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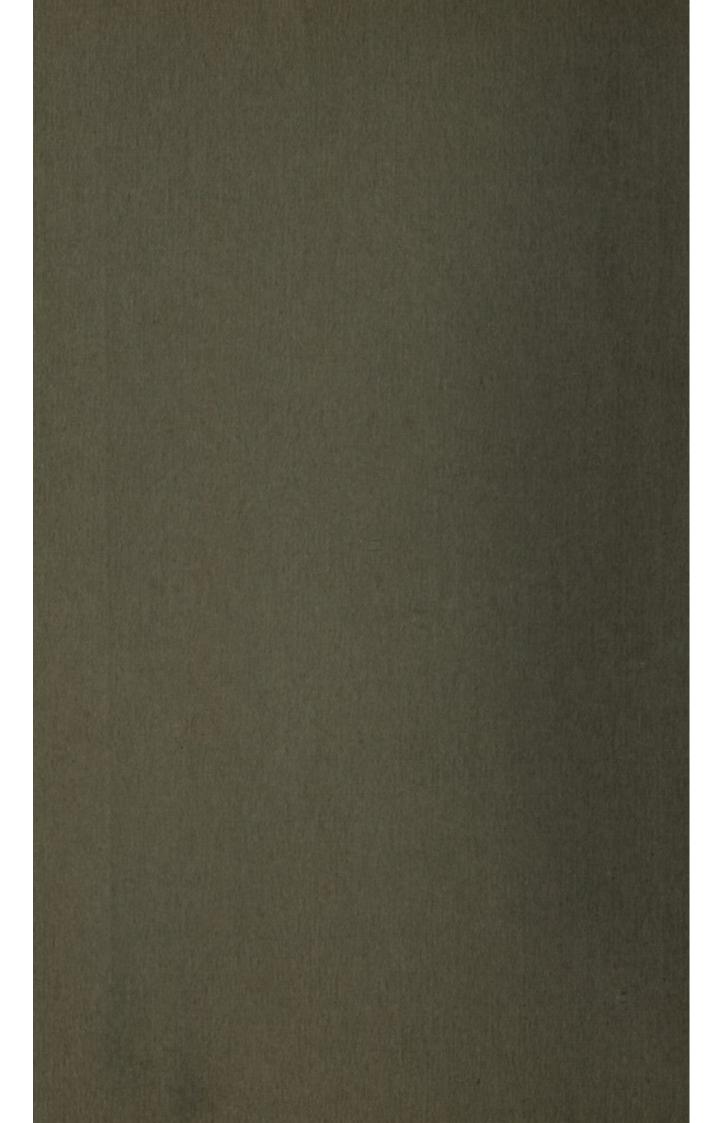
Borough of Harrogate

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR





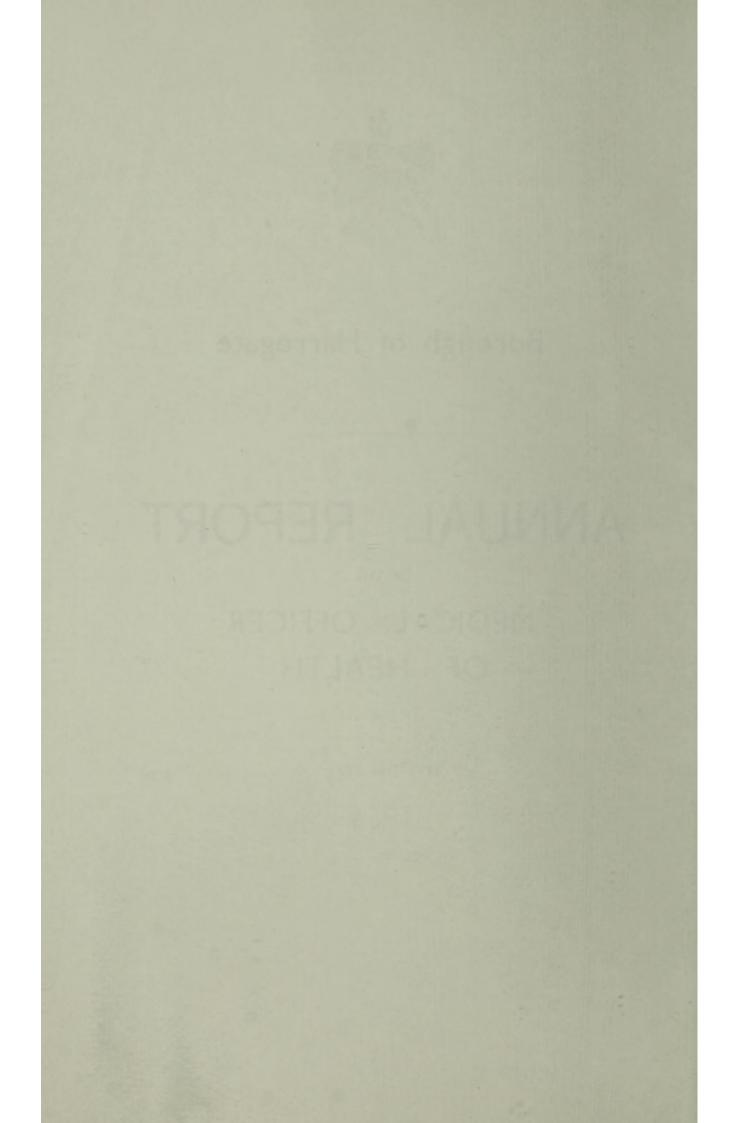
Borough of Harrogate

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR



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THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31.12.64

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

Ald. CHRISTELOW

- " Mrs. FISHER, M.B.E., J.P.
- " TENNANT, M.A., C.C.

Coun. BLACK

- " GRIFFITHS
- " HASLOCK

Coun. HOLROYD

- " LENG
- " ROBERTS
- " Mrs. THOMPSON
- " WELCH

Ex-OFFICIO MEMBERS

THE MAYOR Councillor H. S. HITCHEN, M.A., J.P. Chairman of Finance Committee (Alderman H. BOLLAND, O.B.E., C.A.)

HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

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

Ald. CHRISTELOW Coun. LENG " Mrs. FISHER, M.B.E., J.P. " Mrs. THOMPSON Coun. BLACK Telephone Number Harrogate 68954 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 health of the Borough and the work of the Health Services in the year 1964.

The report contains details of the health services run on a divisional basis by the County Council and therefore provides a comprehensive picture of all local authority facilities in the Borough.

The year saw the successful introduction of the first Warden for old peoples' dwellings in the new Wedderburn Road flats. This is a most valuable provision and I hope it will be possible to provide a similar service in the other districts where there are suitable numbers of dwellings occupied by old people.

Dr. Schofield, your Deputy Medical Officer of Health, left in April, and at the time of writing it has not been possible to replace her. This is a most unsatisfactory state of affairs, due to a general shortage of doctors in the public health service.

Two hotel outbreaks of infection with Salmonella which are referred to in the section on infectious diseases illustrate the importance of insuring that the very highest standards of personal and environmental hygiene are observed in all catering establishments. A welcome increase in your staff of Public Health Inspectors should make it possible to maintain more frequent inspection of kitchens, and I hope that all managements in the industry will report immediately any cases of gastro intestinal illness in their staffs. The price of safety is constant vigilance.

The Chief Public Health Inspector has included a report on the services which he carries out.

In conclusion, I should again like to express my thanks to the members of the Council, my fellow Chief Officers, and the staff of the Department for a great deal of help and kindness.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

N. V. HEPPLE,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

as at 31.12.64.

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

Vacancy

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent E. DODSWORTH, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.P.C. (a) (b)

> Senior Public Health Inspector F. COE, A.R.S.H., Cert. S.I.B. (a) (b)

Public Health Inspectors

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

Public Analysts

FRED W. M. JAFFÉ, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. J. C. HARRAL, F.R.I.C.

Clerical Staff

(also Clerical Staff of Division No. 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) Miss M. LEAF Mrs. W. GLEDHILL D. R. H. ASHCROFT Miss M. J. ELLIS Miss A. R. BONSER Miss C. DALBY Mrs. K. F. BATES R. M. HENRY Miss M. ATKINSON

Miss M. NICHOLSON

Public Health and Cleansing Sections Clerical Staff

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

Miss M. M. ATKINSON G. R. WASHER

D. H. TEALE Miss S. DARRALL

- (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 1964)	 	58,230
Area (in acres)	 	8,320
Number of inhabited houses, March 31st, 1964	 	19,545
Rateable Value, March 31st, 1964	 £2	,266,549
Sum represented by a penny rate, March 31st, 1964	 	£9,024

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Harrogate is a flourishing residential and holiday centre. It is 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 10th December, 1964, there were 253 men and 81 women registered as unemployed at the local employment exchange, which also covers Knaresborough. The unemployment index figure in Harrogate was 1.2 compared with the National figure of 1.5.

LIVE BIRTHS: Legitimate Illegitimate	Total 883 84	Male 437 47	Female 446 37
TOTAL	967	484	483
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population Adjusted birth rate			16.6 17.6
COMPARABILITY FACTOR 1.06			
STILL BIRTHS: Legitimate Illegitimate	-	Male 2 -	Female 4 -
Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still)	births:		6.2
DEATHS:	Total 773	Male 306	Female 467
Crude death rate per 1,000 population Adjusted death rate			13.3 10.9
COMPARABILITY FACTOR 0.82			
MATERNAL MORTALITY:	Deat	Rates p ns Tota	er 1,000 l births
Puerperal Sepsis Other Maternal Causes	0 1		0.00 1.03
INFANT MORTALITY: Legitimate Illegitimate	Total 13 4	Male 8 1	Female 5 3
Death Rate of infants under 1 year of age: All infants per 1,000 live births Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate birth Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate birth	hs		17.6 14.7 47.6

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS. The birth rate has been tending to rise for some years, and the rate for the year of 17.6 was the highest recorded since 1947. The rate for England and Wales was 18.4.

DEATHS. The death rate of 10.9 was lower than in the previous year and compared favourably with the national rate of 11.3. The principal causes of death were:-

e principal causes of death were:-			
Cancer and other new growth			148
			158
Heart and circulatory diseases (excluding	corona	ary	
disease and angina)			121
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system			114
Pneumonia, bronchitis, and other respiratory			84

These conditions together were responsible for more than three quarters of the deaths.

NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION. The number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 194.

INFANT MORTALITY. 17 children under one year of age died during the year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 17.6 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 12.7 for the previous year, and 20.0 for England and Wales.

Deaths from stated Causes at V	arious Ages u	nder One	Year of Age:-
--------------------------------	---------------	----------	---------------

North Construction of the second s		1964									
Cause of Death	1963	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.
Bronchitis Pneumonia Congenital Malformations Prematurity Injury at Birth Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis Accidents Other Causes	1 3 2 1 3 2 	- - 2 2 2 2 1 - -	- - - - 1 - - -	11111111	11111111		- 1 1 1 - 1 -	- - - - 1 -		1	1 2 4 2 2 3 1
Totals	12	7	2	-	-	9	3	2	1	2	17

MATERNAL MORTALITY. One maternal death occurred in a woman aged 26. The cause of death was septicaemia following on an abortion.

CREMATIONS. During 1964 there were 683 cremations at the Stonefall Crematorium of whom 434 had been residents of the Borough of Harrogate.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN

TABLE II.

Diseases	1964				
Diseases	Male	Female	Total		
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	2		2		
2 Tuberculosis, other		_			
3 Syphilitic disease	1	1	2		
4 Dibiliticità	20 1	_	-		
5 Whooping Cough	2				
6 Meningococcal infections	2011 201	_	_		
7 Acute poliomyelitis		1. <u>1</u>	ALC: N		
o Measies		_	_		
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases					
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach		6	10		
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	10	8	26		
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	58731	17	17		
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus		10	10		
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	39	39	78		
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia		3	7		
16 Diabetes	2	3	5		
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	35	79	114		
18 Coronary disease, angina	60	90	158		
18 Coronary disease, angina	1	10	11		
20 Other heart diseases	24	45	69		
21 Other circulatory diseases	-	32	41		
22 Influenza	_	_	100		
23 Pneumonia	9	26	35		
24 Bronchitis	26	Ĩĭ	37		
25 Other diseases of respiratory system	7	5	12		
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	6	3			
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	_	3 2 3	2		
28 Nephritis and nephrosis		3	3		
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	2	_	9 2 3 2 1		
29Hyperplasia of prostate		1	ī		
31 Congenital malformations		4	4		
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	23	43	66		
33 Motor vehicle accidents	9	4	13		
34 All other accidents	10	17	27		
35 Suicide	7	5	12		
36 Homicide and operations of war	_	_	_		
Total	306	467	773		

TABLE I.

				1	Dea	ths	
Vaca	Estimated	Live	Births		r 1 year of age	At all	ages
Year	Population -	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	690 649	13.3 11.9	25 33	36.0	771	12.5
1950	51,920	663	12.3	19	51.0 28.7	776 774	12.4
1951	51,210	667	12.3	13	19.5	720	12.5 11.7
1952 1953	51,050 51,290	678	12.4	13	26.5	609	9.9
1953	51,690	621	12.6	10	11.3	695	10.1
1954	51,710	620	12.6	16	25.8	706	10.1
1955	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
1962	56,790	884	15.6	17	19.2	740	11.3
1963	57,480	946	17.4	12	12.7	755	10.8
1964	58,230	967	16.6	17	17.6	773	10.9

VITAL STATISTICS OF HARROGATE FOR 1964 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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 0.82 and 1.06 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 for the Claro Water Board by Messrs. H. T. Lea and Mallinder, Halifax, and Messrs. T. Fairley and Partner, Leeds.

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

(b) Bacteriological.

Samples of milk and other foodstuffs, including ice-cream, are taken for examination to the Public Health Laboratory situated at Seacroft, Leeds. This laboratory also undertakes the bacteriological examination of swimming bath and spa waters and the drinking water supply for the Claro Water Board.

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) Acts, 1948-1951, 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 these Acts during 1964.

HEALTH SERVICES

PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

Report of Divisional Medical Officer for 1964 Division No. 7

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.
- 22. Health Education.

1. GENERAL.

The estimated populations of the areas are as follows:-

Harrogate Borough			 58,230
Ripon City			 10,760
Knaresborough Urban	District		 9,870
Nidderdale Rural Distr	ict		 16,570
Ripon and Pateley Brid	lge Rural	District	 13,120

Total ... 108,550

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 is also 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 of the district.

2. DIVISIONAL STAFF.

Medical Officers:

S

N. V. Hepple, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., Divisional Medical Officer.	
Mary Polson, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst., R.C.O.G., Senior Assistant County Medical Officer.	
There is a vacancy for a 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.	
†R. Hawe, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.O., Ophthalmologist.	
+W. S. Suffern, M.D., M.R.C.P., Cardiologist.	
+Elizabeth Gore, M.D., D.P.M., Psychiatrist, Child Guidance Clinic.	
Sybil Burton, M.B., Ch.B.	
Anastasia Holroyd, M.A., M.B., B.S. Clinic doctors	
Katherine H. Odling Smee, M.B., Ch.B. working on a	
Marjorie Parsons, M.B., Ch.B. sessional basis.	
Margaret Jean Chave-Cox, M.B., Ch.B.	
peech Therapist 1	
Child Guidance Staff (Part-time)	
County Psychologist 1	
Psychiatric Social Workers 2	
Remedial Teacher 1	
Clerical 1	
Ophthalmic Clinic	
+Orthoptist 1	
Mental Health Service	
Senior Mental Welfare Officer 1	
Senior Mental Welfare Officer 1 Mental Welfare Officers 3	
Senior Mental Welfare Officer 1	

+ Part-time from Regional Hospital Board.

Dental Officers.

Mr. K. Cowell, L.D.S.
Mr. M. Hattan, L.D.S.
Miss Sclare, L.D.S. (Part-time, Orthodontic Consultant).
Mr. R. F. Grainger, L.D.S. (Part-time).
Mr. M. Hollings, L.D.S. (Part-time).
Mr. P. W. Thornton, L.D.S. (Part-time).

Nursing Staff.

