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North Riding of Yorkshire County Council


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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1961



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## INTRODUCTION

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

Mr. Chairman, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I regret the delay in submitting my formal report for the year 1961. It does not include details of the work of the school health service because a separate annual report is presented to the Education Committee dealing with this aspect of the work of the medical department ; points relating to the co-ordination of services in the medical field are covered in this report.

The tables at the end of the printed text are compiled in accordance with the appropriate Ministry of Health circular ; perusal of these tables will show that no case of diphtheria or smallpox occurred in the Riding during the year under review.

The campaign against poliomyelitis was continued vigorously ; in certain areas this was at the expense of immunisation against diphtheria because of the shortage of personnel. It is believed, however, that many more children have been immunised against both diseases than those in the official records because quite a few practitioners have not been claiming fees for notifying me that immunisations have been carried out.

As in previous years a considerable section of the report deals with environmental hygiene, water supplies and allied subjects. This section of the report is lengthy because few references are made in the course of the Health Committee's quarterly reports to the Council to any of these matters. It is only right that members of the Council should be able to compare the activities of the several boroughs and district councils. Page 54 will be of interest to some members because of the details given regarding refuse disposal : there are still too many cases where " uncontrolled tipping " is carried out, resulting in unsightly and unhygienic conditions. The provision of new houses during 1961 by private individuals and by local authorities is shown on page 55 ; it is interesting to note that approximately four times more houses were provided privately than by official schemes of local authorities. Three urban and seven rural district councils did not build any new houses at all during the year 1961.

In conclusion, I wish to thank members of the Health Committee for their support and my colleagues in other departments of county administration for their co-operation. I wish also to extend my best thanks to the staff of the central office and to the medical, nursing and other staff employed all over the Riding, because without their loyal support the routine work of the medical department in the field of preventive and social medicine would have been impossible.

I remain,

Mr. Chairman, My Lords Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. FRASER,

County Medical Officer



# 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.

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	}	Edna M. Dunn, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (commenced 3-1-1961).
Chief Dental Officer .. ..	..	I. J. Faulds, L.D.S.
District Medical Officers of Health	..	See Table on pages 7 and 8.
Chest Physicians .. ..	{	B. Coutts, M.D., 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., D.P.H.
	{	R. B. N. Wilsdon, M.D., M.R.C.P.
	{	W. Helm, M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	{	Kathleen M. Barran, M.B.
	{	W. Davidson, M.B.E., M.B., D.P.H.
	{	D. P. Degenhardt, M.D., M.R.C.P.
Area Nursing Officers .. ..	{	Elizabeth Chapman, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D., H.V.CERT.
	{	Kathleen A. Dawson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. (from 1-4-61).
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 (left 31-1-61).
	..	E. J. Draper (commenced 1-2-61).
Senior Sectional Clerks .. ..	..	T. A. Hutchinson
	..	Margaret Blair, D.P.A.
	..	A. R. Elliott.
	..	W. E. Lloyd. (left 14-7-61)
	..	C. Rutherford.

Area and estimated mid-1961 Population	County Districts	Assistant County Medical Officer	Medical Officer of Health for Sanitary Services
Thornaby (48,360)	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 .. (36,970)	Eston U.D. ..	T. P. Binns, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Health Office, South Terrace, South Bank.	T. P. Binns.
Redcar .. (43,990)	Redcar Borough .. Saltburn & Marske U.D.	P. S. R. Burrell, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H., Area Health Office, "Teeswold," Coatham Road, Redcar.	P. S. R. Burrell.
Guis- borough (33,280)	Guisborough U.D. .. Loftus U.D. Skelton & Brotton U.D.	P. Brodwin, L.R.C.P. and S.I., D.P.H., (left 6-2-61) Area Health Office, Park Lane, Guisborough T. M. B. Rohan, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., (from 5-6-61)	P. Brodwin.  T. M. B. Rohan.
Whitby .. (22,980)	Whitby U.D. .. Whitby R.D.	B. Schroeder, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H., Area Health Office, Grape Lane, Whitby.	B. Schroeder.
Ryedale .. (28,550)	Malton U.D. .. Malton R.D. Pickering U.D. Pickering R.D. Helmsley R.D. Kirkbymoorside R.D.	W. R. M. Couper, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H., Area Health Office, Train Lane, Pickering.	W. R. M. Couper.
Bulmer .. (58,290)	Easingwold R.D. .. Flaxton R.D. Wath R.D. Thirsk R.D.	H. Gray, M.D., ch.B., D.P.H., Area Health Office, Manor Road, Easingwold.	H. Gray.
Wensley- dale (34,580)	Northallerton U.D. .. Northallerton R.D. Aysgarth R.D. Leyburn R.D. Masham R.D.  Bedale R.D.	H. Diggles, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H., Area Health Office, Leyburn.	H. Diggles.  *A. W. Hansell, M.B., Woodrow, Bedale.



Area and estimated mid-1961	County Districts	Assistant County Medical Officer	Medical Officer of Health for Sanitary Services
Richmond (36,670)	Richmond Borough .. Richmond R.D. .. Croft R.D. .. Startforth R.D.  Reeth R.D.	H. R. Morrison, M.D., D.P.H., Area Health Office, Quaker Lane, Richmond.	H. R. Morrison.    *W. C. Spiers, M.B., Langthorne House, Reeth, Richmond.
Scarborough (56,440)	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.

\*These 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 1961)							
Urban Districts	218,720	}					
Rural Districts	181,390		..	..	..	..	400,110
Rateable Value (1st April, 1961)			..	..	..	..	£5,370,685
Estimated product of a penny rate (1st April, 1961)					..	..	£21,646



### Area.

The North Riding of Yorkshire is the third county in order of size in England, its acreage being 1,354,657. Broadly speaking the North Riding includes the southern half of Tees-Dale ; all Swaledale, Wensleydale and Coverdale, the Cleveland Hills and North Yorkshire Moors ; the Hambleton and Howardian Hills ; the Vales of Mowbray, Pickering and much of the Vale of York ; and a considerable stretch of rocky Yorkshire coastline.

### Population.

The population as estimated by the Registrar General at mid-year 1961 is set out in the table below ; the population for the years 1931, 1938, 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960 are also shown for comparative purposes :—

		Urban population	Rural population	Total
1931	..	182,279	148,822	331,101
1938	..	186,000	147,500	333,500
1957	..	208,800	177,800	386,600
1958	..	209,200	178,400	387,600
1959	..	211,100	179,700	390,800
1960	..	214,860	183,210	398,070
1961	..	218,720	181,390	400,110

### Social Conditions and Occupations.

The main industries in the north-eastern part of the Riding are the manufacture of steel and chemicals : the latter industry is being rapidly developed. On the sea-board 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	..	6,940	3,575	3,365	} Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated home population 18.2
	{ Illegitimate	..	342	168	174	
Still births	..	..	181	85	96	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 24.25
Deaths	..	..	4,646	2,387	2,259	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated home population 11.6

### Infantile Mortality.

There was a decrease in the number of deaths of infants under 1 year, the total number for the year under review being 152, 3 less than the previous year. The infantile mortality rate of 20.9 compares with 22.0 for the previous year and 21.4 for England and Wales.

### Live Births and Birth Rates.

During the year ended 31st December, 1961, the live births registered in and belonging to the Riding numbered 7,282 (238 births more than the previous year, an increase of 3.27%).

The birth rate for the Riding as a whole was 18.2 (per 1,000 estimated population), being higher than the rate for England and Wales—17.4.

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 1961 was 342 (11 less than in 1960); 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 .85 compared with .89 in 1960 and .77 in 1959, the rate per 1,000 live births being 46.97 as compared with 50.11 in 1960 and 44.54 in 1959.

### Stillbirths.

The number of stillbirths registered in 1961 was 181 an increase of 23 on the previous year. Further analysis of these figures into sexes indicates that there were 85 male and 96 female stillbirths. The rate per 1,000 total births was 24.25 in 1961; this rate compares with 21.93 in 1960 and 23.61 in 1959.

### Deaths and Death Rates.

During 1961 the total number of deaths registered for the Riding was 4,646 (2,387 males and 2,259 females). The total figure gives an annual death rate of 11.6 in 1961 (per 1,000 estimated population), which is slightly higher 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, 1961, were as follows:—

		Death Rates.						
		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
North Riding :—								
Urban Districts ..		12.2	12.3	12.1	13.1	12.0	12.4	12.5
Rural Districts ..		10.4	10.4	10.3	10.7	10.1	10.2	10.5
Administrative County		11.4	11.4	11.3	12.0	11.1	11.4	11.6
England and Wales ..		11.7	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.0

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 1961 were as follows, the figures for 1959 and 1960 being also given.

	1959	1960	1961
Influenza .. .. .	41	7	52
Heart diseases .. .. .	1,601	1,679	1,720
Other circulatory diseases .. .. .	181	162	170
Bronchitis .. .. .	134	180	178
Pneumonia .. .. .	157	178	232
Congenital Malformations .. .. .	39	40	44
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system .. .. .	32	14	12
Tuberculosis (other forms) .. .. .	2	5	2
Cancer, malignant disease .. .. .	739	782	796
Vascular lesions of nervous system .. .. .	687	718	691
Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	31	42	37

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, 1956, 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961.



### Cancer, Malignant Disease.

Cancer was responsible for 796 deaths in the Riding in 1961, and the following tabular statement shows the position for the last ten years :—

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM CANCER.								
Year	Total Number of Deaths			Death rate per 1,000 population				
	County	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	County	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	England & Wales	
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
1958	..	797	463	334	2.06	2.21	1.87	2.12
1959	..	739	426	313	1.89	2.02	1.74	2.14
1960	..	782	488	294	1.96	2.27	1.60	2.15
1961	..	796	490	306	1.99	2.24	1.69	2.16

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

Year	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Administrative County	England & Wales
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
1958	.. 28.7	18.0	24.1	22.5
1959	.. 27.9	20.3	24.6	22.0
1960	.. 22.2	21.7	22.0	21.7
1961	.. 19.7	22.5	20.9	21.4

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

	1961
Congenital malformations	.. 31
Pneumonia .. ..	.. 25
Prematurity .. ..	.. 36

### Measles.

During 1961 there were 5,031 notified cases of measles ; this figure excludes all known cases of Rubella. No death was ascribed to this disease ; for the last ten years the total number of measles deaths is 16. Obviously the treatment of the complications of measles is now much more effective than it was in the years before the war for there were 72 deaths from measles in 1934 alone and 18 in 1936.

### Whooping Cough.

The total number of notified whooping cough cases in the Riding was 266 compared with 340 for 1960 ; no death was registered as being due to this condition. The total morbidity following whooping cough is not known, but one occasionally comes across evidence of brain haemorrhages which seem to follow attacks of pertussis. These serious complications should stimulate parents to accept protection against this unpleasant disease.



### **Infantile Paralysis.**

Five notifications of acute poliomyelitis (paralytic and non-paralytic) were received during the year under review, with no deaths, as compared with 8 notifications and no deaths in 1960. 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, and enables one to promote immunisation campaigns.

### **Administration.**

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

### **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 employing after-care workers and making arrangements in connection with admission to hostels and allied matters. The payments for the use of the hostels are now generally made on a customer basis. The County Council also uses the Scarborough Council for Social Service in connection with after-care

## **CARE OF MOTHERS AND BABIES.**

At 89 places in the Riding, child welfare clinics are held the same as in 1960 and 55 in 1947. In 34 out of the 89 centres, ante-natal patients are also examined. The total number of attendances at infant welfare centres keeps on increasing, the total attendances at infant welfare centres in the administrative county in 1961 being 77,827 as compared with 69,571 in 1960, and 66,621 in 1959. As regards the care of premature infants the provision of certain equipment on loan continues.

The average annual attendance per county-administered centre is 874 as compared with 782 in the previous year and 732 in 1959. The following table gives details of the clinics held, the persons who attended and the attendances for the year 1961.

## INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Area	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
				1960	1959	1958-55		Under 1 year	1 but under 2	2 but under 5	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	9	323	1,028	718	602	211	1,531	9,952	1,304	593	11,849
2	3	152	602	516	358	109	983	7,362	313	72	7,747
3	4	193	774	524	394	347	1,265	6,856	695	944	8,495
4	8	250	605	552	442	506	1,500	6,899	1,658	1,711	10,268
5	6	137	155	161	154	208	523	1,829	570	496	2,895
6	10	133	210	170	154	288	612	1,517	743	1,074	3,334
7	25	473	884	777	660	615	2,052	8,908	1,898	1,592	12,398
8	9	184	383	361	313	486	1,160	3,864	1,206	1,621	6,691
9	9	209	549	629	279	283	1,191	5,677	1,114	721	7,512
10	6	343	546	487	346	319	1,152	5,209	816	613	6,638
Total	89	2,397	5,736	4,895	3,702	3,372	11,969	58,073	10,317	9,437	77,827

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

Barnard Castle	24	4	3	2	—	5	21	—	—	21
Boroughbridge	49	9	12	17	19	48	152	46	36	234
Darlington ..	572	5	4	1	1	6	16	4	1	21
Middleton-in-Teesdale	24	1	1	1	—	2	5	2	—	7
York ..	393	20	16	9	13	38	98	15	20	133
Total ..	1,062	39	36	30	33	99	292	67	57	416



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

34 Ante-natal clinics are held on premises owned or rented by the County Council at 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. Although the number of women who thus attended decreased from 2,214 to 2,121 ; the total number of ante-natal attendances at North Riding clinics increased by 58.

Pregnant women from the Riding have attended formal 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 during every pregnancy ; this is only revealed when an investigation of stillbirths and neo-natal deaths is carried out.

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 are used to illustrate the points in the talks given by medical officers and health visitors.

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

The following table shows the variation between the numbers of attendances made by women at county ante-natal clinics between 1957 and 1961. 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	1957		1958		1959		1960		1961	
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal
Clinics ..	39	4	37	4	36	4	34	4	34	4
Sessions ..	1,202	87	1,110	90	1,090	90	1,141	90	1,203	108
Women attending ..	2,065	56	2,008	33	2,058	22	2,214	27	2,121	26
Total Attendances ..	6,790	57	5,164	33	4,993	23	4,956	27	5,014	28

In many rural areas special transport is hired to convey mothers and young children to centres established in nearby townships. In 1961, 31 centres were provided with this additional service at an approximate cost of £965. 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.



### 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 ; this unit, during the year under review, was drawn by a Land Rover. The unit is staffed by a woman medical officer, a qualified health visitor and a driver/clerk. Waiting rooms are hired in villages for use in conjunction with this clinic. The car is also used for the purpose of transporting mothers and children from hamlets and outlying dwellings to and from the unit. The attendances are set out in the following table ; these attendances are aggregated with those for static centres in the totals on page 12.

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Villages visited .. ..	21	20	19	19	18	19	16
Sessions held during the year ..	546	575	614	624	620	590	578
Expectant Mothers, Nursing Mothers and/or children, using the service ..	1,204	1,177	1,042	945	914	973	1,102
Total number of attendances ..	6,383	5,875	5,642	5,301	5,346	6,265	6,728

### 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) ; The Five Deaneries Moral Welfare Association ; Co-ordinating Moral Welfare Council for the Deaneries of Middlesbrough, Guisborough and Stokesley ; Richmondshire Moral Welfare Association.

Twenty-one unmarried mothers were admitted to Heworth Moor House, York, during 1961 ; another 43 patients were admitted to mother and baby homes at Bradford, Darlington, Harrogate, Hull, Leeds, London, Newcastle, Gateshead, Halifax, Salford and Winchester. The social workers employed by the diocesan associations continued to provide excellent service in this field.

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

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

Some 381 children attended orthopaedic clinics during the year ; of these 313 (an increase of 76) were new cases. The total number of attendances at these clinics during the year was 1,143 as compared with 1,063 in 1960.

Children over the age of two years who are materially handicapped by crippling defects come within the ambit of regulations made by the Minister of Education under the Education Act, 1944. Admissions of crippled children under the age of two years to hospitals were arranged for 27 children during 1961 ; none of these children was suffering from tuberculosis.

