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KNARESBOROUGH
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

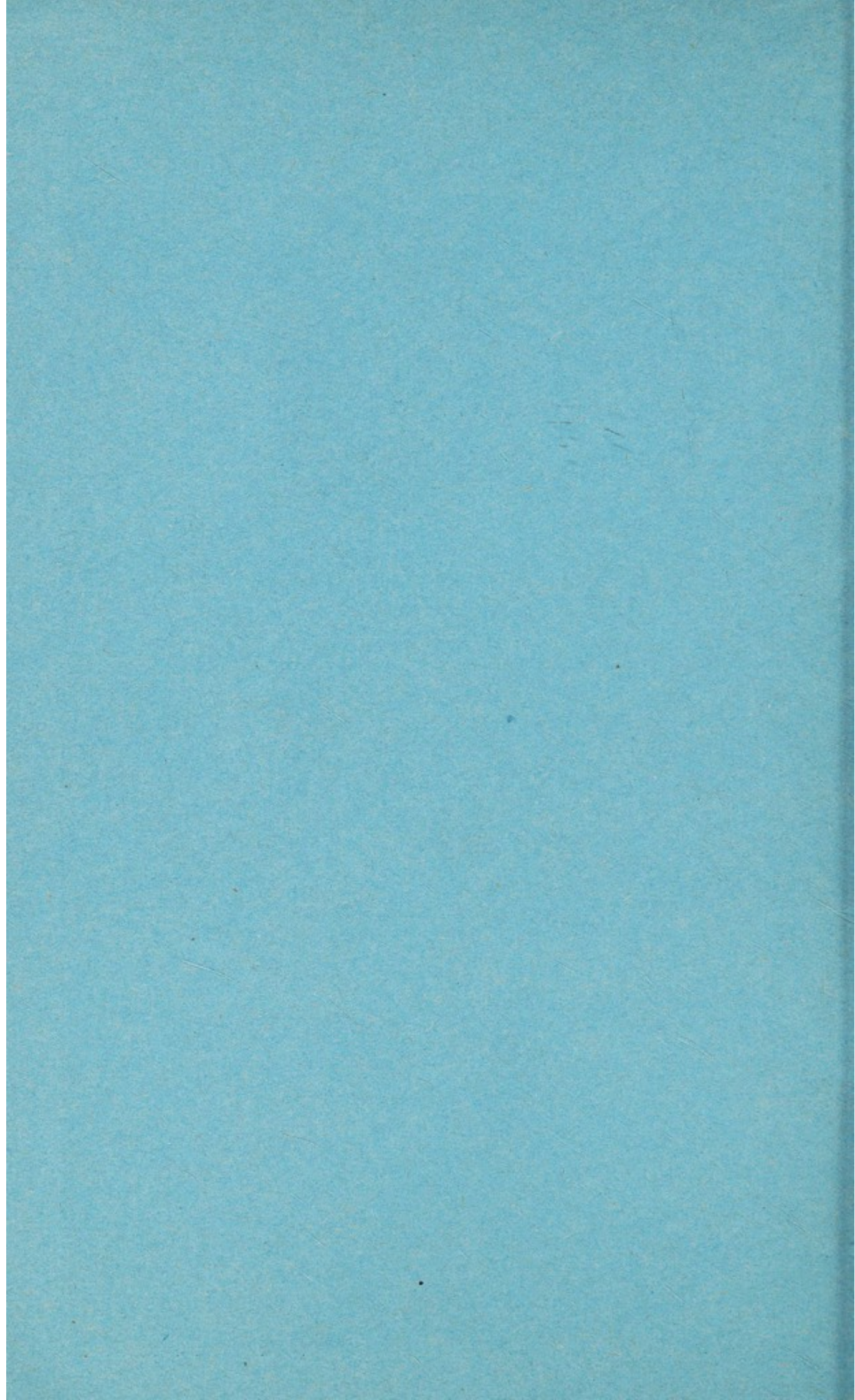


ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1961





KNARESBOROUGH
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1961

KNARESBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

as at 31.12.61

Chairman of the Council:

Councillor G. A. HOLCH, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor R. W. FOUNTAIN

Councillor T. ALMOND

„ K. BROADBELT

„ E. H. DEANE

„ A. J. DYER

„ W. EMMETT

„ R. W. FOUNTAIN

„ H. HILL

„ G. A. HOLCH, J.P.

Councillor S. HORNER

„ G. HUGHES

„ M. M. JOHNSTONE

„ M. RAFFERTY, J.P.

„ Lt. Col. B. C.

WILKINSON

„ H. P. ROLPH

„ T. G. WOOD

Chairman of the Health Committee:

Councillor Lt. Col. B. C. WILKINSON

Chairman of the Buildings and Housing Committee:

Councillor K. BROADBELT

Public Health Officers of the Council

Medical Officer of Health:

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

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

J. R. HODSON, D.M.A., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C., A.M.I.P.H.E.

Clerk/Typist:

Mrs. B. J. PARK

Telephone Number
Knaresborough 2264

Knaresborough House,
Knaresborough

To the Chairman and Members of the
Knaresborough Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

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

In common with adjoining districts, Knaresborough has had some bacillary dysentery during the year. Apart from this, infectious diseases have caused little trouble.

Your Public Health Inspector has kindly written the section of the report which deals with environmental hygiene. He has been much occupied during the year with the consequences of the new legislation on caravan sites, for the Council has been rightly concerned to ensure high standards in this matter.

In April, with the agreement of the authorities concerned, the former Harrogate and Ripon divisions for County medical services were combined to form one large new division. The figures given in that section of the report dealing with County Council services refer to this new division, and are, therefore, not comparable with those for previous years.

I am grateful to the members of the Council and to their officers for a great deal of kindness, guidance, and help.

I have the honour to be.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

N. V. HEPPLER,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS

Registrar General's estimate of population (mid 1961)	9,150
Area (in acres)	2,488
Number of inhabited houses, March 31st, 1961 ...	3,203
Rateable value, March 31st, 1961	£95,315
Sum represented by a penny rate, March 31st, 1961 ...	£376.10.3

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Knaresborough is an inland holiday resort on the banks of the Nidd. It is a centre for the Yorkshire Dales and its Castle and boating facilities have a special attraction for the day visitor. It has one of the largest weekly open-air agricultural produce and general markets in the North of England.

During the summer, catering is one of the principal trades in the town. There are also a number of small industries including the manufacture of plastic goods, raincoats, shirts, and sports clothes, two linen and cotton weaving mills, a saw mill, and a boat building and repair factory.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1961

Live Births.					Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	128	71	57
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	4	3	1
Total					132	74	58
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population					...	...	14.4
Adjusted birth rate					...	...	13.1
Comparability Factor					...	...	0.91
Still Births					Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	3	1	2
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total					3	1	2
Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births					...	...	22.2

Deaths					Total	Male	Female
					159	81	78
Crude death rate per 1,000 population					...	...	17.4
Adjusted death rate					...	...	11.5
Comparability Factor					...	...	0.66

Maternal Mortality					Rates per 1,000	
					Deaths	Total births
Puerperal Sepsis					0	0.00
Other Maternal Causes					0	0.00

Infant Mortality					Total	Male	Female
Legitimate					3	3	—
Illegitimate					—	—	—

Death rate of infants under 1 years of age:

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	22.7
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	...	...	...	23.4
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	...	...	...	00.0

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS

Births

The birth rate of 13.1 is slightly lower than in 1960, and is still considerably lower than the national rate of 17.4.

Deaths

The death rate of 11.5 shows a slight decrease from that for the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 12.0.

The principal causes of death were as follows:—

Heart and circulatory diseases (excepting coronary disease and angina)	47
Vascular lesions of central nervous system ...	26
Coronary disease, angina	25
Cancer and other new growth	21
Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and diseases of respiratory system	15

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

Natural Decrease of Population

The number of deaths exceeded the number of births by 27.

