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Contributors

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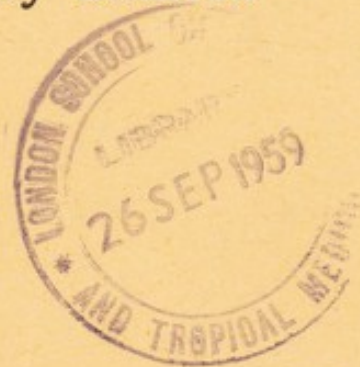
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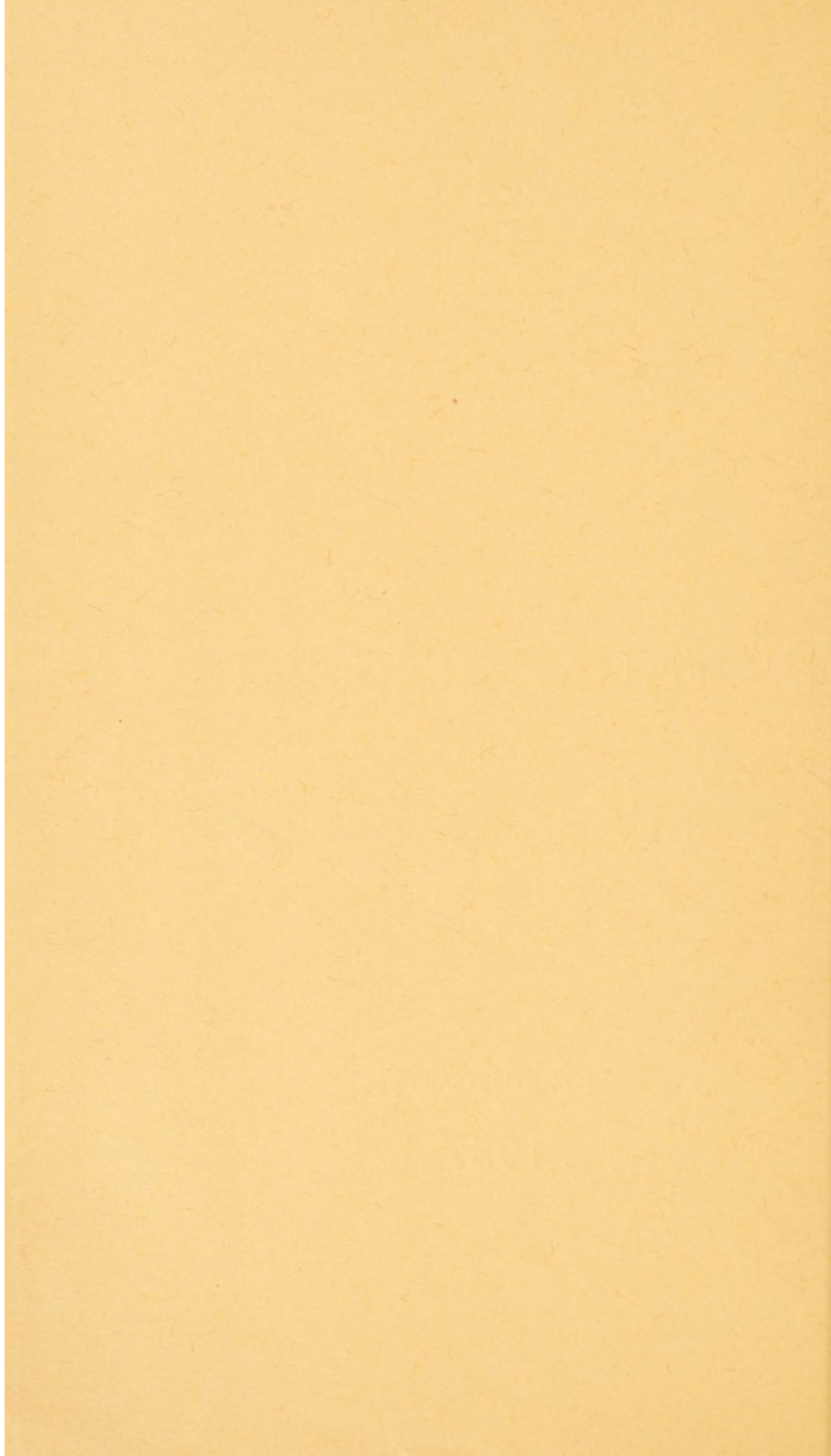
North Riding of Yorkshire County Council



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR


1957



ERRATA.

Report of the County Medical Officer, 1957.

- PAGE 10. Extract from Vital Statistics, line 6—amend death rate “ 25·6 ” to read “ 26·6.”
- PAGE 11. “ Stillbirths ” line 4—amend “ 25·78 in 1957 ” to read “ 25·13 in 1957.”
- PAGE 23. First paragraph, last line—after words “ private practice ” add “ has been stopped.”
- PAGE 42. Second paragraph, line 3—last word—amend “ was ” to read “ were.”
- PAGE 45. Third paragraph, fourth line—amend “ national ” to read “ natural.”
- PAGE 47. Last column of graph insert “ 491.”
- PAGE 63. Under column “ Deaths under 1 year ” opposite “ No. 20 Whitley R.D.” amend “ 1 ” to read “ 4 ”
- PAGE 67. Under column “ All tuberculosis—primary notifications ” opposite “ No. 17 Stokesley R.D.” amend “ 7 ” to read “ 8.”
- Under column “ Other tuberculosis—notification rate ” opposite “ Total Rural ” amend “ 250·0 ” to read “ 233 3.”



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PREFACE

To the Members of the County Council of the North Riding of Yorkshire.

Mr. Chairman, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my report for the year 1957, and regret that its presentation has been delayed by various factors. It primarily concerns the work of the Medical Department *vis-a-vis* the Health Committee. A separate report is presented each year to the Education Committee on the work of the school health service but points relating to the co-ordination of services in the medical field are mentioned in this report. The names of members of the Health Committee and its functions are set out in the Year Book for members : the members and duties of area sub-committees also appear there.

The tables at the end of the printed text in this report are compiled in accordance with the relevant Circular and the comments touch on subjects on which the Ministry of Health desires to have information.

The year 1957 saw a rapid extension in the campaign to protect children against poliomyelitis ; a high acceptance rate had been secured in the previous year by means of an individual letter sent to the parents of every child who was then eligible under the scheme announced on television by the then Minister.

The volume of work during 1957 in the field of immunisation against various diseases was very considerable and it necessitated postponing other activities from time to time—often at short notice—so that the perishable vaccine could be administered to those eligible. Refrigerators had to be provided in all area offices ; the distribution of poliomyelitis vaccine will remain a problem until a safe antigen, stable at ordinary temperatures, can be made available for use.

As regards sanitary matters, only major alterations or changes have been noted in this report because in 1954 and again in 1956, very lengthy details were given regarding the progress in the provision of rural water supplies and the improvements regarding sewage disposal in the rural areas. If any member of the council desires details of progress in individual schemes, the appropriate information will be made available on request.

The incidence of cancer remains high, but in looking at the number of deaths from this disease it must be remembered many more people are living to an age when the risk of malignant disease is greatest. The organisation of cancer research is proceeding, but up to now there has been no "break through" into the ultimate cause. It has been clear for years, however, that various irritants act as predisposing factors but it is difficult to persuade most people to stop the use of open coal fires and of tobacco. The position about cigarette smoking is well known, but is insufficiently stressed to the youth of the country before the habit is acquired.

In conclusion I wish to thank members of the Health Committee for their continuing support and my colleagues in the other departments at County Hall for their co-operation. To the staff in the central office and to the other staff employed all over the Riding, I extend my best thanks, for without their loyal support the routine work of the health department in the field of prevention and early treatment of disease would have been impossible.

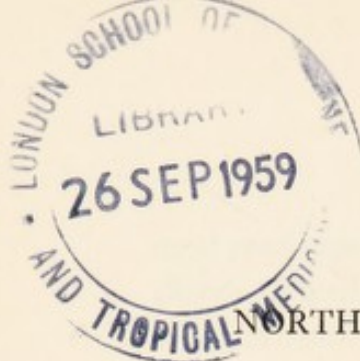
I remain,

Mr. Chairman, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. FRASER,
County Medical Officer.

County Hall,
Northallerton.



NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

STAFF OF COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT (at 31/12/57).

| | | |
|--|----|--|
| County Medical Officer of Health | .. | J. A. Fraser, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. |
| Deputy County Medical Officer of Health | | J. T. A. George, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. |
| Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare | } | Marjorie J. M. Dow, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. |
| Assistant Medical Officer—Mobile Maternity & Child Welfare Unit | } | Mary G. McDonald, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. |
| Chief Dental Officer | .. | I. J. Faulds, L.D.S. |
| District Medical Officers of Health | .. | See Table on pages 7 and 8. |
| Chest Physicians | .. | V. Ryan, M.D., B.A.O., D.P.H. |
| (All part-time, in direct contract with Leeds or Newcastle-upon-Tyne Regional Hospital Boards) | | G. Walker, M.B., M.R.C.P.(E), D.P.H. R. B. N. Wilsdon, M.D., M.R.C.P. S. P. Wilson, M.D., M.Sc., D.P.H. Kathleen M. Barran, M.B. W. Davidson, M.B.E., M.B., D.P.H. D. P. Degenhardt, M.D., M.R.C.P. |
| Superintendent Nursing Officer | .. | Frances S. Leader, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. |
| Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer | .. | Lilian Mann, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. |
| Chief County Health Inspector | .. | G. D. Aspin, C.S.I.B., A.F.S.(E). |
| County Health Inspectors | .. | D. Nurse, M.R.S.I. R. Wharin, M.S.I.A. |
| Chief Clerk | .. | H. A. Roebuck, D.P.A. |
| County Ambulance Officer | .. | M. F. Smith |
| Senior Sectional Clerks | .. | T. A. Hutchinson. Margaret Blair, D.P.A. A. R. Elliott. W. E. Lloyd. C. Rutherford. |

| Area and estimated mid-1957 Population | County Districts | Assistant County Medical Officer | Medical Officer of Health for Sanitary Services |
|---|--|---|---|
| Thornaby (43,570) | Thornaby Borough Stokesley R.D. | J. McGovern, M.B., Ch.B. D.P.H., Area Health Office, Francis Street, Thornaby-on-Tees. | J. McGovern. |
| Eston .. (34,890) | Eston U.D. .. | J. A. Dunlop, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Health Office, Cleveland House, Grangetown, Middlesbrough. | J. A. Dunlop. |
| Redcar .. (37,880) | Redcar Borough Saltburn & Marske U.D. | H. Pattinson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Area Health Office, "Teeswold," Coatham Road, Redcar. | H. Pattinson. |
| Guis- borough (30,100) | Guisborough U.D. Loftus U.D. Skelton & Brotton U.D. | W. H. Butcher, V.R.D., M.A., D.M., D.P.H., Area Health Office, Park Lane, Guisborough | W. H. Butcher. |
| Whitby .. (23,120) | Whitby U.D. .. Whitby R.D. | B. Schroeder, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Area Health Office Grape Lane, Whitby. | B. Schroeder. |
| Ryedale .. (29,290) | Malton U.D. Malton R.D. Pickering U.D. Pickering R.D. Helmsley R.D. Kirbymoorside R.D. | W. R. M. Couper, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Area Health Office, Train Lane, Pickering. | W. R. M. Couper. |
| Bulmer .. (52,500) | Easingwold R.D. Flaxton R.D. Wath R.D. | H. Gray, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., Area Health Office, Manor Road, Easingwold. | H. Gray. |
| | Thirsk R.D. .. | | *W. G. MacArthur, M.B., 144, Front Street, Sowerby, Thirsk. |

| Area and estimated mid-1957 population | County Districts | Assistant County Medical Officer | Medical Officer of Health for Sanitary Services |
|--|--|---|--|
| Wensleydale (34,580) | Northallerton U.D. Northallerton R.D. Aysgarth R.D. Leyburn R.D. Masham R.D. | J. L. Cotton, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Area Health Office, Leyburn. | J. L. Cotton. |
| | Bedale R.D. | | *A. W. Hansell, M.B., Woodrow, Bedale. |
| Richmond (43,060) | Richmond Borough Richmond R.D. Croft R.D. Startforth R.D. | F. W. Gavin, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., Area Health Office, Quaker Lane, Richmond | F. W. Gavin. |
| | Reeth R.D. | | *W. C. Spiers, M.B., Langhorne House, Reeth, Richmond. |
| Scarborough (57,610) | Scarborough Borough Scalby U.D. Scarborough R.D. | W. G. Evans, M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H., Area Health Office, King Street, Scarborough | W. G. Evans, (also Divisional School Medical Officer) Elizabeth R. Cameron, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Deputy M.O.H., Borough of Scarborough |

*The above officers are not debarred by their terms of appointment from private medical practice.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.
GENERAL STATISTICS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----|----|----|----|------------|
| Area (in acres) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,354,657 |
| Number of separate private dwellings occupied (Census 1951) | | | | | | 99,836 |
| Number of private households (1951) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 102,704 |
| Average number of persons per house (1951) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.37 |
| Population (Census 1931) | | | | | | |
| Urban Districts | 182,279 | — | | | | |
| Rural Districts | 148,822 | — | .. | .. | .. | 331,101 |
| Population (Census 1951) | .. | | | | | |
| Urban Districts | 204,416 | — | | | | |
| Rural Districts | 173,793 | — | .. | .. | .. | 378,209 |
| Population (estimated to mid year 1957) | | | | | | |
| Urban Districts | 208,800 | — | | | | |
| Rural Districts | 177,800 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 386,600 |
| Rateable Value (1st April, 1958) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | £4,179,143 |
| Estimated product of a penny rate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | £16,652 |

Area.

The North Riding of Yorkshire is the third county in order of size in England, its acreage being 1,354,657. Its geographical character varies from the populous industrial district adjacent to the County Borough of Middlesbrough to the sparsely populated dales and moorland districts; there are also smaller aggregations of population in inland districts and on the seaboard which forms the eastern boundary of the Riding: north of York too, there are heavily populated parishes in the Flaxton Rural District.

The administrative county includes four municipal boroughs (Redcar, Richmond, Scarborough and Thornaby-on-Tees), ten urban districts and twenty rural districts.

In nearly its whole length, the northern boundary is formed by the river Tees, separating the Riding from the County of Durham; the eastern boundary is the seaboard; on its southern boundary the Riding abuts on the East and West Ridings and the City of York; on its western side is the Pennine Chain and the Lake District. Running almost north and south from Cleveland to the Vale of York is a range of hills known in its first portion as the Cleveland Hills and merging into the Hambleton Hills. In the western portion there are three main dales—these are Teesdale, Swaledale and Wensleydale proceeding from north to south.

Population.

The population as estimated by the Registrar General at mid-year 1957, is set out in the table below ; the population for the years 1931, 1938, 1953, 1954, 1955 and 1956 are also shown for comparative purposes :—

| Year. | Urban Population | Rural Population | Total |
|------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------|
| 1931 | 182,279 | 148,822 | 331,101 |
| 1938 | 186,000 | 147,500 | 333,500 |
| 1953 | 204,940 | 173,260 | 378,200 |
| 1954 | 205,800 | 175,700 | 381,500 |
| 1955 | 206,700 | 177,300 | 384,000 |
| 1956 | 207,900 | 179,100 | 387,000 |
| 1957 | 208,800 | 177,800 | 386,600 |

Social Conditions and Occupations.

The main industries in the north-eastern part of the Riding are the manufacture of steel and heavy chemicals : the latter industry is being rapidly developed. On the seaboard there are many holiday resorts ; and in the rural districts agriculture and allied industries provide employment for many.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

| | | Total | M | F | |
|---|--------------|-------|-------|-------|---|
| Live Births | Legitimate | 6,121 | 3,178 | 2,943 | { Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated home population 16·6 Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 25·13. Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated home population 11·3. Rate per 1,000 total Deaths (live and still) births 3 46 |
| | Illegitimate | 279 | 143 | 136 | |
| Still births | .. | 165 | 86 | 79 | |
| Deaths | .. | 4,358 | 2,251 | 2,107 | |
| Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth, abortion | | | | 3 | |
| Death rate of infants under 1 year of age : | | | | | |
| All infants per 1,000 live births | .. | | | .. | 25·6 |
| Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births | .. | | | .. | 25·5 |
| Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births | .. | | | .. | 50·2 |
| Deaths from measles (all ages) | .. | | | 2 | |
| Deaths from whooping cough (all ages) | .. | | | nil | |

Live Births and Birth Rates.

During the year ended 31st December, 1957, the live births registered in and belonging to the Riding numbered 6,400 (146 births more than the previous year, an increase of 2·3%).

The birth rate for the Riding as a whole was 16·6 (per 1,000 estimated population), being higher than the rate for England and Wales—16·1.

Particulars of the rates in the several sanitary districts of the Riding are shown in Table I of the statistical tables appended to this report.

Illegitimacy.

The number of illegitimate live births registered during the year was 279 (34 more than in 1956); although this number increased, the position shows a marked improvement on 1944 and 1945 when the numbers were 462 and 547 respectively.

On the basis of population the illegitimate birth rate was .72 compared with .63 in 1956 and .67 in 1955, the rate per 1,000 live births being 43.59 as compared with 39.17 in 1956 and 43.25 in 1955.

Stillbirths.

The number of stillbirths registered in 1957 was 165 (an increase of 16 on the previous year). Further analysis of these figures into sexes indicates that there were 86 male and 79 female stillbirths. The rate per 1,000 total births was 25.78 in 1957; this rate compares with 23.47 in 1956 and 24.91 in 1955.

Deaths and Death Rates.

During 1957 the total number of deaths registered for the Riding was 4,358 (2,251 males and 2,107 females). The total figure gives an annual death rate of 11.3 in 1957 (per 1,000 estimated population), which is slightly lower than the figure for the previous year (11.4); in terms of urban and rural districts the death rates for the seven years ended 31st December, 1957, were as follows:—

| | Death Rates. | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 |
| North Riding :— | | | | | | | |
| Urban Districts .. | 13.8 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.1 |
| Rural Districts .. | 11.3 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.3 |
| Administrative County | 12.6 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.3 |
| England and Wales .. | 12.5 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.5 |

The particulars of the number of deaths and the rates in the several sanitary districts are tabulated at the end of this report.

Mortality at Different Ages from various Causes.

The details supplied by the Registrar General are shewn on Table 3 at the end of this report.

The principal causes of death in the County during 1957 were as follows, the figures for 1956 and 1955 being also given.

| | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
| Influenza | 17 | 37 | 57 |
| Heart diseases | 1,670 | 1,632 | 1,653 |
| Other circulatory diseases | 164 | 181 | 179 |
| Bronchitis | 151 | 166 | 154 |
| Pneumonia | 121 | 127 | 130 |
| Congenital Malformations | 38 | 40 | 37 |
| Tuberculosis of the respiratory system | 35 | 31 | 26 |
| Tuberculosis (other forms) | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| Cancer, malignant disease | 723 | 756 | 703 |
| Vascular lesions of nervous system | 675 | 685 | 664 |
| Nephritis and nephrosis | 40 | 40 | 47 |

The position in the various sanitary districts is set out fully in Tables 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9. Whereas in 1938, 11 deaths were ascribed to diphtheria, one was allocated to this cause in the years 1948, 1949 and 1957, 2 in 1953 and none in the years 1950, 1951, 1952, 1954, 1955 and 1956.

Cancer, Malignant Disease.

Cancer was responsible for 703 deaths in the Riding in 1957 and the following tabular statement shows the position for the last ten years :—

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM CANCER.

| Year. | County. | Total Number of Deaths. | | Death rate per 1,000 population. | | | |
|-------|---------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | Urban Districts. | Rural Districts. | County | Urban Districts. | Rural Districts. | England & Wales |
| 1948 | 624 | 373 | 251 | 1.77 | 1.86 | 1.65 | 1.86 |
| 1949 | 633 | 390 | 243 | 1.79 | 1.93 | 1.61 | 1.87 |
| 1950 | 626 | 352 | 274 | 1.66 | 1.72 | 1.59 | 1.89 |
| 1951 | 646 | 403 | 243 | 1.70 | 1.98 | 1.38 | 1.96 |
| 1952 | 700 | 431 | 269 | 1.85 | 2.13 | 1.53 | 1.99 |
| 1953 | 696 | 442 | 254 | 1.84 | 2.16 | 1.47 | 1.99 |
| 1954 | 674 | 401 | 273 | 1.77 | 1.95 | 1.55 | 2.04 |
| 1955 | 723 | 435 | 288 | 1.88 | 2.10 | 1.62 | 2.06 |
| 1956 | 756 | 458 | 298 | 1.95 | 2.20 | 1.66 | 2.07 |
| 1957 | 703 | 421 | 282 | 1.82 | 2.02 | 1.59 | 2.09 |

Infantile Mortality.

