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Borough of Harrogate

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1958



BY

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

Medical Officer of Health





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

Medical Officer of Health

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE SECOND VOLUME

PRINTED BY J. STURGEON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE

1734

INDEX

Ambulance Service	31
Birth and Birth Rates	16
Cancer	28
Caravan and Shed Licences	72
Cardiac Clinic	41
Care and After-care Service	50
Care of the Unmarried Mother and her Child	34
Chief Public Health Inspector's Letter	53
Child Guidance Clinic	45
Cleanliness, verminous conditions	44
Clinics	
Table of	20
Ante-natal	33
Infant Welfare	35 and 37
Minor Ailments	40
Closet Accommodation	58
Cremations	17
Day Nursery	38
Deaths	
Causes of Death, Table II	13
Death Rates	17
Dental Service	39 and 47
Diphtheria Immunisation	26
Disabled and Old Persons Homes	51
Diseases of the Skin	44
Disinfectant, Issue of	63
Disinfestation	63
Distribution of Welfare Foods	39
Dysentery	23
Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic	41
Employment of School Children	47
Employment of School Leavers	47
Encephalitis	22
Erysipelas	21
Factories Acts	
Inspection of and Defects found	66
Medical Examination of Employees	29
Outworkers	69
Food Hygiene Regulations 1955	
Storage Premises	78
Inspection and Supervision	74
Food and Drugs Act 1955, legal proceedings	84
Handicapped Child, Care of the	45 and 46

Health Committee, members of	6
Health Education	51
Health Visiting	36
Home Help Service	48
Home Nursing Service	48
Hospitals	19
Housing	
Statistics	69
Land Charge Information	72
Ice Cream	78
Infant Mortality	
Table III	14
Infant Mortality rates	17 and 32
Infectious Disease, Notification and Incidence of Table IV	15
Laboratory Facilities	17
Library Books, Disinfection of	63
Maternal Mortality	32
Measles	21
Meat and other Foods, Inspection of	79
Cysticercus Bovis	81
Medical Officer of Health's Letter	7
Meningococcal Infection	22
Mental Health Service	49
Meteorological Information	55
Midwifery	
Confinements in Hospitals and Nursing Homes	32
Domiciliary	32
Milk and Dairies Regulations	
Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Test	76
Chemical Analysis of Milk Samples	76
Examination of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli	77
Brucella Abortus	77
Nuisances, Abatement of	61
Nursing Homes	51
Obstetric Flying Squad	33
Old Metal, Registration of dealers	74
Ophthalmic Clinic	40
Orthopaedic Treatment	41
Pet Shops, Licensing of	74
Pneumonia	21
Poliomyelitis Incidence	22
Poliomyelitis Vaccination	27
Population	16
Premature Births	34

Puerperal Pyrexia	22
Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Acts 1951	73
Rats and Mice Destruction	64
Recuperative Home Treatment	50
Refuse Collection	
Costing Return	92
Frequency of Collection	87
Operational Statistics	93
Protective Clothing	91
Tonnage	86
Trade and Hotel Refuse	86
Vehicles	85
Refuse Disposal	
Disposal	89
Private Tipping	86
Salvage	89
Yorkshire Showground, Photographs of work at Fifth Entrance	Facing 89
Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes	33
Removal of Persons in need of Care and Attention	29
Residential Nurseries	38
Rivers and Streams	58
Sanitary Inspection of the Area	58
Scarlet Fever	21
School Medical Inspections	40
Slaughterhouse	82
Slaughter of Animals Act 1933—1954, Licensing of Slaughtermen	82
Smallpox Vaccination	26
Smoke Abatement	69
Social Workers Group	51
Speech Therapy Clinic	43
Staff	10 and 30
Statistics, General and Vital	11 and 12
Statutory Notices	61
Still-births	16
Sunlight Treatment	38 and 44
Swimming Baths	63
Tetanus Immunisation	26
Tuberculosis	
Care Committee	25
Mass Radiography	25
Notification of Cases	24
Provision of Milk	25
Vaccination	27
Undulant Fever	28
Unemployment	16
Water Supply	55
West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951	
Food Hawkers	73
Hairdressers and Barbers	73
Whooping Cough	
Incidence	21
Immunisation	26

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31.12.58

Chairman : Alderman Mrs. M. FISHER, M.B.E., J.P.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor A. A. SWINBANK

Ald.	CHRISTELOW	Coun.	
„	Mrs. FISHER, M.B.E., J.P.	„	LENG
„	PICKARD	„	LOWE
„	TENNANT M.A., C.C.	„	ROBERTS, P.K.
Coun.	ATKINSON	„	SCOTT
„	FAGAN	„	SHILLITO
„	HITCH	„	SWINBANK
„	JOHNSON	„	Miss WARDLE

Ex-OFFICIO MEMBERS

THE MAYOR (Councillor BERNARD H. WOOD, T.D., J.P.)

Chairman of Finance Committee (Alderman H. Bolland, O.B.E., C.A.)

HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE :

Chairman : Alderman Mrs. M. FISHER, M.B.E., J.P.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor A. A. SWINBANK

Ald.	Mrs. FISHER, M.B.E., J.P.	Coun.	SWINBANK
Coun.	HITCH		Miss WARDLE
„	LENG		

Telephone Number
Harrogate 5031.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
HARROGATE.
June 1958.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your information and consideration my Annual Report on the health of the Borough for 1958.

There was little infectious disease in the Borough in 1958 apart from three outbreaks of Sonne dysentery in institutions, details of which are given in the report. This illness is usually quite trivial, symptoms often lasting for two or three days only. It has, however, a considerable nuisance value.

Poliomyelitis was more prevalent but is satisfactory that of the 9 cases notified, only 1 is likely to be left with any serious residual paralysis. It is hoped that with the large number of children who have now received vaccine, risk of infection will be much reduced and that if it does occur, spread in the community will be impeded.

During the past 10 years deaths from tuberculosis have decreased to a fifth of what they were in 1948 and have reached a new low level of 4,000 in 1958 in England and Wales. Whilst this is gratifying and in part reflects the advance in medical treatment, the number of people suffering from tuberculosis and on clinic registers at the end of 1957 totalled 351,768 or 7 in every 1,000 of the population.

More than a fifth of the new cases of tuberculosis added to the registers are discovered by mass radiography in people previously unsuspected of suffering from the disease. In the area covered by the Leeds Regional Hospital Board, 297 cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis were found by the mass radiography units in 1957.

When a new case is found, the contacts at home are carefully examined and this often leads to the ascertainment of fresh cases. Many of the new cases found by mass radiography and contact examination are amongst the more elderly in whom the disease is of the chronic type. By the discovery of such unsuspected cases, their treatment, and the instructions in hygiene given to these patients to minimise the risk of their spreading the infection, it is confidently expected that the total of cases in the population will show a marked decline.

There has been public disquiet regarding the radiological hazard of being x-rayed and it is reassuring that the Adrian Committee report "the value of mass miniature radiography is so great that it must not be curtailed without good cause and we think it important therefore to state now that these examinations, properly conducted, make a negligible contribution to the total radiation to which the population is exposed."

Cremations at the Harrogate Crematorium show a continuing increase. In 1938 the number was 64, in 1948 it had risen to 227, whilst in 1958 the total was 671. 298 of these cremations were of non-residents of the Borough. To the North and East of Harrogate the nearest Crematoria are Darlington and Hull; thus the Harrogate Crematorium covers a wide area. The scrutiny of the necessary documents relating to each cremation to make certain that all is in order is a responsible and time consuming duty that I carry out in my capacity as Medical Referee.

The Group Training Class which had previously been held on half days only was extended to both mornings and afternoons. This extension was greatly welcomed by the parents of the children attending. These children are too mentally retarded to benefit by the more formal education in schools but show a considerable improvement as the result of their attending this class.

The Child Guidance Clinic had its first full working year in Harrogate in 1958. Even so, the pressure of cases being referred to the Clinic causes some anxiety. In some cases a diagnostic investigation and simple case work is all that can be attempted in place of the fuller, and more prolonged, psychotherapy that would be required to eradicate the cause of the behaviour disorder.

Dr. C. W. Curtis Bain, who had been Cardiologist to the Cardiac Clinic since its inception 10 years ago, retired during the year. A tribute to Dr. Bain for the excellent work he did and the enthusiasm he showed is well deserved. Dr. W. S. Suffern, to whom we give a warm welcome, has taken over as his successor.

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,

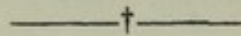
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

D. D. PAYNE,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF, 1958



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 Senior Assistant County Medical Officer :

J. A. G. GRAHAM, M.B., Ch.B. D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :

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

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Deputy Cleansing Superintendent :

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

Public Health Inspectors :

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

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

E. B. COOP, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (a)

Public Analysts :

FRED W. M. JAFFÉ, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

J. C. HARRAL, F.R.I.C.

Clerical Staff as at 31.12.58. :

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

L. R. WILKINSON (Chief Clerk)	Miss P. MEDDINGS
J. E. BIELBY (Senior Clerk)	Miss R. ALLANSON
Miss M. STARKEY (Senior Clerk)	C. HORNER
Mrs. W. GLEDHILL	Miss M. A. HODGSON
Mrs. A. FOX	Miss M. J. ELLIS
D. R. H. ASHCROFT	P. J. CARLTON

Sanitary and Cleansing Sections Clerical Staff :

H. M. WILEY, D.P.A. (Senior Clerk)	Miss M. M. ATKINSON
D. KEADY	G. TAYLOR

- (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.

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1958

Area (acres)	8,320
Population (mid-summer, 1958, estimated by the Registrar General)	52,420
Number of inhabited houses, March 31st, 1958	17,474
Rateable Value, March 31st, 1958	£818,990
Product of Penny Rate, March 31st, 1958	£3,241
Live Births	782
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	14.9
Still-births	16
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still births	20.1
Total live and still-births	798
Infant deaths	19
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total	24.3
" " " " legitimate	24.6
" " " " illegitimate	19.6
Neo Natal (first four weeks)	17.9
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	6.5
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	Nil
Deaths	784
Death rate per 1,000 population	15.0
Deaths from heart and circulatory diseases (292)	5.57
Deaths from vascular lesions of the nervous system (139)	2.65
Deaths from cancer (144)	2.75
Deaths from respiratory diseases (66)	1.26
*Adjusted birth rate	15.5
*Adjusted death rate	12.1

*Adjusted by Area Comparability factors supplied by the Registrar General. The adjustment which for births is 1.04 and deaths 0.81 makes allowance for the changing age structure of the population.

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF HARROGATE FOR 1958 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
1954	51,690	621	12.6	7	11.3	695	10.1
1955	51,710	620	12.6	16	25.8	706	10.3
1956	51,930	731	14.8	17	23.3	733	11.4
1957	52,220	758	15.1	18	23.7	720	11.0
1958	52,420	782	15.5	19	24.3	784	12.1

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 adjusted since 1950. These factors are 0.81 and 1.04 respectively.

TABLE II.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN HARROGATE BOROUGH, 1958.

Causes of Death						1958	
						Male	Female
All Causes						334	450
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	3	1
2	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	3	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	...	...	...	...	6	13
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	17	4
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	—	15
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	—	4
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	42	38
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	4	1
16	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1	3
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	44	95
18	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	82	65
19	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	5	16
20	Other heart diseases	...	...	...	...	37	57
21	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	10	20
22	Influenza	...	...	...	...	—	1
23	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	9	26
24	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	14	11
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	4	1
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	3	3
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	1	5
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	6	7
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	1	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	2	4
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	19	41
33	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	7	1
34	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	7	15
35	Suicide	...	...	...	...	7	1
36	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—
Total						784	

TABLE III.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1957 and 1958.

Deaths from Stated Causes at Various Ages under One Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	1957	1958									
		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 Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	5	3	—	—	—	3	2	1	1	—	7
6 Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
7 Congenital Malformations ...	3	3	1	—	1	5	—	—	—	1	6
8 Immaturity	7	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
9 Injury at Birth	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
10 Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Haemolytic Disease	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
12 Accidental Mechanical Suffocation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 Other Causes	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	18	10	1	—	2	13	3	1	1	1	19

TABLE IV.

AGE GROUPS OF NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND FOOD POISONING DURING THE
FIFTY TWO WEEKS ENDED 27th DECEMBER, 1958.

Disease	Total Notified	Number of Cases Notified							No of Cases admit'd to Hospital	Total No of Deaths (Noti- fied 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	36	—	—	1	21	10	4	—	6	—
Measles	74	2	10	22	31	7	1	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	6	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	2	1
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—
Acute Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Poliomyelitis	9	—	2	1	4	—	—	2	8	—
Dysentery	140	5	18	21	41	21	21	13	21	—

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1. POPULATION.

The population estimated by the Registrar General at the end of June, 1958, was 52,420, which was 200 higher than the estimate for 1957.

2. UNEMPLOYMENT.

At the end of the year the number of persons registered as unemployed in Harrogate and surrounding districts was 547; 310 males and 237 females. This was an increase on the previous year when the total figure of unemployed persons was 498.

At the end of 1958 there were 3 boys and 5 girls in the Borough of Harrogate who were listed by the Youth Employment Bureau as unemployed.

3. BIRTHS.

(a) Live Births.

The number of live births registered during the year was 1,314, 702 males and 612 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 782, 411 males and 371 females.

The birth rate when adjusted by the area comparability factor as given by the Registrar General was 15.5 live births per thousand of the population, as compared with 16.4 the rate for England and Wales.

There were 51 illegitimate live births, 27 males and 24 females, representing 6.5 per cent of the live births.

(b) Still Births.

32 still-births, 12 males and 20 females, were registered during the year. The corrected figure supplied by the Registrar General and adjusted for inward and outward transfers was 16, 5 males and 11 females.

This gave a rate of 20.1 per thousand live and still births, compared with 21.6 for England and Wales.

4. DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 753, 323 males and 430 females, but the number of deaths of residents corrected for inward and outward transfers by the Registrar General was 784, 334 males and 450 females.

The crude death rate was 15.0 per thousand population, but when adjusted by the area comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General the rate was reduced to 12.1 per thousand as compared with 11.7 for England and Wales.

The causes of death are shown in the table on page 13.

Infant Mortality.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 19, 10 males and 9 females, as compared with 18 during the previous year. Of the 19 infant deaths, 10 occurred during the first seven days after birth. The infant mortality rate was 24.3 per thousand live births, compared with 22.5 the rate for England and Wales.

The causes of death are given in the table on page 14.

Cremations.

During 1958, there were 671 cremations at the Stonefall Crematorium, of whom 373 had been residents of the Borough of Harrogate.

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 10.

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 was carried out for the Water Committee by Mr. J. Firth (Messrs. Fairley and Partner), Leeds.

(2) Bacteriological.

The Public Health Laboratory is situated at Seacroft Hospital, Leeds. Specimens of milk and other food stuffs, including ice-cream, are taken there for examination.

The routine bacteriological examination of clinical material such as throat swabs is undertaken at the hospital laboratory at the Harrogate General Hospital, but any special investigation into outbreaks of infection is carried out at the Leeds Public Health Laboratory.

The Public Health Laboratory now undertakes the isolation and typing of poliomyelitis virus in cases suspected to be suffering from this infection. This is of particular value in such cases when there is no paralysis, as without such confirmation it is often impossible to make an accurate diagnosis.

