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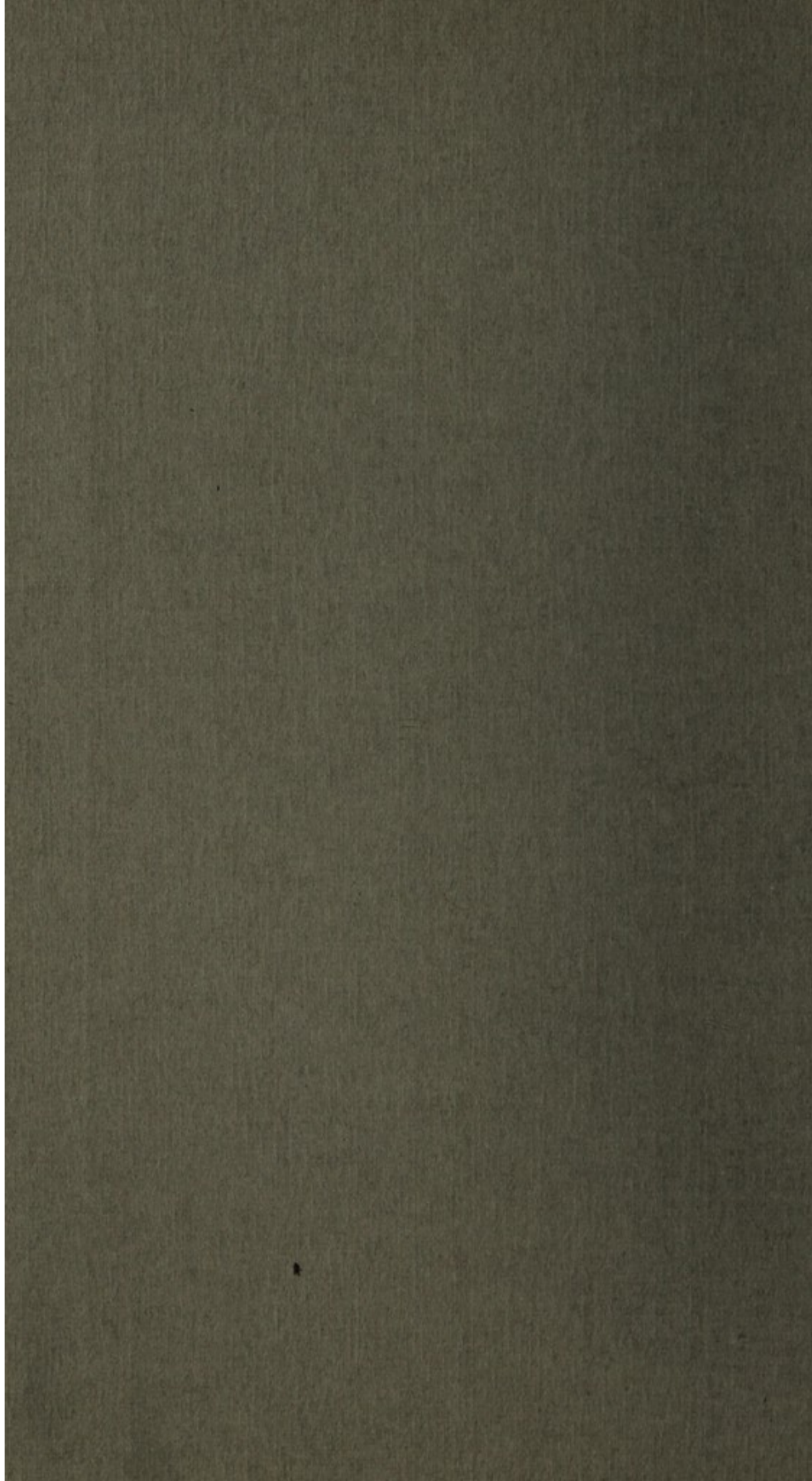
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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR  
1961









Borough of Harrogate

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

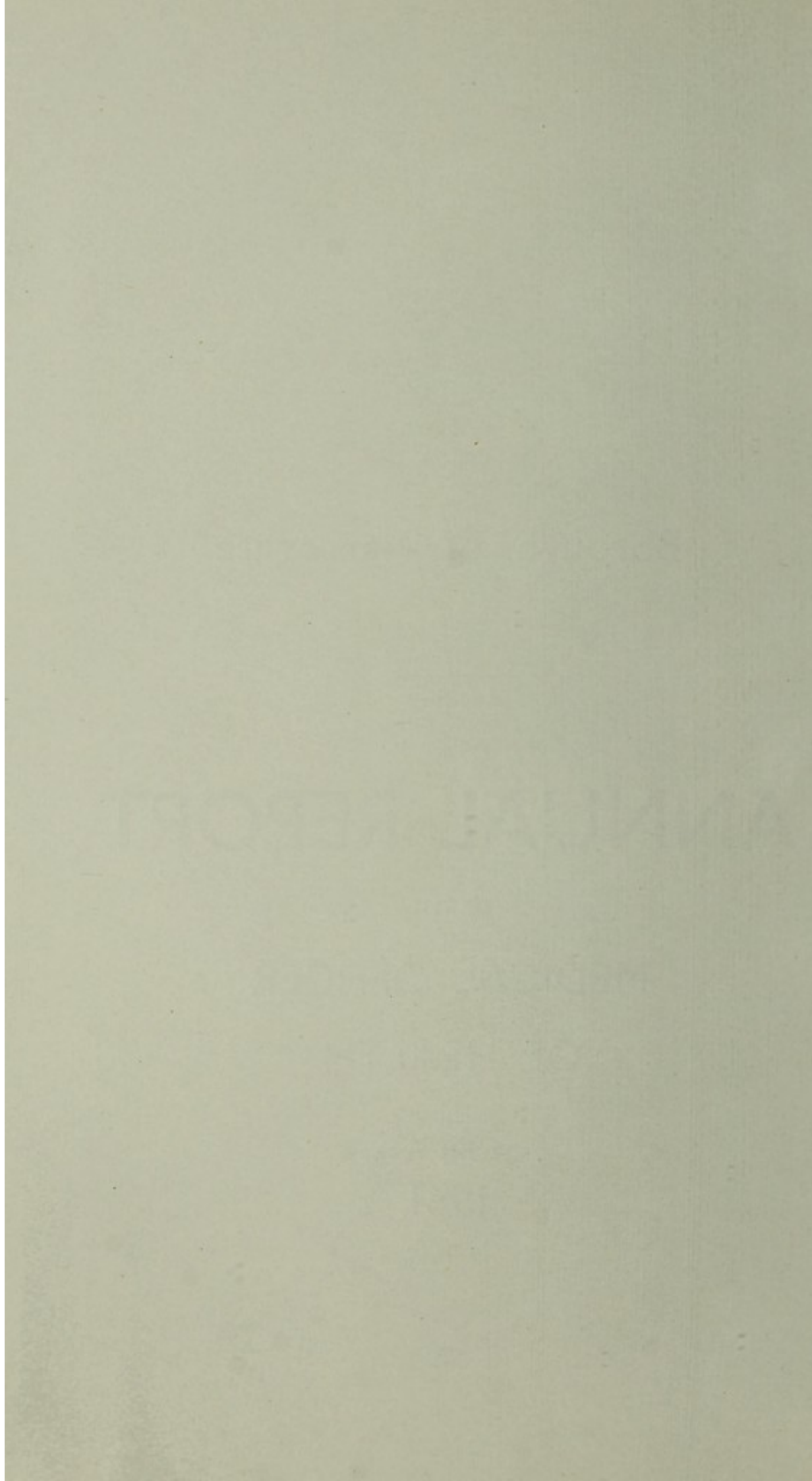
MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1961





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## THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31.12.61

---

Chairman : Councillor H. S. HITCHEN, M.A.

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

Ald.	Mrs. FISHER, M.B.E., J.P.	Coun.	MORRELL
„	PICKARD	„	SCOTT
„	TENNANT, M.A., C.C.	„	SHILLITO
Coun.	ATKINSON	„	WOODS
„	HITCHEN	Miss	STEPNEY
„	LENG		

### EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

THE MAYOR Councillor F. W. Allum, J.P.)

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

### HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman : Councillor H. S. HITCHEN, M.A.

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

Ald.	Mrs. FISHER, M.B.E., J.P.	Coun.	LENG
„	PICKARD	„	WOODS
Coun.	HITCHEN		



Telephone Number  
Harrogate 5031.

Public Health Department,  
Municipal Offices,  
Harrogate.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the work of your Health Department and the health of the Borough for the year 1961.

On April 1st, with the agreement of all the local authorities concerned, the former Ripon and Harrogate divisions for preventive medical services were amalgamated to form a new unit with a population of over 100,000. The section of the report dealing with the health services provided by the West Riding County Council includes details of the work of the new division, and the figures are, therefore, not comparable with those for the previous year.

Many of the specialist services for the area are situated in Harrogate, and the new arrangements will, I think, prove to be convenient and effective.

A great deal of voluntary work is being carried out in the Borough for the benefit of old people, and they are well catered for except in the sphere of housing. Many old folk live in furnished rooms and flatlets in the Victorian terrace houses which have a multitude of stairs and are, therefore, quite unsuitable for people with limited physical capacity. There is an increasing need for the provision of small modern ground floor units for these people.

I am grateful to the members of the Council, to their officers, and to the staff of the Department, for their continued help and kindness.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

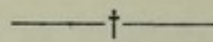
Your obedient servant,

N. V. HEPPLÉ,

Medical Officer of Health.



## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF, 1961



### Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer

N. V. HEPPLE, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

### Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Senior Assistant County Medical Officer

SHEILA F. SCHOFIELD, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., 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 31.12.61

(also Clerical Staff of Division No. 7 (Harrogate) under the scheme of Divisional Administration of the Preventive Medical Services).

L. R. WILKINSON (Chief Clerk)

J. E. BIELBY (Senior Clerk)

Miss M. STARKEY (Senior Clerk)

Mrs. W. GLEDHILL

D. R. H. ASHCROFT

Miss P. MEDDINGS

Miss M. J. ELLIS

E. W. HUNT

S. J. P. McHUGH

Miss L. C. BRAND

Mrs. R. WOODFORD

Mrs. D. LIVINGSTONE

### Public Health and Cleansing Sections Clerical Staff

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

Miss M. M. ATKINSON, G. R. WASHER, 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 applied to Buildings and Public Works.
- (c) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Smoke Inspector.

## STATISTICS

Registrar General's estimate of population (mid 1961) .....	56,350
Area (in acres) .....	8,320
Number of inhabited houses, March 31st, 1961 .....	18,712
Rateable Value, March 31st, 1961 .....	£899,837
Sum represented by a penny rate, March 31st, 1961 .....	£3,645

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Harrogate is a flourishing residential and holiday centre. It is also very much a conference town and has establishments for research into artificial fibres and for the manufacture of sponge rubber and constructional steel work. It is also an administrative centre for various commercial undertakings and Government departments.

There is practically no juvenile unemployment, and on the 11th December, 1961, there were 234 men and 68 women registered as unemployed at the local employment exchange, which covers adjoining areas also.

### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1961

LIVE BIRTHS :	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate .....	842	449	393
Illegitimate .....	60	32	28
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>421</b>

Crude birth rate per 1,000 population ..... 16.0

Adjusted birth rate ..... 16.0

### COMPARABILITY FACTOR 1.00

STILL BIRTHS :	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate .....	10	7	3
Illegitimate .....	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>

Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births : 11.0

DEATHS :	Total	Male	Female
	782	349	433
Crude death rate per 1,000 population .....			13.9
Adjusted death rate .....			12.1

### COMPARABILITY FACTOR 0.87

MATERNAL MORTALITY :	Rates per 1,000	
	Deaths	Total births
Puerperal Sepsis .....	0	0.00
Other Maternal Causes .....	0	0.00

INFANT MORTALITY :	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate .....	18	15	3
Illegitimate .....	3	3	—

Death Rate of infants under 1 year of age :

All infants per 1,000 live births ..... 23.3

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births ..... 21.4

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births ..... 50.0



## NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS

**BIRTHS.** The birth rate of 16.0 is slightly more than in 1960, but is still considerably lower than the national rate of 17.4.

**DEATHS.** The death rate of 12.1 shows a slight increase from that for the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 12.0.

The principal causes of death were as follows :—

Coronary disease, angina .....	165
Heart disease and circulatory diseases (excepting coronary disease and angina) .....	126
Vascular lesions of central nervous system .....	144
Cancer and other new growth .....	131
Pneumonia, bronchitis, and diseases of respiratory system.....	85

Together these groups account for more than three quarters of the deaths from all causes.

**NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION.** The number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 120.

**INFANT MORTALITY.** 21 children under one year of age died during the year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 23.3 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 14.6 for the previous year, and 21.4 for England and Wales.

Deaths from stated Causes at Various Ages under One Year of Age :—

Cause of Death.	1960	1961									
		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	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
6 Gastro-enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Congenital Malformations	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	4
8 Immaturity	4	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
9 Injury at Birth	1	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
10 Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
11 Haemolytic Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Accidental Mechanical Suffocation	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
13 Other Causes	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Totals	12	15	-	-	-	15	3	1	2	-	21

**MATERNAL MORTALITY.** No mother has died in the Borough as a result of childbirth since November, 1956.

**CREMATIONS.** During 1961 there were 702 cremations at the Stonefall Crematorium, of whom 363 had been residents of the Borough of Harrogate.



**CAUSES OF DEATH.**  
**REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN**  
**TABLE II.**

Diseases						1961		
						Male	Female	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
2	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
4	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
8	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	4	7	11
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	25	6	31
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	—	7	7
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	—	4	4
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	32	44	76
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
16	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	42	102	144
18	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	103	62	165
19	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	4	8	12
20	Other heart diseases	...	...	...	...	26	49	75
21	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	9	30	39
22	Influenza	...	...	...	...	4	6	10
23	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	16	24	40
24	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	19	11	30
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	25	35	60
33	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
34	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	11	11	22
35	Suicide	...	...	...	...	2	9	11
36	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>						<b>349</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>782</b>

**TABLE I.**  
**VITAL STATISTICS OF HARROGATE FOR 1961 AND**  
**PREVIOUS YEARS.**

Year	Estimated Population	Live Births		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	10.0
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
1959	52,890	773	15.2	20	25.9	712	10.8
1960	53,720	821	15.9	12	14.6	712	10.6
1961	56,350	902	16.0	21	23.3	782	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 0.87 and 1.00 respectively.



## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

### LABORATORY FACILITIES.

#### (a) Chemical.

The chemical analysis of milk, foodstuffs, spring and well water is carried out by Messrs. Richardson and Jaffé, Bradford. The chemical analysis of the public water supply is carried out by Messrs. T. Fairley and Partner, Leeds, for the Claro Water Board.

The examination of the public water supply for plumbosolvent action is undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory at County Hall, Wakefield.

#### (b) Bacteriological.

Specimens of milk and other food stuffs, including ice-cream, are taken for examination to the Public Health Laboratory situated at Seacroft, Leeds. This laboratory also undertakes the bacteriological examination of the public water supply for the Claro Water Board.

Since October this Department has taken samples of sulphur, magnesia, chalybeate, and kissingen water for bacteriological examination. These samples were previously taken by the Analyst on the staff of the Wells and Baths.

Any special investigation into outbreaks of infection is undertaken at this laboratory as well as the isolation and typing of poliomyelitis virus in cases suspected to be suffering from this infection. This is of particular value in cases where there is no paralysis, as without such confirmation it is often impossible to make an accurate diagnosis.

The routine bacteriological examination of clinical material, such as throat swabs, is undertaken at the laboratory of the Harrogate General Hospital.



## **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 can be made by a local Justice of the Peace requiring the patient to be taken to hospital. This action is only taken when there is complete lack of home care and where the person refuses to go to hospital for care and attention.

