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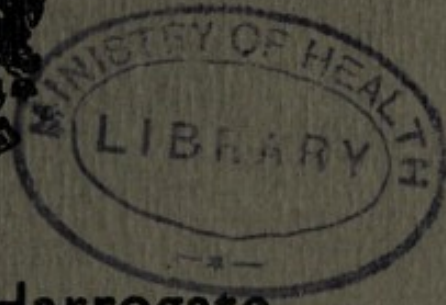
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Borough of Harrogate

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

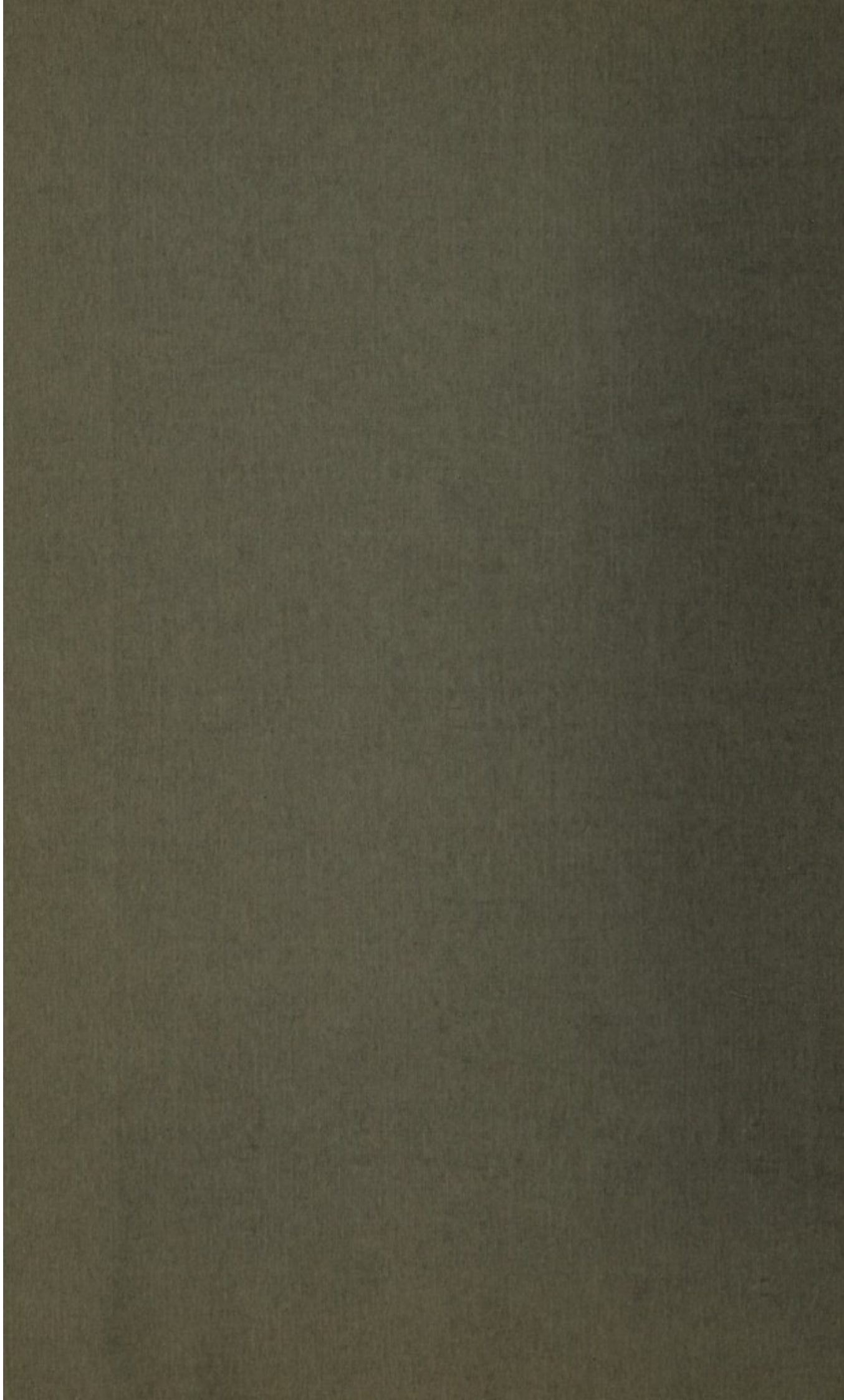
FOR THE YEAR

1953

BY

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

Medical Officer of Health





BOROUGH OF HARROGATE

*With the
Medical Officer of Health's
Compliments*

*Public Health Office
Harrogate.*



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Medical Officer of Health

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THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1953

Chairman : Councillor Mrs. M. FISHER, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor H. LENG

THE MAYOR (Councillor E. F. ODDY, J.P.)

Ald. TENNANT	Coun. POUNDER
Coun. BARKER	„ POWELL
„ CRADDOCK	„ ROBINSON
„ Mrs. FISHER, J.P.	„ ROGERS
„ HOLROYD	„ SCHOFIELD
„ KIRBY	„ SHILLITO
„ LENG	„ Miss WARDLE
„ LOWE	„ WEBSTER
„ MORRELL	„ WOOD

HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE :

Chairman : Councillor Mrs. FISHER, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor H. LENG

THE MAYOR	Coun. MORRELL
(Coun. E. F. ODDY, J.P.)	„ POWELL
	„ Miss WARDLE

**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 my Annual Report for the year 1953, this being the fifteenth Annual Report I have submitted to the Corporation.

In the earlier years of this century, the efforts of the Public Health Departments of the Local Authorities were mainly devoted to improvement of environmental hygiene, the safety of water supplies, schemes of drainage and sanitation and the control of the spread of infectious disease. The scope of work has greatly widened in recent years. The emphasis is now on social medicine and the health and well being of the community as a whole. The contents of this Annual Report bear witness to this change in outlook.

The National Health Service Act gave powers to Local Health Authorities to make arrangements for the prevention of illness, the care of persons suffering from illness or mental defectiveness or the after-care of such persons. The Act encouraged the development of the Home Help Service and also widened the work of Health Visitors who, in the past, were chiefly concerned with the care of young children and expectant and nursing mothers. Health Visitors are now, in addition to their former duties to give advice to those suffering from illness at home and as to the measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

The changing character of the population has been further brought into prominence by the recent publication of the findings of the Census taken in 1951. The proportion of people in Harrogate over the age of 65 in 1901 was 4.3 per cent. of the population, this figure rose to 8.2 per cent. in 1921 and to 16 per cent. in 1951. Whereas in 1901, children under the age of 15 formed 27 per cent. of the population of Harrogate, this figure had fallen to 18 per cent. in 1951.

These alterations have necessitated increasing attention to the aged and chronic sick, with a continued expansion of the Home Help Service and the work of the Home Nurses. It is pleasing to report that during the year an additional home for old people was opened in Harrogate by a voluntary society.

Whilst glancing back at the vital statistics of the past, a more cheering figure is that of the infant mortality rate which in 1903 in Harrogate was 116, whilst 50 years later it was 26.5.

With the division of the National Health Service into the sections of hospitals, general medical practice and public health there is a constant need to integrate the work of these three sections.

The patient's stay in hospital and his illness can be materially affected by what Local Authorities can do both before and after his period in hospital. The co-operation of the hospital almoner and the health visitors is of the greatest importance. Other methods of co-ordination are mentioned in the section of the Report dealing with the care and after-care service. There is also interchange of information between the children's department of the hospital and the school medical service.

The personal relationship between the Health Department and the family doctor is good but it is felt that there could with advantage be closer co-operation between the general practitioner and the health visitor. Both have information of value to each other. It is most important that advice given to the individual or the family should not be in any way conflicting. Steps are being taken to foster the liaison between the general practitioner and the health visitor.

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,

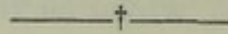
Your obedient servant,

D. D. PAYNE

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
HARROGATE.
August, 1954.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF, 1953



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:

P. S. R. BURRELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :

E. DODSWORTH, F.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., M.Inst.P.C. (a) (b)

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector and Deputy Cleansing Superintendent :

V. OVERSBY, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C. (a) (b)

Sanitary Inspectors :

F. COE, A.R.S.I. Cert S.I.B. (a) (b)

A. HOWARD, M.R.S.I., Cert.S.I.B., A.I.S.E., (a) (c)

R. HULLAH, A.R.S.I., Cert. S.I.B., A.R.I.P.H. and H: (a)

Public Analysts :

FRED W. M. JAFFÉ, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

J. C. HARRAL, 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. W. N. GRAHAM (Senior Clerk)
Miss M. STARKEY (Senior Clerk - Maternity
and Child Welfare)
W. FOX
J. E. BIELBY
Miss M. WRAY

*R. BENTLEY
Miss M. UNSWORTH
Mrs. W. GLEDHILL
K. W. DARLEY
Miss A. LEGGETT
Mrs. K. CURBESON

Sanitary and Cleansing Sections :

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

J. G. ORD

H. K. PEARSON

Miss M. M. ATKINSON

- (a) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Meat and Other Foods Inspector.
- (b) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Sanitary Science as applies to Buildings and Public Works.
- (c) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Smoke Inspector.

* On National Service.

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1953.

Area (acres)	8,320
Population (mid-summer, 1953, estimated by the Registrar General)	51,290
Number of Inhabited houses (Rate Books, March 31st, 1953) ...	15,627
Rateable Value, March, 1953	£608,754
Produce of Penny Rate, March, 1953	£2,452
Births	
Males	Females
Live Births : Legitimate 318 } 335	Legitimate 324 } 343
Illegitimate 17 }	Illegitimate 19 }
Birth Rate (Live births per 1,000 of the estimated population)	13.2
*Corrected Birth Rate	12.6
Males	Females
Still Births : Legitimate 9 } 9	Legitimate 7 } 7
Illegitimate - }	Illegitimate - }
Still Births—Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...	23.1
Deaths	
Number of deaths : Males 279, Females 330	609
Crude Death Rate	11.9
*Corrected Death Rate	9.9
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	1.44
Deaths of Infants under one year of age :	
Males	Females
Legitimate 10 } 11	Legitimate 3 } 7
Illegitimate 1 }	Illegitimate 4 }
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—	
All Infants per 1,000 live births	Rate 26.5
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	Rate 20.2
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Rate 138.8
Deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea (3) rate per 1,000 population	0.06
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (11) rate per 1,000 population	0.21
Deaths from other Tuberculosis Diseases (—) rate per 1,000 population	0.00
Deaths from Infective and parasitic diseases excluding Tuberculosis but including Syphilis and other Venereal Diseases (2) rate per 1,000 population ...	0.04
Deaths from Vascular lesions of the nervous system (93) rate per 1,000 population	1.81
Deaths from Heart and Circulatory diseases (234) rate per 1,000 population	4.56
Deaths from Cancer (129) rate per 1,000 population	2.52
Deaths from Respiratory diseases (33) rate per 1,000 population	0.64
Mean Annual Temperature	48.7°F
Total Rainfall (in inches)	22.29
Hours of Bright Sunshine	1298.0
* Adjusted by Area Comparability Factor supplied by the Registrar General	
Deaths	0.83
Births	0.95

TABLE I. VITAL STATISTICS OF HARROGATE FOR 1953 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

	Estimated Population	Nett Live Births		Nett Deaths			
				Under 1 year of age		At all ages	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate per 1,000 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	36.0	771	12.5
1950	51,920	649	11.9	33	51.0	776	12.4
1951	51,210	663	12.3	19	28.7	774	12.5
1952	51,050	667	12.4	13	19.5	720	11.7
1953	51,290	678	12.6	18	26.5	609	9.9

The deaths from the year 1949 have been adjusted by an Area Comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General and the births have been similarly corrected since 1950 (0.83 and 0.95 respectively).

TABLE II
CAUSES OF DEATH IN HARROGATE BOROUGH, 1953

Causes of Death	Male	Female
	279	330
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	10	1
2 Tuberculosis, other	—	—
3 Syphilitic disease	1	—
4 Diphtheria	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	—	—
6 Meningococcal infections	—	—
7 Acute poliomyelitis	—	—
8 Measles	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	12	10
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	13	5
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	1	17
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	7
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	30	29
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	2
16 Diabetes	1	2
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	26	67
18 Coronary disease, angina	65	37
19 Hypertension with heart disease	5	7
20 Other heart diseases	43	58
21 Other circulatory diseases	8	11
22 Influenza	—	1
23 Pneumonia	3	10
24 Bronchitis	6	10
25 Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	8
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	1
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	4	6
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	4	—
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1
31 Congenital malformations	3	4
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	23	26
33 Motor vehicle accidents	4	2
34 All other accidents	3	5
35 Suicide	2	1
36 Homicide and operations of war	—	—
Total	609	

TABLE III.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1952 and 1953.