Infantile Mortality

Three children under the age of one year died during 1961, a rate of 22.7 per 1,000 live births. Two were due to congenital abnormality and one to broncho pneumonia.

Maternal Mortality

No mother has died in Knaresborough as a result of childbirth for many years.

Causes of Death
Registrar-General's Return
Table II

Causes of Death					1961		
					Male	Female	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease	1	—	1	1	—	1
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	1	3	2	1	3
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5	—	5	5	—	5
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	1	1	—	1	1
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	6	5	11	6	5	11
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	—	1	1	—	1
16	Diabetes	4	—	4	4	—	4
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	9	17	26	9	17	26
18	Coronary disease, angina	16	9	25	16	9	25
19	Hypertension with heart disease	—	3	3	—	3	3
20	Other heart diseases	10	11	21	10	11	21
21	Other circulatory diseases	11	12	23	11	12	23
22	Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Pneumonia	1	1	2	1	1	2
24	Bronchitis	8	4	12	8	4	12
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	—	1	1	—	1	1
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	1	1	—	1	1
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1	1	—	1
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	2	—	2	2	—	2
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	10	12	2	10	12
33	Motor vehicle accidents	1	—	1	1	—	1
34	All other accidents	1	1	2	1	1	2
35	Suicide	—	1	1	—	1	1
36	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total					81	78	159

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

1. Public Health Officers of the Authority

The names and qualifications are set out on page 3.

2. Health Services

(a) Laboratory Facilities

The chemical analysis of the public water supply is carried out by Messrs. T. Fairley and Partner, for the Claro Water Board, and the examination of the public water supply for plumbo-solvent action is undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory at County Hall, Wakefield.

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

Any special investigation into outbreaks of infection is undertaken at the Leeds Public Health 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.

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47)

This section of the Act gives authority to order the removal to Hospital, or Part III accommodation, of persons in need of care and attention where this is not being provided in their own homes.

One elderly lady who was unable to look after herself and who refused to go to hospital was removed compulsorily under the above Act.

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

Report of Divisional Medical Officer for 1961, 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.

1. General

The estimated populations of the area are as follows:—

Harrogate Borough	...	...	56,350
Ripon City	...	...	10,490
Knaresborough U.D.	...	...	9,150
Nidderdale R.D.	...	...	15,230
Ripon & Pateley Bridge R.D.	...		13,280
Total			<hr/> 104,500 <hr/>

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

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

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

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

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

2. Divisional Staff

Medical Officers:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sybil D. Burton, M.B., Ch.B.

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

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

Clinic doctors working
on a
Sessional Basis

Child Guidance Staff (Part-time)

County Psychologist	...	...	...	...	...	1
Remedial Teacher	...	...	...	...	...	1
Clerical	...	...	...	...	...	1

Ophthalmic Clinic

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

Mental Health Service

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

Speech Therapist	1
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Divisional Nursing Officer	1
----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Dental Officers

Miss M. M. Thom, L.D.S.

Mr. M. Hattan, L.D.S.

Mr. B. Ely, L.D.S. (Part-time)

Miss Sclare, L.D.S. (Part-time)

Nursing Staff

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

Administrative

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

Sale of Food Assistant (Part-time)	1
--	----------

Dental Attendants	4
---------------------------------	----------

Albany Avenue Day Nursery

Nursing Staff	6
Domestic Staff	3

Home Helps

Whole-time	2
Part-time	156

Domestic Staff, etc.

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

† Part-time from Regional Hospital Board	TOTAL	280
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3. School Health Service

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

A. PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION

(Age Groups Inspected (By years of birth))	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of		Pupils Inspected	
		SATISFACTORY		UNSATISFACTORY	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1957 and later	—	—	—	—	—
1956	392	388	98.89	4	1.11
1955	275	275	100.0	—	—
1954	347	343	98.85	4	1.15
1953	302	301	99.67	1	.33
1952	219	218	99.55	1	.45
1951	148	148	100.0	—	—
1950	147	147	100.0	—	—
1949	314	313	99.69	1	.31
1948	313	301	96.17	12	3.83
1947	498	491	98.60	7	1.40
1946 & earlier	1,057	1,056	99.91	1	.09
TOTAL	4,012	3,981	99.22	31	0.78

B. Pupils found to require Treatment at Periodic Medical Inspection. (Excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with vermin)

Age groups Inspected (by years of birth) (1)	For defective Vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II (3)	Total Individual Pupils (4)
1957 and later	—	—	—
1956	17	35	47
1955	15	20	35
1954	17	26	40
1953	8	27	29
1952	7	14	21
1951	6	17	10
1950	6	18	18
1949	16	22	32
1948	10	20	28
1947	20	18	33
1946 and earlier	26	18	43
TOTAL	148	235	336

C. Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections	448
Number of re-inspections	430
Total	878

D. Infestation with Vermin

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

E. PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
		(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
4	Skin	6	16	9	17	15	11	30	44
5	Eyes— a. Vision	33	76	44	184	69	121	146	381
	b. Squint	3	9	8	16	2	74	13	99
	c. Other	5	12	2	18	8	13	15	43
6	Ears— a. Hearing	1	12	1	22	2	22	4	56
	b. Otitis Media	5	15	—	12	4	13	9	40
	c. Other	1	—	2	1	1	—	4	1
7	Nose and Throat	9	68	5	28	17	35	31	131
8	Speech	5	19	2	8	13	10	20	37
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	25	1	—	—	12	1	37
10	Heart	3	37	2	23	4	25	9	85
11	Lungs	4	70	1	21	4	34	9	125
12	Developmental—								
	a. Hernia	2	3	—	5	—	2	2	10
	b. Other	4	23	3	26	15	26	22	75
13	Orthopaedic—								
	a. Posture	1	21	—	35	2	19	3	75
	b. Feet	7	22	2	27	7	23	16	72
	c. Other	2	9	2	22	3	16	7	47
14	Nervous System—								
	a. Epilepsy	—	2	1	4	5	1	6	7
	b. Other	6	31	2	4	15	28	23	63
15	Psychological —								
	a. Development	1	15	1	20	3	8	5	43
	b. Stability	1	13	—	11	—	13	1	37
16	Abdomen	2	2	1	4	2	2	5	8
17	Other	8	3	2	3	16	6	26	12
TOTAL		109	503	91	517	207	464	407	1,478
(T) Treatment		14		(O) Observation					

F. SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

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

GROUP 1

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	2
Errors of refraction (including squint) ...	668
Total	670
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	386

GROUP 2

DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment	
(a) for diseases of the ear	1
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	42
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	5
Received other forms of treatment ...	9
	—
	57

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

(a) in 1961	6
(b) in previous years	2

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	0

GROUP 4

DISEASES OF THE SKIN

(Excluding uncleanliness for which see Table (e))

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year by the Authority
Ringworm—i Scalp	—
ii Body	—
Scabies	—
Impetigo	6
Other skin diseases	33
	—
	39

GROUP 5

Child Guidance Treatment

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

GROUP 6

Speech Therapy

Number of pupils treated by speech Therapists,
under arrangements made by the Authority ... 106

GROUP 7

Other Treatment Given

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year by the Authority
(a) Number of cases of miscellaneous minor ailments by the authority	461
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	3
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. Vaccination	953
(d) Ultra Violet Ray Treatment	432
(e) Cardiac Clinic	193
(f) Verminous heads	133