There was an increase in the number of deaths of infants under 1 year, the total number for the year under review being 170, an increase of 10 compared with the previous year. The infantile mortality rate of 26.6 compares with 25.6 for the previous year and 23.0 for England and Wales.

The following table shows the infant mortality rates for the last 10 years.

| Year | Urban Districts. | Rural Districts. | Administrative County | England & Wales. |
|------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1948 | 38.8 | 37.2 | 38.1 | 34.0 |
| 1949 | 41.7 | 36.1 | 39.3 | 32.0 |
| 1950 | 36.0 | 34.2 | 35.2 | 29.8 |
| 1951 | 38.5 | 27.3 | 33.7 | 29.6 |
| 1952 | 24.3 | 30.1 | 26.9 | 27.6 |
| 1953 | 33.0 | 26.8 | 30.2 | 26.8 |
| 1954 | 32.5 | 20.9 | 27.6 | 25.5 |
| 1955 | 28.0 | 27.4 | 27.7 | 24.9 |
| 1956 | 29.7 | 20.2 | 25.6 | 23.8 |
| 1957 | 28.5 | 24.0 | 26.6 | 23.0 |

The main causes of deaths among children under one year of age were as follows :—

| | 1957 |
|------------------------------------|------|
| Congenital malformations | 31 |
| Pneumonia | 25 |
| Bronchitis | 1 |
| Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea | 3 |

Measles.

During 1957 there were 4,694 notified cases of measles ; this figure excludes all cases of Rubella. Only two deaths were ascribed in 1957 to this disease ; for the last ten years the number of measles deaths totals 25. This seems to indicate that the treatment of the complications of measles is now much more effective than it was in the years before 1939 (14 in 1937, 18 in 1936, 72 in 1934).

Whooping Cough.

The total number of notified whooping cough cases in the Riding was 446 ; no death was registered as being due to this condition. The morbidity following whooping cough is not known, but one comes across the secondary effects of brain haemorrhage which seems to follow attacks of pertussis. This incidence of serious complications should stimulate parents to accept protection against this unpleasant disease.

Infantile Paralysis.

There were 23 notifications of acute poliomyelitis (paralytic and non-paralytic) or of acute encephalitis during the year under review, with three deaths, as compared with 44 notifications and 1 death in 1956. It will be recalled that the responsibility for the treatment of paralytic conditions following this type of virus infection lies with the regional hospital boards, but notification secures active enquiries into the sanitary conditions, particularly the disposal of excreta and refuse, nuisance from flies or from cesspits.

Administration.

The local health services have been administered as in previous years ; the report of the county medical officer for 1954 set out in detail the powers and duties and methods of administration and it is not proposed to repeat them this year.

Joint use of Staff.

The regional hospital boards have continued to supply specialist services without charge in connection with psychiatry, mental deficiency, refraction work, as well as for ear, nose and throat conditions ; in the special sphere of crippled children the pre-1948 arrangements still applied whereby Mr. Crockatt and Dr. Adamson of the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital attended special clinics held in numerous places throughout the Riding. Family practitioners as well as school medical officers, refer children to these clinics ; the Education Committee has provided two specially trained orthopaedic after-care sisters to attend at these clinics, to hold separate sessions between the orthopaedic surgeon's visits, to renew plasters, adjust splints and supervise the after-care of children suffering from crippling defects by visits to the homes and schools. In this way there is a constant link between the school, the school health service and the home of the patient with immediate access to a special hospital when conditions require admission. The County Council, as local education authority, provides a special school for physically handicapped pupils at Welburn Hall, near Kirbymoorside, and the orthopaedic surgeons named above made fortnightly visits to this school without charge to the authority. Children are regularly admitted to this unit from authorities in Northern England ; cases have also been accepted from other parts of England especially when a grammar school type of education is required for a severely handicapped child.

Use of voluntary organisations.

In general, the local health authority uses voluntary organisations where such bodies can do the work satisfactorily and with less formality than officers of the Council ; for example, for the care of the unmarried mothers and the adoption of children, the County Council makes grants to various Diocesan bodies who provide after-care workers and make arrangements in connection with admissions to hostels and allied matters. The payments for the use of the hostels are now generally made on a customer basis. The County Council has also used the Scarborough Council for Social Service in connection with tuberculosis after-care and still had contractual arrangements with the St. John Ambulance Brigade for the provision of ambulance services in two areas.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND BABIES.

Last year a fairly full summary of the unfortunate position as regards the division of the functions relating to maternal and child care appeared in this report and a careful plea was made for a system of notification of pregnancy, similar to that which worked well during the war years because of the special issues of foods to pregnant women. There are still women who do not book midwives in time for adequate ante-natal care and who only attempt to secure dental treatment when the baby is 9 or 10 months old.

The added costs of any scheme of notification of pregnancy and routine follow-up by midwives would be small; there will probably be some additional expenditure on home helps but the gross hospital costs would be cut and the lives of many women who do not appreciate the hazards of unsupervised pregnancy would be saved. Some hospitals have medical staff who are much more helpful than others in sending copies of relevant letters which indicate the need for special nursing procedures, after-care, or special educational treatment.

At 91 places in the Riding, child welfare sessions are held as compared with 89 in 1956, 91 in 1955 and 55 in 1947. In 24 out of the 91 centres, ante-natal patients are also examined. The total number of attendances at infant welfare centres remains relatively stationary, the total attendances at infant welfare centres in the administrative county in 1957 being 61,749 as compared with 60,397 in 1956, and 61,391 in 1955. As regards the care of premature infants the provision of certain equipment on loan continues ; two more nurses have been given a special course of training for this purpose.

Three new centres were opened during the year at Sleights, Colburn and Catterick Camp, and one ceased to function at Hawnby owing to decreased attendances.

The average annual attendance per county administered centre is 679 the same as in the previous year. The average number per session attending was 27 as against 26 in 1956. The following table gives numerical details of the clinics held, the persons who attended and the attendances for the year 1957.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

| Number of centres provided at end of year | Number of Child Welfare sessions held during the year | Number of children who first attended a centre 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 | Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were : | | | Total Attendances during the year |
|---|---|--|--|-------|---------|---|---|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | 1957 | 1956 | 1955-52 | | Under 1 year | 1 but under 2 | 2 but under 5 | |
| (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
| 8 | 275 | 841 | 598 | 568 | 273 | 1,439 | 8,212 | 1,108 | 402 | 9,722 |
| 3 | 155 | 563 | 235 | 310 | 441 | 986 | 6,751 | 414 | 322 | 7,487 |
| 4 | 153 | 358 | 324 | 287 | 250 | 861 | 4,416 | 930 | 718 | 6,064 |
| 5 | 249 | 419 | 912 | 495 | 368 | 1,775 | 4,402 | 997 | 715 | 6,114 |
| 6 | 128 | 226 | 143 | 122 | 144 | 409 | 1,635 | 451 | 476 | 2,562 |
| 11 | 145 | 187 | 139 | 176 | 312 | 627 | 1,387 | 886 | 1,066 | 3,339 |
| 25 | 492 | 636 | 637 | 601 | 836 | 2,074 | 5,278 | 1,759 | 2,394 | 9,431 |
| 10 | 192 | 339 | 291 | 261 | 522 | 1,074 | 3,115 | 1,086 | 1,609 | 5,810 |
| 10 | 184 | 525 | 683 | 262 | 262 | 1,207 | 4,072 | 757 | 697 | 5,526 |
| 6 | 333 | 447 | 525 | 424 | 424 | 1,373 | 4,346 | 732 | 616 | 5,694 |
| 91 | 2,305 | 4,541 | 4,487 | 3,506 | 3,832 | 11,825 | 43,614 | 9,120 | 9,015 | 61,749 |

In addition North Riding children attended centres established by local authorities in adjacent areas as follows :—

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|
| Castle | 48 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 24 | 102 | 21 | 13 | 136 |
| Bridge | 52 | 7 | 86 | 41 | 66 | 193 | 81 | 40 | 77 | 198 |
| on .. | 676 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 14 | 64 | 15 | 1 | 80 |
| n-in- | | | | | | | | | | |
| le .. | 48 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 12 | 4 | — | 16 |
| .. | 304 | 3 | 2 | 3 | — | 5 | 4 | 25 | — | 29 |
| .. | 1,128 | 37 | 105 | 62 | 77 | 244 | 263 | 105 | 91 | 459 |

Supply of Dried Milk during 1957.

At short notice all local health authorities in England and Wales had to improvise arrangements for the distribution of National Dried Milk and vitamin foods in the summer of 1954. Fortunately most of the volunteers (small shop-keepers in the country areas as well as the Women's Voluntary Service) agreed to continue. In addition to the arrangements made for the distribution of the official preparations, many proprietary dried milks and other nutrients are supplied at infant welfare centres and clinics: every encouragement has been given to mothers by the health visitors and other staff of the County Council to take up supplies of vitamin foods provided for them and for their children.

Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age.

Ante-natal clinics are held on premises owned or rented by the County Council at 39 places in the Riding either separately or in conjunction with infant welfare sessions; these are staffed by medical officers with special experience in this type of work.

Specimens of blood are taken at all the County Council ante-natal clinics for transmission to the pathological laboratories set up either in the hospital service or in the Regional Blood Transfusion Service. In certain areas, practitioners refer patients to the ante-natal clinics so that blood specimens can be taken. The number of women who thus attended decreased from 2,617 to 2,065 and the total number of ante-natal attendances at North Riding clinics decreased by 253.

Pregnant women from the Riding attended at the ante-natal clinics in Middlesbrough, Ripon and York. Unfortunately there is still a large proportion of ante-natal women whose blood is not taken for examination; this is only revealed when an investigation of stillbirths and neonatal deaths is carried out. The revision of the terms of service under the maternity medical scheme is long overdue.

As regards mothercraft training, this is one of the essential services provided at ante-natal and infant welfare clinics. The absence of such teaching at general practitioners ante-natal sessions is the main difference between a private ante-natal clinic and one operated by the local authority. Film strips, posters, leaflets and models have been used to illustrate the points in the talks given by medical officers and health visitors.

Maternity outfits are provided through clinics and through midwives for women who intend to have a domiciliary confinement. Each of the ten divisional offices has some accommodation for storage; in addition, midwives often hold two or three spare outfits in their houses. The outfit supplied includes all the items set out in the appropriate Ministry's circular.

Special sessions were held at Redcar, Scarborough, South Bank and Thornaby-on-Tees for those women who desired post-natal examination by a woman medical officer.

The following table shows the variation between the numbers of attendances made by women at county ante-natal clinics between 1953 and 1957. The fall in numbers can be ascribed to two causes, the tendency of hospital ante-natal clinics to hold on to their patients and not to refer them for health education to local authority clinics, and increased bookings by general practitioners.

| Item | 1953 | | 1954 | | 1955 | | 1956 | | 1957 | |
|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Ante-Natal | Post-Natal | Ante-Natal | Post-Natal | Ante-Natal | Post-Natal | Ante-Natal | Post-Natal | Ante-Natal | Post-Natal |
| Clinics .. | 42 | 4 | 41 | 4 | 40 | 4 | 39 | 4 | 39 | 4 |
| Sessions .. | 986 | 133 | 978 | 133 | 1,021 | 137 | 1,009 | 84 | 1,202 | 87 |
| Women attending | 2,145 | 90 | 2,602 | 82 | 3,734 | 60 | 2,617 | 52 | 2,065 | 56 |
| Total Attendances | 7,596 | 106 | 7,455 | 85 | 6,827 | 60 | 7,043 | 49 | 6,790 | 57 |

Mobile Infant Welfare and Ante-Natal Unit.

Many of the rural villages and outlying hamlets in the North Riding within a radius of 25 miles of New Earswick are provided with a good service by means of a mobile clinic presented to the County Council in 1949 by the Joseph Rowntree Village Trust ; this unit, during the year under review, was drawn by a 30 h.p. Ford Pilot car. The unit is staffed by a woman medical officer, a qualified health visitor and a driver/clerk. Waiting rooms are hired in villages for the use of those awaiting examination and advice. The car is also used for the purpose of transporting mothers and children from hamlets and outlying dwellings to and from the unit which is usually drawn up alongside a hired waiting room in one of the larger villages. The attendances are set out in the following table ; these attendances are aggregated with those for static centres given on page 15.

| | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Villages visited | 22 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 19 |
| Sessions held during the year .. | 526 | 527 | 546 | 575 | 614 |
| Expectant Mothers, Nursing Mothers and/or children using the service .. | 1,527 | 1,407 | 1,204 | 1,177 | 1,042 |
| Total number of attendances .. | 7,417 | 7,373 | 6,383 | 5,875 | 5,642 |

In many rural areas special transport is hired to convey mothers and young children to centres established in nearby townships. In 1957, 29 centres were provided with this additional service at an approximate cost of £756. Sessions are held weekly, fortnightly or monthly, depending upon the need and the availability of staff and premises. Medical advice was available to mothers at all centres either from whole-time medical officers or from part-time medical practitioners who were paid sessional fees. Qualified nursing staff were in attendance at all sessions.

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Babies.

Grants were made to the following moral welfare associations who gave, through their paid and voluntary workers, valuable help and advice to expectant and nursing unmarried mothers :—York Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare (York and North Riding Branch) ; Scarborough Moral Welfare Association ; Whitby Moral Welfare Association ; Co-ordinating Moral Welfare Council for the Deaneries of Middlesbrough, Guisborough and Stokesley ; Richmondshire Moral Welfare Association.

Fourteen unmarried mothers were admitted to Heworth Moor House, York, during 1957 and seventeen to a similar home at 21 Albemarle Crescent, Scarborough.

In addition 15 patients were admitted during the year 1957 to mother and baby homes at Harrogate, Hull, Leeds and Streatham. The social workers employed by the diocesan associations gave excellent service in this branch of public health.

The Care of Crippled Children (pre-school age groups).

Orthopaedic clinics, attended by an orthopaedic surgeon, were held in premises provided by the County Council at Thornaby, South Bank, Saltburn, Guisborough, Redcar, Carlin How, Whitby, Malton, Northallerton, Richmond and Scarborough ; clinics were also held at the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirkbymoorside and by arrangement with the York City Council in the York School Clinic.

Some 323 children attended orthopaedic clinics during the year ; of these 159 were new cases. The total number of attendances at these clinics during the year was 902.

Children over the age of two years who are materially handicapped by crippling defects are dealt with under regulations made by the Minister of Education under the Education Act, 1944. Admissions of children under the age of two years to orthopaedic hospitals were arranged for 20 children during 1957 : none of these children was suffering from tuberculosis.

Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under the age of 5 years not attending a maintained school.

The table below shows that some 79 mothers were treated in 1957 as compared with 131 in 1956 and that 45 of these were made dentally fit before the end of the year. The great shortage of dental staff has made it difficult to cope with the demand for treatment in the school health service but professional staff are encouraged to give more time to conservative treatment to mothers and young children instead of doing extractions and providing dentures ; there is great scope for the future employment of oral hygienists particularly in connection with the teeth of pregnant women and of nursing mothers immediately after the end of the puerperium.

(a) Number provided with dental care.

| | Examined | Needing Treatment | Treated | Made Dentally Fit |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|
| Expectant and Nursing Mothers | 84 | 76 | 79 | 45 |
| Children Under 5 | 257 | 252 | 245 | 240 |

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided.

| | Scalings and gum treatment | Fillings | Silver nitrate treatment | Crowns or Inlays | Extractions | General Anaesthetics | Dentures provided | | Radiographs |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | | Full upper or lower | Partial upper or lower | |
| Expectant & Nursing Mothers | 13 | 26 | 1 | — | 326 | 42 | 30 | 13 | 18 |
| Children under 5 | — | 32 | 52 | — | 393 | 162 | — | — | — |

Family Planning.

Grants of £25 each were made to the local branches of the Family Planning Association at Northallerton, Richmond, Saltburn, Scarborough and Thornaby.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.**Domiciliary Midwifery.**

The whole of the domiciliary midwifery service provided under s. 23 is administered directly by the County Council. Since 1949 there has been a decline in domiciliary midwifery and it is not now the policy of the County Council to make new appointments of whole-time midwives; nurses in urban areas are appointed as district nurse/midwives. At the end of the year under review 15 whole-time midwives and 1 part-time were still employed in urban districts, 27 full-time nurses (plus 5 part-time) undertook combined duties and 61 nurses (plus 4 part-time) were carrying out generalised duties in rural districts.

The number of domiciliary confinements during the year is set out in the table below. For comparative purposes, figures for the years 1950, 1954, 1955 and 1956 are also given :—

| | 1950 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total Domiciliary Confinements .. | 3,017 | 2,477 | 2,306 | 2,316 | 2,349 |
| (a) attended by midwives .. | 2,068 | 1,995 | 1,791 | 1,806 | 1,889 |
| (b) attended by maternity nurses .. | 949 | 482 | 515 | 510 | 460 |
| Percentage of total notified births .. | 56.5 | 42.6 | 39.9 | 37.6 | 37.0 |

Deliveries attended by midwives employed by the County Council during 1957 :—

| Doctor not booked | | Doctor booked | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|-------|
| 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 | Doctor not present at time of delivery of child | |
| 31 | 314 | 419 | 1,575 | 2,339 |

Only 1,449 of these 2,339 babies were wholly breast fed on the fourteenth day in spite of the best efforts of the county midwives ; unfortunately much modern advertising is directed towards the use of substitute foods.

During the year, 554 cases delivered in institutions were attended by domiciliary midwives after discharge from institutions before the fourteenth day, compared with 560 in the preceding year and 343 in 1955.

It is interesting to note that in 1947, the last complete calendar year before the 'appointed day,' the percentage of domiciliary confinements taking place in the Riding was 91%.

Unfortunately admission on social grounds to many of the units in or near the Riding is still uncontrolled : early application is in some cases the only criterion. It is most desirable that the knowledge and experience of the County Council's midwives and health visitors should be fully used when decisions are made regarding the degree of priority for women who claim admission because of social conditions : maternity homes were originally provided as a form of rehousing during the puerperium, for those cases where conditions at home were unsatisfactory. Two nursing officers inspect midwives employed in private nursing homes or in maternity homes where there is no resident medical officer, and those practising privately within the administrative area of the authority, as well as the directly employed midwives. Midwives employed by the County Council attended refresher courses during 1957, as required by regulations.

Ante-natal supervision is provided by medical officers and midwives at the ante-natal clinics and at certain infant welfare centres, as well as at special midwives' clinics ; in addition, those midwives who are booked by expectant mothers who don't attend clinics, visit their patients at intervals. There is, on the whole, good co-operation between county midwives and general practitioners who undertake domiciliary midwifery under the maternity medical services scheme.

Notification of Intention to Practise.

It is the duty of every midwife who wishes to practise in the area of a local supervising authority to notify that authority each year of her intention to do so ; the following table shows the number who registered during the year 1957 in various categories (figures for preceding year in brackets).

| No. of Midwives | Employed by the County Council | Engaged in private practice | Employed by Hospital Management Committees |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 177 (178) | 115 (116) | 4 (5) | 51 (51) |

* In addition 7 midwives were employed at the Military Families Hospital at Catterick Camp.

The Ministry of Health made, under Section 6 of the Midwives Act, 1936, an order which came into effect on the 1st September, 1938, prohibiting unqualified women from acting as maternity nurses for gain. Acting on the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939 (Regulation 33) the County Council still employed on midwifery duties during 1957 one person who had surrendered her certificate under the Midwives Act, 1936.

Medical Aid Records.

The Central Midwives Board is empowered by statute to make rules regulating supervision and restricting, within due limits, the practice of midwives. A midwife acting as such, or as a maternity nurse, is obliged to observe these rules. One of the most important of these rules is that she must send for medical aid in all cases of illness of the patient or child or for any abnormality occurring during pregnancy, labour or lying-in period. The following table shows the nature of some of the reports sent in by the county midwives, district nurse/midwives, independent midwives and midwives employed in maternity homes or nursing homes during the period under review as compared with the previous four years :—

| | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| Requests for medical aid .. | 526 | 532 | 515 | 585 | 654 |
| Stillbirth reports .. | 39 | 37 | 39 | 43 | 38 |
| Rise in temperature .. | 16 | 20 | 14 | 11 | 32 |
| Death of mother .. | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Death of infant .. | 8 | 8 | 20 | 12 | 12 |
| Laying out dead body .. | 17 | 27 | 17 | 11 | 15 |
| Artificial feeding .. | 193 | 261 | 283 | 377 | 467 |
| Liability to be a source of infection .. | 25 | 47 | 43 | 50 | 46 |

The following is a classification of the stages when midwives had to summon medical aid—

| | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| During pregnancy .. | 116 | 88 | 85 | 94 | 97 |
| During labour .. | 260 | 284 | 283 | 331 | 347 |
| During lying-in period .. | 65 | 88 | 69 | 84 | 110 |
| In respect of child .. | 85 | 72 | 78 | 76 | 100 |

Liability to be a Source of Infection.

In accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, there is an obligation on a midwife to notify the local supervising authority when she is liable to be a source of infection. The number of notifications received each year since 1948 has varied from 103 in 1948, to 25 in 1953, 50 in 1956 and 46 in 1957; the medical officers in charge of the ten administrative areas have been given the duty of ensuring that proper steps are taken by each midwife before she returns to duty. In this connection, the assistance of the Public Health Laboratory Service is gratefully acknowledged for investigations into nose, throat, ear and other infections of midwives when it appeared that the safety of the mothers and babies might be endangered by the existence of such conditions.

Maternal Mortality.

The distribution of maternal deaths is shown in table 6 at the end of the report.

Premature Births.

| PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|------------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Born in hospital | | Born at home and nursed entirely at home | | Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day | | Born in nursing home and nursed entirely there | | Born in nursing home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day | | Born in hospital | Born at home | Born in nursing home |
| Total | Survived 28 days | Total | Survived 28 days | Total | Survived 28 days | Total | Survived 28 days | Total | Survived 28 days | | | |
| 298 | 230 | 81 | 74 | 31 | 19 | 4 | 4 | — | — | 65 | 10 | — |
| | | | | | | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | | | |
| Total premature live births | | | | | | .. 382 | 375 | 409 | 414 | | | |
| Total premature still-births | | | | | | .. 66 | 66 | 82 | 75 | | | |

Notification of Puerperal Pyrexia.

During 1951 the Minister of Health, in exercise of his powers under Sections 143 and 283 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and other enabling powers, varied the regulations which are called Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations 1939 and the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926 and 1928. Puerperal Pyrexia was defined as "any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4° Fahrenheit (38° Centigrade) or more had occurred within fourteen days after childbirth or miscarriage."

In 1957, 26 notifications were received; the circumstances of 52 patients who had a rise in temperature were investigated by the superintendent nursing officers.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

Three cases were investigated by the Superintendent Nursing Officer.

Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Amendment Regulations, 1937.

Ophthalmia neonatorum is an infectious condition of the eyes of infants commencing within twenty-one days of the date of birth, and under these Regulations the duty of notifying cases is placed on the medical practitioner in attendance. If a midwife is in attendance, she is obliged by the Rules of the Central Midwives Board to call in a doctor where there is any eye discharge, however slight. In 1957, one case was reported and made a satisfactory recovery. The superintendent nursing officers investigated 42 cases of "sticky eye"; this minor eye condition is much more common now that the routine use of silver nitrate solution or albucid both in hospitals and in private practice.

Analgesia used by Midwives.

At the end of 1957, 105 domiciliary midwives employed in the Council's service were qualified to use gas and air analgesia as compared with 104 on 31-12-56 and 102 on 31-12-55. One midwife received instruction in the use of gas/air analgesia during 1957.

The following table may be of interest and concerns the midwives employed by the County Council (the figures in brackets are those for 1956).

| Domiciliary midwives trained to use gas/air apparatus | Sets of apparatus | Total domiciliary births | Patients receiving gas/air from domiciliary midwives | | Patients receiving pethidine from domiciliary midwives | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------|--|----------------|--|----------------|
| | | | Doctor not present | Doctor present | Doctor not present | Doctor present |
| 105 (104) | 81 (81) | 2,339 (2,308) | 1,026 (992) | 270 (213) | 871 (885) | 262 (248) |

HEALTH VISITING.

The general arrangement is that in populous areas certificated health visitors are employed on health visiting and school nursing duties. Thirty-six such nurses were employed in 1957. In addition one qualified health visitor was employed jointly on tuberculosis and venereal disease work in the Scarborough district and an experienced but uncertificated health visitor continued tuberculosis visiting and school nursing in the Thornaby area.

In rural districts nurses are employed on generalised duties; 29 of these nurses hold the health visitors' certificate. In one area, health visitors attend on Saturday mornings in rotation at the local hospital and obtain a list of children who have been admitted during the preceding days and of those who are likely to be discharged home during the following week. In another area the deputy nursing officer attends and appropriate details are distributed from the central office. Any information available regarding pending discharge is telephoned to the home nurses via the area office so that they can make any necessary preparations.

The total number of visits of all kinds made by health visitors amounted to 116,260 in 1957 as compared with 103,862 in 1956 and 96,975 in 1949. There was some difficulty in recruiting health visitors in spite of the County Council's scheme for the provision of scholarships which were not all allocated because of lack of applicants. In these circumstances the health visiting had to be more selective in areas where there was a shortage of staff. The following table sets out details of visits made by the health visitors during 1957, classified as requested by the Ministry of Health.

| | Expectant mothers | Children under 1 yr. of age | Children age 1 and under 2 yrs | Children age 2 but under 5 years | Tuberculous Households | Other cases |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Effective Visits | 1,552 | 31,756 | 18,077 | 38,271 | 3,856 | 14,210 |
| Ineffective Visits | 143 | 2,456 | 1,592 | 3,179 | 754 | 414 |

The total number of children under 5 years of age visited was 31,765 ; 21,893 households were concerned in these visits.

Training.

The County Council has offered scholarships each year valued at £240 each to enable suitable nurses to take the health visitors course of training at recognised centres. Since July, 1948, 33 scholarships have been granted to suitable candidates and with two exceptions the students have obtained the qualifying certificate : one more scholarship was awarded during 1957. A condition attached is that the recipient must work in the administrative county for a period of two years after obtaining the certificate of the Royal Society for Health.

Facilities have been afforded to the Principal of the Bolton Technical College for H.V. students to obtain a week's experience in rural areas during the course of training. The County Council's health visitors find accommodation for these students and take them on their rounds as well as having the students as helpers at ante-natal clinics and infant welfare centres. Refresher courses for health visitors are not held within the Riding but vacancies are obtained at courses held by the Royal College of Nursing ; during 1957 three health visitors attended post certificate refresher courses.

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

When the County Council took over the home nursing service from district nursing associations in July, 1948, it was decided to employ whole-time home nurses in the urban areas. Following the decline in domiciliary midwifery, it has become the practice to appoint doubly qualified nurses to undertake combined duties in these districts. On 31-12-57 there were 18 whole-time home nurses, 13 part-time home nurses, 27 nurses (and 5 part-time) undertaking midwifery and home nursing, and in the rural districts 61 nurses (and 4 part-time) were undertaking duties of a generalised character : the home nurses have worked very well with the general practitioners and complaints regarding them are rare.

Some slight progress was made during the year in the early notification of names of patients being discharged from hospital and requiring nursing care at home. Previously the family doctor only knew of the discharge of the patient when he received the discharge report from the hospital consultant but sometimes in urgent cases the home nurse is now advised directly by telephone from the hospital.

The main types of cases attended by home nurses are medical, surgical and tuberculosis cases. About 70% of the cases fall into the "medical" category. There is no night nursing service as such, although many nurses do an evening round; a night nursing service does not seem practicable or justifiable in an area which is mainly rural.

During the year under review, 26,413 patients received domiciliary visits to the total number of 225,056 and an analysis of these patients is set out below. Both these figures are about 7% more than in 1956.

| Type of Case | Medical | Surgical | Infec- tious Diseases | Tuber- culosis | Maternal compli- cations | Others | Total |
|------------------|---------|----------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Number of cases | 19,663 | 5,945 | 61 | 608 | 93 | 43 | 26,413 |
| Number of visits | 166,494 | 42,546 | 288 | 10,055 | 911 | 4,762 | 225,056 |

Of the total patients 3,385 were over the age of 65 at the date of the first visit and 90,824 such visits were made. 4,631 visits were made on 737 children who were under the age of 5 at the first visit.

Training.

Arrangements are made for a small number of district nurses to attend refresher courses organised by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing; opportunities are also given for district nurses to attend one or two day courses in the adjoining County Boroughs. Arrangements are also made through the Queen's Institute of District Nursing for suitable candidates to take a four or six months' course of district training. In some cases recipients of health visitors scholarships undertake combined district and health visitors training under the auspices of the Queen's Institute Scheme.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

The health visitors are given the duty of stimulating the interests of parents in immunisation of the child population against diphtheria, but it is more difficult to interest a parent in vaccinating a child. The virtual disappearance of diphtheria and smallpox tends to make parents careless and difficult to convince on the merits of protective measures. Many practitioners, though they have a financial incentive to immunise, are not maintaining their interest in this matter until a case occurs, or a positive swab is reported.

During 1952 the County Council added a scheme for immunising children against whooping cough and for some years both single antigens and a combined pertussis was supplied. In deference to a statement from the Medical Research Council, however, the increased danger of paralysis following the mixed antigens was recognised and since December, 1957, the Council has only supplied single antigens under its proposals. The need for early administration of whooping cough vaccine arises because of the fact that the postponement of the disease for the first few months of life is very important but the body of a child does not react properly to the diphtheria antigens till some five or six months later.

In most districts sessional arrangements have been made for the administration of booster doses to children on entry to school and later during school life as may appear expedient. In 1939 there were 332 cases of diphtheria and 12 deaths from this disease : after a long interval of apparent freedom, one case was notified in 1957 and that proved fatal. The opinion is still held that the personal influence of doctor, health visitor or midwife is the most effective agent in securing parental consent to immunisation : leaflets and advertisements are not nearly so effective.

A fee of 5/- is paid to medical practitioners for every notification of immunisation or vaccination except when sessions are organised by the Council's staff when the proper sessional fee is payable.

The following tables give the number of children within specified age groups who had, at the end of 1957, been immunised or vaccinated. Comparative figures are given for the preceding six years.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

| Year | Estimated population under 5 yrs. | Children under 5 immunised | Estimated population 5-14 yrs. | 5-14 yrs. children immunised | Total est. pop. under 15 yrs. | Total children immunised under 15 yrs. |
|------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 1951 | 31,760 | 16,334 | 53,630 | 33,340 | 85,390 | 49,674 |
| 1952 | 30,900 | 16,425 | 55,900 | 37,869 | 86,800 | 54,294 |
| 1953 | 30,000 | 14,668 | 57,000 | 49,743 | 87,000 | 64,411 |
| 1954 | 30,200 | 16,529 | 57,800 | 54,067 | 88,000 | 70,596 |
| 1955 | 30,000 | 15,960 | 59,300 | 55,182 | 89,300 | 71,142 |
| 1956 | 30,100 | 17,144 | 60,200 | 51,495 | 90,300 | 68,639 |
| 1957 | 30,300 | 17,015 | 60,300 | 52,624 | 90,600 | 67,639 |

It will be noted that 51% of the younger age group received immunisation in 1951, 53.2% in 1952, 48.9% in 1953, 54.7% in 1954, 53.2% in 1955, 56.6% in 1956 and 56.2% in 1957. In the older age group the immunity index was 44.3.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

The following table sets out the position as regards vaccination against smallpox in the year under review.

| Year | Vaccinations | | | | Re-vaccinations | | | |
|------|--------------|------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|------------|----------------|-------|
| | Under 1 yr. | 1-14 years | 15 yrs. & over | Total | Under 1 yr. | 1-14 years | 15 yrs. & over | Total |
| 1950 | 851 | 434 | 221 | 1,506 | 34 | 98 | 424 | 556 |
| 1951 | 1,135 | 428 | 296 | 1,859 | 21 | 83 | 686 | 790 |
| 1952 | 1,360 | 364 | 296 | 2,020 | 1 | 95 | 656 | 752 |
| 1953 | 1,682 | 549 | 454 | 2,685 | — | 215 | 812 | 1,027 |
| 1954 | 1,705 | 306 | 223 | 2,234 | 5 | 218 | 573 | 796 |
| 1955 | 1,525 | 275 | 153 | 1,953 | 7 | 149 | 296 | 452 |
| 1956 | 1,850 | 264 | 166 | 2,280 | 13 | 100 | 262 | 375 |
| 1957 | 1,897 | 257 | 139 | 2,293 | 2 | 120 | 293 | 415 |

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

During the early months of 1957 the anti-poliomyelitis campaign was continued, the numbers of children vaccinated being dependent on the amount of vaccine received this being always insufficient for the demand. In May the Ministry of Health extended the scheme to include children born in 1955 and 1956. Later in the year the scheme was extended further to include all children born in 1943 to 1956 inclusive, those born in 1957 over six months old and expectant mothers. The impact of these extensions was not felt during the year under review. Most of the clinical sessions were carried out by the medical staff of the authority and the following table shows the work done in 1957.

| Number of persons | Year of Birth | | Expectant Mothers | Total |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------|--------|
| | 1943-1946 | 1947-1957 | | |
| Given two injections .. | 17 | 19,298 | — | 19,315 |
| Given one injection .. | NOT AVAILABLE IN GROUPS | | | 1,708 |
| Awaiting vaccination | 65 | 7,522 | 1 | 7,588 |
| TOTAL .. | 82 | 26,820 | 1 | 28,611 |

COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Radio Control.

The installation of the scheme which the Committee had approved in April, 1956, was commenced during September and by the end of the year the majority of the work had been done. While it is too early to forecast precisely the economies which will be achieved, present indications are that the saving in mileage alone will justify its installation.

Vehicles.

The number of vehicles owned by the County Council at the end of the year was 31 traditional ambulances and 39 dual-purpose vehicles. Two further diesel ambulances were taken into service and have proved economical in use.

Staff.

The number of personnel directly employed by the County Council on 31st December shows no change from the previous year. However, owing to the decision of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal which restricts standby duty to duty at home arrangements were in hand to provide alternative night cover throughout the Riding and an increase in the establishment of 13 drivers has been approved for this purpose.

Statement of patients carried and mileage incurred during the period
1st January, 1957—31st December, 1957.

COUNTY COUNCIL

| Depot/Station | Patient Journeys | Mileage |
|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Scarborough Depot | 20,711 | 114,647 |
| Redcar Depot | 25,151 | 171,455 |
| Thirsk Station | 10,249 | 114,867 |
| Haxby Station | 12,328 | 97,976 |
| Malton Station | 7,943 | 96,852 |
| Richmond Station | 9,268 | 140,542 |
| Northallerton Station | 6,170 | 80,849 |
| Bainbridge Station | 3,577 | 66,084 |
| Whitby Station | 3,980 | 52,004 |
| Thornaby Station | 12,397 | 53,377 |
| Kirkbymoorside Station | 5,404 | 85,818 |
| TOTAL | 117,178 | 1,074,471 |

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Eston (S.J.A.B.) | 13,064 | 91,479 |
| Carlin How (S.J.A.B.) | 7,038 | 69,579 |
| Great Ayton (S.J.A.B.) | 1,713 | 36,813 |
| TOTAL | 21,815 | 197,871 |

HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE.

| Depot/Station | Patient Journeys | Mileage |
|-------------------|------------------|---------|
| Whitby | 7 | 725 |
| Richmond | 147 | 2,761 |
| Wensleydale | 96 | 1,709 |
| TOTAL .. | 250 | 5,195 |

OTHER AUTHORITIES.

| | | |
|------------------|-----|--------|
| Darlington | 84 | 1,183 |
| Durham | 820 | 9,291 |
| TOTAL .. | 904 | 10,474 |

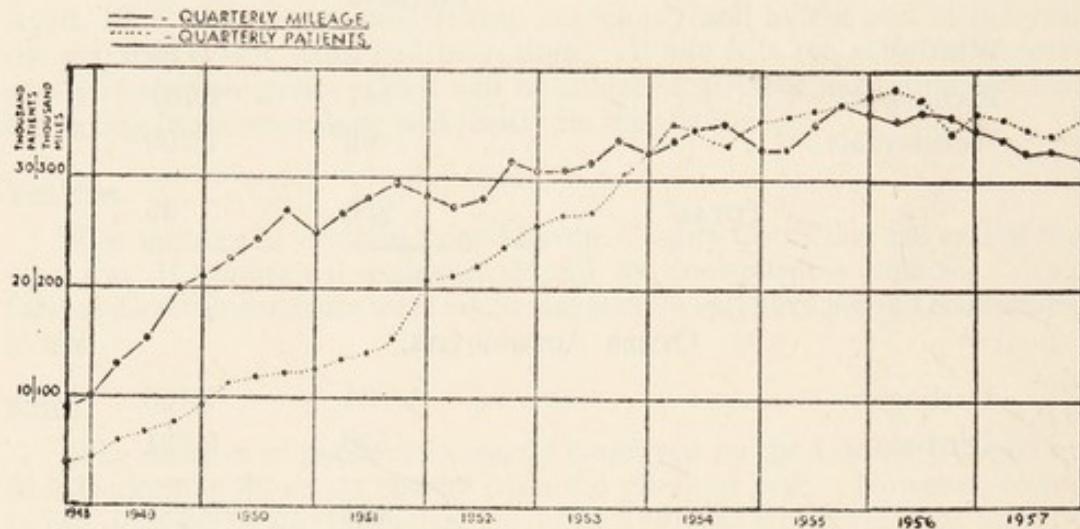
SUMMARY.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| County Council | 117,178 | 1,074,471 |
| Voluntary Organisations | 21,815 | 197,871 |
| Hospital Car Service | 250 | 5,195 |
| Outside Authorities | 904 | 10,474 |
| GRAND TOTAL .. | 140,147 | 1,288,011 |

It is interesting to note that whereas the demand for ambulances remains steady the mileage continues to decrease. This is due to increased co-ordination and strict checking of all requests received. The following table shows the average number of miles run per patient during the years indicated :—

| 1948 (part) | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| 24.41 | 22.50 | 19.82 | 18.91 | 12.92 | 10.90 | 9.77 | 9.40 | 9.45 | 9.19 |

The improved mileage per patient is illustrated in the graph given below :—



SECTION 28, PREVENTION OF ILLNESS— CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

(a) TUBERCULOSIS.

The proposals made by the County Council under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, as approved by the Minister of Health provide for the carrying out of the Health Committee's functions by area sub-committees ; in fact several of the functions of the Health Committee under Section 28 are carried out by area after-care committees. Care committees are established in eight out of ten health areas ; care work in the other two is carried out directly by the local health sub-committees ; the grants made during 1957 are set out below.

The provision of open air shelters is dealt with centrally because of their cost and in order to solve problems of storage and use. Extra nourishment, beds, bedding and nursing requisites can be obtained on a recommendation made by a chest physician or general practitioner to the local health office, or to County Hall.

Materials for occupational therapy for patients discharged from sanatoria are provided through voluntary organisations, *e.g.* the British Red Cross Society, or care committees. No reasonable request for materials has ever been refused ; no trained occupational therapist is however available.

Each person notified as suffering from tuberculosis can obtain on the recommendation of the chest physician one pint of extra milk per day without charge. Additional nourishment is dealt with by care committees on the recommendation of the family practitioner or of the chest physician in special cases.

Some 760 North Riding residents had been vaccinated with B.C.G. up to the end of 1956 ; a further 265 were vaccinated during 1957 by the chest physicians of the Regional Hospital Boards. B.C.G. vaccination was not carried out by whole-time officers of the County Council during the year.

Qwing to the rural nature of this county and to the policy of providing chest clinics in the major towns in or adjacent to the Riding, it has not usually been practicable to arrange for the regular attendance at these clinics of the health visitors in whose area the patients reside, as a large percentage of the patients seen on any particular day come from other nurses' districts, or even from the area of another authority.

Local housing authorities have co-operated well in the matter of re-housing tuberculous families ; help is generally readily given by housing allocation committees. In the course of follow up some 864 home contacts of tuberculous families have been examined by the chest physicians : 21 of these contacts received some degree of specialist treatment for tuberculosis.

It has been the practice since 1950 to reimburse care committees the amount of their approved expenditure for the previous year. During the financial year 1957/1958 grants were made to the various committees as follows :—

| Care Committee | Gross Expenditure | Income from non-C.C. sources | Net expenditure reimbursed by County Council |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Eston .. | 283 | 7 | 298 |
| Redcar .. | 108 | 2 | 106 |
| Guisborough .. | 3 | 4 | — |
| Whitby .. | 100 | 54 | 46 |
| Ryedale .. | 44 | — | 44 |
| Bulmer .. | 67 | 4 | 63 |
| Scarborough .. | 232 | — | 232 |

(b) MENTAL ILLNESS OR DEFECTIVENESS.

Arrangements for the care and after-care of persons suffering from mental illness or defectiveness are dealt with by the Mental Health services sub-committee of the Health Committee ; see page 34 for details of the work of this standing sub-committee.

(c) OTHER TYPES OF ILLNESS.

As regards illness generally, certain items of equipment, *e.g.* special beds and mattresses, can be obtained on request from local health offices ; in addition each home nurse has access to a supply of nursing requisites which she may leave on loan in a patient's home without charge. Health visitors are being used by medical officers of health in certain areas to follow up cases of notifiable disease and to ensure that adequate nursing is available ; they are better able to give advice to parents on the prevention of further infection and the care of children than sanitary staff, particularly now that terminal disinfection has been virtually abandoned except after certain serious diseases, *e.g.* tuberculosis, typhoid fever and smallpox.