Divisional Nursing Officer						1
Health Visitors who are a	lso Scl	hool N	urses			18
Health Visitors employed	on H	ospital	Liaison	duties		1
Tuberculosis Health Visitor	r					1
Assistant Health Visitor						1
Assistant Health Visitor (Part-ti	me)				2
Home Nurses						11
Home Nurses (Part-time)		0				2
Assistant Home Nurse						1
Home Nurse Midwives						10
Midwives						4
31						
Administrative.		1 D:				2
Chief Clerks (1 Harrogate			on Area)	eee al		2
Clerical						18
Sale of Food Assistant.						
Part-time					The second	2
						-
Dental Attendants.						THE .
Full-time						25
Part-time						5
Albany Avenue Day Nurser	ν.					
Nursing Staff						6
Domestic Staff			W linesoit		1	3
Domestic otali				CTT Tells		-
Home Helps.						
Whole-time						5
Part-time						191
Domestic Staff, etc.						
Cleaners (part-time)						
Cook, Harrogate Training						-
Maids, Harrogate Training						
Escorts, Harrogate Training						
Caretaker, Harrogate Trai	ning (entre				1

3. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

We have been without the services of a senior assistant for the greater part of the year, and routine medical inspection has fallen further into arrears. Temporary part-time assistance has now been obtained and it is hoped that some of the arrears of work will be made up.

The number of defects found, however, was proportionately higher than in the previous year. This is not thought to be a real increase, but is due to the special referral of children with defects to the medical staff.

-	No. of pupils who have	Physical of Pupils	Condition Inspected	No. of Pupils found	ment (exc	Pupils found to require treat- ment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)				
Age Groups born	received	Satis- factory No.	Unsatis- factory No.	not to warrant a medical exami- nation	For defective vision (excluding squint)		Total Individual pupils			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
1960 and later 1959 1958 1957 1956 1955 1954 1953 1952 1951 1950 1949 and earlier					$ \begin{array}{c}\\ 21\\ 12\\ 6\\ 19\\ 4\\ 3\\ 2\\ 11\\ -20\\ 52\\ \end{array} $					
Total	1,885	1,885	-	_	150	303	357			

TABLE A.

	Number of Special Inspections	23
	Number of re-inspections	7
	Total	30
D. In	festation with Vermin.	
(a)	Total number of individual examinations of pupils	
	in schools by School Nurses or other authorised	
		22 02
	persons	23,82
(b)	Total number of individual pupils found to be	23,82
(b)	TARINA	23,82
	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	
	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested Number of individual pupils in respect of whom	
	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	
(c)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	35
(c)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2),	35

There has been a slight increase in the percentage of children found to have dirty heads - 1.4% compared with 1.2% in 1963.

E. Periodic and Special Inspections.

Defect	Defect or		-		975			0440	and a		cial
Code No.	Disease	Entr	ants	Leav	vers	Oth	ners	To	tal	Ins't	ions
1.11	A A ALAN	(T)	(0)	(T)	(0)	(T)	(0)	(T)	(0)	(T)	(0)
4	Skin	11	10	9	9	6	9	26	28	-	6
5	Eyes— a. Vision b. Squint c. Other	34 10 1	73 15 1	72 2 1	54 3 —	44 11 2	28 8 1	150 23 4	155 26 2	4	6-4
6	Ears— a. Hearing b. Otitis Media c. Other	3 2 —	47 15 —	1 2	10 1 —	2 3 3	17 5 —	5 6 5	74 21 —	2	12 8 6
7	Nose and Throat	15	44	5	4	14	25	34	73	4	12
8	Speech	6	31	1	1	2	6	9	38	3	-
9	Lymphatic Glands	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	5	-	-
10	Heart	-	20	1	2	1	14	2	36	2	1
11	Lungs	7	12	1	4	4	11	12	27	10	5
12	Developmental— a. Hernia b. Other	1 9	1 15		<u></u>	1 2	3 16	2 12	4 42	<u>-</u> 26	
13	Orthopaedic— a. Posture b. Feet c. Other	1 14 5		111	9 3 5	1 10 —	$\overline{\frac{12}{3}}$	2 24 5	9 29 15		18 5 5
14	Nervous System a. Epilepsy b. Other	4 18	1 18		23	<u>-</u> 13	1 17	4 34	4 38	1	56
15	Psychological— a. Development b. Stability	2	10 4		13	1	38	3 1	14 15	9 4	9 23
16	Abdomen	-	3	2	-	2	1	2	4	-	-
17	Other	1	4	1	_	1	-	3	4	1	-

(T) Treatment

(O) Observation

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	19
Errors of refraction (including squint)	631
TOTAL	650
Number of Pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	451

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 (b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis (c) for other nose and throat conditions		105 11
Received other forms of treatment		26
TOTA	L	142

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

(a)	in	1964			 	 	3
(b)	in	previous	years	0	 	 	8

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	
delects	-

Group 4.

Diseases of the Skin (Excluding uncleanliness)

Ellar Latento Latento	4.00	uinina)	1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	NUMBER OF CASES TREATED OR UNDER TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR BY THE AUTHORITY
Ringworm-	 i. Scalp ii. Body 		· · · · ·	Ξ
Impetigo Other skin o	diseases			1 7
	TOT	AL		8

Group 5.

Child Guidance Treatment

Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics under arrange-		
ments made by the Authority	24	

Group 6.

Speech Therapy.

	upils transfer		by nder	
arrangements	made	by	the	
Authority				98

Group 7.

Other Treatment given.

Alignmule brown in have been unace or equilibrium of the encoder of the second of the brown of the second of the second of the terms of the second of the second of the second of the terms of the second of the second of the second of the terms of the second of the second of the second of the terms of the second of the second of the second of the terms of the second of the second of the second of the terms of the second of the second of the second of the terms of the second of the second of the second of the second of the terms of the second of the second of the second of the terms of the second of the second of the second of the second of the terms of the second of the second of the second of the second of the terms of the second of th	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	105
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	5
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. Vaccination	773
(d) Ultra Violet Ray Treatment	_
(e) Cardiac Clinic	6 treated at Leeds General Infirmary and 12 under observation
(f) Verminous heads	

Handicapped Pupils.

These are children who, by reason of physical or mental disability, need special educational treatment in ordinary or special schools.

218 children were on the register at the end of the year, and the following table gives details:-

	In ordinary school	In special school	Not attending school	Home tuition
Blind	 _	-	Summing	-
Partially sighted	 1	2	ilal-da (-
Deaf	 - 1 -	9	1	-
Partially deaf	 4	5		-
Maladjusted	 8	8	_	12000 Cl A
Physically handicapped	 10	9	1	3
Educationally subnormal	 101	47	2	_
Epileptic	 2	allow the second	_	_
Delicate	 	1	1	-
Double defect	 -	1*	2‡	-
Total	 126	82	7	3

‡ 2 E.S.N./Physically handicapped.

* 1 Blind/Deaf pre-school child.

Audiometry.

During 1964 routine testing of 6/7 year olds was commenced. Health Visitors who had received special training in the use of the pure-tone audiometer visited schools in the Division.

Of 1,800 school chldren tested in this group, 28 were referred for further investigation. Health Visitors are also being trained in the methods of testing the hearing of the pre-school child, particularly those with a history indicating a special risk.

SPEECH THERAPY. 4.

The Speech Therapist attends at Dragon Parade and Ripon Clinics. 46 new cases were treated during the year, and the treatment of 52 others was continued.

9 visits were paid to schools and 19 domiciliary visits were made.

Cases Treated.

Stammerers					25
Defects of articulation:					
(a) Dyslalia					53
(b) Sigmatism					5
(c) Rhinolalia, due to					
(i) Cleft Palate					2
(ii) Nasal obstruction					2
Aphasia					1
Defective speech due to:					
(i) Educational sub-norma	lity				2
					2
Retarded speech development					6
Dysphonia					-
Other defects:					
Hypernasabity due to post a	adenoi	idectom	у		- 1
			Tot	al	98

Total ...

Cases discharged:

Discharged during year	 	 	 59
Speech normal	 	 	 48
Speech improved	 	 	 6
Unsuitable for treatment	 	 	 -
Non co-operative	 	 	 1
Left school	 	 	 2
Left district	 	 	 2

5. CARDIAC CLINIC.

The Cardiac Clinic is held in the out-patients Department of the Harrogate General Hospital on Monday mornings and is staffed by Dr. W. S. Suffern, Consultant Cardiologist, Dr. L. J. Prosser, Paediatrician, Dr. M. Polson, Senior Assistant County Medical Officer, a Health Visitor and a shorthand/typist from this Divisional Office.

Appointments are made for eight children to be seen at each Clinic session and each child is given a physical examination, followed by screening and E.C.G.

Recommendations are made from time to time regarding restrictions in P.T. and school games, and precautions for dental treatment and operations requiring anaesthesia.

Reports are sent to the child's doctor, and copies forwarded to the Health Visitor or school medical section for inclusion in the appropriate records. In special circumstances, reports are also sent to the parents, school dental officer or headmaster.

During 1964, 202 attendances were made by 172 children of whom 20 were new cases referred from the following areas:-

Horsforth (Div. 5)3Wetherby (Div. 9)4North Riding1Harrogate & Ripon12

Eight children were seen at two special Cardiac Clinics held at the Harrogate General Hospital, attended by Mr. G. H. Wooler, Thoracic Surgeon at Leeds General Infirmary.

Mr. Wooler's opinion and recommendations in respect of these children are as follows:-

1. Trunctus arteriosus. No operation at present.

- 2. Patent ductus, with possible congenital lesion of mitral valve. For further investigation and an operation.
- Possible ventricular septal defect, with pulmonary stenosis suggests operation at some future date.
- 4. Awaiting cardiac catheterisation and further investigation.
- 5. Ventricular septal defect. To be reviewed in one year when question of operation will be discussed.

6. Atrial septal defect. Awaiting operation.

7. Small ventricular defect. Operation not necessary at present.

8. Admission to Leeds for angiocardiography.

Ten children were seen at the Thoracic Surgery Unit at Leeds General Infirmary by Mr. Wooler or a member of his team, for further investigation. Four children were given cardiac catheterisations and confirmation of the following defects was indicated:-

1. Severe pulmonary hypertension.

2. Patent ductus arteriosus.

3. Acyanotic Fallot's Tetralogy.

4. Infundibular pulmonary stenosis.

Three children underwent successful surgery in Leeds General Infirmary for the following defects:-

1. Correction of Fallot's Tetralogy and V.S.D.

2. Ligation of patent ductus arteriosus.

3. Correction of pulmonary stenosis.

Two further children attended Leeds during the year for followup after operations carried out before 1964.

The Cardiac Clinic continues to be a most valuable part of the School Health Service in this Division and is much appreciated by general practitioners and other medical staff. The ages of children referred vary between a few weeks to 17 or 18 years, and are kept under observation as long as is necessary. When they reach schoolleaving age, they are usually transferred to Dr. Suffern's adult clinic.

6. CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

I am indebted to Dr. Gore for the following report. Staff

Consultant Psychiatrist

Dr. E. Gore, M.D., D.P.M.-4 sessions.

Clinical Psychologist

Mr. D. G. Pickles, M.A.—4 sessions. Psychiatric Social Worker

Mrs. J. P. Nursten, M.S.W., A.A.P.S.W.—weekly. Psychiatric Social Worker

Mr. G. E. Skinner, D.P.A., A.A.P.S.W.-6 sessions. Social workers

Mr. C. Pritchard, S.R.N., R.M.N.-4 sessions.

Mrs. R. Bindman, B.A.-2 sessions.

Remedial Teacher

Miss F. Blackburn. Full-time during school terms. Secretary

Mrs. M. M. Ramsbottom-Part-time.

During the year we had several changes of staff. Mrs. Nursten left at the end of August to take up her appointment as Senior Lecturer at the College of Technology, Bradford, and has been greatly missed by all of us. We were fortunate that Mrs. Bindman volunteered to attend two sessions weekly, and she has continued to follow her cases since the appointment of Mr. Skinner to the clinic in November.

Mr. Pritchard left at the end of September to commence a mental health course at Manchester University. Dr. Schofield, whose interest in our clinical meetings had always been welcomed, left Harrogate in the Spring. Mr. Pickles visited Bridge House School regularly until July, and will continue to attend occasionally. He has also maintained personal contacts with many of the local schools attended by children referred to the Clinic.

Mr. Mannix, following his appointment early in December attended the Clinic for a short period for observation and for help in the work of the Clinic.

In 1964, 113 new cases were referred; 81 boys and 32 girls. As usual the number of girls was lower than the number of boys, indicating possibly the greater social nuisance which boys' symptoms give.

The sources of referral from Division 7 were as follows:-

Divisional Medical Officer			22
General Practitioners			16
Head Teachers			8
Children's Officer			5
Paediatrician			4
Parents			4
Children's Homes			1
Juvenile Court		ab 1	1
Others	00		1
		Total	62

As compared with previous years there were a larger proportion of referrals from General Practitioners and from the Paediatrician. We have welcomed the increased referrals from General Practitioners and hope to follow this up by inviting them to some of our clinic meetings. These have continued during Thursday lunchtimes: on some occasions to discuss a particular case or situation, such as when Dr. Simpson-Smith, and Professor Meredith and Mr. Richards of Leeds, came over; on others, we have met Head Teachers to follow progress of children, or to discuss new cases which they have been instrumental in referring.

Miss Blackburn's Report on Remedial Teaching.

We began the educational year with 16 on roll, but a girl who had been attending for some time was transferred to St. Peter's, Horbury, during August, 1964, allowing one more to be admitted. This gave the following groupings.

	Mondays	a.m.	1	boy	-	p.m.	1 boy	
	Tuesdays	a.m.	2	boys	-	p.m.	3 girls	
	Wednesdays					2 boy		
	Thursdays	a.m.					3 boys	
	Fridays					2 boy		
The	age range was	from	7 y	ears 7	mon	nths to	14+.	

Again it will be seen that by far the larger proportion are boys, but one important and gratifying feature is that 10 of these children are of primary school age, and 4 others in the first year at Secondary Modern School. Since the beginning of September the numbers have grown to 20, and we have taken in the groups 3 more boys of 8 years of age and a boy of 13+.

There is a very varied range of problems, but almost all the children are having difficulties in reading and most are now making progress in that subject. The boys in the oldest age-group are responding very well to encouragement and individual help and regular interviews with parents and headmasters reveal pleasing improvements in school work. One boy continues regular speech therapy for a bad stammer and rather more than half of the children are receiving psychiatric treatment from Dr. Gore, some every 2 weeks and the rest 3-weekly. Not all parents require regular visits to the psychiatric social worker but where this is necessary the remedial teacher is able to report progress and discuss home problems with the social worker and parent.

We were able to discharge 2 boys at Christmas. They had been helped over the first term of transfer to a secondary modern, and settled in well and are now making satisfactory progress. On final testings by Mr. Pickles, quite considerable progress had been made and he felt the boys should manage now in their own schools.

It has been gratifying to find more and more heads asking for remedial help, though we do have to point out that we deal with emotionally disturbed children and not with sub-normal, so that our cases for remedial help do not usually fall below an I.Q. of 80. I have been grateful for the willing co-operation of medical staff where there were suspected physical defects, and for information on homes, supplied by health visitors, as well as for the help given by heads of schools.

Finally, I would like to say how much I appreciate the co-operation and friendliness of the Child Guidance Team in giving advice and suggestions on the educational problems of these children.

In September we had a visit by School Medical Officers attending the Leeds ascertainment course.

Two post-Graduate students from the Institute of Education, Leeds, came regularly to the Clinic during the Spring term. We have also had Health Visitors and other students in training visiting us. Miss Griffin has continued to come to some of our meetings and we have also had regular contact with Miss Sedgwick and with members of staff of the local Children's Homes. For our part we have visited Breckonborough School, near Thirsk, Fairfield Hospital, York, and the Paediatrician's Department at Harrogate General Hospital.

We heard with regret of Dr. Smithson's illness. As always we have appreciated the support and interest shown by Dr. Hepple.

7. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

(a) Births.

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

	×12	BIR	THS	1956	
DETAILS	Domi	ciliary	Institu	tional	TOTAL
大和 いた	Live	Still	Live	Still	
(a) Primary Notifications	277	-	1,947	26	2,250
(b) Add Inward Transfers	4	1	207	42	214
(c) Total Notifications received	281	1	2,154	28	2,464
(d) Deduct Outward transfers	2	nap la n a	567	9	578
(e) Total adjusted births	279	1	1,587	19	1,886
ANALYSIS OF INSTITU- TIONAL BIRTHS	an blod	-	Catances No. 100	19995	on And
Born in (a) Hospitals		in cale	1,516	19	anily dia
(b) Maternity Homes		tett th	-	-	linics an
(c) Nursing Homes		and a	71		nother in
TOTAL	Theorem	and punc	1,587	19	in boing

The proportion of births taking place in hospital continues to increase. The figure of 15% for domiciliary confinements is the lowest recorded.