Handicapped Pupils

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

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

The children were classified in the following categories:—

	In ordinary school	In special school	Not at school	Home tuition
Blind	—	1	—	—
Partially sighted	—	4	—	—
Deaf	2	8	—	—
Partially deaf	2	—	—	—
Maladjusted	6	6	—	—
Physically handicapped	20	5	3	6
Educationally Sub-normal	42	32	—	—
Epileptic	3	1	—	—
Delicate	1	1	—	—
Double defect	2	—	—	—
Total	78	58	3	6

They attended the following types of special school:—

Schools for blind children	1
Schools for partially sighted children	4
Schools for deaf children	8
Schools for maladjusted children	6
Schools for educationally sub-normal children ...	32
Schools for epileptic children	1
Schools for physically handicapped children ...	5
Schools for delicate children	1
Total ...	58

4. Speech Therapy

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

Treatment Given

Defects of articulation	94
30 visits were paid to schools and 26 domiciliary visits were	
Defects due to educational subnormality	2
Defect due to deafness	1
Retarded speech development	4
Other causes	5

Results

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

5. Cardiac Clinic

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

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

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

Inter atrial septal defect	1
Interventricular septal defect	1
For further investigation	40
	<hr/>
	42
	<hr/>

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

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

Aortic stenosis
 Inter atrial septal defect
 Aortic valvotomy
 Atrial septal defect

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

6. Child Guidance Clinic

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

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

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

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

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

Sources of referrals from Division 7 were as follows:—

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

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

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

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

Remedial Teaching. The new school year began with 13 children on the register one boy having obtained a place at Scorton Grammar School where he settled well, and a girl having been transferred to St. Peter's Residential School, Horbury. One boy removed to another authority to whom full reports were sent. Two girls left school at Christmas and one boy of 10 was discharged and is now attending school full time. During the last 6 months we have been able to admit some new cases: 3 girls and a boy—all in a younger age range 7—10 years, and an older boy of 13 is under consideration. Numbers now stand at 14 on roll and one pending. Close liaison with schools and homes is being maintained, and in all cases of children of junior school age progress is very marked. The older boys find it much harder to break through barriers and resentment about their educational failures. The school medical authorities have noted definite improvement as have Heads and class teachers in schools.

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

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

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

7. Care of Mothers and Young Children

(a) Births

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

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

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

The percentage of home confinements to others for the past twelve years is as follows:—

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

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

(b) **Ante-natal Clinics**

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

(c) **Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes**

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

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

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Name and address of Ante-Natal Clinic (whether held at Infant Welfare Centre or other premises)	Number of sessions now held per month			Number of women in attendance		Total number of attendances made by women during the year		
	Com- bined with Infant Welfare	SEPARATE SESSIONS		No. of women who attended during the year	No. of new cases incl. in Col. 5	Com- bined with Infant Welfare	SEPARATE SESSIONS	
		Doc- tors	Mid- wives				Doc- tors	Mid- wives
2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate ..	—	8	—	77	69	—	175	—
2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate .. (Relaxation/Mothercraft Classes)	—	—	12	208	181	—	—	1,342
Knarborough Clinic ..	—	—	1	36	36	—	—	280
Alma House, Ripon ..	—	2	—	17	3	—	113	—
Alma House, Ripon .. (Relaxation Classes)	—	—	4	46	38	—	—	416
TOTAL FOR CLINICS ..	—	10	17	384	327	—	288	2,038

(d) Infant Welfare Centres

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

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

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

†Welfare Foods are not sold at these sessions

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Name and address of Centre	Number of Infant Welfare Sessions now held per month	Number of children who first attended a centre of this Local Authority during the year and who at their first attendance were under 1 year of age	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in			Total number of children who attended during the year	No. of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were			Total attendances during the year
			1961	1960	1959-56		Under 1 yr	1 bu under 2 yrs.	2 but under 5 yrs.	
Central Clinic, 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate	8	286	232	291	155	678	2,348	374	128	2,850
St. John Ambulance Headquarters, Starbeck, Harrogate .. .	4	154	139	130	159	428	1,472	263	293	2,028
Bar Methodist Chapel, Skipton Road, Harrogate .. .	4	134	116	146	166	428	1,806	374	230	2,410
Penny Pot Lane, Harrogate (army premises) .. .	2	24	17	24	10	51	238	30	11	279
St. Mark's Parochial Hall, Leeds Road, Harrogate .. .	2	39	31	11	9	51	156	26	19	201
(Commenced 4.9.61)										
Panel Institute, Harrogate (Commenced 31.8.61) .. .	1	26	15	20	6	41	125	9	5	139
16, Harlow Avenue, Harlow Hill, Harrogate. (Commenced 4.7.61)	1	19	17	6	4	27	82	7	3	92
Fysche Hall, Knaresborough ..	4	115	110	100	74	284	1,715	261	173	2,149
Methodist Sunday Schoolroom, Boroughbridge .. .	4	27	27	35	55	117	326	180	209	715
Village Hall, Whixley .. .	2	19	16	15	27	58	96	62	104	262
Church Hall, Poppleton .. .	2	29	26	33	57	116	410	142	286	838
Alma House, Low St., Agnesgate, Ripon .. .	4	161	142	96	45	283	2,358	606	516	3,480
Methodist Buildings, Pateley Bridge .. .	2	22	20	16	19	55	238	105	143	486
Methodist Buildings, Summer-bridge .. .	1	12	10	6	10	26	76	35	69	180
Mobile Clinic .. .	32	185	147	95	112	354	919	331	528	1,778
TOTALS	73	1,252	1,065	1,024	908	2,997	12,365	2,805	2,717	17,887

(e) Distribution of Welfare Foods

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

The arrangements in the Division are detailed below:—

HARROGATE		
Divisional Health Office, Harrogate	Monday to Friday, 9.0 a.m. to 5.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Central Clinic, 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate	Monday and Thursday, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Starbeck Clinic, St. John Ambulance H.Q., Starbeck, Harrogate.	Wednesday 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Bar Methodist Chapel, Skipton Road, Harrogate	Monday 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Penny Pot Lane, Harrogate. (Army Premises)	Alternate Weds. 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
St. Mark's Parochial Hall, Leeds Road, Harrogate	Alternate Mondays 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Panel Institute, Harrogate.	Last Thurs. in month 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
16, Harlow Avenue, Harlow Hill, Harrogate.	First Tuesday in month, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
RIPON		
Divisional Health Office, Ripon.	Monday to Friday, 9.0 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. 1.45 p.m. to 5.20 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Ripon Child Welfare Centre, Alma House, Ripon.	Monday, 2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
N.A.A.F.I., Ripon.	Shop hours.	Voluntary Worker
OUTSIDE CLINICS		
Knarborough Clinic	Tuesday, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon 1.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Boroughbridge Clinic	Friday, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Whixley Clinic	1st and 3rd Thursdays in month, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Upper Poppleton Clinic	Alternate Wednesdays, 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
OUTSIDE DISTRIBUTION POINTS		
Birstwith.	Anytime	Voluntary Worker
Bishop Monkton	Anytime	Voluntary Worker
Burnt Yates	Anytime	Voluntary Worker
Burton Leonard	Alternate Wednesdays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	Voluntary Worker
Darley	By arrangement	W.R.C.C. Staff
Follifoot Post Office	Post Office hours	Voluntary Worker
Great Ouseburn	Thursday, 3.30 p.m. and evening	Voluntary Worker
Hampsthwaite	Tuesday, 3.35 p.m. to 4.45 p.m.	Voluntary Worker
Killinghall, Lund Lane	Friday afternoon	Voluntary Worker
Killinghall, Methodist Church	Friday, every four weeks, 10.45 a.m. to 12 noon	W.R.C.C. Staff

Kirk Hammerton	Alternate Tuesdays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	Voluntary Worker
Kirkby Malzeard	Anytime	Voluntary Worker
Lofthouse	Anytime	Voluntary Worker
North Stainley	Anytime	Voluntary Worker
Pateley Bridge	Anytime	Voluntray Worker
Staveley Post Office	Post Office hours	Voluntary Worker
Summerbridge	Thursday, 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.	Voluntary Worker

(f) **Phenylketonuria**

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

No case of phenylketonuria has so far been discovered in the division.

