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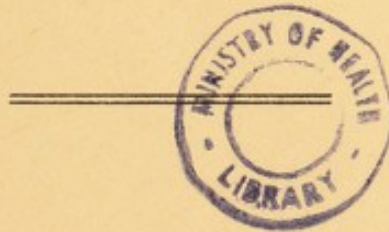
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North Riding of Yorkshire County Council



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR  
1963



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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 have pleasure in submitting this, my twenty-fourth, Annual Report on the health of the Riding ; in this case for the year 1963. As usual it does not include any details of the work of the School Health Service because it has always been customary to present a separate annual report to the Education Committee on this aspect of the work of the medical department, but the co-ordination of services in the field of public health medicine is covered in this report.

The tables at the end of the printed text are compiled in accordance with the wishes of the Ministry of Health and once again there has been no case of diphtheria or smallpox in the Riding during the year under review.

There have been a number of changes of staff since the issue of the 1962 report : Dr. Dow who had served the Riding for many years as medical officer for maternity and child welfare, retired at the end of September, 1962, and has not been replaced. In this connection one must mention that Dr. W. J. Smyth who was formerly senior assistant medical officer for schools, was not replaced on his retirement ; in fact, the central office at County Hall has been, from the point of view of professional staff, running "on a shoestring" for some years. It may be necessary in the near future to appoint a senior administrative assistant in County Hall to relieve my successor and his deputy of the considerable burden of not having a third medically qualified administrator to help in times of emergency.

In the case of notifications of tuberculosis, there have been one or two unusual figures in the past year and, while I have always been opposed to the general principle of carrying out B.C.G. vaccinations of school leavers, I think the time has come to test school entrants as to whether they have been exposed to infection : in the case of positive reactors one would try to find the parent or grand-parent who may be responsible for sensitising the child. The work of tuberculin testing children can in part be carried out by health visitors and other nurses, but the review of the results of any children who give a positive reaction must be done by a trained member of the medical staff. Later the appropriate follow-up would be made either by a chest physician or by a whole-time member of the County Council's staff.

Once again the cancer figures cause some disquiet : the ambivalent attitude of the Government towards the problem remains as before. I am afraid that the Treasury derives too large a sum of money from the taxation of tobacco for any Government to stop the importation of "this noxious weed," but it is time that, as in the case of many of the individual states of the U.S.A., a notice should be printed on every package of cigarettes indicating the dangers of continued cigarette smoking. Possibly the best publicity of all would be a five-second flash on television to indicate "Here is a legitimate method of avoiding tax : stop smoking."

The progress in the field of environmental hygiene continues and the co-operation of Dr. D. J. H. Payne and his successor as Director of the Northallerton Public Health Laboratory, Dr. J. G. Wallace, is gratefully acknowledged. The Brucella Reference Laboratory has moved south to Portsmouth with Dr. Payne, but the specialised typing of salmonella organisms for the north of England still remains in the Northallerton laboratory.



The considerable progress in the work of providing occupation centre accommodation for handicapped children is probably already known to many members of the County Council and need not be stressed again here. Unfortunately in the case of one mental hospital group, there is still not full co-ordination between persons employed as social workers by the hospital management committee and the County Council's experienced mental welfare officers.

In conclusion I wish to thank members of the Health Committee in particular and the County Council in general, for their support during the past twenty-four years. I also wish to pay tribute to the assistance which I have received from my colleagues in other departments and to the staff of the central office and other medical and nursing staff employed all over the Riding, because without their loyal support, the day to day routine work of this department in the field of preventive and social medicine would have been very difficult.

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.
Assistant Medical Officer—Mobile Maternity & Child Welfare Unit	}	Edna M. Dunn, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (resigned 30-9-63)
		Joy M. Gardiner, M.B., B.S., R.C.O.G. (1-11-63)
Chief Dental Officer	.. ..	I. J. Faulds, L.D.S.
District Medical Officers of Health	..	See Table on pages 6 and 7.
Chest Physicians	.. ..	{ B. Coutts, M.D., D.P.H. 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.
(All part-time, in direct contract with Leeds or Newcastle-upon-Tyne Regional Hospital Boards)		
Area Nursing Officers	.. ..	
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. A. Firth, M.R.S.H.
Chief Clerk	.. ..	H. A. Roebuck, D.P.A.
County Ambulance Officer	.. ..	E. J. Draper.
Senior Mental Welfare Officer	.. ..	R. P. Hendry, A.C.C.S., A.I.S.W.
Senior Sectional Clerks	.. ..	T. A. Hutchinson (retired 12-11-63) Margaret Hardcastle, D.P.A. A. R. Elliott. C. Rutherford. J. G. Easby. G. C. Robinson.