Year	Institutional Confinement	Domiciliary Confinement
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%
1962	81%	19%
1963	84%	16%
1964	85%	15%

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. 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.

One district nurse/midwife attended an ante-natal clinic held periodically by a general practitioner in his own premises during the year.

(c) Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes.

These are held regularly for expectant mothers at 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate, Fysche Hall, Knaresborough, and Alma House, Ripon. 26 expectant mothers made 1,622 attendances at the Harrogate Clinic, 49 mothers made 317 attendances at Knaresborough Clinic and 45 mothers made 291 attendances at the Ripon Clinic.

A new class was started in the Church Hall, Upper Poppleton on 5th May, 1964, and 14 expectant mothers made 90 attendances to the end of the year.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST NATAL CLINICS.

	No. of	separate se	sessions held during year	d during	year	No. of women in attendance (inc-	omen in ce (inc-	Total No. of attendances (inc	No. of es (inc-
Name and Address of Ante- natal/Post natal Clinic (whether held at Infant Welfare Centre or other premises)	Local Health Authority Medical	Midwives (excluding mother- craft and	General practi- tioners employed on	Hospital Med. Staff	Total	luding those seen at combined infant welfare and antenatal sessions)	ose seen hbined ffare and sessions)	luding those seen at combined infar welfare & antenatal sessions)	ed infant antenatal ons)
A LEADER AND A LEA	Omcers	relaxation)	basis			A/N.	P/N.	A/N.	P/N.
2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate	75	1	1	1	75	90	2	203	2
Alma House Clinic, Ripon	1	-	9	I	9	1	4	1	4
(ceased 31.3.64) Pateley Bridge †	1	1	24	1	24	1	1	1	1
Summerbridge †	I	1	12	1	12	1	1	1	1
TOTALS	75	in bouses	42		117	90	6	203	6

+ Combined with Infant Welfare Clinic. No attendances during 1964.

(d) Infant Welfare Centres.

Aldfield	Tuesday	Monthly
Birstwith	Monday	Monthly
	Friday	>>
Bishop Monkton		>>
Bishop Thornton Burnt Yates	Monday	"
	Monday	E- i-hala
*Burton Leonard	Friday	Fortnightly
Copt Hewick	Tuesday	Monthly
Dacre	Monday	T " 1.1
Darley	Monday	Fortnightly
*Follifoot	Friday	Monthly
Galphay	Tuesday	>>
Grantley	Tuesday	>>
Grewelthorpe	Tuesday	"
*Great Ouseburn	Wednesday	>>
*Hampsthwaite	Friday	33
Heyshaw Lane End	Monday	>>
*Hunsingore	Wednesday	"
Killinghall	Friday	>>
Kirkby Malzeard	Tuesday	"
*Kirk Hammerton	Wednesday	"
*Knapton	Wednesday	39
Lofthouse	Monday	>>
Markington	Monday	,,
*Marton-cum-Grafton	Wednesday	22
Mickley	Tuesday	>>
North Lees	Tuesday	
North Stainley	Tuesday	33
*Nun Monkton	Wednesday	33
Ramsgill	Monday	33
*Rufforth	Wednesday	33
Sawley	Tuesday	"
*Scotton	Friday	33
Shaw Mills	Monday	33
*Skelton	Tuesday	33
*Staveley	Wednesday	
Studley	Tuesday	35
Winksley	Tuesday	"
in matery	autouuj	33

* Welfare Foods are not sold at these sessions.

	_														
1000		ster			I	1	1	1		1					
		where	Interior		-	1	1	1	I	1	1-	10		9	6
	Total atten- dances during	year	3,377	2,806	3,320	323	1,087	201	37	4,025	1,112	914 4.146	533	2,448	25,161
	Jances year ldren yrn in	1959-	600	241	240	60	247	48	40	1,114	380	82 518	136	804	4,698
	No. of attendances during the year made by children who were born in	1963	1,114	902	1,388	150	489	64	215	1,236	436	335 1.759	179	868	9,325
-	No. o duri mado who	1964	1,663	1,663	1,692	113	351	89	120	1,675	296 80	497 1.869	218 36	776	11,138 9,325
Total	ren who atten-	during the year	583	325	428	59	143	42	63	238	74	67 557	89 36	511	3,234
dren	d Ior me year 'ere	1959- 1962	136	52	68	21	47	12	10	34	17	164	13	188	807
No. of children	who attended for the first time during the year and who were born in	1963	175	145	168	22	57	13	34	39	24	16 210	26	161	1,104
No.	the duri and	1964	272.	128	172	16	39	17	19	165	33 14	49 183	43	162	1,323
Sessions	Total	mo	100	53	49	25	25	12	14	104	50 24	26 96	124	453	1,067
	Hospi- tal Med-	Staff	1	1	1		1	1	I	1	11			1	
Infant Welfare d during year	General practi- tioners employ-	ed on session- al basis	L	I	1	1	25	12	1	I		∞	124	243	324
of Inf held	Health Visi- tors	only	26	1	1	25	1	1	14	6	11	4	'	n	81
No.	Local Health Auth- ority Med-	ical Offi- cers	74	53	49	1	1	1	1	95	50	26 84	6	107	662
	Name and Address of Centre		Central Clinic, 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate	Starbeck, Harrogate	Skipton Road, Harrogate		Leeds Road, Harrogate	Pannal, Harrogate	College Road, Harrogate	Knaresborough	Boroughbridge	Church Hall, Upper Poppleton	Pateley Bridge		Totals

(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 a.m. to 5 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Central Clinic, 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate.	Monday & Thursday 2 p.m. to 4 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.
Skipton Road Clinic, 217A, Skipton Road, Harrogate.	Tuesday 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Penny Pot Lane, Harrogate. (Army Premises).	Alternate Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
St. Mark's Parochial Hall, Leeds Road, Harrogate.	Alternate Mondays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Pannal Institute, Harrogate.	Last Thursday in month, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Methodist Buildings, College Road, Harlow Hill, Harrogate.	Alternate Mondays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Ripon.		
Divisional Health Office, Ripon.	Monday to Friday, 9 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, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Outside Clinics.		
Knaresborough Clinic.	Tuesday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon, 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Boroughbridge Clinic.	Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Whixley Clinic.	1st & 3rd Thursdays, in month, 2 p.m. to 4 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.	Post Office hours	Vol. Worker.
Bishop Monkton.	Post Office hours	Vol. Worker.
Burnt Yates.	Anytime.	Vol. Worker.
Burton Leonard.	Alternate Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 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, Methodist Church.	Alternate Fridays, 9.15 a.m. to 10.40 a.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Kirkby Malzeard.	Post Office hours	Vol. Worker.
Markington.	Anytime.	Vol. Worker.
North Stainley.	Anytime.	Vol. Worker.
Pateley Bridge.	Shop hours	Vol. Worker.

(f) Routine Tests on Young Children.

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.

1,597 children were tested; all were negative.

The health visitors and midwives also test young infants for congenital dislocation of the hip by the Ortolani test.

One child with an abnormality of the hip was discovered during the year.

(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. 132 cases were dealt with by the department during the year, This figure includes about 28% of people who came into the division from other areas. Of the residents, 2 were under 15 years, 44 were between the ages of 15 and 19, while 75 were aged between 20 and 29 years. This is not, therefore, 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. Neither of the cots were used during the year.

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 still 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.

The arrangements detailed in my previous report have suffered as a result of staff shortage. Doctors are always available however, to examine admissions and discharges and to deal with any medical problems in these institutions.

8. PAEDIATRIC CLINICS.

In Harrogate children are seen by the paediatrician at the hospital.

Nocturnal Enuresis.

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

"33 cases of enuresis were added to the list for the Alarm Buzzer during 1964. They were referred from School Examinations, Health Visitors, the Paediatric Clinic and General Practitioners.

19 cases from 1963 continued treatment during 1964.

13 cases were very successful and 6 fairly successful.

In 1 case the general practitioner was asked to supply Dexamphetamine. The child involved was a very deep sleeper and was not disturbed by the buzzer but by the rousing of the rest of the family. 1 child was a 'relapse' case. He responded again quite quickly and there has been no further call from the mother. 1 case, a girl of twelve, has occupied a buzzer most of the past year. The case involved was referred by the paediatrician and the child has a proved minor renal fault. The enuresis has been improved by the alarm buzzer but it is difficult to know whether the prolonged use is justified.

As the waiting list grows, the period for the use of the buzzer must be reduced."

In the Ripon Area 14 cases were treated during 1964. 4 were still under treatment at the end of the year and since have had good results and the alarms have been withdrawn. 7 cases showed successful results. 2 cases moved from the area before treatment was completed. 1 showed no improvement and the buzzer was withdrawn. 6 cases were awaiting the alarm buzzer at the end of the year. (All have now been supplied). 1 old case has infrequent periodic relapses and is amongst those awaiting a buzzer.

9. MIDWIFERY.

During 1964, W.R.C.C. domiciliary midwives cared for 269 home confinements while 1,739 cases were delivered in institutions. 148 of the latter were sent home at forty eight hours, 226 cases after forty eight hours but up to and including the fifth day, and 371 cases after the fifth day but before the tenth day.

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

Midwives in Private Practice delivered 3 babies at home and 59 in institutions.

The picture in midwifery is changing. More women are having their babies in hospital and many are coming home again in 24 or 48 hours to the care of the domiciliary midwife. This practice calls for the closest liaison between hospital maternity departments and local health authority staff in order to safeguard the mother's interests.

				Cases in Institutions	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,739	59	1,798
	E THE REAL			Totals	269			3	272
IG 1964.	MIDWIVES		booked	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	222	en beseg de galadie de galadie de galadie as secto	ia d'ai e na an e na ai e na ai ai ai e na ai e na ai ai e na ai ai ai ai ai ai ai ai ai ai ai		222
ION DURIN	ATTENDED BY DURING THE	RY CASES	Doctor booked	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either booked doctor or another)	47	I		3	50
THE DIVIS	DELIVERIES A	DOMICILIARY CASES	Doctor not booked	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	ine sinonal base paints base at an	el and, un in panis- na panis-	fifth d	STATISTICS AND IN COLUMN	1
DWIVES IN	No. OF I		Doctor n	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	l		and and a		1
DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES IN THE DIVISION DURING 1964.		orni.	EMPI OVMENT	OF MIDWIVES	 (a) Midwives employed by the Authority (b) Midwives employed by vol. organisations (inc. Hospitals not transferred to the Minister 	under the National Health Service Act) (c) Midwives employed by Hosp- ital Management Committees	(d) Midwives in Private Practice	nursing homes)	Totals

One Statutory Notice was received from midwives during the year as follows:-

Liability to be a source of infection ... 1

12 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			ed because our ising in/du			
Issued	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 (ii) Others 		6	1	5		
 (b) Cases in Private Nursing Homes :— (i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with mater- nity medical services under the National Health Service Act (ii) Others 						
(c) Cases in Institutions	-	-	-	-		
Totals		6	1	5		

Gas and Air Analgesia alone was given to 7 mothers by the domiciliary midwives and was given in conjunction with Pethidine to a further 2.

Pethidine alone was given to 29 cases.

Trilene alone was given to 66 patients and to a further 125 patients in conjunction with Pethidine.

10. HEALTH VISITING.

20 full-time Qualified Health Visitors, 1 full-time Assistant Health Visitor, and 2 part-time assistant Health Visitors 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.

HEALTH VISITING AND TUBERCULOSIS VISITING.

(c) formation and the formatio	ion appliest Days	No. of cases i.e. first visits	Total Visits including first visits but excluding ineffective visits	Ineffec- tive visits
1. Children bo	orn in 1964	1,788	6,445	1,073
2. Children bo	orn in 1963	1,566	4,889	925
3. Children bo	orn in 1959-62	3,546	8,160	1,433
lines 1-3	ber of children	6,900	19,494	3,431
5. Persons ag (excludin only visit	g domestic help (s)	1,195	3,624	302
who wer special		584	584	13
and the second second second	sordered persons	33	66	7
	cluded in line 7		00	monav a
who wer special	e visited at the request of a practitioner or	19	19	1
nity cas from hos	xcluding mater- ses, discharged pital (other than ospitals)	35	65	2
who wer special	cluded in line 9 e visited at the request of a	ing against	a Mula, su arrest a roderentar cui	egoodrageree
hospital		20	20	A <u>man</u> Dia
househol visits by	of tuberculous ds visited (i.e. health visitors loyed solely on	510	saled 10 1972	
	osis work)	72	390	56
visited of	of households on account of ectious diseases	12	16	innkr <u>an</u> V (d
househol	of tuberculous ds visited by psis visitors (i.e.	Sentrary such	atten water	li 105,1 sinus dunis
employed work)	I solely on T.B.	- 44	-	-

43

11. HOME NURSING.

21 district nurses and 2 part-time district nurses were serving the Division at the end of the year. 10 of them did combined midwifery duties also. One assistant nurse does bathing of old people.

Classification	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of Visits paid by Home Nurses during the year
Medical	 1,218	40,312
Surgical	 235	6,890
Infectious diseases	 19	229
Tuberculosis	 5	818
Maternal complications	 18	134
Other	 57	891
Totals	 1,552	49,274

Details of the year's work follow:-

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	292	612	118	40	9	1,071
No. re-vaccinated		2	25	20	6	53

(b) Vaccination against Whooping Cough.

1,203 children under four years of age received whooping cough vaccine during the year.

(c) Immunisation against Diphtheria.

Number of children at 31st December, 1964, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.

Age at 31.12.64 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1964	1-4 1963/60	5–9 1959/55	10–14 1954/50	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster) 1960–1964	483	4,312	2,915	1,049	8,759
1959 or earlier	-	- 10 -	2,603	4,262	6,865

	non ni	Chi	ldren in	nmunise	ed durin	ng 1964		-
	ADAMAD	STATISTICS -	Bo	rn in y	ears	1961	(8)	
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1955/ 1959	1950/ 1954	Total
Primary Booster	 483	686 7	91 10	16 7	15 99	24 511	17 47	1,332

(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			483
1 to 2 years			606
2 to 3 years			82
3 to 4 years			39
Over 4 years			152
ALL OF LOS	Total		1362

(e) Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

Oral vaccine is now used exclusively.

2,494 people received a full course of vaccination during the year; only 9 of these were by injection.

13. B.C.G. VACCINATION.

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

The following are details of work carried out:-

1.	No. of Medical Officers (including Divisional
	Medical Officer) approved to undertake B.C.G. Vaccination 4
2.	Acceptances.
	 (a) No. of children offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary. (Whether the offer was made during the year or previously) 2,332
	(b) No. of (a) found to have been vaccinated
	previously 412
	(c) No. of acceptances 1,081
	(d) Percentage of acceptances, i.e. (c) to (a)-(b) 56.3%
3.	Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test.
	(a) No. of children 2(c) 877
	(b) Result of Heaf Test (i) Positive 264
	(ii) Negative 581
	(iii) Not ascertained 32
	877
	(c) Percentage positive, i.e. (b) (i) to (b) (i) + (ii) 31.2%
4.	Vaccination.
	No. vaccinated following negative Heaf test 573
0.7	Training College, 23 students were tested. Of these 12

Ripon Training College. 23 students were tested. Of these 12 proved positive and 11 negative. The 11 students with negative readings were vaccinated. In view of the high percentage of positives the Mass Radiography Unit was contacted in an endeavour to arrange a special visit of the Unit to the Training College.

14. MENTAL HEALTH.

(a) Harrogate Therapeutic Club.

During 1964 the Club has met on four afternoons a week. It is open from 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. or 5 p.m. according to the amount of interest shown by the members.

	Sessions	Attendances (patients)	Attendances (Psychiatrist)	Attendances (M.W.O's)
Monday	42	546	30	42
Wednesday	50	460	34	50
Thursday	52	228	Nil	52
Friday	49	400	Nil	49
doth Lubok	193	1,634	64	193

- Monday Group. Mainly Phobic Anxieties, some anxiety neuroses, and a few alcohol and drug adicts. Dr. Marion Morris, who gave her services to this group of patients was awarded her D.P.M. with honours and she felt the experience in the Therapeutic Club had been valuable.
- **Tuesday.** No Group work. There is swimming at Starbeck Baths from 2 p.m. to 3 p.m. Seven patients have taken part in this; five are still interested. During cold weather the attendance has on occasions dropped to one patient, but the activity has been kept alive. Tuesday is always a very full day, with O.P. Clinics and the evening Social Club on the same day.
- Wednesday Group. Psychotics. During 1964, Dr. Ahmad directed the activities of this group.
- Thursday Group. The younger age group Psychopaths and stabilized schizophrenics.
- Friday Group. All discharged hospital patients needing social support. None is likely to be discharged as no longer needing the service. All are members of the Social Club and the Friday Group ensures that they are seen twice a week. A care and maintenance group.