*The Chief County Dental Officer reports as follows :—*

### **Dental Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers.**

Though this year has shown a decline in the number of patients examined a slightly higher percentage of patients continued until their treatment was completed. This drop in the number of patients referred for examination was not unexpected, as, since May, 1961, work done for expectant and nursing mothers has been carried out, free of charge, under the National Health Service Act by general dental practitioners. The number of dentures supplied by this Authority has shown a slight increase.

### **Dental Treatment for Children under School age.**

The increase in the number of children under school age attending the clinics is encouraging, and it would appear that the scheme, started in 1958, is beginning to show results. Nearly 500 more children under school age were brought for examination. It may even be possible to see an improvement in the dental condition of the school entrants next year. More children were examined at the clinics this year than last, with a corresponding increase in the work done for these young children.

Again I would like to express the sincere thanks of my colleagues and myself, to the Health Visitors, Midwives and Clerical staff whose willing and continued support must make this scheme a success.

#### **(a) Number provided with dental care.**

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers .. ..	159	144	138	118
Children Under 5 ..	1,622	648	492	1,487

#### **(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	34	82	1	3	674	106	79	33	17
Children under 5	7	407	372	—	656	312	—	—	1

### **Family Planning.**

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



### DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

#### Domiciliary Midwifery.

The whole of the domiciliary midwifery service provided under the National Health Service Act is administered directly by the County Council. At the end of the year under review 16 whole-time midwives and 1 part-time were employed in urban districts, 32 full-time nurses (plus 4 part-time) undertook combined duties and 55 nurses (plus 3 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, 1955, 1958, and 1960, are also given :—

	1950	1955	1958	1960	1961
Total Domiciliary Confinements ..	3,017	2,306	2,410	2,494	2,490
Percentage of total notified births ..	56.5	39.9	46.4	46.3	33.2

Deliveries attended by midwives employed by the County Council during 1961 :—

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	
14	125	481	1,803	2,423

During the year, 551 mothers delivered in hospitals were attended by domiciliary midwives after discharge before the tenth day. Too many women pregnant for the 5th, 6th or 7th time do not go to hospital but have their babies at home. It is in this group that some of the maternal deaths occur ; practitioners and midwives have difficulty in persuading these multiparae to go to hospital, but these women together with those having their first baby should have priority on medical grounds.

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. A larger percentage of women who wish a domiciliary delivery are booking their doctor under these arrangements.

### 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 1961 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
*168 *(169)	111 (117)	2 (5)	48 (40)

\*Included in the total are 7 midwives employed at the Military Families Hospital at Catterick Camp.

### 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 five years :—

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Requests for medical aid	585	654	612	581	723	537
Stillbirth reports .. ..	43	38	51	34	47	72
Rise in temperature .. ..	11	32	16	17	18	1
Death of mother .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Death of infant .. ..	12	12	8	14	9	14
Laying out dead body .. ..	11	15	11	22	8	11
Liability to be a source of infection .. ..	50	46	27	44	40	25

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

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
During pregnancy .. ..	94	97	89	69	90	100
During labour .. ..	331	347	354	332	450	319
During lying-in period .. ..	84	110	84	79	98	45
In respect of child .. ..	76	100	85	101	85	73

### 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, and 44 in 1959 and again 25 in 1961. 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 investigation into nose, throat, ear and other infections of midwives when the safety of the mothers and babies requires such steps to be taken.



### Stillbirth and Neo-Natal Deaths.

Investigation by the Area Nursing Officers was made into 140 stillbirths and 25 neo-natal deaths.

### 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			
344	290	80	77	38	31	2	2	—	—	87	12	—

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Total premature live births ..	409	414	410	368	390	464
Total premature still-births ..	82	75	69	70	74	99

### 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, 1926, and other enabling powers, varied the regulations which are called Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1929, 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 1961, 29 notifications were received; the circumstances of 12 patients who had a rise in temperature were investigated by the superintendent nursing officers.

### 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 1961 three cases were reported and treated; all made good recoveries. The superintendent nursing officers also investigated 3 cases of "sticky eye"; this minor eye condition is more common now that the routine use of silver nitrate solution has been stopped.

### Analgesia used by Midwives.

At the end of 1961, 108 domiciliary midwives employed in the Council's service were qualified to use gas and air analgesia.

The following table may be of interest and concerns the midwives employed by the County Council (the figures in brackets are those for 1960).

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
108 (113)	95 (95)	2,423 (2,491)	1,223 (1,251)	336 (273)	995 (986)	292 (264)

### HEALTH VISITING.

The general arrangement is that in populous areas certificated health visitors are employed on health visiting and school nursing duties. Forty-two such nurses were employed whole-time and one part-time in 1961. 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 ; 36 of these nurses held the health visitor's certificate.

Health visiting had to be more selective in certain areas where there was a shortage of staff. The following table sets out details of visits made by health visitors during 1961, 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	Tuber-culous households	Other cases
Effective Visits	1,923	38,706	19,393	37,993	3,377	16,222
Ineffective Visits	240	5,588	2,773	4,218	729	820

The total number of children under 5 years of age visited was 39,210, an increase of over 5000, and 26,160 households were concerned in the above visits.

### Training.

The County Council altered its basis of payments during health visitor training. Six to eight trainees are appointed each year at  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the commencing salary of a certificated health visitor and sign an agreement to serve in the North Riding for two years after receiving this training payment for an academic year. Even this re-alignment has not been fully successful in filling vacancies in the industrial areas : in my view London weighting should be given to salaries of the health visitors working in congested urban areas.

As in previous years facilities have been afforded to trainees at the Bolton Technical College to obtain a week's experience of work in rural areas.



### 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 31-12-61 there were 18 whole-time home nurses, 14 part-time home nurses, 32 nurses (and 5 part-time) undertaking midwifery and home nursing, and in the rural districts 57 nurses were undertaking duties of a generalised character : home nurses have worked very well with the general practitioners and complaints regarding them are rare.

The main types of cases attended by home nurses are medical, surgical and tuberculosis cases. 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, 24,502 patients received domiciliary visits to the total number of 185,808 and an analysis of these patients is set out below.

Type of Case	Medical	Surgical	Infectious diseases	Tuberculosis	Maternal complications	Others	Total
Number of cases ..	19,283	4,503	3	640	43	30	24,502
Number of visits ..	132,224	38,394	11	11,861	593	2,725	185,808

Of the total patients 3,069 were over the age of 65 at the date of the first visit and 86,574 such visits were made. 2,896 visits were made on 498 children who were under the age of 5 at the first visit.

#### Training.

Arrangements are made through the Queen's Institute of District Nursing for suitable candidates to take a three or four 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 interest of parents in immunisation of the child population against diphtheria and poliomyelitis but it is most 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 active in this matter until a case of diphtheria 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 were supplied. In the latter part of the year under review, the use of triple antigen was recommended at the urgent request of local medical committees. Sessional meetings were held as in previous years in the urban areas.

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.

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The maintenance of a high degree of immunity against diphtheria depends to a great extent on the work of the health visitors ; unfortunately in the densely populated Tees-side area the health visiting staff has been depleted for some considerable time and this affected the figures shown below for the year 1961.

## CHILDREN BORN IN THE YEARS

	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1952-56	1947-51	Total
Primary series ..	1909	3797	818	333	188	673	144	7852
Booster doses ..	2	2	13	31	73	3263	739	4124

## SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

The following table sets out the position as regards vaccination against smallpox in the year under review ; it will be seen that the position of primary vaccination of children continues to improve.

Year	Vaccinations				Re-vaccinations			
	Under 1 yr.	1-14 years	15 yrs. & over	Total	Under 1 yr.	1-14 years	15 yrs. & over	Total
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
1958 ..	2,306	351	168	2,825	—	147	305	452
1959 ..	2,155	400	166	2,721	—	143	306	449
1960 ..	2,353	684	201	3,238	—	102	346	448
1961 ..	2,358	1,038	301	3,697	—	150	378	528

## POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

During 1961, 14,855 persons in eligible groups received three injections and 14,552 four injections.

Number of Persons	Year of Birth		Person born before 1933 but not over 40 years of age	Others
	1943—1961	1933—1942		
Given two injections ..	9,379	2,619	5,316	375
Given one injection ..	2,017	570	878	61
Awaiting vaccination ..	1,125	316	260	44
Totals ..	12,521	3,505	6,454	480



## NOTES ON THE AMBULANCE SERVICE

1st January, 1961—31st December, 1961.

The Ambulance Service has been provided in the following ways :—

1. A direct service by the Health Committee.
2. Customer arrangement with the joining authorities.

### Stations.

The site and premises of the Kirkbymoorside Station were purchased by the County Council in March, 1961.

Extensions to provide an extra bay were commenced in November, 1961, and completed in April, 1962.

### Radio Control.

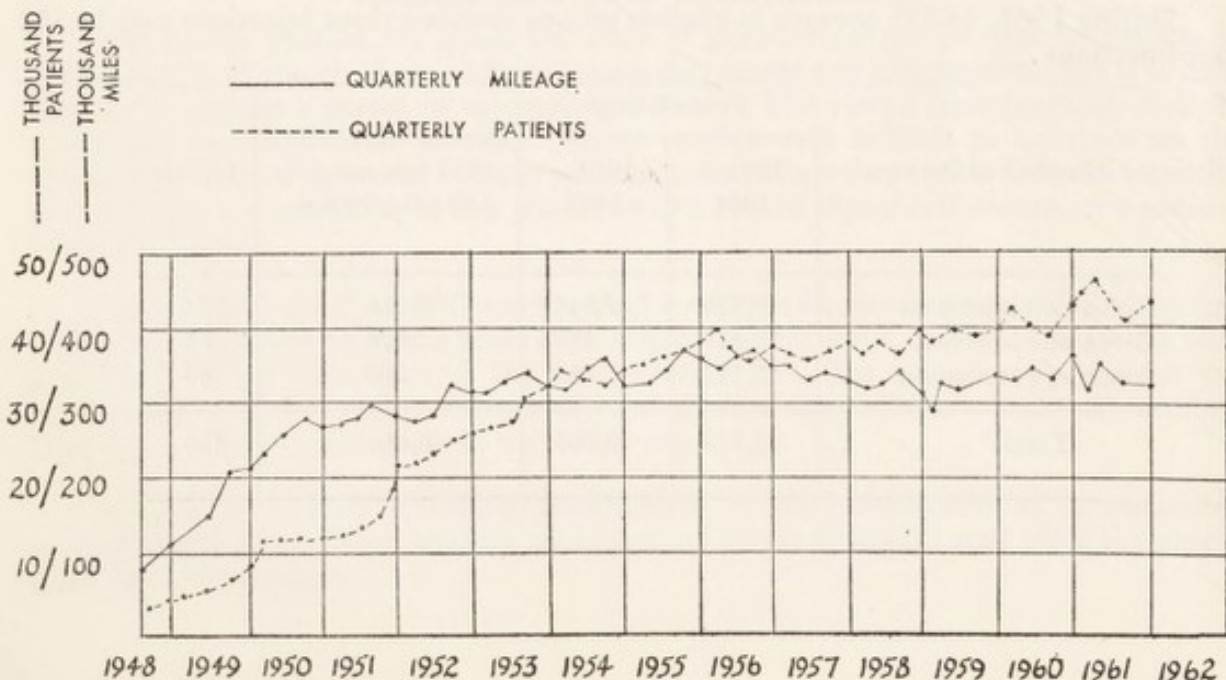
The system of Radio Control continues to operate from the Police Masts at the Richmond, Cold Kirby, Boulby and Ravenscar.

### Statistics.

It will be seen from the figures below that the demand on the services continues to increase. It will be noted however that although there is an increase of 25,000 patients between 1955 and 1961, the mileage run during 1961 was 81,000 less than the 1955 mileage. This is largely due to the continued close co-ordination of journeys and the effect of Radio Control.

The continued expansion of the hospital out-patient services increased the demand on the Ambulance Service which is kept at full stretch. The strain was not improved by the introduction of the 42 hour week from 2nd January, 1961.

Year		Patients	Mileage
1953	..	116,517	1,271,027
1954	..	138,737	1,355,759
1955	..	149,399	1,402,950
1956	..	147,062	1,390,834
1957	..	140,147	1,288,011
1958	..	144,953	1,242,171
1959	..	152,763	1,251,459
1960	..	161,810	1,288,422
1961	..	174,792	1,321,770



**Personnel.**

The number of personnel directly employed by the County Council on 31st December, 1961 was as follows :—

Depot/station	1st Jan., 1960	31st Dec. 1961
Redcar Depot .. ..	21	21
Scarborough Depot ..	19	19
Malton Station .. ..	6	6
Northallerton Station ..	7	8
Thirsk Station .. ..	8	8
Haxby Station .. ..	8	8
Richmond Station ..	7	7
Whitby Station .. ..	3	4
Thornaby Station ..	7	7
Kirkbymoorside Station ..	4	4
Bainbridge Station ..	3	3
Guisborough Station ..	7	7
Carlin How Station ..	4	4
	<hr/> 104 <hr/>	<hr/> 106 <hr/>

An additional man was appointed at Northallerton in April as a result of a change of policy relating to transport to and from the Junior Training Centre at Morton-on-Swale and an additional man appointed at Whitby in November, 1961.

One traditional ambulance was converted from compression-ignition to ordinary internal combustion engine in May, 1961, and this resulted in a total of 70 vehicles, 57 relying on ordinary petrol for fuel and 13 on diesel fuel.

## 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 seven out of ten health areas ; care work in the other three is carried out directly by the local health sub-committees ; the grants made during 1961 are set out below.

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 by care committees.



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 provided by care committees on the recommendation of the family practitioner or of the chest physician in special cases.

Owing 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 1,067 home contacts of tuberculous families have been examined by the chest physician: 14 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 1961/2 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	..	..	403	102	301
Whitby	..	..	28	6	22
Bulmer	..	..	281	2	279
Scarborough	..	..	345	95	250

(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 26 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 lend to a patient without charge. Health visitors are being used by medical officers of health in most 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 other staff, particularly now that terminal disinfection has been virtually abandoned except after certain serious diseases, *e.g.* tuberculosis, typhoid fever and smallpox.

(d) CONVALESCENT HOME ACCOMMODATION.

Convalescent accommodation was offered to 26 individuals in 1961 as compared to 30 in 1960, 26 in 1959 and 53 in 1955. 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 1961 :—

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.
Blackburn, St. Anne's . .	2	4	—	—	80	13·3	77 0 0	14 12 0	62 8 0
Bearwood, Scarborough	2	15	1	2	280	14	211 13 2	42 3 8	169 9 6

#### PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1961 45 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. 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 214 persons employed by the Education Committee and 132 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 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 and two members of the lay staff have given talks ; the county health inspectors have systematically dealt with the peculiar problems of food handling in talks given to employees in the school meals service. A film projector has been provided by the Council to help in this work : films are hired from time to time and a number of films are leased under 6 year agreements. The provision of more new clinics with adequate waiting rooms, capable of being blacked-out makes health shows more easy to organise.

#### CHIROPODY SERVICE.

In 1961 the County Council decided to provide a chiropody treatment service for

- (a) Persons aged 65 years and over.
- (b) The physically handicapped.
- (c) The mentally disordered.
- (d) Expectant mothers.

It was not possible to start the service until early in 1962 although chiropody treatment had for some time been provided in certain areas by voluntary organisations without financial assistance from the County Council. The scheme provides for treatment of those in the approved categories when referred by a registered medical practitioner or a County Council district nurse, midwife, health visitor or school nurse. The standard charge made to patients is 2/- for each treatment ; persons over 65 whose sole income is derived from one of the state pensions or from the National Assistance Board, are not required to pay anything. In the early stages, treatment will largely be centred on fixed clinics, although urgent cases who are unable to travel by public transport will be provided with treatment at home or will be transported to a fixed centre in an ambulance service vehicle or a hospital service car. Fuller details will be available at the end of 1962.