No case was dealt with under this section during 1961.

## HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

A report of the Divisional Medical Officer for 1961 for  
Harrogate, Ripon, Knaresborough U.D., Nidderdale R.D.,  
and Ripon and Pateley Bridge R.D.

### CONTENTS

1. General.
2. Divisional Staff.
3. School Health Service.
4. Speech Therapy.
5. Cardiac Clinic.
6. Child Guidance Clinic.
7. Care of Mothers and Young Children.
8. Paediatric Clinic.
9. Midwifery.
10. Health Visiting.
11. Home Nursing.
12. Vaccination and Immunisation.
13. B.C.G. Vaccination.
14. Mental Health.
15. Home Help Service.
16. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.
17. Chiropody.
18. Registration of Nursing Homes.
19. Registration of Old People's Homes.
20. Children Neglected or Ill-treated.
21. Medical Examination of Staff, etc.



## 1. GENERAL.

The estimated populations of the areas are as follows :—

Harrogate Borough	56,350
Ripon City	10,490
Knaresborough Urban District	9,150
Nidderdale Rural District	15,230
Ripon and Pateley Bridge Rural District	13,280
Total	<hr/> 104,500 <hr/>

The Division in its western part consists of the upland country lying to the south west of the River Ure and containing the upper part of Nidderdale. The eastern part is flat country in the plain of York bounded on the north east by the Rivers Ure and Ouse and containing the lower part of the River Nidd.

Harrogate stands in rolling country to the south and west of the Nidd. It has been known as a spa for a long period and is now a busy conference and holiday centre which provides pleasant residential surroundings. It is becoming increasingly an administrative centre for large commercial organisations.

The City of Ripon is an ancient market town in the valley of the Ure. It is the centre for a large rural area around, and manufactures paint and concrete products.

Knaresborough is an attractive holiday centre situated on the Nidd in that part of its course where it flows in a limestone gorge of considerable beauty. It also is a market town and shopping centre for a large and populous rural area and has a large weekly market.

Ripon & Pateley Bridge Rural District and Nidderdale Rural District are both large agricultural areas with numerous villages. The former contains the small town of Pateley Bridge in the valley of the Nidd which is the administrative centre for the district.



## 2. DIVISIONAL STAFF.

Medical Officers :—

N. V. Hepple, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., Divisional Medical Officer.

Sheila F. Schofield, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H., Senior Assistant County Medical Officer.

Mary Pullan, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst.R.C.O.G, Senior Assistant County Medical Officer.

P. A. G. M. Ashmore, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Assistant County Medical Officer.

A. W. I. Hall, M.B., B.Chir., Assistant County Medical Officer.

†L. J. Prosser, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., Paediatrician.

†J. E. Rees, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.L.O., Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist.

†H. Petty, F.R.C.S., Orthopaedic Surgeon.

†T. S. Severs, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., Ophthalmologist.

†W. S. Suffern, M.D., M.R.C.P., Cardiologist.

†Elizabeth Gore, M.D., D.P.M., Consultant in Psychiatry.

S. Burton, M.B., Ch.B.

A. Holroyd, M.A., M.B., B.S.

Katharine H. Odling Smee, M.B., Ch.B.

} Clinic doctors  
} working on a  
} sessional basis.

Child Guidance Staff. (Part-time).

County Psychologist	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Psychiatric Social Worker	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Remedial Teacher	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Clerical	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Ophthalmic Clinic.

†Orthoptist	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
-------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---

## Mental Health Service.

Senior Mental Welfare Officer .....	1
Mental Welfare Officers .....	3
Mental Health Group Training and Home Teachers .....	2
Speech Therapist .....	1

## Dental Officers :—

Miss M. M. Thom, L.D.S. ....	1
Mr. M. Hatton, L.D.S. ....	1
Mr. B. Ely, L.D.S. (Part-time) ....	1
Miss Sclare, L.D.S. (Part-time) ....	1

## Nursing Staff.

Divisional Nursing Officer .....	1
Health Visitors who are also School Nurses .....	15
Health Visitor employed on Hospital Liaison duties .....	1
Tuberculosis Health Visitor .....	1
Assistant Health Visitor (Part-time) .....	1
Home Nurses .....	11
Home Nurses (Part-time) .....	2
Home Nurse Midwives .....	12
Midwives .....	2

## Administrative.

Chief Clerks (1 Harrogate Area, 1 Ripon Area) .....	2
Clerical .....	17

## Sale of Food Assistant.

Part-time .....	1
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Dental Attendants .....	4
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## Albany Avenue Day Nursery.

Nursing Staff .....	6
Domestic Staff .....	3

## Home Helps.

Whole-time .....	2
Part-time .....	156



Domestic Staff, etc.

Cleaners, part-time .....	9
Gardeners/Handymen, part-time .....	2
Meals Assistant, Mental Health Group Training .....	1
Escorts, Mental Health Group Training .....	2

†Part-time from Regional Hospital Board.

### 3. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

With the amalgamation of the two former divisions the opportunity has been taken to reorganise the staffing arrangements for the school medical inspection. The position has improved since the last report and medical inspection is getting more up to date.

#### Periodic Medical Inspections

Age Groups Inspected (By years of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
1957 and later	—	—	—	—	—
1956	392	388	98.89%	4	1.11%
1955	275	275	100.0%	—	—
1954	347	343	98.85%	4	1.15%
1953	302	301	99.67%	1	0.33%
1952	219	218	99.55%	1	0.45%
1951	148	148	100.0%	—	—
1950	147	147	100.0%	—	—
1949	314	313	99.69%	1	0.31%
1948	313	301	96.17%	12	3.83%
1947	498	491	98.60%	7	1.40%
1946 and earlier	1,057	1,056	99.91%	1	0.09%
TOTAL	4,012	3,981	99.22%	31	0.78%

**Pupils found to require treatment at Periodical Medical Inspections.** (Excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Age groups Inspected (by years of birth)	For defective Vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II	Total Individual Pupils
1957 and later	—	—	—
1956	17	35	47
1955	15	20	35
1954	17	26	40
1953	8	27	29
1952	7	14	21
1951	6	17	10
1950	6	18	18
1949	16	22	32
1948	10	20	28
1947	20	18	33
1946 and earlier	26	18	43
TOTAL	148	235	336



### Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections .....	448
Number of re-inspections .....	430
	<hr/>
Total	878
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### Infestation with Vermin.

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons .....	20,109
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested .....	163
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944) .....	38
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act 1944) .....	—

# Periodic Inspections.

DEFECT CODE NO.	DEFECT OR DISEASE	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS						TOTAL	
		ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS			
		(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
4	Skin .....	6	16	9	17	15	11	30	44
5	Eyes—a. Vision	33	76	44	184	69	121	146	381
	b. Squint	3	9	8	16	2	24	13	49
	c. Other	5	12	2	18	8	13	15	43
6	Ears—a. Hearing	1	12	1	22	2	22	4	56
	b. Otitis								
	Media	5	15	—	12	4	13	9	40
	c. Other	1	—	2	1	1	—	4	1
7	Nose and Throat	9	68	5	28	17	35	31	131
8	Speech .....	5	19	2	8	13	10	20	37
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	25	1	—	—	12	1	37
10	Heart .....	3	37	2	23	4	25	9	85
11	Lungs .....	4	70	1	21	4	34	9	125
12	Developmental—								
	a. Hernia	2	3	—	5	—	2	2	10
	b. Other	4	23	3	26	15	26	22	75
13	Orthopaedic—								
	a. Posture	1	21	—	35	2	19	3	75
	b. Feet	7	22	2	27	7	23	16	72
	c. Other	2	9	2	22	3	16	7	47
14	Nervous System—								
	a. Epilepsy	—	2	1	4	5	1	6	7
	b. Other	6	31	2	4	15	28	23	63
15	Psychological—								
	a. Develop-								
	ment	1	15	1	20	3	8	5	43
	b. Stability	1	13	—	11	—	13	1	37
16	Abdomen .....	2	2	1	4	2	2	5	8
17	Other .....	8	3	2	3	16	6	26	12

(T) Treatment (O) Observation



## Special Inspections.

CODE NO.	DEFECT OR DISEASE	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
4	Skin .....	5	9
5	Eyes—		
	a. Vision	9	23
	b. Squint	—	7
	c. Other	1	5
6	Ears—		
	a. Hearing	1	4
	b. Otitis		
	Media	—	3
	c. Other	—	4
7	Nose and Throat	5	14
8	Speech .....	10	4
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	1
10	Heart .....	5	5
11	Lungs .....	—	5
12	Developmental—		
	a. Hernia	—	1
	b. Other	3	9
13	Orthopaedic—		
	a. Posture	—	3
	b. Feet	2	2
	c. Other	9	3
14	Nervous System—		
	a. Epilepsy	3	—
	b. Other	3	4
15	Psychological—		
	a. Development	55	10
	b. Stability	13	6
16	Abdomen .....	—	—
17	Other .....	5	2

**Group 1.**

**Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint.**

	NUMBER OF CASES KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN DEALT WITH
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint .....	2
Errors of refraction (including squint) .....	668
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>670</b>
Number of Pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed .....	386

**Group 2.**

**Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat.**

	NUMBER OF CASES KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN DEALT WITH
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear .....	1
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis .....	42
(c) for other nose and throat conditions .....	5
Received other forms of treatment .....	9
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>57</b>

Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids

(a) in 1961 .....	6
(b) in previous years .....	12



### Group 3.

#### Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

Number of pupils known to have been treated at clinics or out-patient departments .....	17
Pupils treated at school for postural defects .....	—

### Group 4.

#### Diseases of the Skin. (Excluding uncleanness).

	NUMBER OF CASES TREATED OR UNDER TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR BY THE AUTHORITY
Ringworm— i. Scalp .....	—
ii. Body .....	—
Scabies .....	—
Impetigo .....	6
Other skin diseases .....	33
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>39</b>

### Group 5.

#### Child Guidance Treatment.

Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics under arrangements made by the Authority .....	98
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### Group 6.

#### Speech Therapy.

Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists under arrangements made by the Authority .....	106
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**Group 7.**

**Other Treatment given.**

	NUMBER OF CASES TREATED OR UNDER TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR BY THE AUTHORITY
(a) Number of cases of miscellaneous minor ailments treated by the Authority .....	461
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements .....	3
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. Vac- cination .....	953
(d) Ultra Violet Ray treatment .....	32
(e) Cardiac Clinic .....	193
(f) Verminous Heads .....	133



## Handicapped Pupils.

These are pupils who need special educational treatment either at an ordinary school or in a special school because of physical or mental disability.

145 children were registered as handicapped pupils at the end of 1961.

The children were classified in the following categories :—

	In ordinary school	In special school	Not attending school	Home Tuition
Blind .....	—	1	—	—
Partially Sighted .....	—	4	—	—
Deaf .....	2	8	—	—
Partially Deaf .....	2	—	—	—
Maladjusted .....	6	6	—	—
Physically Handicapped	20	5	3	6
Educationally sub-normal .....	42	32	—	—
Epileptic .....	3	1	—	—
Delicate .....	1	1	—	—
Double defect .....	2	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .....	78	58	3	6
	—	—	—	—

The types of school attended were as follows :—

Special schools for blind children .....	1
„ „ „ partially sighted children .....	4
„ „ „ deaf children .....	8
„ „ „ maladjusted children .....	6
„ „ „ physically handicapped children .....	5
„ „ „ educationally sub-normal children .....	32
„ „ „ epileptic children .....	1
„ „ „ delicate children .....	1
	—
TOTAL .....	58
	—

#### 4. SPEECH THERAPY.

The Speech Therapist attends at Dragon Parade and Ripon Clinics. 58 new cases were treated during the year, and the treatment of 48 others was continued.

30 visits were paid to schools and 26 domiciliary visits were made.

##### Treatment Given.

Defects of articulation .....	94
Defects due to educational subnormality .....	2
Defect due to deafness .....	1
Retarded speech development .....	4
Other causes .....	5

##### Results.

Discharged with normal speech .....	39
„ with improved speech .....	10
„ unsuitable for treatment .....	1
„ as non co-operative .....	1
„ left school .....	4
„ left the district .....	2
	—
Total discharges .....	57
	—

#### 5. CARDIAC CLINIC.

The Cardiac Clinic continued to provide essential guidance to parents, doctors, and teachers on the significance of children's heart lesions.

In some cases it is necessary to ensure that protective measures are taken before surgical measures such as teeth extraction are undertaken and warning cards bound in plastic were issued to those children affected.

During the year 169 children were seen, of whom 42 were new cases. These 42 cases were classified as follows :—

Inter atrial septal defect .....	1
Inter ventricular septal defect .....	1
For further investigation .....	40
	—
	42
	—



Cardiac Catheterisation was carried out on 3 children at Leeds General Infirmary and 1 child at Harrogate General Hospital.

During the year 4 children were operated on for the following conditions :—

Aortic stenosis

Inter atrial septal defect

Aortic valvotomy

Atrial septal defect

At the end of the year 7 children were waiting for admission to Leeds with a view to operation and 5 children were to be seen again by Mr. Wooler, the surgeon at Leeds, with a view to possible operation.

## 6. CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

I am indebted to Dr. Gore for the following report :—

Mrs. Nursten was given leave of absence to study in the United States and left the clinic at the end of May, and at this time we were fortunate to obtain the assistance of Miss H. Wallace, Social Worker.

Dr. M. Frieze, Senior Registrar at the Department of Psychiatry, Leeds University has continued to attend the clinic for one session each week.

105 new cases were seen during the year : 65 boys and 40 girls (18 more than last year). As in previous years the larger number of cases came from the Harrogate and Knaresborough area. The referral figures being as follows :—

Division 7 (Ripon & surrounding area)	.....	15
„ 7 (Harrogate, Knaresborough & district)		57
„ 9 (Wetherby, Tadcaster area)	.....	15
Others (including Bridge House School) etc.	.....	18
		<hr/>
		105
		<hr/>

Sources of referrals from Division 7 were as follows :—

Divisional Medical Officer .....	35
Juvenile Court .....	4
General Practitioners .....	11
Parents .....	8
Children's Officer .....	2
Head-teachers .....	1
Dr. Barnardo's, London .....	5
Others .....	6
	—
	72
	—

These figures do not really indicate the degree of interest shown by Heads of schools and other teachers in the emotional and educational problems of their pupils ; since they have often been instrumental in bringing the child's name to the notice of the Divisional Medical Officer.

In addition to the 105 cases opened in 1961, 32 were carried over from previous years. Of these 137 cases 26 were seen by the Psychologist for assessment of educational problems only, leaving 111 cases which were seen at the clinic for treatment. These can be analysed as follows :—

Boys	Girls	
17	3	attended weekly for treatment.
16	14	„ for regular treatment.
38	23	„ for occasional visits.
—	—	
71	40	
—	—	

### Remedial Teaching.

The new school year began with 13 children on the register, one boy having obtained a place at Scorton Grammar School where he has settled well, and a girl having been transferred to St. Peter's Residential School, Horbury. One boy removed to another authority to whom full reports were sent. 2 girls left school at Christmas and one boy of 10 was discharged and is now attending school full time. During the last 6 months we have been able to admit some new cases : 3 girls and a boy — all in a younger age range 7-10 years, and an older boy of 13 is under consideration. Numbers now stand at 14 on roll and



one pending. Close liaison with schools and homes is being maintained, and in all cases of children of junior school age progress is very marked. The older boys find it much harder to break through barriers and resentment about their educational failures. The school medical authorities have noted definite improvement as have Heads and class teachers in schools.

The clinic team have continued to lay importance on our lunchtime discussions on Thursdays, and have been pleased that a number of General Practitioners have found time to come and meet us and discuss their cases. We have also had visits from a number of Head-teachers, even though some had to come from outside this Division. We have had regular visits from Dr. Schofield and have welcomed the interest shown by other Assistant Medical Officers. We have had visits from the staff of the Children's Department, both in this Division and outside, and also, from Mr. Rawcliffe the Divisional Education Officer.