(b) Psychiatric Social Club.

This Club meets at the Training Centre, Starbeck, on Tuesday evenings. Open at 7 p.m.—programme begins at 7.30 p.m. and ends at 10 p.m. During 1964 the Club met on 52 occasions. Attendances for the year totalled 1,166 (average 22 per session). The youngest member is 16 years old and the eldest 76. The names of 20 people who were attending the club at the beginning of the year or who joined during the year have been removed from the register for the following reasons:—

No longer attending because service	ce no longer	needed	 11
To permanent hospital care			 1
No transport available			 1
Too ill to attend			 1
Poor co-operators who drifted away			 6

- Activities. Card Games, Table Tennis, Dancing, Colour Photography (Projector).
- Pantomime Party. The Happy Wanderers Ambulance Organisation, who continue to assist us with transport to and from the club, again invited the club members to the Pantomime.
- Inter-Club Activities. On 19.11.64 the York Psychiatric Social Club invited our Club to a Social Evening at the York Mental Health Centre, and our invitation to join us in Harrogate in February 1965 was accepted.
- **Christmas Gift.** We were grateful for the gift of ten theatre ticket vouchers from a club member who returned to work. A theatre visit will be arranged when the vouchers have been distributed as prizes in club competitions.
- Visit to Grantley Hall. On 9.6.64 the Social Club visited Grantley Hall. By permission of Dr. Strick they saw the principal rooms and gardens.

(c) Observations on the Progress of the Mental Health Service.

Patients in Private Accommodation. At the end of the year ten patients were being supervised in accommodation which had been provided for them by the Mental Welfare Officers. They were:—

Alcoholics		2	(whose progr	ress ha	as been
Senile dements		2	maintained)		
Schizophrenics		2			
Epileptic psychopath		1			
Psychopath		1			
Subnormals		2			
All these patients hav	e had	long	or frequent	stavs	in hospital.

Bradford N.A.M.H. Hostel. We have had assistance from the N.A.M.H. Bradford on four occasions. In two cases the patient refused at the last moment to accept the place which had been offered. In two other cases the patient was admitted but failed to "make the grade".

Co-operation with G.P's. A Mental Welfare Officer is now attending the surgery of a four doctor joint practice each Wednesday morning when old and new psychiatric cases are invited to attend.

Another G.P. who has referred quite a number of his patients for pre-care and after-care, regularly invites the Mental Welfare Officers to meet him to discuss the cases. The number of patients of G.P's who have never been referred to a hospital and who have had care in the community only is rising.

Voluntary Help. Four offers of voluntary help have been accepted and have proved successful. One offer of help was from a lady who obviously needed psychiatric help and this has also been arranged.

(d) Out-patient Clinics.

Throughout the year the services of a Mental Welfare Officer have been available in the Harrogate General Hospital Out-patient Clinic, and in the Ripon General Hospital Out-patient Clinic, on four half days a week. (One half day in Ripon and three in Harrogate).

The Consultant Psychiatrist is Dr. D. E. Munro of Clifton Hospital and he has been assisted throughout the year by Dr. Marion Morris, Dr. A. K. Gillie, Dr. M. Ahmad, and Dr. M. E. Galley. In the Harrogate Clinic they work in teams of three. Ripon is Dr. Munro's responsibility.

(e) Mentally subnormal patients not attending Training Centre. In employment ... 53 Occupied at home ... 39

(f) The Training Centre.

Miss M. Reynolds, the Centre Supervisor, reports as follows:-

"At the beginning of the year there were 60 trainees on the roll -31 in the Junior Wing, 4 in the Special Care Unit, 12 in the Adult Female Wing, and 13 in the Adult Male Wing.

At the end of the yean a new class was started in the Junior Wing, making four classes in this Wing. 75 trainees were on the roll — 41 in the Junior Wing, 6 in the Special Care Unit, 13 in the Adult Female Wing, and 15 in the Male Adult Wing. This showed an all over increase of 15 trainees during the year.

During 1964, 3 trainees left after obtaining jobs and 2 children were transferred to Special Schools for E.S.N. children.

The year began with two members of staff away on training courses run by the National Association for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped. Mr. Plant returned in July having been successful in obtaining the Diploma for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped — Adults. Miss McCall is still away on her course in Bristol. Mr. Plant and Mrs. Mawson, as Senior Instructors, are responsible for the contract work output in the adult wings. They seem to feel that some of the work is too difficult for the trainees and have to do quite a lot of it themselves, especially in the Female Wing.

I feel that now there is so much contract work to be done, social training and independence is not being continued, especially for the younger adult trainees. Without going into detail, I begin to wonder if these trainees—those of fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen years of age—would benefit by being in a really good and progressive transitional class/group as much of the work as possible could be carried out in the community where the social situations actually exist. Adult behaviour could be encouraged along with adult cooperation and adult work habits. Social "know-how" is of great importance, and much of it cannot be carried out in a classroom/ workroom. At the same time manual dexterity could be encouraged with tools and equipment found in an adult workroom.

The payments to patients scheme is working very well at the Centre and trainees look forward to pay day.

From September, the Centre's own new kitchen became fully operative, serving a well cooked varied diet. It is staffed by a cook, one full-time maid, and 1 part-time maid.

Periodically students on the training course for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped, Sheffield, spend varying lengths of time at the Centre on teaching practice.

Swimming sessions continue at Starbeck Swimming Baths each week. These are very much enjoyed by those trainees who attend and are proving to be beneficial.

A talk was given at the Centre on Road Safety which was illustrated with models and flannelgraphs. Fire drill takes place periodically and on occasions the fire men call at the Centre and allow the children to climb into the fire engine and try on helmets, etc.

In September a simple Harvest Festival was held at the Centre. In November there was a Halloween party and in December a most successful and enjoyable Christmas Concert and Nativity. Parents and friends packed the Hall and many of them had to stand.

We had a Christmas Party for the Junior Wing and Special Care Unit complete with clowns from Billy Smart's Circus, and Santa Claus. The adult trainees had their party on a different day and the Y.M.C.A. gave a film show after tea. Patients from Oulton Hall Hospital were invited to both parties.

An adult female trainee was awarded a Diploma of Merit in a McDougalls Cake Competition, and later another adult female trainee won First Prize in another Cake Competition. Paintings done by junior trainees were entered in a Yorkshire Regional Competition. We won the First and Third Prizes.

The Parents' Association use the Training Centre for meetings and, since the latter part of the year, for a weekly club.

(g) Harrogate Hostel.

The following is a report by Mrs. J. Fuller, the Warden:-

"The residential Hostel for 8 children was opened on the 9th July, 1964, and between then and the end of the year

12 children were admitted

4 children were discharged. (3 short-stay and 1 unsuitable)

1 child was transferred to Seacroft Hospital.

During the Training Centre summer vacation, 5 children aged from 5-17 years, were resident in the Hostel.

3 stayed for 1 month

1 stayed for 3 weeks

1 stayed for 2 days.

In each case their stay was due to the indisposition of the Mother—1. confinement. 2. pregnancy and large family. 3. broken leg. 4. an operation. 5. exhaustion. The parents were extremely grateful in every case as otherwise the children would have had to be admitted to hospital during the family emergency. The children concerned thoroughly enjoyed their visit and the recreational facilities in the grounds. They were taken for outings and the Warden and her husband took two small mongol boys to the sea for a day during the August Bank Holiday.

The Autumn term commenced on September 8th and the Hostel was filled to capacity and remained so until December 6th. The 8 children aged 5—10 years, comprised 4 mongols (3 boys and 1 girl), 2 microcephalics (2 boys), and 2 unclassified 1 boy and 1 girl). The children settled in remarkably quickly and soon took the Hostel for granted as their second home. After an initial period of adjustment—some of the children were difficult and anti-social in behaviour and at least one very destructive—the Hostel settled down to a strenuous but happy term. A very real feeling of family unity was established in spite of no two children being in the least similar. This feeling was particularly helped by having a father who comes home from work each evening in time for a last game and to help with bedtime routine of baths and prayers and was always there in the mornings to assist with the big boys.

Apart from the usual colds and occasional bilious attack, the children remained free from any infection, with the exception of one boy with scabies (contracted before admission), and one case of Salmonella Typhimurium (source undiscovered), who was transferred

to Seacroft Hospital on December 6th.

During out of school periods the children were encouraged in free activity, but organised games were also enjoyed:— table tennis, 10 pin bowling, animal dominoes, the latter a particular favourite in the dark evenings. Two thirds of the children enjoyed the television programmes. Outings in the Warden's car, particularly to the Pine Woods for hide and seek, ball games and walks were very popular. The Harrogate 'illuminations' were a great attraction. A firework display on the terrace was a great success on Guy Fawkes night. A visit to the Fire Station for the older boys, with a searchlight and ladder demonstration kindly put on by the firemen will not soon be forgotten. On December 17th there was a Christmas party with balloons, crackers, ice-cream and jellies, games and presents from the Christmas tree.

15. HOME HELP SERVICE.

This service has shown a slight decrease in cases over the previous year, although 14,835 more hours were worked than in 1963.

5 full and 191 part-time home helps were employed, equivalent to 84 whole-time workers.

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

Category	No. of Cases	Employed Hours
Maternity Mentally disordered Chronic Sick (a) 65 + (b) under 65 and tuberculosis Others	142 5 851 31 129	3,649 843 147,689 18,746 12,766
Totals	1,158	183,693

16. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

The Chest Physicians hold sessions twice a week at Scotton Banks Hospital, three times a week at Harrogate General Hospital, and once a week at Ripon & District Hospital.

Tuberculosis Health Visitors attend the clinics at Harrogate and Ripon. One of the sessions at Harrogate is used as a special children's and adolescent's clinic.

179 contacts were skin tested and 156 of them were given B.C.G. The Chest Physicians saw 16 new cases of tuberculosis.

The Mass Radiography Unit visited Harrogate, Knaresborough and Upper Poppleton during 1964.

4,541 persons were examined and 2 cases of active tuberculosis and 6 cases of inactive tuberculosis were discovered. In addition 17 other non-tuberculous abnormalities were found. The Harrogate and Ripon Care Committee has continued its valuable work, and assistance in kind or cash was given to several cases.

Liaison has been maintained with the Ministry of Labour and the Disablement Resettlement Officer with regard to the working conditions of patients.

There are three Tuberculosis Health Visitors in the Division. One operates in Ripon City and Ripon & Pateley Bridge Rural District. One covers Harrogate Borough, Knaresborough Urban District, and the western part of Nidderdale Rural District. One does the eastern end of the Nidderdale Rural District.

315 orders for free milk were issued to 62 patients on the recommendation of the Chest Physician during the year.

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

Recuperative Home Treatment. Recommendations were received from general practitioners regarding 15 applications for recuperative home treatment. 5 were in respect of school children and 10 in respect of adults.

17. CHIROPODY.

This service continued to be provided for old age pensioners, expectant mothers, and handicapped persons.

A direct service is in operation in the Borough of Harrogate, and indirect services provided in conjunction with voluntary bodies were worked in Ripon, Knaresborough, Pateley Bridge, Boroughbridge Poppleton, Nun Monkton, Burton Leonard and Whixley.

18. REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

There were 12 registered nursing homes in the division at the end of the year. All were inspected during 1964.

19. REGISTRATION OF OLD PEOPLE'S HOMES.

The 20 old people's homes registered in the area were visited in conjunction with the Divisional Welfare Officer.

20. CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED.

8 monthly meetings of the Committee were held in Harrogate and 2 in Ripon.

The County Council guarantees the rent of problem families who are likely to be evicted from Council houses. This gives the health and welfare staffs an opportunity to advise and help these people in various ways and is normally successful in keeping the family unit in being.

4 rent guarantees were given during 1964.

21. MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF STAFF, ETC.

Medical examination of new staff is only carried out on those who have a significant medical history or who are over 45 years old, thus avoiding some unnecessary work for the medical staff.

Medical examinations	were ca	rried ou	t as follo	ows:	
West Riding County	Council				40
District Councils					84
Other Authorities					16
Applicants for Teach	ers Trai	ning Co	olleges		99
Children for employi	nent (in	cluding	entertair	nments)	156

22. HEALTH EDUCATION.

Health Education is slowly expanding and we have now more Health Visitors taking an active part this past year than in 1963; with the increase of staff in August they have had more time to spare for this aspect of their work.

Mrs. Wood who is interested in Health Education has taken the responsibility for care and maintenance and co-ordination of equipment and ordering of materials. This is proving very useful as special films or equipment ordered for the division can be used more than once before returning to County Hall.

Miss Edwards visited the Division in November and discussed with the staff, next year's programme. This was a useful afternoon and following it Mrs. Wood and Miss Griffin paid a visit to Woodleigh to examine Health' Education materials themselves and come back with new ideas.

Formal teaching in the Clinics still remains difficult, but at Starbeck Mrs. Wood has made a start, she has arranged demonstrations on such things as safe toys, safety in the home, prevention of burns, etc. and has given short talks on a number of subjects.

Ripon have again tried films, but the toddlers are a great distraction. Miss Collinson has given short talks on such subjects as accident prevention.

The sound film projector has been a very valuable aid to teaching. It has been used at least 41 times during the year, often showing two or three short films to such varied audience as Mothers Clubs, Young Wives, school children and old people.

The most popular film has been "To Janet a Son" and "The Story of Menstruation."

Wetherby Division has used the projector on 14 occasions. These figures do not include showing films to staff at Divisional meetings.

Relaxation Classes are still very popular and increasing in number. We have now two classes on Tuesday, two on Thursday and two on Friday and one on Wednesday and Thursday mornings when the waiting list gets too long. The Harrogate midwives are hoping to start a class of their own for patients booked for district deliveries.

A new Relaxation Class has been started by Miss Blott at Poppleton, last Spring, and has proved very popular and we are hoping when negotiations for the hall are complete to start one at Pateley Bridge.

The classes at Ripon, Knaresborough and Poppleton are organised by the midwives and help with teaching is given by the Health Visitors, but in Harrogate, because of the number of classes, they are given by the Health Visitor with help from the midwives.

Teaching in Schools is increasing and very time consuming because of the preparation needed.

A course has been given at Grove Road School and St. Peter's Senior girls on mothercraft.

Mrs. Wainwright started at the end of the year a discussion group of St. Peter's Senior girls on "Personal Relationships."

Miss Fisher has continued to give Mothercraft Classes at Starbeck Secondary Modern School and Mrs. Wood for the first time has given four short talks on Personal Hygiene to Woodlands Junior School leavers. She has also given talks to senior girls at Birklands School.

Talks have also been given by Miss Collinson to the Secondary Modern School at Ripon and Miss Sutcliffe at Moorside and Markington before she left.

Miss Brown has started at Pateley Bridge a series of talks to senior girls on Family Life. This will continue in 1965.

In Knaresborough, Miss Harte has continued with the course of lectures to the Grammar School girls taking 'A' levels in Social Sciences and Mrs. Scott has been in a Secondary Modern School taking Mothercraft Classes.

Mothers Club in Harrogate has now about 30 members and Mrs. Addison, Health Visitor, gave a very interesting talk on toddlers clothes including making them.

Knaresborough Club continues to grow and is very active and an interesting programme for the year was arranged during which Mrs. Holgate gave a talk on first aid and Miss Harte on the care of the baby.

Also an informal group of mothers on Princess Road Estate invited Miss Harte and Mrs. Holgate to talk to them on two occasions on first aid and the birth of a baby.

Teaching to other groups and Clubs continues. Miss Griffin

gave two talks to two different groups of Young Wives on "Growing Old" and one to the Killinghall Friendly Society on "Care of the Aged in their own homes."

Early in the year Miss Griffin gave a course of lectures to St. John Ambulance nurses on Home Nursing and to a mixed group of Red Cross Cadets, Girl Guides and girls taking the Duke of Edinburgh's Award on mothercraft. Miss Harte also took a similar group at Knaresborough.