Certain care committees have raised funds to expend on the welfare of patients suffering from illnesses other than tuberculosis. These amounts vary from £5 in one instance to £791 in the case of the Committee associated with the Scarborough Council for Social Services.

(d) CONVALESCENT HOME ACCOMMODATION.

Convalescent accommodation was offered to 24 individuals in 1957 as compared to 34 in 1956, 53 in 1955, 48 in 1954 and 30 in 1953. Accommodation is found for adults and children of both sexes and is limited to a maximum stay of 4 weeks. As this service is a type of holiday-rest service for those who are "run down" care has to be exercised to guard against persons using it as a means of obtaining a holiday for little or no cost.

The following table gives details of admissions to convalescent homes through the County Council's scheme in 1957 :—

| Convalescent Home | No. admitted | | | | Total Stay in days | Aver. Stay in days | Cost including travelling | Amount Recovered | Nett cost (excluding admini- stration) |
|---------------------------|--------------|---|------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|------------------|--|
| | Adults | | Chil- dren | | | | | | |
| | M | F | M | F | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| West Hill, Southport | — | 8 | — | — | 112 | 14 | 96 15 8 | 27 14 7 | 69 1 1 |
| Semon, Ilkley | — | 1 | — | — | 14 | 14 | 7 0 0 | 7 0 0 | — |
| Blackburn, St. Annes | 3 | 7 | — | — | 140 | 14 | 107 14 2 | 35 2 0 | 72 12 2 |
| Church Army, Southport | — | 1 | — | 1 | 28 | 14 | 10 1 4 | 1 0 4 | 9 1 0 |
| N.A.P.T., Bournemouth | 1 | — | — | — | 14 | 14 | 14 16 8 | 3 13 2 | 11 3 6 |
| N.A.P.T., Leconfield | — | 1 | — | — | 21 | 21 | 19 11 8 | 4 4 0 | 15 7 8 |
| N.A.P.T. Broadstairs | — | 1 | — | — | 21 | 21 | 24 2 6 | 3 3 0 | 20 19 6 |

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1957, 32 employees of the Children's Committee were surveyed in connection with their work or proposed employment in close contact with groups of children ; the cost is charged to Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. Some of these examinations are carried out by the Mass Radiography Service when surveys are being held in a suitable locality ; in other cases arrangements are made with a private radiologist, who uses full size films.

In addition to the above, 292 persons employed by the Education Committee and 174 applicants for admission to a teachers' training college were x-rayed. The co-operation of the medical and technical staff of the mass miniature radiography units has been much appreciated. As in previous years I am indebted to Dr. G. Walker, the chest physician to the Northallerton area, for his helpful advice in doubtful cases.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Advice on personal and environmental hygiene is freely given by health visitors employed in the County Council's service to mothers with children under school age and to families in which a clinical case of tuberculosis has occurred ; generally the advice is welcomed and accepted. Advice is also given on health matters at infant welfare centres, ante-natal and post-natal clinics, both orally and by means of pamphlets. Members of the medical staff have also given talks in their own areas as local M.O.H. ; the three county health inspectors have systematically dealt with the peculiar problems of food handling in talks given to employees in the schools meals service. A film projector has been provided by the Council to help in this work : films are hired from time to time. Film strips are also provided for general use.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

The domestic help service continues to expand. In 1947, 46 families were given help by 45 part-time helpers as compared with 681 families in 1954, 705 families in 1955, 766 families in 1956, and 845 families in 1957. In 1956 the number of helpers employed by the County Council was 20 whole-time and 150 part-time ; in 1957 the corresponding service had 25 whole-time and 162 part-time employees. It has been found desirable in rural areas to employ part-time domestic helps in order to avoid waste of working time.

The County Council's proposals under the National Health Service Act 1946, provided for the employment of the equivalent of 80 full-time workers either in a whole-time or part-time capacity for the purpose of providing domestic help for those in need. Priority is given (i) to women having a domiciliary confinement, (ii) to persons requiring help because of sickness or pregnancy of the housewife or her absence in hospital, (iii) to other cases of acute illness particularly of children, where there is a number of healthy children to be cared for, and thereafter (iv) to aged persons or chronic sick persons who are unable to obtain admission to hospital. During the year under review the establishment was increased from 80 to 90 full time helps or their equivalent in part-time workers.

At the end of the year under review, the standard charge to persons obtaining domestic help was 3/-d. per hour, recovery of whole or part of the cost of providing the service from the person receiving domestic help is assessed according to a scale of assessment. The following table gives the number of helps employed, the hours worked, the families who received help and those who paid the standard charge in each of the ten health areas of the Riding.

| Area | Domestic Helps | | | Recipients of Domestic Help | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Employed or registered at end of year | | Hours worked | No. who received help | No. who paid standard charge |
| | Whole-time | Part-time | | | |
| Thornaby .. | 6 | 5 | 17,378 | 91 | 15 |
| Eston .. | 2 | 19 | 32,735 | 165 | 19 |
| Redcar .. | 1 | 12 | 17,684 | 106 | 25 |
| Guisborough .. | 6 | 7 | 16,999 | 60 | 6 |
| Whitby .. | 1 | 6 | 7,141 | 35 | 12 |
| Ryedale .. | — | 36 | 20,457 | 64 | 1 |
| Bulmer .. | — | 28 | 12,993 | 75 | 9 |
| Wensleydale .. | — | 25 | 16,813 | 67 | 6 |
| Richmond .. | — | 22 | 14,397 | 52 | 4 |
| Scarborough .. | 9 | 2 | 17,340 | 130 | 24 |
| Totals .. | 25 | 162 | 173,937 | 845 | 121 |

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES OF THE AUTHORITY.

Mental Deficiency.

During 1957, the County Council employed three whole-time Mental Health Workers. All three are authorised under the Mental Deficiency Acts and, with the exception of those functions necessarily performed by registered medical practitioners, they made all the routine and statutory visits under these Acts. In addition, they supervised and reported upon defectives on licence and holiday leave when requested to do so by the Superintendents of the mental deficiency hospitals. During 1957 the Mental Health Workers made 2,862 effective visits. Although the authority's nine Duly Authorised Officers are authorised under the Mental Deficiency Acts as well as under the Lunacy Act, their work in the former connection has been confined to the sporadic presentation of petitions.

The arrangements whereby psychiatrists employed by Leeds and Newcastle-upon-Tyne Regional Hospital Boards are available for consultation and advice continued to work satisfactorily; cases can also be seen by the medical superintendents of mental deficiency hospitals in the areas of both boards. This help and advice has been appreciated alike by parents of children and the staff of this authority on several occasions during the year.

Admissions to Hospital.

The number of cases admitted in 1957 to mental deficiency hospitals was again far short of the figure necessary to eliminate, even over a period of years, the very long waiting list. Indeed, the rate of admission has again failed to keep pace with the rate of notification of new cases requiring hospital care. Instances have occurred in which mothers of defective children themselves suffered a breakdown in health as a direct result of the heavy burden carried. This is surely a clear indication for adequate accommodation as an important step in preventive medicine.

Hospital admissions, discharges and deaths in 1957 as compared with those in the five previous years are given in the following table :—

| Year | Admitted | | Discharged | | Deaths | |
|------|----------|----|------------|----|--------|----|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 1952 | 7 | 22 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| 1953 | 18 | 16 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| 1954 | 26 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| 1955 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 4 |
| 1956 | 21 | 21 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| 1957 | 14 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 4 | 4 |

Details of the numbers of defectives in hospital, on licence from institutions and under guardianship on 31st December, 1957, are as follows :—

| | M. | F. | Total |
|---|-----|-----|-------|
| (i) Defectives in Regional Hospital Board Hospitals on 31st December, 1957 :— | | | |
| Under 16 years of age | 35 | 21 | 56 |
| Over 16 years of age | 178 | 189 | 367 |
| (ii) On Licence from Institutions :— | | | |
| Under 16 years of age | — | — | — |
| Over 16 years of age | 32 | 15 | 47 |
| (iii) In Rampton and other State Institutions :— | | | |
| Under 16 years of age | — | — | — |
| Over 16 years of age | 18 | 12 | 30 |
| (iv) Under Guardianship :— | | | |
| Under 16 years of age | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Over 16 years of age | 2 | 2 | 4 |

Notifications.

Sixty-seven cases were notified for the first time during 1957 from the following sources :—

| | M. | F. |
|---|----|----|
| (i) Under Section 57 (3) Education Act, 1944 | 5 | 12 |
| (ii) Under Section 57 (5) Education Act, 1944 | 7 | 11 |
| (iii) Other sources, subject to be dealt with | 9 | 2 |
| (iv) Reported but not ascertained on 31-12-56 | 9 | 13 |

Some of these 67 were dealt with as follows during 1957 :—

| | M. | F. |
|--|----|----|
| (i) Admitted to Institutions | 1 | 1 |
| (ii) Placed under statutory supervision | 18 | 23 |
| (iii) Placed under voluntary supervision | 4 | 5 |

The total numbers of defectives on the register on December 31st, 1957, were as follows :—

| | M | F |
|---|--------|-----|
| (i) In institutions (including those on licence therefrom) | .. 263 | 237 |
| (ii) Under guardianship | .. 4 | 4 |
| (iii) In " place of safety " | .. — | — |
| (iv) Under statutory supervision | .. 191 | 210 |
| (v) Number of persons who are not " Subject to be dealt with " but under some degree of supervision | .. 54 | 49 |

During the year 10 defectives were admitted to hospitals under the control of the regional hospital boards under the provisions of Ministry of Health Circular 5/52 ; no additional expenditure for accommodation has been incurred by the authority.

Mental Illness.

Nine duly authorised officers carry out duties under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts. These officers are also authorised under the Mental Deficiency Acts and are employed as district welfare officers ; 21% of the salary of each is allocated to mental health. During 1957 these officers made 1,129 visits in connection with statutory duties under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts and 160 visits in connection with after-care. In addition mental health workers have carried out home visits to discharged patients in suitable circumstances.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Statistics.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Visits made in connection with the care and after care of patients (excluding those necessary for admission to hospital) | 872 |
|--|-----|

North Riding patients admitted to hospital.

| | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| (i) Voluntary .. | 374 | 384 | 427 | 493 | 513 | 548 |
| (ii) Certified .. | 132 | 160 | 157 | 174 | 195 | 116 |
| (iii) Temporary .. | 17 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 8 |
| (iv) Section 20 cases .. | 77 | 84 | 69 | 57 | 72 | 65 |
| (v) Urgency orders .. | 14 | 13 | 20 | — | — | 28 |

Occupation Centres and Classes.

(a) ALDERMAN COCKERILL OCCUPATION CENTRE—SCARBOROUGH.

The names of 13 children were on the register at the end of the year. Transport was provided by the county ambulance service. A mid-day meal is provided through the school meals service ; meals are provided free in approved cases. Medical inspections of the children attending the centre are carried out twice annually. During the year an inspector from the Board of Control visited the centre and a satisfactory report was received.

(b) CLEVELAND OCCUPATION CENTRE.

This centre was opened in July, 1953, with accommodation for 32 defectives, and was extended during the latter part of 1954 and early 1955. to accommodate a further 25 children. The names of 57 children were on the register on 31st December, 1957. A mid-day meal is provided in the same way as at Scarborough and transport is provided by the County Ambulance Service and private hire cars.

(c) WHITBY CLASS.

This class continued to function on three half days a week under the supervision and instruction of a mental health worker who is also a qualified occupation centre supervisor. The number in attendance in July, 1957, was 7. A mid-day meal is provided on the same lines as at the two occupation centres but parents make their own transport arrangements.

(d) OCCUPATION CENTRES CONTROLLED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES.

The council again sent defectives living near Middlesbrough and York to occupation centres controlled by these boroughs ; at the end of the year 8 North Riding children were attending the York centre, six the Middlesbrough centre and one the Darlington centre. In addition four children attended at Claypenny Hospital "school" and agreed payments were made to the York "B" Hospital Management Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 (NURSING HOMES).

The number of nursing homes registered at the end of 1957 was 12 the same as in the previous year. Any premises which are the subject of an application for registration are inspected and reported upon by a medical officer ; after registration, nursing homes are supervised and inspected by officers of the medical department. There was one new registration in 1957. One certificate of registration was surrendered voluntarily owing to the discontinuance of the use of the premises for the purpose of a nursing home.

The number of beds provided in these nursing homes at the end of 1957 was 172 (maternity 13 ; others 159).

BLIND PERSONS.

The number of persons whose names were on the register of blind persons at 31st December, 1957, was 762. Of these 83 (38 males, 45 females) were ascertained on form B.D.8 during 1957.

The numbers of registered blind persons for whom operative treatment for cataract or glaucoma had been recommended since 1934 are 110 and 3 respectively.

During 1957 operative treatment for cataract was recommended for 17 people, (15 of whom were registered during the year and 2 were registered during previous years), and one person was recommended for operative treatment for glaucoma. 10 of these people have received treatment for cataract ; one died before an operation could be performed ; one refused treatment on the grounds of age and ill health ; in one case the doctor advised against operative treatment ; one refused the operation for reasons unknown and four cases were awaiting operation (one for glaucoma) at the end of the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases.

The number of notifications of all forms of tuberculosis received in 1957 was 175 as compared with 214 in 1956.

Table I shows the number of new notifications during the last thirteen years:

TABLE I.

| Year | Total | Pulmonary | Non-Pulmonary |
|------|-------|-----------|---------------|
| 1945 | 260 | 164 | 96 |
| 1946 | 256 | 173 | 83 |
| 1947 | 262 | 200 | 62 |
| 1948 | 331 | 243 | 88 |
| 1949 | 280 | 213 | 67 |
| 1950 | 267 | 224 | 43 |
| 1951 | 298 | 250 | 48 |
| 1952 | 224 | 188 | 36 |
| 1953 | 266 | 231 | 35 |
| 1954 | 233 | 202 | 31 |
| 1955 | 193 | 169 | 24 |
| 1956 | 214 | 192 | 22 |
| 1957 | 175 | 156 | 19 |

Table II shows the number of primary notifications of new cases of tuberculosis in age and sex groupings and Table III the age and sex distribution of new cases notified and deaths during the year.

TABLE II.

Formal Notification.

| Age-Periods | Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total (all ages) |
|-------------|--|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|------------------------|
| | Under 1 year | 1- | 2- | 5- | 10- | 15- | 20- | 25- | 35- | 45- | 55- | 65- | 75- | | |
| Pulmonary— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males .. | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 16 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 7 | 2 | 91 | |
| Females .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 18 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 2 | - | 65 | |
| Non- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pulmonary | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males .. | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | 9 | |
| Females.. | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 10 | |

TABLE III.

| Age Periods | NEW CASES NOTIFIED. | | | | DEATHS | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|----|---------------|----|-----------|----|---------------|----|
| | Pulmonary | | Non-Pulmonary | | Pulmonary | | Non-Pulmonary | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 0- .. | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| 1- .. | 2 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5- .. | 9 | 7 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 15- .. | 42 | 41 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 1 | - |
| 45- .. | 29 | 10 | - | 2 | 10 | 1 | - | 2 |
| 65- .. | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 2 | - |

In Table IV the distribution of new cases district by district with comparative figures for the five preceding years is given: the deaths from tuberculosis are similarly set out in Table 5 at the end of this report

TABLE IV.

| District | 1952 | | 1953 | | 1954 | | 1955 | | 1956 | | 1957 | |
|-------------------------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|
| | Pul. | Non-Pul. | Pul. | Non-Pul. | Pul. | Non-Pul. | Pul. | Non-Pul. | Pul. | Non-Pul. | Pul. | Non-Pul. |
| URBAN DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Eston | 47 | 4 | 47 | 5 | 21 | 2 | 20 | 4 | 37 | — | 25 | — |
| 2. Guisborough .. | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 5 | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | — |
| 3. Loftus | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | — |
| 4. Malton | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5. Northallerton .. | — | 1 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | — | 5 | — |
| 6. Pickering | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 7. Redcar | 28 | 7 | 35 | 7 | 20 | 4 | 27 | 1 | 29 | 1 | 20 | — |
| 8. Richmond | 5 | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | 3 | 1 | 5 | — | 2 | — |
| 9. Saltburn | 7 | — | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | — | 4 | — | 5 | — |
| 10. Scalby | 1 | — | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | 3 | 1 | — | — |
| 11. Scarborough .. | 13 | — | 29 | 4 | 17 | 4 | 24 | 3 | 20 | 2 | 9 | — |
| 12. Skelton & Brotton | — | 1 | — | — | 11 | 1 | 4 | — | 5 | 3 | 9 | — |
| 13. Thornaby-on-Tees | 6 | 2 | 27 | 2 | 28 | — | 17 | — | 17 | — | 14 | — |
| 14. Whitby | 5 | 1 | — | — | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 7 | — |
| Total Urban .. | 116 | 17 | 153 | 21 | 119 | 16 | 113 | 14 | 135 | 9 | 99 | — |
| RURAL DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Aysgarth | 2 | — | 5 | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| 2. Bedale | — | 1 | 5 | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | — |
| 3. Croft | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — |
| 4. Easingwold | 3 | 2 | 7 | — | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 3 | — |
| 5. Flaxton | 15 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 8 | — |
| 6. Helmsley | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — |
| 7. Kirbymoorside .. | — | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| 8. Leyburn | 4 | — | 2 | — | 7 | 1 | 3 | — | 2 | — | 2 | — |
| 9. Malton | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| 10. Masham | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 11. Northallerton .. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 3 | — |
| 12. Pickering | 2 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| 13. Reeth | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 14. Richmond | 14 | 1 | 15 | 3 | 16 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 13 | — |
| 15. Scarborough .. | 1 | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | 3 | — |
| 16. Startforth | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 17. Stokesley | 17 | 3 | 17 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 11 | — | 7 | — |
| 18. Thirsk | 7 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 4 | — | 4 | 1 | 3 | — |
| 19. Wath | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 3 | — |
| 20. Whitby | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | 6 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — |
| Total Rural .. | 72 | 19 | 78 | 14 | 83 | 15 | 56 | 10 | 57 | 13 | 57 | — |
| Administrative County | 188 | 36 | 231 | 35 | 202 | 31 | 169 | 24 | 192 | 22 | 156 | — |

Deaths and Death Rate.

31 deaths were ascribed to tuberculosis in 1957 as compared with 34 in 1956, 43 in 1955 and 50 in 1954.

Table V which follows shows the mortality from pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis over the last nine years and gives the corresponding figures for England and Wales.

| | | Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| | | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 |
| No. of deaths | .. | 127 | 104 | 70 | 60 | 42 | 39 | 35 | 31 | 26 |
| Rate per 1,000 population | .. | 0.36 | 0.28 | 0.18 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.07 |
| | | Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 |
| No. of deaths | .. | 20 | 13 | 16 | 9 | 17 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| Rate per 1,000 population | .. | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.008 | 0.01 |
| The death rates in England and Wales were :— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pulmonary tuberculosis | | .403 | .321 | .275 | .212 | .179 | .160 | .131 | .109 | .095 |
| Non-Pulmonary tuberculosis | | .054 | .043 | .041 | .028 | .022 | .019 | .015 | .012 | .012 |

The whole-time and part-time health visiting staff of the Riding made 3,856 visits in connection with the after-care of tuberculous persons. The Home nurses also made 10,055 visits to 608 tuberculous patients.

During 1952 the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, were revoked; these were replaced by the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952. The new Regulations no longer require medical officers of health to keep a register of tuberculosis notifications, but the Minister of Health expressed the view that they should continue to do so.

The requirement in the 1930 Regulations for providing information of a tuberculosis patient entering or leaving a sanatorium or hospital was omitted from the present Regulations. The Minister has, however, asked Hospital Boards and Committees to ensure that this information (as for any patient with a notifiable disease) is sent by the institution staff concerned to the medical officer of health of the district to which the patient belongs.

Contacts of cases of tuberculosis are examined by the chest physicians. This also applies in those cases where tuberculosis is not ascertained until the death of the patient. In the County area during 1957, 864 contacts were examined as compared with 156 notified cases of pulmonary disease. The corresponding figures for 1956 were 1,034 and 192 respectively. Of the 864 contacts examined 21 were found to have tuberculosis.

There is no specific county-wide scheme for ascertaining early cases amongst children and others. Some are detected by the mass radiography service; others are referred to chest physicians by general practitioners; they are then kept under supervision and if necessary admitted to hospital. Mass radiography surveys are helpful but are only held at infrequent intervals in certain of the more populated parts of the Riding.