### 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, 766 in 1956, 953 families in 1958, 1,263 in 1960, and 1,431 in 1961. In December, 1957, the number of helpers employed by the County Council was 25 whole-time and 150 part-time; in December, 1961, the corresponding service had 18 whole-time and 302 part-time employees. It has been found desirable in rural areas to employ part-time domestic helps in order to avoid waste of time travelling between towns and villages.

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 (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 130 to 154 full-time helps or their equivalent in part-time workers.

At the end of 1961, the standard charge to persons obtaining domestic helps was raised to 4/- 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. 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 ..	9	18	35,127	154	24
Eston ..	1	31	49,581	201	23
Redcar ..	—	29	33,402	218	45
Guisborough ..	3	16	23,482	102	11
Whitby ..	—	12	14,442	76	14
Ryedale ..	—	45	27,879	96	2
Bulmer ..	—	40	19,702	136	23
Wensleydale ..	—	45	22,759	106	11
Richmond ..	—	45	25,045	96	8
Scarborough ..	5	21	28,488	246	38
Totals ..	18	302	279,907	1,431	199

### MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

1961 was the first complete year of operation of the Mental Health Act, 1959. No serious difficulties have been encountered, and the new legislation has proved generally less complicated than the old. The principal problem, related to the relaxation of legal restraint whenever possible, is the tendency of some patients to leave hospital before they are fit to do so. On the other hand, however, the enlightened attitude fostered by the new legislation has made admission to psychiatric hospitals more readily acceptable.

#### Staff.

The increased volume of work consequent upon the extension of mental health services necessitated the increase of the administrative establishment to provide for further clerical assistance; Mr. C. Rutherford was appointed to the vacancy thus created and took up duty on 4-4-61. Mr. W. E. Lloyd, the senior sectional clerk, left on 14-7-61 to take up a similar appointment in Sheffield. The post of senior clerk was subsequently re-designated "Senior Mental Welfare Officer," and an appointment was made in January 1962.



An additional mental welfare officer (Miss P. A. Crowson) was appointed to work in the southern part of the Riding, and took up duty on 19-6-61. Two trainee mental welfare officers were also appointed; Miss N. P. Fraser took up duty on 23-5-61, and Mr. E. J. Smith on 1-9-61.

Difficulties were experienced for some months because of the illness of a mental health worker on Tees-side; she was finally certified as permanently unfit for these duties and there was subsequently unusual delay in replacing her. The emergency service was maintained owing to co-operation of the remaining staff, but routine after-care visiting had to be cut.

### Mental Illness.

A comprehensive service is being provided throughout the Riding. The mental welfare officers work on a rota system and, apart from the exceptional difficulties already described, are always available for consultation and for the admission of patients to psychiatric hospitals.

More patients are being referred on or before discharge to mental welfare officers for after-care, particularly by the medical staff of Clifton Hospital, and a high standard of co-operation has been achieved. The staff of St. Luke's Hospital, Middlesbrough, have, in the main, tended to enlarge their own after-care arrangements rather than to make use of the facilities provided by the County Council.

### North Riding patients admitted to mental hospitals during the year 1961. (Total 353).

(i) Informal	..	218
(ii) Section 25	..	32
(iii) Section 26	..	15
(iv) Section 29	..	87
(v) Section 60	..	1

The figures for former years have been omitted this year as they relate to admissions under the old procedures and provide no basis for comparison.

### Number of patients referred during the year to 31-12-61.

Referred by	Mentally Ill				Psychopathic				Totals				Grand Total
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(a) General Practitioners	—	1	72	157	—	1	—	4	—	2	72	161	235
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment ..	—	—	77	196	—	—	—	5	—	—	77	201	278
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment ..	—	1	8	44	—	—	3	3	—	1	11	47	59
(d) Local education authorities ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Police and courts ..	—	—	4	27	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	28	32
(f) Other sources ..	—	—	13	40	—	—	4	—	—	—	17	40	57
(g) Total ..	—	2	174	464	—	1	7	13	—	3	181	477	661



**Total number of patients under Local Health Authority care at 31-12-61.**

Mentally Ill				Psychopathic				Totals				Grand Total
Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
—	—	101	191	—	—	7	7	—	—	108	198	306

**Visits made in connection with the care and after-care of patients—3,374****Mental Subnormality.**

The psychiatrists employed by the Leeds and Newcastle-upon-Tyne Regional Hospital Boards have continued to render material assistance in the assessment of difficult cases, and I am indebted to them for this service. Arrangements have been made, as in previous years, for subnormal persons to be admitted to hospitals for periods of short-term care to relieve parents of the strain of continued care or to assist them in times of domestic crisis. Waiting lists for long-term admission have not grown appreciably during the year, and it is hoped that a turning point has now been reached. There have nevertheless been at times real difficulty in securing a vacancy for cases of urgent need.

**Admissions to Hospital.**

1. Hospital admissions, discharges and deaths during 1961, with comparative figures for the five preceding years, are given in the following table :—

Year	Admitted		Discharged		Deaths	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1956 ..	21	21	7	6	2	2
1957 ..	14	4	8	13	4	4
1958 ..	15	13	10	11	7	3
1959 ..	17	6	10	7	1	5
1960 ..	21	10	6	3	5	7
1961 ..	8	10	6	7	1	4

2.

2.	Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Totals				Grand Total	
	Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Number of patients in L.H.A. area on waiting list for admission to hospital at 31-12-61 ..														
(a) In urgent need of hospital care .. — — — 1 6 6 — 2 6 6 — 3 15														
(b) Not in urgent need of hospital care .. 2 3 — 2 2 3 — 4 4 6 — 6 16														
(c) Total .. 2 3 — 3 8 9 — 6 10 12 — 9 31														

3.	Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Totals				Grand Total
	Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Number of admissions for temporary residential care ( <i>e.g.</i> to relieve the family)													
(a) To N.H.S. hospitals	—	1	3	1	11	11	—	3	11	12	3	4	30
(b) To L.A. residential accomodation ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Elsewhere ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Total ..	—	1	3	1	11	11	—	3	11	12	3	4	30

**Number of patients referred during the year to 31-12-61.**

Referred by	Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Totals				Grand Total
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(a) General Practitioners	1	2	2	7	6	3	—	1	7	5	2	8	22
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment ..	—	—	11	2	—	1	1	2	—	1	12	4	17
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment ..	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	4
(d) Local education authorities ..	14	12	9	16	3	10	—	1	17	22	9	17	65
(e) Police and courts ..	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	8
(f) Other sources ..	—	—	8	6	6	2	—	1	6	2	8	7	23
(g) Total ..	15	15	37	35	15	16	1	5	30	31	38	40	139



## Total number of patients under Local Health Authority care at 31-12-61.

	Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Totals				Grand Total
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(a) Total number ..	18	51	128	109	79	47	45	70	97	98	173	179	547
(b) Attending day training centre ..	8	36	12	9	47	24	3	8	55	60	15	17	147
Awaiting entry thereto ..	1	6	1	—	3	3	—	—	4	9	1	—	14
(c) Resident in residential training centre ..	—	—	13	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	5	18
Awaiting residence therein ..	4	—	8	1	—	—	—	1	4	—	8	2	14
(d) Receiving home training ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Awaiting home training ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Resident in L.A. Home/Hostel ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Awaiting residence in L.A. home/hostel ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resident at L.A. expense in other residential homes/hostels ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Resident at L.A. expense by boarding out in private household ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
(f) Receiving home visits and not included under (b) to (e) ..	5	9	94	94	28	18	41	60	33	27	135	154	349

Visits made to subnormal patients—2,053.

### Junior Training Centres.

The extension of "The Dales" Junior Training Centre, Morton-on-Swale, providing an additional classroom, an office and toilet accommodation, was completed in August. The increased number of children thus accommodated necessitated the increase of establishment by one assistant supervisor; an appointment was made early in 1962.

Details of attendances of children at junior training centres are given below :—

Centre	Attendance		Staff		
	Number on register at 31-12-61	Percentage attendance	Supervisors	Assistant Supervisors	Part-time Assistant Supervisors
Alderman Cockerill, .. Scarborough	*27	81.3%	1	1	—
Cleveland, Grangetown	52	84.2%	1	3	1
"The Dales," .. Morton-on-Swale	34	87.1%	1	1	—

\* Includes 9 children from East Riding County Council area.

A number of children continued attendance at junior training centres controlled by other bodies. In December, 1961, the figures were :—

Centre	Numbers attending
York .. .. .	6
Middlesbrough .. .. .	3
Claypenny Hospital School ..	11

### Industrial Training Centre.

Upsall Hall, Nunthorpe, was selected for this purpose because it is situated ideally for daily attendance from Tees-side. It has also 38 acres of land, and hence scope for agricultural training. The property was acquired and adapted at a total cost of approximately £35,000; it was completed early in 1961, and the warden and matron and 8 other staff were then appointed. The centre was opened to day-trainees on 2-5-61, and 11 boys and 9 girls were admitted. The first resident trainees (9 boys and 2 girls) were admitted on 28-8-61. In addition to agricultural training, instruction is provided in woodwork and metalwork, and in domestic and laundry work.

The formal opening ceremony took place on 14-9-61. The Chairman of the Mental Health Services Sub-Committee, County Councillor J. Hudson presided and the centre was declared open by the then Solicitor-General, Sir Jocelyn Simon, Q.C., M.P.

On 31-12-61 there were 21 day trainees (10 boys and 11 girls) and 17 resident trainees (12 boys and 5 girls) on the register.

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, (NURSING HOMES).

The number of nursing homes registered at the end of 1961 was 8, one less than 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. 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 1961 was 136 (maternity 8; others 128).



**BLIND PERSONS.**

The number of persons whose names were on the register of blind persons at 31st December, 1961, was 733. Of these, 81 (23 males and 58 females) were ascertained on form B.D. 8 during 1961.

The numbers of registered blind persons for whom operative treatment for cataract or glaucoma had been recommended since 1934 are 178 and 7 respectively.

During 1961, operative treatment for cataract was recommended for 8 people, 3 of whom were registered during the year and 5 during previous years ; 4 have had operations and enjoy improved vision, 2 have refused treatment, 1 was awaiting treatment and the other person's condition of health does not permit an operation.

**TUBERCULOSIS.****New Cases.**

The number of notifications of all forms of tuberculosis received in 1961 was 142 as compared with 113 in 1960 and 137 in 1959.

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

TABLE I.

Year	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
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
1958 ..	192	169	23
1959 ..	137	118	19
1960 ..	113	99	14
1961 ..	142	128	14

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													
	Under 1 year	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total (all ages)
Pulmonary—														
Males ..	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	9	11	19	15	6	1	73
Females ..	—	—	3	1	3	8	16	3	11	4	1	3	2	55
Non-														
Pulmonary														
Males ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	5
Females ..	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	9

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- ..	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
5- ..	3	4	2	2	-	-	-	-
15- ..	26	38	1	5	1	1	-	-
45- ..	34	5	1	1	2	2	-	1
65- ..	7	5	1	-	4	2	1	-

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	1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961	
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.
<b>URBAN DISTRICTS.</b>												
1. Eston .. ..	37	-	25	5	47	7	33	3	29	1	30	2
2. Guisborough ..	2	-	2	1	3	2	5	-	6	-	9	2
3. Loftus .. ..	3	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Malton .. ..	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5. Northallerton ..	2	-	5	-	2	1	2	-	2	-	-	1
6. Pickering .. ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
7. Redcar .. ..	29	1	20	2	15	2	16	-	12	2	10	2
8. Richmond .. ..	5	-	2	-	6	-	7	-	1	-	4	-
9. Saltburn .. ..	4	-	5	-	3	-	10	1	2	-	4	-
10. Scalby .. ..	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
11. Scarborough ..	20	2	9	-	21	2	6	1	11	1	13	3
12. Skelton & Brotton	5	3	9	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
13. Thornaby-on-Tees	17	-	14	1	8	-	13	1	7	-	10	1
14. Whitby .. ..	7	1	7	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	5	-
<b>Total Urban ..</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>RURAL DISTRICTS.</b>												
1. Aysgarth .. ..	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
2. Bedale .. ..	2	1	2	-	3	-	1	-	2	1	4	-
3. Croft .. ..	-	-	4	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
4. Easingwold .. ..	9	4	3	-	2	-	1	1	3	2	3	-
5. Flaxton .. ..	10	3	8	1	9	3	3	3	3	3	13	1
6. Helmsley .. ..	2	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
7. Kirbymoorside ..	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
8. Leyburn .. ..	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
9. Malton .. ..	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
10. Masham .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Northallerton ..	1	-	3	-	2	-	1	4	1	-	-	-
12. Pickering .. ..	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
13. Reeth .. ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
14. Richmond .. ..	9	1	13	-	9	3	4	-	7	-	4	-
15. Scarborough ..	2	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
16. Startforth .. ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
17. Stokesley .. ..	11	-	7	1	9	-	3	1	5	1	3	1
18. Thirsk .. ..	4	1	3	-	2	1	3	-	1	-	3	-
19. Wath .. ..	1	-	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
20. Whitby .. ..	1	1	2	1	-	-	3	-	1	1	1	-
<b>Total Rural ..</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Administrative County</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>14</b>



### Deaths and Death Rate.

Only 13 deaths were ascribed to tuberculosis in 1961 as compared with 34 in 1959, 35 in 1958, 31 in 1957, 34 in 1956 and 43 in 1955. Modern drugs have improved the prognosis in this disease : reference to Table 5 will show where notifications were made.

		Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.									
		1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1955	1956	1957	1959	1961
No. of deaths	..	127	104	70	60	42	35	31	26	32	11
Rate per 1,000 population		0.36	0.28	0.18	0.16	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.03
		Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.									
		1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1955	1956	1957	1959	1961
No. of deaths	..	20	13	16	9	17	8	3	5	2	2
Rate per 1,000 population		0.06	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.008	0.01	0.005	0.005

The whole-time and part-time health visiting staff of the Riding made 3,337 visits in connection with the after-care of tuberculous persons. The home nurses also made 11,861 visits to 640 tuberculous patients.

During 1952 the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, were revoked ; these were replaced by the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952. These 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 after the death of the patient. In the County area during 1961, 1,067 contacts were examined as a result of 128 notified cases of pulmonary disease. The corresponding figures for 1960 were 798 and 99 respectively. Of the 1,067 contacts examined 14 were found to have clinical 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 the more populated parts of the Riding. The selective radiography of patients referred by family doctors is more productive of results than the regular visits of the M.M.R. units ; experience shows that the same group of volunteers come forward each time and those who fear the result stay away.

Many cases of tuberculosis after reaching quiescence return to their former employment. If that is entirely unsuitable, the patient is referred to the Ministry of Labour Resettlement Officer with a view to finding more suitable work. 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 1961 is given in table 7 at the end of this report ; it will be seen that no notification 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 against those shown to be carriers of 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 certain years between 1950 and 1961.

Treatment Centre	Number of North Riding patients treated for the first time									
	1950	1951	1952	1954	1955	1956	1957	1959	1960	1961
Darlington Hundens Hospital ..	55	30	24	41	22	27	21	27	32	24
Harrogate General Hospital ..	11	1	1	9	2	1	3	—	—	—
Leeds General Infirmary	6	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesbrough General Hospital ..	159	121	112	105	90	91	101	85	114	112
St. Mary's Hospital ..	95	52	74	37	32	27	33	27	37	46
Scarborough ..	33	25	33	17	7	29	15	27	21	17
Stockton & Thornaby Hospital ..	27	27	30	27	26	38	39	40	32	54
York County Hospital	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
South Shields ..										
Totals ..	386	264	276	237	180	213	213	206	236	253

### 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 serves, in addition to Tees-side, 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 vaccine lymph for immunising persons against smallpox : the staff at County Hall wish to acknowledge the considerable assistance given by Dr. Donald Payne, particularly in the field of suspected food poisoning and undulant fever.



## ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE.

The preliminary assessment of the work of the county health inspectors during the year under review can be made from the following statistical summary and brief comment on variations in the figures contained therein.