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

Cause of Death.	1952	1953									
		Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks.	4 wks. & under 3 mths.	3 and under 6 months.	6 and under 9 months.	9 and under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 yr
1 Meases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Tuberculous Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Bronchitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 Pneumonia (all forms)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 Diarrhoea, Enteritis & Gastritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
14 Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 Asphyxia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 Injury at birth	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
17 Atelectasis	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
18 Congenital Malformations	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
19 Premature Birth	2	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
20 Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21 Other Causes	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Totals	13	15	—	—	—	15	3	—	—	—	18

TABLE IV
VITAL STATISTICS (Registrar General's Figures).
BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL MORTALITY and CASE-RATES for certain Infectious Diseases
in the year 1953
(Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns)

	England and Wales	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	160 Smaller Towns (Resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Administrative County	Borough of Harrogate
Births—					
Live Births	15.5	17.0	15.7	17.5	12.6
Still Births	0.35	0.43	0.34	0.38	0.31
	22.4 (a)	24.8 (a)	21.4 (a)	21.0 (a)	23.1 (a)
Deaths—					
All causes	11.4	12.2	11.3	12.5	9.9
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	—
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Tuberculosis	0.20	0.24	0.19	0.24	0.21
Influenza	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.02
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (inc. Polioencephalitis)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Pneumonia	0.55	0.59	0.52	0.64	0.25
Notifications (Cor't'd)					
Typhoid fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
Paratyphoid fever ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Meningococcal infec.	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04
Scarlet fever	1.39	1.50	1.44	1.02	4.46
Whooping Cough ..	3.58	3.72	3.38	3.30	3.68
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	—
Erysipelas	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.23
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	12.36	11.27	12.32	8.09	7.12
Pneumonia	0.84	0.92	0.76	0.73	0.40
Acute Poliomyelitis (inc. Polioencephalitis) ..	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08
Paralytic	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	—
Non-Paralytic	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.38	0.25
Food poisoning	18.23 (a)	24.33 (a)	12.46 (a)	28.61 (a)	18.73 (a)
Puerperal pyrexia ..					
Rates per 1,000 Live Births					
Deaths—					
All causes under 1yr. of age	26.8 (b)	30.8	24.3	24.8	26.5
Enteritis & Diarrhoea under 2 yrs. of age.	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.5
MATERNAL MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES					
Intermediate List No. and cause	Number of deaths	Rates per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births	Rates per million women aged 15-44	Rates per 1,000 total (live and still) births	
Sepsis of pregnancy, child birth and the puerperium..	68	0.10		—	
Abortion with toxæmia.....	7	0.01	1	—	
Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium.....	166	0.24		—	
Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	90	0.13		—	
Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	30	0.04	3	—	
Abortion with sepsis	39	0.06	4	—	
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	125	0.18		1.44	
(a) Per 1,000 Total (live and still) births (b) Per 1,000 related live births					

TABLE V.
AGE GROUPS OF NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND FOOD POISONING DURING THE
52 WEEKS ENDED 26th DECEMBER, 1953.

Disease	Total Notified	Number of Cases Notified								No of Cases admit'd to Hospital	Total No of Deaths (Notified Cases)
		At Ages—Years									
		Under 1 year	1-2 years	3-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25 and over			
Scarlet Fever	229	—	20	52	121	26	7	3	82	—	
Pneumonia	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	1	5	
Dysentery	9	—	—	—	3	2	—	4	2	—	
Erysipelas	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	—	—	
Measles	365	12	67	92	161	18	9	6	—	—	
Whooping Cough	189	13	49	54	67	4	1	1	1	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	13	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	13	—	
Meningococcal Meningitis	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	
Food Poisoning	13	1	—	—	—	—	2	10	3	—	
Poliomyelitis	4	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	3	—	
Para-typhoid Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1. POPULATION.

The population estimated by the Registrar General at the middle of 1953 was 51,290, which was 240 higher than his estimate for 1952.

2. UNEMPLOYMENT.

The number of unemployed persons on the Register of the Employment Exchange in the district, at the end of the year was 356, 212 males and 144 females. This was a decrease on the previous year when the total figure of unemployed persons was 479.

At the end of 1953 there were 12 boys and 10 girls listed by the Youth Employment Bureau as unemployed.

3. BIRTHS.

(a) Live Births.

The number of live births registered during the year was 1,177, 618 males and 559 females, but the corrected figure supplied by the Registrar General which is used for the calculations below and which takes into account inward and outward transfers was 678, 335 males and 343 females. This was an increase of 11 on the figure for 1952. The birth rate (adjusted by the area comparability factor) was 12.6 live births per thousand of the estimated population, this was 2.9 below the rate for England and Wales (15.5-).

There were 36 illegitimate live births, 17 males and 19 females, representing approximately 5 per cent. of the live births.

(b) Still Births.

34 still-births, 20 males and 14 females were registered during the year. The corrected figure supplied by the Registrar General and adjusted for inward and outward transfers was 16, 9 males and 7 females, which is the same figure as last year.

This gave a rate of 23.1 per thousand (live and still) births and a still-birth rate of 0.31 per thousand of the population. The still-birth rates for England and Wales were 22.4 and 0.35 respectively.

4. DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered during 1953 in the Borough was 729, 349 males and 380 females, but the number of deaths given by the Registrar General corrected for inward and outward transfers was 609, 279 males and 330 females. The crude death rate was 11.9 per thousand, but when adjusted by the area comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General, the rate was reduced to 9.9 per thousand, as compared with 11.4 for England and Wales.

Infant Mortality.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 18, 11 males and 7 females, as compared with 13, 10 males and 3 females, during the preceding year. The infant mortality rate was 26.5 per thousand live births as compared with 19.5 for 1952.

Cremations.

During 1953, 452 bodies were cremated at the Stonefall Crematorium, of these 266 had been residents of the Borough.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

The names and qualifications of these are set out on page 6.

2. HEALTH SERVICES.

(a) Laboratory Facilities.

(1) Chemical

The chemical analysis of milk, foodstuffs, spring and well water is carried out by Messrs. Richardson and Jaffé. 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, food poisoning, etc., is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory at the Harrogate and District General Hospital.

The laboratory also carries out the bacteriological examination of well and spring water, and milk, together with methylene blue tests on milk and ice cream, and phosphatase tests on milk.

Examinations to ascertain infection of milk with tubercle bacilli are sent through the Public Health Laboratory in Harrogate to the Northallerton Public Health Laboratory. The examination of water supplies for plumbo solvent action has been undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory Service situated at County Hall, Wakefield.

Harrogate is fortunate in having a Public Health Laboratory Service situated at County Hall, Wakefield.

Dr. L. A. Little, the Bacteriologist in charge of the Laboratory, co-operates fully with the Medical Officer of Health and his staff. The services of the Laboratory have been particularly valuable when an outbreak of infection has occurred in a boarding school, a nursing home, or other institution, or where there have been suspected cases of food poisoning. Dr. Little has given personal help and advice in dealing with such outbreaks.

(b) Hospitals

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

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

(c) Local Authority Clinics

The Local Authority Clinics held in Harrogate are listed on page 21 .

HOSPITALS

Name	Situation	Purpose	Beds			Management
			Males	Females	Children	
Isolation Hospital	Thistle Hill, Knaresborough	Infectious Diseases	11	11	10	Regional Hospital Board
do do	do	Two Wards for Non- Infectious Children	—	—	22	do
Harrogate and Dist. General Hospital	Knaresborough Rd., Harrogate	Medical, Surgical and Maternity	73	153	27	do
Carlton Lodge	Leeds Road Harrogate	Maternity	—	11	—	do
Royal Bath Hospital	Cornwall Road, Harrogate	Rheumatic Diseases	48	92	7	do
White Hart Hospital	Cold Bath Road, Harrogate	do	133 interchangeable beds			do

SCHOOL, MATERNITY, AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
(a) Central Clinic 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate. Tel. 6332						
Minor Ailments (a)	†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 (a)			‡2-30 p.m.			
Ophthalmic Clinic (a)					(by appointment)	
Orthopaedic Clinic (a)		§ 10 a.m. (by appointment)				
Diphtheria Immunisation and Vaccination (a)					10 a.m. (by appointment)	
Artificial Sunlight (a)	9-0 a.m. (by appointment)		2-0 p.m. (by appointment)		9-0 a.m. (by appointment)	
Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic (a)		§9-30 a.m. (by appointment)				
Dental Clinic (by appointment only) (a) †	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
Cardiac Clinic General Hospital						10 a.m. (by appointment)
Speech Therapy, (a)	1-30 to 4-30 p.m.	9-0 a.m. to 12 noon	2 p.m. to 5-0 p.m.			
Maternity and Child Welfare						
Child Welfare Centre (a)	2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.			2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.		
Child Welfare Centre (Methodist School, High St., Starbeck)						
Child Welfare Centre (St. Joseph's R.C. Schoolroom, Skipton Road)	2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.		2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.			
Ante-Natal Clinic (a)		2 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

THE PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND THEIR CONTROL

(a) NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The number of cases notified and the number of deaths from notifiable infectious disease are set out in Table V on page 16.

1. Scarlet Fever.

229 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year as compared with 120 in 1952. The local attack rate was approximately three times greater than that for England and Wales. The cases notified were very mild in character and no complications occurred. The tendency is now, when the cases are mild, for them to be nursed at home, if the home conditions are satisfactory.

147 of the above cases were isolated in their own homes and 82 patients were admitted to the Isolation Hospital. The majority of the cases occurred in the first half of the year.

2. Diphtheria.

No cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

461 children under 5 years of age and 233 children of school age were immunised against Diphtheria for the first time during 1953.

921 re-inforcing 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.

Individual persuasion by the family doctor and the health visitor on the value of immunisation against Diphtheria is the best way of obtaining co-operation from the parent. A clinic is held at 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate, on Friday mornings at 10 a.m. for the purpose of Diphtheria Immunisation.

Diphtheria immunisation is also carried out at the Infant Welfare Clinics, in schools and is also undertaken by local medical practitioners.

A survey was made of the number of children who have been immunised and who are in attendance at the Harrogate

Grammar School. Of the 365 boys at the Grammar School 99 per cent. had been immunised and of the 448 girls at the same school 98 per cent. had been immunised.

3. Pneumonia.

21 cases of Pneumonia were notified, of these, 19 were acute primary pneumonia and 2 were influenzal pneumonia, 5 of these cases were fatal.

4. Dysentery.

8 cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified, of these, 3 were adults and 5 were children. All made a rapid recovery after treatment. 3 of the Harrogate cases occurred amongst boys who were resident at St. George's House, Otley Road, Harrogate, a Police Orphanage.

A case of Amœbic Dysentery was also notified in an adult who contracted the illness abroad. This patient was a temporary resident in a Convalescent Home in Harrogate.

5. Erysipelas.

12 cases of Erysipelas were notified as compared with 5 in the preceding year. In 3 of these cases there was a history of previous attacks. This condition responds rapidly to antibiotic treatment.

6. Poliomyelitis.

4 cases of Poliomyelitis were notified during the year, 2 cases were resident in Harrogate. Of the 2 Harrogate cases 1 was a child of 3 years who was left with some weakness of the right leg and who, at the end of the year, was still receiving physiotherapy at the Harrogate General Hospital. The second case was that of an adult who came to stay with relatives in Harrogate and developed an illness four days afterwards, which at first was thought to be influenza. It seems probable this patient contracted the illness in Essex before arrival in Harrogate. This case had slight weakness of the left leg on discharge from hospital.

The 2 remaining cases were in children who were admitted to the Harrogate General Hospital from surrounding areas. They were transferred from the Harrogate General Hospital to Isolation Hospitals and in both cases there was some weakness of one leg.

7. Enteric Fever.

No case of Typhoid Fever was notified.

A case of Para-typhoid "A" was notified in an adult resident outside the district who was admitted for diagnosis and treatment to the Harrogate General Hospital. This patient had recently returned from Australia and it is probable that he contracted the disease at Adelaide, Colombo or Bombay, where he had landed for a short time. The diagnosis was first made on agglutination tests but six weeks after admission to the Harrogate General Hospital an empyema developed and Para-typhoid "A" was isolated from the discharge. The patient made a good recovery after the abscess on the lung had been drained.

8. Meningococcal Infection.

2 cases of meningococcal infection were treated in the Harrogate General Hospital. 1 case was a baby aged 6 months and the other a child aged 2 years. These children made a rapid recovery with antibiotic treatment and were discharged home fit and well.

9. Measles.

365 cases of measles were notified as compared with 618 during 1952. The attack rate for Harrogate was 7.11 compared with 12.36 for England and Wales, There were no deaths.

10. Whooping Cough.

189 cases of Whooping Cough have been notified as compared with 80 during 1952. There were no fatal cases. The attack rate in Harrogate was 3.68 as compared with the attack rate of 3.58 for England and Wales.

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough is undertaken both by the Medical Staff of the Health Department and by general practitioners. The best age for protecting young children is between 3 and 6 months as Whooping Cough proves to be a more serious infection in the very young. Protective treatment is not given beyond the age of 4 years. It is considered desirable that where a baby is immunised against Whooping Cough at 6 months or under that it should receive a booster dose to re-inforce the protection between the child's second and third birthdays.