(g) **Dental Care**

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

(h) **Care of Unmarried Mothers and their children**

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

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

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

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

(i) **Care of Premature Babies**

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

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

(j) Albany Avenue Day Nursery

This nursery is open from 8-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. from Monday to Friday. It accommodates the young children of mothers who are obliged to maintain themselves and their families by going out to work. The health of these children is supervised by the medical staff of the Department.

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

A routine inspection is made twice a year of all children resident in the Leadhall Grange and Harlow Court Residential Nurseries, Harrogate, and in three Homes for older children in Knaresborough. A report is furnished to the County Medical Officer and to the Children's Department in which details are given regarding the children's health, the staffing, and on any environmental condition which may affect the health of the children.

8. Paediatric Clinics

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

Buzzers for Bedwetters

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. Midwifery

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

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

DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES IN THE DIVISION DURING 1961

Employment of Midwives	No. of Deliveries attended by Midwives in the Area during the year					TOTALS	Cases in Institutions
	Domiciliary Cases						
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked				
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either booked doctor or another)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child			
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority	—	1	93	249	343	—	
(b) Midwives employed by vol. organisations (incl. hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act	—	—	—	—	—	1,742	
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (incl. midwives employed in nursing homes)	—	—	2	1	3	—	
TOTALS	—	1	95	250	346	1,742	

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

(i) Before the fifth day	168
--------------------------------	-----

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

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

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

Pregnancy	...	...	2
Labour	...	...	9
Lying in	...	...	1
The Child	...	...	2
			—
			14
			—

MEDICAL AID NOTICES

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

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

Pethidine alone was given to 23 cases.

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

10. Health Visiting

Seventeen full-time Health Visitors and one part-time Assistant Health Visitor were employed in the area at the end of the year. Three of them did tuberculosis visiting and maintained liaison between the Health Department and the Chest Physicians. One was largely occupied with the admission and discharge of old people to hospitals, old peoples' 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, The following table gives details of the work carried out :—

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

Clinics

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

11. Home Nursing

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

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

Details of the year's work follow:—

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

12. Vaccination and Immunisation

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

(a) Vaccination against Smallpox

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

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

No complications of vaccination were reported.

Estimated live births for year ended 31.12.61 1,715
 Vaccination rate of infants 46.7%

The rates for recent years were:—

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

(b) Vaccination against Whooping Cough

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

(c) Immunisation against Diphtheria

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

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

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

(d) Immunisation against Tetanus

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

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

(e) Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

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

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

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 Officers) approved to undertake B.C.G. Vaccination 5
2. **Acceptances**
 - (a) No. of children offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary, whether the offer was made during the year or previously ... 2,560
 - (b) No. of (a) found to have been vaccinated previously ... 29
 - (c) No. of acceptances ... 1,433
 - (d) Percentage of acceptances, i.e. (c) to (a)-(b) ... 56.6%

3. **Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test**

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

4. **Vaccination**

No. Vaccinated following negative Heaf Test ... 953

5. **B.C.G. Vaccination of Students attending Ripon Training College**

(a) No. of Students Heaf Tested	...	...	...	24
(b) Result of Test:—(i) Positive	...	...	...	7
(ii) Negative	...	...	...	16
(iii) Not ascertained	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	24
(c) No. vaccinated following Heaf Test	...	...	...	16
Percentage positive	...	...	...	30%

14. **Mental Health**

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

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

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

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

Visits paid

Pre-care	...	...	...	...	...	...	344
After-care	...	...	...	...	...	...	776
Re subnormals	...	...	...	...	...	...	499
Re hospital patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

In addition 99 attendances were made at out-patient clinics and 31 at the Child Guidance Clinic.

Admissions Undertaken

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

Subnormals

Sect. 5	2
Sect. 60	1

Criminal Justice Act

Sect. 4	1
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Short Term Stay	6
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Group Training Class

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

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

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

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

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

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

Home Teaching

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

15. Home Help Service

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

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

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

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

16. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care

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

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

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

Close liaison has continued between the Clinic and the Ministry of Labour in placing tuberculous patients in employment suitable to their health and that of their fellow employees. To this end 1 case was referred from this Division to the Resettlement Centre at Leeds for suitable training.

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

Liaison with the general practitioners involved was maintained.

The Harrogate and Ripon Care Committee has continued to help the relatively few cases for whom other adequate help

was not available. Needy cases were supplied with a Christmas parcel of eggs, fruit, butter and groceries. The Committee has extended its activities to include non tuberculous chest cases.

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

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

Recuperative Home Treatment

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

17. Chiropody.

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

18. Registration of Nursing Homes

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

19. Registration of Old People's Homes

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

20. Children Neglected or Ill-treated

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

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

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

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

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

21. Medical Examinations of Staff, Etc.

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

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

AMBULANCE SERVICE

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

Hospitals under the management of the Regional Hospital Board

Name	Situation	Purpose	Beds	
			Adults	Children
Harrogate and Dist. General Hospital	Knaresborough Rd., Harrogate	Medical, Surgical and Maternity	233	27
Carlton Lodge	Leeds Road, Harrogate	Maternity	11	—
Royal Bath Hospital	Cornwall Road, Harrogate	Rheumatic Diseases	147	—
White Hart Hospital	Cold Bath Road, Harrogate	do.	133	—
Yorkshire Home	Cornwall Road, Harrogate	Chronic Sick Cases	70	—
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	—
Thistle Hill, Hospital	Knaresborough	Infectious Diseases	10	10
do.	do.	Paediatrics	—	12
do.	do.	Suitable Cases transferred from Harrogate General Hospital	22	—
Scotton Banks Hospital	Ripley Road, Knaresborough	General Surgery, Gynaecology	33	—
do.	do.	Diseases of Chest	96	—
do.	do.	Young Chronic Sick	34	—
do.	do.	Medical	24	—
do.	do.	Private wing Sect. 5	16	—
do.	do.	do. Sect. 4	8	—

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases. Number of cases originally notified during the year ended 31st December, 1961, and of final numbers after correction of diagnosis, etc,

	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough				Acute Poliomyelitis				Measles (excl. Rubella)		Diphtheria		Dysentery		Meningococcal infection	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Paralytic	Non Paralytic	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified:																		
Total (all ages)	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	67	—	—	4	8	—	—
Final numbers after correction																		
Under 1 year	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	—	—	1	—	—	—
2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	6	—	—	—	3	—	—
4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-9 years	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Total (all ages)	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	67	—	—	4	8	—	—

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases—*cont.*

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

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases—cont.

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

Scarlet Fever

1 case was notified during the year, giving a notification rate of 0.11 per 1,000 population. There were 10 cases in the previous year.

Whooping Cough

There were 2 notifications compared with 37 in 1960.

Measles

1961 was characterised by the occurrence of measles on quite a large scale. 131 cases were notified compared with 3 in 1960. This is a notification rate of 3.0 per 1,000 population.

Dysentery

12 cases of bacillary dysentery were notified, giving a rate of 1.3 per 1,000 population.

Pneumonia

9 cases were notified.

Poliomyelitis

No notifications were received for the ninth year in succession.

Tuberculosis

The 4 new pulmonary cases notified were all in adults. The attack rate was 0.42 per 1,000 population.