Many cases of tuberculosis after reaching a stage of quiescence return to their former employment. If that is entirely unsuitable the case is referred to the Ministry of Labour Resettlement Officer with a view to finding more suitable employment. Disablement Resettlement Officers and chest physicians have generally kept in close touch regarding quiescent and "cured" cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of infectious diseases notified to the local medical officer of health of the several sanitary districts during 1956 is given in table 7 at the end of this report ; it will be seen that three notifications of diphtheria was received.

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1953, superseded the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927, and the Infectious Diseases (London) Regulations 1927. In their general substance and form, the new regulations are similar to the old; that is to say, they require notification of malaria, dysentery, acute primary pneumonia and acute influenzal pneumonia, and provide for preventive steps to be taken against a spread of certain diseases specified in the fourth schedule to the regulations. The provisions about action to be taken by local authorities and medical officers of health against the risk of food poisoning applied under the old regulations to enteric fever and dysentery. They now apply to "typhoid fever, para-typhoid fever and other salmonella infections, dysentery and staphylococcal infection likely to cause food poisoning." The new regulations provide for action to be taken, not only as regards a person suffering from the disease in question, but also a person shown to be a carrier of the disease ; and a person in either class may now be prevented, not only from continuing to work in an occupation connected with food or drink, but also from entering such an occupation.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following table gives the summary of the first attendances made by North Riding patients at the hospital named during the years 1948 to 1957 :—

| Treatment Centre. | Number of North Riding patients treated for the first time. | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 |
| Darlington General Hospital .. | 58 | 39 | 55 | 30 | 24 | 23 | 41 | 22 | 27 | 21 |
| Harrogate General Hospital .. | 6 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Leeds General Infirmary .. | 1 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Middlesbrough General Hospital .. | 145 | 167 | 159 | 121 | 112 | 100 | 105 | 90 | 91 | 101 |
| Scarborough Hospital | 110 | 108 | 95 | 52 | 74 | 54 | 37 | 32 | 27 | 33 |
| Stockton & Thornaby Hospital .. | 66 | 48 | 33 | 25 | 33 | 26 | 17 | 7 | 29 | 15 |
| York County Hospital | 68 | 44 | 27 | 27 | 30 | 41 | 27 | 26 | 38 | 39 |
| South Shields .. | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Totals .. | 454 | 414 | 386 | 264 | 276 | 258 | 237 | 180 | 213 | 213 |

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

A comprehensive service is available at the two laboratories of the Public Health Laboratory Service that have been established at Northallerton and Middlesbrough. In addition to undertaking the examination of specimens the directors of the laboratories can help when required in epidemiological field work in co-operation with medical officers of health. The Middlesbrough laboratory in addition to Tees-side, serves the southern part of County Durham and the northern half of the Riding. The Northallerton laboratory serves the remainder of the Riding, except for the Scarborough area which relies on a similar laboratory at Hull and to a lesser degree on a clinical laboratory at the Scarborough Hospital for this service.

The Northallerton laboratory is also a main distributing centre for diphtheria prophylactics and vaccine lymph for immunising persons against diphtheria and smallpox respectively.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Statistical summary of the work carried out during the year by the county health inspectors :—

| | Visits | Samples |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Visits in relation to works of water supply | 155 | |
| Samples of water submitted for examination | | 535 |
| Visits in relation to works of sewage disposal | 138 | |
| Inspections of pasteurising plants and premises | 216 | |
| Samples of milk taken from pasteurising plants | | 474 |
| Bottle rinses taken at pasteurising dairies | | 365 |
| Visits to school premises (all purposes) | 1,556 | |
| Samples of school milk supplies | | 1,468 |
| Samples of milk from County Children's Homes, etc. .. | | 40 |
| Samples of milk taken at Ministry of Health hospital farms | | 29 |
| Samples of milk submitted for biological examination | | |
| Section 31—Food and Drugs Act, 1955 | | 359 |
| Samples of milk taken in Specified Areas | | 1,144 |
| Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957 | 171 | |
| Refuse disposal—inspection of tips | 63 | |
| Swimming baths—water purification | 32 | |
| Ministry meetings or Inquiries attended | 6 | |
| Miscellaneous visits | 126 | |
| | <hr/> 2,463 | <hr/> 4,414 |

The progressive increase of recent years in the number of visits made and samples taken has continued and the duties are now greater than at any time since the services were inaugurated ; this increase has been due mainly to the " specification " of a further area of the Riding under the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order 1957, to inspections and sampling at new schools, and inspections under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957. The additional duties have been carried out by existing staffs.

In carrying out their duties the county health inspectors have been helped by the co-operation received from the directors and staffs of the Public Health Laboratories, the engineering inspectors of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, inspectors of the River Boards and the majority of the public health inspectors of county districts.

HOUSING

A consolidating Act—the Housing Act, 1957 was enacted during the year with the object of reducing the unwieldy mass of legislation which had accumulated since the special importance and needs of housing were recognized, to manageable proportions. The obligations of county councils in respect of housing in rural districts and of rural district councils to furnish information regarding housing conditions were restated in Sec. 116 et seq. of the new Act. A further enactment of some importance was the Rent Act, 1957, the stated objects of which were, to enable rented properties to be put into and kept in repair and to secure the better use of existing housing accommodation.

The number of houses in the Riding increased to 116,560 ; the number erected by local authorities was 676 and by private persons 1,313. 7,203 houses were inspected during the year, 3,955 required minor repairs and the number requiring structural alterations was 2,673 ; the two latter figures show an increase despite a reduction in the number of inspections, this is probably due to anticipation of and enactment of the Rent Act, 1957.

A statistical summary of the work of county district councils in regard to housing is appended to this report. (see pages 60 and 61).

WATER SUPPLIES.

Seven schemes for the provision of water supplies or improvements to existing supplies were submitted by local authorities during the year. All these schemes were examined by the county health inspectors who reported on the purity and adequacy of the supplies after field investigations ; these reports provided the bases on which the County Council sent observations to the local authorities concerned.

Details of the schemes are as follows :—

| Authority | Date Submitted | Scheme | Estimated Cost |
|---------------------|----------------|--|----------------|
| Leyburn R.D.C. .. | 1-1-57 | Link water main—Danby to Hutton Hang | £ 3,200 |
| Masham R.D.C. | 14-2-57 | Masham, Fearby, Healey. | 7,000 |
| do .. | 2-7-57 | Masham, Fearby, Healey (amended) | 14,800 |
| Richmond R.D.C. .. | 4-2-57 | St. Martin's | 1,750 |
| do .. | 4-2-57 | Hudswell and Sleegill | 12,950 |
| do .. | 5-2-57 | Regional water supply scheme—Easby extension | 2,580 |
| Stokesley R.D.C. .. | 5-7-57 | Stainton, Maltby, Thornton. | 17,000 |

The above schemes were necessary but were restricted in scope ; the fact that no regional water schemes were submitted on the lines suggested in Circular 52/56 of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, must be attributed to a national reluctance on the part of local authorities to proceed with such projects, pending publication of the results of the Water Survey carried out by the aforementioned Ministry in 1956.

During the year, one Public Inquiry and one meeting held by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to consider schemes of water supply were attended by the county health inspectors who reported thereon : details of local authorities and areas concerned are as follows :—

| Authority | Date of Meeting | Scheme |
|--|-----------------|---|
| Ryedale Joint Water Board and Pickering U.D.C. | 2-7-57 | Purchase of the North Eastern Gas Board's water undertaking and the subsequent improvements and extensions of supplies in the Ryedale Joint Water Board's area of supply. |
| Masham R.D.C. .. | 28-8-57 | Improvements of the water supply to Masham, Fearby, Healey, High and Low Ellington and Sutton. |

The county health inspectors made 155 visits in connection with new sources of water supply or improvements to existing supplies.

During the year the new Scaling Dam was completed, otherwise the activities of water undertakers have been restricted to minor extensions particularly in connection with new building development and to improvements in methods of collection and existing services.

Supervision and sampling of water supplies.

During the year the county health inspectors took 535 samples of water mainly from schools known to have doubtful sources of supply ; further samples were taken from sources of supply forming the bases of new schemes. At the end of the year 37 rural schools were the subject of recommendations regarding boiling of supplies prior to consumption ; the experimental installation of individual tap filters of the infusorial earth type is giving good results and may be extended pending the provision of mains services.

The results of the samples taken are given below :—

| Test | No. taken | Satis- factory | Unsatis- factory |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Bacteriological examination .. | 531 | 413 | 118 |
| Chemical analysis .. | 4* | 2 | — |

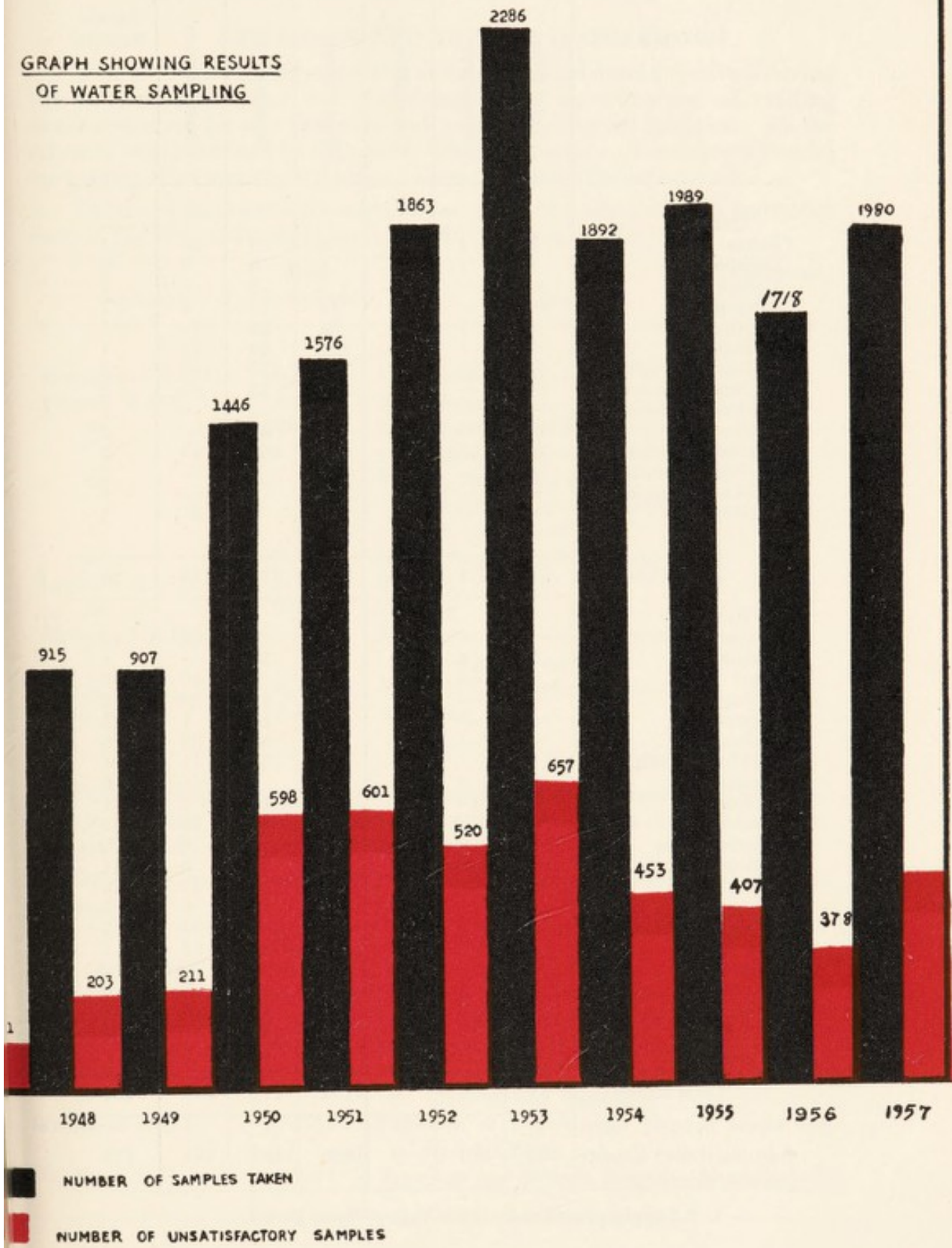
* 2 samples were broken in transit.

Weekly samples of raw and chlorinated water have been taken at the Ryedale Joint Water Board pumping station at East Ness ; these samples have shown a consistently high degree of purity. Tests of water for residual chlorine were also made on a number of chlorinated supplies.

The number of samples taken for bacteriological examination during the year, by officers of county districts increased by 262 and there was a proportionate increase of 113 in the number of samples found to be unsatisfactory.

The following block graph shows the overall position of sample results and the statistical table gives details of the sampling activities of individual local authorities.

GRAPH SHOWING RESULTS
OF WATER SAMPLING



| DISTRICT | Chemical analysis | | | Bacteriological examination | | | Mains Supplies |
|------------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Total taken | Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory | Total taken | Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory | |
| URBAN. | | | | | | | |
| *Eston .. | 3 | 3 | — | 3 | 3 | — | 1 |
| Guisborough .. | 1 | 1 | — | 8 | 6 | 2 | 5 |
| Loftus .. | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | 1 |
| Malton .. | — | — | — | 15 | 12 | 3 | 1 |
| Northallerton .. | 1 | 1 | — | 38 | 38 | — | 1 |
| Pickering .. | 1 | 1 | — | 101 | 64 | 37 | 1 |
| Redcar Borough .. | 38 | 38 | — | 191 | 135 | 56 | 3 |
| Richmond Borough .. | — | — | — | 26 | 26 | — | 2 |
| Saltburn & Marske .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Scalby .. | 115 | 115 | — | 25 | 25 | — | 2 |
| Scarborough Borough .. | 15 | 15 | — | 403 | 388 | 15 | 2 |
| Skelton & Brotton .. | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | 2 |
| *Thornaby Borough .. | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | 1 |
| Whitby .. | — | — | — | 10 | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| Total Urban .. | 174 | 174 | — | 828 | 712 | 116 | 24 |
| RURAL. | | | | | | | |
| Aysgarth .. | — | — | — | 29 | 7 | 22 | 17 |
| Bedale .. | 2 | 2 | — | 15 | 15 | — | 1 |
| Croft .. | 4 | — | 4 | 48 | 8 | 40 | 3 |
| Easingwold .. | — | — | — | 74 | 54 | 20 | 2 |
| Flaxton .. | — | — | — | 11 | 10 | 1 | 2 |
| Helmsley .. | — | — | — | 92 | 63 | 29 | 9 |
| Kirkbymoorside .. | — | — | — | 134 | 123 | 11 | 11 |
| Leyburn .. | 2 | 2 | — | 18 | 7 | 11 | 16 |
| Malton .. | — | — | — | 22 | 18 | 4 | 1 |
| Masham .. | 7 | 6 | 1 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 7 |
| Northallerton .. | — | — | — | 12 | 6 | 6 | 2 |
| Pickering .. | — | — | — | 42 | 37 | 5 | 11 |
| Reeth .. | — | — | — | 54 | 27 | 27 | 15 |
| Richmond .. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 28 | 24 | 4 | 3 |
| Scarborough .. | 2 | 2 | — | 281 | 207 | 74 | 7 |
| Startforth .. | 1 | 1 | — | 39 | 26 | 13 | 7 |
| Stokesley .. | — | — | — | 69 | 37 | 32 | 2 |
| Thirsk .. | 5 | 3 | 2 | 25 | 18 | 7 | 6 |
| Wath .. | — | — | — | 61 | 45 | 16 | 10 |
| Whitby .. | 5 | 5 | — | 68 | 25 | 43 | 19 |
| Total Rural .. | 31 | 22 | 9 | 1152 | 777 | 375 | 151 |
| Administrative County | 205 | 196 | 9 | 1980 | 1489 | 491 | 175 |

* Supply provided by Tees Valley Water Board.

A number of supplies are inadequate and unsatisfactory at source, the majority rely on chlorination as the only precaution against contamination, hence the need for regular sampling at the point of consumption.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Ten schemes for sewerage and sewage disposal were submitted during the year, of these three were for extension or reconstruction of existing works and seven for new sewerage and/or sewage disposal facilities. All the schemes were examined by the county health inspectors whose reports formed the subject of county council observations to county district councils.

Details of local authorities and areas concerned together with estimated costs of the proposals are given in the following schedule :—

| Authority | Date Submitted | Scheme | Estimated Cost |
|---------------------|----------------|--|----------------|
| | | | £ |
| Easingwold R.D.C... | 9-3-57 | Hustwaite (revised) | 18,053 |
| Flaxton R.D.C. .. | 8-3-57 | New Earswick | 39,225 |
| do .. | 22-3-57 | Skelton and Rawcliffe—extensions to sewage disposal works (additional) | 16,950 |
| do | 27-3-57 | Murton and Osbaldwick—extension to sewage disposal works (additional) | 14,235 |
| do | 18-5-57 | Hilbra Estate (Haxby Parish) | 2,652 |
| Leyburn R.D.C. .. | 2-7-57 | Bellerby | 12,066 |
| do | 2-7-57 | Wensley | 7,523 |
| Richmond R.D.C. | 11-12-57 | Middleton Tyas—reconstruction of sewage disposal works | 6,500 |
| Thirsk R.D.C. .. | 28-11-57 | Kirby Hill, Langthorpe, Milby | 43,750 |
| Wath R.D.C. | 12-1-57 | Baldersby | 16,306 |

Four meetings convened by the Minister of Housing and Local Government to consider new proposals for sewerage and sewage disposal facilities, were attended by the county health inspectors.

Details of the authorities concerned and the schemes under review are as follows :—

| Authority | Date of Meeting | Scheme |
|--------------------|-----------------|---|
| Guisborough U.D.C. | 26-3-57 | Sewage disposal works for Dunsdale village. |
| Flaxton R.D.C. | 27-8-57 | Extension of sewage disposal works at (a) Murton and Osbaldwick. (b) Skelton and Rawcliffe. |
| Richmond R.D.C. .. | 25-7-57 | Provision of new sewage disposal works for Catterick Village. |
| Whitby R.D.C. | 3-7-57 | Sewerage and Sewage disposal—Newholm. |

The county health inspectors also made regular inspections of plants which have been the subject of grants under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts ; 138 visits were made for this purpose and by and large the plants were well maintained and operating satisfactorily.

During the year schemes for the following villages were commenced :—

Dunsdale (Guisborough U.D.).

Aiskew and Bedale (Bedale R.D.).

Sand Hutton (Flaxton R.D.).

Slingsby (Malton R.D.).

North Cowton and Eppleby (Richmond R.D.).

Stainsacre and Lythe (Whitby R.D.).

The main other activities of local authorities have been in connection with sewer extensions to serve areas of new building development.

Progress in the provision of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities in many areas, now awaits improvements in water supplies ; this applies particularly to the Dales area of the Riding.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The county health inspectors made sixty-three special inspections of refuse disposal tips during the year. For obvious reasons, i.e. concentration of population resulting in short hauls and more economical collection and supervision, the tips of urban authorities were better maintained. In the rural areas the difficulties from all aspects are greater and collections are less frequent ; far too often one sees deposits of refuse near farms in rural areas. Apart from the risk to health these are unsightly and are an offence under existing public health legislation.

During the past year, ten urban authorities disposed of refuse by controlled tipping ; two by uncontrolled tipping and one by incineration. Eleven rural authorities have in operation some form of controlled tipping ; seven have partially controlled tipping, one has uncontrolled tips and one uses incineration.