The number of Whooping Cough immunisations carried out in 1953 was 223.

11. Puerperal Pyrexia.

13 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified giving a rate of 18.73 per 1,000 live and still births as compared with the rate of 18.23 for England and Wales. Of these cases 9 were notified from the General Hospital and 4 from Carlton Lodge. Only 6 of the cases were Harrogate residents.

In 4 cases there was uterine infection associated with a difficult delivery, in 4 cases the raised temperature was due to urinary infection, and in 3 cases to catarrhal infection. In 1 case there was engorgement of the breast and in 1 case the rise in temperature was due to a dental abscess.

All these cases cleared up satisfactorily and in each case the baby was alive and well.

12. Smallpox.

No case of Smallpox occurred in the Borough.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

A vaccination clinic is held at 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate, on Friday mornings at 11 a.m. During the year there was a very great increase of vaccinations largely due to the demand by the Public for vaccination owing to the proximity of Smallpox to the district several cases having occurred in Leeds.

The figures are shown in the column below :—

	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	15 years and over	Total
No. Vaccinated ...	479	60	80	241	232	1092
No. Re-vaccinated	—	—	21	323	736	1080

The most important argument in favour of the routine primary vaccination of healthy children in infancy is that complications are fewer and less troublesome when primary vaccination is done at this age.

In a survey at the Harrogate Grammar School it was found that 53 per cent. of the scholars had been vaccinated at some time during their lives.

13. Ophthalmia Neonatorum .

No case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during the year.

14. Tuberculosis.

61 cases of Tuberculosis were notified during 1953, of these 45 were pulmonary tuberculosis and 16 were non-pulmonary.

The following table gives details of the new cases notified and of the mortality for 1953 :—

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14 „	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
15-24 „	1	5	-	2	-	-	-	-
25-34 „	5	5	2	2	1	-	-	-
35-44 „	4	6	-	1	1	1	-	-
45-54 „	7	1	2	2	5	-	-	-
55-64 „	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	5	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
Totals	27	18	6	10	10	1	-	-

89 cases were removed from the Register, 11 of whom died and 57 recovered, the remaining 21 were transferred to other areas or the diagnosis was revised.

150 new contacts were examined at the Harrogate Chest Clinic during the year, of these 7 were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis, 138 were negative for Tuberculosis, and 5 remained under observation. There were 258 routine attendances at this Clinic.

All child contacts who were found to be "Mantoux negative" were referred for B.C.G. vaccination.

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

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 Medical Officer of Health.

B.C.G. vaccination is given to children who may run a special risk in coming into contact with this disease, for example, those who have a parent suffering from Tuberculosis. This vaccination increases the resistance of the child to the infection.

43 B.C.G. vaccinations were carried out on Harrogate residents during the year, 15 males and 28 females, of these 24 were pre-school children, 18 were of school age, and 1 was an adult.

Mass Radiography.

The Mass Radiography Unit undertook a survey in Harrogate during 1953. The unit was stationed at St. Mark's Parochial Hall, when 4,475 persons of whom 1,915 were males and 2,560 were females, were examined.

The main groups examined were :—

	Males	Females	Total
Civil Service employees.....	905	957	1862
School children of 14 years and over (together with teachers and student teachers)	242	643	885
Staff of the West Riding County Council and the Harrogate Corporation	206	138	344
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1353	1738	3091
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

As a result of this survey 2 active cases of tuberculosis were discovered. In addition, 16 cases of inactive tuberculosis and 9 cases where there was some other non tuberculous abnormality of the heart and lungs, were found.

Provision of Milk.

On the recommendation of the Chest Physician cases of Tuberculosis are issued with a free grant of two pints of milk daily. During the year, recommendations were made by the Chest Physician in respect of 49 Harrogate patients. In addition, 26 Harrogate patients continue to receive this grant of milk who had been recommended by the Chest Physician prior to the 1st January, 1953.

During the year 33 grants were discontinued and at the 31st December, 1953, 42 patients were receiving this free milk.

15. Food Poisoning.

13 cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year as compared with 17 during 1952. All these notifications were in respect of persons living in Harrogate with one exception, this being a boy who was admitted to the Harrogate General Hospital from Knaresborough.

Of these cases, 8 occurred in an outbreak of food poisoning in a Harrogate Hotel which was traced to some cold boiled ham which had been affected with *Staphylococcus aureus*. It seems likely that the ham was infected when it was being boned, which had taken place outside the district, although no definite proof of this could be obtained.

Of the remaining 5 cases, 3 were due to *Salmonella typhimurium*, 1 was due to *Salmonella bovis morbificans* and 1 was due to *Staphylococcal aureus* toxin. The latter was the only case notified in the outbreak of Food Poisoning due to infected sprayed dried skimmed milk powder which occurred at the Knaresborough Grammar School.

(b) NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

1. Cancer.

129 deaths, 59 males and 70 females, were due to this cause. This shows a slight decrease over the previous year when the number of deaths totalled 136. This gives a death rate of 2.52 compared with 1.99 for England and Wales.

2. Scabies.

2 cases of Scabies in a mother and young child who were resident in Harrogate were reported. These cases were diagnosed at the Skin Department at the Harrogate General Hospital. Both cleared up very quickly with treatment.

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

In urgent cases where removal is required without delay, action can be taken under the National Assistance Amendment Act, 1951, an Order for Removal being made by a local Justice of the Peace. One case was dealt with during the year under this Act. An elderly man, who was infirm and living in insanitary conditions, was removed to hospital under a Magistrate's Order. This man who was living alone had not registered with any doctor and had at first refused to have medical treatment. He was subsequently persuaded to see a medical practitioner in the area. This practitioner considered that he should be removed to hospital at once and the necessary Order was obtained. At the time of the examination the man was critically ill and died in hospital two days later.

**WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH
SERVICES IN OPERATION IN THE
BOROUGH OF HARROGATE**

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.

A more detailed report has been circulated to all members of the Council.

1. STAFF, Division No. 8, as at 31st December 1953.

(1) Medical Staff

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

Divisional Medical Officer.

P. S. R. Burrell, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer.

*Mary Pullan, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.OBST., R.C.O.G.,

Assistant County Medical Officer.

*Appointed 1/1/53.

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

(a) **Professional and Technical Staff**

Health Visitors who are also School Nurses	11
Health Visitor employed on Hospital Liaison duties...	1
Tuberculosis Health Visitor	1
School Nurse	1
Speech Therapist	1*
Home Nurses	7
Home Nurse Midwives	9
Midwives	2
Mental Health Social Worker	1*
Mental Health Home Teacher	1*

* Also employed in other Divisional Areas

(b) **Administrative and Clerical Staff**

Clerical Staff	11
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(c) **Sale of Food Assistant** 1

(d) **Day Nursery Staff**

(i) Albany Avenue Day Nursery	13
(ii) Station Avenue Day Nursery.....	13

(e) **Home Helps**

Part-time	64
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(f) **Cleaners**

Part-time	5
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Total Divisional Staff... 145

2. AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Local Depot of the West Riding County Council Ambulance Service is under the charge of the Superintendent Ambulance Officer and is situated at the Parade Garage, Harrogate.

The Service removes patients free of charge to and from hospitals, maternity homes, and nursing homes. The vehicles

consist of 5 ambulances, 3 of which are equipped with short wave wireless transmission and reception apparatus, enabling information to be passed to and from central control. This enables ambulances to be diverted to accidents and other emergencies and can save life and time.

In addition there is one ambulance which removes infectious disease cases to hospital.

3. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

(a) Maternal Mortality.

One maternal death occurred in the Borough during the year. The cause of death was cerebral venous thrombosis of the left lateral sinus. This complication arose ten days after the confinement which had been normal in all respects.

(b) Infant Mortality.

Full details regarding infant mortality are given on page 18. The infant mortality rate was 26.5 per 1,000 live births as compared with 26.8 for England and Wales.

The neo-natal mortality rate, which is the number of deaths of infants under one month of age per 1,000 live births was 22.1 compared with 17.7 for England and Wales.

(c) Confinements in Hospitals and Nursing Homes.

During 1953 a total of 598 births to Harrogate residents took place in Hospitals or Nursing Homes.

This shows that 83.5 per cent. of deliveries of Harrogate mothers took place in maternity wards of hospitals and maternity beds at nursing homes. This percentage is far higher than for the country as a whole.

(d) Domiciliary Midwifery.

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

Midwives employed by the Authority:	Domiciliary Confinements	
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child
Whole-time	8	48
D.N. Midwives	10	49
	18	97

(e) **Gas and Air Analgesia.**

Gas and Air Analgesia was used at 80 Harrogate confinements attended by domiciliary midwives. Four Gas and Air Machines were in use in the Borough at the end of the year.

Pethidine was used at 57 of the domiciliary confinements which took place in the Borough of Harrogate.

(f) **Ante-natal Clinic.**

The Harrogate Ante-natal Clinic is held at 2 Dragon Parade, Harrogate, on Tuesday afternoons and Wednesday mornings. The medical officer to this clinic is Dr. G. O. Rosenvinge.

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

Number of sessions held per month.....	8
Total number of attendances made in 1953	999
Number of individual mothers who attended.....	255
Average attendance per session	11

(g) **Post-natal Clinic.**

No special Post-natal Clinic is held in the Borough, but 7 post-natal cases were seen at the Ante-natal Clinic.

Many cases confined at the Harrogate General Hospital attend the Post-natal Clinic at the Hospital and cases who are delivered at home have a post-natal examination by their own doctor.

(h) **Relaxation Classes.**

The Relaxation Class for expectant mothers which is held at 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate, continued to be well attended.

During the year, 97 expectant mothers attended the classes making a total of 573 attendances.

(i) **Premature Births.**

51 premature babies were born to mothers resident in Harrogate, of whom 31 survived for twenty-eight days or more, 7 survived three days or less and 13 were still-born. This gives a survival rate in Harrogate of 86.3 per cent. as compared with 83.7 per cent. for the whole country.

The Harrogate General Hospital does not possess a Premature Baby Unit at the present time although it is hoped that such a Unit will be set up in the near future. The Hospital, at the present time, has certain special apparatus including an incubator for the care of premature babies.

During the year the Sorrento Cot which is kept at the Ambulance Station was put into use for a Harrogate baby on one occasion with excellent results. The baby, who weighed 5lbs. 6ozs. at birth, was nursed at home in the cot and gained 10ozs at the end of ten days and subsequently made satisfactory progress.

(j) Care of the Unmarried Mother.

There were 36 illegitimate births to Harrogate residents during the year. The illegitimate births expressed as a proportion of the total births were 5.3 per cent. as compared with 4.8 per cent. for the whole country in 1952.

St. Monica's Home is a voluntary home for unmarried mothers and babies and is administered by the Harrogate and Knaresborough Association for Moral Welfare. Although it is situated in Harrogate, only 3 unmarried mothers from the Borough were admitted to the Home during the year. The remaining 27 cases were admitted from outside areas. Whilst in residence, the girls attend the Harrogate Ante-natal Clinic.

There is full co-operation between the Diocesan Moral Welfare Worker and the Superintendent Health Visitor, and the Medical Officer of Health is on the Advisory Committee of the Harrogate and Knaresborough Moral Welfare Association.

In most cases the mother will have a natural love and affection for her illegitimate child and every effort should be made to keep the mother and the child together, when the mother has the will and capacity to give the child the care and affection it needs.

When the mother can be received in her own home that is clearly the best solution. Many infants grow up regarding their grand-parents as their parents and their mother as their sister. Failing her own home the mother may try to live in lodgings and either leave her baby with the landlady or take it to a day nursery. Some find resident domestic posts where they can keep their children. These methods place a heavy burden on the mother but they do at least give the child one person who is entirely its own.

Failing one of these solutions, the mother will have to part with her child to foster-parents, to a residential home or by arranging for adoption. Only about half of single girls with first babies manage to keep them.

(k) Health Visiting.

In the Borough of Harrogate there are 6 Health Visitors employed full-time and 4 who are employed part-time. The latter are also employed as Health Visitors in the Divisional Area outside the Borough, of these one is the Divisional Superintendent Health Visitor, one visits cases of tuberculosis, and another is mainly employed in supplying reports on home conditions of chronic sick cases awaiting admission to, or discharge from, Knaresborough Hospital.

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

Visits paid include those to expectant mothers, to families where there are children under five, to cases of tuberculosis, and in connection with the care of the aged and the home help service.

(l) Infant Welfare Centres.

There are 3 Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough of Harrogate. The main centre is based at the Harrogate Clinic, 2, Dragon Parade, 2 sessions being held each week. One session per week is held at the Methodist Church Hall, Starbeck, and one session per week is held at St. Joseph's Church Hall, Bilton. At each of these centres vitamins and National dried milk as well as welfare foods are sold to the public as ordered by the Centre doctors.