Area and estimated mid-1963 Population	County Districts	Assistant County Medical Officer	Medical Officer of Health for Sanitary Services
Area 1 .. (51,340)	Thornaby Borough .. Stokesley R.D.	A. Elsworth, M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. D.P.H., Area Health Office, Francis Street, Thornaby- on-Tees. (commenced 1/10/63)	A. Elsworth.
Area 2 .. (37,820)	Eston U.D. ..	A. H. Golledge M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Health Office, Fabian Road, Eston. (commenced 1/7/63)	A. H. Golledge.
Area 3 .. (46,970)	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.
Area 4 .. (34,090)	Guisborough U.D. .. Loftus U.D. Skelton & Brotton U.D.	T. M. B. Rohan, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., Area Health Office, Park Lane, Guisborough	T. M. B. Rohan.
Area 5 .. (23,530)	Whitby U.D. .. Whitby R.D.	B. Schroeder, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H., Area Health Office, Grape Lane, Whitby.	B. Schroeder.
Area 6 .. (28,330)	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.
Area 7 .. (61,130)	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.
Area 8 .. (34,650)	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-1963 Population	County Districts	Assistant County Medical Officer	Medical Officer of Health for Sanitary Services
Area 9 .. (37,170)	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.
Area 10 .. (57,510)	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.

\*This officer is not debarred by his term 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 1961)						..	124,341
Number of private households (1961)		..	..	..	..	..	125,015
Average number of persons per house (1961)			..	..	..	..	3.01
Population (Census 1951)							
Urban Districts	205,241	}					
Rural Districts	172,968		..	..	..	..	378,209
Population (Census 1961)							
Urban Districts	220,191	}					
Rural Districts	176,516		..	..	..	..	396,707
Population (estimated to mid year 1963)							
Urban Districts	225,120	}					
Rural Districts	187,420		..	..	..	..	412,540
Rateable Value (1st April, 1963)			..	..	..	..	£14,338,563
Estimated product of a penny rate (1st April, 1963)					..	..	£57,726

#### 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 1963 is set out in the table below ; the population for the years 1931, 1938, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962 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
1962	..	222,350	185,040	407,390
1963	..	225,120	187,420	412,540

### 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	.. 7,420	3,891	3,529	Crude Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated home population 18.9 adjusted birth rate 19.3
	Illegitimate	.. 381	204	177	
Still births	.. ..	.. 132	60	72	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 16.64
Deaths	.. ..	.. 4,790	2,497	2,293	Crude death rate per 1,000 of the estimated home population 11.61. Adjusted death rate 12.08

### Principal Vital Statistics relating to Mothers and Infants.

Total live births registered	.. ..	7,801
Live birth rate per 1,000 population—crude	.. ..	18.91
Live birth rate per 1,000 population—adjusted	.. ..	19.29
Proportion (per cent) of illegitimate live births to total live births	.. ..	4.88%
Total stillbirths registered	.. ..	132
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	.. ..	16.64
Total live births and stillbirths	.. ..	7,933
Total infant deaths (under one year) registered	.. ..	170
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	.. ..	21.79
Mortality rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	.. ..	21.56
Mortality rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	.. ..	26.25
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	.. ..	14.49
Early neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	.. ..	12.56
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 total births	.. ..	28.99
Total maternal deaths (including abortion)	.. ..	2
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births	.. ..	.25

### Infantile Mortality.

There was an increase in the number of deaths of infants under 1 year, the total number for the year under review being 170, 20 more than the previous year. The infantile mortality rate of 21.8 compares with 19.5 for the previous year and 20.9 for England and Wales (the lowest ever recorded).

### Live Births and Birth Rates.

During the year ended 31st December, 1963, the live births registered in and belonging to the Riding numbered 7,801 (126 births more than the previous year, an increase of 1.64%).

The birth rate for the Riding as a whole was 18.9 (per 1,000 estimated population), being higher than the rate for England and Wales—18.2.

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 1963 was 381 : 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 .92 per thousand compared with .79 in 1962 and .85 in 1961, the rate per 1,000 live births being 48.03 as compared with 42.08 in 1962 and 46.97 in 1961.

### Stillbirths.

The number of stillbirths registered in 1963 was 132, a decrease of 35 on the previous year. Further analysis of these figures into sexes indicates that there were 60 male and 72 female stillbirths. The rate per 1,000 total births was 16.64 in 1963 ; this rate compares with 21.30 in 1962, 24.85 in 1961 and 21.93 in 1960.

### Deaths and Death Rates.

During 1963 the total number of deaths registered for the Riding was 4,790 (2,497 males and 2,293 females). The total figure gives an annual death rate of 11.6 in 1963 (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, 1963, were as follows :—

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
North Riding :—							
Urban Districts ..	12.1	13.1	12.0	12.4	12.5	12.2	12.3
Rural Districts ..	10.3	10.7	10.1	10.2	10.5	10.4	10.8
Administrative County	11.3	12.0	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.4	11.6
England and Wales ..	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.0	11.9	12.2

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 1963 were as follows, the figures for 1961 and 1962 being also given.