Mrs. Wright, a District Nursing Sister, gave a talk on the work of the District Nurse to a Church group and Miss Brown arranged a cookery demonstration for the old people at Pateley Bridge and spoke to a Young Wives group on the work of the Health Visitor.

Examinations were taken for various bodies by Mrs. Wright in Home Nursing and Miss Alban and Mrs. Wood on Welfare.

During the year students have continued to visit the division.

We had five Health Visiting students from Leeds and one from Bolton for a week. We arranged a day on the district with District Nurses and Health Visitors for 27 Nurses in their final year from the Harrogate General Hospital and two groups of obstetric students for a morning with the Midwives and afternoon with the Ante-Natal Clinic and Relaxation Class.

We have had four student nurses from P.T.S. for the day from Leeds Infirmary and a student from Margaret McMillan College, Oxford, and one from Ripon College for knowledge on social services.

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 stirling service. Short wave wireless control is held throughout the Division.

HOSPITALS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

Name	Situation	Durmore	В	eds
Name	Situation	Purpose	Adults	Children
Harrogate and Dist. General Hospital	Knaresborough Rd., Harrogate	Medical, Surgical and Maternity	201	25
Carlton Lodge Maternity Home	Leeds Road, Harrogate	Maternity	13	-
Royal Bath Hospital	Cornwall Road Harrogate	Rheumatic Diseases	143	-
White Hart Hospital	Cold Bath Road, Harrogate	do.	133	-
Yorkshire Home	Cornwall Road, Harrogate	Chronic Sick Cases	70	2-
Heatherdene Convalescent Hospital	Wetherby Road, Harrogate	Convalescent Cases	38	-
Dunelm 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	5 -
Thistle Hill Hospital	Knaresborough	Suitable Cases transferred from Harrogate General Hospital	23	-
do.	do.	Geriatrics	11	-
Scotton Banks	Ripley Road,	Paediatrics		21
Hospital do.	Knaresborough do.	General Surgery Gynaecology	33	-
do.	do.	Diseases of Chest	96	-
do.	do.	Young Chronic Sick	34	-
do.	do.	Medical	42	-
do.	do.	Private Wing Sect. V	16	-
do.	do.	Private Wing Sect. IV	8	-
Knaresborough Hospital	Stockwell Road, Knaresborough	Chronic Sick Part II	132 87	=

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Number of cases originally notified during the year ended 31st December, 1964, and of final numbers after correction of diagnosis, etc.

					1013/12
	ingo- cal tion	F	1	111111111	1
	Meningo- coccal infection	M		1111111111	1
	itery	F	1	-	1
	Dysentery	M	ю	- - -	3
	heria	ц	1	111111111	1
	Diphtheria	W	1		1
	ding lla)	н	285	1122 36 36 36 36 4 4 4	285
	Measles (excluding Rubella)	M	299	8 8 41 42 43 43 43 119 119 2	294
	n- lytic	н	1	1111111111	1
	te velitis Non- Paralytic	M		111111111	1
	Poliomyelitis N N	н	1	111111111	1
	Polio Paralytic	M	I	111111111	1
	ping gh	н	18	-000000	18
	Whooping Cough	M	38	400000 -	43
	let er	ц	12	- - > ~ ~	12
	Scarlet Fever	M	II	- -4 m	Ш
	y- 100	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Nos. originally notified : Total (all ages)	Final Numbers after correction : Under 1 year 1 year 2 years 3 years 5-9 years 10-14 years 15-24 years 25 and over Age unknown	TOTAL (all ages)
-			~ =	58	L

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES-Continued

				I		Act	to				_	
	Pneur	Acute Pneumonia	Smallpox	lpox	Infe	Encephalitis Po Infective Infec	halitis Post Infections	st	Typhoid Fever	noid ver	Paratyphoid Fever	phoid er
	W	H	W	L	W	E	W	F	W	н	W	Ц
Nos. originally notified : Total (all ages)	6	7	1	1	1		1			-1		1
Final numbers after correction : Under 5 years 5-14 years 15-44 years 45-64 years 65 and over Age unknown			111111		11111	HIII	11111	111111	11111	111111	111111	
TOTAL (all ages)	3	2	-	1	1		-				1	1

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES-Continued

	Erys	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	od ning	Other notifiable diseases	Orig	Original notification	Final Numbers	al ibers
	W	Ц	X	F		W	F	W	ц
Nos. originally notified : Total (all ages)		1	-	1	Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1		-
Final numbers after correction : Under 5 years	11	11	-		Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	- 1	1	-
15-44 years 45-64 years 65 and over Age unknown	1111	1111			perture to reaction		1		18
TOTAL (all ages)	1	1	-	1					

Scarlet Fever.

There were 23 notifications during the year, compared with 10 in 1963, a rate of 0.39 per 1,000 population.

Whooping Cough.

61 cases were notified, compared with 33 in the previous year. 21 of whom had been immunised.

Measles.

579 notifications were received compared with 568 in 1963, and gave a notification rate of 9.94 per 1,000.

Dysentery.

4 cases were notified, giving a notification rate of 0.07 per 1,000. All were due to the Sonné organism.

Pneumonia.

5 cases were notified.

Salmonellosis.

Infection with Salmonella typhimurium was troublesome during the year. This is an organism which causes illness in animals, notably pigs and calves, and is transmissible to man through meat and meat products. Two hotel outbreaks occurred during the Autumn and early Winter. The first came to light through a waiter consulting his doctor because of diarrhoea. He was proved to be excreting the organism. Immediate investigation of the catering staff quickly revealed that 39 of them were harbouring the organism. All were suspended from duty by the management and the strictest standards of personal hygiene were observed by the remaining staff. These measures proved effective in bringing the outbreak under control. The second outbreak in another hotel came to notice more rapidly and similar action was taken.

Tuberculosis.

There were 9 new pulmonary cases notified during the year, giving a rate of 0.15 per 1,000 population. Most of these were adult males.

	Pulm	onary	Non Pulmo		Total
	M	F	M	F	-
Number on Register at 1st January, 1964	145	105	13	23	286
New notifications in 1964	7	2	1	2	12
Number restored to Register	_	_	_	-	Alter and
Number added to Register other- wise than by notification	1	2		1	
Number removed from Register in 1964	4	2	-	1	7
Number on Register at 31st December, 1964	149	107	14	25	295

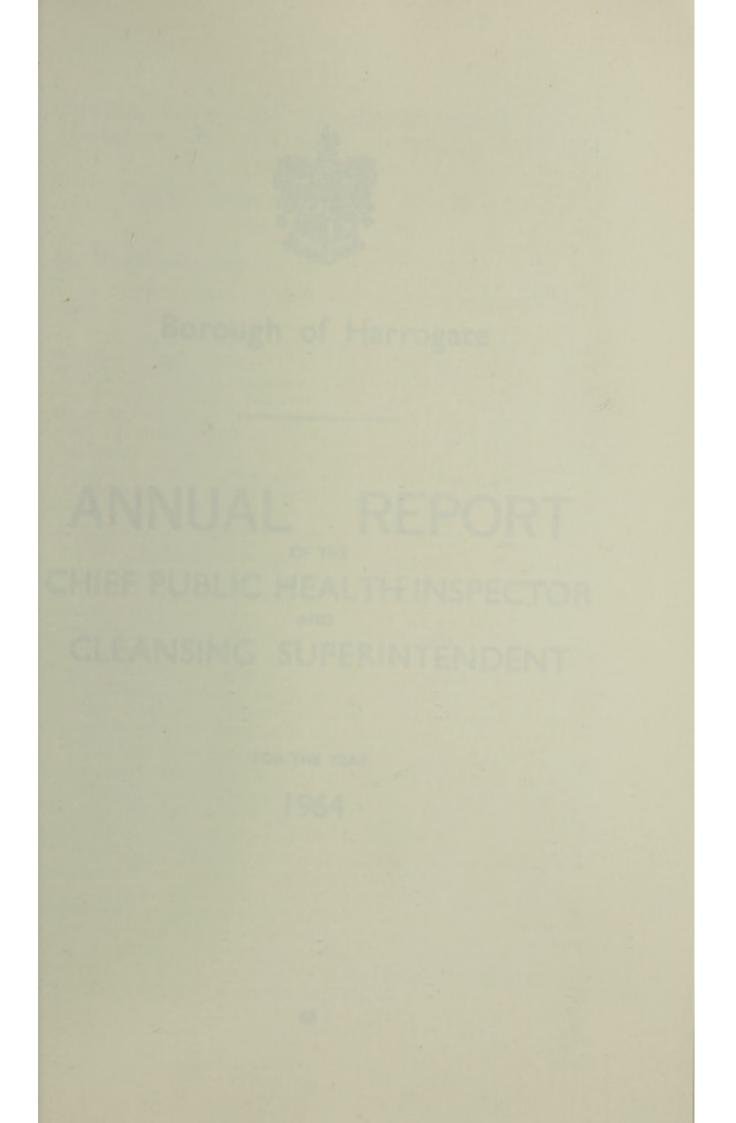
The following tables give details from the Tuberculosis Register:-

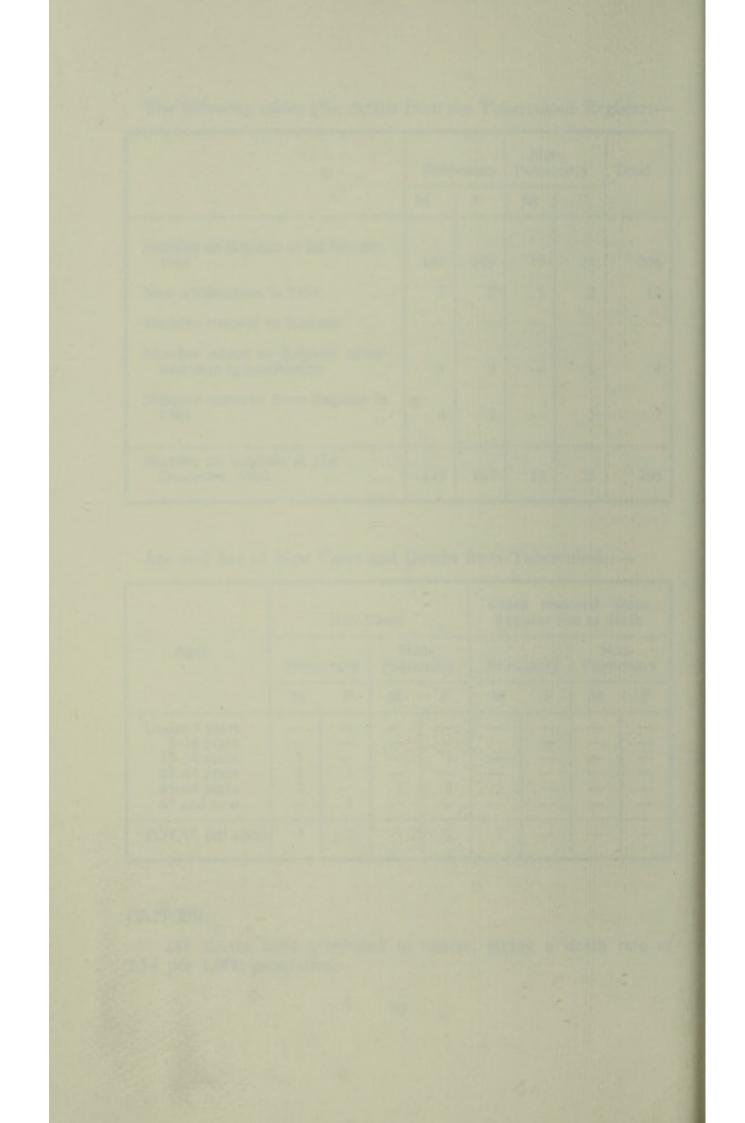
Age and Sex of New Cases and Deaths from Tuberculosis:-

		New	Cases				oved fine to de	
Ages	Pulm	onary	No		Pulm	onary	No Pulmo	
mene ige Auram	M	F	М	F	М	F	М	F
Under 5 years 5-14 years	-	6	-	-	-	-		
15-24 years	1	_	=	1	_	Ta		
25-44 years	3	1	_	-	-	-	-	_
45-64 years	3		1	1	2	-		-
65 and over		1	-	-	-			T
TOTAL (all ages)	7	2	1	2	2	-		

CANCER.

148 deaths were attributed to cancer, giving a death rate of 2.54 per 1,000 population.





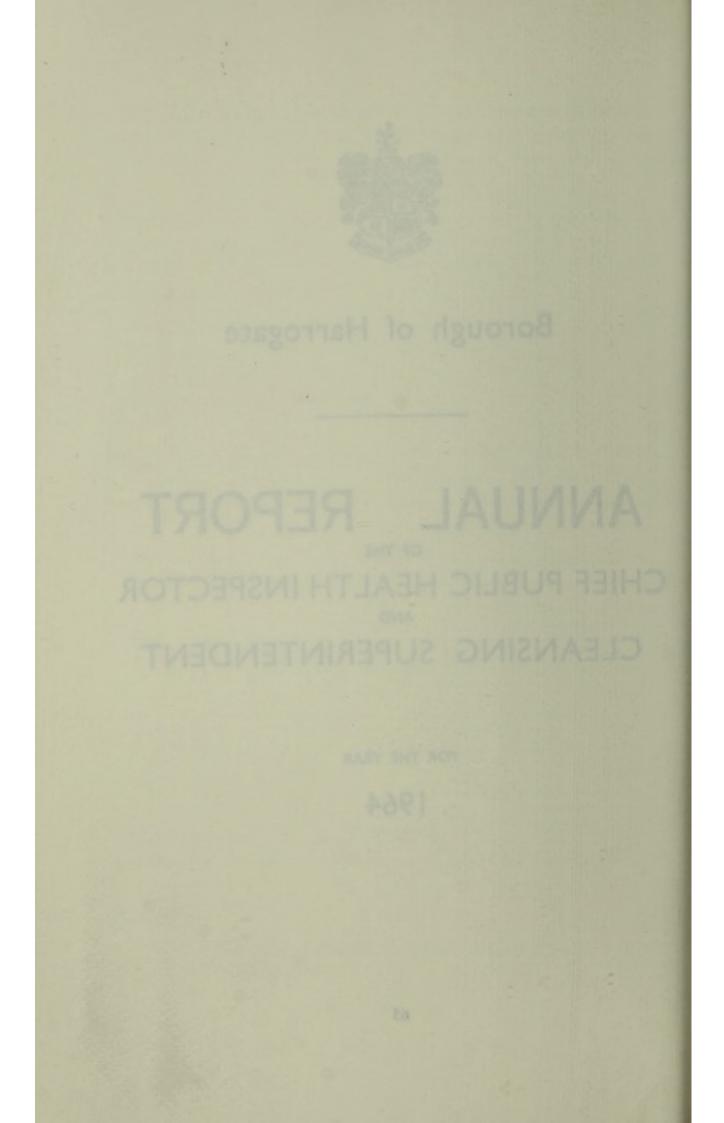


Borough of Harrogate

OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

FOR THE YEAR

1964



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1964.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit for your consideration my eighteenth annual report for 1964.

The year has been notable mainly on account of the difficulties experienced with regard to staff. Mr. Vincent Oversby, Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, retired on the 23rd August, 1964, after twenty-nine and a half years service with the Council. I would like to pay tribute to the manner in which he carried out his duties, and to the loyalty with which he served this authority. Mr. Coe, who commenced duties with this department on the 3rd July, 1944, was promoted to the position of Senior Public Health Inspector. It was decided to increase the establishment by the appointment of an additional inspector, but despite a number of advertisements the two vacant positions had not been filled at the of the year.

The difficulties experienced in recruiting men for the cleansing service became more acute as the year advanced. Indeed, during the summer months when holidays were being taken, a fortnightly collection of refuse was only staved off by the number of students I was able to recruit during the summer vacation. These young men did an exceedingly good job of work. I have repeatedly stressed in my reports that the work of a dustman is very arduous and exacting and demands a physique which can withstand the vagaries of the weather. Some thought must be given to the problem as a whole if a weekly collection of refuse is to be maintained.

It is with deep regret that I report the death of the Cleansing Department foreman, Mr. H. Brown, who worked for the department for thirty-two and a half years. He was a man of outstanding ability and more than conscientious in carrying out his duties. He has been sadly missed by his colleagues in the department.