The examination of water supplies for plumbo-solvent action is undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory Service at County Hall, Wakefield.

(b) Hospitals.

The names, purposes, etc., of the Hospitals and Convalescent Homes are set out in detail on page 19.

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

(c) Local Authority Clinics.

The Local Authority Clinics held in Harrogate are listed on page 20.

HOSPITALS under the Management of the Regional Hospital Board.

Name	Situation	Purpose	Beds	
			Adults	Children
Harrogate and Dist. General Hospital	Knaresborough Rd., Harrogate	Medical, Surgical and Maternity	226	27
Carlton Lodge	Leeds Road, Harrogate	Maternity	11	—
Royal Bath Hospital	Cornwall Road, Harrogate	Rheumatic Diseases	140	7
White Hart Hospital	Cold Bath Road, Harrogate	do	133	—
Thistle Hill, Hospital	Knaresborough	Infectious Diseases	10	10
do	do	Paediatrics	—	12
do	do	Suitable Cases transferred from Harrogate General Hospital	22	—
Yorkshire Home	Cornwall Road, Harrogate	Chronic Sick Cases	70	—
Heatherdene Convalescent Hospital	Wetherby Road, Harrogate	Convalescent Cases	38 Females	—
Dunelm Hospital	Cornwall Road, Harrogate	Rheumatic Diseases	22	—

SCHOOL AND MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

Central Clinic 2, Dragon Parade, (*) Harrogate. Tel. 6332		Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Minor Ailments	.. .. (*)	†10 a.m. 2-30 p.m.			†10 a.m.		
"	(Starbeck Council School)						
General School Clinic	.. .. (*)			†2-30 p.m.			
Ophthalmic Clinic	.. 11, Ripon Road					(by appointment)	
Orthopaedic Clinic	.. .. (*)		§ (by appointment)				
Immunisation and Vaccination	(*)			10 a.m. (by appointment)			
Artificial Sunlight	.. .. (*)	9-0 a.m. (by appointment)		2-0 p.m. (by appointment)		9-0 a.m. (by appointment)	
Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic	.. .. (*)						§ 9-30 a.m. (by appointment)
Dental Clinic	.. .. (*)	8-45 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. 1-45 p.m. to 5-20 p.m.	8-45 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. 1-45 p.m. to 5-20 p.m.	8-45 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. 1-45 p.m. to 5-20 p.m.	8-45 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. 1-45 p.m. to 5-20 p.m.	8-45 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. 1-45 p.m. to 5-25 p.m.	
Cardiac Clinic	.. .. General Hospital	10 a.m. (by appointment)					
Speech Therapy,	.. .. (*)	9-0 a.m. (by appointment)	9-0 a.m. (by appointment)	1-30 p.m. (by appointment)	10 a.m. (by appointment)	10 a.m. (by appointment)	
Child Guidance Clinic							
Child Welfare Centre	.. .. (*)	2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.			2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.		
Child Welfare Centre (Methodist Schoolroom, High St., Starbeck)				2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.			
Child Welfare Centre (St. Joseph's R.C. Schoolroom, Skipton Road)		2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.					
Ante-Natal Clinic	.. .. (*)		2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	11 a.m. to 12 noon			

† School Medical Officer in attendance
§ Second and Fourth Tuesday each month

† Urgent Cases by Telephone appointment
§ As required

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 IV on page 15.

1. Scarlet Fever.

36 cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year as compared with 40 in 1957. All cases were very mild in character and no complications were reported.

30 of the cases were satisfactorily isolated at home and 6 patients were admitted to Thistle Hill Hospital, Knaresborough.

2. Measles.

74 cases of measles were notified as compared with 851 during 1957. The cases which occurred were mainly in pre-school children and were mild in character.

3. Whooping Cough.

One case of whooping cough was notified compared with 30 during the previous year. This case occurred in a woman aged fifty-six who had not been immunised against the infection.

4. Acute Pneumonia.

6 cases of pneumonia were notified, 5 of these were acute primary pneumonia and 1 acute influenzal pneumonia. Two of the cases of acute primary pneumonia were admitted to hospital, one of them occurring in a child aged four years who died a few hours after admission. In 1957 there were 37 cases of pneumonia, the majority that year being due to influenza.

5. Erysipelas.

One case of erysipelas was notified as compared with 2 cases in the preceding year. This case was one of erysipelas of face and cleared rapidly with antibiotic treatment.

6. Puerperal Pyrexia.

3 cases of puerperal pyrexia occurred during 1958 compared with 4 cases in 1957. In one case the raised temperature was due to a mild uterine infection, in one case due to inflammation of the breast, and in one case due to urinary infection. All these cases cleared up within a week and the babies were alive and well.

7. Acute Infective Encephalitis.

A case of this condition was notified in a woman aged thirty-eight. She was admitted to the Harrogate General Hospital and then transferred to the Leeds General Infirmary for specialised investigation. Although she made a reasonably good recovery she required some physiotherapy for weakness of the left arm after her discharge from hospital.

8. Meningococcal Infection.

One case of meningococcal meningitis occurred in a baby aged fourteen months who was admitted to the Harrogate General Hospital from Ripon, the diagnosis being made in hospital. The baby made a rapid recovery and was discharged home fit and well.

9. Poliomyelitis.

9 cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year. 7 of these were paralytic and 2 were non-paralytic. There were no fatal cases. One of the two non-paralytic cases had received the first injection of poliomyelitis vaccine, and of the 7 paralytic cases, one boy aged six had also been immunised against poliomyelitis.

3 children who developed the infection were pupils attending Wedderburn Infants School. In addition a baby who developed paralysis was the sister of children attending this school and an adult was the mother of a child attending this school.

6 of the paralytic cases have made an almost complete recovery, and 1 child will be left with a moderate degree of disablement.

10. Dysentery.

Sonne dysentery was prevalent during 1958, 140 cases being notified. The illness was very mild in character giving rise to diarrhoea for five or six days and responding rapidly to antibiotic treatment. It is very infectious and once it gains entry to a household or institution is liable to spread to the other residents. There were three institutional outbreaks during the year.

The first of these was at the National Children's Home and Orphanage in Harrogate where, at the time, there were 104 children between the ages of two and fifteen and staff numbering 30. The outbreak started in March. It is considered the infection gained entry to the Home through the two children of a part-time member of the staff, who were non-resident but who developed the illness while they were attending a nursery class in the Home. In all, 75 children and 5 members of the staff were infected, all except two cleared up both clinically and bacteriologically after one or two weeks treatment. The two children who remained symptomless carriers were admitted to Seacroft Hospital, Leeds, and were subsequently discharged free from infection.

The second outbreak occurred in June at Leadhall Grange Residential Nursery, Harrogate. The infection was introduced by an assistant nurse who was taken ill two days after returning from leave at her home. There were 27 children living in the nursery and a staff of 20. Whilst bacteriological tests were taken from all the residents in the Nursery, immediate removal to Seacroft Hospital was arranged as soon as infection was suspected without waiting for laboratory results. This policy was successful in limiting the spread of infection and only 2 members of the staff and 5 of the children contracted the illness.

The third outbreak was at a branch of Dr. Barnardo's Home in Harrogate. There were 43 children in this Home with a staff numbering 24. The first case was notified on July 24th but the infection, which was very mild, had been present in the Home for at least a week previously. A total number of 8 staff and 20 children either developed clinical symptoms or were bacteriologically positive. The outbreak cleared up by the end of August.

11. Tuberculosis.

22 cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year compared with 19 during 1957. 16 of the cases were pulmonary tuberculosis and 6 were non-pulmonary.

The following table gives details of the new cases notified and of the mortality for 1958:—

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	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5-14 „	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
15-24 „	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
25-34 „	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
35-44 „	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
45-54 „	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
55-64 „	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	1
65 and upwards	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Totals	12	4	3	3	7	1	—	1

58 cases were removed from the register. 34 of these patients recovered, 13 removed to other areas, 9 died, and 2 were found to be suffering from another condition.

83 new contacts were examined at the Harrogate Chest Clinic during the year, 2 were found to be suffering from tuberculosis, and 17 remained under observation at the end of the year. There were 581 routine attendances of notified cases and 247 routine attendances of contacts at this clinic. All child contacts who were found to be "Mantoux negative" were referred for B.C.G. vaccination.

Home Helps were provided for tuberculous families as required.

Mass Radiography.

The Mass Radiography unit did not visit Harrogate in 1958 but will do so in 1959.

Provision of Milk.

Cases of tuberculosis are supplied daily with a grant of free milk on the recommendation of the Chest Physician. During the year recommendations were made in respect of 20 Harrogate patients. In addition 49 patients who had been recommended by the Chest Physician the previous year continued to receive this grant of milk. 20 grants were discontinued during 1958 and at the end of the year 49 patients were receiving free milk.

Tuberculosis Care Committee.

The Tuberculosis Care Committee which covers cases arising both in the Borough of Harrogate, the City of Ripon, and the surrounding rural areas, includes representatives of the local authorities and voluntary organisations. An emergency committee of three members deals with matters which arise between the full meetings of committee. The Committee is financed in part by a grant received from the West Riding County Council and in part by monies raised by local efforts and donations received.

Grants were made by the Committee to 5 patients during the year. The grants consisted of extra nourishment, provision of bedding in two cases, assistance towards the cost of driving lessons for a van driver, and the provision of railway fare enabling a patient to stay with relatives for a holiday. At Christmas time 34 parcels containing butter, eggs, tea, and fresh fruit, etc., were distributed to needy tuberculous families in Harrogate.

In November 1958, it was decided by the Committee that it would extend its assistance to include cases of diseases of the chest and heart. This would permit financial help to be given to patients suffering from such conditions as chronic bronchitis or bronchiectasis. The major activities will, however, continue to be concentrated on the problems that arise in the families of tuberculous patients.

12. Preventive Inoculations.

(a) Diphtheria Immunisation.

519 children under five years of age and 31 children of school age were immunised against diphtheria for the first time during 1958.

258 reinforcing inoculations were given during the year to children where the degree of immunity had fallen due to the length of time since their initial inoculation.

A clinic is held at 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate, on Wednesday mornings for this purpose. Diphtheria immunisation is also carried out at the infant welfare clinics, in schools, and is also undertaken by local medical practitioners.

(b) 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 three and six months, as whooping cough proves to be a more serious infection in the very young. Protective treatment is not given beyond the age of four years.

The number of whooping cough immunisations carried out, in part by the medical staff of the Health Department and in part by the family practitioners, was 536.

(c) Tetanus Immunisation.

392 children received immunisation against tetanus. Diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus vaccine can be combined into a single preparation which is known as triple antigen and its widespread use as an immunising agent accounts for the majority of the above children who were protected against tetanus.

(d) Smallpox Vaccination.

A vaccination clinic is held at 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate, on Wednesday mornings. Vaccinations are also carried out by general practitioners who send details to the Health Department for record purposes. 610 primary vaccinations were carried out and 71 persons were re-vaccinated. The number of children under one year of age who were vaccinated totalled 559 which was 71% of the number of live births registered during the year. This compares favourably with the percentage of children vaccinated in the whole country.

(e) Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

At the beginning of the year, the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme was extended to cover all children between the ages of six months and fifteen years inclusive, expectant mothers, general practitioners, ambulance staffs, and their families. With the full co-operation of the general medical practitioners the programme of vaccination was carried out as quickly as the supply of vaccine allowed. Towards the end of the year the scheme was again extended to include young people between the ages of sixteen and twenty-six years inclusive and hospital staff and their families.

The following vaccinations were carried out during the year:—

Completed two injections.

Six months to fifteen years inclusive	4,108
Expectant mothers	167
General practitioners and families	61
Ambulance staff	15
Hospital staff and families	124

Received a third injection.

Six months to fifteen years inclusive	1,127
General practitioners and families	10

At the time of writing this report 82% of children up to the age of fifteen have received two injections of vaccine.

This immunisation campaign against poliomyelitis has involved the department in a great deal of work but it is hoped that this will result in a reduction in the attack rate of poliomyelitis in this town.

(f) Tuberculosis Vaccination.

The parents of thirteen year old school children attending schools maintained by the Local Education Authority and, in addition, of pupils in this age group attending two private schools were given the opportunity of accepting vaccination with B.C.G. for their children.

It is first necessary to find out which children need this vaccination and this is determined by the Mantoux test, which is a skin test showing whether the child has already acquired a natural resistance to tuberculosis, or whether vaccination is desirable. 369 children received this preliminary Mantoux test

and from the test it was shown that it was desirable for 287 children to receive the B.C.G. vaccination, all of whom were vaccinated during the year.

276 children were given B.C.G. vaccination in 1957 and 258 of these children were given a second Mantoux test in 1958. As a result of this test, 13 children were re-vaccinated.

In addition to the vaccination of the thirteen year old school children, B.C.G. vaccinations were undertaken by the staff of the Consultant Chest Physician of children who were contacts of this disease and who were therefore exposed to special risk, for example children who have a parent suffering from tuberculosis. Vaccination with B.C.G. was carried out for 54 such contacts of whom 27 were males and 27 were females; 35 were pre-school children, 11 were of school age, and 8 were adults.

(B) NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

1. Cancer.

144 deaths, 69 males and 75 females, were due to this cause. This gives a death rate of 2.75 compared with 2.12 for England and Wales.

17 of the deaths from cancer in males and 4 of the deaths in females were due to cancer of the lung, a total of 21 compared with 18 in 1957. In England the deaths from cancer of the lung show a progressive increase in both men and women, and as Lord Cohen of Birkenhead recently stated at the Health Congress in Harrogate "there is the strongest statistical evidence to show that the more cigarettes a man smokes the more liable is he to develop cancer of the lung."

2. Undulant Fever.

An adult resident in Harrogate developed undulant fever. This condition is spread by infected milk from cows that are suffering from contagious abortion. On investigation of the milk supply it was found that two cows on a farm in the area of another local authority were excreting the infected organism. The matter was referred to the Veterinary Investigation Department, the milk from these cows was kept out of supply and the remainder of the milk from the farm was pasteurised.

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

In urgent cases, where removal to hospital is required without delay, action can be taken under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act 1951, and an order may be made by a local Justice of the Peace requiring the patient to be taken to hospital. This action is only taken where there is complete lack of home care and where the person refuses to go to hospital for care and attention.

A woman, who was suffering from advanced cancer was so removed to hospital. She would not allow herself to be examined or treated and was lying on a bed without any proper bedding. She would not consent voluntarily to hospital treatment and was somewhat mentally confused. After admission to Knaresborough Hospital she settled down well and received adequate care and attention.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS UNDER THE FACTORIES ACTS

During the year 230 medical examinations of young persons were undertaken to determine their fitness for employment in factories. The term factories covers a fairly wide range of employment including laundries, garages, and dressmaking establishments, etc.

Young persons, that is those between school leaving age and eighteen years, are examined within a fortnight of entry to a factory to ascertain if they are medically fit to undertake such work. They are subsequently examined at yearly intervals until they reach the age of eighteen years. Of the number of examinations made, 134 were boys and 96 were girls.

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.

STAFF

(Division No. 8 as at 31st December, 1958)

(1) Medical Staff.