A list giving details of the methods of disposal of refuse, frequency of collection and estimated cost, in operation by local authorities in the Riding is appended.

| District | Estimated cost of service | Method of refuse disposal—1957 | Frequency of collection, improvement to service, etc. |
|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| URBAN. | £ | | |
| Eston .. | 19,918 | Controlled tipping | Weekly collection |
| Guisborough .. | 5,500 | do .. | do |
| Loftus .. | 4,434 | do .. | do |
| Malton .. | 3,584 | Partially controlled | do (Remote rural premises—monthly) |
| Northallerton .. | 3,163 | Uncontrolled tipping | do |
| Pickering .. | 1,593 | do .. | Bullamoor and Hailstone Moor—3 weekly collection. Weekly collection in town area. Quarterly collection at Stape and Bean Sheaf. |
| Redcar Borough .. | 19,504 | Controlled tipping | Weekly collection. |
| Richmond Borough | 3,589 | do .. | do |
| Saltburn & Marske | 5,175 | do .. | do |
| Scalby .. | 3,927 | do .. | do (Outlying farms—fortnightly). |
| Scarborough Borough .. | 49,770 | do .. | do |
| Skelton & Brotton | 5,453 | do .. | do |
| Thornaby Borough | 8,475 | do .. | do |
| Whitby .. | 9,238 | Incineration .. | do |
| RURAL. | | | |
| Aysgarth .. | 855 | Partially controlled | Fortnightly collection. |
| Bedale .. | 4,254 | Controlled tipping | Bins collected weekly in Bedale and Aiskew. Fortnightly collections in other areas. Ashpits cleared every 12 weeks. |
| Croft .. | 862 | Partially controlled | Fortnightly collection. Over Dinsdale—monthly. |
| Easingwold .. | 4,000 | Controlled tipping | Weekly collection—Easingwold, Linton R.A.F. Station and East Moor Polish Hostel. Fortnightly collection in other areas. |
| Flaxton .. | 5,459 | Partially controlled | Weekly collection. |
| Helmsley .. | 1,470 | do .. | Fortnightly collection. |
| Kirkbymoorside .. | 1,878 | do .. | Weekly collection in Kirkbymoorside, Newton, Wombledon, Kirby Mills and Welburn. Monthly in Farndale. Fortnightly elsewhere. |
| Leyburn .. | 2,295 | Controlled tipping | Weekly collection—Leyburn and Middleham. Fortnightly collection—remainder of area. |
| Malton .. | 700 | do .. | Collection monthly. |
| Masham .. | 850 | do .. | Weekly collection—Masham. Monthly collection—villages. |
| Northallerton .. | 4,375 | Partially controlled | Weekly collection—Ainderby Steeple, Morton-on-Swale, Thrintoft, Brompton and Romanby. Fortnightly collection—other areas. Ashpits emptied at 2 monthly intervals. |
| Pickering .. | 861 | Uncontrolled tipping | Every 3 weeks. |
| Reeth .. | 1,200 | Partially controlled | Weekly collection. Farms monthly. |
| Richmond .. | 2,876 | Controlled tipping | Weekly collection. |
| Scarborough .. | 1,322 | do .. | Fortnightly collection from large communities Monthly collection from small communities |
| Startforth .. | 2,924 | Controlled tipping | Weekly collection (Outlying parts 2–4 weeks). |
| Stokesley .. | 14,530 | do .. | do |
| Thirsk .. | 10,775 | do .. | Weekly collection from bins and pails. Monthly collection from privy middens and ashpits. |
| Wath .. | 868 | do .. | Fortnightly collection. |
| Whitby .. | 7,014 | Uncontrolled 82% Incineration 18% | Weekly collection in 30 villages. Fortnightly collection in 22 villages. |

NUISANCES.

The decrease in the number of inspections made by local authorities, to which I referred in my 1956 Report, continues, there being a further reduction of 1,436 during 1957. This progressive decrease is the direct result of improvements in environmental hygiene throughout the Riding during recent years, particularly in the field of housing, although nuisances arising from defects in houses as distinct from other causes are not included in the statistical table below which gives details of the work done by local authorities under Part III of the Public Health Act, 1936.

NUISANCE INSPECTIONS (other than Housing inspections).

| DISTRICT | No. of inspections | Nuisances found | Informal notices served | * Complied with | Statutory notices served | * Complied with | Legal proceedings |
|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| URBAN. | | | | | | | |
| Eston .. | 1732 | 1792 | 757 | 665 | 14 | 13 | — |
| Guisborough .. | 413 | 314 | 255 | 249 | 2 | 2 | — |
| Loftus .. | 174 | 53 | 53 | 56 | — | — | — |
| Malton .. | 34 | 20 | 20 | 20 | — | — | — |
| Northallerton .. | 16 | 19 | 16 | 16 | — | — | — |
| Pickering .. | 32 | 19 | 17 | 17 | — | — | — |
| Redcar Borough† .. | 6700 | 6221 | 6002 | 5980 | — | — | — |
| Richmond Borough .. | 19 | 39 | 19 | 13 | — | — | — |
| Saltburn & Marske .. | 135 | 38 | 25 | 25 | — | — | — |
| Scalby .. | 75 | 31 | 31 | 31 | — | — | — |
| Scarborough Borough .. | 1420 | 234 | 184 | 163 | 50 | 37 | — |
| Skelton & Brotton .. | 1540 | 347 | 347 | 330 | — | — | — |
| Thornaby Borough .. | 786 | 662 | 442 | 379 | 62 | 90 | — |
| Whitby .. | 144 | 46 | 29 | 29 | — | — | — |
| RURAL. | | | | | | | |
| Aysgarth .. | 57 | 29 | 5 | 5 | — | — | — |
| Bedale .. | 36 | 33 | 33 | 30 | — | — | — |
| Croft .. | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | — | — | — |
| Easingwold .. | 136 | 129 | 95 | 86 | 2 | 2 | — |
| Flaxton .. | 48 | 33 | 29 | 26 | 3 | 3 | — |
| Helmsley .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kirkbymoorside .. | 40 | 26 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Leyburn .. | 45 | 36 | 30 | 27 | — | — | — |
| Malton .. | 86 | 23 | 6 | 6 | — | — | — |
| Masham .. | 4 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Northallerton .. | 277 | 252 | 257 | 250 | 4 | 1 | — |
| Pickering .. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Reeth .. | 27 | 14 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Richmond .. | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | — | — | — |
| Scarborough .. | 43 | 26 | 26 | 27 | — | — | — |
| Startforth .. | 79 | 23 | 21 | 19 | — | — | — |
| Stokesley .. | 58 | 71 | 39 | 38 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Thirsk .. | 138 | 65 | 26 | 19 | — | — | — |
| Wath .. | 34 | 6 | 6 | 6 | — | — | — |
| Whitby .. | 200 | 84 | 30 | 30 | — | — | — |
| Totals .. | 14,596 | 10,756 | 8,870 | 8,610 | 138 | 149 | — |

* These figures include notices pending at the end of 1956.

† These figures include nuisances found during housing inspections, which are not included in the returns of other authorities.

MILK SUPPLIES.

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

Five licences to operate pasteurising plants were current during the year, four in respect of Holder Type processes and one for a High Temperature Short Time process.

The county health inspectors made 216 visits to the licensed premises for the purpose of sampling, inspection of premises and temperature recording charts and checking thermometers. 474 samples of milk were taken for methylene blue reduction and phosphatase tests, with the following results :—

| Plant No. | Type | No. of Inspections | No. of samples taken | Phosphatase test | | Methylene Blue test | | Biological examination | |
|-----------|----------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|------------------------|----------|
| | | | | Passed | Failed | Passed | Failed | Negative | Positive |
| 1 | Holder | 23 | 67 | 66 | 1 | 55 | — | 1 | — |
| 2 | do | 36 | 108 | 105 | 3 | 101 | — | 2 | — |
| 3 | do | 51 | 105 | 103 | 2 | 93 | — | — | — |
| 4 | do | 50 | 88 | 86 | 2 | 82 | — | 2 | — |
| 5 | H.T.S.T. | 56 | 106 | 103 | 3 | 106 | — | — | — |
| TOTALS .. | | 216 | 474 | 463 | 11 | 437 | — | 5 | — |

Samples failing the phosphatase test represent only 2·3% of the number taken and these were submitted to biological examination as a further check ; all gave negative results.

The safety factor of milk which is increased by the pasteurising process can be reduced and possibly nullified by lack of cleanliness of containers i.e. milk bottles ; to minimize this risk bottles have been taken from the bottle washing plants at pasteurising depots, at least once a month and submitted to rinse tests. Since 1952, I have been able to report a progressive reduction in the percentage of bottles failing the rinse test ; unfortunately during the past year the percentage has risen almost threefold to 15·0% due mainly to a deterioration in the methods of one producer whose individual percentage failure has been 43·1%. The record of the remaining four producers showed a percentage failure of 5·2% as compared with 5·13% for the year 1956.

The results of bottle rinse tests at each licensed plant are given below :—

| Dairy | | Method of bottle cleansing | No. of bottles taken | Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory |
|-----------|----|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------|
| No. 1 | .. | Machine .. | 48 | 46 | 2 |
| No. 2 | .. | do .. | 95 | 54 | 41 |
| No. 3 | .. | do .. | 72 | 66 | 6 |
| No. 4 | .. | do .. | 72 | 72 | — |
| No. 5 | .. | do .. | 78 | 66 | 6 |
| Totals .. | | | 365 | 304 | 55 |

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.**Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Orders, 1954 and 1956.**

Under the above legislation Specified Area No. 2 Order 1957 became operative from 25th November, 1957 ; this defined the rural districts of Croft and Stokesley as areas in which the retail sale of milk must be restricted to milk to which a "special designation" is applicable, i.e. Sterilised, Pasteurised or T.T. milk. As a result of this further Order, the eastern part of the Riding comprising two Boroughs, ten urban districts and eight rural districts, in addition to two adjoining county boroughs is now a "specified area" ; this area in relation to the North Riding as a whole, is shown on the accompanying map. Adequate supplies of "special designated" milk are available except in a few remote rural localities ; "consents" for the supply of non-designated milk, which are discretionary under the Order, have therefore been few in number. Similarly, contraventions of the Orders have been restricted to a small number of retailers who, at the onset, were retailing non-designated milk through ignorance of legislation.

During the year the county health inspectors took 1,144 samples of milk ; a summary of the results of statutory tests and biological examinations is given herewith :—

| Grade | No. taken | Meth : Blue test | | Phosphatase test | | Turbidity test | | Tubercle bacilli | | Brucella abortus | |
|-------------------|-----------|------------------|------|------------------|------|----------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|
| | | Pass | Fail | Pass | Fail | Pass | Fail | Neg. | Pos. | Neg. | Pos. |
| Pasteurised | 662 | 627 | 5 | 654 | 7 | — | — | 3 | — | 3 | — |
| Sterilised | 142 | — | — | — | — | 142 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tuberculin Tested | 296 | 157 | 43 | — | — | — | — | 267 | — | 244 | 11 |
| Non-designated | 44 | 16 | 13 | — | — | — | — | 40 | — | 40 | — |

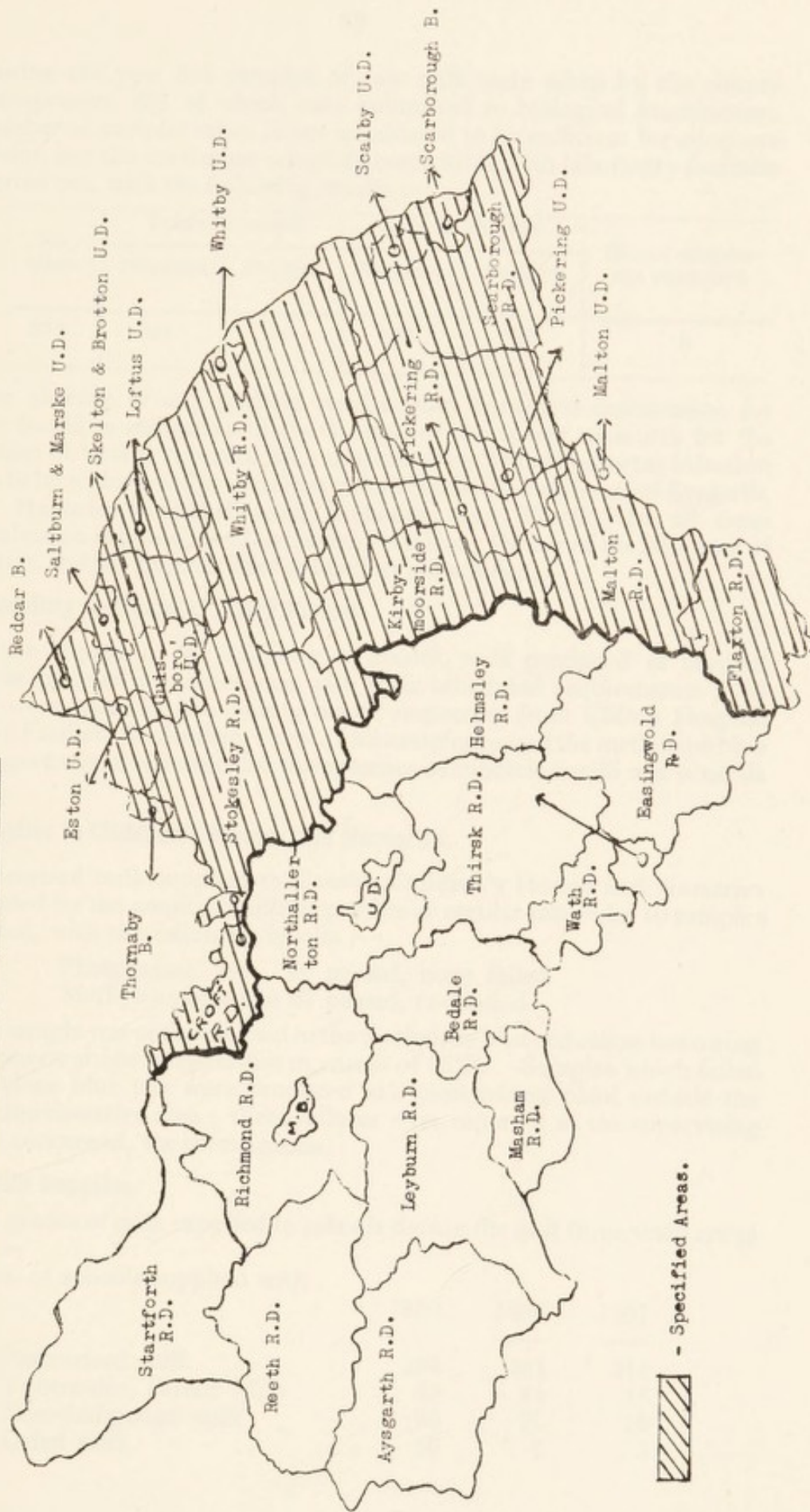
The standard of milk retailed in the Riding would appear from the above results, to have been satisfactory, as the seven samples failing the phosphatase test were produced at dairies not licensed by the county council. It is interesting to note that the eleven samples showing the presence of brucella abortus were from Tuberculin Tested supplies : this emphasises the need for biological examination of milk from tuberculin tested herds.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.**Section 31—Milk-borne infections diseases.**

The consumption of raw milk, i.e. non-designated and tuberculin tested milk has declined rapidly in recent years owing to increased sales of sterilised and pasteurised milk, but the risk of milk-borne infection of bovine origin will continue so long as untreated milk is available for human consumption ; that being so, it is essential to take samples of raw milk for biological examination in order to safeguard consumers.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (SPECIFIED AREAS) ORDERS, 1954 and 1956.

NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE



During the year 359 samples of raw milk were taken by the county health inspectors, 351 of which were submitted to biological examination. The number of samples taken is not considered to be sufficient for adequate supervision but the maximum sampling compatible with laboratory facilities was carried out, with the following results :—

| No. taken | Tubercle bacilli | | Brucella abortus | | No. of samples not examined |
|-----------|------------------|----------|------------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| | Negative | Positive | Negative | Positive | |
| 359 | 351 | — | 336 | 12 | 8 |

The absence of any positive results from biological examination for tubercle bacilli is indicative of the success of the recent measures for the elimination of bovine tuberculosis ; unfortunately brucella abortus infection appears to be widespread as infection was found in the rural areas of Aysgarth, Bedale, Helmsley, Northallerton, Stokesley, and Thirsk. In all cases where infection is found, the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and the District Medical Officer are notified.

Milk Sampling at Hospital Dairy Farms.

At the request of the Ministry of Health, milk produced at hospital farms was sampled in accordance with their scheduled requirements ; 27 samples were taken by the county health inspectors from Clifton Hospital Farm and Fairfield Sanatorium Farm. All samples passed the methylene blue test and gave negative results for the presence of tubercle bacilli and brucella abortus.

Milk Supplies to Children's Homes and Nurseries.

Pasteurised milk supplied to County Children's Homes and Nurseries was sampled by the county health inspectors at regular intervals, 40 samples were tested, with the following results :—

Phosphatase test 40 passed, none failed
Methylene blue test 37 passed, two failed.

One sample was not submitted to the methylene blue reduction test owing to atmospheric shade temperature in excess of 65°F. Samples which failed the methylene blue test were produced at a pasteurising plant outside the county administrative area ; these failures were reported to the supervising authority concerned, for investigation.

School Milk Supplies.

The grades of milk supplied to schools during the past three years are as follows :—

No. of schools supplied with :

| | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|
| Pasteurised milk | 294 | 341 | 348 |
| Tuberculin Tested Milk .. | 43 | 44 | 46 |
| Non-designated milk | 25 | 25 | 19 |
| Dried milk | 19 | 7 | 6 |

From the foregoing information it will be seen that 83% of the schools are supplied with heat-treated milk and 15.5% with raw milk. Untreated liquid milk is only supplied in rural areas where pasteurised milk is not readily available ; 10.9% of the schools are supplied with tuberculin tested milk and 4.5% with non-designated milk ; the latter grade of milk is supplied only in remote rural areas where no other grades are available. It is not normally regarded as suitable for schools, but there are difficulties in substituting dried milk. All non-designated supplies are sampled at frequent intervals for biological examination.

The county health inspectors made 1,556 visits and took 1,468 samples of milk during the year ; the results of phosphatase tests, methylene blue tests and biological examinations were as follows :—

| Grade | No. taken | Methylene Blue test | | Phosphatase test | | Biological examination | | Brucella abortus | |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|--------|------------------|--------|------------------------|----------|------------------|------|
| | | Passed | Failed | Passed | Failed | Tb. Neg. | Tb. Pos. | Neg. | Pos. |
| Pasteurised | 1290 | 1182 | 31 | 1241 | 43 | 5 | — | 5 | — |
| Tuberculin Tested | 101 | 14 | 4 | — | — | 101 | — | 99 | 2 |
| Non-designated | 77 | — | — | — | — | 76 | 1 | 69 | 5 |

Discrepancies between the number of samples taken and tested are due to inability to test owing to atmospheric shade temperature in excess of 65° F. ; souring of milk and/or death of guinea pig from intercurrent infection prior to completion of biological examination.

Of the 43 samples failing the phosphatase test for pasteurised milk, 16 were from milk pasteurised at plants outside the Riding ; the remaining 27 samples were from milk pasteurised at a plant within the Riding and licensed by the County Council. As 26 of the 27 sample failures from this plant were reported by one laboratory, results which were inconsistent with those obtained from another laboratory, a meeting with the directors of the laboratories was arranged ; it is significant that only one sample failed the phosphatase test after this meeting was held, until the end of the year. In the circumstances any comment adverse or otherwise on the state of the milk from the standpoint of efficient heat treatment, would be purely speculative.

In all cases of phosphatase test or methylene blue test failure, the school milk supply was re-sampled without delay and where possible, investigations were made at the source of production.

Details of samples giving positive results on biological examination for tubercle bacilli and brucella abortus were notified to the District Medical Officers and the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. In all cases, alternative sources of supply were arranged or the milk was heat-treated until the animals responsible for the infection were traced and removed from the herd.

The animal affected by tuberculosis was slaughtered under the statutory provisions of the Tuberculosis Order.

Where *brucella abortus* was found in school milk, the county health inspectors took samples from individual animals for Ring test ; 78 samples were taken, of which 16 gave positive results. This action was considered essential to speed up investigation and the resumption of school milk supplies.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Despite difficulties in interpretation of certain provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations due to the wide differences in the circumstances of food premises i.e. the travelling shop, small village shop and large store, etc., steady progress has continued throughout the year in enforcement of the Regulations. Inspection of premises has increased and compliance with the requirements from a structural standpoint has been obtained, for the most part, without the need for statutory action. The position regarding food handling has not, unfortunately, kept pace with the structural improvement : many local authorities have done active work by lectures and distribution of leaflets, etc., towards education of employees in food shops, but it is evident from inspection and general observation that the methods and habits of years are difficult to overcome. There is need to shift the emphasis from premises to handlers and in addition to the work of the official in education of the food handler, education of the general public is necessary so that the most potential corrective may be enlisted, namely, consumer resistance to bad food handling.

There was an increase in the number of food poisoning notifications during the year ; 60 cases were notified as against 47 in 1956.

The standard of food handling in school kitchens has been well maintained this is reflected by the fact that no outbreak of food poisoning attributable to school meals has occurred during the year.

One suspected outbreak of food poisoning at a school was thought to be due to milk consumed by the children but on investigation no food poisoning pathogens were isolated. As this outbreak affected only a very small number of children and coincided with medical inspection it may have been psychosomatic in origin.