It will be seen by the large number of mothers and infants who attend these Welfare Clinics that their value is greatly appreciated by the parents. They serve the purpose both of reassuring the mother about the health of her child and of giving her instruction in parentcraft. Primarily, the object of the Child Welfare Centre is to keep normal children healthy and well.

The attendances at these Centres are given in the following table :—

Name and Address of Centre (1)	No. of Infant Welfare Sessions now held per month (2)	No. of Children who first attended a centre of this Local Authority during the year, and who at their first attendance were under 1 yr. of age. (3)	No. of Children who attended during the year and who were born in —			Total No of Children who attended during the year. (7)	No. of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were—			Total attendance during the year (11)
			1953 (4)	1952 (5)	1951-48 (6)		Under 1 yr. (8)	1 but Under 2 (9)	2 but Under 5 (10)	
2, Dragon Pde. Harrogate ..	8	292	257	196	294	747	3635	891	467	4993
St. Joseph's Schoolroom, New Park ..	4	100	96	63	122	281	1273	284	425	1982
Methodist Schoolroom, High St. Starbeck ..	4	96	96	72	151	319	1388	344	455	2187
Total ..	16	488	449	331	567	1347	6296	1519	1347	9162

(m) **Sunlight Treatment for Pre-school Children.**

During the year, 43 children under school age were referred from the welfare centres for sunlight treatment.

The reasons for which this treatment was recommended is shown below :—

Debility following illness	14
Frequent coughs and colds	14
Bronchitis	7
Malnutrition	1
Other Conditions	7
	—
	43
	—

(n) **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 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 1953 were :—

	0—2	2—5	Total
(a) The young child whose mother is ill or having a baby	1	1	2
(b) The illegitimate child whose mother is seeking work	3	4	7
(c) Children of parents who cannot find suitable homes, or are living in overcrowded and/or insanitary dwellings	8	23	31
(d) The child of the widow who must educate and support the family unassisted, and also the young child of the mother whose husband is ill, or who has been deserted by her husband	7	24	31
(e) Other reasons	4	8	12
	23	60	83

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.

The nurseries perform a useful function in the training of students for the National Nursery Examination Board Certificate.

During 1953, 2 students from the Harrogate day nurseries took the examination for the National Nursery Examination Board Certificate and both were successful. One of these students is employed as a staff nurse at a Dr. Barnardo's Home in Ripon, and the other has been appointed during 1954 as a nursery nurse at one of the Harrogate day nurseries.

Two members of the staff of the Harrogate day nurseries took the Supplementary Child Care Reserve Course at Shipley and both successfully completed the Course and received a certificate. This course deals with the educational side of nursery work. One of them was subsequently promoted to Warden at the Albany Avenue Day Nursery.

(o) Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under Five.

During the year, 66 expectant or nursing mothers had a dental examination. Of these, 48 received treatment making a total of 194 attendances. Dentures were supplied in 5 cases.

86 children under the age of 5 years also had a dental examination, of whom 71 received treatment at the Dental Clinic, the total number of attendances of these children was 111.

The following are the details of the treatment given to pre-school children :—

Extractions	85
Fillings	33
Dental dressings	24
Anaesthetics	56

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

1. SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

During the year 2,427 inspections were carried out. These inspections form the basis of the School Medical Service and give an opportunity for the parent, the head teacher, and the doctor to collaborate in the child's interest. At the school medical inspection advice can be given to the parent on the welfare of the child and on any medical defects that are discovered at the examination. The parent, at the same time, has the opportunity of asking questions of the doctor or the school nurse which she may have on the upbringing of the child.

2. MINOR AILMENTS.

Minor Ailments Clinics are held at Harrogate and Starbeck. The latter is a treatment centre attended by the school nurse only. In the case of the Clinic in Harrogate, a school doctor is also in attendance.

The total attendances during the year numbered 863 of which 554 attended the Harrogate Clinic and 209 attended the Clinic at Starbeck School.

Minor Ailments when treated early and under medical supervision respond rapidly to treatment and are thus instrumental in preventing any absence from school.

3. OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

The Ophthalmic Clinic is held at the premises of the Regional Hospital Board at 11, Ripon Road, Harrogate. Appointments for this eye clinic are made through the School Health Department. All the children attending are examined by Dr. Jane Shepherd, the consultant ophthalmologist and the clinic is staffed by the school nurse, the records being maintained at the Municipal Offices. During the year 236 school children obtained spectacles from this clinic.

On the 9th July, 1953 an Orthoptic Clinic was started in another room of these premises. This provides treatment for children suffering from squint, special eye exercises are given which help to clear up this condition.

4. EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC.

An Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist Clinic is held once a fortnight at the Harrogate Clinic, 2 Dragon Parade.

153 school children and 10 pre-school children were seen at this clinic during the year by Mr. J. E. Rees, the consultant ear, nose and throat surgeon, making a total attendance of 233.

The number of cases who were admitted to the Harrogate General Hospital for the removal of tonsils and adenoids was 75 in 1953. We are fortunate in this area that there is only a small waiting list of children recommended for the removal of tonsils and adenoids.

The main indications for the removal of tonsils and adenoids are :—marked obstruction of breathing or swallowing, or where there is history of frequent sore throats or ear-ache. In certain cases of nasal obstruction it is only necessary for the adenoids to be removed. The removal of tonsils and adenoids has no effect in reducing the frequency of the common cold.

5. ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

This clinic, which is held at fortnightly intervals, is valuable in ascertaining early cases of postural and other orthopaedic defects and by instituting treatment such as remedial exercises. It covers both school children and pre-school children.

100 school children and 24 children under school age were seen during the year by Mr. Petty, the consultant orthopaedic surgeon, making a total number of 160 attendances.

7 school children and 1 pre-school child were referred for operative treatment as short-stay cases only.

10 school children attended the Harrogate and District General Hospital for physiotherapy.

6. CARDIAC CLINIC.

This Clinic was held throughout the year at the Harrogate General Hospital. The reason for holding the clinic at the Hospital being that it enables the initial examination of the child, the X-ray screening of the heart and electrocardiograms to be made at one attendance of the patient at the Hospital. The children were seen by Dr. Curtis Bain, the Cardiologist, Dr. Prosser, the Children's Specialist and a Medical Officer from this Division.

The family doctor is asked before the case comes for examination for his observations and he is informed of the diagnosis and clinical findings after the investigation is completed.

Advice is given to parents, to Head Teachers and to the School Dentists.

The following is a classification of the cardiac condition found in the 48 children who attended during the year :—

Normal Hearts	19
Congenital Heart Disease	15
Rheumatic Heart Disease	3
For further investigation	11
	—
	48
	—

The types of Congenital Heart Disease were :—

Ventricular Septal Defect	5
Congenital Aortic Disease	4
Auricular Septal Defect	1
Fallot's Tetrad	1
Patent Ductus Arteriosus	—
Coartation of the Aorta	3
Eisenmenger's Complex	—
Pulmonary Stenosis with Patent Ductus Arteriosus	—
Dextrocardia	1
Lutembacher's Disease	—
Congenital Mitral Disease	—
Pulmonary Arterio-venous Aneurysm	—
	—
	15
	—

One case, a girl, who is resident in Harrogate and who suffered from a congenital heart lesion (patent ductus arteriosus) was operated on by the Thoracic Surgeon at Leeds General Infirmary. Her condition was completely cured by this operation and she is now able to take part in full school games and activities.

21 new cases attended during the year. The total number of attendances during the year numbered 54 of whom 33 attended for review.

7. SPEECH THERAPY CLINIC.

Speech defects are more common in boys than in girls. 18 boys and 1 girl suffering from stammering and 8 boys and 8 girls suffering from other types of speech defects attended the Speech Therapy Clinic during 1953. It is very satisfactory to be able to report that during the year 14 children were discharged with normal speech after treatment at the Clinic.

Three sessions are held each week at the Clinic, 2 Dragon Parade, Harrogate.

It is very much hoped that in the near future the number of sessions per week will be increased as there is a lengthy waiting list and also a number of cases of stammering and cleft palate would benefit by more frequent attendance at the Clinic than is possible at the present time.

8. SUNLIGHT CLINIC.

In addition to the 43 children of pre-school age who were referred for treatment to the Sunlight Clinic, details of whom are shown on page 37 under the heading of Child Welfare, there were 88 school children referred for sunlight treatment.

The reasons for which these children were sent for sunlight treatment were as follows :—

Frequent coughs and colds.....	30
Debility following illness	22
Bronchitis	13
Malnutrition	1
Other conditions	22
	—
	88
	—

9. CHILD GUIDANCE.

During the year 4 new cases, 2 boys and 2 girls, were referred to Dr. MacTaggart for behaviour difficulties and 3 boys continued in attendance from the previous year.

The total number of attendances from this Borough of these cases was 30, 10 were individual interviews and 20 for group therapy.

After investigation, 3 of these children, 1 boy and 2 girls were recommended for admission to a Hostel for maladjusted children.

While the expert advice and investigation of these cases is welcome, Dr. MacTaggart's Clinic in held at Shipley and of necessity there are travelling difficulties for parents and children attending this Clinic from Harrogate.

10. DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The number of cases of skin diseases treated at the Harrogate Clinic during the year totalled 154.

There were no cases of scabies or ringworm of the scalp seen at the clinic.

11. 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 15,788 examinations were made in the schools and 83 pupils were found to be infested.

It is by constant supervision by the School Nurses and visits to, and discussions with, parents that the raised standard of cleanliness in school children is 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.

12. HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

Handicapped pupils are children who have some form of mental or physical defect and for whom special educational treatment is desirable.

Details of the number of handicapped pupils in Harrogate, together with the categories in which they fall, are given on page 45.

There is still a shortage of places for children who are educationally sub-normal and for whom special schools are desirable. More schools are being opened, however, by the West

Riding County Council and an increased proportion of children in this area requiring special tuition are being accommodated in such schools. In 1951, for example, only 3 children from Harrogate were in special schools for the educationally sub-normal, this number remained at 3 in 1952 and now stands at 5. There are, nevertheless, 8 children on the waiting list for admission.

13. SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE.

There are two full-time dentists who inspect and treat children attending schools in the Borough of Harrogate.

During 1953, a total of 4,024 Harrogate children were dentally inspected and 2,251 received treatment, the number of attendances being 6,171. 1,251 children received general anaesthetics for dental extractions and 3,637 fillings were done.

14. YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

There is close co-operation with the Youth Employment Officer. Medical reports are sent to the Youth Employment Officer on children who are about to leave school.

15. EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The County Council has Byelaws relating to the employment of children of compulsory school age. Under these byelaws, children are required to be medically examined by the School Medical Officer within two weeks of the date when employment begins, in order to ascertain that such employment will not be prejudicial to the child's health.

49 boys and 28 girls who are undertaking part-time employment as errand boys, shop assistants or in the delivery of newspapers were medically examined during 1953 for this purpose.

16. CHILDREN TAKING PART IN PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

14 school children were medically examined to determine their fitness for taking part in stage productions.

The majority of these children were taking part in displays of dancing and such examinations are carried out under Section 22 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933.

CATEGORIES OF HANDICAPPED PUPILS IN THE BOROUGH OF HARROGATE

Categories	No. in attendance at Day Schools or Classes.		No. in Special Residential Schools		No. not attending school	TOTAL
	Within the Area of the Local Education Authority	Outside the Area of the Local Education Authority	Within the Area of the Local Education Authority	Outside the Area of the Local Education Authority		
Blind	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partially Sighted	—	—	—	1	—	1
Deaf	—	—	—	3	—	3
Partially Deaf	—	—	1	—	—	1
Educationally Sub Normal	8	—	5	—	—	13
Epileptic Pupils	—	—	—	1	—	1
Maladjusted Pupils	6	—	—	—	—	6
Physically Handicapped	13	—	—	—	1	14
Delicate Pupils	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ..	28	—	6	5	1	40

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS FOR THE WHOLE DIVISION
(Harrogate M.B., Knaresborough U.D. and Nidderdale R.D.)

Year ended 31st December, 1953

TABLE I

**MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS)**

A.—Period Medical Inspections

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :—

Entrants	2004
Last year primary	1119
First year secondary	573
Last year secondary	558
Total.....	4254

B.—Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections	1008
Number of Re-inspections	1241
Total.....	2249

C.—Pupils found to require Treatment.