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

J. A. G. Graham, 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.

Jean M. W. Bolt, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.,
Assistant County Medical Officer.

(2) Other Officers on Divisional Establishment.

(a) Nursing and Technical Staff.

Divisional Superintendent Health Visitor	...	Vacant
Health Visitors who are also School Nurses	... ..	12
Health Visitor employed on Hospital Liaison duties		1
Tuberculosis Health Visitor	... ..	1
Home Nurses	... ..	10
Home Nurse Midwives	... ..	7
Midwife	... ..	1
Mental Health Social Worker	... ..	*1
Mental Health Group Training and Home Teachers		*2
Speech Therapist	... ..	*1

*Also employed in other Divisional Areas.

(b) Administrative and Clerical Staff							
(Also employed in part by Harrogate Corporation)							
Clerical Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
(c) Sale of Food Assistants							
Full-time	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Part-time	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(d) Day Nursery Staff							
Albany Avenue Day Nursery	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
(e) Home Helps							
Part-time	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
(f) Domestic Staff, etc.							
Cleaners, part-time	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Gardener/Handyman, part-time	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meals Assistant, Mental Health Group Training	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bus Escort, Mental Health Group Training	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total Divisional Staff							162

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Local Ambulance Station 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 is provided free under the National Health Service and, besides dealing with accident cases, removes patients to and from hospitals, maternity homes and nursing homes. The service also removes infectious disease cases to hospital.

The vehicles consist of 5 ambulances, all 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. The Station has its own transmitter, together with a monitor set which receives full information from the main control at Birkenshaw, near Bradford.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

1. MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no maternal deaths amongst Harrogate residents during the year.

2. INFANT MORTALITY.

The infant mortality rate was 24.3 per 1,000 live births as compared with 22.5 for England and Wales. Full details regarding infant mortality are given on pages 14 and 17.

The neo-natal mortality rate, which is the number of deaths of infants under one month of age per 1,000 live births was 17.9 compared with 16.2 for England and Wales. Of the 13 neo-natal deaths, 10 died during the first seven days after birth.

3. CONFINEMENTS IN HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES.

During 1958 a total of 709 births to Harrogate residents took place in hospitals or nursing homes and 112 babies were born in their own homes.

This shows that 86.4 per cent. of deliveries of mothers living in Harrogate 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.

4. DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY.

Of the 112 confinements in the Borough of Harrogate which took place at home, 111 were attended by the midwives on the staff of the West Riding County Council and 1 by a midwife in private practice.

In 20 cases a doctor was present at the time of the delivery of the child.

Gas and Air Analgesia was used at 95 confinements attended by domiciliary midwives. Each midwife has a gas and air machine for use as required.

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

5. OBSTETRIC FLYING SQUAD.

The Obstetric Flying Squad provides urgent medical treatment, where required, to mothers being confined in their own homes. It was called out on three occasions during the year to residents in Harrogate. In each case there was haemorrhage after the delivery of the baby and a blood transfusion was given. All the patients made a satisfactory recovery.

6. ANTE-NATAL CLINIC

The Ante-natal Clinic is held at 2 Dragon Parade, on Tuesday afternoons and Wednesday mornings. Dr. Mary Pullan, who is a member of the whole-time staff of the Division and who holds a Diploma in Obstetrics, undertakes the duties of this clinic.

At the first attendance each patient has a full examination and a specimen of blood is taken for routine tests. Arrangements are made in appropriate cases for patients to have their confinements in hospital. 139 expectant mothers made a total number of 310 attendances during the year.

7. RELAXATION AND MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES.

The Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes for expectant mothers which are held at 2, Dragon Parade, again showed an increased attendance over the previous year. 227 expectant mothers made 1,297 attendances. These classes give greater confidence to the mothers during the period of confinement and enable them to have an easier time during the delivery of their baby. They teach the mothers to assist during the natural process of labour and informal talks help to banish the fear of childbirth. Opportunity is given of hearing the record made by Dr. Grantley Dick-Read on "Natural Childbirth."

Talks and demonstrations on infant feeding, bathing of the baby, and the preparations which should be made for the coming child are much valued by the expectant mothers.

8. PREMATURE BIRTHS.

45 premature babies were born to mothers resident in Harrogate, of whom 43 were born in hospital. 35 of the babies survived twenty-eight days or more. 1 of the babies who died survived for twenty-four days, 2 lived between one and seven days, 3 lived for less than one day, and 4 were still-born.

The premature baby unit at the Harrogate Hospital was in use during the year and provides the most modern facilities for the skilled nursing of these premature infants.

The Sorrento Cot which is kept at the Ambulance Station was not put into use during the year.

9. CARE OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD.

51 unmarried mothers resident in the Borough gave birth to illegitimate babies in 1958. In 29 cases the mother continued to look after her baby, 11 babies were adopted, 1 died in infancy, 4 were placed in foster homes until the mother could get a home together for her child, and in 1 case the mother subsequently married.

8 of the mothers sought institutional care in the ante-natal period. 1 was accommodated in St. Margaret's Roman Catholic Home, Leeds, 3 in Browning House, Leeds, and 4 in St. Monica's Home, Harrogate.

St. Monica's Moral Welfare Home is situated in the Borough of Harrogate, but with the exception of the 4 residents, the 34 women admitted to this Home were all non-residents of Harrogate.

6.5 per cent of the births to Harrogate residents were illegitimate compared with 4.6 for England and Wales in 1957, which is the latest figure available.

There is full co-operation between the Diocesan Moral Welfare Worker and the Health Department. The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Advisory Committee of the Harrogate and Knaresborough Moral Welfare Association.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Name and Address of Centre	No. of Infant Welfare Sessions now held per month	No. of Children who first attended a centre of this Local Health Authority during the year, and who at their first attendance were under 1 yr. of age	No. of Children who attended during the year and who were born in —			Total number of Children who attended during the year	No. of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were—			Total attendances during the year
			1958	1957	1956-53		Under 1 yr.	1 but under 2	2 but under 5	
2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate	8	297	257	211	164	632	2,801	321	169	3,291
New Park, Harrogate	4	106	99	96	130	325	1,501	304	244	2,049
Starbeck, Harrogate	4	127	117	99	113	329	1,360	178	180	1,718
Total ..	16	530	473	406	407	1,286	5,662	803	593	7,058

10. HEALTH VISITING.

At the end of the year 14 health visitors were employed in the Division and there was a vacancy for a health visitor which had not been filled. One of the health visitors is mainly occupied in dealing with persons suffering from tuberculosis. She calls upon each family when notification of the disease is received and completes an environmental enquiry which is of value in deciding whether rehousing is needed on medical grounds. She also arranges for the examination of contacts at the Chest Clinic which is important both to secure early treatment of a person who is unaware he has the disease, and as a public health measure to prevent the spread of infection by undiagnosed patients. The Tuberculosis Visitor maintains contact with the family after the initial enquiry to amplify the Chest Physician's instructions, to advise on how the patient at home can be cared for without danger to the family and to sustain them during the time of anxiety by her encouragement and social help. From time to time, she brings forward cases of need for consideration by the Tuberculosis Care Committee.

A health visitor also works in close collaboration with the Geriatrician at Knaresborough Hospital. She accompanies him on his ward rounds to supply background information and to arrange the after-care of patients who are fit for discharge to their own homes or elsewhere. She visits, at the request of their doctors, elderly patients, usually to arrange for their admission to the geriatric unit, priority being assessed in accordance with the social as well as medical need. In a number of cases, after consultation with the general practitioner, she makes alternative arrangements, including admission to a nursing home when financially possible, to old people's homes, or referral to the Welfare Officer for consideration for Part III accommodation. The provision of home nurses, home helps, or the recruitment of relatives and friends often enables patients to remain at home. A service introduced six years ago which is becoming increasingly popular is the temporary admission of elderly people to hospital to enable their relatives to have a holiday.

Whilst an important part of the work of the health visitor is the visiting of families that contain children under the age of five years, an increasing proportion of the health visitors' time is being taken up by visiting elderly people, both those who are receiving assistance from the home help service and those who are not. This work with the aged extends beyond the

supervision of the home helps and includes assistance with diets, arrangements for obtaining help and information from other statutory departments, voluntary agents and religious organisations and, in some cases, of getting in contact with relatives to persuade them to render voluntary assistance. During the year 11,905 visits were made to children under five, 473 visits to expectant mothers, and 8,366 other visits were made.

Arrangements are made for health visitors to attend residential refresher courses at approximately five yearly intervals. In addition, lectures on modern aspects of their work are arranged by the County Council, usually at Grantley Hall.

11. INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

There are three infant welfare centres in the Borough of Harrogate. The main centre is based at the Harrogate Clinic, 2, Dragon Parade, two 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, New Park. At each of these centres National Dried Milk and vitamins, as well as other welfare foods are available.

The function of these centres is educational and they are sometimes referred to as "well-baby" clinics. At the first attendance, the baby is undressed and weighed and given a thorough examination by the doctor. The mother is then given advice on care and feeding by the doctor and health visitor. At subsequent attendances the baby's weight and progress are checked by the health visitor who refers him to the doctor from time to time as she deems necessary. The policy nowadays is to encourage more mothers to attend the clinics at less frequent intervals. This enables more time to be devoted to each child and avoids the rush and overcrowded sessions which were a feature of the days when many were driven to regard the centres as a source of material help. Some general practitioners like to undertake this work amongst their own patients, one or two setting aside an afternoon for weighing and checking babies, and no attempt is made to overlap in these cases

Whilst at the clinic, the mothers have the opportunity of seeing the health educational material on view and short informal talks are given by the health visitors.

The attendances at welfare centres are shown in the table on page 35.

12. SUNLIGHT TREATMENT FOR PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN.

During the year 8 children under school age were referred from the welfare centres for sunlight treatment. 7 were referred because of debility and frequent colds and 1 because of bronchitis. Results would seem to indicate that this sunlight treatment does have a tonic effect on these children and raises their resistance to infection.

13. ALBANY AVENUE DAY NURSERY.

The day nursery is open from 8-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. from Mondays to Fridays inclusive. The majority of children admitted to the nursery are those of mothers who are either widowed, divorced, or separated from their husband, or mothers who, because of the illness of their husband, go out to work for the support of their family. In a certain number of cases, the children are illegitimate and the mother is going out to work to provide a home for her child.

The children are medically examined at approximately six monthly intervals and all children who are admitted are examined as soon as possible after admission. A medical officer attends the nursery at least once a month and immunisations against diphtheria and whooping cough are usually carried out there.

At the end of the year 26 children were on the register, of whom 9 were under the age of two years.

14. INSPECTION OF CHILDREN AT RESIDENTIAL NURSERIES.

A routine inspection is made twice a year of all children resident in the Leadhall Grange and Harlow Court Residential Nurseries, Harrogate. A report is furnished to the County Medical Officer and to the Children's Department in which details are given regarding the children's health, the staffing, and on any environmental condition which may affect the health of the children. In addition all new admissions are medically examined and children are also medically inspected shortly before they are due for discharge from the nurseries.

15. DENTAL TREATMENT OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE.

During the year, 57 expectant or nursing mothers attended the Dental Clinic at 2 Dragon Parade, Harrogate, for dental examination of whom 50 received treatment. Dentures were supplied in 10 cases. 90 children under the age of five years were inspected and 74 were given treatment.

16. DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS.

The distribution of welfare foods continued throughout the year, the main centre in Harrogate for their distribution being the Municipal Offices. Welfare foods are also distributed at the infant welfare clinics. The foods comprise National Dried Milk, orange juice, cod liver oil and vitamins A and D tablets.

8,789 tins of National Dried Milk, 27,060 bottles of orange juice, 3,869 bottles of cod liver oil, and 3,049 packets of vitamins A and D tablets were issued.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

1. SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

During 1958, 2,264 routine inspections were undertaken in schools in the Borough compared with 1,515 in 1957. Children are examined as soon as possible after entry to the primary schools, again at the age of seven to eight years, as soon as possible after admission to secondary schools and during the last year of attendance at secondary schools.

In addition, children who are found to be delicate or to have some defect at a previous routine examination are re-inspected when the doctor visits the school, and at any time the parents or teachers may request a special inspection of a school child. The number of special inspections and re-inspections totalled 325.

These medical inspections form the basis of the School Health Service and are in the nature of a consultation between the School Medical Officer, the head teacher and the parent.

2. MINOR AILMENTS CLINICS.

Minor Ailments Clinics are held at Harrogate and Starbeck. The latter is a treatment centre attended by a 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 403 of whom 210 attended the Harrogate Clinic and 193 attended the clinic at Starbeck School.

Early treatment is often successful in preventing absence from school. The need for this treatment has shown a marked decrease in the years since the war, partly because of the improved cleanliness and hygiene in the home and partly because children are now taken more readily to the family doctor for treatment for these conditions now that treatment is free under the National Health Service Act.

3. OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

The Ophthalmic Clinic is held twice weekly at the premises of the Regional Hospital Board at 11, Ripon Road, Harrogate. Appointments for this eye clinic are made through the School Health Service. Dr. T. Severs is the Consultant Ophthalmologist and the clinic is staffed by a school nurse, the records being maintained at the Municipal Offices. During the year

643 school children attended this clinic, and 512 children obtained spectacles.

The Orthoptic Clinic was also held at 11, Ripon Road, Harrogate. The work undertaken was greatly appreciated by the parents of the children who attended. The Orthoptist is Miss M. Atherton and children who are suffering from squint are given eye exercises to help overcome this condition. 29 school children attended during the year.

4. EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC.

An Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist Clinic is held at approximately monthly intervals at the Harrogate Clinic, 2 Dragon Parade.

64 school children and 6 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 number of 82 attendances.

12 children who were seen at the school clinic were admitted to the Harrogate General Hospital for removal of tonsils and adenoids. There is fortunately only a small waiting list of children who are requiring admission for this operation.

5. ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

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

56 school children and 14 children under school age were seen during the year by Mr. Petty, the Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon, making a total number of 81 attendances.

2 school children were referred for operative treatment and 3 school children attended the Harrogate Hospital for physiotherapy.

6. CARDIAC CLINIC.

The Cardiac Clinic was held at approximately weekly intervals until the end of September when Dr. Curtis Bain, who had been the Cardiologist to the clinic since its inception in 1949, retired from his appointment in Harrogate and left the district. His successor, Dr. W. S. Suffern, took up his duties in the New Year and the Cardiac Clinic re-commenced on January 12th, 1959.

Children who attend the clinic are seen by the Cardiologist, Dr. L. J. Prosser the Consultant in Children's Diseases, and a Medical Officer from this Division. The family doctor is informed of the diagnosis and clinical findings of cases referred for investigation.

A number of children referred for investigation were shown to have normal hearts and, in other cases, the defect was so slight that no restriction of activity was necessary. It is most important that children should not be limited in physical training and school activities unless there are sufficient grounds for so doing, and it is by the careful investigations which are undertaken at the Cardiac Clinic that it is possible to give competent advice and reassurance in these cases. In cases where there is established heart disease the parents are informed and head teachers notified of any restrictions necessary. Such advice is available also to dental officers who may be undertaking dental extractions and occasionally to the Youth Employment Officer regarding placement in suitable work. The advances in heart surgery have been so great in recent years that the clinic serves a useful purpose in making accurate diagnosis possible and indicating to family doctors and parents whether there is a good chance of operative cure.