Statistical Summary :			Visits	Samples
Visits in relation to works of water supply	..	..	85	
Samples of water submitted for examination	..	..		847
Visits in relation to works of sewage disposal		..	203	
Inspections of pasteurising plants and premises	..	..	149	
Samples of milk taken from pasteurising plants	..	..		256
Bottle rinses taken at pasteurising dairies	..	..		216
Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960—inspections	..		478	
Visits to school premises (all purposes)	..	..	1,652	
Samples of school milk supplies	..	..		1,550
Samples of milk from school canteens and kitchens		..		185
Samples of milk from Children's and Old People's Homes	..			102
Samples of milk taken at Ministry of Health hospital farms	..			24
Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Section 31 :				
(i) Samples of non-designated milk submitted for biological examination	..	..		23
(ii) Samples of milk submitted for Ring test	..	..		484
Samples of milk taken in Specified Areas	..	..		2,019
Sample of designated milk taken in non-specified areas		..		49
Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957	..	..	363	
Refuse disposal—inspection of tips	..	..	38	
Swimming baths—water purification	..	..	29	
Ministry meetings or inquiries attended	..	..	17	
Miscellaneous visits	..	..	158	
			<hr/> 3,172	<hr/> 5,755

As was anticipated it was not possible to increase the number of visits of inspection owing to the considerable increase in sampling activities necessitated by new legislation. As an additional inspector was appointed towards the end of the year the number of inspections necessary to complement the increased sampling should be possible in the coming year. Water supply inspections were fewer due to the inactivity of the majority of local authorities in this field pending the formation of the larger water boards, this lack of activity also had repercussions on the progress with the provision of sewerage and sewage disposal schemes. The number of samples of non-designated milk which were submitted for biological examination and the number of samples of milk submitted for Ring test showed a considerable increase, largely due to the incidence of brucella abortus in milk and the need for detailed investigation to protect the consumer ; for the same reason administrative duties increased and were further complicated by the difficulty of applying available statutory provisions to this intercurrent infection. The other statistics are comparable with those for the previous years.



As usual the co-operation of the Directors and staffs of the Medical Research Council Public Health Laboratory Service has been readily available and appreciated ; similarly the county health inspectors have been greatly assisted by the friendly co-operation afforded by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government through their engineering inspectors, inspectors of the River Boards and the majority of the public health inspectors in the county districts.

### WATER SUPPLIES.

Ratification by statutory instruments of areas of joint water undertakings has resulted from agreements reached between district councils in the Moors Area (excluding Scalby U.D.), the Ryedale Joint Water Board area (excluding Thirsk Water Company) and the Claro Water Board area ;

the Scarborough Water Order 1961, which came into operation on the 20th June, 1961, provided for the transfer of the Whitby Water Company's undertaking to Scarborough Borough :

the Ryedale Joint Water (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 1961, extended the area of the existing Board to include Thirsk R.D. (part) and Norton R.D. (East Riding) therein and varied the constitution from a bulk supply undertaking to a supply and distribution Board :

the Claro Water Board Order 1961, operative from the 30th March, 1961, extended the Board's area to include Wath Rural District.

In the area of the proposed Dales Water Board the position reported in my 1960 annual report is unchanged, the majority of the district councils being implacably opposed to the constitution of the Board arising from the suggested amalgamation. In the absence of any agreement or rapprochement between the district councils, the Minister of Housing and Local Government circulated a Draft Order (the Northallerton and the Dales Water Board Order, 1961) for the constitution of a joint water undertaking for supply and distribution comprising the undermentioned district councils :—

Richmond Borough.

Northallerton U.D.

Aysgarth R.D.

Bedale R.D.

Leyburn R.D.

Masham R.D.

Northallerton R.D.

Reeth R.D.

Richmond R.D.

A Public Inquiry to consider objections to the Draft Order was held on the 17th October, 1961, at this meeting the divergent views and aspirations of the district councils were apparent and emphasized the improbability of reaching agreement on the suggested amalgamation by mutual consent.

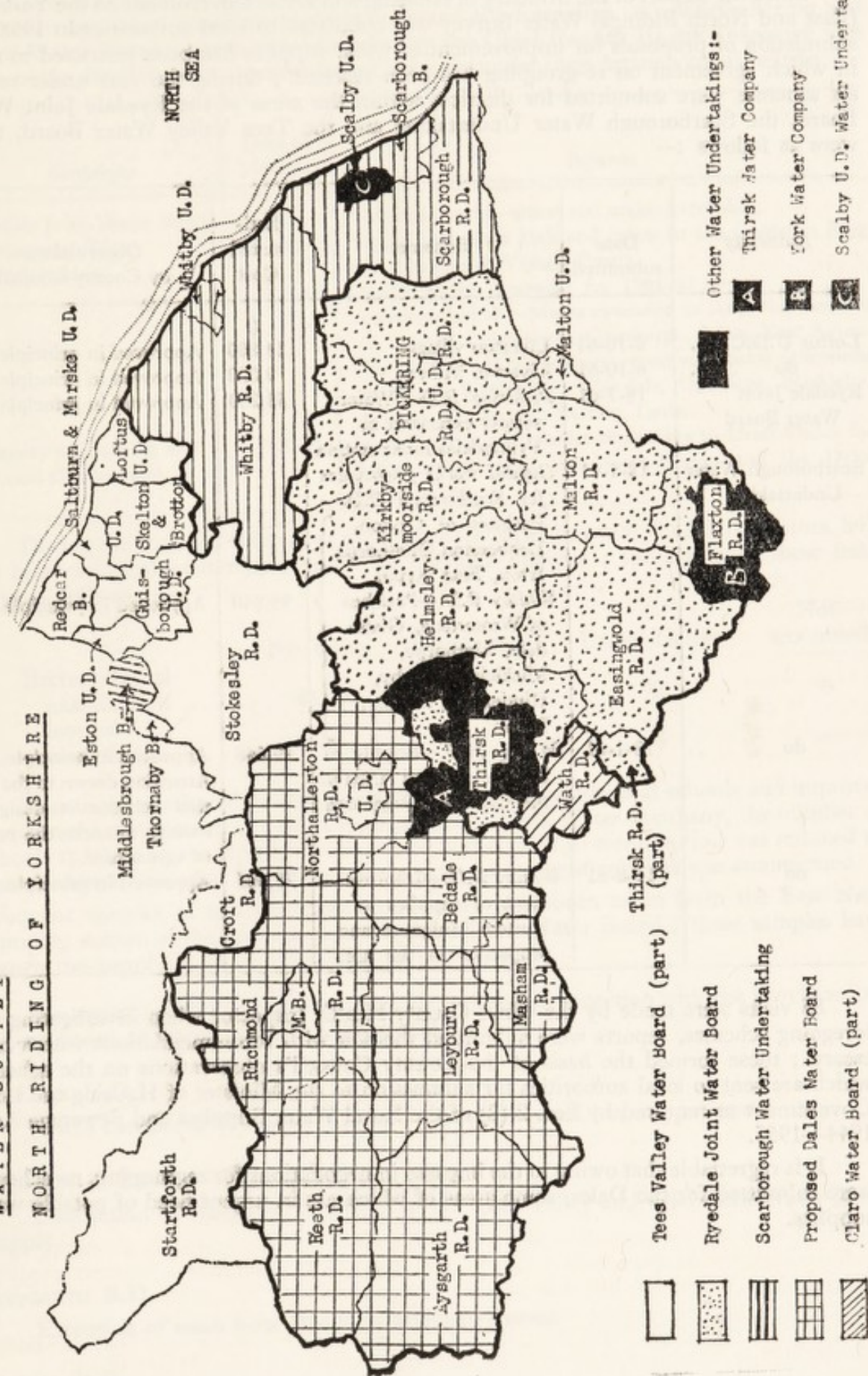
Maintenance of the "*status quo*" of water undertakings in the Dales Area is not in accord with the national policy nor is it desirable if the best use is to be made of available water resources in the area ; it is therefore inevitable that fusion of existing undertakings should take place to form an all purpose Water Board as contemplated in the draft Order or on similar lines.

The accompanying map shows the amended areas of the statutory water undertakings and the area covered by the proposed Northallerton and the Dales Water Board.



# WATER SUPPLY

## NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE





Since the Report of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on the Yorkshire (East and North Ridings) Water Survey was circulated to local authorities in 1958, the submission of proposals for improvement of water supplies has been restricted to areas in which agreement on re-grouping has been reached ; during the year under review six schemes were submitted for districts within the areas of the Ryedale Joint Water Board, the Scarborough Water Undertaking and the Tees Valley Water Board, these were as follows :—

Authority	Date submitted	Scheme	Estimated Cost	Observations by County Council
Loftus U.D.C. ..	6-10-61	Liverton village	£ 14,800	Approved in principle.
do ..	6-10-61	Liverton Mines	9,000	Approved in principle.
Ryedale Joint Water Board	18-7-61	<i>Pickering R.D.</i> —Water supply extension to Fylingdales radar station	53,260	Approved in principle.
Scarborough Water Undertaking	18-1-61	<i>Capital works programme for Scarborough R.D.</i> —Parishes of Cayton, Lebberston, Gristhorpe, Irton, East Ayton	95,840	Approved in principle.
		<i>Whitby R.D.</i> —Parishes of Westerdale, Glaisdale, Ugthorpe, Mickleby, Ellerby, Hinderwell, Barnby, Lythe		
do ..	18-1-61	<i>Whitby R.D.</i> —Supply to Botton Hall and farms in the Castleton Rigg area	19,648	Approved in principle. Attention drawn to the fact that scheme is designed mainly to serve the needs of agriculture.
do ..	14-8-61	<i>Whitby R.D.</i> —Improvement of supplies to Hutton Mulgrave and properties in the area	25,605	Approved in principle.

85 visits were made by the Chief County Health Inspector when investigating the foregoing schemes, reports were submitted thereon with recommendations where necessary ; these formed the basis of the County Council's observations on the schemes which are sent to local authorities for submission to the Minister of Housing and Local Government as required by Sec. 2 (2) of the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts, 1944—1955.

It is regrettable that owing to the impasse in negotiations for regrouping, no schemes were submitted for the Dales, some areas of which are in urgent need of potable water supplies.

Three meetings and one Local Inquiry were convened during the year to consider the undermentioned water supply proposals and the formation of a Northallerton and Dales Water Board ; these were attended by the Chief County Health Inspector who reported in detail thereon : particulars of the areas under consideration are as follows :—

Authority	Date of Meeting	Scheme
Ryedale Joint Water Board Scarborough Water Undertaking	2-2-61	Ness headworks—plant and mains extension.
	28-3-61	Supply to Botton Hall and farms in the Castleton Rigg area (Camp Hill Village Trust).
	28-3-61	Capital works proposed for 1961-62 :— <i>Scarborough R.D.</i> —Mains extension to serve the Parishes of Cayton, Lebberston, Gristhorpe, Irton, East Ayton. <i>Whitby R.D.</i> —Westerdale reservoir and mains extensions to supply Westerdale, Glaisdale, Ugthorpe, Mickleby, Ellerby, Hinderwell, Barnby, Lythe.
Ministry of Housing and Local Government	17-10-61	Local Inquiry to consider objections to Draft Order for the constitution of the Northallerton and the Dales Water Board.

During the year, 847 samples of water were taken by the county health inspectors, 842 for bacteriological examination and 5 for chemical analysis ; the results of these tests were as follows :—

Test	No. taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Not examined
Bacteriological examination .. ..	842	744	92	6
Chemical analysis .. ..	5	2	3	—

Due to the continued success of individual filter installations at schools and improvements in the chlorination of water supplied by the Thirsk Water Company, the number of schools at which water supplies needed to be boiled prior to consumption was reduced to ten, the lowest recorded figure since systematic sampling of supplies was commenced.

Frequent samples of raw and chlorinated water have been taken from the East Ness pumping station at the request of the Ryedale Joint Water Board ; these samples have shown the supply to be of a high degree of purity.

A summary of the activities of local authorities in connection with the provision and improvement of water supplies is given below :—

#### MALTON U.D.

Mains extensions to supply proposed clinic and small housing scheme.

#### SKELTON & BROTON U.D.

Connection of village of Charltons to the Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board supply.

#### AYSGARTH R.D.

Extension of main from Hawes to Halfway houses.

#### BEDALE R.D.

Extension of mains to supply Rand Grange and Thirn to Rookwith.



## CROFT R.D.

The council took over the Barton village supply and provided the supply of water thereto from Richmond rural district council's supply ; mains were also extended to serve Newton Morrell.

## HELMSLEY R.D.

Scheme to supply Scawton, Cold Kirby, Hambleton and Old Byland completed during the year.

## KIRKBYMOORSIDE R.D.

Replacement of old mains in the Hutton-le-Hole area and the laying of a 4" main to improve supplies to the Keldholme area.

## MASHAM R.D.

The scheme for the collection of the Agra Plantation springs and the installation of a chlorination plant was completed during the year.

## NORTHALLERTON R.D.

Extension to East Cowton completed.

## PICKERING R.D.

6" main laid by Ryedale Water Board through Low Marishes to Yedingham.

## STARTFORTH R.D.

Schemes for improvements of supplies to Bowes, Boldron and South Thorpe completed during the year.

## THIRSK R.D.

Schemes completed during the year providing for the laying of a 9" main from the rural district council boundary at Thormanby to Little Hutton. Extension by 6" main from Little Hutton to Topcliffe, Kirby Knowle to Knayton and Thornton-le-Moor, 6" main from Moor End to Sowerby and 3" main from Sessay to Eldmire.

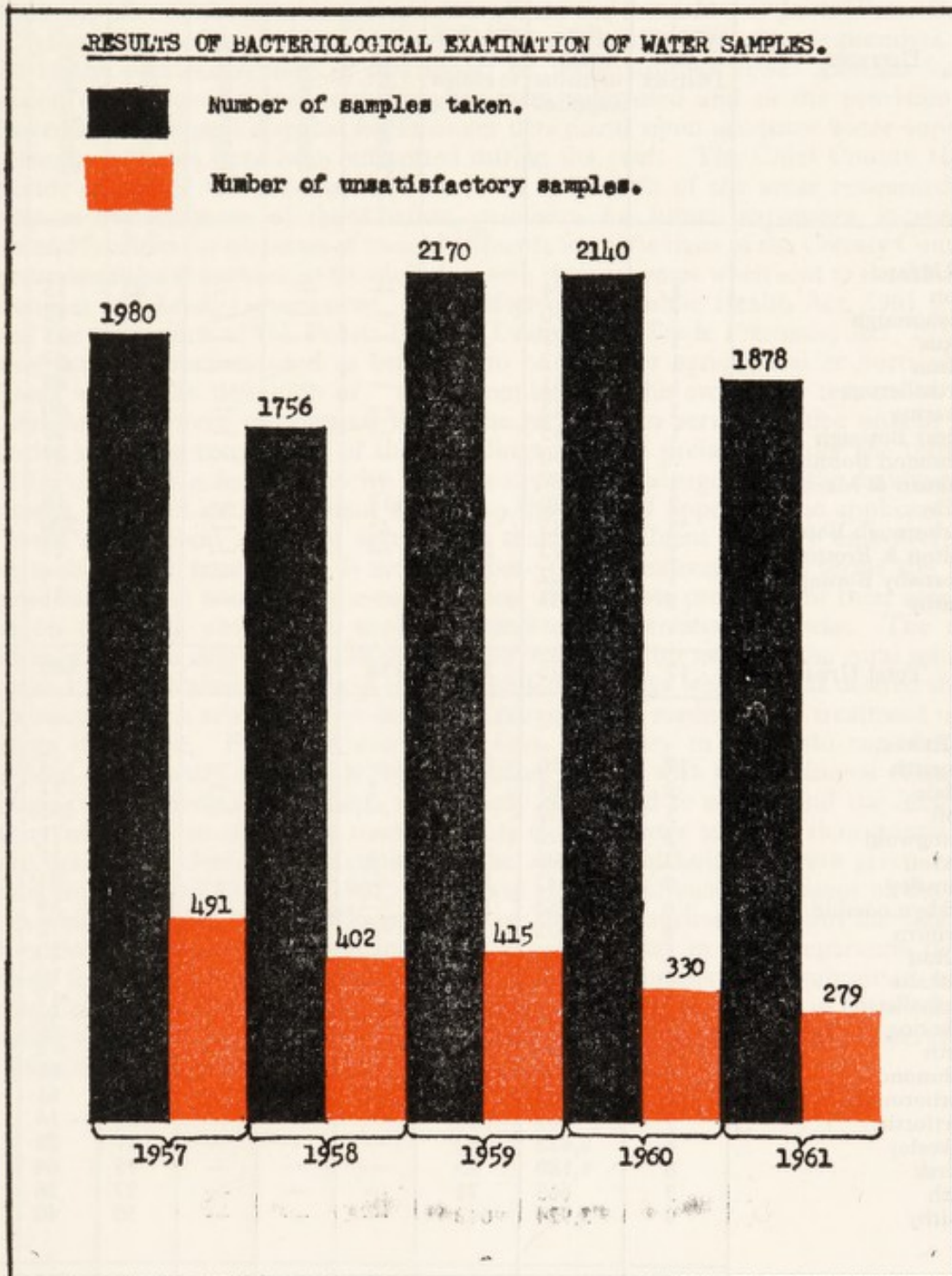
## WHITBY R.D.