The following tables give details from the Tuberculosis Register:

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Number on Register at 1st January 1961 ..	26	26	2	2	56
New notifications in 1961	3	1	1	—	5
Number restored to Register	—	—	—	—	—
Number added to Register otherwise than by notification	—	2	—	1	3
Number removed from Register in 1961 ..	2	2	—	—	4
Number on Register at 31st December 1961 ..	27	27	3	3	60

Age and Sex of New Cases and Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1961:—

Ages	New Cases				Cases removed from Register due to death			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-44 „	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-64 „	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total ..	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

Cancer

21 deaths were attributed to cancer, giving a death rate of 2.30 per 1,000 population.

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

Age	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	1	1	1	1	2	2
5-14	1	1	1	1	2	2
15-24	1	1	1	1	2	2
25-34	1	1	1	1	2	2
35-44	1	1	1	1	2	2
45-54	1	1	1	1	2	2
55-64	1	1	1	1	2	2
65 and over	1	1	1	1	2	2
Total	7	7	7	7	14	14

Cancer 58 deaths were attributed to cancer giving a death rate of 2.30 per 1,000 population. (Estimated 5000 and 250 new car deaths)

The following table shows the number of deaths and cases reported in 1961

Year	Deaths	Cases
1960	10	15
1961	12	18
1962	11	16
1963	13	19
1964	14	20
1965	15	21
1966	16	22
1967	17	23
1968	18	24
1969	19	25
1970	20	26

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1961

To the Chairman and Members of the

KNARESBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my sixth and final Annual Report on the Public Health and Cleansing Services for the year 1961.

No Council Houses were built and no families from unfit properties were rehoused during the year but the pattern for the next five years was planned and more or less settled and all the properties in the main unfit areas were inspected. At the year end plans for rehousing were well advanced.

Private enterprise completed a record number of houses during the year but unfortunately the statutory minimum standards appear to have become the speculative builder's maximum standards particularly as regards siting, space around buildings and food storage accommodation. This is no doubt dictated by and defended on economic grounds but it should be remembered that economy has been the reason for many of our present day problems of overcrowded sites. It is to be hoped that the present tendency to squeeze as many dwelling houses as possible on to each available piece of land, irrespective of its position or suitability, will be strongly resisted.

Twenty-eight properties were provided with bathrooms during the year by way of Grant Aid and although this may appear to be satisfactory it means that if this rate is kept up it will be forty years before every house in the area is provided with a bathroom and hot water supply and surely in the twentieth century every dwelling house should have these basic essentials of modern living. A bath and hot water supply should no longer be considered as luxuries and it is time that local authorities were given the power to insist on the provision of these amenities in all dwelling houses.

The Refuse Collection Service has functioned extremely well since the introduction of a Bin Bonus Scheme and this, combined with the greater carrying capacity given to the vehicles by the new compression grids, should ensure an efficient weekly collection for the coming year. However, oil-fired central heating is being installed in many of the new houses now being built and in some

cases the owners are using two and even three bins per house because of their inability to burn cardboard, paper and other packing materials. This means that with the present private enterprise building programme an extra one full day's work for one ashbinman is being added each year and while the Bin Bonus Scheme will cope with this for a limited period eventually extra labour will have to be provided.

The implementation of the Ministry's Model Standards as conditions on the new Caravan Site Licenses should ensure that in the coming year the sites are laid out in a proper manner and reasonably adequate sanitary accommodation and other amenities provided. However there is still no site which can accommodate itinerant caravanners and in a holiday area such as this I feel that a site of this nature should be available, run either by the Council or by private enterprise. Until this is done the local caravan site operators will continue to be tempted to overcrowd their existing permanently filled sites and undoubtedly this will lead in the future to clashes between them and the Council.

I would like to tender my thanks to the members of the Council for their support and encouragement and to the staff for their co-operation during the past six years, and to Dr. Hepple for his guidance and help during this year.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentleman,

Yours faithfully,

J. R. HODSON,

Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Total number of inspections and visits made	...	...	2544
Complaints reported to the Public Health Department	...	...	124
Contraventions found after complaint	...	...	88
Contraventions discovered	...	...	22
Contraventions in hand at 31.12.60	...	...	19
Number abated during 1960	...	...	122
Contraventions outstanding at 31.12.61	...	...	7
Informal notices served	...	...	110
Formal notices served	...	...	9
Formal notices complied with	...	...	11

DETAILS OF INSPECTION

Public Health Acts:—

Obstructed drains and sewers	...	...	45
Drainage and Sewer Inspections	...	...	105

Drains Tested:—

Smoke Test	...	...	—
Water Test	...	...	12
Colour Test	...	...	15

General nuisances and sanitary defects	86
--	-----	-----	----

Cleanliness of houses	10
-----------------------	-----	-----	----

Keeping of animals	21
--------------------	-----	-----	----

Insect and other infestations (except rodents)	23
--	-----	-----	----

Rivers, streams and ditches—pollution	15
---------------------------------------	-----	-----	----

Clean Air Act	8
---------------	-----	-----	---

Infectious diseases	1
---------------------	-----	-----	---

Disinfections	1
---------------	-----	-----	---

Disinfestations	23
-----------------	-----	-----	----

Water supply	6
--------------	-----	-----	---

Water samples—bacteriological	4
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Moveable dwellings	34
--------------------	-----	-----	----

Public Cleaning Services:—

Refuse Collection	94
-------------------	-----	-----	----

Refuse Disposal	68
-----------------	-----	-----	----

Salvage	18
---------	-----	-----	----

Cesspool drainage and unsewered premises	...	...	5
Cafes, hotels and places of entertainment—			
Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	28
Noise Nuisances	...	...	3
Re-inspections—Public Health Acts	...	...	124
Heating appliances and Fireguards Act	...	...	—
Public Conveniences	...	...	16
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949	...	...	276
Factories Act 1937:—			
Part 1	...	...	9
Means of Escape in case of fire	...	...	—
Outworkers	...	...	6
Shops Act 1950	...	...	9
Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act 1951	...	...	2
Pet Animals Act 1951	...	...	2
Hairdressers and Barbers	...	...	5
Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1956	...	...	26
Housing Acts:—			
Survey and Inspection	...	...	112
Overcrowding	...	...	6
Re-Inspections and miscellaneous visits	...	...	207
Improvement Grants	...	...	242
Advances for repair and/or improvement	...	...	1
Rent Act 1957	...	...	6
Council House Inspections	...	...	36
Food and Drugs:—			
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	8
Butchers' Shops	...	...	15
Bakehouses	...	...	13
Grocery Shops and General Stores	...	...	28
Greengrocers, Fishmongers, Poultry Dealers	...	...	14
Hotel, Cafe and Canteen Kitchens	...	...	68
Food Preparing premises	...	...	84
Confectionery shops	...	...	5
Ice Cream premises and selling points	...	...	24
Hotel and licensed premises	...	...	22
Milk and Dairies	...	...	25
Unsound Food	...	...	32
Miscellaneous Food Visits	...	...	11
Bacteriological examinations of food other than milk and ice-cream	...	...	20
Bacteriological examinations of milk	...	...	27
Biological examinations of milk	...	...	3

Visits to laboratory	8
Ice-cream Samples—Bacteriological Examinations ...	4
Knackers Yard	12
Food Hawkers, Food Hawkers' premises and vans ...	7
Slaughterhouse	189
Market Inspection	29
Food Stalls	25
Miscellaneous Visits	27
Meetings and Interviews	134

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT TO ABATE NUISANCES, 1961

Eavesgutters and downspouts repaired or renewed ...	11
Defective roofs repaired	10
Defective floors repaired	20
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired	36
Defective drains cleared, repaired or re-laid ...	22
Defective windows repaired	10
Defective doors repaired	4
Defective stairs repaired	3
New sinks provided	4
Cleanliness of houses improved	8
Cooking facilities provided or repaired	2
Extra ventilation provided	4
Extra natural lighting provided	8
Food stores provided	2
Accumulation of refuse removed	2
Defective W.C.'s repaired	3
Miscellaneous internal defects repaired	2
New dustbins provided	45
External walls rendered or pointed	12
Dangerous walls and buildings demolished or repaired ...	3
Cesspools cleansed	23
Defective fireplaces and smokey chimneys repaired ...	5
Sanitary accommodation rebuilt or improved	4
Smoke nuisance abated	1
Nuisances from flooding abated	2
Yard surfaces repaired	8
Works to remedy dampness carried out	47
Infestations by insects dealt with	23
Keeping of animals so as to be a nuisance abated ...	6

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER

Water is supplied and distributed by the Claro Water Board. No routine chemical or bacteriological examinations were carried out in the area by the suppliers but examinations of the water within the Harrogate Borough were consistently satisfactory.