The following is a classification of the cardiac conditions found in the 66 children who attended during the year:—

Normal hearts	...	...	...	...	...	13
Congenital Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	29
Rheumatic Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	5
Incomplete auriculo-ventricular heart block	...	...	...	...	...	1
For further investigation	...	...	...	...	...	18
					—	66
					—	

The types of congenital Heart Disease were :—

Pulmonary stenosis	...	...	...	...	...	4
Aortic stenosis	...	...	...	...	...	5
Patent ductus arteriosus	...	...	...	...	...	3
Persistent truncus arteriosus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ventricular septal defect	...	...	...	...	...	8
Atrial septal defect	...	...	...	...	...	1
Transposition of great vessels and atrial septal defect	...	...	...	...	...	1

Fallots Tetralogy	...	...	...	...	2
Co-arctation of aorta	...	...	...	...	3
Patent foramen ovale	...	...	...	..	1
					<hr/>
					29
					<hr/>

Arrangements were made for children from other Divisions to be seen at this Clinic. 6 new cases from the Horsforth and Otley Division, 4 new cases from the Ripon Division, and 1 new case from the Wetherby Division attended during the year. In addition, 1 new case attended from the North Riding Area.

Of the 23 new cases which attended during the year, 9 were discharged with normal hearts. The total attendances at the clinic numbered 82, of whom 59 attended for review.

Cardiac Catheterisation was carried out in 6 cases to assist in the diagnosis. In 4 cases the presence of congenital heart disease was confirmed and the precise nature of the abnormalities was established. In the other 2 cases, further investigation will be necessary. Mr. G. H. Wooler, Thoracic Surgeon at Leeds General Infirmary saw 4 of these cases at a special clinic arranged at the Harrogate General Hospital, and agreed to take 2 of the cases into Leeds in due course for surgery and to see 2 other cases for further investigation.

7. SPEECH THERAPY CLINIC.

During the year 55 school children attended the Speech Therapy Clinic. Of these, 23 had been attending in 1957 and treatment was carried over into 1958, 29 children were discharged from the clinic during the year of whom 22 had normal speech, 6 had improved with treatment and 1 had left the district.

The analysis of the cases treated is as follows:—

Stammerers	...	...	...	...	...	19
Defects of Articulation	—					
(a) Dyslalia	...	...	...	...	...	21
(b) Sigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	9
(c) Nasal Voice	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective speech due to retarded speech development	...	...	...	...	...	5
						<hr/>
						55
						<hr/>

Children suffering from Dyslalia are those who have difficulty in pronouncing certain words and consonants. Children suffering from Sigmatism have difficulty with the letter "s" and in some cases have a very marked lisp.

8. SUNLIGHT CLINIC.

In addition to the 8 pre-school children who were referred for treatment to the Sunlight Clinic, details of whom are shown on page 38, there were 19 school children referred for sunlight treatment. 14 of these children were suffering from recurrent colds and bronchitis, 2 were suffering from boils or styes, 1 from asthma, 1 from enlarged cervical glands, and 1 from debility following recent illness. Sunlight does appear to act as a tonic in these cases and to raise the children's resistance to infection.

9. DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The number of cases of skin disease who attended at the minor ailments clinics during 1958 totalled 36. In addition, 34 cases of skin disease were found at school inspections and were either referred to, or were under the treatment of their own doctor. There were no cases of scabies or ringworm of the scalp during the year.

10. CLEANLINESS — VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

During the year, 12,078 examinations were made in the Harrogate schools and 68 individual pupils were found to be infested.

Whilst there has been a marked reduction in uncleanness during the post-war years, there are a number of families who are persistent offenders and from time to time accidental infestation spreads from children of these families to the well cared for child.

D.D.T. preparations are supplied free, and metal tooth combs are sold or lent, but in these unsatisfactory families re-infestation tends to occur and is in many cases due to parents in the family being infested, and in these instances there are often difficulties in dealing with the situation.

11. CARE OF THE HANDICAPPED CHILD.

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

Details of the number of handicapped pupils in the Division, together with the categories in which they fall are given on page 46.

Of the physically handicapped children, many only have minor disability which, however, precludes them from taking full part in the activities of a normal school, such as physical training, swimming, etc., but apart from this they are quite able to benefit by the education they receive in the normal school curriculum.

There is still some shortage of accommodation for those children who are educationally sub-normal and who would benefit by special schooling. This shortage of accommodation is mainly for children in the upper age groups.

12. CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

In November 1957, a Child Guidance Clinic was started at 2 Dragon Parade, Harrogate, which is held at weekly intervals. Dr. J. H. Kahn is the Psychiatrist in charge. Attached to this clinic is a Psychiatric Social Worker and an Educational Psychologist.

Previously, children requiring Child Guidance Treatment had had to travel to a clinic in Shipley. It is a great improvement having a clinic available in this Division.

During the year, 37 children were seen at this clinic. The large majority were cases of behaviour disorder. There were also, however, cases suffering from educational and vocational difficulties and 2 children who had psychotic behaviour. 14 children were referred for reports by the Magistrates' Juvenile Court and 13 were referred for investigation and treatment by the School Medical Service. The remaining cases were sent to the clinic from the family doctor, the Paediatrician, the Children's Department, and 1 case from the Youth Employment Officer. Of the 37 cases, 20 were seen for diagnosis and report only, whilst 17 were accepted for treatment.

The careful and skilled investigation that the children attending have received and the advice and recommendations made at this clinic have proved of great value and been much appreciated.

CATEGORIES OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN IN THE BOROUGH OF HARROGATE AS AT 31-12-58

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	—	—	—	2	—	2
Deaf	—	—	—	5	—	5
Partially Deaf	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educationally Sub Normal ..	11	—	10	7	—	28
Epileptic	—	—	—	—	1	1
Maladjusted	—	—	—	—	—	—
Physically Handicapped ..	5	—	—	1	—	6
Delicate	2	—	4	—	—	6
TOTALS ..	18	—	14	15	1	48

13. SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE.

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

During 1958, a total of 5,716 children were dentally inspected and 2,097 received treatment, the number of attendances being 5,863. 1,037 children received general anaesthetics for dental extractions and 199 temporary and 3,417 permanent fillings were done.

14. EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL LEAVERS.

There is close co-operation with the Youth Employment Officer. Medical reports are sent to this officer on children who are about to leave school. Information is given as to any types of occupation that might be unsuitable on medical grounds for that particular child.

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.

31 boys and 5 girls, who attended Harrogate schools, were undertaking part-time employment as errand boys, shop assistants or in delivery of newspapers and were medically examined for this purpose. 1 boy was examined to determine his fitness for taking part in a stage production.

OTHER DIVISIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

1. HOME NURSING SERVICE.

In this Division, the equivalent of $13\frac{1}{2}$ full-time nurses undertake nursing in the home.

During the year, 1,468 patients were treated entailing a total number of 37,891 visits. 12,693 of these visits were for injections only. 31,844 of the visits were to 1,015 patients who had reached the age of sixty-five years, and 160 visits were to 31 children under the age of five years.

Home nursing is an important part of the Health Service. The Home Nursing Service, assisted by the Home Help Service where necessary, and the provision on loan of adequate sickroom equipment makes it possible to avoid or delay the admission of chronic sick patients to hospital in a number of cases. It also facilitates earlier discharge of patients from hospital than otherwise would be possible, thus saving bed accommodation in hospitals. Much of the work is concerned with the elderly and infirm case, sometimes bedridden and suffering from severe arthritis. These patients require general nursing, bathing, and treatment to prevent the development of bed sores. Change in medical technique has affected the work of the home nurses. A considerable amount of their time is taken up, for example, in the giving of injections of antibiotics directly prescribed by family doctors.

2. HOME HELP SERVICE.

This service was started prior to the last war and has shown continued expansion since that time. This expansion is mainly due to requests from the aged and infirm who form an ever increasing percentage of the community. These elderly people find it increasingly difficult to obtain the necessary help from relatives and friends who are willing to care for them. In order to make the best use of the home helps available, the allocation of their hours is carefully assessed having regard to the degree of infirmity of the patient, the calls on the service at any one time, and the availability of voluntary assistance. A number of ambulant elderly people can manage with two hours assistance, once or twice weekly, to do the heavy work. This may mean that a home help is sent to a number of cases in any one day, and not only does she have the fatigue of travelling between them but she may have to do the heavy work at each.

Applications for home helps should be made to The Central Clinic, 2 Dragon Parade, Harrogate.

At the end of the year 68 home helps were employed in Harrogate on a part-time basis. They worked a total number of 73,670 hours during 1958.

Assistance was given to 460 cases. 74 of these cases were due to illness in the home, 130 to old age and illness, and 199 to old age and infirmity. Home helps were supplied to 39 maternity cases, to 8 expectant mothers, and to 5 cases of tuberculosis. In addition help in the home was given in 5 cases where the mother was ill and the children needed assistance.

3. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

The Mental Health Social Worker visits those mental defectives who are living at home or who are in residential employment. 10 cases of mental illness were also visited on request.

At the end of the year there were 32 defectives under Statutory Supervision, 11 under Voluntary Supervision, and 2 on Licence from Institutions. 8 of them were in full-time employment. 4 patients were awaiting admission to hospitals, 3 of whom were under the age of sixteen.

As a direct result of the report by the Royal Commission on the law relating to lunacy and mental deficiency, the usual method of admission to mental deficiency hospitals has been on a voluntary or informal basis throughout the year. All that is required in cases where the patient does not need to be detained against his will is a medical recommendation for admission. 59 defectives whose homes are in Harrogate were in institutions and the Orders in respect of 24 of these patients were discharged during the year, the patients remaining in hospital on an informal basis.

Hospitals continue to help parents of defectives by giving short periods of hospital care. Six patients were admitted as short-stay cases during the year.

Group Training.

In April a Group Training Class was opened at the Theosophical Hall, East Parade, Harrogate. It is staffed by one full-time and two part-time home teachers and a meals assistant. The class meets daily Monday to Friday from 9-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. At the end of the year 7 Harrogate children were attending together with 14 other children from Knaresborough, Nidderdale and Ripon, for whom transport is provided.

There has been a marked improvement in the behaviour and social attitude of the children attending the class. The older group have done useful work in knitting, rug making and felt work. The middle and lower groups have progressed with jigsaws, modelling, and sense training apparatus.

The children are instructed daily in elementary hygiene with good results. A percussion band has been formed and the children derive great enjoyment from this and also from the singing, music and movement which has given an opportunity for them to enjoy and express rhythm, for which they seem to have a natural aptitude.

Home Teaching.

One of the teachers is available one day per week to give Home Training to those unsuitable for the Group Training Class. These patients are all over school age. The training consists of handicrafts, rug making being very popular. Knitting, embroidery and raffia work are also taught. 2 mental defectives and 3 cases of mental illness received this home tuition.

4. CARE AND AFTER-CARE SERVICE.

Under the arrangements for the care and after-care of persons suffering from illness, nursing equipment is loaned to patients in their own homes. Equipment most commonly on loan comprises wheel chairs, bedpans, urinals, rubber sheets, air rings, and commodes but in certain instances special apparatus is also supplied. An example of this is a nursing hoist supplied to a young man who is severely crippled with arthritis and is unable to be raised in bed without the help of this apparatus. Similar apparatus is on loan to an elderly heavy woman who has rheumatoid arthritis and had developed bed sores. A bath lift has also been supplied to a patient who has severe arthritis and is unable to take a bath without the assistance of this apparatus. A special chair has been obtained for the use of a spastic child.

5. RECUPERATIVE HOME TREATMENT.

During the year 11 Harrogate residents were recommended for recuperative home treatment by their medical practitioner.

A man and a woman suffering from tuberculosis were sent to a convalescent home at Seahouses and a man was also sent to a home in the Isle of Wight for this type of case.

3 of the remaining patients went to a convalescent home at Southport, 2 to Grange-over-Sands, and 1 each to homes in St. Annes-on-Sea, Didsbury, and Harrogate.

6. REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF DISABLED AND OLD PERSONS' HOMES.

At the end of 1958 there were 16 homes in Harrogate registered under the National Assistance Act as Disabled and Old Persons' Homes, 5 run by voluntary agencies and 11 privately owned. They are registered to accommodate a total of 183 residents. Two of these homes were registered for the first time during the year for the admission of 18 elderly persons. All these homes are inspected not less than once a year by the Divisional Medical Officer and the Divisional Welfare Officer.

7. REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF NURSING HOMES.

At the end of 1957 there were 15 nursing homes on the register. Three homes closed down during 1958 and two homes which were registered for the admission of maternity cases re-registered to take medical cases only. There is now only one nursing home in the Division registered for the admission of maternity cases and this nursing home only takes about one case per year on special request. At the end of 1958, the remaining 12 nursing homes were registered for the reception of 126 patients. These nursing homes are inspected annually by the Divisional Medical staff and on other occasions as required.

8. SOCIAL WORKERS' GROUP.

The Social Workers' Group held eleven 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.

Open meetings are held 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. At the meetings of the smaller committee, individual cases of problem families, or potential problem families, are discussed and any information known by the various members of this committee is pooled to avoid overlapping.

9. HEALTH EDUCATION.

Talks and courses of lectures on health matters are given during the year by doctors and health visitors on the staff of this Division. This health instruction was given to youth

organisations and various adult organisations including parent-teacher associations. The doctors have given lectures to such organisations, and, by virtue of their position in the school medical service, they have given talks at the senior schools. The two main topics in school talks have been the value of B.C.G. vaccination in the prevention of tuberculosis and the question of smoking and lung cancer. In this latter connection a sound track film on smoking and lung cancer was shown to the members of the sixth forms both of the Harrogate Grammar School and the Knaresborough Grammar School.

Talks on food hygiene were also given to members of the catering trade by the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Public Health Inspector. Lectures were given to senior student nurses at the Harrogate General Hospital by the Harrogate Medical Officer of Health and the Superintendent Health Visitor on the Social Aspects of Disease and the Local Authority's Services. A talk on the Local Authority Health Services is given twice each year to army apprentices at the Army Apprentices School during their third year of training. Courses in mothercraft have been given by the health visitors to girls in secondary modern schools.

Visual aids such as flannelgraphs, figures and wax models have been incorporated in health talks and the film strip projector was used on many occasions during the year. Special emphasis was laid on home safety and the prevention of burning accidents in the home, during the national campaign at the end of November and the beginning of December. Local cinemas displayed short films, and leaflets and posters were also utilised.

Because of the interest shown in group talks at the infant welfare centres, it was decided in March to form a Mothers' Club, to meet in the evening on the first Wednesday in the month, at the Central Clinic, 2 Dragon Parade, Harrogate. With the co-operation of the health visitors this idea was discussed with the mothers attending the Central, New Park, and Starbeck Clinics. In the beginning there was a poor response but in September a small working committee of four was formed. The membership increased, the club being run by the mothers and being self supporting.

Talks illustrated with film strips and sound films were given both by members of the staff and outside speakers and were much appreciated. The opportunity for these mothers to meet each other and form a social link and discuss domestic problems with each other is helpful and many friendships have been formed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1958

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit for your consideration my twelfth annual report of the work carried out by the sanitary and cleansing services of the department for the year 1958.