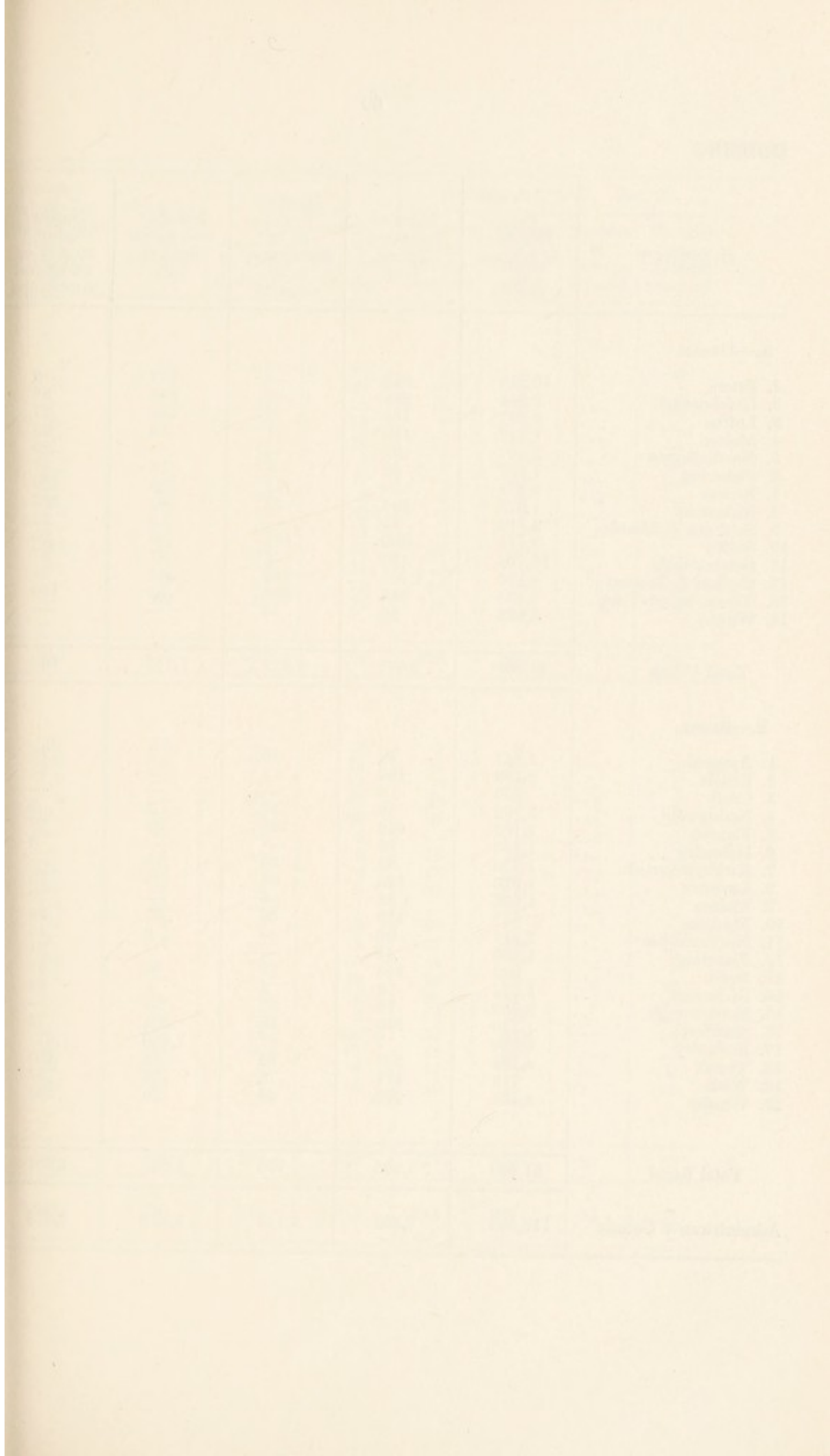
Food and Drugs Act.

Sampling under the Food and Drugs Act for adulteration, inferior quality and false description, is carried out by the Weights and Measures Inspectors, and I am indebted to the Chief Inspector (Mr. W. C. Harrison) for the following statistics :—

| Total number of Samples taken | Number Genuine | Number Adulterated | Number Inferior | False Description |
|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 783 | 762 | 13 | 8 | — |

The following table shows the number and type of samples taken during the year of which some were found to be adulterated or of inferior standard.

| Type of sample | Samples taken | Number adulterated | Number inferior | False description |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Dried Mint | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| Dried Sage | 5 | 1 | — | — |
| Fishcakes | 13 | 4 | — | — |
| Lard | 24 | 1 | — | — |
| Lemon Squash | 6 | 1 | — | — |
| Meat and Potato Pasties | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Milk | 364 | 3 | 8 | — |
| Potted Meat | 1 | 1 | — | — |



HOUSING

| DISTRICT | Total Number of houses in district | Number inspected during year | Number found to be satisfactory in all respects | Number with minor defects only | Number requiring repairs or structural alterations |
|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| A.—URBAN. | | | | | |
| 1. Eston .. | 10,218 | 819 | — | 757 | 9 |
| 2. Guisborough .. | 2,944 | 234 | 48 | 140 | 33 |
| 3. Loftus .. | 2,657 | 191 | 6 | 158 | 27 |
| 4. Malton .. | 1,347 | 160 | 91 | 13 | 28 |
| 5. Northallerton .. | 2,207 | 107 | — | — | 90 |
| 6. Pickering .. | 1,467 | 33 | — | 16 | 17 |
| 7. Redcar .. | 8,851 | — | 41 | 108 | 120 |
| 8. Richmond .. | 1,678 | 356 | 48 | 183 | 223 |
| 9. Saltburn & Marske .. | 3,419 | 45 | — | 9 | 32 |
| 10. Scalby .. | 2,412 | 200 | 151 | 15 | 20 |
| 11. Scarborough .. | 13,743 | 135 | 1 | 87 | 97 |
| 12. Skelton & Brotton .. | 4,182 | 1,101 | 729 | 347 | 24 |
| 13. Thornaby-on-Tees .. | 6,603 | 446 | 208 | 82 | 146 |
| 14. Whitby .. | 3,832 | 40 | — | — | — |
| Total Urban .. | 65,560 | 3,867 | 1,323 | 1,915 | 866 |
| B.—RURAL. | | | | | |
| 1. Aysgarth .. | 1,247 | 49 | 16 | 4 | 16 |
| 2. Bedale .. | 2,498 | 180 | 1 | — | 15 |
| 3. Croft .. | 670 | 8 | — | — | — |
| 4. Easingwold .. | 3,292 | 39 | 32 | 2 | 3 |
| 5. Flaxton .. | 7,102 | 540 | 300 | 82 | 72 |
| 6. Helmsley .. | 1,425 | 25 | — | — | 8 |
| 7. Kirkbymoorside .. | 1,470 | 66 | 50 | 15 | — |
| 8. Leyburn .. | 1,976 | 726 | 68 | 39 | 28 |
| 9. Malton .. | 1,856 | 58 | — | — | 30 |
| 10. Masham .. | 547 | 129 | 28 | 65 | 36 |
| 11. Northallerton .. | 2,841 | 98 | — | 8 | 10 |
| 12. Pickering .. | 1,820 | 41 | — | 7 | 34 |
| 13. Reeth .. | 982 | 148 | 17 | 80 | 63 |
| 14. Richmond .. | 3,274 | 59 | 2 | 4 | 52 |
| 15. Scarborough .. | 2,608 | 78 | 22 | 56 | — |
| 16. Startforth .. | 1,420 | 340 | 39 | 204 | 72 |
| 17. Stokesley .. | 6,668 | 7 | 61 | 1,390 | 1,077 |
| 18. Thirsk .. | 4,124 | 305 | 30 | 31 | 105 |
| 19. Wath .. | 719 | 171 | 78 | 33 | 32 |
| 20. Whitby .. | 4,461 | 269 | 46 | 20 | 154 |
| Total Rural .. | 51,000 | 3,336 | 790 | 2,040 | 1,807 |
| Administrative County .. | 116,560 | 7,203 | 2,113 | 3,955 | 2,673 |

| Number suitable for improvement under Housing Acts | Number unfit in all respects | Number of Houses erected | | Housing Act, 1949. Sec. 20. | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | By Local Authority | By Private Persons | Number of appli- cations received | Number of Grants made | Number of Grants refused | Number of Grants pending |
| 7 | 53 | 73 | 66 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| 10 | 3 | 7 | 41 | 10 | 8 | — | 1 |
| — | — | 24 | — | 10 | 10 | — | — |
| 28 | 12 | 20 | 9 | 7 | 7 | — | — |
| 10 | 7 | — | 21 | 11 | 7 | 1 | — |
| 14 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 9 | 9 | — | — |
| 120 | 3 | — | 70 | — | — | — | — |
| 271 | 85 | 46 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 1 | — |
| 2 | 2 | 49 | 89 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 |
| — | 14 | 14 | 71 | — | — | — | — |
| 84 | 37 | 129 | 56 | 88 | 84 | — | 4 |
| — | 1 | 20 | 18 | 19 | 17 | — | 2 |
| — | 59 | 23 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 2 | — |
| — | 40 | 46 | 37 | 18 | 11 | 2 | 5 |
| 546 | 317 | 467 | 504 | 204 | 180 | 7 | 16 |
| 23 | 13 | — | 2 | 9 | 9 | — | — |
| 50 | 114 | 20 | 14 | 22 | 22 | — | — |
| 8 | — | — | 11 | 8 | 8 | — | — |
| 3 | 2 | 33 | 25 | 26 | 28 | 3 | 4 |
| 72 | 86 | 26 | 356 | 25 | 14 | 11 | — |
| — | 17 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| — | 1 | — | 3 | 16 | 16 | — | — |
| 35 | 12 | — | 3 | 14 | 22 | 3 | — |
| 10 | 18 | 4 | 7 | 21 | 21 | — | — |
| 4 | 36 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 76 | 4 | — | 18 | 66 | 66 | — | 2 |
| 27 | 4 | — | 2 | 27 | 27 | — | — |
| 31 | — | — | — | 8 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| 4 | — | — | 10 | 34 | 29 | 2 | 3 |
| — | — | — | 17 | 30 | 29 | 5 | — |
| — | 25 | — | 5 | 3 | 5 | — | — |
| — | 531 | 48 | 304 | 33 | 32 | 1 | — |
| 95 | 44 | 64 | 17 | 45 | 45 | — | — |
| 21 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 10 | — | — |
| 93 | 49 | 7 | 10 | 40 | 40 | — | — |
| 552 | 963 | 209 | 809 | 437 | 428 | 27 | 10 |
| 1,098 | 1,280 | 676 | 1,313 | 641 | 608 | 34 | 26 |

TABLE 1.

Number of Births in each District during 1957.

| DISTRICT. | Estimated mid-year home population 1957. | Total live births. | Illegiti- mate live births. | Birth- rate per 1,000 popu- lation. | Excess of births over deaths. (Natural increase) | Natural increase per 1,000 popu- lation. |
|----------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| A.—URBAN. | | | | | | |
| 1. Eston .. | 34,890 | 838 | 48 | 24.0 | 501 | 14.4 |
| 2. Guisborough .. | 9,630 | 198 | 3 | 20.6 | 94 | 9.8 |
| 3. Loftus .. | 7,660 | 135 | 2 | 17.6 | 36 | 4.7 |
| 4. Malton .. | 4,160 | 58 | 2 | 13.9 | 7 | 1.7 |
| 5. Northallerton .. | 6,160 | 90 | 4 | 14.6 | 19 | 3.1 |
| 6. Pickering .. | 4,200 | 60 | 3 | 14.3 | 1 | .2 |
| 7. Redcar .. | 28,310 | 463 | 27 | 16.4 | 136 | 4.8 |
| 8. Richmond .. | 6,040 | 125 | 6 | 20.1 | 63 | 10.4 |
| 9. Saltburn and Marske .. | 9,570 | 184 | 6 | 19.2 | 91 | 9.5 |
| 10. Scalby .. | 6,470 | 67 | 2 | 10.4 | — 29 | .. |
| 11. Scarborough .. | 43,510 | 565 | 45 | 13.0 | — 92 | .. |
| 12. Skelton and Brotton .. | 12,810 | 204 | 7 | 15.9 | 44 | 3.4 |
| 13. Thornaby-on-Tees .. | 23,910 | 507 | 21 | 21.2 | 286 | 12.0 |
| 14. Whitby .. | 11,480 | 195 | 8 | 17.0 | 1 | .1 |
| Total Urban .. | 208,800 | 3,689 | 184 | 17.7 | 1,158 | 5.5 |
| B.—RURAL | | | | | | |
| 1. Aysgarth .. | 3,390 | 40 | 3 | 11.8 | — 17 | .. |
| 2. Bedale .. | 8,390 | 145 | 4 | 17.3 | 59 | 7.0 |
| 3. Croft .. | 2,320 | 34 | 2 | 14.7 | 9 | 3.9 |
| 4. Easingwold .. | 11,560 | 167 | 3 | 14.4 | 64 | 5.5 |
| 5. Flaxton .. | 23,030 | 350 | 10 | 15.2 | 94 | 4.1 |
| 6. Helmsley .. | 5,360 | 55 | 4 | 10.3 | 1 | .2 |
| 7. Kirbymoorside .. | 4,930 | 62 | 1 | 12.6 | 3 | .6 |
| 8. Leyburn .. | 6,380 | 89 | 4 | 13.9 | 23 | 3.6 |
| 9. Malton .. | 5,550 | 80 | 2 | 14.4 | 26 | 4.7 |
| 10. Masham .. | 1,630 | 21 | .. | 12.9 | — 6 | .. |
| 11. Northallerton .. | 8,630 | 141 | 6 | 16.3 | 49 | 5.7 |
| 12. Pickering .. | 5,090 | 71 | 2 | 13.9 | 3 | .6 |
| 13. Reeth .. | 1,970 | 26 | 1 | 13.2 | 2 | 1.0 |
| 14. Richmond .. | 27,610 | 467 | 12 | 16.9 | 287 | 10.4 |
| 15. Scarborough .. | 7,630 | 96 | 10 | 12.6 | 3 | .4 |
| 16. Startforth .. | 5,120 | 74 | 7 | 14.5 | 31 | 6.1 |
| 17. Stokesley .. | 19,660 | 364 | 8 | 18.5 | 171 | 8.7 |
| 18. Thirsk .. | 14,080 | 207 | 7 | 14.7 | 65 | 4.6 |
| 19. Wath .. | 3,830 | 65 | 3 | 17.0 | 39 | 10.2 |
| 20. Whitby .. | 11,640 | 157 | 6 | 13.5 | — 22 | .. |
| Total Rural .. | 177,800 | 2,711 | 95 | 15.2 | 884 | 5.0 |
| Administrative County .. | 386,600 | 6,400 | 279 | 16.6 | 2,042 | 5.3 |
| Totals for 1956 .. | 387,000 | 6,254 | 245 | 16.2 | 1,835 | 4.7 |

TABLE No. 2.

Number of Deaths in each District during 1957.

| DISTRICT. | Estimated mid-year home population, 1957 | Total deaths. | Death-rate per 1,000 population. | Deaths under 1 year. | Total infantile mortality per 1,000 live births. | Illegitimate children, deaths under 1 year. | Illegitimate children, deaths under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births. |
|----------------------------|--|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|--|---|--|
| A.—URBAN. | | | | | | | |
| 1. Eston .. | 34,890 | 337 | 9.7 | 28 | 33.4 | 4 | 83.3 |
| 2. Guisborough .. | 9,630 | 104 | 10.8 | 7 | 35.4 | .. | .. |
| 3. Loftus .. | 7,660 | 99 | 12.9 | 3 | 22.2 | .. | .. |
| 4. Malton .. | 4,160 | 51 | 12.3 | 1 | 17.2 | .. | .. |
| 5. Northallerton .. | 6,160 | 71 | 11.5 | 1 | 11.1 | .. | .. |
| 6. Pickering .. | 4,200 | 59 | 14.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7. Redcar .. | 28,310 | 327 | 11.6 | 11 | 23.8 | 3 | 111.1 |
| 8. Richmond .. | 6,040 | 62 | 10.3 | 5 | 40.0 | .. | .. |
| 9. Saltburn and Marske .. | 9,570 | 93 | 9.7 | 2 | 10.9 | .. | .. |
| 10. Scalby .. | 6,470 | 96 | 14.8 | 3 | 44.8 | .. | .. |
| 11. Scarborough .. | 43,510 | 657 | 15.1 | 15 | 26.5 | 2 | 44.4 |
| 12. Skelton and Brotton .. | 12,810 | 160 | 12.5 | 7 | 34.3 | .. | .. |
| 13. Thornaby-on-Tees .. | 23,910 | 221 | 9.2 | 15 | 29.6 | 1 | 47.6 |
| 14. Whitby .. | 11,480 | 194 | 16.9 | 7 | 35.9 | 1 | 125.0 |
| Total Urban .. | 208,800 | 2,531 | 12.1 | 105 | 28.5 | 11 | 59.8 |
| B.—RURAL | | | | | | | |
| 1. Aysgarth .. | 3,390 | 57 | 16.8 | 1 | 25.0 | 1 | 333.3 |
| 2. Bedale .. | 8,390 | 86 | 10.3 | 1 | 6.9 | .. | .. |
| 3. Croft .. | 2,320 | 25 | 10.8 | 2 | 58.8 | .. | .. |
| 4. Easingwold .. | 11,560 | 103 | 8.9 | 6 | 35.9 | .. | .. |
| 5. Flaxton .. | 23,030 | 256 | 11.1 | 6 | 17.1 | .. | .. |
| 6. Helmsley .. | 5,360 | 54 | 10.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7. Kirbymoorside .. | 4,930 | 59 | 12.0 | 1 | 16.1 | .. | .. |
| 8. Leyburn .. | 6,380 | 66 | 10.3 | 1 | 11.2 | .. | .. |
| 9. Malton .. | 5,550 | 54 | 9.7 | 2 | 25.0 | .. | .. |
| 10. Masham .. | 1,630 | 27 | 16.6 | 3 | 142.9 | .. | .. |
| 11. Northallerton .. | 8,630 | 92 | 10.7 | 3 | 21.3 | 1 | 7.1 |
| 12. Pickering .. | 5,090 | 68 | 13.4 | 3 | 42.3 | .. | .. |
| 13. Reeth .. | 1,970 | 24 | 12.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 14. Richmond .. | 27,610 | 180 | 6.5 | 14 | 30.0 | .. | .. |
| 15. Scarborough .. | 7,630 | 93 | 12.2 | 1 | 10.4 | .. | .. |
| 16. Startforth .. | 5,120 | 43 | 8.4 | 1 | 13.5 | .. | .. |
| 17. Stokesley .. | 19,660 | 193 | 9.8 | 10 | 27.5 | 1 | 125.0 |
| 18. Thirsk .. | 14,080 | 142 | 10.1 | 4 | 19.3 | .. | .. |
| 19. Wath .. | 3,830 | 26 | 6.8 | 2 | 30.8 | .. | .. |
| 20. Whitby .. | 11,640 | 179 | 15.4 | 1 | 25.5 | .. | .. |
| Total Rural .. | 177,800 | 1,827 | 10.3 | 65 | 24.0 | 3 | 31.6 |
| Administrative County .. | 386,600 | 4,358 | 11.3 | 170 | 26.6 | 14 | 50.2 |
| Totals for 1956 .. | 387,000 | 4,419 | 11.4 | 160 | 25.6 | 7 | 28.6 |

TABLE 3.

Deaths according to Age-Groups, 1957.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | Sex | AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS | | | | | | | | | | AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|------------------------------|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|------------------------------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|--|--|
| | | All Ages | 0- | 1- | 5- | 15- | 25- | 45- | 65- | 75- | All Ages | 0- | 1- | 5- | 15- | 25- | 45- | | |
| ALL CAUSES | M | 1287 | 72 | 6 | 3 | 16 | 58 | 359 | 345 | 428 | 964 | 37 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 51 | 206 | | |
| | F | 1244 | 33 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 40 | 216 | 323 | 609 | 863 | 28 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 22 | 142 | | |
| 1. Tuberculosis, respiratory | M | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 2 | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | | |
| | F | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| 2 Tuberculosis, other | M | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | | |
| | F | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| 3 Syphilitic disease | M | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | | |
| | F | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| 4 Diphtheria | M | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| | F | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| 5 Whooping cough | M | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| | F | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| 6 Meningococcal infections | M | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| | F | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| 7 Acute poliomyelitis | M | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | | |
| | F | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| 8 Measles | M | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | | |
| | F | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| 9 Other infective and parasitic diseases | M | 4 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | | |
| | F | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| 10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach | M | 45 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 16 | 19 | 9 | 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | | |
| | F | 43 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 14 | 11 | 16 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 5 | | |
| 11 Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus | M | 66 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 42 | 14 | 6 | 35 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 20 | | |
| | F | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | | |
| 12 Malignant neoplasm breast | M | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| | F | 34 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 18 | 7 | 8 | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | | |
| 13 Malignant neoplasm uterus | F | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 11 | 1 | 4 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | | |
| 14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | M | 110 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 35 | 40 | 31 | 80 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 9 | 16 | | |
| | F | 85 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 24 | 33 | 24 | 67 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 | | |
| 15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia | M | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | | |
| | F | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | | |
| 16 Diabetes | M | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| | F | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 2 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | | |
| 17 Vascular lesions of nervous system | M | 166 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 33 | 43 | 86 | 117 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 18 | | |
| | F | 225 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 28 | 66 | 128 | 156 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 23 | | |
| 18 Coronary disease, angina | M | 253 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 101 | 79 | 64 | 201 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 58 | | |
| | F | 170 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 30 | 65 | 73 | 126 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 19 | | |
| 19 Hypertension with heart disease | M | 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | | |
| | F | 38 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 13 | 15 | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | | |
| 20 Other heart disease | M | 188 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 21 | 41 | 120 | 154 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 15 | | |
| | F | 291 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 6 | 17 | 48 | 219 | 174 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 15 | | |
| 21 Other circulatory disease | M | 46 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 10 | 13 | 21 | 46 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | | |
| | F | 44 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 7 | 11 | 23 | 43 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | | |
| 22 Influenza | M | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 14 | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | |
| | F | 18 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 8 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | | |
| 23 Pneumonia | M | 44 | 11 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 9 | 16 | 26 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | | |
| | F | 34 | 5 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 3 | 16 | 26 | 6 | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | 4 | | |
| 24 Bronchitis | M | 76 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 29 | 26 | 19 | 38 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 11 | | |
| | F | 20 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 5 | 11 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | | |
| 25 Other diseases of respiratory system | M | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | | |
| | F | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | | |
| 26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum | M | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | | |
| | F | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| 27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea | M | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | | |
| | F | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |

[illegible]

TABLE 4.