During the year a number of people have come to study the working of the Child Guidance Clinic, including : Dr. Atkinson from the Regional Hospital Board : Dr. Stoakley from Skipton, and Dr. Jessop from Cleckheaton. 4 students from the Institute of Education, Leeds : 2 student Health Visitors and others.

I will conclude by thanking all the members of the clinic team and also Dr. Hepple for his sustained and benign interest in child guidance work.

## 7. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

### (a) Births.

Return of births notified in the Divisional Area during the year 1961.

DETAILS	BIRTHS				TOTAL
	Domiciliary		Institutional		
	Live	Still	Live	Still	
(a) Primary Notifications :					
(i) Urban Districts .....	234	—	1,415	23	1,672
(ii) Rural Districts .....	116	—	196	6	318
(b) Add Inward Transfers .....	1	—	189	3	193
(c) Total Notifications received .....	351	—	1,800	32	2,183
(d) Deduct Outward Transfers .....	3	—	433	9	445
(e) Total adjusted births .....	348	—	1,367	23	1,738
ANALYSIS OF INSTITUTIONAL BIRTHS					
Born in (a) Hospitals .....			1,364	23	
(b) Maternity Homes			—	—	
(c) Nursing Homes			3	—	
TOTAL .....			1,367	23	



Four fifths of the births in the division take place in hospital. This seems to be equally true of both the urban and rural areas and has varied very little for a number of years. There is a school of thought among obstetricians which claims that all births should take place in hospital. This, I think, is very debateable. Whilst it is true the modern drugs have greatly diminished the danger of infection to the mother, the young child is still very vulnerable, and is generally safer in the family home.

Year.	Institutional Confinement.	Domiciliary Confinement.
1950	79%	21%
1951	78%	22%
1952	79%	21%
1953	79%	21%
1954	82%	18%
1955	82%	18%
1956	81%	19%
1957	83%	17%
1958	83%	17%
1959	82%	18%
1960	82%	18%
1961	80%	20%

The department investigates all applications for maternity beds on social grounds for the Units at Harrogate, Ripon, and York.

#### **(b) Ante-natal Clinics.**

Two sessions per week are held at Dragon Parade Clinic, and two sessions per month at Alma House, Ripon. Most family doctors undertake ante-natal care of their own patients, and the maternity hospitals also run sessions. The health department clinics are very useful in that they are able to put the expectant mother in touch with the local services which will be of use to her.

#### **(c) Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes.**

These are held regularly for expectant mothers at 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate, Fysche Hall, Knaresborough, and Alma House, Ripon. 208 expectant mothers made 1,342 attendances at the Harrogate Clinic, 36 mothers made 280 attendances at the Knaresborough Clinic, and 46 mothers made 416 attendances at the Ripon Clinic.

The classes have two main functions. They help expectant mothers to get rid of their natural anxieties about childbirth by explanation and preparatory exercises, and they give essential information on what is now a highly technical business — bringing up a healthy child protected as far as possible against various diseases.



# ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Name and address of Ante-Natal Clinic (whether held at Infant Welfare Centre or other premises)	Number of sessions now held per month			Number of women in attendance		Total number of attendances made by women during the year		
	Combined with Infant Welfare	Separate Sessions		Number of women who attended during year	Number of new cases incl. in previous column	Combined with Infant Welfare	Separate Sessions	
		Doctors	Midwives				Doctors	Midwives
2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate .....	—	8	—	77	69	—	175	—
2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate .....	—	—	12	208	181	—	—	1,342
(Relaxation/Mothercraft Classes)	—	—	1	36	36	—	—	280
Knarborough Clinic .....	—	—	—	17	3	—	113	—
(Relaxation/Mothercraft Classes)	—	—	4	46	38	—	—	416
Alma House, Ripon .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alma House, Ripon .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Relaxation/Mothercraft Classes)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for Clinics .....	—	8	17	384	327	—	288	2,038

(d) Infant Welfare Centres.

Two new centres were opened during the year at St. Mark's Hall, Leeds Road, Harrogate, and the Institute, Pannal, to cater for the increased population in these parts of the town. The table on the following page gives particulars of all the fixed Clinics in the division.

In addition to these, the Mobile Clinic provides infant welfare centre services in the rural parts of the area as follows :—

Aldfield	Tuesday	Monthly
Birstwith	Monday	"
Bishop Monkton	Friday	Fortnightly
Bishop Thornton	Monday	Monthly
Burnt Yates	Monday	"
*Burton Leonard	Friday	Fortnightly
Copt Hewick	Tuesday	Monthly
Dacre	Monday	"
Darley	Monday	Fortnightly
*Follifoot	Friday	Monthly
Galphay	Tuesday	"
Grantley	Tuesday	"
Grewelthorpe	Tuesday	"
*Hampsthwaite	Friday	"
Heyshaw (Lane End)	Monday	"
Killinghall	Friday	"
Kirkby Malzeard	Tuesday	"
Lofthouse	Monday	"
Markington	Monday	"
Mickley	Tuesday	"
North Lees	Tuesday	"
North Stainley	Tuesday	"
Ramsgill	Monday	"
Sawley	Tuesday	"
*Scotton	Friday	"
Shaw Mills	Monday	"
Skelton	Tuesday	"
Studley	Tuesday	"
Winksley	Tuesday	"

\*Welfare Foods are not sold at these sessions.



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	attended during the year and who were born in —			Total number of Children who attended during the year	during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were—			Total attendances during the year	Remarks
			1961	1960	1959-56		Under 1 yr.	1 but under 2	2 but under 5		
Central Clinic, 2 Dragon Parade, Harrogate .....	8	286	232	291	155	678	2,348	374	128	2,850	
St. John Ambulance Headquarters, Starbeck, Harrogate .....	4	154	139	130	159	428	1,472	263	293	2,028	
Bar Methodist Chapel, Skipton Road, Harrogate.....	4	134	116	146	166	428	1,806	374	230	2,410	
Penny Pot Lane, Harrogate (Army Premises) .....	2	24	17	24	10	51	238	30	11	279	Commenced 4.9.61
St. Mark's Parochial Hall, Leeds Road, Harrogate .....	2	39	31	11	9	51	156	26	19	201	Commenced 31.8.61
Pannal Institute, Harrogate .....	1	26	15	20	6	41	125	9	5	139	Commenced 4.7.61
16, Harlow Avenue, Harlow Hill, Harrogate .....	1	19	17	6	4	27	82	7	3	92	
Fysche Hall, Knaresborough .....	4	115	110	100	74	284	1,715	261	173	2,149	
Methodist Sunday Schoolroom, Boroughbridge .....	4	27	27	35	55	117	326	180	209	715	
Village Hall, Whixley .....	2	19	16	15	27	58	96	62	104	262	
Church Hall, Poppleton .....	2	29	26	33	57	116	410	142	286	838	
Alma House, Ripon .....	4	161	142	96	45	283	2,358	606	516	3,480	
Methodist Buildings, Pateley Bridge .....	2	22	20	16	19	55	238	105	143	486	
Methodist Buildings, Summerbridge .....	1	12	10	6	10	26	76	35	69	180	
Mobile Clinic .....	32	185	147	95	112	354	919	331	528	1,778	
Total .....	73	1,252	1,065	1,024	908	2,997	12,365	2,805	2,717	17,887	

### (e) Distribution of Welfare Foods.

The provision of baby foods and food supplements to expectant mothers constitutes an important part of the health services.

The arrangements in the Division are detailed below :—

#### Harrogate.

Divisional Health Office, Harrogate.	Monday to Friday, 9.0 a.m. to 5.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Central Clinic, 2 Dragon Parade, Harrogate.	Monday and Thursday, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Starbeck Clinic, St. John Amb. H.Q., Starbeck, Harrogate.	Wednesday, 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Bar Methodist Chapel, Skipton Road, Harrogate.	Monday, 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Penny Pot Lane, Harrogate (Army Premises).	Alternate Wednesdays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
St. Mark's Parochial Hall, Leeds Road, Harrogate.	Alternate Mondays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Pannal Institute, Harrogate.	Last Thursday in month, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
16, Harlow Avenue, Harlow Hill, Harrogate.	First Tuesday in month, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.

#### Ripon.

Divisional Health Office, Ripon.	Monday to Friday, 9.0 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. 1.45 p.m. to 5.20 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Ripon Child Welfare Centre, Alma House, Ripon.	Monday, 2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
N.A.A.F.I. Ripon.	Shop hours.	Vol. Worker.

#### Outside Clinics.

Knaresborough Clinic.	Tuesday, 9.0 a.m. to 12 noon. 1.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Boroughbridge Clinic.	Friday, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Whixley Clinic.	1st and 3rd Thursdays in month, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Upper Poppleton Clinic.	Alternate Wednesdays, 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.



**Outside Distribution Points.**

Birstwith.	Anytime.	Vol. Worker.
Bishop Monkton.	Anytime.	Vol. Worker.
Burnt Yates.	Anytime.	Vol. Worker.
Burton Leonard.	Alternate Wednesdays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	Vol. Worker.
Darley.	By arrangement.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Follifoot Post Office.	Post Office hours.	Vol. Worker.
Great Ouseburn.	Thursday, 3.30 p.m. and evening.	Vol. Worker.
Hampsthwaite.	Tuesday, 3.45 p.m. to 4.45 p.m.	Vol. Worker.
Killinghall, Lund Lane.	Friday afternoon.	Vol. Worker.
Killinghall, Methodist Church.	Friday, every four weeks 10.45 a.m. to 12 noon.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Kirk Hammerton.	Alternate Tuesdays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	Vol. Worker.
Kirkby Malzeard.	Anytime.	Vol. Worker.
Lofthouse.	Anytime.	Vol. Worker.
North Stainley.	Anytime.	Vol. Worker.
Pateley Bridge.	Anytime.	Vol. Worker.
Staveley Post Office.	Post Office hours.	Vol. Worker.
Summerbridge.	Thursday, 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.	Vol. Worker.

**(f) Phenylketonuria.**

One type of mental defect is due to a metabolic disturbance which produces damage to the brain in early life. It is detectable by a simple test on the urine of young babies which is now done as a routine by the health visitors for the babies in their care.

No cases of phenylketonuria have so far been discovered in the division.

**(g) Dental Care.**

The arrangements for dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers continue as before.

**(h) Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children.**

The unmarried girl who is having a baby is often desperately in need of expert help and advice. She needs to make arrangements for the confinement, and for her own rehabilitation and the care of her child afterwards.

Valuable work in this field is done by the Social Workers of the Ripon Diocesan Moral Welfare Association who work in close co-operation with the general practitioners, the health visitors, and the health department.

The County Council makes grants in approved cases towards the cost of institutional care before the confinement.

105 cases were dealt with by the department during the year. This figure includes about 25% of people who came into the division from other areas. Of the residents, 18 were between the ages of fifteen and nineteen, while 37 were aged between twenty and twenty four years. This is, therefore, not mainly a teenage problem, as is often assumed.

**(i) Care of Premature Infants.**

These small babies need special care to avoid injury from chilling. 2 Sorrento cots and equipment are provided, based at Harrogate and Ripon, for loan to doctors and midwives looking after premature babies. The Ripon cot was used once during the year, while the Harrogate one was not used.

The Sorrento cot has the disadvantage of being too bulky for easy transport, and at the time of writing the provision of smaller portable incubators is being considered.

**(j) Albany Avenue Day Nursery.**

This nursery is open from 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. from Monday to Friday. It accommodates the young children of mothers who are obliged to maintain themselves and their families by going out to work. The health of these children is supervised by the medical staff of the Department.

**(k) Inspection of Children at Residential Nurseries and County Children's Homes.**

A routine inspection is made twice a year of all children resident in the Leadhall Grange and Harlow Court Residential Nurseries, Harrogate, and in three Homes for older children in Knaresborough. 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.



## 8. PAEDIATRIC CLINICS.

In Harrogate, children are seen by the paediatrician at the hospital. In Ripon, Dr. Prosser holds a monthly Clinic at Alma House, at which 9 patients were seen during 1961.

### **Buzzers for Bedwetters.**

I am indebted to Dr. Hall for the following report :—

Three Enuresis Alarm Buzzers have been in use during the past year in the Harrogate area.

In 7 cases of nocturnal enuresis there have been good results with no, or only occasional, lapses. Ages have ranged between twelve and five. The older children have been particularly pleased with the 'Buzzer'.

There have been 3 partial successes — due to moving, due to very deep sleep, and due to poor co-operation.

There has been one failure, when the child was frightened of the noise.

There are 18 children waiting to try the Buzzer but there is necessarily a slow turnover.

There is a tendency to select older children for treatment because they suffer more from this complaint and they are more anxious to co-operate.

## 9. MIDWIFERY.

During 1961, domiciliary midwives cared for 346 home confinements while 1,742 cases were delivered in institutions. 168 of the latter were sent home before the fifth day, and 430 between the fifth and tenth day.

Two whole-time midwives and twelve home nurse/midwives were working in the area at the end of the year.

DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES IN THE DIVISION DURING 1961.

EMPLOYMENT OF MIDWIVES	NO. OF DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES IN THE AREA DURING THE YEAR					
	DOMICILIARY CASES				Totals	Cases in Institutions
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked			
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked doctor or another)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child		
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority .....	—	1	93	249	343	—
(b) Midwives employed by vol. organisations (incl. Hospi- tals not transferred to the Minister under the Nat. Health Service Act), .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hos- pital Management Commit- tees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act, .....	—	—	—	—	—	1,742
(d) Midwives in Private Prac- tice (incl. midwives em- ployed in Nursing Homes).	—	—	2	1	3	—
Totals .....	—	1	95	250	346	1,742

(e) Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge from institution :—

(i) before the fifth day .....	168
(ii) After the fifth day but before the tenth day .....	430



Statutory Notices received from midwives during the year were as follows :—

Death of Child .....	3
Stillbirths .....	3
Liability to be a source of infection .....	2

14 medical aid notices were issued by midwives during the year, all in respect of domiciliary cases. The following summary gives the conditions for which medical aid was sought :—

#### MEDICAL AID NOTICES.

Issued for	Number issued because of complications arising in/during			
	Pregnancy	Labour	Lying-in	The Child
(a) Domiciliary Cases:—				
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act, .....	2	9	1	2
(ii) Others .....	—	—	—	—
(b) Cases in Private Nursing Homes:—				
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act, .....	—	—	—	—
(ii) Others .....	—	—	—	—
(c) Cases in Institutions	—	—	—	—
Totals	2	9	1	2

Gas and Air Analgesia alone was given to 22 mothers by the domiciliary midwives and was given in conjunction with Pethidine to a further 30.

Pethidine alone was given to 23 cases.

Trilene alone was given to 99 patients and to a further 129 patients in conjunction with Pethidine.

#### **10. HEALTH VISITING.**

17 full-time Health Visitors and 1 part-time Assistant Health Visitor were employed in the area at the end of the year. Three of them did tuberculosis visiting and maintained liaison between the Health Department and the Chest Physicians. One was largely occupied with the admission and discharge of old people to hospitals, old people's homes, and Part III accommodation, working closely with the geriatric unit at Knaresborough. Like the rest of the nursing staff, they work under the general direction of the Divisional Nursing Officer.



The following table gives details of work carried out :—

Number of Children under 5 years of age visited during year	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children age 1 and under 2 years	Children age 2 and under 5 years	Tuber- culous house- holds	Other cases	Total No. of families or house- holds visited by Health Visitors	Total No. of 'No access' visits made during year
	First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits						
4,449	364	566	1,677	8,310	3,509	6,295	952	11,589	5,854	4,052

#### CLINICS

Total number of attendances by health visitors at Local Health Authority Clinic Sessions during the year ..... 1,590

## 11. HOME NURSING.

22 district nurses and 2 part-time district nurses were serving the division at the end of the year. 12 of them did combined midwifery duties also.