Most of the houses under the slum clearance scheme have now been demolished though some inconvenience has been caused by the steady refusal of demolition contractors to efficiently clean up the sites. A large number of houses have been modernised and sold to owner-occupiers with the result that areas of the town which were threatened with gradual deterioration have now taken on a new lease of life. Houses of this type and character meet the needs of a section of the population whose aim is to own their own property but cannot meet financially the demands of an entirely new house.

The Slaughterhouse Act, 1958, and the Regulations made thereunder will have to be carefully studied by the Council during 1959, and the position with regard to slaughtering facilities within the Borough reviewed, having regard to the buildings at present in use.

The quantity of refuse to be disposed of each year i.e. 27,456 tons is rapidly filling up space available within and just outside the Borough perimeter. Though this figure would appear to remain reasonably constant, only rising slightly each year, I would point out that this is not a true picture of the situation as the refuse is rapidly increasing in bulk with the result that there is much more per ton weight to handle and dispose of.

The spread of housing development and flat conversion is increasing the walking time of the men to a degree which must be taken into account within the next year or two.

Food premises are now up to such a standard that one can say that the majority comply with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations as far as fittings, equipment, etc., are concerned. Owners and occupiers of premises can provide the tools but it is the way they are handled which is the chief concern of the public health inspectors and routine visits are more than ever a necessity.

The many other manifold duties of the department as outlined in the report have received their appropriate attention and I have written my comments above the statistical tables dealing with them. These statistics naturally make dry reading, but for anyone prepared to study them they can be very illuminating and demonstrate the complex nature of the difficulties which could beset man when he decides to live and work in the environmental conditions of today were it not for the supervision of a local authority.

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.

The staff, both indoor and outdoor, have worked conscientiously and well and without their very willing efforts the work and results outlined in the report could not have been achieved.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. DODSWORTH.

Chief Public Health Inspector.
Cleansing Superintendent.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

GENERAL

Harrogate enjoys an open situation at the edge of the Yorkshire Moorlands on the watershed between the Nidd and the Wharfe. Most of the town is about 400 feet above sea level though the western outskirts rise to 600 feet and the spa area at 350 feet is sheltered somewhat from north and east.

Geologically the town is surrounded by Millstone Grit beds with the Permian series some distance to the east. It lies on an anticline through which the lowest members of the Carboniferous are visible close to the surface as a result of denudation. The minerals present in this structure account for the numerous medicinal springs, some containing sulphur and some iron.

These have been used for treatment purposes since the 16th Century and over the past 200 years they have formed the basis of Harrogate's increasing prosperity as a Spa and health resort. The mineral waters are collected and administered according to the best modern therapeutic standards.

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. 1,195.3 hours of sunshine were recorded during the year, 159.3 less than in 1957; the sunniest day being the 8th July, when 13.8 hours were recorded.

Rainfall. The total rainfall recorded during the year was 34.98 inches, the wettest day being the 22nd August, 1958, when 2.62 inches of rain was recorded. The figure for 1957 was 29.64 inches.

Temperatures. The maximum temperature during the year was 75 degrees F. recorded on the 7th and 8th July, 1958, and the minimum temperature was 9°F. recorded on the 4th January, 1958.

Wind. The prevailing wind during the year was south-westerly.

WATER SUPPLY

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

From the information received from this Department the total amount of filtered water supplied during the year ending 31st December, 1958, was 1,064 million gallons, representing an increase of 22 million gallons over the previous year. The average daily consumption of water per head of the population is 40.49 gallons; an average of 11.37 gallons per head per day for industrial purposes and 29.12 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 1958.

Derwent Road.	Oakdale.
Fulwith Close.	Pannal Ash Close.
Hookstone Chase.	Princess Villa Road.
Kingsley Close.	Rossett View.
Kingsley Drive.	Rydal Road.
Kirkham Place.	St. Leonard's Oval.
Kirkstone Road.	Wainfleet Road.
Lancaster Park 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	...	...	...	79
Being samples of water from :—				
Domestic supplies (town's mains)	...	...		73
Domestic supplies (wells)	...	...	...	6
Number of samples found upon examination to be satisfactory	...	...	...	79
Number of samples found upon examination to be unsatisfactory	...	...	...	nil

In the 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 15 houses which obtain their supply from wells and springs. It has not been possible to connect these dwellings to the main water supply.

REPORT ON SAMPLES OF WATER

	No. 1358 Harlow Hill, Roundhill and Scargill		No. 1357 Irongate Bridge, Roundhill, Beaverdyke, Ten Acre and Tank Springs	
Date taken	19.5-58		19.5-58	
Appearance	Clear and bright		Clear and bright	
Odour on warming	None		None	
Colour of 2ft. column (Lovibond Units)	0.6 yellow + 0.2 red		1.1 yellow + 0.2 red	
Sediment	None		None	
Reaction	pH = 7.2		pH = 7.3	
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	7.84	11.20	8.40	12.00
Chlorides, equivalent to chlorine	1.12	1.60	1.16	1.65
Nitrates, equivalent to nitrogen	nil	nil	nil	nil
Nitrites, equivalent to nitrogen	nil	nil	nil	nil
Free and saline ammonia	0.0084	0.0120	0.0174	0.0248
Albuminoid ammonia	0.0028	0.0040	0.0025	0.0036
Oxidation demand during 4 hours at 26.7°C				
from potassium permanganate	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.08
from sodium hypochlorite	—	—	—	—
Metallic contamination	nil	nil	nil	nil
Hardness (Clark Degrees) —				
Temporary, removal by boiling	2.2	3.1	2.1	3.0
Permanent, after boiling	1.2	1.8	1.8	2.5
Total	8.4	4.9	8.9	5.5
Average number of bacteria growing on nutrient agar after 72 hours incubation at 20°C per 1 ml.	5		12	
Average number of bacteria growing on nutrient agar after 72 hours incubation at 37°C per 1 ml.	1		1	
Coliform bacteria after 48 hours incubation at 37°C per 100 ml.	0		0	

Observations :— According to the above results, the condition of this water was satisfactory for public supply at the time of examination (Class 1).

Plumbo-Solvency of Water Supplies.

Six samples of water were submitted for analysis under the above heading and were 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, 1958.

Pail and tub closets	...	...	...	21
Privies	...	...	...	15
Waste water-closets	...	...	...	15
Cesspools	...	...	...	61

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 to the standard type of fitting is proceeding very slowly and the figure this year was reduced from 17 to 15. The owners of the properties concerned have agreed to carry out the necessary work in the event of a defect occurring in the existing system. The speed of conversions can best be judged by the fact that in 1947 there were 84 waste water-closets. Situated in the rural parts of the Borough in the same year were 44 pail closets and 34 privies.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

These come under the supervision of the Yorkshire Ouse River Board.

A systematic inspection of rivers and streams was carried out, but no nuisances of a permanent character were discovered. It is true to say that with one or two exceptions the rivers and streams flowing through the area are clean and in good condition.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The statistics given below may not convey much except the fact that certain premises have been visited a number of times, but they do represent the amount of work carried out by the inspectors in routine visits to the various houses, shops, factories, establishments, etc., in the town. They cannot show the detailed inspections which took place or the improvements carried out or more important still the friendly advice given to the occupiers on the many problems which they are confronted with.

The health of the citizens to a large extent is governed by the environmental conditions in which they live and constant supervision is necessary to prevent any deterioration which can otherwise quickly take place.

Complaints reported to the Public Health Department	595
Where nuisances were found	498
Where complaint was received and no nuisance found	97
Under Housing Acts	750
Where infectious disease had occurred	58
Bakehouse (Power)	143
Bakehouse (No Power)	3
Farms	10
Dairies and Milkshops	315
Ice-cream	392
Fish frying premises	112
Fish shops (wet)	231
Food preparing premises	566
Food storage premises	502
Food inspection	288
Market	110
Shops	1,119
Restaurants	207
Kitchens	540
Slaughterhouse (Starbeck)	868
Butchers shops | ... ..	633
Factories (Power)	192
Factories (No Power)	26
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	236
Theatres and Cinemas	2
Sanitary conveniences—public	38

Sanitary conveniences—private	...	...	...	...	24
Schools	...	...	...	...	22
Tents and vans	...	...	...	...	153
Public cleansing	...	...	...	...	371
Refuse tips	...	...	...	...	225
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	10
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	18
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	13
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	30
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	42

Other Visits or Inspections

Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	849
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	438
Investigation of infestation of insect pests	...	...	...	...	...	218
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	...	26
Visits re water supplies and water samples	...	...	...	...	...	108
Visits under Food and Drugs Act for samples	...	...	...	...	...	326
Visits to properties under notice or work in progress	...	...	...	...	...	1,141
Installation of new sanitary fittings	...	...	...	...	...	327
Food poisoning investigations	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	15
Hairdressers and barbers	...	...	...	...	...	123
Old Metal and Marine Stores	...	...	...	...	...	4
Food hawkers	...	...	...	...	...	32
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	2,090
Total						14,545

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

Drainage reconstructed	5
Drainage repaired, trapped, etc.	7
Drainage unstopped	4
Soil or vent pipes—new fixed	1
—repaired	1
Water-closets repaired or supplied with water ...	6
Water-closet—abolished	1
Water-closets (fresh) provided in lieu of waste water-closets	2
Waste pipes repaired or trapped	2
Waste pipes, rain water pipes and eaves gutters repaired or renewed	47
Accumulations of refuse removed	8
Brickwork or pointing repaired	32
Dampness remedied	24
Doors repaired, etc.	6
Dustbins supplied	306
Fireplaces, stoves and flues repaired	14
Flooring and other woodwork repaired or renewed ...	16
Floors, concrete or quarried, repaired or renewed...	5
Food cupboard provided or ventilated	1
Gas fittings or services repaired	1
Plaster repaired	45
Rat and mice infestations abated	164
Roofs made weathertight	37
Walls and ceilings cleansed	6
Water supplies reinstated or made sufficient	3
Windows—cords, fasteners and glass repaired or renewed	22
Yards and passages paved	6
Miscellaneous	10

STATUTORY NOTICES

In 1949, 272 legal notices were served against 25 for the current year. A steady reduction in numbers has taken place during the past ten years. In seeking a reason for this position the following questions must be answered. Is it due to the fact that conditions today are much better than they were ten years ago or are the people concerned more ready to co-operate with the department in carrying out the work asked for on informal notices? It must be borne in mind however that materials and equipment are more available than they were immediately after the war. Whatever the answer may be it is pleasing to report that the onerous and difficult duties of the inspectors have been considerably eased by such commendable co-operation.

Number of Legal Notices Issued for Abatement of Nuisances.

	Served 1958	Complied with during 1958	Served 1957	Complied with during 1957/58
Harrogate Corporation Act, 1935, Section 48	2	2	3	3
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39 ...	9	3	9	8
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45 ...	—	—	1	1
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 56 ...	1	1	1	1
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75 ...	4	4	3	3
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93	9	5	13	12
TOTAL ...	25	15	30	28

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Premises inspected where notifiable diseases have occurred	...	...	...	...	...	37
Articles destroyed by burning at request of owners	...	...	...	...	...	34
Total visits to infected premises	...	...	...	...	...	58

DISINFECTANT

During the year 2 gallons of disinfectant fluid were supplied to the public, free of charge, for use in premises where cases of infectious diseases, etc., had occurred.

LIBRARY BOOKS

Thirty-six books which had been 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 49 chemical and 49 bacteriological samples of water were taken from these baths.

All these samples were satisfactory.

DISINFESTATION

I reported last year that there had been a considerable reduction in this type of work with the exception of disinfestation for beetles. Once again there has been an increase in the number of infested premises and this insect is proving exceedingly difficult to eradicate. In one instance various types of insecticides have been tried and though a large kill has resulted and disinfestation carried out over a long period on a systematic basis it has been found impossible to achieve a 100% result. This resistance does not apply in all cases but certainly has been noticed in premises with a heavy infestation.

Complains received about wasps totalled 37 against 11 in 1957. This despite what one would consider to be an unfavourable summer for this particular insect.

Type of Premises	No.
Council houses	3
Private houses	75
Businesses	10
TOTAL	88

Classification	No.
Beetles	32
Flies	2
Red Spider	1
Hornets	1
Moths	5
Steamflies	2
Wasps	37
Woodworm	1
Pre-cautionary spraying	7

RAT AND MICE DESTRUCTION

The control of rats and mice in the town has reached a high standard and I would like to congratulate the rodent inspector on the efficient manner in which he has carried out his duties. This work, unromantic in character, is very essential. The department now holds a large number of contracts for the disinfestation of business and other premises. These are reviewed each year on the basis of the amount of work carried out in the previous year. The system has proved to be very satisfactory and contracts are renewed even though the work carried out in many instances is preventative in character.

The controlled tips are kept free of rats.

The following gives details of the work carried out during 1958 :—

		Com- plaints received	No. of premises involved	Total No. of visits	No. of complete treat- ments	Bodies
Private Dwellings	rats	50	226	674	32	28
	mice	37	92	315	24	—
Business Premises	rats	34	198	875	84	25
	mice	23	103	747	18	8
Agricultural Premises	rats	1	63	97	1	19
	mice	1	1	3	1	—
Local Authorities	rats	—	10	137	4	28
	mice	—	1	—	—	—
Total	rats	85	497	1,783	121	100
	mice	61	197	1,065	43	8

DISINFESTATION OF SEWERS

The diminution of rats in the sewerage system continued successfully during the year with the result that it was only found necessary to poison-bait 29 manholes. The bait used i.e., 85% pin head oatmeal, 5% "Warfarin," 5% castor sugar and 5% "Risella" oil, was again found to be most effective. Adding .025% of paranitrophenol preserved the bait and kept it palatable over a long period. To this fact I attribute the results obtained and the progressive elimination of rats from the entire system. I expressed the hope in last year's report that better results would be obtained this year and this indeed has been accomplished by a reduction of 30 in the number of manholes found necessary to be poison-baited.

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)	199	21	—
First Maintenance Treatment ...	128	28	28
Second Maintenance Treatment ...	106	1	1

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

A hundred and fifty premises were inspected during the year and thirteen found to be in an unsatisfactory condition. The chief defects found were insufficient, unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences.

Factories, Factories (No Mechanical Power) and Workplaces.

Premises inspected	150
Premises inspected and found satisfactory ...	137
Premises inspected and found unsatisfactory ...	13
Factories where defects were found and referred by H.M. Inspector	4
Reports on action taken sent to H.M. Inspector	4
Number of defects remedied as a result of H.M. Inspector's notification	5

List of Defects Found in Factories, Factories (No Mechanical Power) and Workplaces.

Cleanliness, want of	2
Sanitary conveniences :—	
Insufficient	2
Unsuitable or defective	10
Other defects	2

Registered Factories, Factories Act, 1937.

The factories below are registered ones within the Borough. They are mostly small in character and with the exception of a few do not employ a large number of persons. On inspection they were generally found to be well kept and maintained.