The coming into operation of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act has opened up a new field in the environmental inspecttion of premises of this character. Workers in factories have long had their charter of protection under the Act dealing with buildings in which they work, but the office worker has waited a long time for the issue of Orders and Regulations which would improve his working conditions. It is the intention of the department to implement this piece of legislation as vigorously as possible. Once again every effort was made to see that food was handled in a hygienic manner. To achieve this end constant vigilance and routine inspections of all premises where food is stored, prepared and sold is necessary. Conditions in this trade are never static, and cannot possibly be, owing to the constant change of the personnel employed. Conditions can alter over-night by the replacement, for example, of kitchen staff who have been trained in food handling, by others who are not so particular with regard to their methods. The work of supervision in a town like Harrogate is a difficult one having regard to the large number of premises engaged in the food industry.

Since a free service was extended to all domestic premises the work of rodent control has increased to such an extent that it is difficult to cope with all the complaints received at the moment. If this upward trend continues it will be necessary to appoint an additional rodent operator.

Improvements at the slaughterhouse were carried out during the year. Throughput could be increased with advantage from a financial point of view.

It is only by strict economy in all items that it remains selfsupporting.

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.

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

Sunshine. 1,397.1 hours of sunshine were recorded during the year, 35.3 more than 1963.

Rainfall. The total rainfall recorded during the year was 21.91 inches, the wettest day being the 14th March when 1.45 inches of rain was recorded. The figure for 1963 was 26.55.

Temperatures. The maximum temperature during the year was 77 degrees F. recorded on the 26th August, and the minimum temperature was 12 degrees F. recorded on the 26/28th 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 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 north west 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	 40
Being samples of water from:	
Domestic supplies (Town's mains)	 30
Domestic supplies (wells, etc.)	 10
Number of samples found upon examination be satisfactory	35
Number of samples found to be unsatisfactor (wells, etc.)	 5

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 thirteen 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 3rd December and 12th November, 1964.

Parts per Million	Irongate Bridge	Harlow Hill
Total solids	150	140
Mineral matter	110	115
Chlorine as Chlorides	15	14
Free Ammonia	0.02	0.10
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.04	0.27
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80°F.	0.60	0.40
Nitrous Nitrogen	0.001	0.001
Nitric Nitrogen	1.2	0.3
Total hardness	70	78
Temporary Hardness	40	52
Permanent Hardness	30	26
Lead in Solution	nil	nil
Lead dissolved in 24 hrs	nil	nil
pH Value	6.7	6.9
Colour—Hazen Units	nil	nil
Turbidity-Silica Scale	nil	nil
Free Chlorine—Actual free	0.01	0.02
Total including chloramines	0.03	0.17
Iron as Fe	0.16	0.10
Fluorine as F. (by distillation)	0.18	0.29
Manganese as Mn	nil	0.14
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo2 to M.O.	40	52

Plumbo-Solvency of Water Supplies.

Ten 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, 1964.

Pail and tub closets	e	iq	 14
Privies			 10
Waste water-closets			 11
Cesspools			 62

All pail closets are emptied either once or twice weekly.

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

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

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

Routine inspections have been carried out on all becks and streams within the Borough during the year. No pollution of a serious nature was found.

INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

13,452 inspections were carried out during the year by the public health inspectors, a decrease of 2,491 over the previous year's figures. Shortage of staff contributed to these reduced figures. A wide variety of premises were inspected and the details given indicate the nature and character of the work carried out by the department.

Complaints reported to the Public Health Department	t	435
Where nuisances were found		372
Where complaint was received and no nuisance found	d	63
Under Housing Acts	equal 2	939

Where infectious disease h	ad occur	rred			0	40
Farms						5
Dairies and Milk shops					ins i	99
Ice-cream shops						543
Ice-cream manufacturing p	remises		da		ling.	11
Butchers' shops						399
Slaughterhouse (Starbeck)						420
Fish frying premises						110
Fish shops (wet)						172
Grocers' shops					1	398
Greengrocers' shops						89
Confectioners' shops					required	215
Bakehouses (power)						171
Restaurants	See a					107
Canteens						28
Kitchens						522
Mobile food shops and car	nteens					59
Food preparing premises	odi, ani	ub d				366
Food storage premises						111
Cold stores						14
Food inspection	FIT. 90			·		740
Food poisoning investigation	IS					4
Food sampling						348
Merchandise Marks Act				vi)o		41
Market Hall	odi 10 13					63
Factories (power)						128
Factories (no power)						27
Outworkers						3
Offices, Shops and Railway	Premises					142

Workplaces (o	ther th	han lis	ted)	0	 	·	2
Rats and Mice					 		105
Cinemas					 		1
Sanitary Conve	enience	s—Pu	blic		 		51
33	>>	— Pri	ivate		 		108
Schools					 		14
Caravans and	Sheds				 		83
Piggeries					 		16

Other Visits or Inspections

Drainage			 874
River Pollution			 27
Installation of new sanitary fittings		P	 86
Fireguards on heating appliances			 1
Hairdressers and Barbers			 68
Investigation of infestation of insect pest	ts		 54
Old Metal and Marine Stores	bebi		1
Pet shops			 8
Clean Air Act and smoke observations			 128
Visits to properties under notice			 914
Water supplies and samples			 284
Interviews			 694
Shops Act			 690
Public Cleansing			 334
Refuse Tips			 142
Noise nuisances investigated			 20
Swimming Baths			 5
Miscellaneous			 1993

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Drainage reconstructed					2
Drainage repaired, trapped etc.					1
Drainage unstopped					26
Chambers repaired					3
Soil or vent pipes-repaired					6
Water closets repaired or supplie	ed with	water			15
Water closets, new pans or pedest	tals prov	vided		·····	6
Waste pipes repaired or trapped					11
Waste pipes, rain-water pipes and	eaves g	utters i	repaire	d or	
renewed					47
Sinks provided or replaced					2
Accumulations of refuse removed					22
Brickwork or pointing repaired				?	46
Dampness remedied					18
Doors repaired etc					22
Dustbins supplied					72
Fireplaces, stoves and flues repaired	d				19
Flooring and other woodwork repai	red or r	enewed			5
Floors, concrete or quarried, repain	red or r	enewed			5
Food cupboard provided					1
Plaster repaired					17
Rat and mice infestations abated					436
Roofs made weathertight					44
Water supplies reinstated or made s	ufficient			012.01	6
Windows, cords, fasteners and glass	s repair	ed or r	enewed	I	33
Yards and passages paved					20
Smoke nuisance abated					12
Noise nuisance abated					1
Miscellaneous					30

STATUTORY NOTICES.

There was a marked reduction in the number of stateutory notices served. It was generally found that work asked to be carried out under the various Acts, Regulations and Orders was done on issue of an informal notice. Indeed the amount of co-operation received by the department from owners and occupiers of buildings and land was very gratifying. A great amount of time which would otherwise have been taken up by the technical and clerical staff in enforcing the requirements of the department were thus saved.

La bening unit. In a	Served 1964	Complied with During 1964	Served 1963	Complied with During 1963/64
Harrogate Corp. Act, 1935, Section 48	r mode	in of complaints	4	4
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39	6	4	15	15
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45	ida <u>n</u> ag	to minic (gent		min in molecular
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 56	4	3	6	6
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75	194	IC SWEIMUN	1129	-
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93	6	3	28	28
TOTAL	16	10	53	53

Number of Legal Notices Issued for Abatement of Nuisances

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Premises inspected	where	notifiable	diseases	have	
occurred					23
Articles destroyed b	by burn	ing at requ	lest of o	wners	17
Total visits to infe	ected pr	remises			40

75

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

A number of complaints were received under the above Act complaining of nuisances from various types of noise.

One of the most difficult to trace was caused by the machinery attached to a refrigerator which was sited in the basement of a shop at the end of a small number of terrace houses. The humming noise was heard in the house at the opposite end of the terrace and not in the properties situated between. The electric motor and compressor were eventually placed on a flexible mounting which brought about satisfaction to all concerned.

Other noises located and remedied included a heating unit in a warehouse, mechanical plants of various factories etc. In addition there were the usual batch of complaints about the misuse of wireless, barking dogs and noisy neighbours.

The town, so far, to a large extent, appears to have escaped the affliction of disseminated music from portable wireless sets slung over the shoulder or carried in the hand.

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 33 bacteriological samples of water were taken from these baths of which 22 were satisfactory.

In addition to the above there are three indoor swimming baths and one open-air swimming pool all privately owned. 9 bacteriological samples of water were taken from these baths all of which were satisfactory.

DISINFESTATION.

The number and character of complaints received did not vary much from the previous year. All were promptly dealt with and the pests eradicated.

Type of Premises								
Council houses					50.			5
Private houses								63
Businesses	•••	•••						10
	TOTAL							78

Classification									
Beetles									33
Crickets									1
Fleas									1
Flies									3
Red Spiders									8
Silver Fish									82
Steam Flies									1
Wasps									27
Woodworm									2

RAT AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

The rodent operator was hard pressed to deal with the extraordinary increase in the number of rat and mice infestations reported to the department. The mild weather no doubt to a certain extent was responsible by providing more favourable conditions for the vermin to live and breed in. The other possible factor was the inability or disinclination of the public to carry out their own disinfestation.

It has been reported in certain parts of the country that rats have become resilent to Warfarin poison. No cases were found in Harrogate, though the failure to kill mice by this method was again in evidence.

	Constanting of the second	Com- plaints	No. of Premises Visited	Total No. of Visits	No. of Complete Treat- ments	Bodies
Private	rats	142	149	436	46	11 8
Dwellings	mice	248	301	1053	210	
Business	rats	62	63	³¹³ 1002	28	15
Premises	mice	143	161		140	175
Agricultural Premises	rats	2 _	8 _	27	2	11 _
Local Authorities	rats	6 1	8 2	84 17	7 3	75
Total	rats	212	228	860	83	112
	mice	392	464	2072	353	183

The following gives details of the work carried out during 1964.

DISINFESTATION OF SEWERS.

The 10% test was carried out in April when 228 manholes were baited and 16 of them showed "takes". Three separate treatments were then given at intervals of 1 month, 5 months and 6 months to the 16 manholes together with the adjoining ones making a total of 88 in all. Fluoracetamide was used and again proved to be very satisfactory.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

Due to the shortage of staff it was not found possible to inspect all the factories under the 1961 Act. Those that were visited were, apart from some minor defects, found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration

of the Factories Act, 1961.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1-INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

-	the lot particulation	222	1.200.2	Number	of
	Premises	Number on Register	Inspe- ctions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i)	Factories in which Sections 1. 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	74	27	2	Stadepolast
(ii)	Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	251	128	4	la roch
(iii)	Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	10	2		
	Total	335	157	6	- 101

Company and Annual 1961		Number of cases in which defects were found				
Particulars	Found	Rem- edied	Refe to H.M. Inspec- tor	by H.M.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	-	1		
Overcrowding (S.2)	- 1	-		-	-	
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	A CONTRACTOR	_				
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	=	-	The set	01-00 k	- 2.	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	(c.). <u></u>	tool 22 hot		
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (a) Insufficient	_	-		A 1489 2	Adding the	
(b) Unsuitable or defec- tive	4	4		1		
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	_ 1	- T	-	_	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	2	2	_	-	-	
Total	8	8	-	2	-	

2-Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

Outwork.

Picture Premitis		Section	133	Section 134		
Nature of Work	No. of outworkers in August list re- quired by section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of de- fault in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel— Making, etc.	5	-	_			

(Sections 133 and 134).

Registered Factories, Factories Act, 1961.

The total number of factories has increased by 13 during the year.

	in instance. I
Aerated Water 1	
Agricultural Machinery 1	Dentificant
Baking 26	10
Bicycle Repairs 1	Malaha
Blacksmith	1
Blending pig and poultry foods 1	Metal Engenn
Boot and Shoe Repairs 13	6
Brickmaking 1	Approprise
Builders' Plant Repairs 3	Monement
Burling and Mending	Moot Spirit

81

Cellulose Spraying		1.90	ury T	1	_
Chocolate and Sweet	Manuf	facture		2	1
Coal Gas Manufacture	•			1	-
Corn Milling				1	-
Dentures				3	
Display stands				1	-
Dress Making				5	13
Dry Cleaning				4	-
Egg Packing				1	
Electric Generating				1	-
Electric, Television an	d Radi	io Repa	irs	10	2
Engineering				4	. Contractiv
Firewood Cutting				2	an antense
French Polishing				1	1
Furrier				2	-
Gas Fitting Repairs				1	-
Ham Boiling				1	arona <u>d"</u>
Ice and Ice-cream M	anufact	ure		2	-
Joinery, Cabinet Mak	ting			43	2
Launderies				10	1
Leatherwork				1	- Internationalise
Letterpress Printing				7	-
Malting				1	Sumal Trans
Man Made Fibres				1	differentiation
Metal Engraving, Wor	king ar	nd Sorti	ing	3	and anihor
Milk Pasteurisation				1	and a fine and
Millinery				-	5
Monumental Engravin	g			1	didees Plan
Motor Spirit Storage				1	box Thilly

Motor Vehicle Repairs	 47	
Paint Thinning	 	1
Paper Baling	 1	
Pharmaceutical Products	 1	_
Photography	 4	2
Picture Framing	 -	2
Plumbing	 _	4
Raincoat Manufacture	 1	
Refrigerator Repairs	 1	and here -
Rubber Products	 1	and the second second
Sausage Making and Pies	 6	and No.7 Alan
Shirt Making	 -	A point of the second
Signs and Shopfitting	 1	homena inter
Slaughterhouse	 1	
Soft Furnishings	 3	_
Spectacles	 1	_
Stone Dressing and Breaking	 2	- 200 - 1
Tailoring	 3	16
Tinsmith	 3	i-s now fa
Tyre Repairs	 3	second has been
Upholstery	 1	4
Watch Repairs	 3	1
Water Filtration and Chlorination	 2	t boer holders
Weaving	 6	designation galaxies
Weighing Machine Repairs	 1	alandi b <u>-</u> mme
		mat is
	251	74

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The Royal Assent to the above Act in July, 1963, marked the beginning of a new era in environmental health work as far as a large section of the community was concerned.

This piece of legislation makes provision for the safety, health and welfare of people employed in offices, shop and railway premises.

Factory workers have for a considerable time enjoyed standards and conditions under the Factories Act denied to employees in offices etc. The new Act embodies twenty-six provisions which include such items as overcrowding, ventilation, heating, lighting etc. Regulations covering these matters and detailing precise standards will be issued by the Ministry of Labour.

Administration of the Act will be divided amongst local authorities, H.M. Inspectors of Factories and H.M. Inspectors of Mines. The factory inspector will be responsible for local authority premises, crown premises and offices and shops in factories.

Registration of premises will be required on or after 1st May, 1964. It is estimated that there will be between 1,500 and 2,000 such registrations in the Borough.

SMOKE.

No action has been taken with regard to the establishment of smoke control areas.

It is now fairly obvious that the use of coal in the town for domestic heating is decreasing each year. One of the outstanding features has been the increase in the use of gas for central and individual room heating. I say this without detracting in any way from the popularity of electricity and oil.

Central heating would appear to have caught the imagination of householders after a slow start over the past few years. The advantages gained do not need enumerating and from a general public point of view the elimination of smoke has everything to commend it.

There is however, still far too much smoke over the town in the winter months, though of course in no degree compared to that from which our industrial neighbours suffer.

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.

Five hundred and one houses were built by private enterprise during the year against a total of 440 for 1963.

Twenty-eight houses were represented as being unfit for human habitation and 11 were demolished.

Most of the houses within the Borough incapable of being repaired at reasonable cost have now been dealt with. Individual unfit properties will be scheduled as such when they come to the notice of the department through lack of repair and maintenance.

The steady swing over the past few years to tenanted houses becoming owner-occupied continued unabated. There is still, however, a demand for rented houses by persons who do not qualify for housing by the Corporation.

128 houses were repaired after service of informal notices on the respective owners and in 24 cases legal notices had to be served before the same results were achieved.

Progress in providing amenities such as indoor sanitation and bathrooms is still slow and only succeeding by the improvement grant scheme.

No applications were received under the Rent Act, 1957, for certificates of disrepair. Such certificates enable an occupier of a house to obtain a reduction in the rent till the necessary repairs have been carried out.

HOUSING STATISTICS 1964.