In Harrogate especially the routine care of elderly people is a considerable problem, and in September an Assistant District Nurse commenced duty on an experimental basis with special responsibilities for bathing of old people. This pilot Scheme has been a great success and it is hoped that it will become a permanent feature of the service.

Details of the year's work is as follows :—

Classification	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of visits paid by home nurses during the year
Medical .....	1,478	44,985
Surgical .....	214	5,099
Infectious diseases .....	—	—
Tuberculosis .....	5	407
Maternal complications .....	6	39
Totals .....	1,703	50,530

## 12. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Protection is offered from smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, and tetanus, while vaccination of children over 13 years old against tuberculosis was also undertaken.

### (a) Vaccination against Smallpox.

The numbers in different age groups vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year are shown below :—

Age at date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
Number vaccinated	802	191	68	29	62	1,152
Number re-vaccinated	—	1	4	26	87	118



No complications of vaccination were reported.

Estimated live births for year ended 31.12.61. 1,715

Vaccination rate of infants ..... 46.7%

The rates for recent years were :—

1952	27.0%
1953	60.5%
1954	47.1%
1955	37.3%
1956	44.2%
1957	51.7%
1958	59.7%
1959	53.6%
1960	46.8%

#### (b) Vaccination against Whooping Cough.

1,030 children under four years of age received whooping cough vaccine during the year.

#### (c) Immunisation against Diphtheria.

Number of children at 31st December, 1961, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.

Age at 31.12.61 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1961	1-4 1960-57	5-9 1956-52	10-14 1951-47	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
1957-1961	349	3,882	3,770	1,112	9,113
1956 or earlier	—	—	1,345	3,714	5,059

		Number of children immunised during 1961			
		Under 1	1-4	5-14	Total
Primary	.....	349	611	89	1,049
Booster	.....	—	15	485	500

**(d) Immunisation against Tetanus.**

The following are the details of the children immunised during the year, either singly or in combination with other antigens :—

Age at Final Injection	Number of children who received protection against tetanus (including temporary residents)
Under 1 year	332
1 to 2 years	267
2 to 3 „	40
3 to 4 „	19
Over 4 „	108
Total	766

**(e) Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.**

The scheme continued as before. General practitioners continued to give many of the injections, and special sessions were held by the County Staff in clinics, schools, etc.

Altogether during the year 5,401 people received a first injection, 6,030 a second, 4,404 a third, and 3,916 a fourth dose. This has meant an immense amount of work for the medical and clerical staff, and other routine work, notably school medical inspection, has inevitably suffered as a result.



### 13. B.C.G. VACCINATION.

B.C.G. was again offered to all children 13 years and over attending schools in the area.

The following are details of the work carried out :—

1. No. of medical officers (including Divisional Medical Officer) approved to undertake B.C.G. Vaccination ..... 5

#### 2. Acceptances.

- (a) No. of children offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary, whether the offer was made during the year or previously ..... 2,560
- (b) No. of (a) found to have been vaccinated previously ..... 29
- (c) No. of acceptances ..... 1,433
- (d) Percentage of acceptances, i.e. (c) to (a) - (b) ..... 56.6%

#### 3. Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test.

- (a) No. of children 2(c) tested ..... 1,387
- (b) Result of Heaf Test :—
  - (i) Positive ..... 290
  - (ii) Negative ..... 1,012
  - (iii) Not ascertained 85Total 1,387
- (c) Percentage positive, i.e. (b) (i) to (b) (i) + (ii) ..... 22.3%

#### 4. Vaccination.

No. vaccinated following negative Heaf Test ..... 953

#### 5. B.C.G. Vaccination of Students attending Teacher Training College (Ripon).

#### Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test.

(a) No. of students tested	.....	.....	.....	24
(b) Result of test		Heaf.		
(i) Positive	.....	7		
(ii) Negative	.....	16		
(iii) Not ascertained		1	Total	24
(c) Percentage positive	30%	Total	30%	

#### Vaccination.

No. vaccinated following Heaf test	.....	16
------------------------------------	-------	----

### 14. MENTAL HEALTH.

This first full year of operation of the Mental Health Act, 1959, has been fraught with difficulties for the local health authority service in this area. In October one Mental Welfare Officer began a long period of absence due to sickness and another left to take up an appointment elsewhere. In November the Senior Mental Welfare Officer had to go off duty because of illness.

In spite of these difficulties, a good deal of work was done with the help of Mr. Hope, the Senior Mental Welfare Officer from Wetherby.

Officers attended at out-patient sessions at Ripon and Harrogate as often as it was possible, and liaison was maintained with Clifton Hospital.

Details of the work done by the Mental Welfare Officers follow :—

#### Visits paid.

Pre-care	344	In addition 99 attendances were made at out-patient clinics and 31 at the Child Guidance Clinic.
After-care	776	
Re subnormals	499	
Re hospital patients	11	

#### Admissions Undertaken.

Under Sect. 5	114
Sect. 25	15
Sect. 26	2
Sect. 29	32



### Subnormals.

Sect. 5	2
Sect. 60	1
Crim. Justice Act, Sect. 4	1
Short term stay	6

### Group Training Class.

The Group Training Class at the Theosophical Hall was well attended throughout the year.

The children co-operate well in their training, and are continually gaining confidence, and showing results which although varying considerably from individual children, do show that they are making the maximum effort of which they are capable.

Open Day, 1961, took place in May when the children sang and danced around the Maypole, and the May Queen was crowned in the traditional manner.

Four children left the class during the year to take up employment, and they are working successfully along with normal employees.

The social activities during the year were a great success. The summer outing in June was to Filey, when a perfect day was enjoyed thoroughly.

In December a visit to the circus at Leeds was preceded by a Christmas party at The Mansion, Roundhay, and provided lively discussion.

### Home Teaching.

One teacher was available one day per week to give home training to those who were unable to attend the Group Training Class, all of whom were over school age. Instruction was given in basketry, embroidery, knitting and rug making. 4 sub normal persons and 1 case of mental illness were visited weekly during the year.

## 15. HOME HELP SERVICE.

This service has shown a slight decrease in work over the previous year. 3,760 fewer hours were worked than in 1960.

156 part time home helps and 2 whole time home helps were employed, equivalent to 63 whole time workers.

The following table gives details of the work undertaken for various categories of user :—

Category	No. of Cases	Employed Hours
Maternity .....	103	5,345
Tuberculosis .....	7	1,608
Chronic sick (a) 65+ .....	558	106,119
(b) Under 65 .....	71	12,412
Others .....	107	11,856
Totals .....	846	137,340

## 16. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE & AFTER CARE.

Consultative sessions have been held by the Chest Physician twice weekly at Scotton Banks Hospital, three times weekly at the Chest Clinic, Harrogate General Hospital, and fortnightly at the Chest Clinic at Ripon Hospital. The special children's and adolescent clinic also serves for a contact clinic where 685 contacts were seen, 219 of whom were first attendances, and of these 153 were given B.C.G. vaccination.

During 1961 there were 35 new cases of tuberculosis notified and 219 contacts examined, giving a ratio of 6 contacts examined to each newly notified case.

Contact tracing was carried out in two local firms where newly notified cases of tuberculosis occurred.

Close liaison has continued between the Clinic and the Ministry of Labour in placing tuberculous patients in employment suitable to their health and that of their fellow employees.



To this end 1 case was referred from this Division to the Resettlement Centre at Leeds for suitable training.

In June 1961, the Mass Radiography Unit visited Ripon. 1,317 people were examined and 3 cases were referred to the Chest Clinic and followed up and advised, 1 of them was found to be actively tuberculous.

Liaison with the general practitioners involved was maintained.

The Harrogate and Ripon Care Committee has continued to help the relatively few cases for whom other adequate help was not available. Needy cases were supplied with a Christmas parcel of eggs, fruit, butter and groceries. The Committee has extended its activities to include non tuberculous chest cases.

428 orders for free milk were issued to 89 patients on the recommendation of the Chest Physician during the year.

The Department continued to provide nursing equipment on loan at the request of home nurses or general practitioners.

### **Recuperative Home Treatment.**

During the year 14 applications were received for recuperative home treatment recommended by general practitioners. 2 were in respect of schoolboys, 2 were tuberculous patients, and 1 was a mother admitted with two children to a home for cases requiring family rehabilitation. The remaining 9 cases were in respect of other adults.

## **17. CHIROPODY.**

This service continued to be provided for old age pensioners, expectant mothers, and handicapped persons. By the end of the year a direct service employing 4 chiropodists was in operation in the Borough of Harrogate, and indirect services provided in conjunction with voluntary bodies were working in Ripon, Knaresborough, Pateley Bridge, Boroughbridge, Poppleton, and Nun Monkton.

## 18. REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

There were 16 registered nursing homes in the division at the end of the year. All were inspected during 1961.

## 19. REGISTRATION OF OLD PEOPLE'S HOMES.

The 22 old people's homes registered in the area were visited in conjunction with the Divisional Welfare Officer.

## 20. CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES.

Monthly meetings of workers from the interested voluntary and statutory bodies were held. The experiment of combining the Harrogate and Ripon meetings was tried but was not satisfactory, and separate meetings will in future be held.

At the open meetings to which a wide range of social workers is invited, the following talks were given :—

“The New Mental Health Act” by Miss H. Wallace,  
Senior Mental Health Welfare Officer.

“The Church's Share in Social Services” by Canon R.  
Baines.

“The Early Diagnosis of Mental Disorder” by Dr. M.  
Pullan, Senior Assistant County Medical Officer.

## 21. MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF STAFF, ETC.

284 medical examinations of staff, etc. were carried out during the year as follows :—

West Riding County Council .....	98
District Councils .....	34
Other Authorities .....	8
Applicants for Teachers' Training Colleges .....	44
Children for employment (including entertain- ments) .....	100



## AMBULANCE SERVICE.

In the West Riding this is a separate service. The ambulance station is at Harrogate under the charge of a Superintendent Ambulance Officer, and in both Ripon and Pateley Bridge there are sub depots which are manned by the respective divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and which give sterling service. Short wave wireless control is held throughout the division.

# 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
Arclon Lodge	Leeds Road, Harrogate	Maternity	11	—
Royal Bath Hospital	Cornwall Road, Harrogate	Rheumatic Diseases	147	—
White Hart Hospital	Cold Bath Road, Harrogate	do.	133	—
Yorkshire Home	Cornwall Road, Harrogate	Chronic Sick Cases	70	—
Weatherdene Convalescent Hospital	Wetherby Road, Harrogate	Convalescent Cases	38 Females	—
Unelm Hospital	Cornwall Road, Harrogate	Rheumatic Diseases	22	—
Ripon and District Hospital	Firby Lane, Ripon	Medical, Surgical and Maternity	46	7
Princess Road Hospital	Princess Road, Ripon	Chronic Sick	32	—
Whistle Hill Hospital	Knaresborough	Infectious Diseases	10	10
do.	do.	Paediatrics	—	12
do.	do.	Suitable Cases transferred from Harrogate General Hospital	22	—
Wotton Banks Hospital	Ripley Road, Knaresborough	General Surgery Gynaecology	33	—
do.	do.	Diseases of Chest	96	—
do.	do.	Young Chronic Sick	34	—
do.	do.	Medical	24	—
do.	do.	Private Wing Sect. V	16	—
do.	do.	Private Wing Sect. IV	8	—
Knaresborough Hospital	Stockwell Road, Knaresborough	Chronic Sick Part III	130 87	— —



# PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Number of cases originally notified during the year ended 31st December, 1961, and of final numbers after correction of diagnosis, etc.

	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis		Measles (excluding Rubella)		Diphtheria		Dysentery		Meningococcal infection	
	M	F	M	F	Paralytic	Non-Paralytic	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified :														
Total (all ages)	10	12	14	12	—	—	627	605	—	—	11	20	—	—
Final Numbers after correction														
Under 1 year	—	—	2	1	—	—	9	23	—	—	1	1	—	—
1 year	—	—	—	2	—	—	62	47	—	—	—	4	—	—
2 years	2	1	3	2	—	—	74	81	—	—	1	4	—	—
3	2	—	2	1	—	—	94	77	—	—	2	—	—	—
4	2	1	1	1	—	—	86	77	—	—	2	2	—	—
5-9	3	8	3	5	—	—	285	278	—	—	4	1	—	—
10-14	1	—	2	—	—	—	10	6	—	—	1	1	—	—
15-24	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	3	—	—
25 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	4	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all ages)	10	11	14	12	—	—	627	605	—	—	11	20	—	—

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES—Continued

	Acute Pneumonia		Smallpox		Acute Encephalitis		Enteric or Typhoid Fever		Paratyphoid Fevers	
	M	F	M	F	Infective	Post Infectious	M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified :										
Total (all ages)	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Final numbers after correction										
Under 5 years										
5-14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-44	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-64	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all ages)	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES—Continued

	Erysipelas		Food Poisoning		Other notifiable diseases	Original notification		Final Numbers	
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified ; Total (all ages)	—	—	—	—	Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	1
Final numbers after correction					Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—					
5-14	—	—	—	—					
15-44	—	—	—	—					
45-64	—	—	—	—					
65 and over	—	—	—	—					
Age unknown	—	—	—	—					
<b>TOTAL (all ages)</b>	—	—	—	—					

### **Scarlet Fever.**

There were 21 notifications during the year, compared with 37 in 1960, a rate of 0.37 per 1,000 population.

### **Whooping Cough.**

26 cases were notified, compared with 90 in the previous year.

### **Measles.**

1961 was a measles year. 1,232 notifications were received compared with 35 in 1960, and gave a notification rate of 21.9 per 1,000.

### **Dysentery.**

31 cases were notified, mostly in children, giving a notification rate of 0.55 per 1,000. There was a small outbreak of sonne dysentery at a residential nursery during April and May, due to the admission of a child incubating the disease. Seven children were affected.

### **Pneumonia.**

24 cases were notified.

### **Influenza.**

There was a moderate outbreak of influenza in the early months of the year, followed in May by a further outbreak in a girl's public school which had escaped the previous outbreak. 140 pupils and staff were affected and the virological evidence strongly suggested that Influenza Virus B was responsible.

### **Tuberculosis.**

There were 16 new pulmonary cases notified during the year, giving a rate of 0.28 per 1,000 population. Most of these were adult males.



The following tables give details from the Tuberculosis Register :—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Number on Register at 1st January, 1961 .....	144	116	20	31	311
New notifications in 1961 .....	14	2	—	—	16
Number restored to Register .....	1	—	—	—	1
Number added to Register otherwise than by notification .....	1	1	—	—	2
Number removed from Register in 1961 .....	14	7	1	2	24
Number on Register at 31st December, 1961 .....	146	112	19	29	306

Age and Sex of New Cases and Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1961.

Ages	New Cases				Cases removed from Register due to death			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
5-14 "	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 "	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-44 "	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
45-64 "	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all ages)	14	2	—	—	2	—	1	—

## CANCER.

131 deaths were attributed to cancer, giving a death rate of 2.32 per 1,000 population.

The following table gives details from the  
 Laboratory Report.

No.	Temperature		Time
	At	At	
1	100	100	10
2	100	100	20
3	100	100	30
4	100	100	40
5	100	100	50
6	100	100	60
7	100	100	70
8	100	100	80
9	100	100	90
10	100	100	100

The following table gives details from the  
 Laboratory Report.

No.	Temperature		Time
	At	At	
1	100	100	10
2	100	100	20
3	100	100	30
4	100	100	40
5	100	100	50
6	100	100	60
7	100	100	70
8	100	100	80
9	100	100	90
10	100	100	100

The following table gives details from the  
 Laboratory Report.





Borough of Harrogate

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

AND

CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

FOR THE YEAR

1961



Borough of Harrogate

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

AND

CLEANING SUPERINTENDENT

FOR THE YEAR

1961



# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1961.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit for your consideration my fifteenth annual report for the year 1961.

