28-3-50	Ayrshire cross bullock	One cyst in jaw
28-3-50	Aberdeen Angus heifer	One cyst in heart
3-4-50	Irish bullock	One cyst in jaw
12-4-50	Bullock	One cyst in jaw
17-5-50	Home bred bullock	One cyst in jaw
19-5-50	Bullock	One cyst in head
23-5-50	Red and white heifer	One cyst in jaw
13-6-50	Home bred cow	One cyst in jaw, one cyst in neck
3-7-50	Home bred bullock	One cyst in jaw
17-7-50	Home bred heifer	One cyst in jaw
18-7-50	Home bred heifer	One cyst in jaw
18-7-50	Home bred heifer	One cyst in jaw
19-7-50	Bullock	One cyst in jaw
20-7-50	Roan steer	One cyst in heart
26-7-50	Bullock	One cyst in head
26-7-50	Bullock	One cyst in head
9-8-50	Imported bullock	Two cysts in head, one cyst in shin
9-8-50	Red bullock	One cyst in masseter muscle
12-8-50	Irish heifer	One cyst in tongue
16-8-50	Imported bullock	One cyst in jaw muscle
23-8-50	Bullock	Two cysts in head
23-8-50	Bullock	One cyst in head
23-8-50	Bullock	One cyst in head
5-9-50	Irish bullock	One cyst in head
12-9-50	Home bred heifer	One cyst in head
12-9-50	Home bred bullock	One cyst masseter muscle
13-9-50	Imported bullock	One cyst in head
19-9-50	Home bred bullock	One cyst masseter muscle
20-9-50	Home bred heifer	One cyst in head
2-10-50	Home bred bullock	One cyst in head
2-10-50	Roan Steer	One cyst masseter muscle
2-10-50	Imported bullock	One cyst in head
7-10-50	Home bred heifer	One cyst in head
9-10-50	Irish heifer	Two cysts in head
17-10-50	Irish bullock	One cyst in head
17-10-50	Heifer	One cyst in head
23-10-50	Home bred heifer	One cyst in head
23-10-50	Home bred heifer	One cyst in head
24-10-50	Home bred heifer	One cyst in head
31-10-50	Irish bullock	One cyst in head
6-11-50	Irish bullock	One cyst in head
7-11-50	Home bred heifer	One cyst in head
4-12-50	Irish heifer	One cyst in head
4-12-50	Red and white heifer	One cyst in masseter muscle
13-12-50	Irish heifer	Two cysts in heart
13-12-50	Irish heifer	One cyst in head
19-12-50	Irish heifer	One cyst in head

### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933

Number of slaughtermen on register at 31-12-49 .....	33
Applications for licences considered during 1950.....	—
Number of slaughtermen on register at 31-12-50 .....	33

## WORK CARRIED OUT AT FOOD PREMISES

Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., repaired .....	73
Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., cleansed .....	74
Ventilation provided or improved .....	7
Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed .....	54
Washing facilities provided (personal) .....	42
Washing facilities maintained (personal) .....	20
Double sinks provided and washing facilities improved (utensils and crockery) .....	51
Kitchen fittings re-sited .....	4
Other improvements .....	92

## SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS

During the year 167 samples were taken, 152 of these being formal and 15 informal samples.

Formal	Informal	Article
4		Beer
	1	Bubbly Gum
	1	Coconut
1		Chemical Food (Parish's)
	1	Crab (dressed)
	1	Cream (synthetic)
	1	Crunchy
3		Custard Powder
4		Fish Cakes
1		Gelatine
1		Glucose, Barley Sugar, Mints
1		Glycerine, Lemon, Honey and Ipecac
	1	Honey
	1	Horseradish Cream
	2	Lemon Cheese
1		Luncheon Meat
1		Meat Pies
115		Milk
	1	Milk (condensed)
1		Potato Crisps
1		Potted Meat
1		Saccharin Tablets
	1	Salmon Paste
10		Sausage and Sausage Meat
	1	Sherry
1		Slab Cake
	1	Sugar Wheat Puffies
	1	Veal and Ham Loaf
	1	Wine (Ruby)
6		Whisky
152	15	



## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Of the samples analysed 6 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
20	Formal	Milk	Contained 7.7% added water	Case heard at Harrogate on the 18-4-50. Producer fined £2/-/-.
23	Formal	Milk	Contained only 84.7% of the minimum amount of fat required.	A warning letter sent to producer.
51	Formal	Milk	Contained only 96.3% of the minimum amount of fat required.	A warning letter sent to producer.
59	Formal	Milk	Contained only 93.3% of the minimum amount of fat required.	A warning letter sent to producer retailer. Only one gallon in can sampled.
78	Formal	Milk	Contained only 95% of the minimum amount of fat required.	Warning letter sent to retailer only. Only two gallons in can sampled.
123	Informal	Horse radish cream	Contained 2.5% vegetable oil	The manufacturers agreed to re-label this product Horse-radish Sauce.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING—HOUSEHOLD AND TRADE REFUSE

1st April, 1950, to 31st March, 1951

### Collection of Refuse

Collections of refuse are made from 17,258 houses and other premises within the Borough.