	1961	1962	1963	(and percentage of total deaths)
Influenza .. .. .	52	23	19	·40%
Heart Diseases .. .. .	1,720	1,715	1,748	36·49%
Other circulatory diseases .. .. .	170	177	194	4·05%
Bronchitis .. .. .	178	182	233	4·86%
Pneumonia .. .. .	232	213	260	5·43%
Congenital Malformations .. .. .	44	33	48	1·00%
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	12	15	8	·17%
Cancer, malignant disease .. .. .	796	791	837	17·47%
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	691	751	727	15·18%
Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	37	33	29	·61%

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, two in 1953 and none in the years 1950, 1951, 1952, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963.

### CANCER, MALIGNANT DISEASE.

Cancer was responsible for 837 deaths in the Riding in 1963, and the following tabular statement shows the position for the last ten years :—

Year	Total Number of Deaths			Death rate per 1,000 population			
	County	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	County	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	England & Wales
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
1962	791	487	304	1·94	2·19	1·64	2·18
1963	837	488	349	2·03	2·16	1·86	2·18

### Heart Diseases.

The deaths classified to the heart diseases are shown in the following Table, the death rates per 1,000 of the estimated population, and the corresponding figures for the previous five years :—

Year	Coronary Disease and Angina		Hypertension with Heart Disease		Other Heart Disease		Total all forms	
	No. of deaths	Death rate	No. of deaths	Death rate	No. of deaths	Death rate	No. of deaths	Death rate
1958	819	2·12	93	·24	839	2·16	1,751	4·52
1959	793	2·03	68	·17	740	1·89	1,601	4·10
1960	853	2·14	73	·18	753	1·89	1,679	4·22
1961	922	2·30	72	·18	726	1·82	1,720	4·30
1962	945	2·32	59	·14	711	1·75	1,715	4·21
1963	985	2·39	63	·15	700	1·70	1,748	4·24



Distribution by age group and sex of the deaths classified to "coronary disease, angina" annually since 1957 is given below :—

	Under 45			45—64			65—74			75+			
Year	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1957	..	14	4	18	159	49	208	157	110	267	124	133	257
1958	..	16	2	18	174	49	223	175	120	295	144	139	283
1959	..	11	1	12	165	45	210	175	109	284	162	125	287
1960	..	15	3	18	191	64	255	173	111	284	152	144	296
1961	..	16	5	21	175	58	233	187	138	325	169	174	343
1962	..	14	3	17	183	56	239	195	124	319	200	170	370
1963	..	17	1	18	215	50	265	201	143	344	182	176	358

The following Table shows the Infant mortality rates for the last ten years :—

Year		Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Administrative County	England & Wales
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
1962	..	22.7	15.6	19.5	21.6
1963	..	23.8	19.3	21.8	20.9

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

1963			
Congenital malformations	..	31	
Pneumonia	..	29	
Prematurity	..	65	

### Measles.

During 1963 there were 2,934 notified cases of measles : this figure excludes all known cases of Rubella. No deaths were ascribed to this disease : for the last ten years the total number of measles deaths is seventeen. Obviously the treatment of the complications of measles is now more effective than it was in the years before 1939 for there were 72 deaths from measles in 1934 alone and 18 deaths in 1936.

### Whooping Cough.

The total number of notified whooping cough cases in the Riding was 290 compared with 35 for 1962 : 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 haemorrhage which seems to follow attacks of pertussis. This serious complication should stimulate parents to accept protection against this unpleasant disease.

### Infantile Paralysis.

Two notifications of acute poliomyelitis (paralytic and non-paralytic) were received during the year under review, with no deaths, as compared with six notifications and no deaths in 1962. 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 necessary social 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 94 places in the Riding, child welfare clinics are held, 2 more than in 1962. At 30 out of the 94 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 1963 being 85,019 as compared with 78,257 in 1962, and 69,571 in 1960. As regards the care of premature infants the provision of certain equipment on loan continues.

The average annual attendance per county-administered centre is 904 as compared with 851 in the previous year. The following table gives details of the clinics held, the persons who attended and the attendances for the year 1963.



## INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Area (1)	Number of centres provided at end of year (2)	Number of Child Welfare sessions held during the year (3)	Number of chil- dren who first attended a centre during the year, and who at their first attendance were under 1 year of age (4)	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in :			Total Number of children who attended during the year (8)	Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were :			Total Attend- ances during the year (12)	Number of children referred elsewhere for special treatment or advice (13)	Number of children on "at risk" register at end of year (14)
				1963 (5)	1962 (6)	1961- 58 (7)		Under 1 year (9)	1 but under 2 (10)	2 but under 5 (11)			
1	9	296	1,136	754	581	337	1,672	10,248	1,145	766	12,159	50	52
2	4	168	721	608	392	118	1,118	7,818	353	89	8,260	31	15
3	4	200	769	644	479	467	1,590	9,541	1,248	1,815	12,604	13	16
4	9	273	570	505	475	609	1,589	6,083	1,955	1,994	10,032	4	38
5	6	140	227	194	178	134	506	2,469	415	409	3,293	9	22
6	10	137	208	180	160	316	656	1,561	684	856	3,101	1	37
7	25	476	1,026	933	927	1,091	2,951	10,105	1,708	1,714	13,527	37	11
8	10	195	394	584	407	511	1,502	3,671	970	1,302	5,943	42	10
9	11	263	760	620	461	451	1,532	6,557	1,364	1,175	9,096	7	58
10	6	343	650	526	373	310	1,209	5,679	750	575	7,004	25	143
Total ..	94	2,491	6,461	5,548	4,433	4,344	14,325	63,732	10,592	10,695	85,019	219	402

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

Barnard Castle	..	24	6	5	4	1	10	24	19	2	45	—	1
Boroughbridge	..	51	17	16	17	17	50	197	37	40	274	—	—
Darlington	..	679	10	9	2	1	12	19	10	3	32	—	—
Middleton-in- Teesdale	..	24	3	3	1	1	5	4	9	2	15	—	1
York	..	150	22	20	15	7	42	109	97	9	215	—	—
Total	..	928	58	53	39	27	119	353	172	56	581	—	2



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

30 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. The number of women who attended decreased from 2,234 to 1,758 ; the total number of ante-natal attendances at North Riding clinics decreased by 1,630.

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.

During the year 493 women made 2,947 attendances at classes for the combined purpose of receiving instruction in mothercraft and being supervised in relaxation exercises prior to confinement. It was gratifying to note that 403 of these women had been booked for hospital delivery. This rather surprising figure caused the issue of an instruction to midwives to try to secure a higher percentage of attendances for women who were having their confinements at home.

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 1959 and 1963. The relative fall, in relation to the total number of pregnancies, 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 to increased bookings by general practitioners.

Item	1959		1960		1961		1962		1963	
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal
Clinics .. ..	36	4	34	4	34	4	29	3	30	3
Sessions .. ..	1,090	90	1,141	90	1,203	108	973	72	991	72
Women attending ..	2,058	22	2,214	27	2,121	26	2,234	22	1,758	20
Total attendances ..	4,993	23	4,956	27	5,014	28	6,589	22	4,959	20

In many rural areas special transport is hired to convey mothers and young children to centres established in nearby townships. In 1963, 28 centres were provided with this additional service at an approximate cost of £990. 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.

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Villages visited .. ..	19	19	18	19	16	16	16
Sessions held during the year ..	614	624	620	590	578	586	582
Expectant Mothers, Nursing Mothers and/or children using the service ..	1,042	945	914	973	1,102	1,199	1,612
Total number of attendances ..	5,642	5,301	5,346	6,265	6,728	6,877	7,660

### 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 Four Deaneries Moral Welfare Association ; Co-ordinating Moral Welfare Council for the Deaneries of Middlesbrough, Guisborough and Stokesley ; Ripon Diocesan Social Responsibility Council.

Nine unmarried mothers were admitted to Heworth Moor House, York, during 1963 ; another 26 patients were admitted to mother and baby homes at Darlington, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Newcastle, and Gateshead. 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, Normanby, Guisborough, Redcar, Loftus, Whitby, Malton, Northallerton, Richmond and Scarborough ; clinics were also held at the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirkbymoorside and, by arrangement with the York City Council, in the York School Clinic.

Some 466 children attended orthopaedic clinics during the year ; of these 297 (an increase of 3) were new cases. The total number of attendances at these clinics during the year was 1,298 as compared with 1,102 in 1962.

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. Admission of crippled children under the age of two years to hospitals was arranged for 17 children during 1962 ; none of these children was suffering from tuberculosis.

*The Chief Dental Officer reports as follows :—*

### Dental Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under school age.

The extent of treatment to expectant and nursing mothers was much the same as last year ; though fewer dentures were supplied, the amount of conservative treatment to mothers remained about the same. On the other hand, out of 917 children under school age who required treatment, 902 attended for treatment and 850 of these children continued until their courses of treatment were completed. Fewer extractions were done but more than twice the number of teeth were conserved. I am grateful to health visitors and other nursing staff for encouraging the attendance of pre-school children when treatment is necessary before the time of compulsory school attendance.