	Mechanical Power	No Mechanical Power
Aerated Water	2	—
Agricultural Machinery	1	—
Baking	29	10
Beer Bottling	1	—
Bicycle Repairs	2	—
Blacksmith	—	1
Boot and Shoe Repairs	11	6
Brickmaking	1	—
Burling and Mending	—	1
Chocolate and Sweet Manufacture	2	1
Coal Gas Manufacture	1	—
Corn Milling	1	—
Dentures	2	—
Display Material	1	—
Dress Making	8	13
Dry Cleaning	3	—
Egg Packing	1	—
Electric Generating	1	—
Electric and Radio Repairs	7	1
Engineering	4	—
Fireguard Conversion	1	1
Firewood Cutting	2	—
French Polishing	2	1
Furrier	3	—
Gas Fitting Repairs	1	—
Ham Boiling	1	—
Ice and Ice-cream Manufacture	2	—
Jam Manufacture	1	—
Joinery, Cabinet Making	40	3
Laundries	11	1

Leatherwork	...	...	...	...	1	—
Letter Press Printing			...	...	6	—
Malting	...	...	...	...	2	—
Metal Engraving	...	...	...	...	1	—
Milk Pasteurisation	...	...	...	...	2	—
Millinery	...	...	...	...	—	5
Monumental Engraving	...	...	...	...	1	—
Motor Spirit Storage	...	...	...	...	1	—
Motor Vehicle Repairs	...	...	...	...	42	1
Paint Thinning	...	...	...	...	—	1
Paper Baling	...	...	...	...	1	—
Pharmaceutical Products	...	...	...	...	1	—
Photography	...	...	...	...	3	2
Picture Framing	...	...	...	...	—	2
Plumbing	...	...	...	...	—	4
Raincoat Manufacture	...	...	...	...	1	—
Rubber Products	...	...	...	...	1	—
Salt Packing	...	...	...	...	—	1
Sausage Making and Pies	...	...	...	...	9	1
Shirt Making	...	...	...	...	1	—
Signwriting	...	...	...	...	2	—
Soft Furnishings	...	...	...	...	2	—
Stone Dressing and Breaking			...	...	2	—
Tailoring	...	...	...	...	4	16
Tinsmith	...	...	...	...	4	—
Tyre Repairs	...	...	...	...	1	—
Upholstery	...	...	...	...	1	4
Watch Repairs	...	...	...	...	3	1
Weaving	...	...	...	...	6	—
Weighing Machine Repairs	...	...	...	...	1	—
Whitesmith	...	...	...	...	2	—
					—	—
					243	77
					—	—

OUTWORKERS

Notication received from employers and other authorities show that there were 9 outworkers engaged in making wearing apparel in the Borough.

In each case conditions were satisfactory.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Once again most of the smoke nuisances were caused by hotels and despite every effort by the inspectors sporadic pollution continued to take place. Most of it was caused by careless stoking or manipulation of the plant, though in some instances the quality of the coal was to blame. A number of hotels have now decided to go over to oil-firing in an effort to solve their difficulties. It must be appreciated that the demands made on hotel boilers vary considerably and in this respect they differ somewhat from a factory.

Pollution from domestic smoke is not so noticable owing to the many open spaces and the prevailing wind which carries it away. That it exists can fully be appreciated by observation from the neighbouring heights on a still, cold winters day.

There has been a steady increase in the installation of oil-fired boilers and the use of coke and electric convector fires with a resultant decrease in coal consumption.

HOUSING

Three hundred and forty-five houses were built by private enterprise.

Re-housing of the tenants of clearance areas proceeded during the year, followed by the demolition of the properties previously inhabited by them. It is hoped to have all the sites cleared by mid 1959.

Two hundred and sixty-nine houses were inspected upon receipt of complaints re unsatisfactory conditions and 1,164 inspections were made in connection with housing work.

Only in twelve cases was it found necessary to serve formal notices and in all cases the work was completed without any legal action being taken.

Requests for information re land charges increased by 152 to a total of 1,800.

Many occupiers of rented properties are purchasing the houses they live in and are carrying out both structural and decorative improvements. Certain areas of the town are consequently now presenting a much better appearance. I am of the opinion that the decline in property which commenced with the war has now been arrested and the improvement will continue.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses During Year.

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health Acts) ...	269
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,164
(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)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive to those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	160

II. Remedy the 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	96
---	--------	----

Action Under Statutory Powers During the Year :—

A.—Proceedings under the Housing Acts, 1936, and 1957 :—

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (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 | 12 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices | |
| | (a) by owners | 9 |
| | (b) by local authority in default of owners | — |

C.—Proceedings Under the Housing Acts, (Demolition Orders).

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (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 ... | 2 |
| (4) | Action under Sections 10 and 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 | — |

D.—Proceedings Under the Housing Act, 1957. (Closing Orders).

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

E.—Proceedings Under the Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957, and the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954. (Clearance Areas).

(1)	Number of Clearance Areas represented during the year	...	...	...	...	...	--
(2)	Number of houses included in these areas	...					--
(3)	Number of persons to be displaced	...	...				—
(4)	Action taken during the year in respect of Clearance Areas	...	...	...	...		—
	(a) by Clearance Orders number made	...					—
	(b) by Compulsory Purchase Orders number made	...	...	...	...	...	—
(5)	Number of houses in Clearance Areas demolished during the year	...	...	...			9
(6)	Number of persons re-housed from houses demolished during the year	...	...	...			6

F.—Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, and Rent Act 1957.

(1)	Number of Certificates of Disrepair granted during the year	...	...	...	...	...	16
(2)	Number of Certificates of Disrepair revoked during the year	...	...	...	...	...	9

Information re Land Charges.

Requests for information were received and dealt with in respect of 1,800 properties.

**HARROGATE CORPORATION ACT, 1935, SECTION 46
Tents, Vans and Sheds**

There has been little change in the caravan sites situated in the town as far as numbers are concerned. Improvements have been made with regard to lay-out and general amenities. There has been a demand for permanent standings but vacancies of this nature have been strictly limited though more room is available for tourists and summer visitors.

The caravans have been well maintained and only occasionally have complaints been received re the conduct of the occupants.

The following licences were issued :—

Part time occupation		Full time occupation	
Sheds	Vans	Sheds	Vans
37	10	—	36

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL (General Powers) ACT, 1951

Food Hawkers.

There are now 41 registered food hawkers and 25 registrations of premises used by them for the storage of food.

It is obvious that this type of trading is on the increase and the large firms are now entering the field to compete with the small man whose van has been his sole business asset. For most trades the walk-in vehicle is the only suitable one for the purpose and every effort is being made by the department to keep this type of food distribution on a satisfactory basis from a hygienic point of view.

Hairdressers and Barbers.

One hundred and twenty-three routine inspections of the seventy registered hairdressers and barbers were carried out during the year. They were all found to be in order and complying with the bye-laws which were made to secure the cleanliness of the premises, persons, instruments, etc.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Eight premises are registered under Section 2 of the above Act, and 4 visits were made to the premises.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

There are now 9 premises licensed for the sale of pet animals. 15 inspections were made by the inspector. All the conditions laid down by the Act are being complied with and the general standard of the premises is satisfactory.

PUBLIC HEALTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1907

Four inspections were made of the premises of the 11 registered marine and old metal dealers.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

A great deal of time has been given by the inspectors to the inspection and supervision of food.

Efforts have been redoubled to bring as many premises as possible up to the standard required under the Food Hygiene Regulations. The screening of food displayed in windows and on shelves and counters has progressed in a remarkable manner and one can walk round the town and see only a very few shops which have not yet carried out work of this nature.

It has been the endeavour of the inspectors to bring the conditions at the rear of food premises on to the same plane as the front of the shop. Too many in the past have sought to please the eye of the customer by a glittering frontal display whilst risking his general welfare with dirty conditions and careless food handling in back rooms and kitchens.

More and more people are becoming food hygiene conscious and will not tolerate unsatisfactory conditions. Food handlers are making great efforts to meet the demands made upon them but one still sees far too often cups being set out on the table with the waitresses fingers inside them and knives and forks handled at the wrong end. These may appear to be small things, but they may be an indication that the elements of food hygiene have not been absorbed and more important aspects of food handling will be treated in the same careless manner.

Criticism can be levelled at the customer. The ladies in cafes are not adverse to blowing cigarette smoke on to cakes set out for their selection, or to changing their minds by replacing a cake on the stand for another.

The modernisation of kitchens in cafes, hotels and boarding houses was continued and the proprietors willingly co-operated with the department in this direction.

MILK SUPPLY : MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

There are now 116 registered milk distributors against 118 for 1957. 108 of these are resident in the Borough. There are only minor changes in the number and types of licences granted. The dairies have been maintained in an excellent manner and management and staffs have merited the highest praise.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order, 1958, came into force on the 14th April, 1958, which means that all dairy-men who retail milk in any part of the area must sell the milk under special designation, irrespective of whether the premises from which the milk is retailed are inside or outside the area and any milk which is retailed outside the specified area from premises inside the area must also be sold under special designation.

It is also obligatory to use a special designation in relation to milk sold to a caterer unless the caterer intends to pasteurise or sterilise the milk and is licensed so to do.

Registered	On Register Dec. 31st, 1958
Dairies	17
Milk Distributors	116

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954.

The following licences were granted during 1958.

Type of Licence	Number
Dealers Tuberculin Tested Milk	74
Supplementary Dealers Tuberculin Tested Milk ...	5
Milk Pasteurisers H.T.S.T. (in respect of two plants)	3
Holder	1
Dealers Pasteurised Milk	67
Supplementary Dealers Pasteurised Milk	52
Dealers Sterilised Milk	3
Supplementary Dealers Sterilised Milk	2

Examination of Milk by the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests.

Seven more samples were taken than in the previous year and all successfully passed the phosphatase and methylene blue tests.

The methylene blue test denotes the standard of the milk which can be classified as satisfactory, fairly satisfactory or unsatisfactory and the phosphatase shows whether the milk has been efficiently heat treated.

It will be noted from the figures given below that the dairies and milk supply of the town are satisfactory and carefully controlled both by the department and the dairymen themselves.

Class of Milk	Numbers of samples tested	Appropriate Tests	Number of samples	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised ...	34	Phosphatase ...	34	—
	34	Methylene Blue ...	34	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	34	Phosphatase ...	34	—
	34	Methylene Blue ...	34	—
Tuberculin Tested	1	Methylene Blue ...	1	—
Total	137	Total	137	—

Summary of Chemical Analysis of Milk Samples for 1958

Sixty-eight samples of milk were submitted to the Public Analyst for fat and solids not fat content, the presumptive standards being 3% and 8.5% respectively.

It is pleasing to note that the average fat content for the year was 3.97% as against 3.62% in 1957. The figure is the highest recorded for some years and denotes that the presumptive standard of 3% is now outdated and should at least be made into a legal one.

Solids not fat have remained fairly consistent.

Period	No. of samples Examined	Averages	
		Fat %	Solids not Fat %
January	6	4.03	9.02
February	6	3.83	8.87
March	—	—	—
Quarter ending 31.3.58.	12	3.93	8.95
April	5	4.22	8.81
May	11	3.47	8.87
June	10	3.63	8.83
Quarter ending 30.6.58.	26	3.77	8.84
July	12	4.42	9.01
August	12	4.18	8.79
September	—	—	—
Quarter ending 30.9.58.	24	4.30	8.90
October	6	4.01	8.87
November	—	—	—
December	—	—	—
Quarter ending 31.12.58.	6	4.01	8.87
Year ending 31.12.58.	68	3.97	8.88
Year ending 31.12.57.	88	3.62	8.82

EXAMINATION OF MILK

Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 31 and Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, Article 20.

Fourteen samples of milk were submitted for examination for tubercle bacilli. All were returned as negative.

Twelve samples of milk were submitted for examination for brucella abortus. All were returned as negative. A notice served on a farmer re milk from an affected herd was withdrawn on the 11th February, 1958.

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

The number of registered premises decreased by five. The popularity of ice-cream is steadily increasing and with it I am pleased to say is the hygienic standard under which the product is retailed.

The premises of manufacturers of preserved food were frequently inspected and all were found to be complying with the Food Hygiene Regulations in principle. Where anomalies were found they were quickly dealt with and in addition many improvements both of a minor and major character were carried out by the occupiers and owners of the premises.

	Premises on Register, 1957	Premises on Register, 1958
Sale and Storage of ice-cream ..	201	197
Manufacture of ice-cream ...	9	9
Manufacture of preserved food ...	43	42
Butter, margarine, wholesale dealers or factories	1	1

EXAMINATION OF ICE-CREAM

Twenty-eight samples of ice-cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. Twenty-five were placed in Grade I and one only in Grade II. It will be noted that two of the samples of ice-cream produced outside the Borough had melted on arrival at the laboratory. These results were very satisfactory.

Provisional Grade					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Total
Produced in the Borough	9	1	—	—	10
Produced outside the Borough	16	2*	—	—	18

* These samples had melted on arrival at the laboratory.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The inspection of meat and other foods again provided a great deal of work for the inspectors. As far as meat inspection is concerned the figures remained consistent with the previous year, the numbers of animals examined for disease being 19,808 against 19,725. It would appear that meat consumption in the town is fairly constant.

The meat produced was again of a high quality, the amount condemned being 6,591 lbs. less than in 1957. The total figure for meat condemned for tuberculosis and other causes was 18,743 lbs. against a total of 25,334 lbs. in 1957.

On the other hand the total of 4 tons, 12 cwts. of other types of food condemned as being unfit for human consumption showed an increase of 1 ton.

Detailed below is a table of unsound meat condemned during the year.

Figures represent weight in pounds.

	Whole Carcases		Part Carcases		Offal		Total	
	T.B.	Other Causes	T.B.	Other Cause	T.B.	Other Causes	T.B.	Other Causes
Cattle (Excluding Cows)	560	—	392	150	3,939	9,920	4,891	10,070
Cows	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calves	—	120	—	—	—	43	—	163
Sheep and Lambs	—	35	—	—	—	264	—	299
Pigs	—	684	—	13	1,718	905	1,718	1,602
Totals	560	839	392	163	5,657	11,132	6,609	12,134

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ...	2,856	—	363	13,320	3,269
Number inspected ...	2,856	—	363	13,320	3,269
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcases con- demned ...	—	—	3	1	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1,315	—	—	121	223
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affec- ted with disease other than tubercu- losis and cysticerci	46.04%	—	0.83%	0.92%	6.94%
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases con- demned ...	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	202	—	—	—	154
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis ...	7.11%	—	—	—	4.71%
Cysticercosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	20	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by re- frigeration ...	20	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—

Cysticercus Bovis.

The incidence of cysticercus bovis followed the pattern of the previous two years. Twenty animals were found to be affected with the larval stage of the human tapeworm, Taenia Saginata.

The inspectors take great care in examining the various sites in the musculature of the animals where the activated tapeworm embryo develops into a larval cysticercus.

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
1954	4,732	36	10	.97
1955	3,662	11	—	.30
1956	4,583	22	2	.52
1957	3,630	21	10	.85
1958	3,219	14	6	.62

PARTICULARS OF OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR 1958

Description	No. of containers etc.	Weight	
		lb.	oz.
Miscellaneous Tinned Food.			
Meat	621	2,296	8
Fruit	544	1,161	8
Vegetables	676	942	13
Fish	67	31	7
Milk	83	104	1
Rice	7	6	8
General.			
Cheese Trimmings	204	204	12
Cheese	21	59	
Vegetables	97	5,416	
Toffee	105	59	
Yeast	28	28	
Lemonade Powder	10	18	
Frozen Egg	1	28	
Total weight.		4 tons, 12 cwts., 23 lbs., 9 ozs.	