### Collecting Vehicles

The collection of refuse is carried out by side loading vehicles with a total carrying capacity of 125 cubic yards.

The mechanical efficiency of the vehicles during the year proved most satisfactory. This was due to a large extent to the attention given to lubrication and careful driving by the men responsible for the vehicles and the methodical inspection and supervision by the Foreman. Every effort was made to keep the paintwork in sound and clean condition.

Make	Method of loading	Year of make	Capacity (cubic yards)
Five Fordsons .....	side	1938	10
		1948	10
		1948	10
		1948	10
		1948	10
Eight Karriers.....	side	1940	7
		1943	7
		1943	7
		1949	12
		1949	12
		1950	10
		1950	10
		1950	10

### Trade Refuse

The following are the charges made for the collection of trade refuse :—

10s. 0d. per motor 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 was 442½ tons, which was collected during the week ending 21st April, 1950, and the lowest tonnage was for the week ending 30th March, 1951, when 261½ tons were collected.

18,374 tons of household and trade refuse were collected during the year as against 18,204 tons for 1949/50. This shows an increase of 170 tons.

The following shows the classification and tonnage of refuse collected during the years.

Type	Tonnages				
	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48	1946-47
House and trade refuse .....	18,374	18,204	17,124	16,125	13,470
Night Soil .....	12	12	12	12	12
Covering materials .....	2,858	3,314	2,574	2,082	2,000
Kitchen waste .....	—	—	113	137	163
Salvage .....	422	474	350	382	359
Totals .....	21,666	22,004	20,173	18,738	16,004





Grange Tip on the 25th February, 1951  
Tipping commenced 10th November, 1950





Grange Tip on the 25th February, 1951  
Tipping commenced 10th November, 1950



## Frequency

I am pleased to report that despite a steady figure of absentees through sickness and accidents it was possible to maintain a weekly collection of refuse throughout the greater part of the year. Difficulties were encountered during the summer when the cleansing staff began to take their annual leave of a fortnight per man with the result that the gangs were constantly one man short and the collection period had to be extended to cover that deficiency. A large quantity of garden rubbish again found its way into the dustbins thus increasing the quantity of refuse to be handled at a time when the labour force was at its lowest total.

## Disposal of Refuse

All refuse in the Borough is disposed of by means of controlled tipping.

A large proportion of the refuse collected during the year was taken to the Stonefall tip. In November work was commenced in preparing an entry into the clay pit occupied by a local brick company and situated at Killinghall. This has now been named the Grange Tip. Prior to the commencement of tipping the ground had to be cleared of trees and bushes and a road constructed on a sloping hillside in such a manner so as not to interfere with the supply of water to the Company's works. This water is supplied from a stream which I had culverted. The photographs inset show the progress which has been made in levelling the ground.

## Salvage

Another successful year was experienced in the collection and disposal of salvage. The citizens of Harrogate have supported the efforts of the Corporation to obtain as much paper as possible, thus affording a certain amount of relief to the rates in addition to providing vital material to the board mills. The table below shows the value of salvage sold since the cessation of hostilities :—

	£	s.	d
1946/47 .....	2,665	18	7
1947/48 .....	3,091	14	4
1948/49 .....	3,313	2	4
1949/50 .....	3,200	12	6
1950/51 .....	3,639	15	11

The following table shows how the 1950-51 amount was made up :—

Material	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper .....	487	2	0	0	3,470	8	0
Textiles .....	2	18	3	14	70	2	4
Carpet and Bagging .....	2	5	0	0	16	17	6
Black Scrap Iron.....	10	13	0	0	26	12	6
Aluminium .....		9	3	21	24	11	2
Copper .....		4	2	0	16	2	0
Brass .....		3	0	0	8	6	2
Lead .....			1	7	1	11	3
Bottles and Jars .....		5	2	0	4	2	0
Rubber .....	1	3	0	0	1	3	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>£3,639</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>

### Protective Clothing

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

2 overall jackets and 1 bib and brace trousers (annual issue).

1 three-quarter length waterproof coat and one pair waterproof leggings (triennial issue).

New waterproof clothing was issued on the 20th March, 1951.