6" main laid from Ellerby to Hinderwell and 4" main from Ellerby to Lythe.

Apart from the foregoing works, district councils' activities were restricted to extending branch mains to supply water for housing development.

There are 142 mains supplies in the county supplying 123,213 houses ; 4,598 houses are not connected to mains. The number of mains supplies should greatly decrease with the formation of joint water boards and concentration of supplies to fewer sources should "*ipso facto*" give improved quality arising from centralisation of treatment and supervision. The 4,598 houses not connected to mains consist mainly of scattered farms and isolated dwellings which cannot be connected to mains supply at reasonable cost ; these rely mainly on individual spring supplies. Officers of county districts took 1,878 samples of water for bacteriological examination and 143 for chemical analysis during the year, all chemical analyses were satisfactory but 279 samples were unsatisfactory on bacteriological examination. There was a reduction of slightly more than 10% in the number of samples taken during the year due largely to fewer samples being taken in Thirsk rural district and Scarborough rural district ; the former took fewer samples following improved treatment of the Thirsk Water Company's supply and the reduction in the number of samples taken in the Scarborough rural district was due to the transfer of the water undertaking to Scarborough Borough. In this connection attention should be drawn to the fact that the transfer of a water undertaking cannot be an excuse for the abrogation of sampling duties by a county district who continue to have responsibilities at the point of consumption to ensure that a potable supply from a health standpoint is available ; it is hoped therefore that county districts will continue to sample water supplies as they reach the consumer with regularity, as the results obtained are complementary to those from samples taken at source. No identifiable water-borne disease

occurred in the county during the year. The following block graph gives the results of bacteriological examination of water supplies for the whole of the county for the past five years so as to enable a comparison to be made of the quality of the water supplied.





The statistical table gives details of sampling results from individual county districts.

DISTRICT	No. of Mains supplies in District	No. of houses con- nected to mains supplies	No. of houses not con- nected to mains supplies	Results from Sampling					
				Chemical analysis			Bacteriological examination		
				Total taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
URBAN.									
Eston ..	1	10,974	—	—	—	—	23	15	8
Guisborough ..	1	3,770	19	—	—	—	12	12	—
Loftus ..	1	2,727	46	—	—	—	46	25	21
Malton ..	1	1,367	1	—	—	—	55	49	6
Northallerton ..	1	2,251	—	—	—	—	59	43	16
Pickering ..	1	1,435	52	—	—	—	41	40	1
Redcar Borough ..	1	10,145	—	—	—	—	28	28	—
Richmond Borough ..	2	1,890	11	—	—	—	24	24	—
Saltburn & Marske ..	1	4,347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scalby ..	2	2,720	11	113	113	—	18	18	—
Scarborough Borough ..	2	14,633	5	25	25	—	395	380	15
Skelton & Brotton ..	1	4,173	140	—	—	—	25	17	8
Thornaby Borough ..	1	6,802	4	—	—	—	4	4	—
Whitby ..	1	4,941	—	—	—	—	32	31	1
Total Urban ..	17	72,175	289	138	138	—	762	686	76
RURAL.									
Aysgarth ..	17	1,036	206	—	—	—	13	2	11
Bedale ..	2	2,468	7	1	1	—	12	11	1
Croft ..	5	552	93	—	—	—	372	365	7
Easingwold ..	2	3,292	42	—	—	—	101	71	30
Flaxton ..	2	9,485	30	2	2	—	12	11	1
Helmsley ..	9	1,343	103	—	—	—	43	33	10
Kirkbymoorside ..	6	1,388	128	—	—	—	57	54	3
Leyburn ..	9	1,805	73	—	—	—	7	2	5
Malton ..	1	1,800	46	—	—	—	22	20	2
Masham ..	6	476	90	2	2	—	17	10	7
Northallerton ..	2	2,851	168	—	—	—	13	11	2
Pickering ..	11	1,617	234	—	—	—	27	23	4
Reeth ..	20	626	273	—	—	—	18	2	16
Richmond ..	3	2,435	917	—	—	—	80	65	15
Scarborough ..	1	2,795	218	—	—	—	112	61	51
Startforth ..	7	869	583	—	—	—	21	14	7
Stokesley ..	4	8,433	360	—	—	—	37	28	9
Thirsk ..	6	4,180	25	—	—	—	75	64	11
Wath ..	3	663	71	—	—	—	27	26	1
Whitby ..	9	3,924	642	—	—	—	50	40	10
Total Rural ..	125	51,038	4,309	5	5	—	1,116	913	203
Administrative County	142	123,213	4,598	143	143	—	1,878	1,599	279

### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Although there are upwards of 100 areas in the North Riding which still require sewerage and sewage disposal facilities, progress in this field has been retarded during the year under review for two main reasons, namely (1) reduced activity in the provision of water supplies in the interim period arising from the formation of Joint Water Boards and (2) the impact of the Public Health Act, 1961 on the drainage of trade premises. As stated in the previous section of this report on water supplies fewer schemes for the provision of improvement of such supplies were submitted and as the provision and improvement of sewage disposal facilities are dependant upon adequate water supplies, only twelve schemes have been submitted during the year. The Chief County Health Inspector examined the schemes and made an inspection of the areas concerned, his reports on the adequacy of the schemes, provision for future expansion, location of works and facilities for dispersal of treated effluents form the basis of the County Council's observations to local authorities for inclusion with their schemes when sent to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The effect of the Public Health Act, 1961 was to extend the provisions of the Public Health (Drainage of Trade Premises) Act, 1937, to include land or premises used or intended to be used for agricultural or horticultural purposes within the definition of "trade premises." The owners or tenants of agricultural holdings were empowered under the new Act to serve a notice on the local authority requiring recognition of their holdings as trade premises under the terms of the 1937 Act and a local authority could accept the drainage from the holdings for treatment, or reject such treatment subject to the right of appeal of the applicant. In the event of the local authority agreeing to treat the effluent they are empowered to make a charge for treatment. It would appear that in extending the terms the main purpose has been to encourage the conservation of the waste products for their manurial value on the land, and reduce capital expenditure on treatment works. The main problem which has delayed the submission and progress with many of the rural schemes has been that of obtaining details of the agricultural holdings which it was desired should be connected to the sewers and of assessing charges to be made for the treatment of the effluents therefrom. Factors which it has been necessary to take into consideration have been the capacity of disposal works required to deal with the additional volume of drainage from agricultural holdings not already connected to sewers and the increased capacity necessary to effectively treat effluents of far greater strength than normal domestic drainage. Owners or occupiers of the agricultural holdings were given twelve months from the 3rd October, 1961, which was the date of commencement of the 1961 Act in which to serve a trade effluent notice on the local authority ; until the extent of such notices are known there will inevitably be some delay in the preparation of new schemes for sewerage and sewage disposal. Twelve schemes were submitted to the County Council for observations all were approved in principle ; details of these schemes including the estimated cost and a brief summary of the County Council's observations are given in the following table :—



Authority	Date submitted	Scheme	Estimated Cost	Observations by County Council
Skelton & Brotton U.D.C.	30-5-61	Moorsholm (alternative scheme)	£ 20,000	Not prepared to make a grant under Section 56, Local Government Act 1958.
Leyburn R.D.C.	13-9-61	Carlton and Melmerby	13,850	Approved in principle.
do	24-11-61	Thornton Steward	8,520	Approved in principle.
Pickering R.D.C.	14-8-61	Newton-upon-Rawcliffe	10,900	Approved in principle.
Richmond R.D.C.	28-4-61	Colburn	18,790	Approved in principle.
Startforth R.D.C.	1-5-61	Bowes	15,465	Approved in principle.
Stokesley R.D.C.	24-1-61	Great Broughton and Kirby (amended)	61,500	Approved in principle.
Thirsk R.D.C.	6-7-61	Kirby Hill, Langthorpe and Milby	47,900	Approved in principle.
do	30-11-61	Ainderby Quernhow, Sinderby, Holme-on-Swale, Pickhill (revised)	55,864	Approved in principle.
Whitby R.D.C.	13-1-61	Castleton and Danby	30,566	Approved in principle.
do	15-11-61	Extension of Robin Hood's Bay sewer to serve Thorpe	4,712	Approved in principle.
do	11-12-61	Hawsker	12,819	Approved in principle.

Thirteen meetings convened by the Minister of Housing and Local Government were held in the North Riding to consider seventeen schemes submitted by local authorities for the provision or improvement of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities. These meetings were attended by the Chief County Health Inspector who submitted detailed reports thereon; the authorities concerned and the schemes under review at the meetings are as follows :—

Authority	Date of Meeting	Scheme
Pickering U.D.C.	31-1-61	Extensions to Pickering sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.
Croft R.D.C.	2-11-61	Manfield.
Easingwold R.D.C.	8-3-61	Newton-on-Ouse.
	18-8-61	Yearsley.
Malton R.D.C.	17-8-61	Sheriff Hutton.
Richmond R.D.C.	8-2-61	Moulton.
Startforth R.D.C.	31-10-61	Startforth.
Stokesley R.D.C.	9-2-61	Ingleby Arncliffe and Ingleby Cross.
	4-5-61	Carlton.
	4-5-61	Newby.
	19-7-61	Picton.
Thirsk R.D.C.	10-1-61	Bagby.
	10-1-61	Ainderby Quernhow.
	10-1-61	Pickhill.
	10-1-61	Sinderby and Holme-on-Swale.
	12-1-61	Topcliffe, Dalton, Sessay and Little Hutton.
Whitby R.D.C.	16-8-61	Castleton and Danby.

As the majority of schemes submitted have been the subject of grant aid by the County Council and by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts, inspections have been made from time to time of works which have been commenced and of completed works to ensure proper maintenance and best use of the facilities ; in addition to these, periodic inspections are made of sewage disposal works in the Riding, the number of such inspections during the year being 203.

A brief summary of the more important developments in connection with sewerage and sewage disposal in the county districts is given below :—

#### GUISBOROUGH U.D.

Sewers from South Lackenby to connect with the Eston U.D.C. sewer completed.

#### NORTHALLERTON U.D.

Extension to sewage disposal works in progress.

#### SALTBURN & MARSKE U.D.

West of Marske sewerage scheme commenced.

#### SCARBOROUGH BOROUGH.

Reconstruction of outfall sewers commenced and part completed.

#### WHITBY U.D.

First stage of four year scheme for the improvement of the town sewers was commenced.

#### AYSGARTH R.D.

Scheme in preparation for Askrigg village.

#### BEDALE R.D.

Schemes for Leeming Bar, Leeming Village sewerage and sewage disposal works commenced. Scheme for Thornton Watlass sewerage and sewage disposal works commenced.

#### CROFT R.D.

Improvements to disposal works for Eryholme village completed. Barton sewerage and sewage disposal scheme completed.

#### FLAXTON R.D.

Extension to Haxby works completed and New Earswick works taken over.

#### HELMSLEY R.D.

Reconstruction of Helmsley sewage disposal works completed.

#### KIRKBYMOORSIDE R.D.

New disposal works for Kirkbymoorside commenced and scheme for sewerage Kirby Mills commenced.

#### LEYBURN R.D.

Harmby and Spennithorne joint scheme completed.



**MALTON R.D.**

Scheme for sewerage and sewage disposal for Bulmer commenced and scheme for Huttons Ambo completed.

**MASHAM R.D.**

Scheme for sewerage and sewage disposal for Fearby commenced. Scheme for sewerage and sewage disposal for Ellingstring completed.

**NORTHALLERTON R.D.**

Scheme for Nether Silton sewage disposal works completed.

**PICKERING R.D.**

Scheme for sewerage and sewage disposal for Sinnington completed.

**RICHMOND R.D.**

Schemes for sewerage and sewage disposal for Tunstall, Sleggill and Moulton commenced.

**STARTFORTH R.D.**

Scheme for sewerage and sewage disposal for Barningham commenced and scheme for sewerage and sewage disposal for Romaldkirk completed.

**STOKESLEY R.D.**

Schemes for sewerage and sewage disposal commenced for Yarm, Great Broughton and Ingleby Arncliffe.

**WHITBY R.D.**

Scheme for sewerage and sewage disposal for Glaisdale village commenced.

The following table gives details of the number of houses with and without water carriage system of sanitation and the number of conversions carried out during the year under review ; although these figures include farms and outlying properties which are not connected to sewers owing to the fact that they are not within reasonable distance of any sewer, some indication of the progress made in the provision of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities can be adduced therefrom.

DISTRICT	No. of houses with water carriage system	No. of houses without water carriage system	No. of con- versions to water carriage system during year
URBAN			
Eston .. ..	10,974	—	—
Guisborough .. ..	3,685	61	45
Loftus .. ..	2,605	168	25
Malton .. ..	1,348	20	5
Northallerton .. ..	2,241	10	—
Pickering .. ..	1,263	191	17
Redcar Borough .. ..	10,145	—	—
Richmond Borough .. ..	1,891	10	1
Saltburn & Marske .. ..	4,342	5	2
Scalby .. ..	2,715	9	10
Scarborough Borough .. ..	14,633	18	—
Skelton & Brotton .. ..	4,018	91	242
Thornaby Borough .. ..	6,802	2	—
Whitby .. ..	4,941	—	—
Total Urban .. ..	71,603	585	347
RURAL			
Aysgarth .. ..	1,033	206	14
Bedale .. ..	1,714	761	39
Croft .. ..	434	211	5
Easingwold .. ..	2,390	893	77
Flaxton .. ..	9,055	460	34
Helmsley .. ..	1,012	437	24
Kirkbymoorside .. ..	—*	—*	25
Leyburn .. ..	1,465	340	62
Malton .. ..	1,204	642	22
Masham .. ..	412	154	4
Northallerton .. ..	1,849	1,162	88
Pickering .. ..	1,718	133	88
Reeth .. ..	724	177	12
Richmond .. ..	2,073	1,279	41
Scarborough .. ..	2,402	611	42
Startforth .. ..	716	726	22
Stokesley .. ..	8,289	504	10
Thirsk .. ..	3,725	480	77
Wath .. ..	601	133	10
Whitby .. ..	3,680	886	61
Total Rural .. ..	44,496	10,195	757
Administrative County .. ..	116,099	10,780	1,104

\* Not known by R.D.C.



### DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957.

Since the enactment of the above Order the County Health Inspectors have been responsible for pre-licensing and routine inspections of all waste food boiling plants to ensure that they are satisfactory prior to licensing and are being maintained in accordance with the conditions required by the Order.

The number of inspections carried out during the year under review was 363, which was fewer than in the previous year. Throughout the year the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food continued to press for the maximum supervision of waste food boiling plants and to meet the need for this, together with increased duties in other fields an additional county health inspector was appointed to the staff to commence duties from the 1st January, 1962. At the end of the year 137 licensed plants were in operation, seven fewer than at the end of the year 1960.