SLAUGHTERHOUSE

Another successful year was experienced in the operation of the public slaughterhouse. The routine of killing animals and dressing carcasses has now settled down into a groove which ensures efficiency especially on Mondays and Tuesdays when the slaughterhouse is used to its full capacity.

Improvements to the building were carried out at every opportunity and new equipment purchased.

The effect of "The Slaughterhouse Act, 1958" and the regulations made thereunder have yet to be seen. The building is an old one and is rented by the Council. It is now the only slaughterhouse operating within the Borough and is thereby of great importance to the local butchers. It is hoped that it will be possible to bring it up to the required standard and thus ensure that the facilities for producing high quality meat still remain in the town. In this respect it was interesting to note that no cows were killed during the year.

The financial results were satisfactory and the slaughterhouse is entirely satisfactory. The management and administration is carried out by this department.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933

There are now twenty-seven licensed slaughtermen on the register and it would appear that this number is capable of dealing with the throughput at the slaughterhouse. A number of boys are being trained in the work and the position is certainly much brighter than it was in 1956 when new recruits to the trade were not forthcoming.

More skill is being shown in the work and what is more important a certain amount of pride in the finished product.

The constant reiteration of the necessity for practising hygiene on all occasions is now showing results and on the whole one can say that the conduct of the men is very commendable.

Number of slaughtermen on register at 31.12.57	.....	27
Applications for licences considered during 1958	.....	27
Number of slaughtermen on register at 31.12.58	.....	27

WORK CARRIED OUT AT FOOD PREMISES

The supervision of food premises resulted in a considerable number of inspections being made. The standards achieved improve year by year and a great deal of time and thought, not to mention money is being put into the construction and improvement of all places where food is prepared, stored or sold.

Floors of kitchens have been cleared of all surplus material and articles. This greatly facilitates the work of cleansing and gives no excuse for accumulation of dirt in odd corners and behind fittings. The artificial lighting of establishments has been improved and attention given to the decorative finishes to walls and ceilings.

Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., cleansed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Ventilation provided or improved	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Articles, apparatus, clothing, cleansed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Washing facilities provided (personal)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Washing facilities maintained (personal)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Food protected against flies, dust, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Double sinks provided and washing facilities improved	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Kitchen fittings re-sited	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Sanitary accommodation provided, improved or cleansed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Lockers for storage of employees clothing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Table tops made impervious	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
First aid kits provided or maintained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
No smoking notices provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Lighting improved	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS

During the year 103 samples were taken, 49 of these being formal and 54 informal.

There has been a steady reduction in the number of cases of adulteration during the past few years and the real value, perhaps, of sampling food and drugs is the fact that it acts as a deterrent to those whose inclination is to tamper with products prior to them being purchased by an unsuspecting public.

Various articles which are technically described as "foreign bodies" have been found in food, for example, a nut and bolt in corned beef; grease in a bread loaf; broken glass in aspirins; old decayed dough in a loaf.

Formal	Informal	Article
	1	Almond Paste
	1	Apples
	1	Aspirin
2		Brawn
	4	Butter
	1	Cheese Spread
	1	Citric Acid
	1	Cockles
	5	Cream Filled Cakes
	1	Currants
3		Fish Cakes
1		Fish Paste
	1	Gelatine
	1	Glace Cherries
	1	Ground Almond
	1	Ground Ginger
	1	Honey
	1	Margarine
	1	Marzipan
41	27	Milk
	1	Mussels
	1	Peanut Butter
2		Potted Meat
	1	Sultanas
	1	White Wine
49	54	Total

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

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

Sample No.	Formal or Informal	Article	Adulteration or Other Irregularity	Action Taken
508	Formal	Milk	Contained 2.78% Fat	No action taken.
512	Informal	Milk	Contained 2.37% Fat	Follow-up sample contained 3.01% fat

Legal action was taken against the owner of a restaurant for breach of the Food Hygiene Regulations. Fines totalling £30 were imposed.

For leaving cheeses on the footpath outside the shop with the result that they were contaminated by dogs, a fine of £20 was imposed on the Company concerned and £5 on the driver employed by them.

A fine of £2 was imposed on a local slaughterman for not stunning a sheep prior to bleeding.

PUBLIC CLEANSING — HOUSEHOLD AND TRADE REFUSE

1st April, 1958 to 31st March, 1959

Collection of Refuse.

Refuse was collected from 20,477 houses and other premises within the Borough, an increase of 369.

Collecting Vehicles.

The collection of refuse was carried out by side and rear loading vehicles with a total carrying capacity of 138 cubic yards. This capacity has been increased by 27 cubic yards since 1956. The old vehicles are progressively being replaced by 18 cubic yard collectors of the Fore and Aft type fitted with diesel engines. It is intended to introduce new vehicles over a period of years so that eventually replacements will be made at regular intervals and the capital cost evenly spread out. Repayments are over a period of five years but it is the endeavour of the department to extend the life of the vehicles to ten years. This has been accomplished in the past by strict maintenance on the part of the drivers and foreman. An important factor in extending the life of a vehicle is the manner in which it is driven. My drivers are excellent in this respect and thanks are due to them for the present condition of the old vehicles. Five of the Karriers (one of which is ten years old) have never been decarbonised or any repairs carried out on the engines. The compression in each of them is still good. Difficulty is being experienced in garaging them owing to their increased size and some extra accommodation will eventually have to be found.

Year	Repairs			New Engines (Fords)		
	£	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
1954 - 1955	420	5	3	140	0	0
1955 - 1956	360	10	3	79	1	2
1956 - 1957	302	0	1	86	9	11
1957 - 1958	544	11	6	—	—	—
1958 - 1959	299	0	3	—	—	—

Make	Method of loading	Year of make	Capacity (cubic yards)
Two Fordsons	side	1948 1948	10 10
Six Karriers	side	1949 1949 1950 1950 1950 1953	12 12 10 10 10 10
Three S.D. Fore and Aft Tippers	rear	1956 1957 1958	18 18 18
One Karrier	side	1953	2 Ton Tipper

Trade Refuse.

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

10/0d. per motor load.

4d. per bin in excess of one per week.

Hotel Refuse.

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

Private Tipping.

The charges made for the private tipping of refuse by individuals are 2/0d. per load up to two tons and 2/6d. per load over two tons. During the year 996 loads of refuse were disposed of on this basis, yielding a revenue of £101 16s. 0d.

Tonnage.

The highest weekly tonnage of refuse was 575 tons which was collected during the week ending 3rd January, 1959, and the lowest tonnage for the week ended 5th September, 1958, when 397 tons were collected. The figures for last year were 490 tons and 354 tons respectively.

21,437 tons of household and trade refuse were collected during the year as against 20,282 tons for 1957/58. 8,294 loads of refuse were removed as against 8,611 in the previous year. The reduction in the number of loads is due to the use of the larger capacity vehicles, i.e., 18 cubic yards instead of 10 cubic yards.

Estimated Tonnage of Materials Handled by Cleansing Department, 1958/59.

Type	Collection	Disposal
1. Household Refuse	20,907	20,907
2. Trade Refuse	1,010	1,010
3. Night Soil	12	12
4. Covering Materials	386	386
5. Road Sweepings	—	1,371
6. Street Gulley Solids	—	1,430
7. Salvage	732	—
8. Trade Refuse (disposal only, not collected by Cleansing Dept.)	—	1,992
9. Materials delivered to tips by other departments	—	348
Total	23,047	27,456
Less covering materials	386	—
Total refuse collected	22,661	—
Total refuse disposed of	—	27,456

Frequency of Collection.

Each year I report on the difficulty of maintaining a seven day collection in face of an ever increasing building programme and flat conversion schemes. In an effort to carry out the work with the same number of vehicles the capacity of the new collectors has been increased by 8 cubic yards. So far this scheme is operating successfully but as the housing estates spread to the perimeter of the Borough the walking distance covered by the men in the enlarged districts is proving a difficult factor to overcome. This will eventually mean that the present eight districts will have to be increased. Another important point for consideration is the increase in the bulk of refuse brought about by the packaging of articles which appears to increase every week. The installation of oil, gas and electric heating, instead of open fires contributes to the problem of bulk by virtue of the fact that rubbish of an inflammable nature is not now burnt and the cinder content of the refuse is diminishing. As the weight of refuse decreases the quantity correspondingly increases.

The question of garden refuse did receive the attention of the Council some years ago and a circular describing methods of composting was distributed to householders with a warning

not to fill their dustbins with this type of waste material. The results at first were satisfactory, but I have to report that the removal of such refuse is again creating a problem as large quantities are again being placed in the bins with the result that in some instances two loads are necessary to clear certain roads instead of the usual one.

Delay in collection was as usual experienced at the Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide and August holidays when the collection fell back one or two days and approximately two weeks were taken to get back on the seven day schedule.

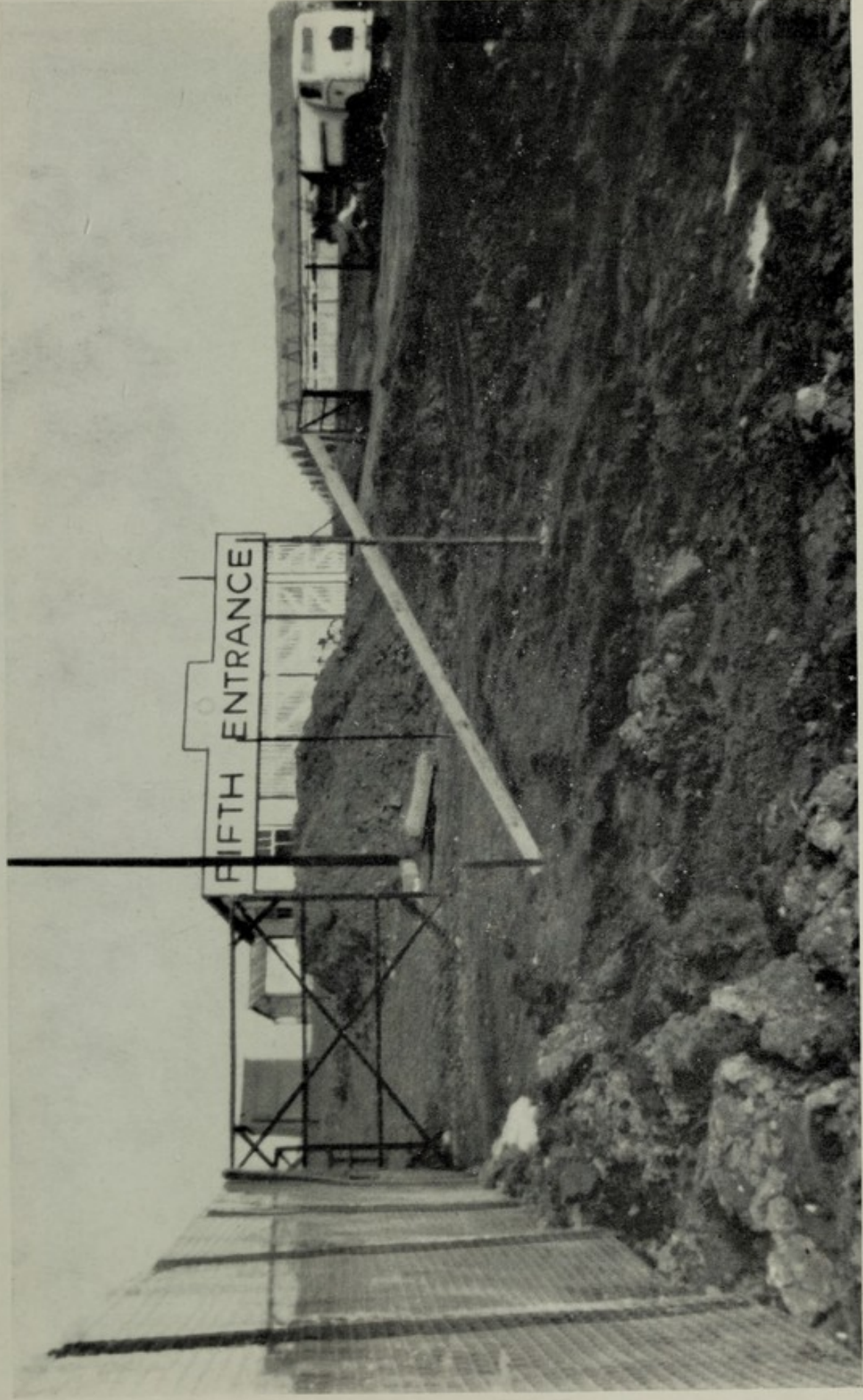
The dustmen and tipmen again did a grand job, uncomplaining no matter what type of weather was experienced or how much extra work was, literally, placed on their shoulders.

Hours Lost Through Sickness and Accidents.

There was a reduction of 1,832 hours in the time lost through sickness last year and a slight fall in the accident rate. The illnesses were mostly confined to bronchitis and influenza.

There were a number of injuries to arms, backs and legs. These can be expected owing to the nature of the work carried out and I am surprised that we do not get a larger number of them.

Week	Spring quarter		Summer quarter		Autumn quarter		Winter quarter	
	Sick	Accidents	Sick	Accidents	Sick	Accidents	Sick	Accidents
1	220	62	9	—	44	—	44	—
2	131	26	—	—	44	—	28	28
3	194	—	88	—	—	—	124	44
4	123	—	176	—	—	—	128	24
5	123	—	158	—	—	—	244	—
6	36	—	70	—	35	—	246	—
7	—	—	88	—	48	—	255	26
8	44	—	88	—	88	—	299	44
9	44	—	88	—	8	—	290	44
10	44	—	44	—	36	—	202	44
11	44	—	35	—	68	—	176	—
12	44	—	—	—	124	—	88	—
13	17	—	—	—	28	—	105	—
Total	1,064	88	844	—	523	—	2,229	254



Yorkshire Show Ground, Fifth Entrance, August 1958, prior to commencement of work.

Note board showing angle of profile for side of tip.



Yorkshire Show Ground, Fifth Entrance July, 1959, showing completed work

Summary :				Sickness	Accidents
Spring quarter	...	...	...	1,064	88
Summer quarter	...	...	...	844	—
Autumn quarter	...	...	...	523	—
Winter quarter	...	...	...	2,229	254
				—	—
				4,660	342
				—	—

Disposal of Refuse.

The refuse of the Borough is disposed of by controlled tipping. 95% of the total of 27, 456 tons has been placed on the Yorkshire Showground. The scheme this year has been to improve the ground immediately in front of the fifth entrance and visitors to the show will notice the difference in the levels of the immediate terrain.

The "Muledozer" is now in its fourth year and has given excellent service. It must approximately have dozed about a hundred thousand tons of material and has saved the department a lot of money in labour charges. A more important factor is that we have been able to make use of land for longer periods by reason of better consolidation.

The increase in bulk, mainly by paper, packages, bottles, tins, etc., has made the handling of refuse, especially in summer, a rather difficult matter. By removing all voids wherever possible one could obtain a fairly level surface with even settlement. Today, this is not so easy and the finish to the controlled tip presents undulations which are not to my liking. Extra building up of hollows by suitable material is proving necessary in order that the subsequent soiling of the ground will not prove wasteful by deep filling of hollow parts.