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

Group (1)	For Defec- tive Vision (exclud- ing) squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIA (3)	Total in- dividual pupils (4)
Entrants	53	226	226
Last year primary	41	104	133
First year secondary	32	41	67
Last year secondary	15	54	65
TOTAL	141	425	531

TABLE II

A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year ended 31st December, 1953.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease (1)	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
		Requiring treatment (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment (3)	Requiring treatment (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment (5)
4	Skin	80	20	237	—
5	Eyes-a. Vision ...	141	211	23	2
	b. Squint ...	13	100	1	1
	c. Other ...	13	43	70	1
6	Ears-a. Hearing ...	1	21	5	1
	b. Otitis Media ...	20	32	29	—
	c. Other ...	3	5	45	—
7	Nose or Throat ...	97	140	14	23
8	Speech	9	24	13	1
9	Cervical Glands ...	4	25	1	1
10	Heart and Circulation ...	12	59	3	2
11	Lungs	33	81	10	3
12	Developmental—				
	a. Hernia ...	4	8	—	—
	b. Other ...	4	30	9	—
13	Orthopaedic—				
	a. Posture ...	18	13	1	—
	b. Flat Foot ...	18	12	—	—
	c. Other ...	29	66	17	—
14	Nervous System—				
	a. Epilepsy ...	7	8	2	—
	b. Other ...	6	15	85	—
15	Psychological—				
	a. Development ...	2	38	—	—
	b. Stability ...	—	28	—	—
16	Other	62	38	339	11

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 ...	2004	455	22.70	1510	75.35	39	1.95
Last year primary...	1119	294	26.27	788	70.42	37	3.31
First year secondary	573	203	35.43	359	62.65	11	1.92
Last year secondary	558	163	29.21	377	67.56	18	3.23
TOTAL...	4254	1115	26.21	3034	71.32	105	2.47

TABLE III.

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(i)	Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	27,962
(ii)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	138
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	5
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom Cleansing Orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	—

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

TABLE IV

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

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

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year	
	By the authority	Otherwise
Ringworm—(i) Scalp	—	—
(ii) Body	5	—
Scabies	—	—
Impetigo	51	—
Other skin diseases	181	53
TOTAL	237	53

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 ...	73	23
Errors of refraction (including squint)	—	528
TOTAL	73	551
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were—		
(a) prescribed	—	350
(b) obtained	—	334*
TOTAL	—	684

* Includes 19 children whose glasses were prescribed in 1952 and obtained in 1953.

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	—	75
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	—	—
Received other forms of treatment	79	12
TOTAL ...	79	87

GROUP 4.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals	—	7
	By the authority	Otherwise
(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g. in clinics or out-patient departments ...	74	—

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 ...	10	—

GROUP 6.—SPEECH THERAPY.

	Number of cases treated	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists	54	—

GROUP 7.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

	Number of cases treated	
	By the authority	Otherwise
(a) Miscellaneous minor ailments	519	—
(b) Other (specify)		
1. Verminous heads ...	15	—
2. Ultra Violet Light ...	88	—
3. Heart and Circulation ...	—	107
TOTAL ...	622	107

CONSULTANT EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SERVICE

Consultant Clinic.

1. No. of sessions held during the year...21.		
	Pre- School Children	School Children
2. No. of individual children seen by consultant, including those continuing attendance from previous year.....	10	153
3. No. of (2) above referred for operative treatment	2	94
4. No. of children—		
(a) Who obtain operative treatment during the year	2	75
(b) Treated at School Clinics	—	—
5. Total number of attendances at Consultant Clinic	12	221

CONSULTANT ORTHOPAEDIC SERVICE

A. Consultant Clinic.

	Pre-School Children	School Children
1. No. of sessions held during the year...16.		
2. No. of individual patients seen by consultant, including those continuing attendance from previous year	24	100
3. No. of (2) above—		
(a) Referred for operative treatment as short-stay cases only	1	7
(b) Recommended long-stay hospital school	—	—
(c) Recommended treatment by orthopaedic nurse or physiotherapist		
(i) at treatment centres	—	10
(ii) domiciliary	—	2
4. No. of children who obtained operative treatment during the year	—	1
5. Total number of attendances at consultant Clinic	30	130

B. Treatment Centres.

	Pre-School Children	School Children
1. No. of sessions held during the year—Nil.		
2. Total number of patients treated (including cases continuing treatment from previous year)	—	—
3. Total number of attendances	—	—

C. Domiciliary Treatment.

1. Total number treated	—	—
2. Total number of visits to patients' home	—	—

D. Appliances.

Number of Appliances—		
(a) recommended	13	27
(b) obtained	13	27

OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

1. HOME NURSING SERVICE.

In this Division, the equivalent of 13 full-time nurses undertake nursing in the home.

During the year 1,828 patients were treated, entailing in all a total number of 37,436 visits. 25,621 of these visits were to 966 patients who were aged sixty-five years or over, and 547 visits were to 108 children under the age of five years.

As these figures show, the majority of the work is amongst the elderly, particularly those who have crippling defects or are bedridden owing to chronic illness.

2. 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.

This service is not intended to supersede good neighbourliness and family care but to augment these where necessary. Every application is carefully investigated and the possibility of calling on relatives to assist is discussed.

At the end of the year 43 home helps were being employed weekly in the Borough on a part-time basis. Of 296 cases to which assistance was given, 87 were to cases of illness in the home, excluding illness of aged persons, 56 related to old age and sickness and 106 to old age and infirmity.

In 7 cases, help was given to expectant mothers and in 10 cases help in the home was given where the mother was ill and the children required assistance. In addition 30 maternity cases were supplied with home helps making it possible for the mother to have her baby at home.

The Home Help Service shows a continued expansion, the hours worked in 1953 totalled over 44,000 as compared with 32,500 during 1952.

3. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

At the end of the year there were 41 mental defectives resident in the Borough of Harrogate, of whom 13 were under the age of sixteen years. 28 had been placed under Statutory Supervision, 10 were under voluntary supervision, 1 was under Guardianship, and 2 were on licence from institutions.

In addition 52 defectives whose home addresses are in Harrogate were receiving institutional care.

The majority of mental defectives are first brought to light through the School Medical Service. When they reach school age they are found to be unable to benefit from education in an ordinary school or special school. From time to time, cases come to light of elderly defectives who left school years ago, or who never attended any school, who have subsequently been cared for by relatives and when these relatives become too old to manage any longer, these cases are brought to the notice of the Local Authority. During the year 1953, 11 new defectives were discovered, 6 of whom were under sixteen.

The Mental Health Social Worker visits mental defectives in Harrogate who are being looked after by their parents and are working under supervision in various occupations. The parents are encouraged to ask the Social Worker for any advice or assistance in any difficulties which may arise. Reports are also made by the Social Worker to mental hospitals, on patients who are on licence from these hospitals. Information on the suitability of the home is also given to the mental hospital with a view, in certain cases, to granting holiday leave to patients who are inmates of these hospitals.

The Divisional Medical Officer is notified from time to time of the discharge of patients from mental hospitals, such patients having been admitted to these hospitals on account of mental or nervous breakdown. These cases are visited by the Mental Health Social Worker on request but this after-care is only continued when the patients themselves wish this course to be taken.

Mental defectives who can benefit by occupational therapy and training receive this from a Home Teacher who works part-time in this Borough. In May 1953, a Group Training Class was opened at the Clinic, 2 Dragon Parade, Harrogate, this class being held on two mornings each week. At the end of the year 7 children were attending this class regularly. These Group Training Classes are a help to the children and are very much appreciated by the parents. There is an improvement in behaviour and concentration after attendance at the first few classes and it relieves the parents for a short time of the strain of looking after these defectives.

Older mental defectives are visited fortnightly in their own homes and training is given to them in the making of wool rugs, knitting, raffia work, and basket making.

4. CARE AND AFTER-CARE SERVICE.

Assistance is given to persons who are suffering from illness in their own homes and by loaning equipment free of charge to these patients. The nursing equipment on loan includes wheel chairs, bed pans, urinals, rubber bed sheets, air rings, and bed rests, etc. A stock of this equipment is held at the Municipal Offices and supplies of such equipment are obtained, from time to time, from the County Supplies.

There is exchange of information with the Almoner of the Harrogate Hospital and the health visitors of this Division. Information being given as required to the Almoner on the housing and social conditions of the patients admitted to the hospital or attending the out-patients department. Similarly when a case is due for discharge from the hospital and the Local Health Services are required, information is passed to the Superintendent Health Visitor thus enabling a home nurse or home help or some similar service to be provided on the patient's discharge.

Miss Smith, a qualified Health Visitor, continued her valued work of visiting and assessing the need of applications for admission to the Knaresborough Hospital for the Chronic Sick. She also endeavours to make suitable home arrangements for cases who are fit to be discharged to their homes after treatment at the Hospital.

There was a slight decrease in the number of requests received from general practitioners for the admission of patients into Knaresborough Hospital during 1953. 466 background reports were dealt with as compared with 488 during 1952. There has been an average of 25 admissions into Knaresborough Hospital per month during the past year and an average of 12 discharges per month of patients to their own homes or placed in charge of relatives.

5. RECUPERATIVE HOME TREATMENT.

11 applications for Recuperative Home Treatment were received during the year but in 2 cases the applicant subsequently withdrew the application leaving 9 cases to be dealt with.

2 men who were suffering from tuberculosis were sent to a Convalescent Home for this type of case in Northumberland with excellent results. Another man, who was suffering from acute bronchitis, was sent to a Convalescent Home in Rhyl.

2 children, both aged 3 years, were given 2 weeks convalescence at Freshfield following attacks of whooping cough and 2 school children who were below average nutrition, were also given recuperative treatment at Freshfield and St. Annes-on-Sea. All these children benefited by the change away from home.

A mother, who was suffering from financial worry and malnutrition was admitted to the Boarbank Convalescent Home, Grange-over-Sands, with her two younger children and was in much better health on discharge.

Another mother was admitted to the Spofforth Hall Recuperative Centre with her two younger children. This home provided the mother with the rest she required and also much needed training in mothercraft and homecraft.

6. REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF DISABLED AND OLD PERSON'S HOMES.

There are 5 homes registered under the National Assistance Act as Disabled and Old People's Homes, 4 are voluntary and 1 is privately owned.

A new Home was opened during the year. It is the Catholic Women's League Home, Clitherow House, 49 Valley Drive, Harrogate, which is for the reception of 17 cases.

7. REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF NURSING HOMES.

At the end of 1952 there were 15 registered Nursing Homes in Harrogate. During 1953, 1 more Home registered, making a total of 16 Homes on the Register at the end of the year. These homes were all inspected during the year by the medical staff of the Division.

The total number of beds in these Nursing Homes at the end of 1953 for maternity cases was 12 and for general purposes 124. This is an increase of 16 beds, all of which are used for general purposes.

8. AGENCY FOR THE SUPPLY OF NURSES.

One Nursing Home in the Borough is registered as an agency for the supply of Nurses.

9. SOCIAL WORKERS' GROUP.

The Social Workers' Group held meetings during the year. The object of this group is to co-ordinate the work of the statutory and voluntary agencies concerned with social welfare in the district.

The activities fall into two groups, firstly, Open Meetings where social workers of the Divisional Area are invited to hear talks by their colleagues working in the various branches of the social services. These are valuable in giving the social workers knowledge of the scope of each others work. There were four of these Open Meetings at which the following talks were given :—

“The Illegitimate Child.”

“The Mental Health Service.”

“The work of the Children's Department.”

A colour film was shown dealing with the Training of mental defectives.

Secondly, four meetings of the Social Workers' Committee were also held. At these meetings individual cases of problem families are discussed and information known to the various members of this Committee is pooled thus avoiding overlapping.

10. HEALTH EDUCATION.

Health Education in the main is carried out through the home visits and personal talks to the mother in her own home by the district health visitor. She is able to inform the family of the various health services which operate in the area and gives advice on mothercraft, the running of the home, the precautions to be taken in cases of infectious disease, and is able to answer questions from the mother on the upbringing of the children.

The relaxation classes are conducted by a health visitor and these give an excellent opportunity of giving informal health advice to expectant mothers who form the most receptive of audiences.

Leaflets and posters dealing with health matters are displayed at the welfare centres, and there is also a large display board in the gardens adjoining the Harrogate Public Library.

Leaflets and posters dealing with accidents in the home are displayed in the various Child Welfare and School Medical Clinics in the area. These are supplied through the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents of which Society the Council of the Borough of Harrogate is a member.

Attention is drawn to the necessity of guarding fires and other methods of preventing accidents in the home, by Health Visitors during their home visits.

11. MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS UNDER THE FACTORIES ACTS.

During the year 207 medical examinations of young persons were undertaken to determine their fitness for employment in factories.

Young persons, that is those between school leaving age and eighteen years of age, are examined within a fortnight of entry to a factory and subsequently at yearly intervals until they attain the age of eighteen years, to ascertain if they are medically fit to undertake such work. Of the number of examinations made, 131 were boys and 76 were girls.

Special examinations, undertaken at three monthly intervals, are carried out in the case of women and young persons who work in processes involving the use of lead compound. In Harrogate such cases are either painters or apprentice painters and 10 such examinations were carried out during the year.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1953.**

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit for your consideration my seventh annual report of the work carried out by the Sanitary and Cleansing Services of the department for the year 1953.

It has been an extremely active year from the public health point of view and the department has operated at full pressure to cope with the work covered by some eight hundred Acts, Orders, Statutory Instruments, etc.

The inspection of food and the routine visits to establishments dealing in food again occupied a large amount of time. It is difficult to assess the value of this work in concrete terms but its value, having regard to the health and well-being of the general public is incalculable.