The following are details of 4 bacteriological water samples taken in the area and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service during the year:—

Source of Supply	No. of Samples	Probable No. per 100 ml.		Plate Count 2 days at 37° c.
		Coliform bacilli	Bact- Coli (Type 1)	
Public Supply	1	Nil	Nil	7
	2	Nli	Nil	4
	3	14	Nil	6
	4	35	35	62

All properties in the town are on the Public Supply and served by individual internal points.

There were no complaints regarding the sufficiency or quality of the supply during the year.

The Water Engineer of the Claro Water Board reports that main extensions were carried out in Knaresborough in 1961 in Aspin Lane, Aspin Park and St. Margarets Road Estates.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

A. COLLECTION

A weekly collection of house and trade refuse was maintained throughout the area during the year and over 3,000 tons of refuse was collected from 4,082 bins.

46 Informal Notices were served to renew defective dustbins and 45 new bins were provided as a result. 1 Statutory Notice had to be served and the bin was renewed. In addition 43 Council House bins were renewed.

Refuse is still getting lighter and bulkier and with the ever increasing use of cartons and tinned goods will probably continue to do so. To offset this increase in bulk the 16/18 cu. yd. S.D. was fitted with a compression plate and the 7 cu. yd. Karrier Bantam replaced by a narrow-bodied 12 cu. yd. S.D. fitted with a similar plate. By thus partially compressing the refuse the number of trips per vehicle per day to the tip has not altered.

A comprehensive report on all aspects of the Refuse Collection Service was presented to the Council in February and several recommendations for increasing efficiency were put forward. Arising out of this report several of the workmen were redesignated and a Bin Bonus Scheme was given a six months trial period. The Bonus Scheme trial period came to an end in November and had shown such good results that it was decided to allow it to continue.

B. DISPOSAL

The whole of the Town's refuse was disposed in the old Grimbald Quarry Tip in Wetherby Road.

Our present tipping area is now almost exhausted and will probably only last until the end of 1962. However the owner of the land will allow tipping in a further area so that this tip should provide ample facilities until such time as the gravel workings off Halfpenny Lane are in a position to take the town's refuse.

No serious fires have occurred on the tip and the fairly frequent use of the mechanical shovel for spreading cover kept the surface in a reasonable condition.

There were only two thefts from the Tipman's Hut and Baling Shed. This is below our usual yearly average and is possibly accounted for by the fact that there is now very little to steal.

Scotton Tip has only been used for the deposit of inert material, of which there is now sufficient to form a road to the bottom, so that the tip can be brought into operation after bulldozing this material to a proper gradient. If however the gravel workings are to be used it is unlikely that this tip will be used for household refuse for some considerable time, if ever.

C. SALVAGE

Very little salvage was recovered during the year and with the type of hand baling machinery which the department possesses and present paper prices the situation is unlikely to improve materially.

D. The cost of the Public Cleansing Service during the year ended 31st March, 1962, was:—

Refuse Collection	.. ..	£5,802	18	6
Refuse Disposal	.. ..	£1,051	19	3
Revenue	.. ..	£ 157	0	0
Net cost of service	.. ..	£6,854	15	9

The cost of emptying each bin is, therefore, approximately 7½d. per week or £1 13 7 per year.

SEWERS AND DRAINS

No new major foul sewerage works have been undertaken during the year and no new portions of the district have been sewered. At the year end tenders had been accepted for part of the work providing a new stand-by main foul sewer river crossing to the Sewage Works.

The Surface Water Relief Sewer Scheme for the North Eastern Section of the town was practically completed and was working at the end of the year. No trouble has been experienced with any of the main sewers in the town.

After a survey of the 53 unsewered premises in the district it was decided that it would be uneconomical to construct main sewers to serve them because of their great distance from a main sewer and in some cases adverse land contours.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The Surveyor's Department are responsible for the public conveniences in the district. Free hand-washing facilities are now provided at the majority of conveniences.

There is still a certain amount of vandalism but it is not really excessive.

Although several of the conveniences are fitted with turnstiles it has been decided to take no action with regard to their removal despite the Minister's request and any accident or mishap due to the turnstiles is to be recorded and reported to the Council. Unfortunately records of this kind will not show how many persons are unable to use the turnstiles because of their inability, due to physical infirmity or luggage, to negotiate the turnstile.

LICENSED PREMISES

All the licensed premises were visited at least once during the year and a good standard of cleanliness and hygiene has been maintained. During the year the new "Ivy Cottage" was opened and the old one demolished and all licensed premises in the area now have indoor or readily accessible sanitary accommodation.

FACTORIES

There are 56 premises on the Council's Factory Register consisting of:—

(a) Factories without power:—

Baking	1	Upholstery and Cabinet	
Starshell Parachutes ...	1	Making	1
Hand Knitwear	1	Slaughterhouse	1

Total 5

(b) Factories with power:—

Bakeries	3	Timber Sawing	1
Brickwork machinery	1	Chocolates and Sweets ...	1
Boot and Shoe Repairs	2	Cotton Sewing	1
Bootmaking & repairs	1	Electricity generation ...	1
Cabinet making and		Laundry	1
upholstery	1	Linen and Cotton Weaving	2
Joinery, wheelwright		Light Engineering	1
and plumbing	6	Printing	2
Manufactured Meat		Raincoat Manufacture ...	3
Foods	2	Shirt Manufacture	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs	9	Sports Clothes	1
Pumping Station		Skin Curing	1
(Gas Works)	1	Sausage making	1
Plastic Goods	2	Ulon Manufacture	1
Knackers Yard	1		

Total 47

(c) Other Premises

Building and Engineer operations 4

9 inspections were made during the year and the 3 contraventions found were remedied. None of the above are large factories and most employ only a few persons.

Outworkers

There were 6 names on the August lists of outworkers all employed in the making of wearing apparel. In the case of 3 non-residents the appropriate authorities were notified.

Prescribed Particulars of the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937

Part 1 of THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	2	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	47	7	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	4	—	—	—
Total ..	56	9	3	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspec- tor (4)	By H.M. Inspec- tor (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	1	1	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	3	3	—	1	—

KNACKERS YARD

The one Knackers Yard in the area was visited 12 times during the year and was found to be in good condition. The dry-rendering plant is now working satisfactorily and no complaints regarding fumes were made during the year.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS

Two premises are registered under the Act and both were visited during the year and found to be satisfactory. No samples were taken.

PET SHOPS

There is only one pet shop in the area and when visited it was found to be satisfactory.

DEALERS IN SCRAP METAL

The Council have adopted Section 86, Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, which requires the registration of Scrap Metal Dealers in the town. Six such dealers were on the register at the end of the year and, in addition to the Council's own officers, four police officers are authorised for the purpose of enforcing the Act.

THE HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952

No special visits or tests were made under the Act, but appliances exposed for sale were visually inspected as and when they were noticed. No appliances which contravened the regulations were observed.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

The Council have adopted Section 120 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, and require all hairdressers and their premises to be registered.