The work of the department can be classified under three headings, i.e., environmental health, public cleansing and control and administration of the public slaughterhouse.

The district inspectors have carried out their duties with zeal and efficiency and from an environmental health point of view the town is in a satisfactory condition.

Housing generally is well above the standards of most towns, and both owners and owner/occupiers are to be congratulated on the manner in which they have improved their properties.

Food hygiene as usual has received prior attention and every effort has been made to see that the food consumed by the inhabitants and many thousands of visitors was stored, prepared and sold in good condition.

The department was successful in smoke prevention as far as business premises were concerned. New boilers and plant were installed capable of producing heat and power without smoke.

The work of the cleansing department was not made any easier by the high rate of sickness and difficulty in obtaining men at short notice. Despite the fact that holidays are spread over several months, the department was under great pressure during the period from May to October in order to maintain a seven day collection of refuse.

The public slaughterhouse had another successful year and every opportunity was taken to improve the premises and facilities available to the local butchers to carry out their work.

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 officials of other Departments for their advice and co-operation during the year.

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 the 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 position as a spa, health and holiday resort. The mineral waters are collected and administered according to the best therapeutic standards.

In the last ten years great changes have taken place in the development of the town. The population has increased from 50,465 at the 1951 Census to 56,332 at the 1961 Census, an increase of some 11.6%. This is principally due to the establishment of Harrogate as an administrative centre and the coming of such firms as the I.C.I. Fibres Division, Messrs. Cawood Wharton, Dunlopillo and the Mercantile Credit Company. It is likely that this trend will continue and a number of additional projects are already planned.

Harrogate still remains a desirable residential town for the industrial West Riding, is a popular shopping centre for a very wide area and has a large conference and trade fairs business.

**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.** 1283.6 hours of sunshine were recorded during the year, 12.1 less than 1960. The sunniest day being the 19th June when 14.4 hours were recorded.



**Rainfall.** The total rainfall recorded during the year was 29.60 inches, the wettest day being the 2nd September when 1.04 inches of rain was recorded. The figure for 1960 was 37.42.

**Temperatures.** The maximum temperature during the year was 81 degrees F. recorded on the 30th June, and the minimum temperature was 15 degrees F. recorded on the 25th December.

**Wind.** The prevailing wind during the year was westerly.

### **WATER SUPPLY.**

The distribution of water in the Harrogate area is undertaken by the Claro Water Board which was formed on the 1st April, 1959, and subsequently enlarged by the addition of the Wath Rural District Council on the 1st April, 1960.

The constituent authorities of the Board are as follows :—

Harrogate Borough Council.

Knaresborough Urban District Council.

Nidderdale Rural District Council.

Ripon City.

Ripon and Pateley Bridge Rural District Council.

Wath Rural District Council.

Wetherby Rural District Council.

The water supply of the town is derived from five impounding reservoirs in the Pennine Range. There are two catchment areas, one six miles west of Harrogate and the other northwest of Masham in the North Riding of Yorkshire, some twenty-eight miles away.

The supply is abundant, pure and soft in character, and the gathering grounds are largely owned and wholly controlled by the Board, farming activities being strictly limited.

The whole of the supply is filtered by slow sand and pressure filters and subsequently sterilised with chlorine and ammonia to ensure a wholesome water to the consumers.

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 .....	62
Being samples of water from :—	
Domestic supplies (Town's mains) .....	57
Domestic supplies (wells, etc.) .....	5
Number of samples found upon examination to be satisfactory .....	59
Number of samples found to be unsatisfactory (wells, etc.) .....	3

In the portions of the Borough which were incorporated on the 1st April, 1938, from the Wetherby Rural District and the former Knaresborough Rural District there are still fourteen 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 Two Samples of Water taken on 9th November 1961

Parts per Million	Harlow Hill	Irongate Bridge
Appearance .....	Turbid.	Turbid.
Odour .....	None.	None.
Sediment .....	Fine Suspension.	Fine Suspension.
pH .....	7.1	7.2
Total Solids .....	116.0	100.0
Chlorides .....	12.5	14.5
Nitrates .....	Nil.	Nil.
Nitrites .....	Nil.	Nil.
Ammonia Free .....	0.076	0.172
Ammonia Albuminoid .....	0.100	0.224
Oxygen absorbed .....	2.100	1.900
Hardness Temporary .....	28.00	28.00
Hardness Permanent .....	17.00	25.00
Hardness total .....	45.00	53.00

Observations :— These waters are of good organic purity.

#### Plumbo-Solvency of Water Supplies.

Four 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, 1961.

Pail and tub closets	.....	.....	.....	20
Privies	.....	.....	.....	10
Waste water-closets	.....	.....	.....	15
Cesspools	.....	.....	.....	63

All pail closets are emptied either once or twice weekly.

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

The position remains much the same as in previous years with the exception that the number of cesspools is increasing as dwelling-houses are built on the perimeter of the town where no main drainage is available.

## RIVERS AND STREAMS.

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

Routine inspections have been carried out on all becks and streams within the Borough during the year. No serious case of pollution occurred.

## INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

15,129 inspections were carried out during the year by the public health inspectors. The wide variety of the work can be appreciated by the perusal of the detailed statistics given below.

The department maintains contact with most of the commercial and industrial activities of the town. The close liaison between managements, employees and the public health inspectors has been maintained. Technical problems and ap-

plication of the various Acts, Regulations and Orders have been solved and applied without friction and to the mutual satisfaction of all sides.

Once again there has been a spate of legislation covering a wide range of activities of the citizen, either in his place of employment or domestic field of operations. These are of course essential in modern living conditions if the health and welfare of the population is to be maintained. Assimilation and application become no easier as they multiply in number and character as the years roll by. The consolidation of the law is a matter which demands some attention from our legislators.

I have in previous reports pointed out the difficulties of maintaining routine inspections owing to the time spent by the inspectors in travelling from point to point. This position has been aggravated during the year by the rapid development within the Borough, mostly on the boundaries.

Some re-organisation in this connection is essential with regard to adequate means of transport.

<b>Complaints reported to the Public Health Department</b>	<b>469</b>
Where nuisances were found	424
Where complaint was received and no nuisance found	45
Under Housing Acts	206
Where infectious disease had occurred	30
Cowsheds	1
Farms*	2
Dairies and Milk shops	228
Ice-cream shops	826
Ice-cream manufacturing premises	14
Butcher's shops	585
Slaughterhouse (Starbeck)	714
Fish frying premises	169
Fish shops (wet)	296
Grocers' shops	493
Greengrocers' shops	168
Confectioners' shops	307



Bakehouses (power)	203
Bakehouses (no power)	6
Restaurants	144
Canteens	27
Kitchens	675
Mobile food shops and canteens	97
Food preparing premises	679
Food storage premises	218
Cold stores	33
Food inspection	233
Food poisoning investigations	5
Food sampling	343
Merchandise Marks Act	125
Market Hall	122
Factories (power)	181
Factories (no power)	14
Outworkers	3
Offices	1
Workplaces (other than listed)	21
Rats and Mice	235
Cinemas	1
Sanitary Conveniences—Public	74
„ „ —Private	146
Schools	24
Caravans and Sheds	186
Piggeries	93

#### Other Visits or Inspections.

Drainage	738
River Pollution	9
Installation of new sanitary fittings	91
Fireguards on heating appliances	9
Hairdressers and Barbers	166
Investigation of infestations of insect pests	250

Old Metal and Marine Stores	9
Pet shops	14
Clean Air Act and smoke observations	104
Visits to properties under notice	1,123
Water supplies and samples	109
Interviews	460
Shops Act	649
Public Cleansing	364
Refuse Tips	230
Building sites and agricultural workers sanitary conveniences	5
Noise nuisances investigated	5
Miscellaneous	2,397
	<hr/>
	15,129
	<hr/>

#### ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Drainage reconstructed	2
Drainage repaired, trapped etc.	8
Drainage unstopped	10
Chambers repaired or new covers provided	1
Water closets repaired or supplied with water	2
Water closets, new pans or pedestals provided	1
Waste pipes repaired or trapped	6
Waste pipes, rain-water pipes and eaves gutters repaired or renewed	59
Sinks provided or replaced	1
Accumulations of refuse removed	7
Animals, fowls etc., removed	3
Brickwork or pointing repaired	61
Dampness remedied	24
Doors repaired etc.	13
Dustbins supplied	111
Fireplaces, stoves and flues repaired	18



Flooring and other woodwork repaired or renewed	21
Floors, concrete or quarried, repaired or renewed	1
Plaster repaired	30
Rat and mice infestations abated	176
Roofs made weathertight	44
Water supplies reinstated or made sufficient	1
Windows, cords, fasteners and glass repaired or renewed	33
Ventilation improved	6
Ventilation sub floor provided	1
Yards and passages paved	7
Miscellaneous	8

## STATUTORY NOTICES.

31 statutory notices were served, an increase of 11 over the previous year's figure. The majority of the work asked to be carried out under the various Acts, was done on verbal request of the inspector or receipt of an informal notice.

In one or two instances the quality of the repairs was not up to the standard desired.

A disturbing feature with regard to drainage work is the fact that the required notice of intention to open up a drain for repair or renewal is in an increasing number of cases not being given to the department. This fact is only discovered when a new owner finds the drainage system not functioning properly and an investigation shows that on some previous occasion the drain has been patched up. Owners and owner-occupiers should make sure that all work of this nature is supervised and passed by the local authority before paying the bill.

Only one case under the Public Health Act was taken to Court. An Order was made for the work scheduled to be carried out in a fixed period.

## Number of Legal Notices Issued for Abatement of Nuisances.

	Served 1961	Complied with During 1961	Served 1960	Complied with During 1960/61
Harrogate Corporation Act, 1935, Section 48	6	6	5	5
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39 ...	8	5	3	3
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 56 ...	3	3	1	1
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75 ..	2	2	—	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93 ..	12	9	11	8
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	31	25	20	17

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Premises inspected where notifiable diseases have occurred .....	21
Articles destroyed by burning at request of owners .....	56
Total visits to infected premises .....	30

## DISINFECTANT.

During the year only 3 gallons of disinfectant fluid were supplied to the public free of charge for use in premises where cases of infectious disease etc., had occurred.



## **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 year a total of 16 chemical and bacteriological samples of water were taken from these baths.

All these samples were satisfactory.

In addition to the above there are two indoor swimming baths and two open-air swimming pools all privately owned.

Chlorination and filtration plants have been installed in three of the baths and a chlorination plant in the fourth one.

## **DISINFESTATION.**

The incidence of infestations followed the usual pattern of previous years. Beetles were again prominent and the complete eradication of this insect seems to be as far off as ever. It is indeed surprising to find it so having regard to the variety of insecticides available to the public and owners of business premises. Why this loathsome pest should be tolerated in so many instances by persons who are otherwise particular about cleanliness and hygiene is not easily understandable. Resistance to residual insecticides in large infestations continued during the year and other methods had to be adopted.

The number of wasps nests dealt with fell from 114 to 59. Owing to the ever increasing number of requests which were being received for the services of the department the Council decided that a charge of 13/0d. per disinfestation be made for each case dealt with, the charge to be paid before the disinfestation was carried out.

It was becoming obvious that in many instances the occupier of the premises was fully capable of dealing with the nests himself.

Type of Premises	No.
Council houses	2
Private houses	92
Businesses	21
TOTAL	115

Classification	No.
Beetles	36
Bumble bees	7
Cockroaches	8
Flies	4
Steamflies	1
Wasps	59

## RAT AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

There was a considerable increase in the number of complaints of rat and mice infestations in the town. Whilst no explanation can be given with regard to the rats it was fairly obvious that the failure of Warfarin to kill mice was the responsible factor.

I wrote about the matter in my last report and pointed out that the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food were carrying out the necessary research work. These investigations are still continuing and it is interesting to note that though the resistance to Warfarin is spread about the country it is by no means general in its application.

Mice from Harrogate were sent to a University in order that research could be set up in genetics and the study of anti-coagulants in relation to thrombosis.

In an effort to adjust the position with regard to disinfestation of mice, blitz trapping and the use of zinc phosphide were used as substitutes for Warfarin. Whilst the results obtained could be regarded as satisfactory they entailed a considerable



increase in labour costs. A proprietary mouse or tracking dust based on DDT has so far proved to be the most successful alternative poison.

Pockets of resistance mice have again been treated with Warfarin after long periods of rest but the results obtained have been of a very limited character.

Refuse disposal tips were kept clear of rats during the year.

The following gives details of the work carried out during 1961.

		Com-plaints	No. of Premises Visited	Total No. of Visits	No. of Complete Treatments	Bodies
Private Dwellings	rats	70	185	461	26	15
	mice	42	74	245	23	—
Business Premises	rats	55	106	593	25	20
	mice	79	191	1650	94	495
Agricultural Premises	rats	1	11	24	1	—
	mice	—	—	—	—	—
Local Authorities	rats	1	9	84	7	59
	mice	—	—	—	—	—
Total	rats	127	311	1162	59	94
	mice	121	265	1895	117	495

### DISINFESTATION OF SEWERS.

The annual disinfestation of the town's sewerage system showed a surprising increase in the rat population compared with the previous four years. The rats were mainly confined to three small areas in New Park, Starbeck and the town centre. All were effectively cleared up by the use of "Warfarin".

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) ...	221	6	—
First Maintenance Treatment ...	39	7	7
Second Maintenance Treatment ...	36	4	4

## INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

The majority of the factories within the Borough were found on inspection to be in a satisfactory condition as far as the provisions of the Factories Act applies.

Only in one instance was a want of cleanliness found and defects of this nature found in the previous year had been remedied. In ten instances unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences were found. The introduction of brighter colour schemes for walls, machinery, etc., is a great step forward both from a psychological and hygienic point of view.

### Prescribed Particulars on the Administration

of the Factories Act, 1937.

### PART I OF THE ACT.

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspection	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .....	73	14	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .....	241	181	6	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises) .....	10	21	—	—
Total.....	324	216	6	—



2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Rem- edied	Referred to H.M. Inspec- tor	by H.M. Inspec- tor	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) .....	1	6	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7).....					
(a) Insufficient .....	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective .....	10	9	—	6	—
(c) Not separate for sexes .....	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	12	16	—	7	—

## PART VIII OF THE ACT.

### Outwork.

(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel— Making, etc.	8	—	—	—	—	—

### Registered Factories, Factories Act, 1937.

The total number of factories has been decreased by three during the year.

	Mechanical Power	No Mechanical Power
Aerated Water .....	1	—
Agricultural Machinery .....	1	—
Baking .....	27	10
Bicycle Repairs .....	3	—
Blacksmith .....	—	1
Boot and Shoe Repairs .....	12	6
Brickmaking .....	1	—
Builders' Plant Repairs .....	2	—
Burling and Mending .....	—	1
Chocolate and Sweet Manufacture .....	2	1
Coal Gas Manufacture .....	1	—



Corn Milling .....	1	—
Dentures .....	3	—
Dress Making .....	6	13
Dry Cleaning .....	4	—
Egg Packing .....	1	—
Electric Generating .....	1	—
Electric, Television & Radio Repairs	10	1
Engineering .....	4	—
Firegrate Conversion .....	1	—
Firewood Cutting .....	2	—
French Polishing .....	1	1
Furrier .....	2	—
Gas Fitting Repairs .....	1	—
Ham Boiling .....	1	—
Ice and Ice-cream Manufacture .....	2	—
Joinery, Cabinet Making .....	41	2
Laundries .....	9	1
Leatherwork .....	1	—
Letterpress Printing .....	7	—
Malting .....	2	—
Man Made Fibres .....	1	—
Metal Engraving, Working & Sorting	3	—
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	—
Refrigerator Repairs .....	1	—

Rubber Products .....	1	—
Sausage Making and Pies .....	6	—
Shirt Making .....	1	—
Signs and Shopfitting .....	1	—
Slaughterhouse .....	1	—
Soft Furnishings .....	1	—
Spectacles .....	1	—
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	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	241	73
	<hr/>	<hr/>

### SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No action has been taken with regard to the establishment of smoke control areas. More commercial premises converted their boilers to oil firing. The domestic chimney is now the chief offender as far as smoke pollution is concerned. It is possible to see the extent of this pollution when one gazes down on the town from an adjacent height on a calm day when the smoke pall hanging over the houses is clearly visible.