Once again I would like to sound a warning with regard to the deterioration of large properties in the central areas of the town. Since I mentioned this matter in my last report the position has gradually become worse.

The operational running costs of the refuse vehicles were again very satisfactory and the fleet still preserves to a large degree its original appearance of clean paint work and effectiveness though the vehicles have worked solidly for the last five years and removed a large tonnage of refuse.

Constant watch is kept for new tipping sites and every opportunity is taken for utilizing ground for this purpose no matter how small or difficult the position may be.

I would like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committees for their support and assistance, and to the Medical Officer of Health and officials of other Departments for their advice and co-operation during the year. To the Sanitary Inspectors, clerical staff, foremen and men of the Health and Cleansing staffs, I can only tender my sincere praise for a year of wholehearted and skilful endeavour on behalf of the department.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

E. DODSWORTH,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.
Cleansing Superintendent.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

GENERAL

Harrogate, which has an area of 8 314 acres, enjoys an open situation on top of the Yorkshire Moorlands at 350 to 600 feet above sea level. It lies on the crest of an anticline or ridge of disturbance caused by a volcanic upheaval which was not sufficiently powerful to make an active crater.

This geological upheaval, however, has led to the exposing of strata usually lying at a deep level and is responsible for one of the most amazing collections of mineral springs ever discovered. Some 88 springs all differing in mineral content arise within a small area in the centre of the town. As a result of the valuable medicinal properties of these springs, Harrogate has grown within the past 100 years from two small hamlets to one of the largest and most important spas and holiday centres in Europe.

Meteorology.—The Harrogate Meteorological Station, which is under the control of the Borough Engineer is situated at the Northern Sewage Disposal Works, Bilton, from which the following observations were taken :—

Sunshine.—1,298 hours of sunshine were recorded during the year. The sunniest day being 4th July when 13.6 hours were recorded.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall recorded during the year was 22.29 inches, the wettest days being the 27th April and 31st August when .68 inches of rain were recorded.

Temperatures.—The maximum temperature during the year was 89 degrees F., recorded on the 12th August, and the minimum temperature 23 degrees F., was recorded on the 2nd March.

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 filtered water supplied during the year ending 31st December, 1953, was 937 million gallons. The average daily consumption of water per head of the population is 36.7 gallons, an average of 9.4 gallons per head per day for industrial purposes and 27.3 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 1953.

Beechwood Grove.	Greenfields Road.
Beech Avenue.	Wainfleet Road.
Harlow Avenue.	Westminster Road.
St. Leonard's Road.	Poplar Grove.
Leadhall Road.	

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	162
Being samples of water from:—	
Domestic Supplies (Town Mains)	153
Wells and Springs	9
Number of samples found upon examination to be satisfactory	158
Number of samples found upon examination to be unsatisfactory. (All from wells and springs)	4

In the new portions of the Borough, which were incorporated on the 1st April, 1938, from the Wetherby Rural District and the Knaresborough Rural District Councils, there are still seventeen houses which obtain their supply from wells and springs.

REPORT ON SAMPLES OF WATER

	No. 454 Harlow Hill North, Roundhill and Scargill	No. 455 Irongate Bridge, 'A' Reservoir, Beaverdyke Roundhill. Ten Acre, Tank Spring		
Date taken	10.8.53	10.8.53		
Appearance	Clear and bright	Clear and bright		
Odour on warming	None	None		
Colour of 2ft. column (Lovibond Units)	0.7 yellow=0.1 blue	1.1 yellow + 0.2 red		
Sediment	None	None		
Reaction	pH = 7.3	pH=7.6		
Action on bright surface lead during 12 hrs.	Very slight	Very slight		
This sample contains —	Grains per Gall.	Parts per 100,000	Grains per Gall.	Parts per 100,000
Total solids dried at 100°C	7.14	10.20	8.43	12.04
Chlorides, equivalent to chlorine	0.98	1.40	1.05	1.50
Nitrates, equivalent to nitrogen	0.008	0.011	0.008	0.012
Nitrites, equivalent to nitrogen	nil	nil	nil	nil
Free and saline ammonia	0.0092	0.0132	0.0122	0.0172
Albuminoid ammonia	0.0022	0.0032	0.0036	0.0052
Oxidation demand during 4 hours at 26.7°C from potassium permanganate	0.057	0.081	0.075	0.107
from sodium hypochlorite	—	—	—	—
Metallic contamination	nil	nil	nil	nil
Hardness (Clark Degrees) —				
Temporary, removal by boiling	1.8	2.6	2.4	3.4
Permanent, after boiling	1.4	2.0	1.5	2.1
Total	3.2	4.6	3.9	5.5
Average number of bacteria growing on agar after 72 hours incubation at 20°C per 1 ml.	1		4	
Average number of bacteria growing on agar after 72 hours incubation at 37°C per 1 ml	1		3	
Coliform bacteria after 48 hours incubation 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).

Plumbo-Solvency of Water Supplies.

Four samples of water were submitted for analysis under the above heading and found to be satisfactory.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The following table shows the number of pail closets, earth closets and cesspools, etc., in the Borough at the end of December, 1953 :—

Pail or Tub Closets	31
Privies without Ash Pits	4
Privies with Open Middens	3
Privies with Covered Middens	19
Waste Water Closets ..	26
Cesspools	52

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 nine of these were replaced with modern closets. Negotiations have taken place with the owners of various properties re the conversion of a number of privies during 1954.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

These come under the supervision of the Yorkshire Ouse River Board, and are also kept under observation by the Department. No serious pollution occurred during the year and a few minor cases were quickly dealt with once the cause of the trouble had been traced to its source.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Number and Nature of Inspections Made.

Complaints reported to the Public Health Department.	687
Where nuisances were found	589
Where complaint was received and no nuisance found	98
Under Housing Acts	473
Where infectious disease had occurred.....	379
Bakehouse (Power)	177
Bakehouse (No Power)	22
Farms	19
Dairies and Milkshops	238
Ice-Cream	184
Fish Frying Premises	95
Fish shops (Wet)	358

Food preparing premises	526
Food storage premises	886
Food inspection	379
Market	39
Shops	471
Restaurants	103
Kitchens	224
Slaughterhouses for meat inspection (Starbeck).....	841
Slaughterhouses for meat inspection (West Park)	310
Butchers' Shops	168
Factories (Power)	180
Factories (No Power)	38
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	160
Theatres and Cinemas	3
Sanitary Conveniences — public	105
Sanitary Conveniences — private	65
Schools	17
Tents and Vans	95
Public Cleansing	229
Refuse Tips	438
Stables	4
Piggeries	14
Overcrowding	3
Outworkers	1
Offices	2
Work places (other than listed)	3

Other Visits or Inspections

Drainage	679
Interviews	436
Investigations of infestation of insect pests (excluding bugs)	466
Investigation of bug infestations	398
Smoke observations	30
Visits re water supplies and water samples	46
Visits under Food and Drugs Act for samples.....	387
Visits to property under notice or work in progress.....	50
Installation of new sanitary fittings.....	259
Visits to Laboratories	69
Food poisoning investigations	5
River pollution	21
Rag Flock, etc., Act, 1951	9
Old Metal and Marine Stores	7
Pet Animals Act, 1951	1

Hairdressers and Barbers	48
Food Hawkers	95
Miscellaneous visits	710
	14,103

These figures show a total increase of 681 over those of the previous year. The work of the Department tends to increase and it is becoming exceedingly difficult to cover all the duties coming within the purview of a sanitary inspector.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

Drainage reconstructed	1
Drainage, repaired, trapped, etc.	9
Drainage unstopped	17
Chambers constructed	1
Soil or vent pipes—new fixed	8
Soil or vent pipes—repaired	8
Water-Closets — repaired or supplied with water.....	16
Water-Closets — new pans or pedestals fixed	12
Water-Closets — abolished	2
Water-Closets — (fresh) provided in lieu of waste-water-closets	9
Waste pipes — repaired or trapped	15
Waste pipes — rain-water pipes and eaves gutters.....	89
Sinks provided or replaced	2
Accumulations of refuse removed	8
Animals, fowls, etc. removed	4
Brickwork or pointing repaired	49
Dampness remedied	57
Damp proof course inserted	1
Doors repaired, etc.	21
Dustbins supplied	324
Fireplace, stoves and flues repaired	43
Fences and gates repaired	2
Flooring and other woodwork repaired or renewed	44
Floors—concrete or quarried, repaired or renewed.....	3
Plaster repaired	50
Rent books made to comply with Regulations of Housing Act	9
Roofs made watertight	57
Stagnant water removed	1
Walls and ceilings cleansed	4

Water supplies reinstated or made sufficient	5
Windows—cords, fasteners and glass repaired or re- newed	42
Ventilation—sub-floor provided	2
Yards and passages paved	23
Miscellaneous	15

STATUTORY NOTICES

Number of Legal Notices Issued for Abatement of Nuisances				
	Served 1953	Complied with during 1953	Served 1952	Complied with during 1952/3
Harrogate Corporation Act, 1935, Section 48	6	6	10	10
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39 ...	16	6	30	30
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 44 ...	1	1	—	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45 ...	2	1	3	3
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 56 ...	5	3	6	5
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75 ..	11	11	18	18
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93 ..	27	14	49	48
TOTAL ..	68	42	116	114

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

It was only necessary to take one case before the Court during the year. This was adjourned until the repairs to the house in question has been carried out in accordance with the statutory notice.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Premises inspected where notifiable diseases have occured	226
Articles destroyed by burning at request of owners.....	34
Total visits paid to infected premises	379

DISINFECTANT

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

LIBRARY BOOKS

One hundred and eighty-nine 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 fifty-four chemical and fifty-four bacteriological samples of water were taken from these baths.

All these samples were genuine with the exception of one sample.

DISINFESTATION

Once again wasps figured prominently in the table showing the classification of work carried out under the above heading.

There is a tendency for complaints of infestation to diminish each year and one must put this down to the effectiveness of present day insecticides.

Type of Premises	No.
Corporation Houses	99
Private Houses	65
Businesses	29
TOTAL	193

Classification	No.
Beetles	23
Bed Bugs	17
Cockroaches	7
Fleas	6
Flies	11
Hornets	3
Moths	3
Red Spider	1
Sawflies	1
Silverfish	3
Steamflies	5
Wasps	33
Woodworm	2
Precautionary measures when no evidence of vermin found but family moved to Corporation house ...	57

RAT AND MICE DESTRUCTION

The campaign against rats and mice proceeded steadily throughout the year and the department was successful in dealing with every case of infestation reported.

For a town of its size and population Harrogate is singularly free from major infestation of rats and mice. This may be due to the absence of large works and industry generally, which makes the presence of vermin easily detected and prevents the formation of large reservoirs of infestation.

Strict inspection of all refuse tips is carried out and any vermin are promptly dealt with before they can settle down to a permanent home.

The following gives the details of the work carried out during 1953 :—

		Com-plaints received		No. of premises involved		Total No. of visits		No. of complete treat-ments		Bodies found	
Private Dwellings	rats	89		139		393		112		40	
	mice		26		45		229		25		2
Business Premises	rats	42		120		738		110		50	
	mice		28		76		750		45		26
Agricultural Pemises	rats	1		31		62		—		60	
	mice		—		—		—		—		200
Local Authorities	rats	2		4		100		4		48	
	mice		—		1		11		1		—
Total	rats	134	54	294		1293		226		198	
	mice				122		990		71		228

DISINFESTATION OF SEWERS

The systematic treatment of sewers was again carried out during the year. Poison baits are laid in manholes which have become rat infested and an interval of six months is allowed to lapse between first and second treatment. The results obtained are on a par with those of the previous year. Details are given below :—

Type of Treatment	No. of man-holes pre-baited	No. of takes	No. of man-holes poison baited
10% Test (1 in 10 manholes on the foul water system tested)	198	15	N.A.
First Maintenance Treatment ...	84	14	14
Second Maintenance Treatment ...	51	19	19

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

Close co-operation with H. M. Inspector was maintained in the inspection of factories with satisfying results and I would like to acknowledge the assistance given to me in many instances where technical and legal difficulties arose.