1.	No. of dwelling-houses in district	19,556
2.	No. of houses included in above (a) back-to-back	4
	(b) single back	- 12
3.	Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses Elsewhere.	
	No. of houses included in representations made dur-	
	ing the year (a) in clearance areas	of ror
	(b) individual unfit houses	28

	riouses Demolished	Number of Houses	Displaced during year Persons Families
	In Clearance Areas		
(1)	Houses unfit for human habitation	-	1 - any por-idad
(2)	Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc	and the state	services supplication
(3)	Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	-	
	Not in Clearance Areas		
(4)	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sections 16 or 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	11	40 15
(5)	Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Chief Public Health Inspector	and a state	
(6)	Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts		bachroccus (s anti- schemes
(7)	Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders Unsatisfactory temporary housing accommodation		A - and a second
A .2.	Number of Dwellings included above which were previously re- ported as closed		
B.	Unfit Houses Closed		
(8)	Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	1	7 3
(9)	Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957		191-191-191-191-191-191-191-191-191-191
(10)	Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	ai 41)	
	86		

4 4

C. Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by local authority	128	
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	24	dr mide
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	e Ordens, pr	Purchas
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act,		

D. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957)

(1) (2)

Number of houses

Number of separate dwellings contained in column

(1)

Position at end of year

. . .

. . .

1957

- (14) Retained for temporary accommodation
 - (a) Under Section 48
 - (b) Under Section 17(2)
 - (c) Under Section 46
- (15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53 ...

...

E. Purchase of Houses by Agreement

(1) (2)

Number of houses of houses in column

(1)

- 4. No. of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings (a) Clearance Areas, etc.

18

(b) Overcrowding

5. Rent Act, 1957.

(a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted

(b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority

(c) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled ...

6. Overcrowding.

Any comments in connection with this problem ...

7. New Dwellings.

No. of new dwellings completed during the year:-

By	the loca	al Authority	 			16
By	Private	Enterprise	 	· · · · · ·	noti telanet	501

88

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the undermentioned information re grants.

8. Grants for Conversion or Improvement of Housing Accommodation.

		applications received during the year Number of	Applications approved during the year Number of dwellings	Number of dwellings completed during year
(a)	Conversions (The num ber of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work)	e n	50	22
(b)	Improvements (a) Discretionary (b) Standard	. 5 . 87	5 79	4 81

9. Details of Advances for the Purpose of Acquiring or Constructing Houses.

Acquisitions or Construction

No. 17

Amount £24,426

Requests for information re land charges totalled 2,552 against a figure of 2,276 for last year.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Harrogate Corporation Act, 1935, Section 46.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

The demand for camping sites is steadily increasing. Foreign visitors, in particular prefer tents to caravans and as their numbers are increasing each year, some thought should be given to this matter.

There are only two sites licensed for taking caravans in large numbers. Both of these have a number of standings set aside for persons who use the caravans as permanent homes. The one situated in the town has main drainage and electricity laid on to each caravan. The ablution block is extremely modern in lay-out and equipment. There are five sites for caravans within the Borough and I give below the number of caravans permitted on each site.

	R	esidential	Holiday
Harrogate Trailer Park		146	65
Nursery Garden, Almsford Bank		1	the same
Village Farm, Old Bilton		66	20
Plantation Avenue		5	_
Village Farm Camping Club		_	30
Total		218	115

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

Food Hawkers.

There are now fifty-five 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 registered hairdressers and barbers was carried out during the year. All were maintained in a satisfactory manner.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

Five premises are registered under Section 2 of the Act.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Eight inspections were made to the six 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 one inspection was 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 fifty-two registered milk distributors, one hundred and twenty-six of these being resident within the Borough. The number of dairies decreased by three.

I expressed the hope last year that some ground would be gained in retailing milk in cartons instead of glass bottles. It would appear that the experiment of placing these containers in general shops has not been a success due to prejudice of customers. There is a belief that the milk does not taste the same as it does from a glass bottle.

I still think it is only a question of time before this method of packaging milk is generally accepted. There are many disadvantages to the present system which can be overcome by more modern methods. Far too many milk bottles are left on building sites, on spare ground, in ditches and worst of all thrown into the dustbin.

The major portion of the milk consumed in the town is pasteurised.

Processing and retailing presented no problems and the trade are to be congratulated on the manner in which they conduct their business.

Registered	On Register Dec. 31st, 1964
Milk Distributors	152
Dairies	12

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

The following licences were in force at 31.12.64:-

Type of Licence		12		Number
Dealers Tuberculin Tested Milk			 	5
Milk Pasteurisers H.T.S.T.			 	1
Dealers Pre-packed Milk			 	138

Examination of Milk by the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests.

The number of samples taken for testing was 62. All were satisfactory.

The equipment was carefully maintained and efficiently operated. Every care was taken to produce a food free from any sort of contamination.

Class of Milk	Numbers of samples tested	of Appropriate Tests Passed	
Pasteurised	. 9 9	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	9 <u>–</u>
Tuberculin Tested . (Pasteurised) .	22	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	22 <u>-</u> 22 <u>-</u>
Total .	. 62	Total	62 —

Summary of Chemical Analysis of Milk Samples for 1964.

Twenty-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 samples in the town was 3.73. Solids not fat averaged 8.73%. There was an increase of .09% in fat and a decrease of .09% in solids from samples taken in the previous year.

The Channel Island milk averaged 4.35% fat and 9.02% solids.

Summary of Chemical Analysis of Milk Samples Other than Channel

and a stanger of the second second	No. of	Ave	rages
Period	samples Examined	Fat %	Solids not Fat %
January	6	3.90 3.68	8.68 8.69
March		-	-
Quarter ending 31.3.64	14	3.77	8.68
April	4	3.75	8.76
May June	Ŧ	Ξ	
Quarter ending 30.6.64	4	3.75	8.76
July	6	3.65	8.84
August September	Ŧ	=	
Quarter ending 30.9.64	6	3.65	8.84
October	_		
November December	2	3.60	8.68
Quarter ending 31.12.64	2	3.60	8.68
Year ending 31.12.64	26	3.73	8.73

Islands Milk.

and the second second		No. of	Aver	rages
Period	1 12	Samples Examined	Fat %	Solids not Fat %
January February March	 	<u> </u>	4.5	9.06 —
Quarter ending 31.3.64		1	4.5	9.06
April May June	··· ··	1	4.20 	8.98
Quarter ending 30.6.64		1	4.20	8.98
July August September				II I
Quarter ending 30.9.64		-		
October November December				
Quarter ending 31.12.64			-	-
Year ending 31.12.64		2	4.35	9.02

Channel Islands Milk.

BRUCELLA ABORTUS.

Forty-eight samples of raw milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratories for examination for Brucella Abortus. Three positive cultures were returned and the milk from the affected farm was diverted for heat treatment pending receipt of negative reports in respect of follow-up sampling.

EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 31 and

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

No samples were submitted during 1964 for tubercle bacilli.

Liquid Egg (Pasteurised) Regulations, 1963.

Twenty-two samples of liquid egg were submitted to the public health laboratories under the above regulations for the alpha-amylase test. All were returned as being satisfactory.

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district. No difficulties were encountered in the administration of the regulations.

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

Premises registered for the sale of ice-cream now total 253, a decrease of 8.

Forty premises engaged in the manufacture of preserved food are registered with the department. Routine inspections were carried out throughout the year. Minor defects found or faults in processing the food were pointed out and quickly corrected.

August 1 22.4 1 2	Premises on Register 1963	Premises on Register 1964
Sale and Storage of ice-cream .	261	253
Manufacture of ice-cream .	5	4
Manufacture of preserved food .	42	40

EXAMINATION OF ICE-CREAM.

34 samples of ice-cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. All were satisfactory with the exception of one which was returned as Grade 4. An examination of the ice-cream plant revealed a defect in a piece of equipment which was immediately rectified.

The standard maintained today by both producers and retailers is exceedingly good with the result that ice-cream has become a remarkably safe food to eat. When one considers the large quantities consumed, especially by children, and the potential danger if standards were not so high, then credit must be given to the trade for all the safeguards they have introduced and the strict discipline amongst their members in handling this product.

P	rovisiona	al Grade	-		
daman	One	Two	Three	Four	Total
Produced in the Borough	23	-	-	1	24
Produced outside the Borough	9	1	_		10

INSPECTION OF MEAT.

The public health inspectors carried out during the year post mortem examinations on the 19,522 animals which were killed at the slaughterhouse. The total number of animals inspected was 190 less than in 1963.

As a result of these inspections 10,133 lbs. of diseased meat was condemned, 1,190 lbs. being affected with tuberculosis.

There is only one slaughterhouse in Harrogate and a public health inspector was on duty all the time slaughtering was taking place. A 100% inspection of animals before and after slaughter was achieved.

	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.
1962	7,767 lbs.	1,353 lbs.
1963	9,701 lbs.	2,039 lbs.
1964	10,133 lbs.	1,190 lbs.

Detailed below is the table giving details of unsound meat condemned during the year. Figures represent weight in pounds.

arried on through				Part Carcases		Offal		Total	
second the loss	and a second second	Other Causes	T.B.	Other Causes		Other Causes		Other Causes	
Cattle (Excluding Cows)	_	596	-	2000	24	6,515	24	7,171	
Calves	-	34	-	-	1 1 	110	-	144	
Sheep and Lambs	-	101	-	9	-	420	-	530	
Pigs	-	-	_	20	1,166	1,078	1,166	1,098	
Total	-	731		29	1,190	8,183	1,190	8,943	

	arcuses inspected and condemned.				
insurghups has antibuo	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	2,610	2	195	13,628	3,087
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci Whole carcases con- demned	and South		1	2	The The
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned Percentage of the num-	858	-	3	165	293
ber inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	32.9		2.1	1.2	9.5
Tuberculosis only Whole carcases con- demned Carcases of which some	aivoli Toria		_	-	-
part or organ was condemned Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected	2			-	83
with tuberculosis	0.08	our for	hait	-	2.7
Cysticercosis Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	in to tone		alam		
frigeration	4				-

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

The working capacity of the sheep killing hall was doubled by an extension into an old lairage. There is now ample room for dealing with a much larger throughput than is passing through at the moment. It is rather unfortunate that the facilities provided for the local butchers is not being used on a full time basis.

The economic working of a slaughterhouse depends on the amount of money received in fees. Charges for slaughtering must of necessity be controlled by this factor. One of the things mitigating against its use by a number of butchers is the lack of suitable transport to carry the meat from the slaughterhouse to the place from which it is sold to the public.

The standard of hygiene as far as the buildings and equipment were concerned was again very good and the staff are to be complimented on the manner in which they carried out their duties.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958.

There are now nineteen licensed slaughtermen on the register.

The slaughtering of 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.

 	 20
 	 19
 	 19

Cysticercus Bovis.

The number of animals found to be affected with the larval stage of the human tapeworm Taenia Saginata was four. This is the lowest figure recorded since 1949. A vigorous and detailed inspection is still carried out for cysts by the inspectors despite the fact that infestations have dropped to four out of the 2,807 animals slaughtered.

Year	Animals	Numbers A	Percentage	
	Slaughtered	English and Irish Scottish Origin Origin		Affected
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	in	.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	2,615	11	1	.42
1961	3,091	5	1	.20
1962	3,214	8	portions 75	.25
1963	3,350	63	2	.24
1964	2,807	3	1	.14

PARTICULARS OF OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR 1964.

Over 2 tons of food found to be unfit for human consumption was condemned and disposed of. After the food has been examined by an inspector and he has decided that it is not fit for human consumption, the owner surrenders it to the department and a note is given to him showing details of the food condemned.

Description			No. of	Weight		
			containers etc	lb.	oz.	
Cream				6	2	2
Fish				130	62	1
Fruit	••	• •	••	1,003	1,174	14
Meat				469	1,395	2
Milk Pickles				95	39	
Rice Pudding	•••			20	28	6
Soup				62	41	2 2 0 6 12
Tinned Drinks	••		•••	14	13	2
Vegetables				335	271	24
- ogerationed					The second	Conce
General				Building to	CHER DOLT	SANG 1
Bacon Trimming	S			2	26	8
Butter				19	72	8 8 8 0
Cerials		••		87	31	8
Cheese				8	14	
Fish				463	303	12
Flour	••	•••	•••	9 48	9 488	0 9
Fruit	••	••		48	488	0
Honey			••	365	76	0
Ice-cream Meat	••	•••		142	363	12
Pastry				42	11	4
Potato Chips				9	2	4
Preserves				20	20	10
Rabbits (frozen)				1	30	0
Salt				12	8	
Sauce				4	2	07
Sugar				4	16	04
Tea				1	0 2 - 0	4
Vegetables				193	406	5 9
Vinegar				8	100	9

All such food is disposed of at the Council's tip.

WORK CARRIED OUT AT FOOD PREMISES.

A considerable amount of the inspectors time was given to the inspection of food premises. There are approximately 837 of these within the Borough so it will be appreciated that it is no light task to carry out routine inspections. Conditions vary considerably from exceptionally good to very poor. These remarks apply to separate items, i.e., structural condition of premises internally, together with equipment and habits of persons in handling food.

It therefore follows that some premises need more supervision than others, hence visits have to be spaced accordingly. Very few can afford to be neglected for any length of time.

There is a tendency to cling to old and obsolete equipment which is difficult to clean and maintain and is very often sited so close to a wall that the task of the cleaners is well nigh impossible.

The lay-out of shops, stores, kitchens etc., is very important, but it is surprising how little thought is given to this matter. Much work could be saved and trouble avoided in infringements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, if conditions generally could be improved on a technically constructive and progressive basis.

Dirty habits are another problem altogether. The department can give advice and guidance to food traders and endeavour to see their suggestions carried out. This alone will not succeed. It has become obvious to me over the years that the implication of the inspectors requirements depends entirely on the person in control of the staff. Too many take the easy way out and let things drift until threatened with a prosecution. The excuse mainly advanced is that labour is difficult to handle and independent of the work on which they are engaged. Any criticism of what they do is followed by a request for "their cards."

I do not subscribe to this view. The cleanest and best controlled food premises in this town are those where the manager is firm in his demands coupled with a reasonable appraisement of what can be achieved. As stated above too many expect staff to be clean and enthusiastic in premises which are obsolete; working with equipment which should have been scrapped years ago.

One case under the Regulations was taken to Court and a fine of £65 imposed.

I would like to conclude this section by saying that the public health inspectors are always available to anyone seeking advice on food matters. Their one desire is to see food handled in such a manner that the public can enjoy their meals or purchase food with the complete assurance that everything has been done to avoid any possible contamination which could effect their health.

The table below gives a reasonable picture of defects found and improvements carried out.

Articles, apparatus, clothing, cleansed				 4
Double sinks provided and washing faci	lities	improv	red	 4
First Aid Kit provided				 1
Food protected against flies, dust, etc.				 10
Kitchen fittings resited				 3
Lockers for storage of employees clothin	ig pro	ovided		 1
Sanitary accomodation provided, impro-			sed	 3
Table tops made impervious				 1
Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., cleansed				 32
Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., repaired				 7
Washing facilities maintained (personal)				 4
Washing facilities provided (personal)				 1
Miscellaneous				3

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

A large number of complaints were received during the year about the wholesomeness of food purchased. Many of them were not justified and suspected contamination or presence of foreign bodies could not be sustained. The low powered microscope purchased by the department proved to be invaluable. Alleged strands of tobacco were shown up as fibres from sacking, and rodent droppings as pieces of old burnt dough.

In considering cases of foreign bodies great care must be exercised in reaching a decision as to whether the material complained about gained access during manufacture or in the home after purchase. The genuineness of the complaint should also be considered.

In every instance an effort must be made to discover how a foreign body found its way into the food in the factory and to eliminate the possibility of a similar occurrence in the future. Some unfortunately are due to sabotage on the part of an aggrieved worker. Most are due to carelessness or faulty equipment.

I give below table showing details of action taken in certain instances.

Food	Action Taken			
Bread loaf containing piece of rubber	Warning letter to bakers			
Mould on Chocolate coated cake	Retailer named and advised re- stock rotation			
Mould on Fruit Melba Cake	Manufacturer fined £5			
Foreign body in Bread loaf	Warning letter to baker			
Mould in Steak & Kidney pie	Retailers fined £10			
Piece of paper in bread loaf	Warning letter to baker			
Fly in vanilla slice	Manufacturer fined £5			
Insect in bread loaf	Warning letter to baker			
Maggot in chocolate covered toffee	Warning letter to Manufacturer			
Dirty loaf of bread	Baker fined £8			
Dirty milk bottle	Dairy fined £5			

Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 1 Order 1932.

This Order was made to protect home produced goods by requiring imported goods to bear an indication of origin when exposed for sale, and generally to prevent the use of fraudulent marks on merchandise.

Inspections were made throughout the year. No action was required with regard to infringements against the Order.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955.