Deaths in Sanitary Districts from the seven chief causes, 1957.

| DISTRICT | Cancer. | | Heart disease. | | Respiratory non-tuberculosis. | | Tuberculosis-Pulmonary. | | Other Tuberculosis | | Other circulatory disease. | | Vascular lesions of nervous system. | |
|------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | No. | Death rate per 1,000 population. | No. | Death rate per 1,000 population. | No. | Death rate per 1,000 population. | No. | Death rate per 1,000 population. | No. | Death rate per 1,000 population. | No. | Death rate per 1,000 population. | No. | Death rate per 1,000 population. |
| A.—URBAN. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Eston | 53 | 1.52 | 99 | 2.84 | 38 | 1.09 | 2 | .06 | .. | .. | 23 | .66 | 50 | 1.1 |
| 2. Guisborough | 13 | 1.35 | 42 | 4.36 | 4 | .42 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .31 | 18 | 1.1 |
| 3. Loftus | 21 | 2.74 | 31 | 4.05 | 8 | 1.04 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .39 | 15 | 1.1 |
| 4. Malton | 7 | 1.68 | 15 | 3.61 | 2 | .48 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .48 | 14 | 3.1 |
| 5. Northallerton | 16 | 2.60 | 27 | 4.38 | 1 | .16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .32 | 10 | 1.1 |
| 6. Pickering | 3 | .71 | 31 | 7.38 | 3 | .71 | 1 | .24 | .. | .. | 3 | .71 | 10 | 2.1 |
| 7. Redcar | 54 | 1.91 | 116 | 4.10 | 18 | .64 | 2 | .07 | .. | .. | 14 | .49 | 50 | 1.1 |
| 8. Richmond | 14 | 2.32 | 18 | 2.98 | 6 | .99 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .50 | 11 | 1.1 |
| 9. Saltburn and Marske | 12 | 1.25 | 42 | 4.39 | 7 | .73 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .21 | 13 | 1.1 |
| 10. Scalby | 15 | 2.32 | 44 | 6.80 | 3 | .46 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .31 | 20 | 3.1 |
| 11. Scarborough | 101 | 2.32 | 293 | 6.73 | 51 | 1.17 | 3 | .07 | .. | .. | 14 | .32 | 102 | 2.1 |
| 12. Skelton & Brotton | 34 | 2.65 | 57 | 4.45 | 15 | 1.17 | 1 | .08 | .. | .. | 6 | .47 | 20 | 1.1 |
| 13. Thornaby-on-Tees | 45 | 1.89 | 62 | 2.59 | 20 | .84 | 2 | .08 | .. | .. | 8 | .33 | 26 | 1.1 |
| 14. Whitby | 33 | 2.87 | 84 | 7.32 | 9 | .78 | 1 | .09 | 2 | .17 | 5 | .44 | 32 | 2.1 |
| Total Urban | 421 | 2.02 | 961 | 4.60 | 185 | .89 | 12 | .06 | 2 | .01 | 90 | .43 | 391 | 1.1 |
| B.—Rural. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Aysgarth | 9 | 2.65 | 26 | 7.67 | 1 | .29 | .. | .. | 1 | .29 | 2 | .59 | 12 | 3.1 |
| 2. Bedale | 13 | 1.55 | 31 | 3.69 | 6 | .72 | 1 | .12 | .. | .. | 4 | .48 | 18 | 2.1 |
| 3. Croft | 2 | .86 | 10 | 4.31 | 1 | .43 | 1 | .43 | .. | .. | 1 | .43 | 4 | 1.1 |
| 4. Easingwold | 18 | 1.56 | 35 | 3.03 | 6 | .52 | .. | .. | 1 | .09 | 1 | .09 | 12 | 1.1 |
| 5. Flaxton | 36 | 1.56 | 121 | 5.25 | 19 | .83 | 4 | .17 | 1 | .04 | 15 | .65 | 18 | .. |
| 6. Helmsley | 10 | 1.87 | 19 | 3.54 | 3 | .56 | 1 | .19 | .. | .. | 1 | .19 | 11 | 2.1 |
| 7. Kirkbymoorside | 7 | 1.42 | 23 | 4.67 | 6 | 1.22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .81 | 10 | 2.1 |
| 8. Leyburn | 9 | 1.41 | 23 | 3.61 | 3 | .47 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .63 | 15 | 2.1 |
| 9. Malton | 9 | 1.62 | 16 | 2.88 | 3 | .54 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .36 | 11 | 1.1 |
| 10. Masham | 3 | 1.84 | 11 | 6.75 | 1 | .61 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1.23 | 5 | 3.1 |
| 11. Northallerton | 6 | .70 | 36 | 4.17 | 5 | .58 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .46 | 18 | 2.1 |
| 12. Pickering | 7 | 1.38 | 23 | 4.52 | 6 | 1.18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 1.57 | 12 | 2.1 |
| 13. Reeth | 3 | 1.52 | 10 | 5.08 | 1 | .51 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .51 | 2 | 1.1 |
| 14. Richmond | 38 | 1.38 | 47 | 1.70 | 16 | .58 | 5 | .18 | .. | .. | 5 | .18 | 24 | .. |
| 15. Scarborough | 12 | 1.57 | 38 | 4.98 | 3 | .39 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 1.70 | 14 | 1.1 |
| 16. Startforth | 10 | 1.95 | 17 | 3.32 | 1 | .20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .78 | 4 | .. |
| 17. Stokesley | 38 | 1.93 | 68 | 3.46 | 14 | .71 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .51 | 27 | 1.1 |
| 18. Thirsk | 21 | 1.49 | 67 | 4.76 | 3 | .21 | 1 | .07 | .. | .. | 4 | .28 | 25 | 1.1 |
| 19. Wath | 8 | 2.09 | 3 | .78 | 5 | 1.31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 20. Whitby | 23 | 1.98 | 68 | 5.84 | 17 | 1.46 | 1 | .09 | .. | .. | 4 | .34 | 31 | 2.1 |
| Total Rural | 282 | 1.59 | 692 | 3.89 | 120 | .67 | 14 | .08 | 3 | .02 | 89 | .50 | 273 | 1.1 |
| Administrative County | 703 | 1.82 | 1653 | 4.28 | 305 | .79 | 26 | .07 | 5 | .01 | 179 | .46 | 664 | 1.1 |

TABLE 5.

Number of Deaths from certain Diseases in each District during 1957.

| DISTRICT. | Pulmonary tuberculosis. | | | | Other tuberculosis. | | | | All tuberculosis. | | | | Influenza. | | Bronchitis and other respiratory diseases. | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| | Primary Notifications. | Deaths. | Notification-rate per 100 deaths. | Death-rate per 1,000 population. | Primary Notifications. | Deaths. | Notification-rate per 100 deaths. | Death-rate per 1,000 population. | Primary Notifications. | Deaths. | Notification-rate per 100 deaths. | Death-rate per 1,000 population. | Deaths. | Death-rate per 1,000 population. | Deaths. | Death-rate per 1,000 population. |
| A.—URBAN. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Eston .. | 25 | 2 | 1250.0 | .06 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 30 | 2 | 1500.0 | .06 | 6 | .17 | 23 | .66 |
| 2. Guisborough .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .10 | 3 | .31 |
| 3. Loftus .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .26 | 4 | .52 |
| 4. Malton .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .72 | 1 | .24 |
| 5. Northallerton .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6. Pickering .. | .. | 1 | .. | .24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .24 | 1 | .24 | 3 | .71 |
| 7. Redcar .. | 20 | 2 | 1000.0 | .07 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 22 | 2 | 1100.0 | .07 | 4 | .14 | 10 | .35 |
| 8. Richmond .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .50 |
| 9. Saltburn and Marske .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .21 |
| 10. Scalby .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .15 | 2 | .31 |
| 11. Scarborough .. | 9 | 3 | 300.0 | .07 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 3 | 300.0 | .07 | 12 | .28 | 31 | .71 |
| 12. Skelton and Brotton .. | 9 | 1 | 900.0 | .08 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 1 | 900.0 | .08 | 2 | .16 | 9 | .70 |
| 13. Thornaby-on-Tees .. | 14 | 2 | 700.0 | .08 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 15 | 2 | 750.0 | .08 | 1 | .04 | 9 | .38 |
| 14. Whitby .. | 7 | 1 | 700.0 | .09 | 3 | 2 | 150.0 | .17 | 10 | 3 | 333.3 | .26 | 2 | .17 | 7 | .61 |
| Total Urban .. | 99 | 12 | 825.0 | .06 | 12 | 2 | 600.0 | .01 | 111 | 14 | 792.9 | .07 | 35 | .17 | 107 | .51 |
| B.—RURAL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Aysgarth .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .29 | .. | 1 | .. | .29 | .. | .. | 1 | .29 |
| 2. Bedale .. | 2 | 1 | 200.0 | .12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 200.0 | .12 | 1 | .12 | 4 | .48 |
| 3. Croft .. | 4 | 1 | 400.0 | .43 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | 400.0 | .43 | .. | .. | 1 | .43 |
| 4. Easingwold .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .09 | 3 | 1 | 300.0 | .09 | 2 | .17 | 2 | .17 |
| 5. Flaxton .. | 8 | 4 | 200.0 | .17 | 1 | 1 | 100.0 | .04 | 9 | 5 | 180.0 | .22 | 6 | .26 | 9 | .39 |
| 6. Helmsley .. | 1 | 1 | 100.0 | .19 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | 300.0 | .19 | .. | .. | 2 | .37 |
| 7. Kirkbymoorside .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 1.01 |
| 8. Leyburn .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .31 |
| 9. Malton .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .18 | .. | .. |
| 10. Masham .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .61 |
| 11. Northallerton .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .46 |
| 12. Pickering .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .20 | 5 | .98 |
| 13. Reeth .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .51 | 1 | .51 |
| 14. Richmond .. | 13 | 5 | 260.0 | .18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 5 | 260.0 | .18 | 4 | .14 | 5 | .18 |
| 15. Scarborough .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .26 |
| 16. Startforth .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .20 |
| 17. Stokesley .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .20 | 7 | .36 |
| 18. Thirsk .. | 3 | 1 | 300.0 | .07 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | 300.0 | .07 | 1 | .07 | 2 | .14 |
| 19. Wath .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .52 |
| 20. Whitby .. | 2 | 1 | 200.0 | .09 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | 300.0 | .09 | 1 | .09 | 12 | 1.03 |
| Total Rural .. | 57 | 14 | 407.1 | .08 | 7 | 3 | 250.0 | .02 | 64 | 17 | 376.5 | .10 | 22 | .12 | 68 | .38 |
| Administrative County .. | 156 | 26 | 600.0 | .07 | 19 | 5 | 380.0 | .01 | 175 | 31 | 564.5 | .08 | 57 | .15 | 175 | .45 |

TABLE 6.

Number of Deaths from certain Diseases in each District during 1957

| DISTRICT | Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion. | | Congenital malformations. | |
|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Deaths | Death-rate per 1,000 births. | Deaths | Death-rate per 1,000 births. |
| A.—URBAN. | | | | |
| 1. Eston | .. | .. | 10 | 11.93 |
| 2. Guisborough | .. | .. | 3 | 15.15 |
| 3. Loftus | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4. Malton | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5. Northallerton | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6. Pickering | .. | .. | 1 | 16.67 |
| 7. Redcar | 1 | 2.16 | 2 | 4.32 |
| 8. Richmond | .. | .. | 1 | 8.00 |
| 9. Saltburn and Marske | .. | .. | 1 | 5.43 |
| 10. Scalby | .. | .. | 1 | 14.93 |
| 11. Scarborough | .. | .. | 2 | 3.54 |
| 12. Skelton and Brotton | 1 | 4.90 | .. | .. |
| 13. Thornaby-on-Tees | .. | .. | 3 | 5.92 |
| 14. Whitby | 1 | 5.13 | 2 | 10.26 |
| Total Urban | 3 | .81 | 26 | 7.05 |
| B.—RURAL. | | | | |
| 1. Aysgarth | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2. Bedale | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3. Croft | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4. Easingwold | .. | .. | 2 | 11.98 |
| 5. Flaxton | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6. Helmsley | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7. Kirkbymoorside | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8. Leyburn | .. | .. | 1 | 11.24 |
| 9. Malton | .. | .. | 1 | 12.50 |
| 10. Masham | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11. Northallerton | .. | .. | 2 | 14.18 |
| 12. Pickering | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 13. Reeth | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 14. Richmond | .. | .. | 2 | 4.38 |
| 15. Scarborough | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 16. Startforth | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 17. Stokesley | .. | .. | 1 | 2.75 |
| 18. Thirsk | .. | .. | 1 | 4.83 |
| 19. Wath | .. | .. | 1 | 15.38 |
| 20. Whitby | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total Rural | .. | .. | 11 | 4.06 |
| Administrative County | 3 | .47 | 37 | 5.78 |

TABLE 7.

Notification of Infectious Disease in 1957, as given in the weekly returns rendered by Medical Officers of Health.

| DISTRICT. | Smallpox. | Scarlet fever. | Diphtheria. | Enteric Fever, includes typhoid & paratyphoid. | Acute Pneumonia. | Cholera. | Plague. | Meningococcal Infection. | Acute poliomyelitis. | | Acute encephalitis. | Food poisoning. | Dysentery. | Ophthalmia neonatorum. | Erysipelas. | Malaria (at home). | Malaria (abroad). | Chickenpox. | Measles (excluding Rubella). | Whooping cough. | Puerperal pyrexia. | Tuberculosis | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|--|------------------|----------|---------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Paralytic. | Non-paralytic. | | | | | | | | | | | | Respiratory | Meninges & C.N.S. | Other |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A.—URBAN. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Eston .. | 46 | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | 3 | 20 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 199 | 14 | 2 | 25 | .. | 5 | |
| 2. Guisborough .. | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 109 | 7 | 2 | 2 | .. | 1 | |
| 3. Loftus .. | 1 | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 6 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 4. Malton .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 178 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 5. Northallerton .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 | 3 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | |
| 6. Pickering .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 212 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 7. Redcar .. | 24 | .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 485 | 25 | .. | 20 | .. | 2 | |
| 8. Richmond .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 116 | 34 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | |
| 9. Saltburn & Marske .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 72 | 13 | 3 | 5 | .. | .. | |
| 0. Scalby .. | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 1. Scarborough .. | 15 | .. | 1 | 18 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 271 | 50 | 9 | 9 | .. | .. | |
| 2. Skelton & Brotton .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 51 | 24 | .. | 9 | .. | .. | |
| 3. Thornaby-on-Tees .. | 24 | 3 | .. | 18 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 38 | 11 | 2 | 14 | .. | 1 | |
| 4. Whitby .. | 4 | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 41 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 130 | 6 | 3 | 7 | .. | 3 | |
| Total Urban .. | 134 | 3 | 1 | 120 | .. | .. | 3 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 55 | 25 | 1 | 4 | 3 | .. | 1953 | 188 | 22 | 99 | .. | 12 | |
| 1956 .. | 176 | .. | 3 | 79 | .. | .. | 7 | 8 | 15 | .. | 1 | 19 | 62 | 3 | 17 | .. | 3 | 1994 | 523 | 29 | 135 | 4 | 5 | |
| B.—RURAL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Aysgarth .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 77 | 22 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | |
| 2. Bedale .. | 3 | .. | .. | 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 140 | 20 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | |
| 3. Croft .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 52 | 6 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | |
| 4. Easingwold .. | 7 | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 114 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | |
| 5. Flaxton .. | 9 | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 13 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 339 | 11 | 1 | 8 | .. | 1 | |
| 6. Helmsley .. | 7 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | |
| 7. Kirkbymoorside .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 8. Leyburn .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 234 | 9 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | |
| 9. Malton .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 178 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | |
| 0. Masham .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 1. Northallerton .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 74 | 24 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | |
| 2. Pickering .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 177 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | |
| 3. Reeth .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 83 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 4. Richmond .. | 6 | .. | .. | 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 5 | 486 | 91 | 1 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | |
| 5. Scarborough .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 123 | 5 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | |
| 6. Startforth .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 83 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | |
| 7. Stokesley .. | 23 | .. | .. | 37 | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 82 | 195 | 54 | 1 | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | |
| 8. Thirsk .. | 18 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | 4 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | |
| 9. Wath .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | |
| 0. Whitby .. | 2 | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 247 | 7 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | |
| Total Rural .. | 81 | .. | .. | 140 | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | .. | 2 | 5 | 87 | .. | 7 | 4 | 89 | 2741 | 258 | 4 | 57 | 1 | 6 | .. | |
| 1956 .. | 87 | .. | 1 | 84 | .. | .. | 4 | 11 | 9 | .. | 28 | 9 | 1 | 10 | .. | 129 | 443 | 494 | 4 | 57 | 1 | 12 | .. | |
| Administrative County .. | 215 | 3 | 1 | 260 | .. | .. | 5 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 60 | 112 | 1 | 11 | 7 | 89 | 4694 | 446 | 26 | 156 | 1 | 18 | |
| 1956 .. | 263 | .. | 4 | 163 | .. | .. | 11 | 19 | 24 | .. | 1 | 47 | 71 | 4 | 27 | .. | 132 | 2437 | 1017 | 33 | 192 | 5 | 17 | |

TABLE 8.

Number of Deaths from Infectious Diseases in each District during 1957.

| DISTRICT. | Diph- theria. | | Measies. | | Whooping cough. | | Pneu- monia | |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Deaths. | Death-rate per 1,000 population. | Deaths. | Death-rate per 1,000 population. | Deaths. | Death-rate per 1,000 population. | Deaths | Death-rate per 1,000 population. |
| A.—URBAN. | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Eston .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | ·43 |
| 2. Guisborough .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | ·10 |
| 3. Loftus .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | ·52 |
| 4. Malton .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | ·24 |
| 5. Northallerton .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | ·16 |
| 6. Pickering .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7. Redcar .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | ·28 |
| 8. Richmond .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | ·50 |
| 9. Saltburn and Marske .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | ·52 |
| 10. Scalby .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | ·15 |
| 11. Scarborough .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | ·46 |
| 12. Skelton and Brotton .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | ·47 |
| 13. Thornaby-on-Tees .. | 1 | ·04 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | ·46 |
| 14. Whitby .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | ·17 |
| Total Urban .. | 1 | ·005 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 78 | ·37 |
| B.—RURAL. | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Aysgarth .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2. Bedale .. | .. | .. | 1 | ·12 | .. | .. | 2 | ·24 |
| 3. Croft .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4. Easingwold .. | .. | .. | 1 | ·09 | .. | .. | 4 | ·35 |
| 5. Flaxton .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | ·43 |
| 6. Helmsley .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | ·19 |
| 7. Kirkbymoorside .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | ·20 |
| 8. Leyburn .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | ·16 |
| 9. Malton .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | ·54 |
| 10. Masham .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11. Northallerton .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | ·12 |
| 12. Pickering .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | ·20 |
| 13. Reeth .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 14. Richmond .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | ·40 |
| 15. Scarborough .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | ·13 |
| 16. Startforth .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 17. Stokesley .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | ·35 |
| 18. Thirsk .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | ·07 |
| 19. Wath .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | ·78 |
| 20. Whitby .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | ·43 |
| Total Rural .. | .. | .. | 2 | ·01 | .. | .. | 52 | ·29 |
| Administrative County .. | 1 | ·003 | 2 | ·005 | .. | .. | 130 | ·34 |