5 premises were inspected during the year and were found to be satisfactory.

SWIMMING BATHS OR POOLS

There is no public swimming baths or pools in the area, only a Children's Paddling Pool, owned by the Council and operated on the fill and empty system. Frequent emptying and cleansing ensured that no trouble was experienced during the summer.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

3 warnings were given to ice-cream vendors for operating instruments outside the permitted hours. Apart from this the Act has occasioned no difficulties in this non-industrial area.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no offensive trades on the register.

INFESTATION AND DISINFESTATION

21 premises were disinfested during the year—6 for flies, 9 for wasps, 2 for pharoah's ants, 2 for silverfish and 2 for bees.

All these infestations were quickly and easily dealt with. Advice was also given regarding several other types of infestation.

SHOPS

9 inspections were made under the provision of the Shops Act. Many more inspections were carried out when the primary reason for the inspection was other legislation.

RODENT CONTROL

During the year the 20 main manholes in the town centre were treated with Sodium Fluoracetate and good takes were experienced. This is the first time this poison has been used in the town and it appears to have been successful enough to warrant continuation.

During the last three months of the year an unusually large number of rat infestations occurred in domestic properties. This appeared to be a local manifestation of the general nation-wide position due to our peculiar climate and the rats' extended breeding season. These infestations caused no problems in themselves but occasioned a lot of extra work in the department.

KEEPING OF ANIMALS

Very few complaints were received regarding nuisances arising from the keeping of animals, the most troublesome being the late autumn infestation of several dwelling houses by cluster flies, which was immediately put down to the adjoining piggery and poultry houses by the occupiers affected. On investigation these complaints were not substantiated.

RODENT CONTROL TABLE

	Type of Property				
	Non-Agricultural				Agricul- tural
	L.A. Property	Dwelling Houses	Business & other	Total	
No. of Properties	15	3136	450	3601	84
Properties inspected:					
As a result of notification ..	Nil	63	15	78	3
Survey or otherwise ..	15	28	38	81	9
Total ..	15	91	53	159	12
Infestations found:					
Rats—Major ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
—Minor ..	3	52	18	63	7
Mice—Major ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
—Minor ..	Nil	17	7	24	Nil
Control Measures:					
No. of treatments carried out by Local Authority..	3	69	15	87	5
Total treatments carried out ..	3	69	15	87	7
Informal Notices Sec. (4)					
(a) Treatment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Works ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There are six Caravan Sites, five recreational and one residential, in the area all licensed under the Caravan Sites and Control and Development Act, 1960, and one chalet site licensed under the Public Health Act, 1936.

There were 34 inspections of the sites during the year. The following are the sites licensed and the maximum number of dwellings permitted:—

Nidderdale Camping Site, York Road	...	30 Caravans
Lorrisholme Camping Site, York Road	...	45 Caravans
Homestead Camping Site, York Road	...	35 Caravans
Lido Camping Site, Wetherby Road	...	200 Caravans
Dropping Well Farm Camping Site	...	42 Caravans
The Close, Manse Lane	...	1 Caravan (Residential)
Riversmead, York Road	...	7 Chalets

Following the issue of the new licenses under the Caravan Sites Control and Development Act, 1960, in April, appeals were lodged with the local magistrates' court by all the recreational caravan site owners. These appeals were, in each case, against the conditions imposed by the Council which closely followed the Ministry Model Standards. At the same time as the appeals were lodged the owners requested a meeting with the Council which took place in August and resulted in a very slight modification of the conditions imposed. At the year end three of the appeals had been withdrawn and it is anticipated that the remaining two owners will also withdraw.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

During 1961, 8 timed observations were taken of industrial chimneys and in 1 case dark smoke was emitted for a period more than the allowed maximum.

During the year 12 houses on the Council's housing programme were dealt with as follows:—

Address	Act and Section	Action	Remarks
8, Railway Terrace	Housing Act, 1957, Section 17	Demolition Order	Premises Demolished
9, Railway Terrace	"	"	"
1, Woodside Cottages	"	"	"
2, Woodside Cottages	"	"	"
3, Woodside Cottages	"	"	"
24, Bond End	"	"	"
26, Bond End	"	"	"
1, New Row	"	"	"
1a, New Row	"	"	"
9, Calverley Yard	"	Closing Order	Premises Vacated
10, Windsor Lane	"	"	"
44, Briggate	"	"	Premises not vacated at year end

Statistics

1. Number of dwelling houses considered unfit for human habitation ... 100
2. Number of dwelling houses the defects of which were remedied as a result of informal action ... 65
3. Number of representations made to the local authority with a view to:—
 - (a) Service of notices requiring execution of works ... 2
 - (b) Making of demolition or closing orders ... 3
 - (c) Making of Clearance Areas ... Nil
4. (a) Number of houses rendered fit after service of formal notice ... 12
 - (b) Number of Demolition or Closing Orders made ... 3
 - (c) Number of Undertakings to close accepted ... Nil
 - (d) Number of Clearance Areas declared ... Nil

71 of the 100 unfit dwellings are contained in two fairly large areas in Briggate and Gracious Street, these properties were inspected during the year and full reports made to the Council. It is proposed to redevelop land already in the possession of the Council to re-house the inhabitants of the Briggate area and then to purchase and redevelop the cleared site in conjunction with a Council owned site cleared with the first 5-year plan to provide

accommodation for the persons to be displaced from the Gracious Street area. Thus a continuous programme can be evolved and the whole operation completed within the five years life of the plan. It does however mean that interdepartmental co-operation and continuity of effort will be important in that it will be essential that each part of the plan should be prepared well in advance so that no section is allowed to hold up any other.

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959

Improvement Grants and Advances

There were no applications for discretionary grants but 31 for standard grants, all of which were approved. There were no applications for advances.

In addition 62 informal enquiries were dealt with and advice given and a total of 242 inspections made before approval and during the carrying out of the work.

RENT ACT

One application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received and a certificate issued.

New Houses

The Council did not erect any houses during the year but 96 were erected by private enterprise.

Council Houses

The Council owned, on 31st December, 1961, 722 houses comprising 451 post-war and 271 pre-war types. 7 Council Houses were reconditioned during the year and as I pointed out in my last report this reconditioning is essential if the present Council Houses are to remain fit for their allotted life span.

Council House Applications

The number of applicants on the Council's waiting list at the year end was 197, which includes 48 applicants for bungalows or flats.

Land Searches

In 347 cases information was given to complete land searches.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk

The following are results of 27 samples of milk taken during the year:—

Test	Turbidity Test		Methylene Blue		Phosphatase Test	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	—	—	6	—	6	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	—	—	11	—	11	—
Tuberculin Tested	—	—	7	—	—	—
Sterilised	3	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	—	24	—	17	—

3 samples of Tuberculin Tested milk were submitted for Biological Examination and were found to be negative.

The licensing of Milk Dealers has now passed to the County and is no longer a function of this Authority.

Meat

15 inspections were made of butchers' shops and no serious defects were found.

There are 18 premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food. With one exception these are all of a minor nature and connected with retail shops.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE

There is only one licensed slaughterhouse in the area in which slaughtering is done by the employees of the occupier and which serves two butchers.

During the year most of the wooden implements were replaced by metal, fresh scalding tanks were installed and the walls were hacked off ready to commence rendering. The work was however not completed by the end of the year.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933-54

8 Slaughtermen's Licenses were issued during the year.

MEAT INSPECTION

208 visits were made to the slaughterhouses to inspect meat. 72 visits were made outside normal office hours, of which 12 were on Sundays or Holidays.

Practically all the meat inspected is for local consumption and consequently the exchequer grant for meat inspection is not applicable to this authority.