## Number provided with dental care.

	Number of persons examined during the year (1)	Number of persons who commenced treatment during the year (2)	Number of courses of treatment completed during the year (3)
1. Expectant and nursing mothers .. ..	109	88	86
2. Children aged under 5 and not eligible for school dental service .. ..	2,033	902	850

## Dental Treatment given.

	Scalings and Gum treatment	Fillings	Silver nitrate treatment	Crowns and Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures provided		Radiographs
							Full upper or lower	Partial upper or lower	
1. Expectant and nursing mothers ..	30	75	—	1	452	63	47	17	5
2. Children aged under 5 years and not eligible for school dental service ..	60	834	582	—	715	344	—	—	6

**Family Planning.**

Grants of £25 each were made to the local branches of the Family Planning Association at Northallerton, Richmond, Scarborough, 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 22 whole-time midwives and 1 part-time were employed in urban districts, 29 full-time nurses (plus 3 part-time) undertook combined duties and 56 nurses (plus 3 part-time) were carrying out generalised duties in rural districts.

The number of domiciliary births during the year is set out in the table below. For comparative purposes, figures for the years 1950, 1958, 1961 and 1962 are also given :—

	1950	1958	1961	1962	1963
Total Domiciliary Births ..	3,017	2,410	2,490	2,493	2,290
Percentage of total notified births ..	56.5	46.4	33.2	31.8	29.2

Deliveries attended by midwives employed by the County Council during 1963 :—  
(Multiple births are only reckoned as one delivery in this table)

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	
20	81	479	1,686	2,266

73 premature babies were delivered in the district by the County Council's midwives.

During the year, 715 mothers, delivered in hospital, were attended by domiciliary midwives after discharge before the tenth day, an increase of 60 on the previous year.

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 large percentage of women who wish to have 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 1963 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
*175 *(173)	113 (113)	2 (4)	49 (48)

\*Included in the total are 11 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 :—



	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Requests for medical aid ..	612	581	723	537	358	401
Stillbirth reports ..	51	34	47	72	31	28
Rise in temperature ..	16	17	18	1	8	9
Death of mother ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Death of infant ..	8	14	9	14	5	8
Laying out dead body ..	11	22	8	11	14	7
Liability to be a source of infection ..	27	44	40	25	17	27

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

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
During pregnancy ..	89	69	90	100	70	78
During labour ..	354	332	450	319	210	217
During lying-in period ..	84	79	98	45	36	56
In respect of child ..	85	101	85	73	42	50

### 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, 44 in 1959, 17 in 1962, and 27 in 1963. 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 mothers and babies requires such steps to be taken.

### Stillbirth and Neo-Natal Deaths.

Investigation by the Area Nursing Officers was made into 75 stillbirths and 48 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 or in a nursing home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day		Born in hospital	Born at home or in a nursing home
Total	Survived 28 days	Total	Survived 28 days	Total	Survived 28 days		
396	340	62	59	31	25	50	12

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Total premature live births	410	368	390	464	458	489
Total premature still-births	69	70	74	99	82	62

### Notification of Puerperal Pyrexia.

In 1963, 21 notifications were received ; the circumstances of 10 patients who had a rise in temperature were investigated in detail 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 1963 2 cases were reported.

### Analgesia used by Midwives.

At the end of 1963, 111 of the 113 domiciliary midwives employed in the Council's service were qualified to use gas and air analgesia.

The following table may be of interest ; it concerns the midwives employed by the County Council (the figures in brackets are those for 1962).

Domiciliary midwives trained to use gas/air apparatus	Sets of apparatus	Total domiciliary confinements	Patients receiving gas/air from domiciliary midwives	Patients receiving pethidine from domiciliary midwives
111 (111)	101 (101)	2,266	1,696 (1,772)	1,186 (1,277)

### HEALTH VISITING.

The general arrangement is that in populous areas certificated health visitors are employed on health visiting and school nursing duties. Forty-five such nurses were employed whole-time and three part-time in 1963. In addition one qualified health visitor was employed jointly on tuberculosis and venereal disease work in the Scarborough district. In rural districts nurses are employed on generalised duties ; 30 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 1963, classified as requested by the Ministry of Health.

	Children Born 1963	Children Born 1962	Children Born 1958—1961	Persons aged 65 or over	Mentally Disordered persons	Persons Discharged from hospitals *	T.B. Households	Households visited for other I.D.	Other households visited	Casual visits
Cases	7,114	4,142	8,156	2,011	52	328	907	89	282	—
Visits	36,946	19,206	33,450	11,051	380	450	2,619	97	2,318	4,864

\* Excluding persons discharged from maternity or mental hospitals.



### Training.

The County Council in 1962 changed 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. 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.