It has been suggested that there is a drift of smoke from the industrial areas of the West Riding but I have seen nothing to support this theory.

Central heating in houses is becoming increasingly popular and many independent boilers heated by gas, electricity, coke or anthracite are being installed. The increase in the use of gas, electricity and oil is evident by the decrease in the cinder and ash content of the town's refuse.



Considerable improvement has taken place with regard to nuisances caused by smoke from railway engines. The co-operation received from British Railways has been excellent and the increasing use of diesel and diesel-electric locomotives has resulted in a much cleaner atmosphere in the region of the station.

The publicity given to the foul black smoke of vehicles propelled by diesel engines seems to have done some good as there has been a considerable improvement in this direction during the year.

Garden fires and the promiscuous burning of trade wastes still gave rise to a number of complaints.

Prior approval for the installation of furnaces under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act 1956, was given in the case of suitable applications.

## HOUSING.

Two hundred and twenty-five houses were built by private enterprise during the year against a total of 428 for 1960.

The policy of putting rented houses up for sale when the owners obtained vacant possession was continued. The conversion into flats of large houses followed the usual pattern. Slowly but surely the formula with regard to housing is changing and we are becoming a nation of owner-occupiers with the exception of Council owned property, with a tendency as circumstances alter, to drift into flats.

The number of complaints received re unsatisfactory houses numbered 219 being an increase of 25 over the previous year. 860 inspections were made in the course of having the defects remedied. 110 houses were repaired on service of informal notices, whilst 10 required the service of a legal notice before the necessary work was carried out. No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received and only one certificate was revoked on the defects being remedied by the owner. It would appear to me that this part of the Housing and Rents Acts is being forgotten by the public or alternatively they are satisfied with the conditions under which they live and have no complaints to make as far as housing defects are concerned and Certificates of Disrepair in particular.

Demolition Orders were made on four houses and a Closing Order on another one.

Generally speaking the property in the town is in a very good condition. The reconditioning of old property continued and 32 Discretionary and 45 Standard Improvement grants were made.

Requests for information re land charges totalled 1,827 against a figure of 2,034 for last year.

#### I. Inspection of Dwelling-houses During Year.

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health Acts)	219
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	860
(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	3
(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	191



## II. Remedy of Defects During the Year Without Service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers .....	113
---	-----

## 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 .....	10
(2) Number of dwelling-house in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a) by owners .....	8
(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
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .....	4
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .....	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made .....	1

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

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .....  | — |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been 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 .....     | — |
| (6) Number of persons re-housed from houses demolished during the year ..... | — |

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

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of Certificates of Disrepair granted during the year ..... | — |
| (2) Number of Certificates of Disrepair revoked during the year ..... | 1 |



**Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960.**

**Harrogate Corporation Act, 1935, Section 46.**

**Tents, Vans and Sheds.**

There are now eight sites for caravans within the Borough and I give below the average number of caravans using them.

Work has proceeded during the twelve months to implement the standards imposed under the Caravan Sites and Control Development Act, 1960 with regard to the provision of facilities, services and equipment for the sites. The position with the majority of the sites is very satisfactory but drainage difficulties are being encountered in one case which are not proving easy to solve. One of the large sites is slowly being run down to allow the land to be developed for building purposes.

As far as I can see there will be no further applications for development of caravan sites on a large scale. Extension in the case of two of the sites will take place over the next two years.

Every effort is made to see that the caravans are modern in construction and kept in a neat and clean condition. It is very unsatisfactory to all concerned for money to be spent on laying out a practical and presentable site only to have it disfigured by a conglomeration of ramshackle and dilapidated vehicles.

**Caravan site licences approved during calendar year 1961.**

	No. of vans.
Alderson, Harlow Grange Farm .....	1
Atkinson, Plantation Road .....	5
Kendrew, Longlands Farm .....	2
White, Village Farm .....	25 seasonal.
Lamb, Park House Farm .....	10

**WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL (General Powers)**  
**ACT, 1951.**

**Food Hawkers.**

There are now fifty-one registered food hawkers and twenty-six premises used by them for the storage of food.

A number of applications were refused on the grounds that the vehicles to be used did not reach the standard asked for by the Council.

**Hairdressers and Barbers.**

Routine inspection of eighty-two registered hairdressers and barbers was carried out during the year. The number increased by five during the year and this is consistent with the rapid development of the town.

No complaints were received and the bye-laws controlling establishments of this kind were fully observed by owners and operators.

**Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.**

Seven premises are registered under Section 2 of the Act and no visits were made to the premises.

**Pet Animals Act, 1951.**

Fourteen inspections were made to the seven licensed premises, all of which were found to be well maintained.

Particular attention was given to the care and housing of animals for sale and the routine to be followed in case of an outbreak of fire in the building.

**Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1907.**  
**Registered Marine and Old Metal Dealers.**

There are now twelve registered premises and nine inspections were made of the premises and the registers examined.



## **INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**

### **MILK SUPPLY : MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS.**

There are now one hundred and thirty-three registered milk distributors, one hundred and twenty-one of these being resident within the Borough, an increase of thirteen on the 1960 figure. The number of dairies decreased by one.

The average daily consumption of milk in the town fluctuates between 5,300 and 5,600 gallons, an increase of approximately 400 gallons on the figures available last year. 70% of the milk sold is tuberculin tested and 11% Channel Islands. These figures are rather remarkable bearing in mind the extra cost for the better quality milk. The percentages are much higher than the majority of towns in England.

Despite the increase in trade the dairies have maintained their premises in a satisfactory condition. New machinery has been installed and equipment generally kept up to modern standards. Whilst hygiene in the dairies has been carefully observed one cannot say the same about the use and abuse to which empty milk bottles are subjected to. One could write at length on this subject and the difficulties encountered both by the trade and the department in dealing with it. The arguments both for and against the use of cartons are many and varied and there are certainly economic problems involved, but their use would alleviate many troubles which the glass bottle is heir to and enhance the distribution of milk from many aspects, not the least of which would be noise.

I would like to thank the trade for the co-operation they have given to the department. Any complaint has received their immediate attention and every assistance given in taking samples of milk.

Registered	On Register Dec. 31st, 1961
Milk Distributors ... ..	133
Dairies ... ..	16

### The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

The following licences were in force at 31.12.61. :—

Type of Licence	Number
Dealers Tuberculin Tested Milk ... ..	8
Milk Pasteurisers H.T.S.T. (in respect of two plants) ... ..	3
Dealers Pre-packed Milk ... ..	116

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

The number of samples taken for testing was 151. One sample failed the Methylene Blue test.

The efficiency of the equipment used and the men operating same is highly commendable.

Class of Milk	Numbers of samples tested	Appropriate Tests	Number of samples	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised ...	36	Phosphatase ...	36	—
	36	Methylene Blue ...	36	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	36	Phosphatase ...	36	—
	36	Methylene Blue ...	36	—
Tuberculin Tested (Raw)	7	Methylene Blue .....	6	1
Total	151	Total	150	1



## Summary of Chemical Analysis of Milk Samples for 1961.

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

The average fat content for milk sampled in the town was 3.67%. This was an improvement of .12% over the previous year. Solids-not-fat averaged 8.90% an increase of .16%.

The Milk Marketing Board in their compositional quality payments scheme propose to arrange a premium to be available to those producers who consign milk having a total solids content of 12.6% or more, but the solids-not-fat content must not be less than 8.4%. Payments are to cover three categories, premium, standard and sub-standard.

In considering the imposition of legal standards it becomes increasingly obvious that the main difficulty to be overcome is the one of solids-not-fat in milk. The milk industry firmly believe that it would be disastrous to impose an absolute standard of 8.5% s.n.f. as this would disqualify a lot of genuine milk at certain times of the year owing to the seasonal variation which takes place.

I have in my previous reports pressed for the presumptive standard to be a legal one. When the results of the probable introduction of a scheme of penalties for milk of low compositional quality are known some progress can be made in this direction.

### Summary of Chemical Analysis of Milk Samples Other than Channel Islands Milk.

Period	No. of samples Examined	Averages	
		Fat %	Solids not Fat %
January .....	—	—	—
February .....	5	3.57	8.66
March .....	12	3.55	8.89
Quarter ending 31.3.61. ....	17	3.56	8.78
April .....	4	3.61	8.95
May .....	—	—	—
June .....	3	3.39	9.00
Quarter ending 30.6.61. ....	7	3.50	8.78
July .....	—	—	—
August .....	—	—	—
September .....	—	—	—
Quarter ending 30.9.61. ....	—	—	—
October .....	5	3.93	8.89
November .....	9	3.95	8.99
December .....	—	—	—
Quarter ending 31.12.61. ....	14	3.94	8.94
Year ending 31.12.61. ....	38	3.67	8.90

### Channel Islands Milk.

Period	No. of Samples Examined	Averages	
		Fat %	Solids not Fat %
January .....	—	—	—
February .....	1	4.45	9.35
March .....	—	—	—
Quarter ending 31.3.61. ....	1	4.45	9.35
April .....	—	—	—
May .....	—	—	—
June .....	3	3.66	9.38
Quarter ending 30.6.61. ....	3	3.66	9.38
July .....	3	3.95	9.32
August .....	—	—	—
September .....	—	—	—
Quarter ending 30.9.61. ....	3	3.95	9.32
October .....	1	4.95	9.33
November .....	—	—	—
December .....	—	—	—
Quarter ending 31.12.61. ....	1	4.95	9.33
Year ending 31.12.61. ....	8	4.25	9.35



## EXAMINATION OF MILK.

**Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 31 and  
Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.**

One sample was submitted during 1961 for tubercle bacilli and returned as negative.

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

Thirty-two premises were registered for the sale of ice-cream, making a total of two-hundred and fifty-four. This is the largest number of registrations applied for during the past fifteen years and supports the theory that more ice-cream is being consumed as part of a meal. We have still a long way to go to catch up with the Americans who as far as ice-cream is concerned out eat us on the basis of three to one.

The year saw the introduction of soft ice-cream on a large scale and what was virtually a commercial battle commenced between the large number of vehicles retailing the food about the town. Competition of this kind can result in keenness which requires some supervision. A close watch was kept on the hygienic aspects of the situation but the control of melodious bells and chimes which heralded their progress through the town proved to be more difficult.

It is estimated that £60/£70 million pounds per annum is spent on the various forms of ice-cream. There is a growing demand for stick confections (lollies) because it is said, that they lend themselves more widely to sophisticated flavourings.

The 40 premises engaged in the manufacture of preserved food were frequently inspected and only minor infringements of the Food Hygiene Regulations were found.

	Premises on Register 1960	Premises on Register 1961
Sale and Storage of ice-cream ...	222	254
Manufacture of ice-cream ...	7	6
Manufacture of preserved food ...	43	40
Butter, margarine, wholesale dealers or factories ... ..	1	1

### EXAMINATION OF ICE-CREAM.

Forty-six samples of ice-cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. Follow up samples were taken and these proved to be satisfactory.

All premises used for the production of ice-cream together with equipment were kept under strict routine scrutiny by the district public health inspectors. This type of food is produced in Harrogate under hygienic conditions and every care is taken by the persons responsible to see that it complies with the law in regard to bacteriological and chemical standards.

Regular sampling takes place of all ice-cream manufactured outside the town. If results are not satisfactory the matter is referred to the Council in whose district the food was manufactured.

Provisional Grade					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Total
Produced in the Borough	21	—	—	—	21
Produced outside the Borough ... ..	24	1	—	—	25

### INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

A 100% meat inspection was achieved during the year in which 23,055 animals were killed against a figure of 20,802 for 1960. This year's figure is only seven more than the one for 1959 and would point to the fact that meat consumption in the town is fairly static.



The quality of the meat sold in Harrogate is a very high one and no cows were slaughtered in the Borough in 1961.

Once again there was a fall in the amount of meat condemned for tuberculosis. This, indeed, is progress as a comparison with the figure given for 1957 shows.

	Tuberculosis and Other Diseases	Tuberculosis
1957	25,334 lbs.	9,095 lbs.
1958	18,743 lbs.	6,609 lbs.
1959	16,544 lbs.	3,199 lbs.
1960	7,654 lbs.	1,825 lbs.
1961	7,849 lbs.	1,350 lbs.

Detailed below is a table giving details 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 Causes	T.B.	Other Causes	T.B.	Other Causes
Cattle (Excluding Cows) .....				96	42	4414	42	4510
Cows .....								
Calves .....		57				10		67
Sheep and Lambs .....		92				114		206
Pigs .....		468		199	1308	1049	1308	1716
Totals .....		617		295	1350	5587	1350	6499

### Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected .....	2,751	—	340	16,995	2,969
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</b>					
Whole carcases condemned ... ..	—	—	1	2	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	652	—	1	40	202
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affec- ted with disease other than tubercu- losis and cysticerci	23.7	—	0.29	0.24	6.80
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>					
Whole carcases con- demned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2	—	—	—	112
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis ... ..	0.07	—	—	—	3.77
<b>Cysticercosis</b>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by re- frigeration ... ..	6	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—

### PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

The public slaughterhouse functioned efficiently during the year and met the needs of the butchers in providing facilities for the hygienic slaughter and dressing of animals.

Minor improvements were carried out by way of additional hanging accommodation and improved artificial lighting.



Plans have been prepared to extend the sheep killing hall and provide extra lairage.

The economic position is satisfactory. Since it was taken over from the Ministry of Food it has paid its own way and the Corporation now own the building. Surplus money is ploughed back into the building and in purchasing more modern equipment. It will be able eventually to deal with any increase in throughput for the next ten years at least.

The smooth working of the slaughterhouse is due in no small measure to the efforts of the foreman Mr. Sydney Watson.

### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958.

There are now seventeen licensed slaughtermen on the register. The number in 1954 was fifty-four.

The slaughtering of the animals was carried out in a humane manner. The men, once again worked amicably together and were always ready to assist each other if difficulties were encountered.

Number of slaughtermen on register 31.12.60	.....	.....	.....	21
Applications for licences during 1961	.....	.....	.....	17
Number of slaughtermen on register 31.12.61	.....	.....	.....	17

### Cysticercus Bovis.

The number of animals found to be affected with the larval stage of the human tapeworm *Taenia Saginata* was reduced to six. A study of the table following shows the steady decline in the number of animals affected by the parasite since 1949. It would be interesting to know if this pattern is general throughout the country.

Year	Animals Slaughtered	Numbers Affected		Percentage Affected
		English and Scottish 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
1959	2,862	14	6	.70
1960	2,651	11	—	.42
1961	3,091	5	1	.20



## PARTICULARS OF OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR 1961.

The total weight of food condemned was only 194 lbs. over last year's figure. Tinned meat, fruit and vegetables again held pride of place in that order.

The small percentage of unsound food in relation to the large quantity of food entering the town each week is very satisfactory. The figure is likely to remain static at its present total.

Description	No. of containers etc.	Weight	
		lb.	oz.
<b>Miscellaneous Tinned Food.</b>			
Meat	440	2,404	12
Fruit	715	1,171	7
Vegetables	449	924	12
Fish	28	18	2
Milk	33	28	12
Coffee	3		10
Rice	47	43	4
Golden Syrup	1	14	
<b>General.</b>			
Honey	2	1	8
Cheese Trimmings	6	19	8
Cheese	8	42	
Sugar	1	12	
Fish	3	174	
Dried Fruit	5	110	
Meat	24	3	
Fruit	40	656	
Total Weight 2 Tons, 10 Cwts., 23 lbs., 11 ozs.			