Factories, Factories (No Mechanical Power) and Workplaces

Premises inspected	221
Premises inspected and found satisfactory.....	193
Premises inspected and found unsatisfactory.....	28
Factories where defects were found and referred by H. M. Inspector	7
Reports on action taken sent to H. M. Inspector	7
Number of defects remedied as a result of H. M. In- spector's notification	6

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

Cleanliness, want of :—	
Sanitary Conveniences	8
Insufficient	4
Unsuitable or defective	18
Other defects	5

REGISTERED FACTORIES, FACTORIES ACT, 1937

	Power	No Mechanical Power
Aerated Water	3	
Agricultural Machinery	1	
Baking	36	5
Beer Bottling	1	
Bicycle Repairs	1	1
Blacksmith	1	1
Boot and Shoe Repairs	13	5
Brickmaking	1	
Burling and Mending		1
Chocolate and Sweet Manufacture	1	2
Chromium Plating	1	
Coal and Gas Manufacture	1	
Corn Milling	1	
Dentures	1	
Dress Making	9	13
Dry Cleaning	2	1
Egg Packing	1	
Electric and Radio Repairs	5	1
Electrical Generating	2	
Engineering	4	
Firegrate Conversion	1	
Firewood Cutting	2	
French Polishing		1

Furrier	4	1
Gas Fitting Repairs	1	
Ice and Ice Cream Manufacture	2	
Jam Manufacturer	1	
Joinery, Cabinet Making	37	3
Laundries	11	1
Leatherwork	1	
Letter Press Printing	7	
Malting	2	
Medical Spray Manufacture.....	1	
Metal Engraving	1	
Milk Pasteurisation	2	
Millinery		6
Monumental Engraving	1	
Motor Spirit Storage	1	
Motor Vehicle Repairs	45	1
Paper Baling	1	
Perambulator Manufacture	2	
Photography	2	3
Picture Framing		2
Plumbing	1	4
Raincoat Manufacture	1	
Refrigerator Repairs	1	
Rubber Products	1	
Salt Packing		1
Sausage making and Pies	10	1
Shirt making	1	
Signwriting	2	1
Slipper Making		1
Soft Furnishing	1	
Stone Dressing and Breaking	2	
Tailoring	3	15
Tinsmith	3	1
Tyre Repairs	1	
Upholstery	4	3
Watch Repairs	4	1
Weaving	2	
Weighing Machine Repairs	1	
Whitesmith	3	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	250	76
	<hr/>	<hr/>

OUTWORKERS

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

In each case the conditions were satisfactory.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

The usual sporadic complaints occurred during the year, mostly concerning smoke nuisances from hotels. The trouble in nearly every case was traced to faulty firing, clinkering or general negligence on the part of stokers.

A recording station maintained by the Department continued to operate in the Valley Gardens throughout the year. It is equipped with a deposit gauge and lead peroxide candle. A volumetric apparatus for recording sulphur dioxide and suspended matter is operated at the Royal Baths.

HOUSING

The work in connection with the remedying of defects in houses preceded with reasonable smoothness throughout the year. The value of rents in relation to the cost of repairs was again an issue in certain instances and it is to be hoped that legislation in 1954 will go a long way to alleviate the hardship which is undoubtedly felt by a number of owners in this respect.

The re-housing of occupiers of property in Smithy Hill and Chatsworth Road Re-development Area made steady progress and the houses were demolished as they became vacant.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	73
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	1,016
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (including under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations.	—
(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
(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	230

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	179
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	29
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners	42
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	2
C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation.....	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition Orders were made	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.	—
D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	6
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

Information re Land Charges.

Requests for information were received and dealt with in respect of 1,512 properties.

HARROGATE CORPORATION ACT, 1935, SECTION 46.

There are four sites at present in use for the accommodation of tents, vans and sheds. Routine inspections are carried out and a careful check kept on the movement of caravans.

Part time occupation		Full time occupation	
Sheds	Vans	Sheds	Vans
71	5	—	26

Inspections 95.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL (General Powers) ACT, 1951

Section 75—Slaughter of Animals otherwise than for human consumption.

Section 76—Registration of Food Hawkers.

Personal Registration	25
Storage Accommodation	16
Inspections	95

Section 120—Hairdressers and Barbers.

Registered	67
Inspections	48

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Registered Premises	9
Inspections	9

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Licensed Premises	6
Inspections	1

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT AMENDMENT ACT, 1907

Marine and Old Metal Dealers

Registered	9
Inspections	7

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The inspection and supervision of food within the Borough was successfully carried out during the year. The advice of the Department was sought on many occasions and relations between the inspectors and the food trade continued on a friendly and co-operative basis.

Many premises in the town were altered and improved to bring them up to modern standards and in addition to the facilities provided for the hygienic handling of food, they now present a very pleasing and attractive appearance to the customers.

The general public are becoming increasingly food conscious from a cleanliness point of view and the attention of the department was quickly drawn to any irregularities which occurred in food premises.

It is still disturbing to witness the uncontrolled manner in which dogs are allowed to wander in food shops, cafes, etc. The person in charge is very often placed in a most difficult position by this lack of thought on the part of a customer.

Food handlers are beginning to realise more and more the importance of their jobs and are giving thought and attention to the details of the work, which will ensure that food is sold in a clean and wholesome condition.

MILK SUPPLY : MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

Registered	On Register Dec. 31st, 1953
Dairies	25
Milk Distributors	89

Number of milk distributors resident in the Borough 81.

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

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

The following licenses were granted during 1953. :—

Type of Licence	Number
Dealers Tuberculin Tested Milk	51
Supplementary Dealers Tuberculin Tested Milk ...	1
Dealers Accredited Milk	1
Milk Pasteurisers H.T.S.T. (in respect of two plants)	3
Holder	1
Dealers Pasteurised Milk	39
Dealers Sterilised Milk	36

Examination of Milk by the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests.

All the samples examined at the Public Health Laboratory passed either the methylene blue or phosphatase tests. These results are extremely gratifying both to the department and the persons handling and treating the milk and shows that detailed care and attention has been paid to their duties as food handlers.

Class of Milk	Numbers of samples tested	Appropriate Tests	Number of samples	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised ...	36	Phosphatase ...	36	—
	36	Methylene Blue ...	36	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	36	Phosphatase ...	36	—
	36	Methylene Blue ...	36	—
Tuberculin Tested ...	1	Methylene Blue ...	1	—
Totals ...	145		145	—

Summary of Chemical Analysis of Milk Samples for 1953.

The average fat content for 1953 was slightly below the figure for the previous year whilst the solids not fat remained fairly constant.

Period	No. of samples Examined	Averages	
		Fat %	Solids not Fat %
January	12	3.99	8.83
February	12	3.36	8.53
March	12	3.73	8.70
Quarter ending 31/3/53 ...	36	3.69	8.69
April	18	3.59	8.67
May	12	3.32	8.82
June	6	3.37	8.63
Quarter ending 30/6/53 ...	36	3.47	8.71
July	11	3.77	8.73
August	6	3.49	8.59
September	12	3.90	8.62
Quarter ending 30/9/53 ...	29	3.76	8.65
October	12	3.98	8.72
November	—	—	—
December	6	3.63	8.60
Quarter ending 31/12/53 ...	18	3.86	8.68
Year ending 31/12/53 ...	119	3.67	8.68
Year ending 31/12/52	152	3.87	8.67

EXAMINATION OF MILK

Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 25.

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

Eight samples of milk were examined for brucella abortus and with the exception of one case, negative results obtained.

Registration of Premises Used for the Manufacture, Storage or Sale of Food.

Applications for registration for the sale of pre-packed ice-cream were received steadily throughout the year. In 1946 only thirty-five premises were registered. The figures given below show that there are no signs of the interest of the public in this type of food diminishing. The ascendancy of the wrapped product over the ice-cream sold in cornet or sandwich form is remarkable but one wonders if the swing of the pendulum is not beginning in favour of the latter type of product.

From the ease of handling and hygienic point of view it is to be hoped that the wrapping of ice-cream will continue.

	Premises on Register, 1952	Premises on Register, 1953
Sale and Storage of ice-cream ..	139	160
Manufacture of ice-cream ...	17	12
Manufacture of preserved food ...	43	42
Butter, margarine, wholesale dealers or factories	1	1

ICE-CREAM

Twenty-three samples of ice-cream were examined by the Public Health Laboratory during the year. The results were generally satisfactory and the trouble in connection with the sample returned as grade three was rapidly traced and corrected.

Provisional Grade					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Total
Produced in the Borough	4	1	1	—	6
Produced outside the Borough	14	3	—	—	17

ICE-LOLLIES.

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Produced in the Borough ...	1	—
Produced outside the Borough ...	3	—

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOOD

23,160 animals were slaughtered for human consumption as against 18,824 in the previous year. The total amount of meat condemned as unsound was 112,865 lb. Tuberculosis accounted for 43,795 lb. of this total.

The system of meat inspection carried out by the department proceeded smoothly and efficiently during the year.

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	24,456	24,452	48,908
Veal	—	2,031	2,031
Mutton	—	2,369	2,369
Pork	8,977	10,536	19,513
Offals	10,362	29,682	40,044
Totals	43,795	69,070	112,865

Carcases Inspected and Condemned					
	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2,766	620	1,520	13,360	4,894
Number inspected	2,766	620	1,520	13,360	4,894
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned	15	31	47	46	90
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,148	182	20	680	866
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	42.05%	34.19%	4.41%	5.43%	19.53%
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned	21	11	1	—	20
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	375	143	1	—	400
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	14.32%	24.84%	0.13%	0.0%	8.58%

Cysticercus Bovis.

A study of the table given below shows that the incidence of cysticercus bovis remains fairly constant. Infection in carcasses was of a light nature.

Every care was taken to ensure a complete and thorough examination of carcasses and offals.

Year	Animals Slaughtered	Number Affected		Percentage affected
		English and Scotch origin	Irish Origin	
1949	4,203	40	11	1.21
1950	5,334	33	19	.98
1951	5,175	29	30	1.14
1952	4,793	31	14	.93
1953	4,906	46	5	1.04

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933

Number of slaughtermen on register at 31/12/52	...	34
Applications for licences considered during 1953	...	1
Number of slaughtermen on register at 31/12/53	...	33

**PARTICULARS OF OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED DURING
THE YEAR 1953.**

A considerable amount of time was again spent by the departments' inspectors in examining food suspected as being unfit for human consumption. The result of this important work is given below and its value cannot be interpreted by cold figures. :—

Miscellaneous Tinned Foods	Tins	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Oz.
Baby Food	19				4	12
Cream	3				3	8
Fish	202		1		7	11½
Fruit	699		10		26	2
Fruit Juice	23			1	9	12
Jam	12			1	7	8
Meat and Meat Products ...	458		16	1	23	4
Mincemeat	1				1	
Milk	206		1	3	7	4
Ravioli	2				4	
Soup	61			2	5	15
Syrup	1				2	
Vegetables	365		4	2	17	
Flour and Cereals						
Energen Bread	29				6	4
Rice	1		1	2	6	
Semolina	1				14	
General						
Bacon	1			1	14	
Bournvita	3				1	8
Biscuits	1				12	
Butter	1				4	
Cheese	14			2	26	3
Chicken cutlets	106				13	4
Coco-nut	25		1	2	7	
Coco-nuts	500		4	1	24	
Coffee Essence	1					8
Confectionery	58			3	3	8
Fat	1				12	
Fish (Fresh)	17		6		10	
Fish Cakes	108				11	12
Fruit	4		1	2	4	
Honey	2				2	
Jam	5				5	
Meat and Meat Products ...	96		2	3	11	
Poultry	27		1		18	
Rabbits	6				18	
Robinson's Patient Barley ...	1					8
Robinson's Patent Groats ...	1					8
Sauces and Pickles	109			3	3	6
Sugar	1		2	2	26	
Squash, orange	1				1	
Squash, lemon barley	2				2	
Vegetables	12		5	1	12	
Total	3,186	3	6	1	25	1½

WORK CARRIED OUT AT FOOD PREMISES

Every effort was made to see that the standard of hygiene in food premises was maintained at a high and efficient level. The advice of the department is frequently sought by people desiring to open premises as cafes, etc. In many instances these are entirely unsuitable for the purpose for which they are required and the prospective owner soon realises this point after a detailed analysis of the defects and remedies has been given to him. The utmost co-operation has been given by caterers etc., to the department with the result that there now exists mutual pride in the standard of cleanliness which prevails in premises of this type and food handling generally throughout the town.

Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., repaired	...	...	..	35
Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., cleansed	...	...	...	41
Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed	...	...	...	22
Washing facilities provided (personal)	...	...	...	4
Washing facilities maintained (personal)	...	...	...	1
Double sinks provided and washing facilities improved (utensils and crockery)	...	...	...	4
Kitchen fittings re-sited	...	...	...	2
Other improvements	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	42
Ventilation provided or improved	...	...	...	4

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS

During the year 151 samples were taken, 137 of these being formal and 14 informal samples.