Salvage.

Total figure for salvage receipts was £5,733 against £5,371 for 1957. There has been a steady increase each year since the market for this material collapsed in between 1953-54.

The record figure of £7,353 in 1951-52 was only built up by virtue of the fact that prices for paper were as follows :—

Mixed	£16		
Newspapers	£22	15s.	0d.
Firbeboard	£20	15s.	0d.

and the tonnage only 431 tons. Today with prices at less than half those quoted above the collection of wastepaper amounts to 714 tons. It can thus be seen that there has been a steady advancement in the departments work of collecting and selling waste paper.

Towards the end of the year the market for tins was lost due to the steel recession. This was most disappointing as the large tins had to be crushed before placing in the tip so in addition to losing revenue extra demand was made on the labour force available.

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
1954-55	...	...	...	...	...	3,534	2	2
1955-56	...	...	...	...	...	4,068	1	11
1956-57	...	...	...	...	...	5,427	10	8
1957-58	...	...	...	...	...	5,371	3	9
1958-59	...	...	...	...	...	5,733	10	3
						£55,368	—	5

The following table shows how the 1958-59 amount was made up :—

Material	Tons	Cwts.	Qrts.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper ...	714	8	2	0	5,657	6	7
Scrap Tins ...	17	18	2	0	76	3	8
Totals ...	732	7	0	0	5,733	10	3

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 September 1957.

PUBLIC CLEANSING COSTS FOR YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1959

The table below gives the costing return which has to be submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government every financial year end. The cost of refuse collection and disposal in Harrogate is below the average for similar towns in England and Wales.

Item	Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Total	Percentage of total gross expenditure
	1	2	3	4	5
	Revenue Account	£	£	£	%
I	Gross Expenditure				
	(i) Labour ..	21,197	3,323	24,520	61.68
	(ii) Transport ...	12,837	—	12,837	32.29
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings	353	1,316	1,669	4.20
	(iv) Other items	486	243	729	1.83
	(v) Total gross expenditure ...	34,873	4,882	39,755	100.00
2	Gross Income	161	5,916	6,077	—
3	Net Cost	34,712	Cr. 1,034	33,678	—
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above) ...	—	—	—	—
5	Unit Costs	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
	Gross cost per ton, labour only ...	18 5	2 5	20 10	
6	Gross cost per ton, transport only ..	11 2	—	11 2	
7	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	30 2	Cr. 9	29 5	
8	Net cost per 1,000 population ...	£ 662	£ Cr. 20	£ 642	
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises ...	1,695	Cr. 50	1,645	

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

10. Area (statute acres)—land and inland water ... 8,320 acres
11. Population at 30th June, 1958, Registrar General's Estimate) ... 52,420 persons
12. Total refuse collected (tons). Estimated from regular test weighings ... 23,047 tons
13. Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day. (365 days to year) ... 24.05 cwts.
14. Number of premises from which refuse is collected ... 20,477 premises
15. Premises from which collections are made at least once weekly ... 100%
16. Average haul, single journey, to final disposal point ... 3.8 miles
17. Kerbside collection expressed as estimated percentage of total collection ... None
18. Total refuse disposed of ... 27,456 tons
19. Methods of disposal (salvage excluded); controlled tipping ... 100%

20. **Salvage.** Analysis of income and tonnage.

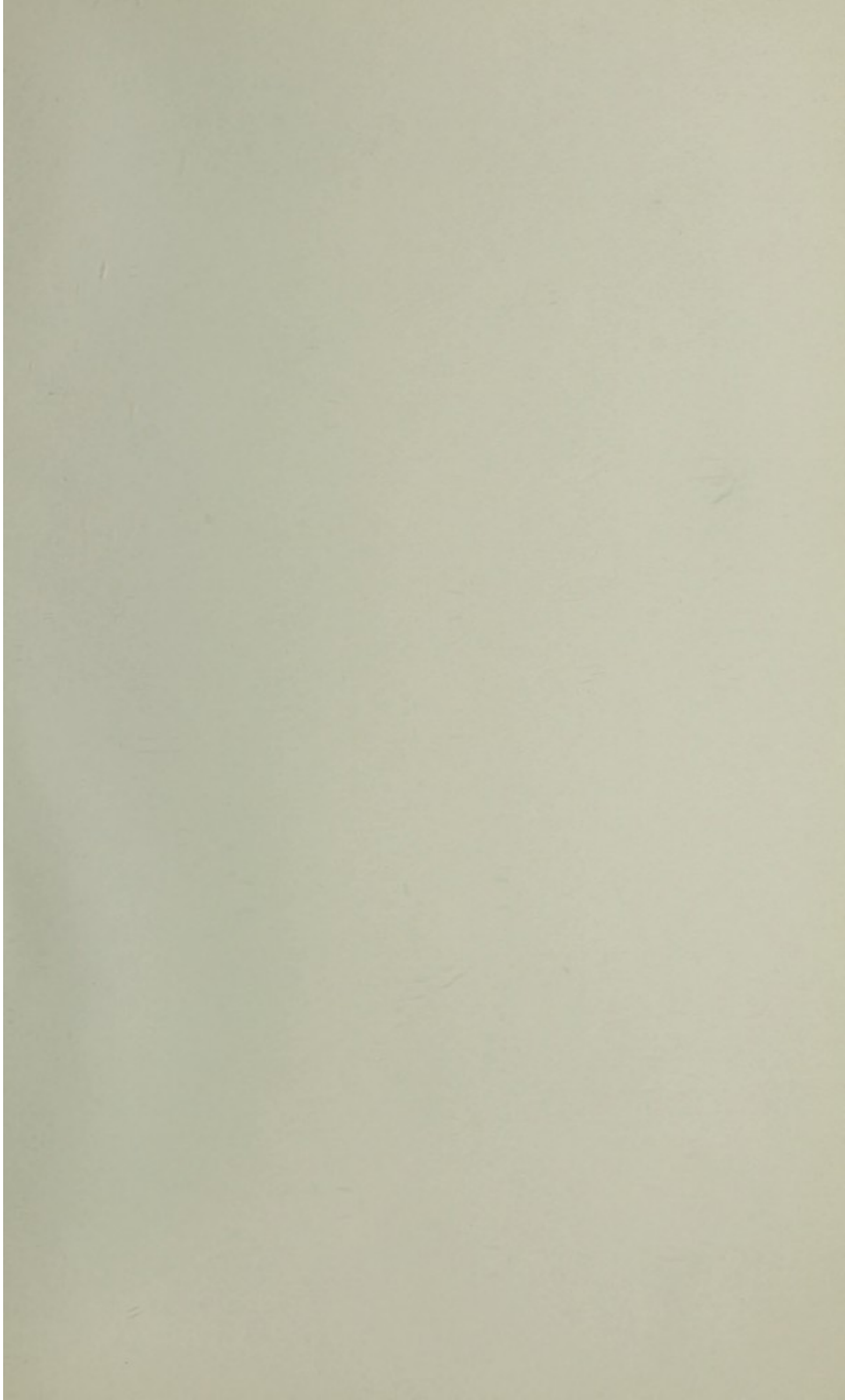
		Income (Included in Item 2)	Tonnage Collected (Included in Item 12)
		£	Tons
(a)	Raw Kitchen Waste ...	—	—
(b)	Scrap Metal ...	76	18
(c)	Waste Paper ...	5,657	714
(d)	Other Salvage ...	—	—
(e)	Totals ...	5,733	732

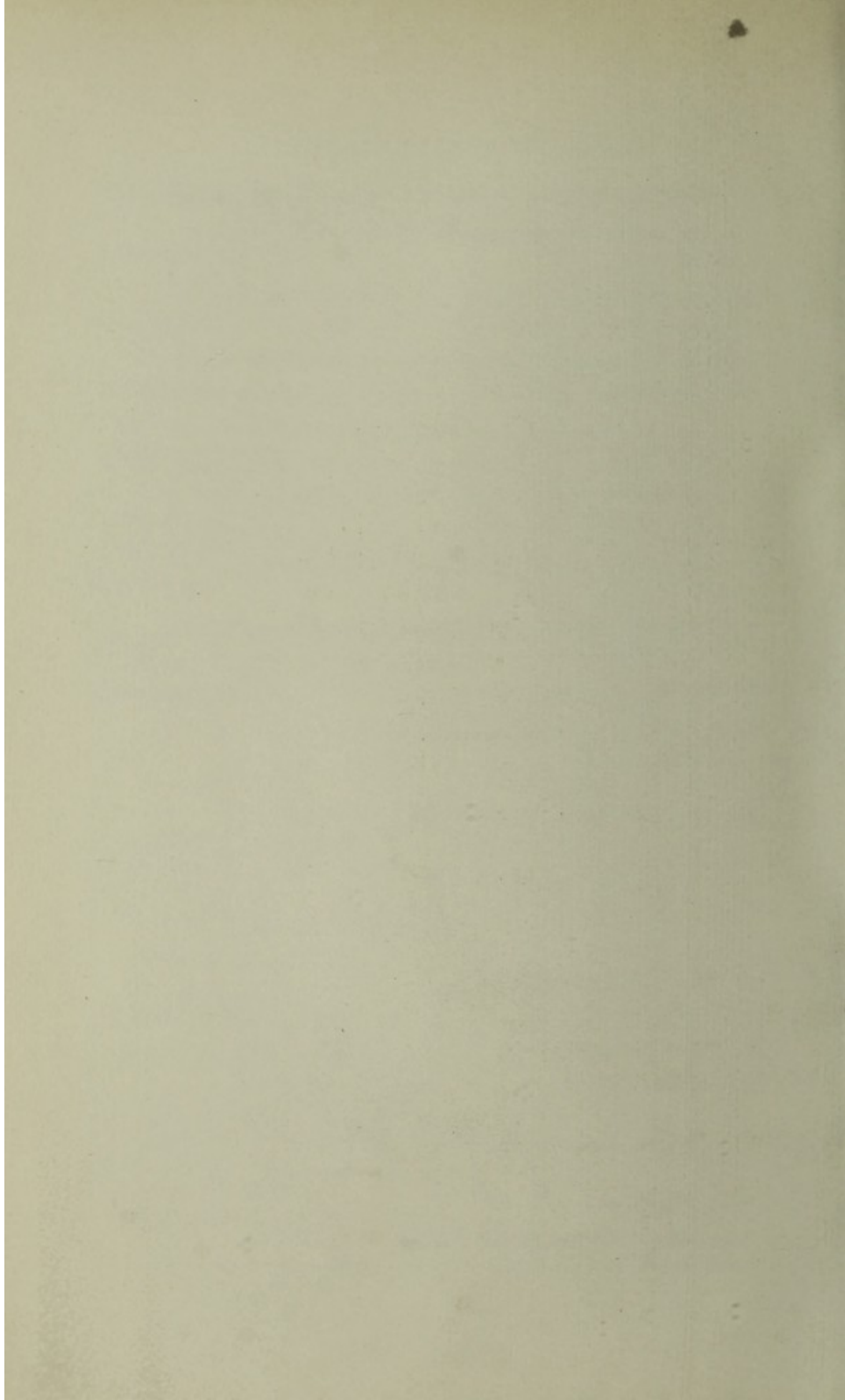
21. **Trade Refuse :**

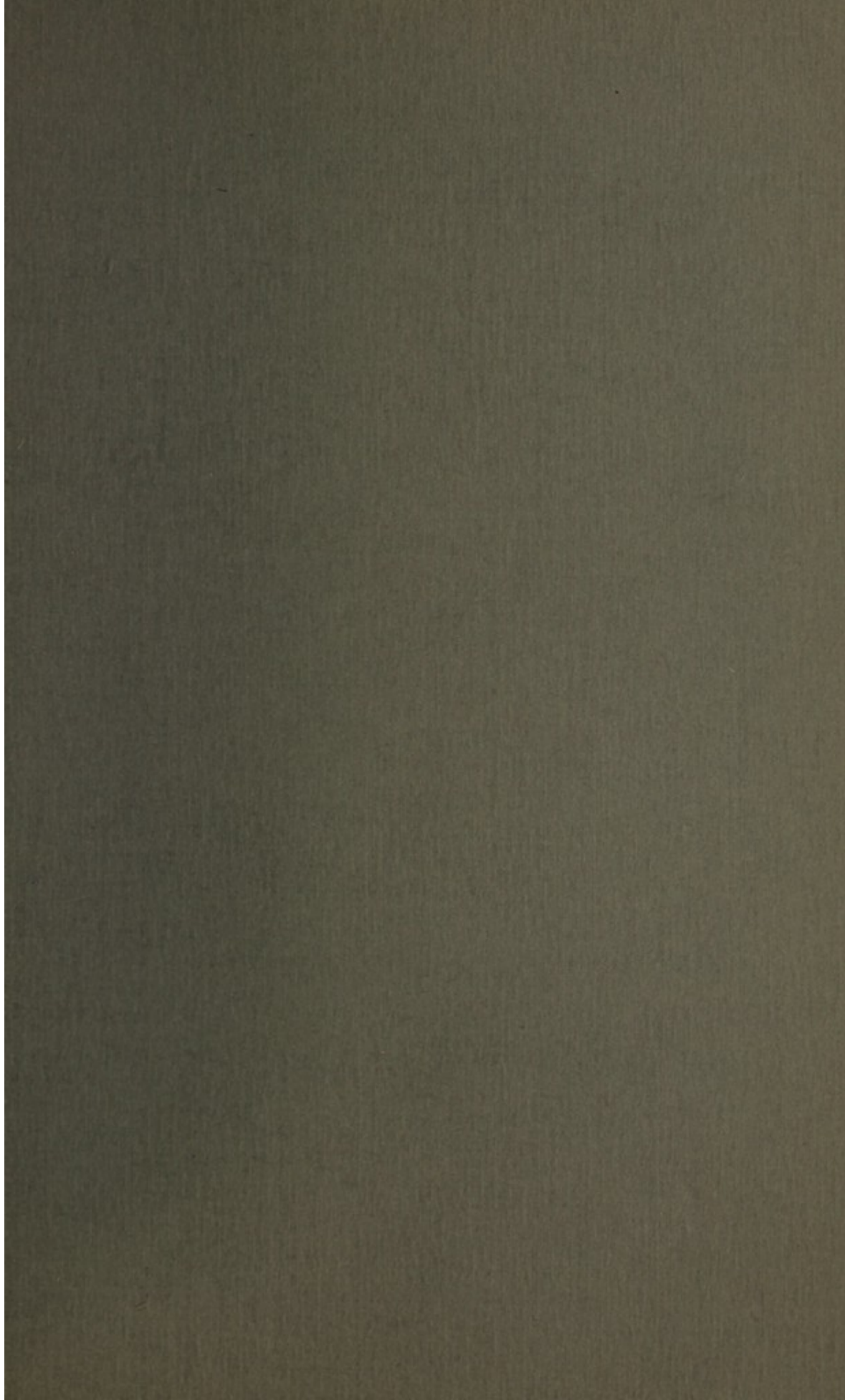
Rents and Miscellaneous Income
Refuse Disposal ...

242

228







J. Oade and Sons, Ltd., Harrogate