### MILK SUPPLIES.

#### Milk (Special Designation)

##### Regulations, 1960.

The County Council, as Food and Drugs authority became responsible under the above regulations for the licensing of all milk dealers, other than producer-retailers of tuberculin-tested milk ; new licences became operative from the 1st January, 1961 and remain valid for a period of five years. 380 licences were issued at the beginning of the year to milk dealers whose facilities for handling, treatment and storage of milk had been approved on inspection and at the end of the year 495 licences were in operation. The number of licences issued in respect of each category being as follows :—

	1st Jan.	31st Dec.
Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licences .. ..	3	3
Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences ..	371	477
Dealer's (Tuberculin Tested) Licences..	6	15
	<hr/> 380	<hr/> 495

During the year 478 inspections have been made and 2,019 samples (an increase of 655 over the previous year) have been taken, the majority in Specified Areas ; the results are given in the table appended to the comment on the application of the Specified Areas to the North Riding.

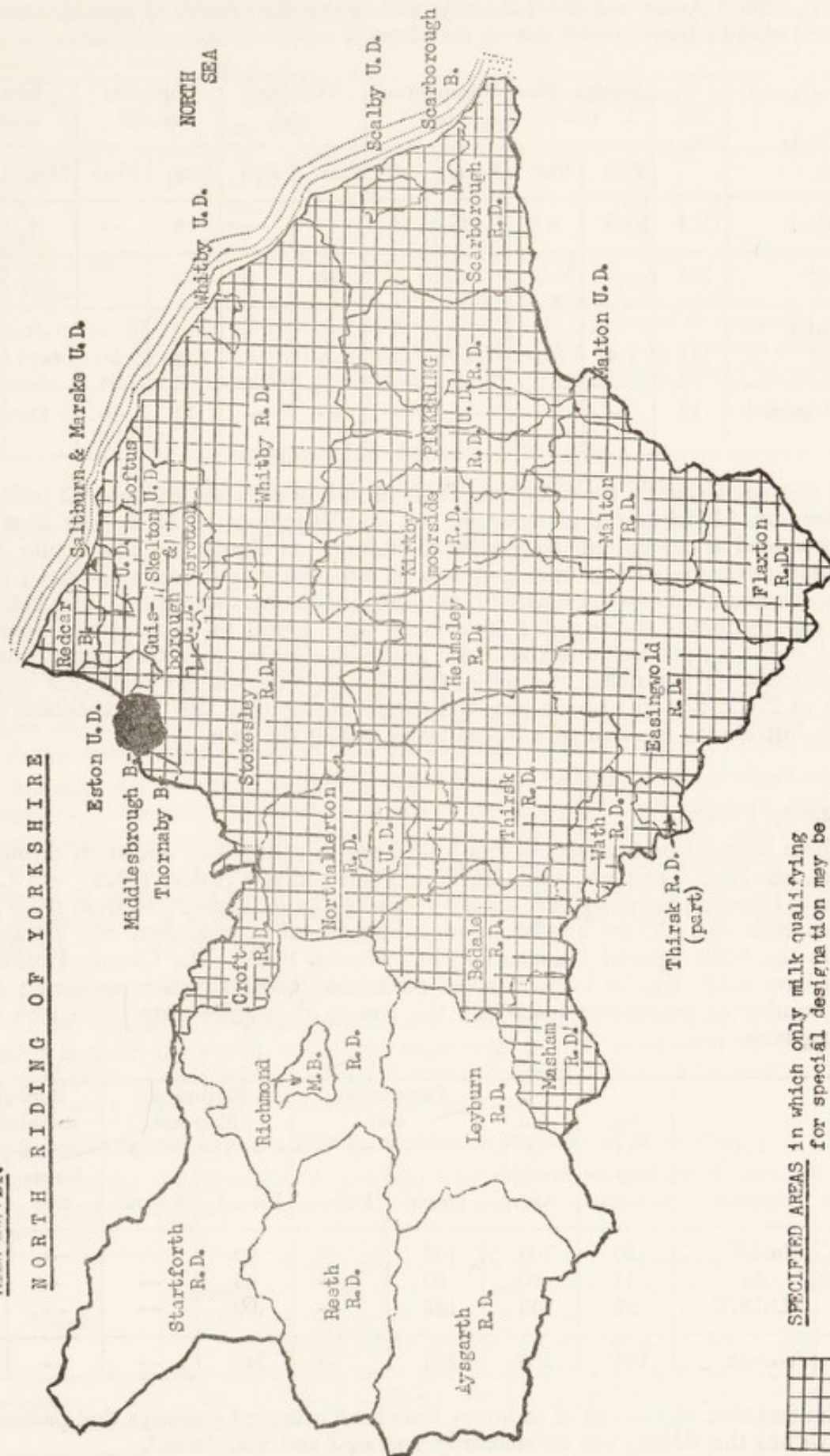
#### Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas)

##### Orders 1954—1960.

No further areas were specified for the sale of designated milk during the year but the area remaining to be specified i.e. the Dales Area, embracing Aysgarth R.D., Leyburn R.D., Reeth R.D., Richmond R.D. and Borough and Startforth R.D. were being surveyed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, with a view to specification at an early date. The accompanying map shows that two thirds of the Riding are now specified areas in which the County Council have a statutory duty to ensure that only designated milk is sold. Fourteen retailers were found to be contravening the Orders ; these were minor contraventions, and were discontinued without recourse to statutory action.

## MILK SUPPLY.

## NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE



SPECIFIED AREAS in which only milk qualifying for special designation may be offered for retail sale (catering sales excepted).





The county health inspectors took regular samples of designated milk offered for sale in the Specified Areas and the following table gives the results of statutory tests and biological examinations carried out on samples :—

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 ..	1173	1055	65	1149	16	—	—	6	—	4	—
Sterilised ..	282	—	—	—	—	280	2	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested ..	552	349	143	—	—	—	—	477	—	487	11
Non-designated	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12	—

Of the samples shown in the foregoing Table as failing the statutory tests, 2 failing the turbidity test, 13 failing the phosphatase test and 59 failing the Methylene Blue Test, were produced at dairies outside the North Riding. 11 samples of Tuberculin Tested milk taken during retail sale were found to be infected with *Brucella abortus*; during further investigations into the source of infection, 185 samples were taken from individual animals in the herds concerned; 15 animals were found to be infected, these were isolated and the milk therefrom sent for pasteurisation by voluntary agreement with the producers. The number of samples failing to pass the statutory tests has increased by 185 to 226; this increase is proportionately higher than can be explained by the increase in the total number of samples taken during the year.

### Pasteurising Plants.

Three licensed pasteurising plants have been in continuous operation throughout the year, one High Temperature Short Time Plant and two Holder types; the County Council as licensing authority have a duty to ensure that milk produced from these plants complies with the relevant conditions regarding handling, treatment and storage laid down in the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960. The County Health Inspectors have made regular inspections of plants and taken frequent samples; details of the number of inspections made and the results of samples tested are given in the following table :—

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 ..	50	104	104	—	99	—	—	—
2	do ..	45	50	50	—	46	—	—	—
3	H.T.S.T. ..	54	102	102	—	100	—	—	—
	TOTALS ..	149	256	256	—	245	—	—	—

The fact that no failures of statutory tests have occurred indicates that pasteurising plants within the Riding are satisfactorily operated and maintained.



In addition to sampling the milk produced at the pasteurising plants, regular and frequent checks have been made on the cleanliness of bottles in which the milk is supplied to the consumer ; bottles have been collected for rinse tests with the following results :—

Dairy	Method of bottle cleansing	No. of bottles taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
No. 1 ..	Machine ..	78	66	12
No. 2 ..	do ..	66	60	6
No. 3 ..	do ..	72	66	6
TOTALS ..		216	192	24

The failures of 24 bottle rinse tests ( approximately 11% ) cannot be regarded as satisfactory ; investigation showed that they were largely due to over-dilution of sterilising chemicals, in the bottle washing machines or their use beyond the period of bactericidal efficiency.

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

#### SECTION 31—MILK-BORNE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

With the extension of specified areas to the greater part of the Riding and particularly the more populous parts, the retail sale of non-designated milk has declined. Furthermore Tuberculin Tested raw milk sold by retail in the Riding is regularly sampled under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960 and the Specified Areas Orders.

The number of samples taken under the above heading has in consequence been restricted to non-designated milk retailed in areas not yet specified and in areas where legal exemptions are operative owing to designated milk not being available. Of the 23 samples taken, 22 were submitted to biological examination for the presence of tuberculosis and gave negative results ; one sample was found to contain brucella abortus.

Although all raw milk retailed in the Riding is sampled, Tuberculin Tested milk collected by wholesale dairies from farms is not sampled ; as some of this milk is despatched to other areas where it may be sold without heat treatment, there is a potential risk to the consumer. A survey of the possibilities of sampling milk arriving at wholesale dairies from farms showed the magnitude of the task so far as laboratory examination was concerned ; it would be beyond the existing Public Health Laboratory Service resources.

#### Milk Sampling at Hospital Dairy Farms.

At the request of the Ministry of Health, milk produced at hospital dairy farms was sampled in accordance with scheduled requirements ; 24 samples of tuberculin tested milk were taken at Clifton Hospital and Fairfield Hospital Farms : all passed the statutory tests and were negative on biological examination.

#### Milk Supplied to Old People's Homes, Children's Homes and Nurseries.

102 samples of milk supplied to twenty four Homes and Nurseries were taken by the County Health Inspectors ; the results of testing and biological examination are given below :—

Grade	Samples taken	Meth : Blue test		Phosphatase test		Tubercle bacilli		Brucella abortus	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.
Pasteurised ..	94	79	7	87	3	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested	7	3	2	—	—	6	—	6	—
Non-designated ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—



### School Milk Supplies.

At the end of the year under review, 395 schools were receiving liquid milk supplies and two schools were being supplied with dried milk ; for comparative purposes the categories of milk supplied to schools during the past four years is given below :—

	1958	1959	1960	1961
Pasteurised milk .. ..	343	341	350	338
Tuberculin tested milk ..	49	50	45	56
Non-designated milk .. ..	17	13	4	1
Dried milk .. ..	6	4	4	2

There will inevitably be variations from year to year in the type of milk supplied depending upon the availability of supplies, but heat treated milk should predominate. The trend during the past year for increased consumption of raw milk at the expense of heat treated milk should if possible be reversed. With reference to the one supply of non-designated milk, no other supply is available but the herd from which it is obtained is "attested."

Frequency of sampling through out the year has been maintained in accordance with the following schedule approved by the Health Committee.

Grade of Milk	Frequency of sampling	Frequency of Testing		
		Phosphatase	Methylene Blue	Biological
Tuberculin Tested ..	six monthly	—	—	six monthly
Pasteurised ..	quarterly	quarterly	quarterly	as required
Non-designated ..	quarterly	—	—	quarterly

A total of 1,150 samples of milk were taken by the County Health Inspectors from schools and submitted to the statutory tests and/or biological examination ; the results are summarised in the following table :—

Grade	No. taken	Methylene Blue test		Phosphatase test		Biological examination			
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Tuberculosis		Br. abortus	
						Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.
Pasteurised ..	1,423	1,202	156	1,388	17	2	—	1	—
Tuberculin Tested	119	10	5	—	—	115	—	116	1
Non-designated ..	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	—

All the seventeen samples of pasteurised milk failing the phosphatase test were produced at dairies outside the North Riding ; the local authorities responsible for supervision and control of the processing dairies were notified and co-operated freely in investigating the cause of the failures.

Further investigation was made into the source of supply of tuberculin tested milk which gave a positive reaction for the presence of *Brucella abortus* : individual samples from five animals in the supplier's herd gave positive results on milk Ring test and were excluded from retail sale.

**Milk Supplied to School Canteens and Kitchens.**

As the milk supplied to school canteens and kitchens is the subject of separate tenders and may vary in designation from the schools supply, regular samples are taken by the county health inspectors when visiting schools. 185 samples have been taken during the year a summary of the results of testing and/or biological examination is as follows :—

Grade	Samples taken	Meth. : Blue test		Phosphatase test		Tubercle bacilli		Brucella abortus	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.
Pasteurised ..	177	150	23	176	1	1	—	1	—
Tuberculin Tested	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	—
Non-designated ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—



## DETECTION OF NUISANCES.

The number of inspections made under Part III of the Public Health Act 1936 progressively decreases each year ; there was a corresponding reduction of approximately 16% in the number of nuisances found and abated by informal action. Statutory action continues to be necessary on a far greater scale than was prevalent three to four years ago and no satisfactory explanation of this is readily available. It is always more satisfying to obtain compliance with statutory provisions by informal action which is indicative of co-operation between the public and officials rather than having to resort to statutory action which often engenders animosity. The following statistical table gives some indication of the extent of the work involved annually on nuisance investigation.

## NUISANCE INSPECTIONS (other than Housing Inspections).

DISTRICT	Total number of inspections	Number of nuisances found	Number abated during year	
			Informal action	Statutory action
URBAN				
Eston .. ..	1,864	1,204	1,248	70
Guisborough .. ..	565	554	543	—
Loftus .. ..	194	187	189	—
Malton .. ..	25	20	18	—
Northallerton .. ..	70	23	23	—
Pickering .. ..	73	46	43	4
Redcar Borough † .. ..	1,655	1,160	1,143	—
Richmond Borough .. ..	137	77	58	—
Saltburn & Marske .. ..	64	28	28	—
Scalby .. ..	150	60	60	—
Scarborough Borough .. ..	1,065	341	323	10
Skelton and Brotton .. ..	445	49	55	7
Thornaby Borough .. ..	884	451	441	8
Whitby .. ..	98	63	63	—
RURAL				
Aysgarth .. ..	40	15	14	—
Bedale .. ..	95	69	69	—
Croft .. ..	6	2	2	—
Easingwold .. ..	127	48	44	—
Flaxton .. ..	135	117	117	5
Helmsley .. ..	44	22	22	—
Kirkbymoorside .. ..	55	41	41	—
Levburn .. ..	548	46	42	—
Malton .. ..	125	41	32	—
Masham .. ..	218	60	60	—
Northallerton .. ..	250	202	196	—
Pickering .. ..	5	5	4	1
Reeth .. ..	17	17	17	—
Richmond .. ..	69	20	20	—
Scarborough .. ..	38	12	12	—
Startforth .. ..	79	17	16	—
Stokesley .. ..	73	29	27	1
Thirsk .. ..	53	37	31	6
Wath .. ..	29	22	22	—
Whitby .. ..	156	77	74	—
Totals .. ..	9,451	5,162	5,097	112

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

### REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The total cost of refuse disposal in the Riding for the year was £333,502 ; this covered the following services provided by district councils.

17 controlled tipping ; 11 partially controlled tipping ;

5 were guilty of uncontrolled tipping and 2 used incinerators, entirely or in part.

Of the 14 borough and urban authorities 11 operate controlled tipping or incineration ; only 6 of the 20 rural authorities really control the tipping in their districts. The siting of refuse disposal tips continues to present problems both in urban and rural districts ; suitable land is difficult to acquire in urban districts and aesthetic considerations prevent the use of otherwise suitable sites in rural areas, particularly in national parks the problems of the Reeth rural district to which I referred in my 1960 annual report have still to be satisfactorily solved.

The county health inspectors made 38 inspections of refuse disposal tips during the year. Although litter bins provided by district councils are being used with greater frequency, this improvement is still slow and will continue to make little progress unless education of the children in school is directed towards appreciation of the country side and the need to preserve its beauty unsullied by litter. The following table gives details of the methods of refuse disposal, the frequency of collection and the cost to local authorities of providing a service which is essential to the health of the community.