I am able to report for the first time for many years that the staff of whole time health visitor/school nurses is up to strength.

### Liaison with General Medical Practitioners and Hospitals.

It is not usually possible to allocate the services of a health visitor to one medical practice. Close liaison exists in some parts of the Riding but there is scope for improvement in others : this form of co-operation is encouraged where practicable.

The extent to which "follow up" of patients discharged from hospitals depends largely upon each hospital supplying the necessary information. Requests, when made, receive prompt attention : it is vital that some days' notice be given by hospital staff if a special bed or other non-standard equipment is required for the proper home nursing of seriously disabled patients.

### 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 changed pattern of midwifery, it has become the practice to appoint doubly qualified nurses to undertake combined duties in these districts. On 31-12-63 there were 21 whole-time home nurses, 19 part-time home nurses, 29 nurses (and 3 part-time) undertaking midwifery and home nursing, and in the rural districts 56 nurses (and 3 part-time) 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 7,571 patients received domiciliary visits to the total number of 200,454 and an analysis of these patients is set out below.

Type of Case	Medical	Surgical	Tuberculous	Other Cases
Number of cases ..	5,479	1,685	128	279
Number of visits ..	151,158	33,638	9,741	5,927

3,621 were over the age of 65 at the first visit and 494 were under the age of 5 years.

### Training.

Arrangements are made through the Queen's Institute of District Nursing for suitable candidates to take a three or four month 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 patients 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. Triple antigen was also provided at the urgent request of local medical practitioners. Sessional meetings were held as in previous years in the urban areas, mostly staffed by whole-time officers.

A fee of 5/- is paid to general medical practitioners for every notification of immunisation or vaccination except when sessions are organised by area offices 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 time and this has affected the figures shown below for the year 1963. The staffing position is now improved and the immunity rate is rising.

		CHILDREN BORN IN THE YEARS						
		1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1954-58	1949-53
Primary series	..	1806	2823	379	97	68	293	40
Booster doses	..	—	26	43	82	32	2121	181
								Total
								5506
								2485

#### SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

The following table sets out the position as regards vaccination against smallpox in the year under review. The smallpox epidemic which affected various parts of the United Kingdom spread to Yorkshire and caused some panic: the figures show the effect on vaccination. The issue of lymph was controlled in conjunction with the staff of the Public Health Laboratory Service.

Year	Vaccinations				Re-vaccinations			
	Under 1 yr.	1-14 years	15 yrs. & over	Total	Under 1 yr.	1-14 years	15 yrs. & over	Total
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	488
1961	2,358	1,038	301	3,697	—	150	378	528
1962	2,453	8,332	7,978	18,763	2	3,872	11,790	15,664
1963	860	704	324	1,888	2	313	516	831



## POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

In February, 1962, the Ministry of Health informed local authorities that oral poliomyelitis vaccine (Sabin) would become available during that month. Special arrangements for storage had to be made and the oral vaccine came into use in the Administrative County in April. Salk vaccine was still available and during the year under review was used but the simpler method of administration of the Sabin vaccine caused a smaller demand for Salk vaccine. The following table shows the use of Salk and Sabin vaccine in the County during the year under review. General practitioners participated in the scheme but the majority of the work was undertaken by the County Council's medical officers.

Year of Birth	SABIN			SALK		
	Primary Vaccination	Reinforcing doses		Primary Vaccination	Reinforcing doses	
	3 Doses	After 2 Injections of Salk	After 3 or more Injections of Salk etc.	2 Injections	3 Injections	4 Injections
1963	669			6		
1962	3,060			98		
1961	850			104		
1943-1960	1,510			73		
1933-1942	513			89		
Others	756			70		
Total	7,345	1,467	3,859	440	809	237

## WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

(Figures refer to year of birth).

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1954-58	1949-53	Total
Primary course	1,810	2,650	350	91	60	134	12	5,107

This is an increase of 438 children on the previous year.

## NOTES ON THE AMBULANCE SERVICE.

### County Medical Officer's Report, 1963.

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

1. A direct service by the Health Committee.
2. Customer arrangements with adjoining authorities.

#### Stations.

The new station at Thornaby came into use on the 16th September, 1963 and a start was made on the new station at Haxby in November.

#### Radio Control.

A system of radio control continues to operate from the Police Masts at Cold Kirby and Ravenscar but the masts at Richmond Outmoor and Boulby Bank have been replaced by a new transmitter operating from Eston Nab. This has increased the efficiency of radio control especially in the Tees-side and Cleveland areas.