The appended table gives details of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year. Details of meat found unfit and surrendered:—

	lb.		lb.
Abscesses	213	Parturient Fever	62
Actinomycosis	12	Pericarditis	15
Bruising	96	Peritonitis	42
Carcinoma	17	Pleurisy	54
Cysticercus Bovis	353	Pneumonia	82
Cystitis	24	Pyæmia	101
Distomatosis	290	Tuberculosis	83
Emaciation	38	Whitespot	13
Fatty Degeneration	9		
Mastitis	12		
Nephritis	9		
Parasitic Infections	6		

Total 1,531 lb.

Appendix
Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle (Excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	293	2	9	918	223	—
Number inspected	293	2	9	918	223	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	1	1	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	35	1	—	5	16	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	11.9	50	11.1	.65	7.6	—
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	4	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuberculosis	.34	—	—	—	1.8	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	7	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	7	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

ICE CREAM

24 visits were paid to ice cream premises and in the main these were found to be satisfactory.

75 premises are registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and these consist of three to manufacture and sell ice cream, four to manufacture by the cold mix method and sell ice cream and 68 to sell ice-cream mainly pre-packed.

4 bacteriological samples were taken during the year and all were placed in Grade 1.

MARKET

29 visits were paid to the market and 12 warnings were given for food being exposed to contamination or being placed too close to the ground.

The food sold in the market consists mainly of fruit and vegetables plus one fish and one poultry stall (pre-packed).

FOOD PREMISES

All the food premises were inspected at least once during the year and all the catering establishments at regular intervals throughout the summer season.

The condition of the majority of food premises and particularly catering establishments in the area is very satisfactory and both staff and owners appear to be reasonably hygiene conscious.

The Food Hygiene Regulations have now been in force for 6 years and there is no doubt that they have had the desired effect of ensuring that all food premises were provided with the proper means of maintaining safe and hygienic food standards.

A long awaited amendment of the Public Health Act, 1936, came into operation during the year to enable the Council to require a proper standard of sanitary accommodation in all cafes. The owners of all cafes falling below a reasonable standard have been notified of these provisions and during the coming year every cafe in the area should have at least one male and one female toilet available for customers.

In the case of one cafe it was necessary to institute legal proceedings and the occupier was fined a total of £20 for contraventions of Regulation 8, failure to protect food from contamination, and Regulation 23, walls and floors not kept clean and in good order, repair and condition.

Two Codes of Practice relating to the poultry dressing and packing trades were issued by the Ministries concerned and copies of these were distributed to interested people.

The following table gives the types and numbers of food premises and trades in the district:—

Catering	37	Fish, greengrocery and fruit	9
School Canteens	3	Poultry Dealers	6
School Canteens (consump- tion only)	4	Hospital Kitchens	3
Bakeries	4	Residential Homes	2
Groceries and General ...	35	Market food traders ...	15
Confectioners—Retail ...	24	Ice Cream Manufacturers	7
Canfectioners—Manufacture	1	Clubs	4
Butchers	8	Licensed Premises	23
Pork Butchers and prepared foods	2	Food Hawkers	7
Food preparation rooms not at retail shops	1	Food Hawker's Premises	1
Fish and Chip shops ...	9	Sale of Ice Cream	68
Greengrocery and fruit ...	7	Sect. 16 F. & D.A. 1955 (other than ice cream) ...	19
		Slaughterhouses	1

The following contraventions were noted during routine inspections and appropriate action taken resulting in their abatement:—

Equipment defective	4
Equipment not clean	7
Food not properly protected	8
Unsatisfactory personal cleanliness	2
Smoking in a food room	5
Unsatisfactory sanitary conveniences	4
Unsatisfactory or insufficient washing facilities	6
Unsatisfactory hot water supply	4
Unsatisfactory or insufficient first aid equipment	2
Unsatisfactory or insufficient clothing accommodation	3
Unsatisfactory food and equipment washing facilities	3
Food rooms not clean	8
Food rooms not in good repair	18
Unsatisfactory food stalls	8
Improper use of food room	4
Rodent infestation of food room	11

Food Hawking

9 Food Hawkers and 1 food hawker's premises are registered under Section 76, West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

The businesses were as follows:—

Ice Cream 3; Greengrocery and/or fish 3; 1 mobile canteen; Confectionery 2.

Other Food Samples

20 samples of Cream were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for Bacteriological Examination and of these 13 were found to be of very bad keeping quality and far below the normal standard for milk. Although there is no recognised standard for Cream it was felt that some improvement was essential and the matter was taken up with both the retailer and the manufacturer. This action resulted in much improved methods of storage in the dealers' premises and an improvement in the handling of the product by the Dairies concerned.

Unsound Food

2,194 lb. of food unfit for human consumption, in addition to that found at the slaughterhouse, was surrendered by food traders:—

(a) Meat—1648½ lb. of Meat were condemned following a fire in a butcher's shop.

(b) Bacon—145 lb. of Bacon were affected with Bone Taint.

(c) Canned or Bottled Food:—

Ham	...	...	31 tins	Fruits	...	...	23 tins
Stewed Steak	...	...	2 tins	Vegetables	...	...	15 tins
Fish	...	...	4 tins	Soups	...	...	1 tin
Corned Beef	...	...	9 tins	Milk	...	...	4 tins
Ox Tongue	...	...	2 tins	Tomatoes	...	...	20 tins
Minced Pork	...	...	5 tins	Rice	...	...	6 tins

Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Analysis

The County Council are the Food and Drugs Authority for this area and have kindly given the following particulars of samples taken during 1961.

Milk—genuine	...	...	...	...	8
adulterated	...	...	...	...	—
Drugs—genuine	...	...	...	...	2
adulterated	...	...	...	...	—
Other foods—genuine	...	...	...	...	6
adulterated	...	...	...	...	3
Cautions	...	...	...	...	2
Proceedings	...	...	...	...	1

The samples shown as adulterated were dealt with as follows:—

A sample of Pork Sausage contained 49.8% of meat and the vendors were fined £10 0s. 0d.

The sellers of a white Yorkshire Crusty Loaf which contained a piece of thick paper 1¼" x ½" were cautioned by the Clerk of the County Council.

A sample of ordinary Ice Cream, the fat being mainly vegetable fat, was being sold as Dairy Ice Cream, and the vendors were cautioned by the Clerk of the County Council.

Other Food Samples
 20 samples of Cream were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for Bacteriological Examination and of these 17 were found to be of very bad keeping quality and far below the normal standard for milk. Although there is no specific standard for Cream, it was felt that some improvement was essential and the matter was taken up with both the retailer and the manufacturer. As this matter resulted in much improved methods of storage in the dealer's premises and an improvement in the handling of the product by the Dealer concerned.

2,100 lb of Food for human consumption in addition to that found at the slaughterhouse was submitted by food traders:
 (a) Meat—1,500 lb of Meat were condemned following a fire in a butcher's shop.
 (b) Bacon—145 lb of Bacon were affected with Bone Taint.
 (c) Canned or Bottled Food—

**Parrs (Printing) Ltd.,
 Knaresborough**

Food and Drugs Act 1955—Analysis
 The County Council are the Food and Drugs Authority for this area and have kindly given the following list of samples taken during 1967.
 Milk—genuine
 adulterated
 Milk—genuine
 adulterated
 Other foods—genuine
 adulterated
 Canned
 Preservatives
 The samples shown as adulterated were dealt with as follows:
 A sample of Port Wine contained 49.8% of water and the sample was fined £10 of the
 The seller of a white Yorkshire Crusts Ltd which contained a piece of thick paper 11" x 1" was cautioned by the Clerk of the County Council.
 A sample of ordinary for Cream the fat being mainly from table fat was being sold as Dairy Ice Cream and the vendor was cautioned by the Clerk of the County Council.