District	Estimated cost of service	Method of refuse disposal	Frequency of collection.
	£		
URBAN			
Eston ..	28,410	Controlled tipping	Weekly collection
Guisborough ..	8,875	do ..	do
Loftus ..	3,581	do ..	do
Malton ..	4,299	Partially controlled	do (remote rural premises—monthly)
Northallerton ..	4,086	Uncontrolled tipping	do
			Bullamoor and Hailstone Moor—3 weekly collection
Pickering ..	1,909	do	Weekly collection in town area.
			Quarterly collection at Stape and Bean Sheaf.
Redcar Borough ..	32,925	Controlled tipping	Weekly collection
Richmond Borough ..	4,029	do ..	do
Saltburn & Marske ..	9,402	do ..	do
Scalby ..	5,840	do ..	do (Outlying farms—fortnightly)
Scarborough Borough ..	45,978	do ..	do
Skelton & Brotton ..	7,510	do ..	do
Thornaby Borough ..	11,830	do ..	do
Whitby ..	11,992	Incineration ..	do
RURAL			
Aysgarth ..	1,039	Uncontrolled tipping	Fortnightly collection. Remote areas monthly
Bedale ..	4,750	Controlled tipping	Weekly in Bedale Aiskew and Leeming R.A.F. Station. Fortnightly collection in other areas.
Croft ..	1,210	Partially controlled	Fortnightly collection.
Easingwold ..	6,383	Controlled tipping	Weekly collection at Linton R.A.F. Station
			Remainder—every 10 days.
Flaxton ..	7,411	Partially controlled	Weekly collection.
Helmsley ..	1,504	Controlled tipping	Fortnightly collection.
Kirkbymoorside ..	1,936	Partially controlled	Weekly collection in Kirkbymoorside, Newton, Wombledon, Kirby Mills, Keldholme.
			Monthly in Farndale and Bransdale.
			Fortnightly elsewhere.
Leyburn ..	2,742	Partially controlled and uncontrolled	Weekly collection—Leyburn and Middleham
			Fortnightly collection—remainder of area
Malton ..	900	Partially controlled	Collection monthly.
Masham ..	1,000	do	Weekly collection—Masham, Swinton and Burton.
			Monthly collection—Ellingstring, Ellington, Fearby and Healey.
Northallerton ..	6,089	Partially controlled	Weekly collection.
Pickering ..	1,287	Uncontrolled tipping	Fortnightly in Thornton-le-Dale.
			Every 3 weeks elsewhere.
Reeth ..	2,260	Uncontrolled tipping	Weekly collection. Farms monthly.
Richmond ..	3,320	Controlled tipping	Weekly collection.
Scarborough ..	4,430	do ..	Fortnightly collection from large communities
			Monthly collection from small communities.
Startforth ..	3,584	Partially controlled	Weekly collection.
Stokesley ..	20,863	Controlled tipping	Weekly collection.
Thirsk ..	12,000	Partially controlled	Weekly collection.
Wath ..	1,110	Controlled tipping	Weekly collection at Dishforth R.A.F. Station.
			Fortnightly collection elsewhere.
Whitby ..	9,018	Partially controlled	Weekly collection in 30 villages.
		94%	Fortnightly collection in 22 villages.
		Incineration 6%	

## HOUSING.

The downward trend in the number of houses erected by local authorities first noted in my annual report for 1960 continued during 1961 in urban areas where the reduction was 376 ; in rural areas the trend has been reversed, the number of houses erected being increased by 28. The total number of houses erected by private persons in urban and rural districts has shown little variation from the previous year ; a comparison of the housing activities in urban districts shows that 33.75% of the new houses were erected by local authorities and 66.25% by private persons. In rural districts 1.41% were erected by local authorities and 98.59% by private persons ; 3 urban and 7 rural district authorities did not build any new houses during the year. 737 fewer housing inspections were made during the year and there was a marked reduction in the number of houses found to be capable of repair and of being made suitable for human habitation.

The environmental hygiene report for the Eston Urban district reflected the unsatisfactory housing position in the district due to limited progress with slum clearance ; some improvement in the position is expected from the improved sewerage facilities provided by the new trunk sewer. The rapid degeneration of the structure of existing properties is attributed to the effects of atmospheric pollution which is exceptionally high in this area and contains chemicals with a corrosive action on traditional building materials. Comment from other local authorities in the Riding relates to the tardiness of property owners in failing to make use of improvement grants, both statutory and discretionary, for reconditioning and improving existing houses.

The number of licensed sites for moveable dwellings has increased ; one of the commendable projects in this field has been the opening of the Richmond Borough caravan park for 35 residential and 65 holiday caravans. A 4½ acre site near the borough boundary, of satisfactory lay-out and having adequate sanitary facilities has the advantage of being unobtrusive yet in close proximity to the Dales. The following statistical table gives details of the progress made in housing and the control of moveable dwellings in the various county districts in the Riding.

### Food Hygiene.

During the year the Chief County Health Inspector has given monthly courses of lectures on public health in relation to food-trading to officers and men undergoing resettlement courses at the Higher Education Centre, Hipswell Lodge, Catterick Camp.

Routine inspections of hygiene facilities in school kitchens and canteens were made throughout 1961 by the county health inspectors ; in general hygienic standards were satisfactory and the record of the school meals service as to freedom from major food poisoning outbreaks has been maintained.



## HOUSING

DISTRICT	NEW HOUSES		UNFIT HOUSES (Housing		
	No. of houses erected by local authority	No. of houses erected by private persons	No. of inspections made	No. inspected or housing defects	No. of unfit houses capable of repair
A.—URBAN					
1. Eston ..	76	68	158	140	90
2. Guisborough ..	—	112	233	166	99
3. Loftus ..	27	5	584	506	506
4. Malton ..	—	10	322	123	—
5. Northallerton ..	24	7	365	104	100
6. Pickering ..	16	21	136	93	8
7. Redcar ..	80	290	420	175	93
8. Richmond ..	10	78	135	87	5
9. Saltburn & Marske ..	52	144	130	29	9
10. Scalby ..	—	83	100	82	3
11. Scarborough ..	80	57	731	209	122
12. Skelton & Brotton ..	52	38	962	272	20
13. Thornaby-on-Tees ..	63	12	824	622	98
14. Whitby ..	6	29	—	35	—
Total Urban ..	486	954	5,100	2,643	11,53
B.—RURAL					
1. Aysgarth ..	—	2	33	28	18
2. Bedale ..	23	38	97	20	40
3. Croft ..	20	7	110	36	3
4. Easingwold ..	8	23	72	23	20
5. Flaxton ..	2	576	286	190	183
6. Helmsley ..	12	1	97	35	31
7. Kirkbymoorside ..	—	3	69	40	6
8. Leyburn ..	2	6	464	246	112
9. Malton ..	10	15	50	28	—
10. Masham ..	12	4	92	60	67
11. Northallerton ..	—	77	163	130	—
12. Pickering ..	—	5	42	39	17
13. Reeth ..	—	4	126	93	23
14. Richmond ..	32	36	704	63	20
15. Scarborough ..	—	167	193	69	49
16. Startforth ..	—	10	413	254	384
17. Stokesley ..	38	550	44	39	23
18. Thirsk ..	19	35	117	76	23
19. Wath ..	2	2	19	19	—
20. Whitby ..	4	22	515	236	5
Total Rural ..	184	1,583	3,706	1,724	1,024
Administrative County ..	670	2,537	8,806	4,367	2,177

Act, 1957. Rent Act, 1957)				MOVEABLE DWELLINGS		
No. of unfit houses made suitable for human habitation	No. unfit for human habitation	No. of houses closed	No. of houses demolished	No. of licensed sites	No. of inspections of licensed sites	No. of unlicensed moveable dwellings
90	50	4	—	—	—	—
87	—	—	4	6	19	—
501	506	—	1	2	8	—
20	4	2	2	—	—	—
75	4	30	—	—	—	5
8	25	—	5	4	18	4
87	12	7	5	2	18	—
5	17	6	—	2	10	—
9	29	6	14	4	16	—
3	—	—	—	5	20	—
104	160	21	10	2	28	—
14	104	7	—	8	36	—
93	230	13	82	—	—	—
—	35	2	—	—	—	—
1,096	1,176	98	123	35	173	9
14	18	1	1	14	43	—
25	6	27	12	6	16	—
3	20	10	—	1	1	3
5	3	2	9	14	71	16
46	7	1	14	4	19	17
13	4	4	—	1	1	—
4	11	4	—	—	—	7
70	31	4	—	4	11	3
22	—	—	1	1	10	—
67	29	—	—	2	2	—
93	111	3	5	1	3	—
9	5	2	1	8	3	2
23	25	2	—	12	63	1
41	20	15	2	30	241	8
27	11	—	2	36	194	—
31	6	1	—	20	33	17
21	2	2	—	33	67	12
40	20	13	1	8	27	2
—	27	—	1	4	13	2
8	21	1	1	47	76	—
562	377	92	50	246	894	90
1,658	1,553	190	173	281	1,067	99



### Inspection and supervision of food and food shops.

The number of inspections made of food shops and premises where food is prepared is approximately the same as in previous years, but there has been an appreciable decrease in the number of unsatisfactory conditions found. This was to be expected following the passing of the Food Hygiene Regulations ; the following table gives details of inspections and action taken, where necessary, in respect of each county district :—

DISTRICT	No. of inspections	No. of unsatisfactory conditions found	No. remedied	
			Informally	Statutorily
A.—URBAN				
1. Eston .. ..	1,112	13	11	—
2. Guisborough .. ..	74	2	2	—
3. Loftus .. ..	158	9	9	—
4. Malton .. ..	51	2	2	—
5. Northallerton .. ..	127	7	6	—
6. Pickering .. ..	26	1	1	—
7. Redcar .. ..	554	36	32	—
8. Richmond .. ..	61	17	15	—
9. Saltburn and Marske .. ..	66	31	31	—
10. Scalby .. ..	30	—	—	—
11. Scarborough .. ..	2,115	123	190	—
12. Skelton and Brotton .. ..	49	18	18	—
13. Thornaby-on-Tees .. ..	746	23	23	—
14. Whitby .. ..	542	78	78	—
Total Urban .. ..	5,711	360	418	—
B.—RURAL				
1. Aysgarth .. ..	27	4	4	—
2. Bedale .. ..	15	4	4	—
3. Croft .. ..	16	1	1	—
4. Easingwold .. ..	210	27	27	—
5. Flaxton .. ..	160	10	9	1
6. Helmsley .. ..	150	1	1	—
7. Kirkbymoorside .. ..	93	—	—	—
8. Leyburn .. ..	78	12	12	—
9. Malton .. ..	10	1	1	—
10. Masham .. ..	30	6	6	—
11. Northallerton .. ..	50	14	14	—
12. Pickering .. ..	52	4	4	—
13. Reeth .. ..	227	24	22	—
14. Richmond .. ..	226	4	4	—
15. Scarborough .. ..	83	1	1	—
16. Startforth .. ..	51	3	3	—
17. Stokesley .. ..	58	3	3	—
18. Thirsk .. ..	52	13	8	—
19. Wath .. ..	32	1	1	—
20. Whitby .. ..	27	2	2	—
Total Rural .. ..	1,647	135	127	1
Administrative County .. ..	7,358	495	545	1

There were no major outbreaks of food poisoning in the Riding during the year, only 16 cases being notified as against 21 in 1960.

**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 for the following statistics for 1961 :—

Total number of Samples taken	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	Number Inferior	False Description
760	748	2	8	2

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

Type of sample	Samples taken	Number adulterated	Number Inferior	False Description
Milk ..	351	—	8	—
Fish Cakes ..	10	2	—	—
Instant Coffee ..	6	—	—	2



TABLE 1.

Number of Births in each District during 1961.

DISTRICT.	Estimated mid-year home population 1961.	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 ..	36,970	850	53	33.0	486	13.1
2. Guisborough ..	12,090	287	4	23.7	135	11.2
3. Loftus ..	7,990	164	2	20.5	86	10.8
4. Malton ..	4,450	63	2	14.2	5	1.1
5. Northallerton ..	6,430	90	6	14.0	— 12	..
6. Pickering ..	4,190	71	2	16.9	7	1.7
7. Redcar ..	31,540	597	30	18.9	253	8.0
8. Richmond ..	5,900	122	12	20.7	76	12.9
9. Saltburn and Marske	12,450	275	21	22.1	159	12.8
10. Scalby ..	7,140	94	5	13.2	— 19	..
11. Scarborough ..	41,830	599	60	14.3	—115	..
12. Skelton and Brotton	13,200	264	14	20.0	106	8.0
13. Thornaby-on-Tees	22,850	474	22	20.7	228	10.0
14. Whitby ..	11,690	220	12	18.8	36	3.1
Total Urban ..	218,720	4,170	245	19.1	1,431	6.5
B.—RURAL.						
1. Aysgarth ..	3,270	32	..	9.8	— 28	..
2. Bedale ..	8,480	172	4	20.3	93	11.0
3. Croft ..	2,100	23	1	11.0	— 1	..
4. Easingwold ..	11,440	182	8	15.9	49	4.3
5. Flaxton ..	30,120	585	12	19.4	276	9.2
6. Helmsley ..	5,320	67	3	12.6	26	4.9
7. Kirkbymoorside ..	4,540	53	3	11.7	— 4	..
8. Leyburn ..	6,240	88	4	14.1	19	3.0
9. Malton ..	5,370	73	2	13.6	— 1	..
10. Masham ..	1,580	27	..	17.1	2	1.3
11. Northallerton ..	8,580	147	5	17.1	46	5.4
12. Pickering ..	4,680	63	5	13.5	— 8	..
13. Reeth ..	1,760	18	..	10.2	— 11	..
14. Richmond ..	22,330	467	20	20.9	324	14.5
15. Scarborough ..	7,470	107	5	14.3	— 7	..
16. Startforth ..	4,580	56	1	12.2	14	3.1
17. Stokesley ..	25,510	521	11	20.4	306	12.0
18. Thirsk ..	13,250	232	3	17.5	94	7.1
19. Wath ..	3,480	45	2	12.9	15	4.3
20. Whitby ..	11,290	154	8	13.6	1	.1
Total Rural ..	181,390	3,112	97	17.2	1,205	6.6
Administrative County	400,110	7,282	342	18.2	2,636	6.6
Totals for 1960 ..	398,070	7,044	353	17.7	2,513	6.3

TABLE No. 2.

Number of Deaths in each District during 1961.