During the year 55 samples were taken for chemical analysis, 34 of these being formal and 21 were informal.

All the samples were genuine except for a sample of milk taken from a milk vending machine. The fat content was 2.25% and solids not fat 8.36%. A warning letter was sent to the producer.

Formal	Informal	Article
Two Karriers	1	Allspice
	1	Barley Sugar (containing glucose)
- Topera	1	Catarrh Pastilles
	1	Chocolate Eclair (artificial cream)
	1	Chopped Almonds
	1	Cinnamon
red to consplicte	1	Cream of Tartar
advo sva sa ar	1	Danish Cream
and an about	2	Double Cream
n weight if no	1	Double Devon Cream
man and So or in the	1	English Cream
1	a ana asada hid	Gin
altronullationi	2	Glace Cherries
a dia A bin o	1	Grapefruit Segments
ad length of life	1	Ground White Pepper
pirsies one scales	1 1 1	Lemon Flavoured Honeyjel
Cabbia Ulive surfit	1	Marmalade
28	ay and which and	Milk
and set states in	1	Peanut Butter
Triste Trentes	1	Stewed Steak
	1	Sunny Spread
5		Whisky
34	21	Total

PUBLIC CLEANSING—HOUSEHOLD AND TRADE REFUSE.

1st April, 1964 to 31st March, 1965.

Collection of Refuse.

Refuse was collected from 22,958 houses and other premises within the Borough an increase of 551.

Collecting Vehicles.

The collection of refuse was carried out by rear loading vehicles with a total carrying capacity of 244 cubic yards.

In six of these vehicles gravity compression is used to consolidate the refuse as opposed to the power-press used in the five other vehicles.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that the loads of refuse carried by the first named vehicles are decreasing in weight if not in volume. The weight of refuse in dustbins is becoming negligible being composed mainly of paper and tins. The capacity of bin used for years has been $2\frac{1}{2}$ cub. ft. but these are now proving to be insufficient for the storage needs of an average family. The extra rubbish placed at the sides of dustbins in cartons etc., indicate that a receptacle with a capacity of $3\frac{1}{4}$ cub. ft. is required. A bin of this size weighing the same as a $2\frac{1}{2}$ cub. ft. one is desired. It must of course be designed to have the same strength and length of life.

It is the intention of the department to replace the existing vehicles with continuous loading ones having a capacity of 5 tons of refuse as and when replacement is necessary. This will reduce the visits to the tip from four to two trips per day.

A new Karrier machine was put into service during the year collecting waste paper from trade premises. It is the same type as the one purchased for this purpose in 1953.

The figure for repairs was $\pounds 576$ 4s. 10d. which was slightly lower than the one of $\pounds 667$ in 1963.

Make	Method of loading	Year of make	Capacity (cubic yards)
Two Karriers	side	1949 1964	12 10
Eleven S. D. Fore and Aft Tippers	rear	1956 1957 1958 1959 1959 1960 1960 1961 1961 1961 1962 1963	18 18 18 18 18 18 25 P.P. 25 P.P. 25 P.P. 25 P.P. 25 P.P.
One Ford	side	1962	3 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 $\pounds 1$ 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 2 tons and 2/6d. per load over two tons. During the year 1107 loads of refuse were disposed of on this basis, yielding a revenue of £103 10s. 0d.

Tonnage and Frequency of Collection.

The highest weekly tonnage of refuse was 499 tons which was collected during the week ending 10.4.64., and the lowest tonnage for the week ended 3.4.64. when 337 tons were collected. The figures for last year were 545 tons and 386 tons respectively.

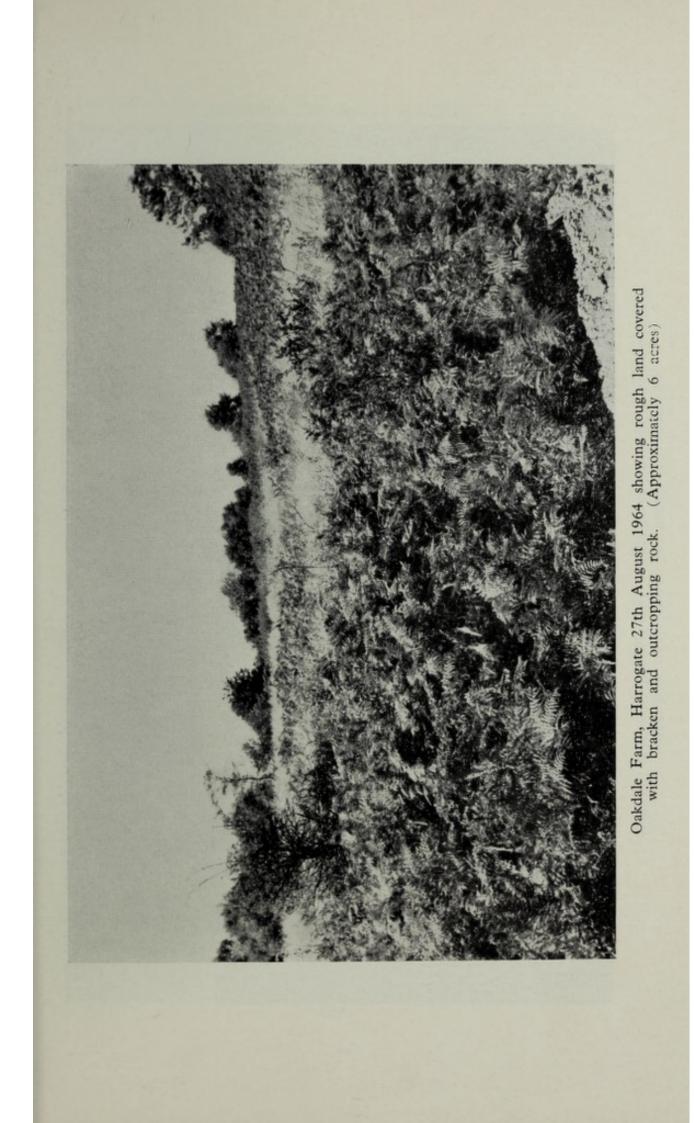
22,952 tons of household and trade refuse were collected during the year against 22,791 tons for 1963/64. 8,154 loads of refuse were removed as against 8,048 in the previous year.

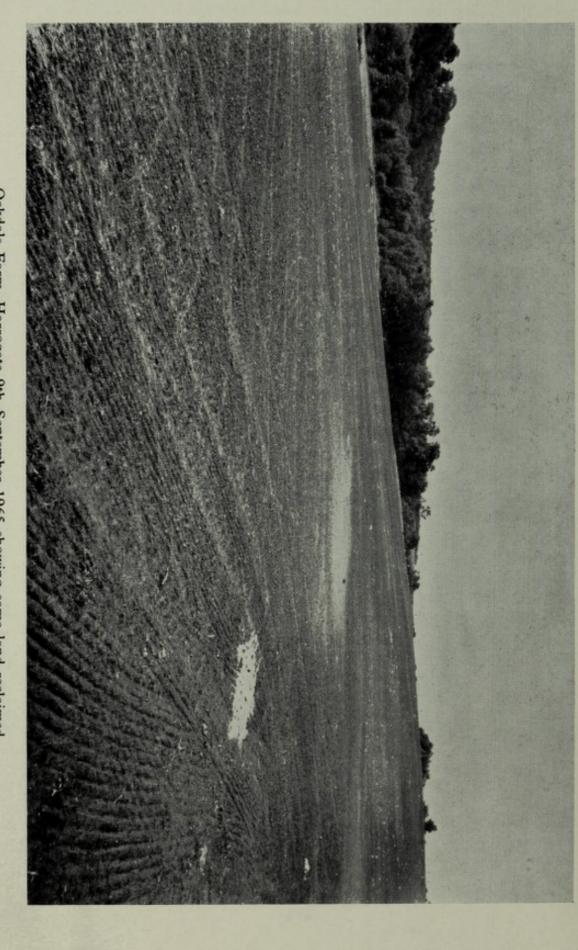
The use of the $1\frac{1}{4}$ cub. yd. containers in place of dustbins is making satisfactory progress. Two vehicles are equipped to handle receptacles of this size and a considerable amount of work is being saved where this system has been adopted. From a hygienic point of view there is no comparison, being much cleaner and tidier in operation than storage in multiple small bins.

More sink waste grinders were installed and no trouble experienced or difficulties encountered in their use. Criticism has been made of the fact that refuse must still be picked up from the premises but experience has proved that this is negligible in quantity and is mainly comprised of tins. Putrescible matter is the offensive material in refuse and where grinders are used this is, of course, absent from the refuse which is collected. They are expensive to purchase and there is a rooted fear that should they come into universal use a sewerage system would be silted up. I query this statement and suggest that no findings have yet been brought forward to prove its truth. Most of the material ground up has a very high water content and the solids which reach the disposal works must be very fine in composition and small in quantity.

A government working party is now considering the question of refuse collection and their findings should be of great interest to all concerned. They visited Harrogate on one of their fact finding tours. Each year in my report I point out that a new look must be taken at the cleansing services as they exist today throughout the country generally. The consistency of refuse is altering each month but the methods of dealing with it remain as varied as ever.

26,800 bins are emptied every week in the Borough.





Oakdale Farm, Harrogate 9th September 1965 showing same land reclaimed by controlled tipping and seeded down with grass.

Estimated Tonnage of Materials

Handled	by	Cleansing	Department,	1964/65.
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Туре	Collection	Disposal
Household Refuse	21,875	21,875
Trade Refuse	1,077	1,077
Night Soil	2	2
Covering Materials	504	504
Gully Solids	Continue - in	3,147
Salvage	872	a liter a
artment)	125	2,060
other departments	113000 14471	428
Total	24,330	29,093
Less covering materials	504	
Total refuse collected	23,826	
Total refuse disposed of		29,093

Hours Lost Through Sickness and Accidents.

It has been an exceedingly bad year as far as time lost through sickness and accidents was concerned.

Accidents accounted for 3,532 hours against a total of 445 hours in 1950 and sickness 5,750 hours against 5,138 hours. Put in another way the time was 221 weeks; an increase of 88 weeks over the previous year, the equivalent of the work of 4 men.

In most instances the accidents were unavoidable, coming under the category of hazards of this particular occupation. For instance dustmen being caught off balance with a bin on the shoulder and falling, or in other instances a bin falling on their feet. Strained backs and pulled muscles also figured prominently.

Working in all types of weather brought on the usual kinds of illness such as bronchitis, rheumatism, influenza and gastroenteritis.

Week	Spring quarter		Summ	Summer quarter		Autumn quarter		Winter quarter	
WEEK	Sick	Accidents	Sick	Accidents	Sick	Accidents	Sick	Accidents	
1	831		143	101	331	84	75	42	
2	75		1341	67		84	921	1171	
3	581	-	84	84	-	42	327	84	
23456789	1005	-	1511	84	1783	42	351	84	
5	168		84	84	126	42	3021	42	
6	126	751	67	1001	84	42	210	67	
7	42	· 81	84	126	671	42	501	126	
8	67	_	126	126	25	42	84	126	
	143	-	42	126	-	42	151	84	
10	1421	50	42	126	50월	42	1841	84	
11	142	84	751	126	751	42	151	84	
12	168	84	1171	151	59	42	84	84	
13	126	84	1591	126	-	42	235 ¹ / ₂	42	
Fotal	1443	386	13101	14471	699 <u>1</u>	630	22971	10661	

Summary:-

			OICKIIC55	rectacinto
Spring Quarter	 		1,443	386
Summer Quarter	 		$1,310\frac{1}{2}$	1,4471
Autumn Quarter	 	=	699 <u>1</u>	630
Winter Quarter	 		$2,297\frac{1}{2}$	$1,066\frac{1}{2}$
			5,750 ¹ / ₂	3,532

Sickness

Accidents

Disposal of Refuse.

All the domestic and trade refuse of the town was utilised for land reclamation purposes. Rapid progress was made in the extension of the car parks at the Yorkshire Show Ground. In addition approximately 3 acres of rock and bracken covered land was reclaimed for agricultural purposes at Oakdale Farm. This land will be soiled and sown down for grazing purposes in 1965. Further offers of land were received but it is impossible to give any date when work could be commenced on the suggested schemes owing to the departments present commitments.

The increasing bulk of refuge gave rise to tipping problems throughout the year. During the summer months it was constituted predominantly of tins and paper. Such material is exceedingly difficult to handle if the maximum degree of compaction is to be obtained. It was decided to muledoze the refuse at an angle of 20° in one foot layers. This has proved to be a very successful method. Whilst consolidation is still not what it was five years ago settlement generally is reasonably even in character, thus saving excessive use of soil. An even greater problem has been the lack of covering material for the tip. The installation of oil burning furnaces in hotels and factories has caused a shortage of clinker upon which we were so dependent.

Without this material vehicles are having to run on an uncovered tip surface with the result that the number of punctures has risen considerably. We have been fortunate in obtaining reasonable quantities of soil in order to seal off the tip but this is not suitable for vehicular traffic.

Salvage.

The amount received from the sale of salvage was £200 higher than in the previous year. The demand for waste paper continues and it is in the national as well as local interests that as much as possible should be collected and sold. Unfortunately this is not so easy in accomplishment as it sounds. Large quantities are available but getting it into the baling shed is proving to be difficult. The public, generally, are not troubling to put it out separately from the refuse for the dustmen. The latter in turn are not showing the same enthusiasm in collection. With a 30% turnover in staff, the interest in salvage simply is not there. Complaints are continually being received of carefully tied up bundles of papers etc. being thrown by the dustmen into the vehicle amongst the rubbish instead of being kept separate. This is an exceedingly difficult thing to combat despite the fact that a bonus is paid to the men.

Material	Tons	Cwts.	Qrts.	£	s. d
Waste Paper	822	6	1	6,550	13 10
Scrap Tins	48	3	3	108	8 5
Scrap Iron	-	4	-	1	
Aluminium	-	9	-	35	0 11
Lead from Batteries		11	-	15	8 0
Totals	871	14	4	6,710	11 2

The following table shows how the 1964-65 amount was made up:-

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
1962-63	 	 	 6,511	12	8
1963-64	 	 	 6,491	10	1
1964-65	 	 	 6,710	11	2

Protective Clothing.

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

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

New waterproof clothing was issued in October 1963.

PUBLIC CLEANSING COSTS FOR YEAR ENDING

31st MARCH, 1965.

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 1	Collec- tion	Dis- posal	Totals 4	Percen- tage of total gross expen- diture 5
	Revenue Account	£	£	£	%
1	Gross Expenditure (i) Labour (ii) Transport (iii) Plant, equipment,	31,350 17,616	5,015	36,365 17,616	65 31
200,05	land and other buildings (iv) Other items	578 525	1,185 263	1,763 788	3
2	(v) Total gross expen- diture Gross Income	50,069 263	6,463 6,940	56,532 7,203	100
3	Net Cost	49,806	477 Cr	49,329	unius la
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	-	_	_	
(81.5	Unit Costs	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
5	Gross cost per ton, labour only	26 4	3 6	29 10	6.00
6	Gross cost per ton, transport only	14 10	_	14 10	(2)
7	Net cost (all expenditure per ton)	41 10	Cr. 4	41 6	
		£	£	£	
8	Net cost per 1,000 population	855	Cr. 8	847	(=)-
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises	2,169	Cr. 21	2,148	

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS.

10. Area (statute acres)-land and in	nland water	8,320
11. Population at 30th June, 1962, Estimate)		ral's 58,230
12. Percentage of total refuse collected	ed (tons) weighed	4
13. Total refuse collected (tons). Est test weighings	stimated from regu	ular 23,826
14. Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 populat to year		
15. Number of premises from which	refuse is collected	22,958
16. Premises from which collections a weekly		
17. Average haul, single journey to f	inal disposal point	4.2 (miles)
18. Kerbside collection expressed as extra total collection	stimated percentage	of Nil
19. Total refuse disposed of	· ··· ······	29,093 (tons)
20. Methods of disposal (salvage		
21. Salvage. Analysis of income and	tonnage:-	
	Item 2)	Collected (Included in Item 13)
(a) Raw Kitchen Waste	£	Tons
(b) Scrap Metal	160	50
(c) Waste Paper	6,551	822
(d) Other Salvage		na <u>1</u>
(e) Totals	6,711	872
2109 6-21 2148	Care and 1.000	pre
21. Trade Refuse:-		-
Rents and Miscellaneous Income Refuse Disposal	395	417
114		