## WORK CARRIED OUT AT FOOD PREMISES.

The requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations with regard to the protection of food in shops by screens etc., has now been completed. The shops will stand up to the most careful scrutiny from a hygienic point of view and this fact must undoubtedly add its quota in attracting the many thousands of shoppers who visit Harrogate from other towns.



This happy position does not however exist at the rear of all food premises. There are various reasons for this state of affairs. The most important one is the problem of storage accommodation. Success over the counter often results in chaos in the back rooms where the effort of trying to get a quart into a pint pot results in conditions which are not satisfactory. Secondly is the question of staff. Careless methods and habits are extremely difficult to eradicate and routine inspection becomes an absolute necessity. Constant reiteration of faults and offences found under the Regulations can become very tiresome both to the inspectors and person or persons responsible for the situation created. Education should be the forerunner of litigation but it is sometimes difficult to place them in this order. Last but not least is the reluctance to set the same standard which is visible to the public in the parts of the premises not subject to criticism from this angle. Equipment and fittings are in a number of instances found to be obsolete and decorations not up to the required standard.

Shortage of labour makes it extremely difficult to maintain 100% cleanliness in kitchens. The layout and siting of cooking equipment and fittings generally is therefore exceedingly important. A clear floor space with no angles or corners, free from pipes and very accessible can easily be obtained in new buildings but are difficult to solve in old ones.

The food industry has progressed along the right lines over the last few years. The speed with which it has moved however does not meet with everyone's satisfaction. There is still a long way to go before one can write in one's Annual Report that the handling, preparation and storage of food is perfect in all its many aspects.

Articles, apparatus, clothing, cleansed .....	5
Double sinks provided and washing facilities improved .....	10
Food protected against flies, dust, etc. ....	8
Lockers for storage of employees clothing provided, ....	2
Table tops made impervious .....	9
Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., cleansed .....	30
Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., repaired .....	18
Washing facilities maintained (personal) .....	3
Washing facilities provided (personal) .....	5
Ventilation provided or improved .....	2
Miscellaneous .....	7



## SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

During the year sixty-five samples were taken, twenty-eight of these being formal and thirty-seven were informal.

There was a reduction in the number of samples taken during the year especially with regard to milk most of which comes into the two large dairies in the town. Close co-operation is maintained between the department and the dairies in relation to the quality of the milk received from outside the Borough.

More time was given to the examination of labels on food. One could almost say that as the work in connection with food adulteration decreases in importance the scrutiny of food labels increases in scope. There is a feeling in some quarters that enthusiasm in this direction could perhaps be better directed if there was in existence an overall control by a central body which would bring about some unification of purpose. There is no doubt that in some instances today the labelling and advertising of food has reached a stage where subtle misleading has become a fine art. The customer, who is asked to make or take inferences, is often too pre-occupied to reason out the proper one and may thus take the facile but wrong inference.

Formal	Informal	Article
	3	Butter
	4	Cheese
	1	Coca-Cola
	1	Desiccated Coconut
	1	Honey
3		Ice-cream
	1	Irish Beef in Gravy
	2	Lemon Barley Water
25	21	Milk
	1	"Orange Drink"
	1	"Orange Swell"
	1	Raspberry Syrup
28	37	Total

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Of the samples analysed four 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
			Fat	Solids not Fat	
833	Formal	Channel	3.80	9.12	These samples came from three farms. Investigation showed that the milk had not been efficiently mixed. The Milk Marketing Board reported that the farms had adopted a new system of milking and samples taken by them averaged 4.7%, 4.95% and 4.8% respectively from each farm.
834	Formal	Islands	3.32	9.28	
836	Formal	Milk	3.85	9.43	
838	Formal		3.76	9.14	

Legal action was taken against a bakery firm for the sale of a loaf containing a cigarette. A fine of £25 was imposed.

I give below a list of food offences which were investigated by the department.

Food	Action Taken
Loaf containing a cigarette.	Bakers fined £25.
Loaf with black marks on the crust.	Baker warned.
Hover-fly in tin of mandarin oranges.	Packers agent informed and they undertook to warn packers.
Charred dough and fruit in loaves of bread.	Baker warned.
Mould in eclair.	Baker warned.
Dirty milk bottles.	Producer warned.



## **Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods)**

### **No. 1 Order 1932.**

Legal action under the above Act was taken against a firm of butchers for selling shin beef and kidney under a false trade description, namely steak and kidney. The case was dismissed.

Representations were made to a number of leading packers of butter about the marking of the indication of origin on their wrappers. This appeared on the bottom panel of the package and the respective firms were informed that in the opinion of the Council the indication of origin was not given conspicuously as required by the above Regulation and should be printed on the top panel or on both sides.

As a result of this action a number of firms agreed to have their wrappers altered accordingly.

## **PUBLIC CLEANSING — HOUSEHOLD AND TRADE REFUSE.**

**1st April, 1961 to 31st March, 1962.**

### **Collection of Refuse.**

Refuse was collected from 21,764 houses and other premises within the Borough, an increase of 392.

### **Collecting Vehicles.**

The collection of refuse was carried out by side and rear loading vehicles with a total carrying capacity of 190 cubic yards.

One new fore and aft tipping vehicle was added to the fleet bringing the total number of this type of machine to 9 and increasing the total carrying capacity by 4 cubic yards.

The new machine is fitted with a compression plate which greatly increases the quantity of refuse it can carry.

The money spent on repairs to the fleet was a remarkably small amount. This was due to the following factors (a) robust construction of vehicle (b) careful handling by the drivers (c) routine servicing, etc., (d) excellent and skilful maintenance by the foreman, Mr. C. H. Brown.

Year	Repairs		
1957 - 1958	£544	11	6
1958 - 1959	£299	0	3
1959 - 1960	£291	12	0
1960 - 1961	£217	8	0
1961 - 1962	£113	11	4

Make	Method of loading	Year of make	Capacity (cubic yards)
Three Karr'ers.....	side	1949	12
		1950	10
		1950	10
Nine S.D. Fore and Aft Tippers .....	rear	1956	18
		1957	18
		1958	18
		1959	18
		1959	18
		1960	18
		1960	18
		1961	18
		1961	14 P.P.
One Karrier .....	side	1953	2 Ton Tipper

P.P. with Power Press.

### 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 998 loads of refuse were disposed of on this basis, yielding a revenue of £99:16:0d.

### **Tonnage.**

The highest weekly tonnage of refuse was 472 tons which was collected during the week ending 14.4.1961 and the lowest tonnage for the week ended 16.2.1962 when 340 tons were collected. The figures for last year were 479 tons and 397 tons respectively.

21,908 tons of household and trade refuse were collected during the year against 23,471 tons for 1960/61. 7,870 loads of refuse were removed as against 8,160 in the previous year.

Once again there was considerable reduction in the tonnage of refuse collected despite the increase in population and the extensive building programme carried out in the Borough. This does not mean that there was less refuse, on the contrary there was more as the material increased in volume. The ash and cinder content continued to fall as gas, oil and electricity came into more general use. Paper and plastic packages increased considerably. Putresable matter was reduced and it would be interesting to know to what extent frozen foods are influencing the refuse in this direction. Less loads were carried by reason of the extra capacity of the new vehicles.

It is now obvious that attention must be given to the changing trend of refuse collection generally. Standard type of vehicles with no means of compression are not carrying the loads they were designed for. Gravity types such as the fore and aft tippers are to a certain extent holding their own but this state of affairs will not last much longer. Compression plates from an economic point of view are becoming a necessity or any other mechanical device which achieves the same results. The self-service stores and the use of packages and cartons generally will decide the system of collection in the years to come. In other words design must be regulated by bulk and tonnage must only be considered in relation to the extent the machine can compress the material it is carrying.

26,151 bins are emptied every week within the Borough, an increase of 261. This position is far from being static.



New houses and flats come into occupation and the additional work is added to the quota of the gang affected by the increase. This naturally tends to make the time-table a little less flexible each week and the schedule of work set for the men becomes tighter. A puncture can throw a day's work out of gear.

**Estimated Tonnage of Materials.  
Handled by Cleansing Department, 1961/62.**

Type	Collection	Disposal
(a) Household Refuse .....	21,263	21,263
(b) Trade Refuse .....	645	645
(c) Night Soil .....	2	2
(d) Covering Materials .....	410	410
(e) Road Sweepings .....	—	1,460
(f) Street Gully Solids .....	—	1,493
(g) Salvage .....	1,038	—
(h) Trade Refuse (disposal only not collected by Cleansing Department) .....	—	1,922
(i) Materials delivered to tips by other departments .....	—	636
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>23,358</b>	<b>27,831</b>
Less covering materials .....	410	—
<b>Total refuse collected</b> .....	<b>22,948</b>	
<b>Total refuse disposed of</b> .....		<b>27,831</b>

**Frequency of Collection.**

A seven day collection was maintained over the greater part of the year. The exceptions were the weeks following bank holidays. To meet the back log of work an extra, where-ever possible, gang was put into operation and overtime worked on the following Saturday. Normal collection was resumed after fourteen days but the actual day of collection each week had to be changed to a new one following this period. The majority of the ratepayers appreciated the departments difficulties at these times and co-operated in helping us by using their dustbins in an efficient manner and obtaining the maximum storage capacity from them.

Some difficulty was experienced in keeping a full staff but the position improved towards the end of the year. The working conditions of the men have improved considerably



over the past few years. They now work a five day week of 42 hours and a third of them get 19 working days holiday and the rest 16 days a year. When one considers the hard fact that refuse is put out for collection on 352 days of the year and the cycle of events is not broken on account of holidays, sickness or breakdowns, the difficulties of maintaining a routine collection can be appreciated. Some of the public think that extra men on a temporary basis can be conjured up as and when required. This does not even apply to vacancies on a permanent basis.

I would like to pay tribute to the men employed in the department. They merit praise for the efficient and conscientious way in which they carry out their arduous job in all weather conditions. They walk approximately 15 to 20 miles per day and lift and carry a total weight of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons. Their daily task is fixed so there can be no shirking.

#### **Hours Lost Through Sickness and Accidents.**

The time lost during the year reached a figure of 5,821 hours for sickness and 251 hours due to accidents, making a total of 6,072 hours. This is above the yearly average and was in no small measure due to the appalling weather experienced during the year. The illnesses included Sciatica, Gastritis, Bronchitis, Pharyngitis, Sinusitis, Pneumonia, Influenza. Statistically 225 working weeks or the services of approximately four men were lost to the department over the period of twelve months.

The protective clothing worn by the men helped considerably to keep them dry but nothing would stand up to the long heavy rainfalls in which they had to work.

There was a slight reduction in accidents though the usual amount of strains were reported. The lifting of heavy dustbins make this inevitable especially when a man is caught unawares by a quantity of bricks or other heavy material being carefully hidden amongst the refuse.

Week	Spring quarter		Summer quarter		Autumn quarter		Winter quarter	
	Sick	Accidents	Sick	Accidents	Sick	Accidents	Sick	Accidents
1	8		67½		42		298	
2	100½		75½		151		235½	
3	151		126		168		193	42
4	126		59		42	16½	193	
5	42	25	75½		210		142½	
6	42		67		117½		193	
7	42		126		168	42	168	
8	84		126		126	42	42	
9	84		126		42	42	193	
10	84		126		42	42	168	
11	84		84		25½		142½	
12	84		42		42		209½	
13	59		50		116½		210	
Total	990½	25	1150½		1292½	184½	2388	42

Summary :—

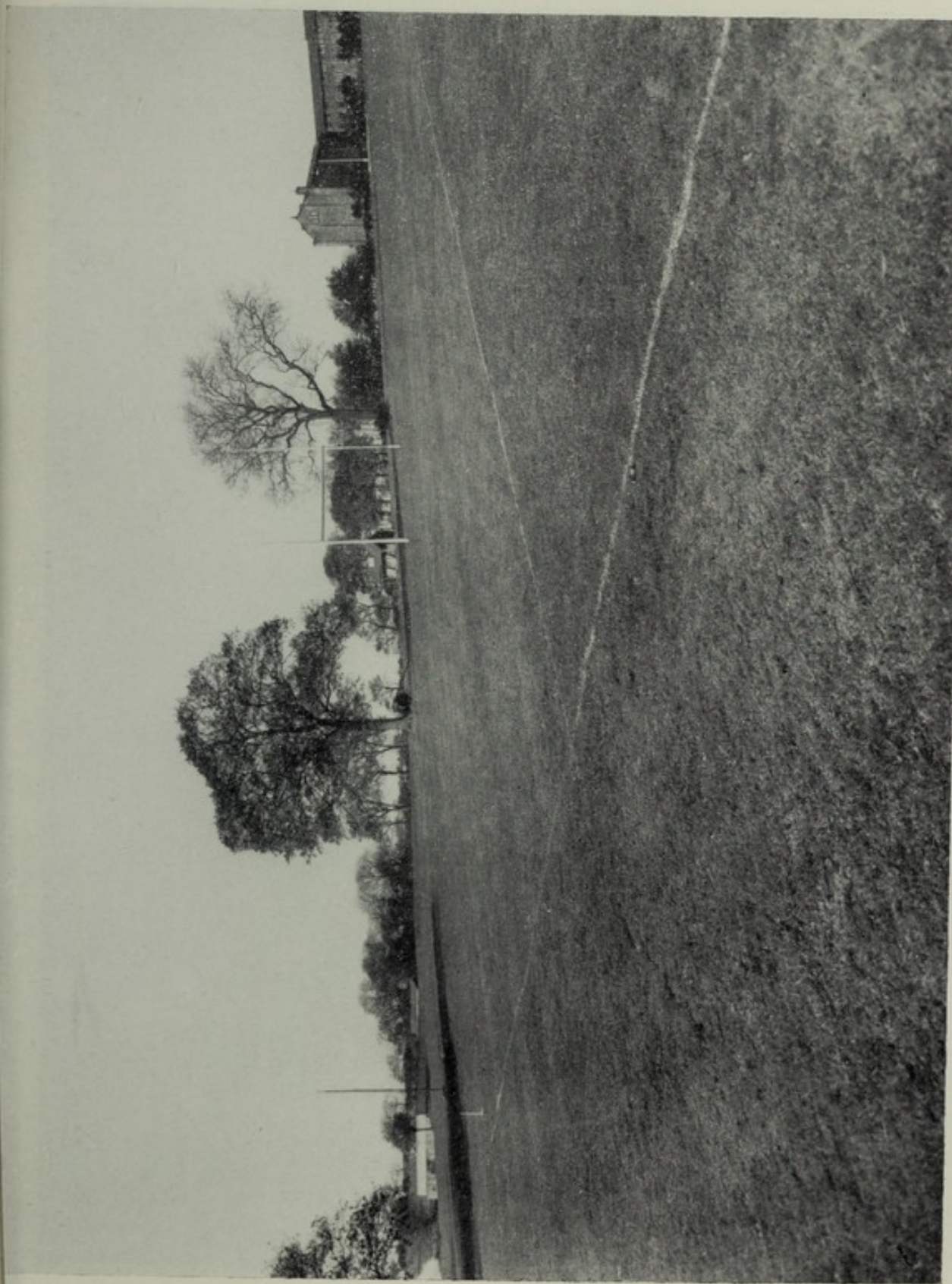
	Sickness	Accidents
Spring Quarter .....	990½	25
Summer Quarter .....	1,150½	—
Autumn Quarter .....	1,292½	184½
Winter Quarter .....	2,388	42
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5,821½	251½