DISTRICT.	Estimated mid-year home population, 1961	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 ..	36,970	364	9.9	20	23.5	..	..
2. Guisborough ..	12,090	152	12.6	7	24.4	2	500.0
3. Loftus ..	7,990	78	9.8	1	6.1	..	..
4. Malton ..	4,450	58	13.0	1	15.9	..	..
5. Northallerton ..	6,430	102	15.9	3	33.3	..	..
6. Pickering ..	4,190	64	15.3	..	..	..	..
7. Redcar ..	31,540	344	10.9	11	18.4	..	..
8. Richmond ..	5,900	46	7.8	2	16.4	..	..
9. Saltburn and Marske ..	12,450	116	9.3	3	10.9	..	..
10. Scalby ..	7,140	113	15.8	3	31.9	..	..
11. Scarborough ..	41,830	714	17.1	13	21.7	1	16.7
12. Skelton and Brotton ..	13,200	158	12.0	5	18.9	..	..
13. Thornaby-on-Tees ..	22,850	246	10.8	13	27.4	..	..
14. Whitby ..	11,690	184	15.7	..	..	..	..
Total Urban ..	218,720	2,739	12.5	82	19.7	3	12.2
B.—RURAL.							
1. Aysgarth ..	3,270	60	18.3	1	31.3	..	..
2. Bedale ..	8,480	79	9.3	5	29.1	..	..
3. Croft ..	2,100	24	11.4	..	..	..	..
4. Easingwold ..	11,440	133	11.6	6	33.0	..	..
5. Flaxton ..	30,120	309	10.3	11	18.8	1	83.3
6. Helmsley ..	5,320	41	7.7	4	59.7	..	..
7. Kirkbymoorside ..	4,540	57	12.6	..	..	..	..
8. Leyburn ..	6,240	69	11.1	..	..	..	..
9. Malton ..	5,370	74	13.8	2	27.4	..	..
10. Masham ..	1,580	25	15.8	..	..	..	..
11. Northallerton ..	8,580	101	11.8	7	47.6	..	..
12. Pickering ..	4,680	71	15.2	..	..	..	..
13. Reeth ..	1,760	29	16.5	1	55.6	..	..
14. Richmond ..	22,330	143	6.4	11	23.6	..	..
15. Scarborough ..	7,470	114	15.3	1	9.3	..	..
16. Startforth ..	4,580	42	9.2	..	..	..	..
17. Stokesley ..	25,510	215	8.4	9	17.3	..	..
18. Thirsk ..	13,250	138	10.4	7	30.2	..	..
19. Wath ..	3,480	30	8.6	2	44.4	..	..
20. Whitby ..	11,290	153	13.6	3	19.5	..	..
Total Rural ..	181,390	1,907	10.5	70	22.5	1	10.3
Administrative County ..	400,110	4,646	11.6	152	20.9	4	11.7
Totals for 1960 ..	398,070	4,531	11.4	155	22.0	6	17.0



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-	65-	75-		
ALL CAUSES	M	1410	48	9	3	12	66	391	388	493	977	48	8	7	14	43	207	270	380		
	F	1329	34	6	7	3	33	196	323	727	930	22	4	4	6	29	150	223	492		
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	6	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		
	F	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..		
2. Tuberculosis, other	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..		
3. Syphilitic disease	M	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1		
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1		
4. Diphtheria	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
5. Whooping cough	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
6. Meningococcal infections	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
7. Acute poliomyelitis	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
8. Measles	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..		
	F	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..		
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach	M	36	..	..	..	..	2	17	12	5	22	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	7		
	F	39	..	..	..	..	2	13	7	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	6		
11. Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	M	101	..	..	..	..	4	53	38	6	36	..	..	..	..	2	15	13	6		
	F	11	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	1	10	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	3		
12. Malignant neoplasm breast	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	F	33	..	..	..	..	4	12	8	9	37	..	..	..	..	4	15	12	6		
13. Malignant neoplasm uterus	F	24	..	..	..	..	3	6	8	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	1		
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	109	..	1	..	1	3	34	35	35	91	..	..	1	..	5	21	32	32		
	F	125	..	..	1																

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-	65-	75-		
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	15	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	6		
	F	29	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	15	17	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	11		
20. Other heart disease	M	185	..	..	..	..	2	23	30	130	125	..	..	..	..	1	14	23	87		
	F	253	..	..	..	..	2	9	31	211	163	..	..	..	1	3	14	31	114		
21. Other circulatory disease	M	50	..	..	..	..	2	8	13	27	42	..	..	..	..	1	6	7	28		
	F	42	..	..	..	..	..	5	12	25	36	..	..	..	..	2	1	7	26		
22. Influenza	M	20	..	..	..	..	1	8	4	7	10	..	1	..	..	2	2	5	..		
	F	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	6		
23. Pneumonia	M	78	8	3	..	1	1	11	15	39	54	9	1	..	1	1	8	13	21		
	F	61	6	1	2	..	2	11	13	26	39	2	1	2	..	2	1	5	26		
24. Bronchitis	M	79	1	..	..	..	29	32	17	41	41	1	..	..	..	8	19	13	41		
	F	39	..	1	1	..	1	7	11	18	19	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	13		
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	M	8	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	7	7	1	..	..	..	1	4	1	7		
	F	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	10	10	1	..	..	..	3	2	4	10		
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	21	..	..	..	..	1	8	5	7	10	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	10		
	F	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	5	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	5		
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2		
	F	5	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	6	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	6		
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	M	10	..	..	..	2	3	1	4	10	10	..	..	..	2	1	4	3	10		
	F	9	..	..	..	..	2	4	3	8	8	..	..	1	1	2	2	2	8		
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	19	..	..	..	..	1	6	12	13	13	..	..	..	..	1	2	10	13		
30. Pregnancy, child-birth, abortion	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
31. Congenital malformations	M	13	8	1	1	..	1	2	..	14	14	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	14		
	F	10	8	..	1	..	1	1	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	7		
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	81	29	3	..	10	11	12	16	72	72	25	2	1	2	3	16	12	11		
	F	99	19	..	1	1	16	14	47	78	78	12	2	1	1	4	12	11	35		
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M	23	..	1	..	7	7	6	..	28	2	..	2	2	5	10	7	1	1		
	F	7	..	4	..	1	1	1	..	9	9	..	..	..	1	4	..	4	9		
34. All other accidents	M	32	1	..	..	2	10	8	3	8	28	..	1	3	2	7	3	5	7		
	F	28	1	..	..	..	..	4	8	15	19	1	..	..	2	..	3	2	11		
35. Suicide	M	12	..	..	..	1	3	6	..	2	11	..	..	..	2	2	6	1	..		
	F	8	..	..	..	2	5	1	..	4	4	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4		
36. Homicide and operations of war	M	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	F	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		



TABLE 4.

Deaths in Sanitary Districts from the seven chief causes, 1961.

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.
<b>A.—URBAN.</b>														
1. Eston	65	1.76	116	3.14	50	1.35	3	.08	1	.03	16	.43	41	1.11
2. Guisborough	19	1.57	52	4.30	15	1.24	..	..	..	..	3	.25	32	2.65
3. Loftus	16	2.00	28	3.50	4	.50	..	..	..	..	4	.50	12	1.50
4. Malton	14	3.15	22	4.94	8	1.80	..	..	..	..	3	.67	7	1.57
5. Northallerton	15	2.33	44	6.84	7	1.09	..	..	..	..	5	.78	13	2.02
6. Pickering	7	1.67	29	6.92	1	.24	..	..	..	..	3	.72	8	1.91
7. Redcar	67	2.12	124	3.93	33	1.05	1	.03	..	..	12	.38	52	1.65
8. Richmond	12	2.03	22	3.73	2	.34	..	..	..	..	4	.68	2	.34
9. Saltburn and Marske	23	1.85	44	3.53	5	.40	..	..	..	..	5	.40	17	1.37
10. Scalby	29	4.06	36	5.04	12	1.68	1	.14	..	..	3	.42	19	2.66
11. Scarborough	115	2.75	316	7.55	62	1.48	3	.07	..	..	20	.48	103	2.46
12. Skelton & Brotton	26	1.97	55	4.17	16	1.21	..	..	..	..	6	.45	29	2.20
13. Thornaby-on-Tees	50	2.19	63	2.76	41	1.79	2	.09	..	..	3	.13	35	1.53
14. Whitby	32	2.68	78	6.67	14	1.20	..	..	..	..	5	.43	32	2.68
Total Urban	490	2.24	1029	4.70	270	1.23	10	.05	1	.004	92	.42	402	1.84
<b>B.—RURAL</b>														
1. Aysgarth	14	4.28	20	6.12	4	1.22	..	..	..	..	3	.92	12	3.67
2. Bedale	9	1.06	15	1.77	13	1.53	..	..	..	..	3	.35	15	1.77
3. Croft	2	.95	8	3.81	3	1.43	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2.86
4. Easingwold	22	1.92	39	3.41	11	.96	..	..	..	..	4	.35	21	1.84
5. Flaxton	48	1.59	119	3.95	36	1.20	2	.07	..	..	6	.20	36	1.20
6. Helmsley	7	1.32	16	3.01	1	.19	..	..	..	..	1	.19	7	1.32
7. Kirkbymoorside	13	2.86	22	4.85	2	.44	..	..	..	..	5	1.10	7	1.54
8. Leyburn	7	1.12	22	3.53	7	1.12	..	..	..	..	8	1.28	15	2.40
9. Malton	15	2.79	20	3.72	13	2.42	..	..	..	..	3	.56	16	2.99
10. Masham	3	1.90	8	5.06	1	.63	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3.80
11. Northallerton	21	2.45	38	4.43	10	1.17	..	..	..	..	3	.35	15	1.75
12. Pickering	9	1.92	26	5.56	4	.85	..	..	..	..	4	.85	14	2.99
13. Reeth	3	1.70	13	7.39	3	1.70	..	..	..	..	1	.57	5	2.84
14. Richmond	26	1.16	49	2.19	10	.45	..	..	..	..	6	.27	12	.54
15. Scarborough	21	2.81	50	6.69	6	.80	..	..	..	..	2	.27	19	2.54
16. Startforth	7	1.53	15	3.28	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1.53	6	1.31
17. Stokesley	36	1.41	84	3.29	23	.90	..	..	..	..	7	.27	30	1.18
18. Thirsk	13	.98	57	4.30	17	1.28	..	..	1	.08	5	.38	16	1.21
19. Wath	5	1.44	11	3.16	1	.29	..	..	..	..	1	.29	4	1.15
20. Whitby	25	2.21	59	5.23	5	.44	..	..	..	..	9	.80	27	2.39
Total Rural	306	1.69	691	3.81	170	.94	2	.01	1	.005	78	.43	289	1.59
Administrative County	796	1.99	1720	4.30	440	1.10	12	.02	2	.004	170	.42	691	1.73

TABLE 5.

Number of Deaths from certain Diseases in each District during 1961.

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.
<b>A.—URBAN</b>																
1. Eston ..	30	3	1000·0	·08	2	1	200·0	·03	32	4	800·0	·11	2	·05	22	·60
2. Guisborough ..	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	5	·41	6	·50
3. Loftus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	·38
4. Malton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1·80
5. Northallerton ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	·16	1	·16
6. Pickering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·24	..	..
7. Redcar ..	10	1	1000·0	·03	2	..	..	..	12	1	1200·0	·03	3	·10	12	·38
8. Richmond ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	·34
9. Saltburn and Marske ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	·08	2	·16
10. Scalby ..	3	1	300·0	·14	..	..	..	..	3	1	300·0	·14	1	·14	6	·84
11. Scarborough ..	13	3	433·3	·07	3	..	..	..	16	3	533·3	·07	10	·24	33	·79
12. Skelton and Brotton ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	·08	8	·61
13. Thornaby-on-Tees ..	10	2	500·0	·09	1	..	..	..	11	2	550·0	·09	4	·18	19	·83
14. Whitby ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	·34	9	·77
Total Urban ..	90	10	900·0	·05	11	1	1100·0	·004	101	11	918·1	·05	33	·15	131	·60
<b>B.—RURAL</b>																
1. Aysgarth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	·61	1	·31
2. Bedale ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	·71
3. Croft ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Easingwold ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	·26	4	·35
5. Flaxton ..	13	2	650·0	·07	1	..	..	..	14	2	700·0	·07	2	·07	15	·50
6. Helmsley ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	·19
7. Kirkbymoorside ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·22
8. Leyburn ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	·64
9. Malton ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	·37	6	1·12
10. Masham ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·63
11. Northallerton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	·23
12. Pickering ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	·43	1	·21
13. Reeth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·57
14. Richmond ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	·13	4	·18
15. Scarborough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·13	2	·27
16. Startforth ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Stokesley ..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	·12	13	·51
18. Thirsk ..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	·08	3	1	300·0	·08	1	·08	9	·68
19. Wath ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·29
20. Whitby ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	·44
Total Rural ..	38	2	1900·0	·01	3	1	300·0	·005	41	3	1366·7	·02	19	·10	77	·42
Administrative County ..	128	12	1066·6	·02	14	2	700·0	·004	142	14	1014·3	·03	52	·13	208	·52



TABLE 6.

Number of Deaths from certain Diseases in each District during 1961.

DISTRICT	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.		Congenital malformations.	
	Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000 births.	Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000 births.
A.—URBAN.				
1. Eston .. ..	..	..	7	8.24
2. Guisborough .. ..	..	..	3	10.45
3. Loftus .. ..	..	..	..	..
4. Malton .. ..	..	..	..	..
5. Northallerton .. ..	..	..	..	..
6. Pickering .. ..	..	..	1	14.08
7. Redcar .. ..	..	..	3	5.03
8. Richmond .. ..	..	..	..	..
9. Saltburn and Marske .. ..	..	..	..	..
10. Scalby .. ..	..	..	1	10.64
11. Scarborough .. ..	..	..	4	6.68
12. Skelton and Brotton .. ..	..	..	1	3.79
13. Thornaby-on-Tees .. ..	..	..	3	6.33
14. Whitby .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Urban .. ..	..	..	23	5.52
B.—RURAL.				
1. Aysgarth .. ..	..	..	..	..
2. Bedale .. ..	..	..	..	..
3. Croft .. ..	..	..	..	..
4. Easingwold .. ..	..	..	5	7.47
5. Flaxton .. ..	..	..	2	3.42
6. Helmsley .. ..	..	..	1	14.93
7. Kirkbymoorside .. ..	..	..	..	..
8. Leyburn .. ..	..	..	..	..
9. Malton .. ..	..	..	1	13.70
10. Masham .. ..	..	..	..	..
11. Northallerton .. ..	..	..	1	6.80
12. Pickering .. ..	..	..	..	..
13. Reeth .. ..	..	..	..	..
14. Richmond .. ..	..	..	4	8.57
15. Scarborough .. ..	..	..	..	..
16. Startforth .. ..	..	..	1	17.86
17. Stokesley .. ..	..	..	3	5.76
18. Thirsk .. ..	..	..	1	4.31
19. Wath .. ..	..	..	1	22.22
20. Whitby .. ..	..	..	1	6.49
Total Rural .. ..	..	..	21	6.75
Administrative County .. ..	..	..	44	6.04

TABLE 7.

Notification of Infectious Disease in 1961, 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			Anthrax
									Paralytic	Non-paralytic												Respiratory	Meninges & C.N.S.	Other	
A.—URBAN.																									
1. Eston	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	217	..	1	30	..	2	..
2. Guisborough	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	173	2	..	9	..	2	..
3. Loftus	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	186	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Malton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Northallerton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	..	..	..	..	1	..
6. Pickering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	2	..	..	..	..	..
7. Redcar	..	9	..	..	16	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	420	42	1	10	..	2	..
8. Richmond	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	5	..	4	..	..	..
9. Saltburn & Marske	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166	2	2	4	..	..	..
10. Scalby	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	158	1	..	3	..	..	..
11. Scarborough	..	7	..	..	26	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	11	..	1	..	..	..	766	43	4	13	..	3	..
12. Skelton & Brotton	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	106	11	1	2	..	..	..
13. Thornaby-on-Tees	..	9	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	5	..	..	..	228	2	2	10	1	..	..
14. Whitby	..	2	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	157	54	2	5	..	..	..
Total Urban	..	38	..	..	59	..	3	..	..	2	..	8	30	1	11	..	..	..	2937	164	13	90	1	10	..
1960	..	65	..	3	52	..	5	..	..	3	3	8	184	3	10	..	..	..	1095	178	24	72	1	3	..
B.—RURAL																									
1. Aysgarth	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	5	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bedale	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	5	..	4	..	..	..
3. Croft	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	5	..	..	..	..	..
4. Easingwold	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	90	3	..	3	..	..	..
5. Flaxton	..	13	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	36	..	2	..	..	..	..	310	20	..	13	..	1	..
6. Helmsley	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	16	4	..	1	..	..	..
7. Kirkbymoorside	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Leyburn	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	1	1	..	..	1	..
9. Malton	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	3	..	..	..
10. Masham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Northallerton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Pickering	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	1	..	..	..
13. Reeth	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	1	..	..	..	..	..
14. Richmond	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	197	3	..	4	..	..	..
15. Scarborough	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	2	..	..	..	..	..
16. Startforth	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	..	1	2	..	..	..
17. Stokesley	..	6	..	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	46	..	319	52	3	3	..	1	..
18. Thirsk	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	196	..	..	3	..	..	..
19. Wath	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Whitby	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	1	..	1	..	..	..
Total Rural	..	32	..	7	57	..	3	..	1	..	2	8	51	2	2	..	1	47	2094	102	5	38	..	3	..
1960	..	75	..	2	60	..	4	..	1	..	1	13	155	..	9	..	1	141	502	162	5	27	1	9	..
Administrative County	..	70	..	7	116	..	6	..	1	2	2	16	81	3	13	..	1	47	5031	266	18	128	1	13	..
1960	..	140	..	5	112	..	9	..	1	3	4	21	339	3	19	..	1	141	1597	340	29	99	2	12	..