Formal	Informal	Article
1		Bun Flour
1		Cake Mixture
1		Chemical food
	2	Coffee
	1	Coffee and Chicory
1		Coco-nut Squares
	1	Cream
1		Epsom Salts
1		Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil
1		Fish Paste
1		Ginger Wine Essence
1		Glazed Cherries
1		Gravy Salt
4		Ice-Cream
3		Ice-Lollies
	1	Jam
	1	Lard
	1	Lemon Curd
118	1	Milk
	1	Noodle Soup
	1	Salmon Paste
	4	Savouries,—Chicken Flavoured Sage and Onion Rarebit Tomato
1		Turpentine
1		Vinegar
137	14	

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Of the samples analysed eleven taken 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
23	Formal	Milk	Contained only 94% of the minimum amount of fat required.	A warning letter was sent to the producer
43	Formal	Milk	Contained only 97% of the minimum amount of fat required.	A warning letter was sent to the producer
55	Formal	Milk	Contained 1.6% of added water and only 95% of the minimum amount of fat required after allowance had been made for the reduction of fat due to the addition of water.	A warning letter was sent to the producer/retailer
59	Formal	Milk	Contained 93.4% of the minimum amount of fat required.	A warning letter was sent to the person concerned
65	Formal	Milk	Contained 97.7% of the minimum amount of fat required.	A warning letter was sent to the person concerned
67 68 73 74	Formal	Milk	Contained 1.4% and 2.8% added water, 88.4% and 86.7% of the minimum amount of fat required respectively	A warning letter was sent to the person concerned
100	Formal	Milk	Contained 96.3% of the minimum amount of fat required.	A warning letter was sent to the distributors.
140	Formal	Ice-Cream	Contained only 3.44% of fat equivalent to 68.8% of the minimum amount of fat required.	Case heard at Harrogate Magistrates' Court, 8th December, 1953. Fined £3 each defendant, total £9

PUBLIC CLEANSING — HOUSEHOLD AND TRADE REFUSE

1st April, 1953 to 31st March, 1954.

Collection of Refuse.

Refuse was collected from 18,001 houses and other premises within the Borough.

Collecting Vehicles.

The collection of refuse is carried out by side loading vehicles with a total capacity of 111 cubic yards.

The C. K. Karrier vehicles are approaching five years continuous service and during that period no work whatsoever has been carried out on the engines. Decarbonisation has not been necessary and the compression and oil consumption is practically the same as the day they went into service. This is due to careful driving, efficient maintenance, and chrome bores.

The greasing and oil changes are carried out by the drivers and the repair figure of £282 for twelve vehicles is an excellent testimony to the effectiveness of this policy. No attempt is made to economise with either grease or oil. Greasing is carried out every week and oil changed every 1,000 miles. This I feel is essential owing to the dusty atmosphere in which the vehicles work.

The engine replacements are Ford V 8 engines. These are changed at fixed periods and no work is necessary between replacements. The total mileage of the fleet is now 351,500.

Two new vehicles were purchased during the year. One was a Karrier Bantam fitted with larger wheels for collecting clinker and working on the tips and the other a Karrier Bantam again with larger wheels and Derby body for the collection of waste paper from trade premises.

Year	Repairs			New Engines		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1950 - 1951	188	11	3	52	16	6
1951 - 1952	295	17	4	108	7	2
1952 - 1953	286	2	3	70	0	0
1953 - 1954	282	5	6	70	0	0

The routine painting programme continued throughout the year and thorough rust-proofing was carried out before painting. The appearance of the vehicles was up to the usual standard of cleanliness and the drivers are to be complemented on the care and pride they take with their particular charge.

Make	Method of loading	Year of make	Capacity (cubic yards)
Four Fordsons ...	side	1948	10
		1948	10
		1948	10
		1948	10
Seven Karriers ...	side	1943	7
		1949	12
		1949	12
		1950	10
		1950	10
		1950	10
		1953	10
One Karrier	side	1953	2 ton general duty tipper

Trade Refuse.

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

10/- 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 £1-1-0 per annum is charged.

Private Tipping.

The charges made for the private tipping of refuse by individuals are 2/- per load up to two tons and 2/6 per load over two tons. During the year 508 loads of refuse were disposed of on this basis, yielding a revenue of £50 16s. 0d.

Tonnage.

The highest weekly tonnage of refuse was 454 tons which was collected during the week ending 17th April, 1953, and the lowest tonnage was for the week ending 12th February, 1954, when 315 tons were collected. The figures for last year were 477 tons and 388 tons respectively.

20,662 tons of household and trade refuse were collected during the year as against 20,528 tons for 1952-53.

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

Estimated Tonnage of Materials Handled by Cleansing Department 1953/54.

Type	Collection	Disposal
1. Household Refuse	18,961	18,961
2. Trade Refuse	1,109	1,109
3. Night Soil	12	12
4. Covering Material	282	282
5. Road Sweepings	—	1,039
6. Street Gully Solids	—	1,250
7. Salvage	580	—
8. Trade Refuse (disposal only, not collected)	—	1,016
9. Materials delivered to tips by other Corporation Depts.	—	138
	20,944	23,807
Less covering materials	282	
Total refuse collected	20,662	—
Total refuse disposed of	—	23,807

Frequency of Collection.

In my last report I stressed the fact that the resources of the department were being strained to the limit. This statement has certainly proved true for this year. New houses have been built and flat conversions carried out but the same number of vehicles have had to cope with an ever increasing amount of refuse. Whilst the tonnage has remained the same the volume has increased. An additional dustman was engaged but the time is approaching when the districts will have to be reorganised and more men engaged if a weekly collection of refuse is to be constant throughout the year. The difficulties occur immediately following Bank and Annual Holidays when the time lost is not easily regained.

Another factor over which I have no control is the lengthening hauls to tips situated out of the town. This problem can be met at a future date when the present vehicles are replaced by ones with a larger carrying capacity. Such vehicles will cut down the number of visits to the tip per day and thus save a considerable amount of time.

Disposal of Refuse.

All refuse in the Borough is disposed of by controlled tipping. Four tips were used during the year, i.e. Stonefall, Stonerings, Howe Hill and Prospect Farm.

It is hoped to complete the work at Prospect Farm and Howe Hill during 1954. The former tip will be put down to grass by the farmer and the latter used for afforestation by the owner who has purchased the land for this purpose.

PUBLIC CLEANSING COSTS FOR YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1954.

The figures given below are extremely gratifying and compare favourably with most towns of a similar size. Harrogate is a difficult town from a collection point of view having a large number of long "carries" from house to vehicle.

Item	Particulars	Collection £	Disposal £	Total £	Percentage of total gross expenditure
I	Revenue Account				
	Gross Expenditure				
	(i) Labour ...	12,342	3,396	15,738	57.76
	(ii) Transport ...	10,209	—	10,209	37.47
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings	337	508	845	3.10
	(iv) Other items (in- cluding £. paid to other local authorities) ...	303	151	454	1.67
	(v) Total gross ex- penditure ...	23,191	4,055	27,246	100.0
2	Gross Income (includ- ing £. received from other local authorities) ...	151	4,060	4,211	
3	Net Cost	23,040	Cr. 5	23,035	
4	Capital expenditure met from: revenue (included above) ...	—	—	—	
	Unit Costs	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
5	Gross cost per ton, labour only ...	11 11	2 10	14 9	
6	Gross cost per ton, transport only ...	9 10	- -	9 10	
7	Net cost (all expen- diture) per ton ...	22 4	- -	22 4	
		£	£	£	
8	Net cost per 1,000 population ...	449	—	449	
6	Net cost per 1,000 premises ...	1,280	—	1,280	



Diamond Place Tip showing crop of sugar beet.



Prospect House Farm pond filled and work completed.

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
1951/52	7,353	8	10
1952/53	4,035	12	7
1953/54	3,933	6	7
Total.....	31,233	11	8

The following table shows how the 1953/54 amount was made up :—

Material	Tons	Cwts.	Qrts.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper ...	516	11	3	0	3,678	13	9
Textiles ...	3	2	2	11	79	7	8
Bagging ...		12	3	27	7	4	11
Strings ...		18	0	17	8	3	6
Carpets ...		6	2	0	3	5	0
Aluminium ...		8	1	5	31	8	8
Brass ...		1	3	19	14	6	8
Copper ...		1	1	9	10	11	1
Scrap Iron ...	8	0	0	0	36	0	0
Scrap Tins ...	49	19	0	0	63	15	4
Totals ...	580	2	2	4	3,933	6	7

Protective Clothing.

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

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

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

New waterproof clothing was issued in March, 1951.

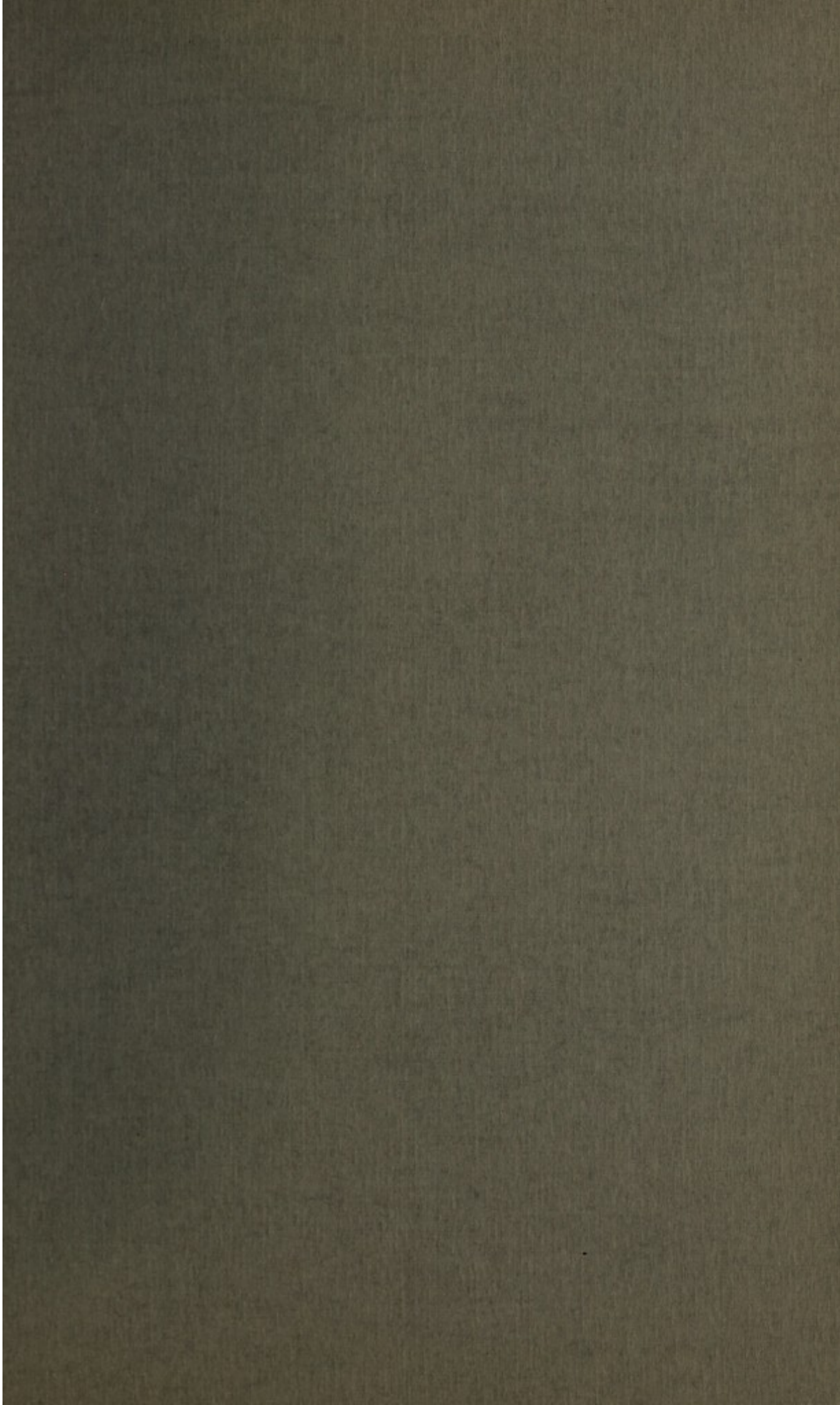
OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

- 10 Area (statute acres)—land and inland water 8,314 acres.
- 11 Population at 30th June, 1953—51,290 persons.
- 12 Total refuse collected (tons). Estimated from regular test weighings—20,662 tons.
- 13 Weight (cwts) per 1,000 population per day 365 days to year —20.20 cwts.
- 14 Number of premises from which refuse is collected— 18,001 premises.
- 15 Average haul (miles) by collection vehicle to disposal point —3 miles.
- 16 Frequency of collection—7 days.
- 17 Kerbside collection, if practised, expressed as estimated percentage of total collection—None.
- 18 Total refuse disposed of (tons)—23,807 tons.
- 19 Method of disposal : Controlled tipping—100 per cent.
- 20 Salvage and Trade Refuse. Analysis of income and tonnage

	Income (included in Item 2)	Tonnage Collected
Salvage.	£	Tons
(a) Kitchen Waste	—	—
(b) Scrap Metal	156	59
(c) Waste Paper	3,679	517
(d) Other Salvage	99	5
Trade Refuse	277	209

Salvage.

The sum recovered from salvage is approximately £150 over the amount received last year. A tremendous quantity of paper is still being placed into the dustbins with resultant loss of revenue to the town apart from the difficulty experienced in handling this material at the tip. If householders would tie up their newspapers and cardboard into bundles the rates would benefit considerably and collection and disposal of refuse simplified.



J. CADE & SONS, LTD.
HARROGATE