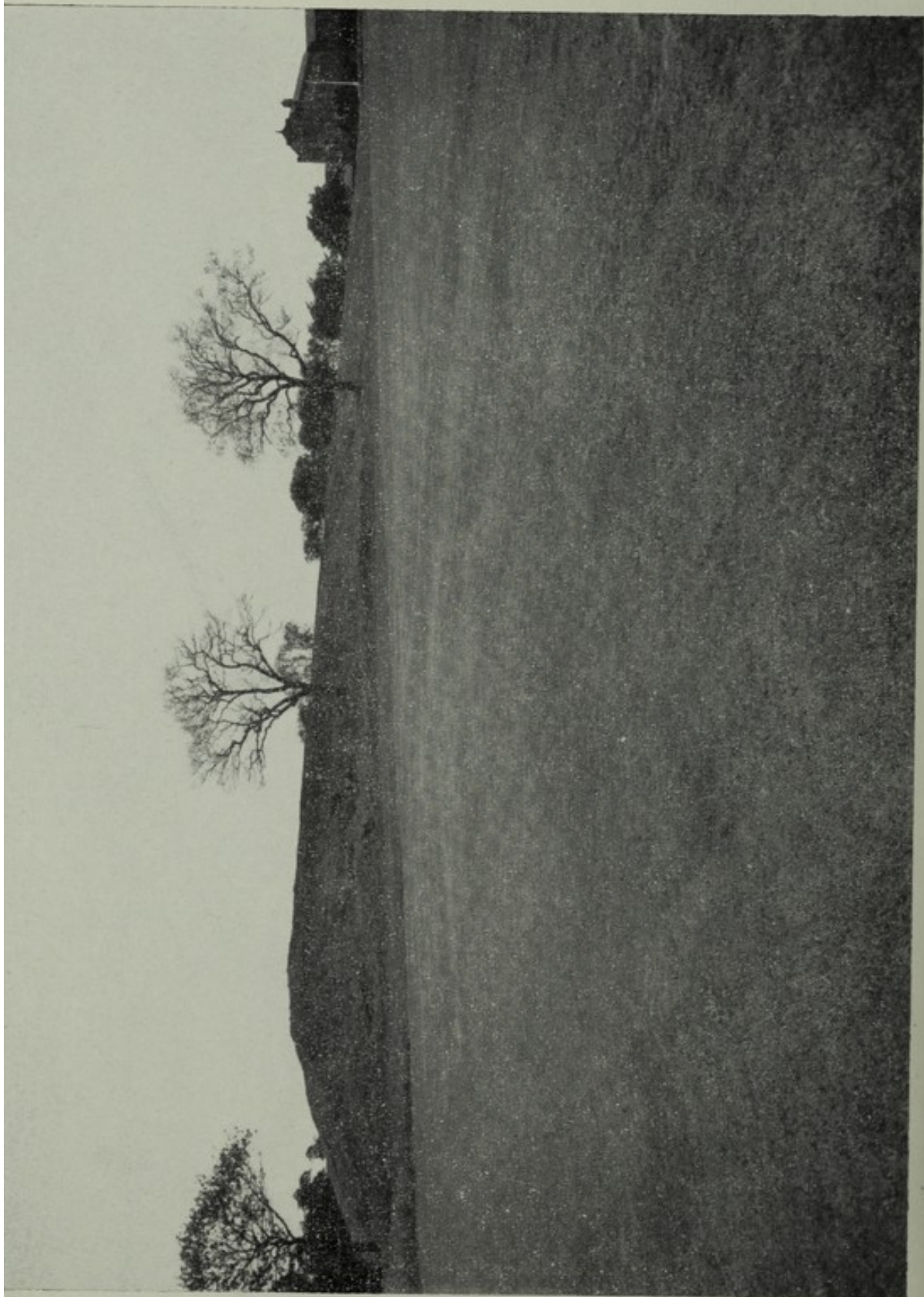
Disposal of Refuse.

Building the playing field for the Police Training Centre, Pannal Ash by means of controlled tipping was completed during the year. The area was soiled and sown down with grass seed. It will be put into service during 1963. Settlement has been very even and only a slight amount of movement has taken place in the 22' 0" embankment. 25,635 tons of refuse was used to complete the work and no sliding of the material is in evidence despite the clay subsoil and slope of the land. The area acts as a watershed for the adjoining land and drainage had to be installed at the top and bottom of the tip to trap this surface water which comes down the hillside in large quantities.

In September work was commenced on raising the ground in the area of the fifth entrance of the Great Yorkshire Show-

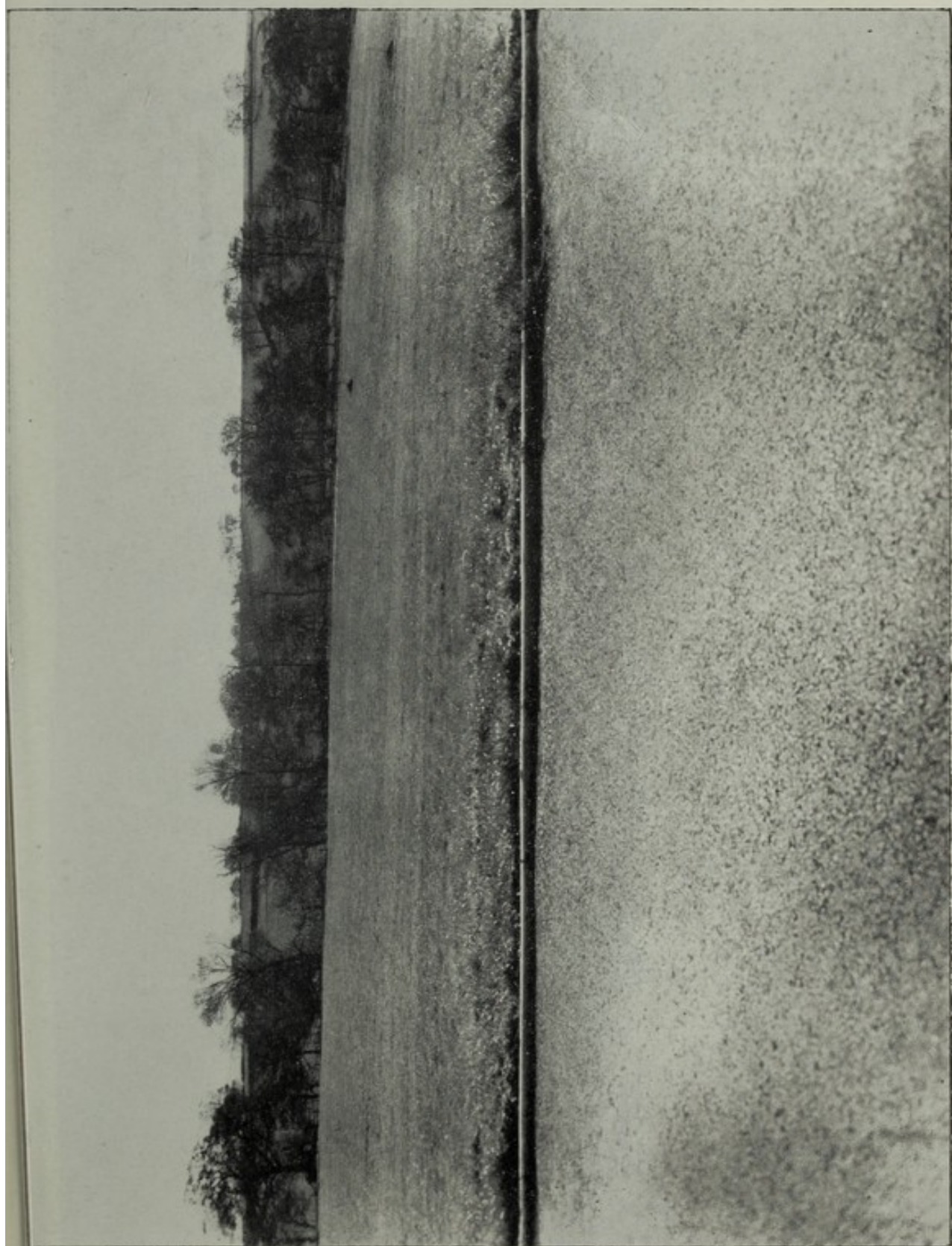


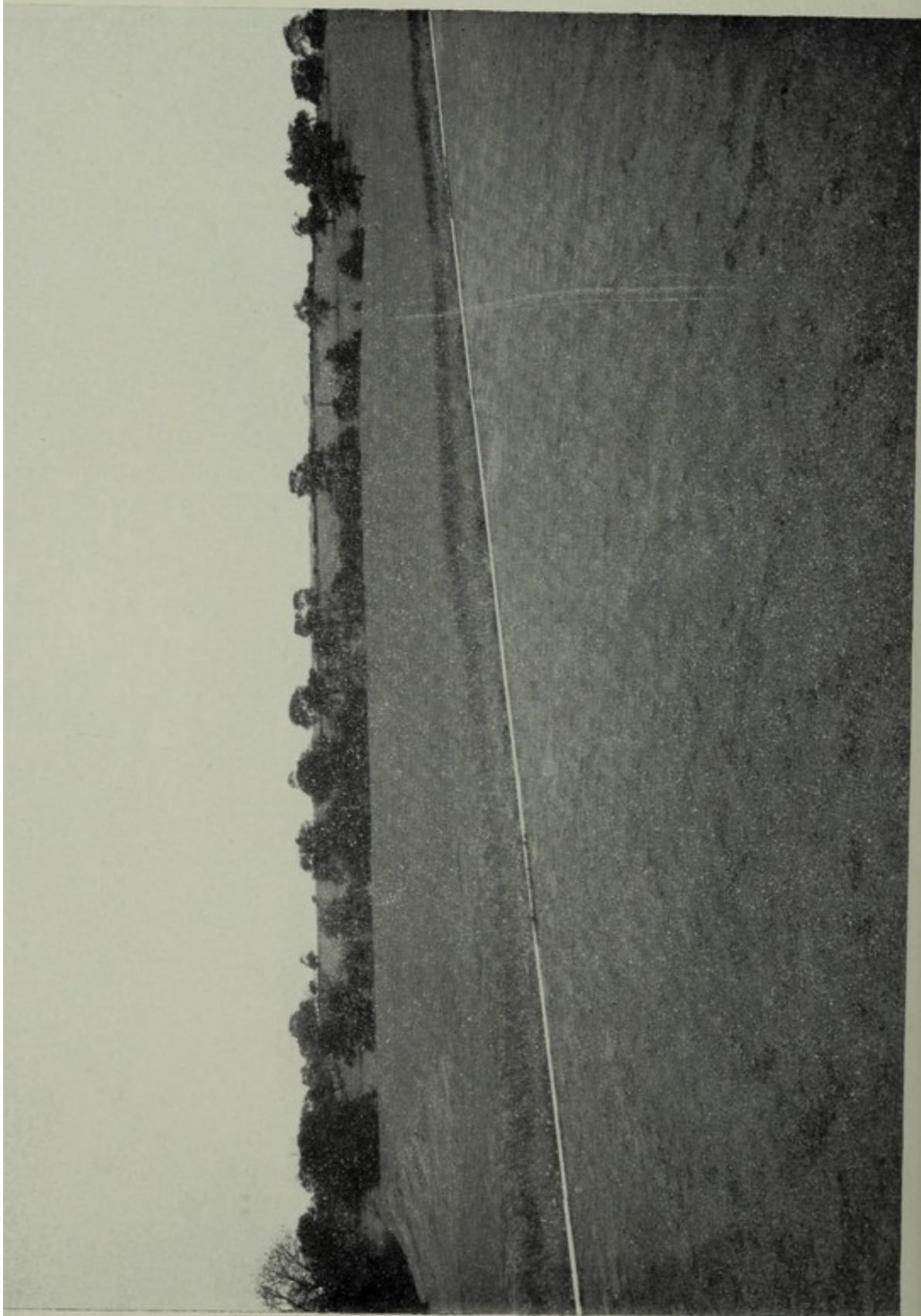




Site on completion of tipping March 1961. Height of embankment approximately 20 ft.







Site on completion of tipping March 1961.



ground to a height of approximately 16' 0". Plans were drawn up by the Society's Surveyor and the ground laid out to the prescribed levels. Half the work was completed by the end of December.

The "Muledozer" again gave excellent service in manipulating the refuse on the above jobs.

### Salvage.

Money received from the sale of salvaged materials reached the sum of £8,417 against £7,186 in 1960.

The new building for handling waste paper proved to be very satisfactory and increased the storage capacity considerably.

Three electric baling machines are in operation and have proved to be very reliable in operation and capable of dealing with the quantities of paper received.

Domestic paper is collected by the men whilst emptying dustbins and a vehicle is used solely for the purpose of collecting waste paper and board from trade premises.

The following table shows how the 1961-62 amount was made up :—

Material	Tons	Cwts.	Qrts.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper .....	986	5			8,211	17	9
Scrap Tins .....	47	2	3		105	16	11
Scrap Iron .....	1	1	2		8	12	0
String .....		16	2	26	8	7	4
Clean Rags .....	2	3	3	23	43	19	0
Aluminium .....		4	3		21	17	0
Copper .....		1			7	15	0
Brass .....		1	1		8	6	3
Totals .....	1,037	16	3	21	8,416	11	3

The table below shows the value of salvage sold since the cessation of hostilities :—

				£	s.	d.
1946-58	.....	.....	.....	49,634	10	2
1958-59	.....	.....	.....	5,733	10	3
1959-60	.....	.....	.....	6,827	16	2
1960-61	.....	.....	.....	7,186	1	7
1961-62	.....	.....	.....	8,416	11	3

### Protective Clothing.

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

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

1 three-quarter length waterproof coat and 1 pair of waterproof legging (triennial issue).

New waterproof clothing was issued in October 1960.



# **PUBLIC CLEANSING COSTS FOR YEAR ENDING**

**31st MARCH, 1962.**

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	Totals	Percentage of total gross expenditure
	1	2	3	4	5
1	<b>Revenue Account</b>	£	£	£	%
	<b>Gross Expenditure</b>				
	(i) Labour .....	26,896	4,581	31,477	61.02
	(ii) Transport .....	17,704		17,704	34.33
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and other buildings .....	445	1,116	1,561	3.03
	(iv) Other items .....	558	278	836	1.62
	(v) Total gross expenditure .....	45,603	5,975	51,578	100
2	<b>Gross Income</b>	204	8,622	8,826	
3	<b>Net Cost</b>	45,399	2,647Cr	42,752	
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above) .....	—	—	—	—
	<b>Unit Costs</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
5	Gross cost per ton, labour only .....	23 5	3 3	26 8	
6	Gross cost per ton, transport only .....	15 5	—	15 5	
7	Net cost (all expenditure per ton) .....	39 7	Cr1 11	37 8	
		£	£	£	
8	Net cost per 1,000 population .....	806	Cr 47	759	
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises .....	2,086	Cr 122	1,964	

## OPERATIONAL STATISTICS.

10.	Area (statute acres)—land and inland water .....	8,320
11.	Population at 30th June, 1961, (Registrar General's Estimate) .....	56,350
12.	Percentage of total refuse collected (tons) weighed .....	2.6
13.	Total refuse collected (tons). Estimated from regular test weighings .....	22,948
14.	Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day. 365 days to year .....	22.855
15.	Number of premises from which refuse is collected .....	21,764
16.	Premises from which collections are made at least once weekly .....	100%
17.	Average haul, single journey to final disposal point .....	3.984 (miles)
18.	Kerbside collection expressed as estimated percentage of total collection .....	Nil
19.	Total refuse disposed of .....	27,831 (tons)
20.	Methods of disposal (salvage excluded) controlled tipping .....	100%
21.	Salvage. Analysis of income and tonnage :—	
	Income (Included in Item 2) £	Tonnage Collected (Included in Item 13) Tons
(a)	Raw Kitchen Waste .....	—
(b)	Scrap Metal .....	48
(c)	Waste Paper .....	986
(d)	Other Salvage .....	3
(e)	Totals .....	1,037
21.	Trade Refuse :—	
	Rents and Miscellaneous Income	
	Refuse Disposal .....	£306      309