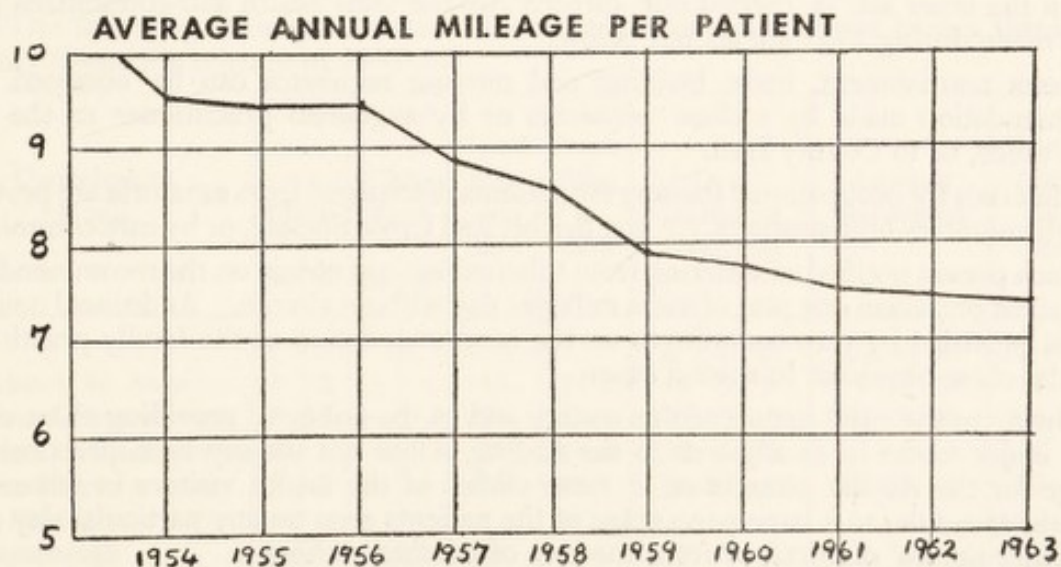
22 of the original 50 K/C radio sets were replaced by new Cambridge 25 K/C sets. This was the first half of the replacement programme to change the old equipment in order to conform with the new G.P.O. regulations.

#### Statistics.

The continued expansion of hospital out-patient facilities has further increased the demand on the ambulance service and the total mileage for 1963 has now passed the previous highest total for 1955.

It will be noted, however, that although there has been an increase of 54,906 patients and 65,826 miles between 1954 and 1963, the drop in miles per patient has been maintained.

Year		Patients	Mileage
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
1962	..	184,893	1,373,503
1963	..	193,643	1,421,585





**Personnel.**

The number of personnel directly employed by the County Council on December 31st, 1963 was as follows :—

		1st Jan., 1963	31st Dec., 1963
Redcar	.. ..	21	22
Scarborough	.. ..	19	19
Malton	.. ..	6	6
Northallerton	.. ..	8	8
Thirsk..	.. ..	8	8
Haxby	.. ..	8	8
Richmond	.. ..	8	8
Whitby	.. ..	4	4
Thornaby	.. ..	7	7
Kirkbymoorside	.. ..	4	4
Bainbridge	.. ..	3	3
Guisborough	.. ..	8	8
Carlin How	.. ..	4	5
		<hr/> 108	<hr/> 110

2 additional driver/attendants were appointed in November, 1963 ; 1 at Carlin How and the other at Redcar ;

**Vehicles.**

The establishment of ambulance vehicles remains the same as in 1962. 32 traditional ambulances and 40 dual purpose vehicles, giving a total of 72, 59 relying on ordinary petrol for fuel and 13 on diesel oil.

## 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 four out of ten health areas ; care work in the other six is carried out directly by the local health sub-committees ; the grants made during 1963 are set out below.

Extra nourishment, beds, bedding and nursing requisites can be obtained on a recommendation made by a chest physician or by a 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 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 819 home contacts of tuberculous families have been examined by the chest physician : 13 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 1962/3 grants were made to the various committees to enable them to assist tuberculous patients and patients suffering from other forms of illness ; details of these grants are as follows :—

Care Committee			Gross Expenditure	Income from non-C.C. sources	Net expenditure reimbursed by County Council
			£	£	£
Eston	..	..	383	24	359
Whitby	..	..	38	3	35
Scarborough	..	..	254	—	254

(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 27 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 for those not in hospital. 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 34 individuals in 1963 as compared with 30 in 1962, 26 in 1961, 30 in 1960, 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 1963 :—

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						
Blackburn, St. Anne's ..	1	2	—	—	42	14·0	£ s. d. 46 9 0	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. 45 9 0
Bearwood, Scarborough	4	18	—	—	298	13·5	275 5 4	69 9 10	205 15 6
Brentwood, Blackpool ..	—	1	—	1	28	14·0	30 6 0	2 4	30 3 8
Semen, Ilkley ..	1	5	—	—	70	11·7	58 15 6	21 13 2	37 2 4
High Garth, Scarborough ..	—	—	—	1	28	28·0	19 1 7	—	19 1 7



The North Riding is fortunate in having in Filey Road, Scarborough, a convalescent unit for children : the cost of this unit comes out of the Hospital Vote of the National Health Service.

#### PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1963, 15 employees of the Children's Committee were surveyed in connection with proposed employment in close contact with groups of children ; the cost is charged to Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. In addition 72 members of the staff of the Children's Committee were examined by M.M.R. or radiologists during the year 1963. 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 290 persons employed by the Education Committee and 176 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.

#### 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 and nursing 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. Leaflets, posters and films were used and talks given to draw attention to the hazards to health of air pollution including the smoking of cigarettes.

#### 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. Treatment is largely centred on fixed clinics, although urgent cases who are unable to travel by public transport are provided with treatment at home or transported to a fixed centre in an ambulance service vehicle or a hospital service car.

Whole-time or part-time chiropodists treated 4,490 patients at 24 centres : the same chiropodists also gave 295 domiciliary treatments. Chiropodists employed by voluntary associations treated 5,744 patients at 12 centres : 311 domiciliary treatments were also provided through these organisations. This service is expected to expand as the demand increases and further chiropodists become available : the total number of persons treated by whole-time or part-time directly employed officers was more than double that during 1962.



### DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

The domestic help service continues to develop. In 1947, 46 families were given help by 45 part-time helpers as compared with 681 families in 1954, 953 families in 1958, 1,263 in 1960, 1,431 in 1961, 1,583 in 1962, and 1,731 in 1963. In December, 1957, the number of helpers employed by the County Council was 25 whole-time and 150 part-time; in December, 1963, the corresponding service had 19 whole-time and 398 part-time employees. It has been found desirable in rural areas to employ part-time domestic helps in order to avoid waste of travelling time.

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 160 to 182 full-time helps or their equivalent in part-time workers.

At the end of 1963, the standard charge to persons obtaining domestic helps was 4/1 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 ..	10	27	40,808	213	35
Eston ..	1	35	53,888	248	11
Redcar ..	—	31	50,672	244	34
Guisborough ..	4	20	27,859	113	4
Whitby ..	—	17	17,469	104	30
Ryedale ..	—	70	32,131	107	2
Bulmer ..	—	51	27,613	157	29
Wensleydale ..	—	70	33,572	124	16
Richmond ..	—	51	27,921	105	16
Scarborough ..	4	26	32,258	316	63
Totals ..	19	398	344,191	1,731	240

### MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

The development of the mental health service has continued. Co-operation between local authority and hospital staff in the care of patients has encouraged freedom of movement between hospital and community, and the "revolving door" has become an accepted principle.

#### Mental Illness.

The seven mental welfare officers continue to provide a comprehensive service throughout the Riding, working on a rota system outside office hours so that an officer is always available for consultation and for emergency admissions to hospital. The increasing demand for their services is illustrated by further increases of 8% in the number of patients referred and 10% in the number of admissions effected by them. The weekly clinic held at the Friarage Hospital, Northallerton, by consultants from St. Luke's Hospital, Middlesbrough, is now working to capacity and the Scarborough Clinic, staffed from Clifton Hospital, York, now holds five sessions weekly. Both clinics make full use of the mental welfare officers.



For the rehabilitation of suitable patients, the hostels provided by the York and Darlington County Boroughs and by the Mental After-care Association have again been used.

The psychiatric social club organised by the mental welfare officers in Scarborough continues to provide a valuable service.

### The Elderly Mentally Infirm.

There is a growing need for special residential accommodation for this group and a joint meeting between representatives of the Mental Health Services Sub-Committee and the Welfare Committee was held for the purpose of an exploratory discussion of this problem.

### Admissions to Hospital.

Procedure	1961	1962	1963
(i) Section 5 (Informal)	218	188	247
(ii) Section 25 ..	32	20	34
(iii) Section 26 ..	15	17	18
(iv) Section 29 ..	87	140	105
(v) Section 40 ..	—	3	1
(vi) Section 60 ..	1	1	2
(vii) Section 135 ..	—	2	1
Totals ..	353	371	408

The figures for years prior to 1961 have been omitted as they relate to admissions under the old procedures and provide no basis for comparison.

### Number of Patients referred during the year to 31-12-63.

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	1	81	231	—	—	4	6	1	1	85	237	324
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment ..	—	—	51	224	—	—	1	6	—	—	52	230	282
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment	—	—	22	79	—	—	2	3	—	—	24	82	106
(d) Local education authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Police and courts ..	—	—	22	17	—	—	5	4	—	—	27	21	48
(f) Other sources ..	—	—	19	61	—	—	2	2	—	—	21	63	84
(g) Totals ..	1	1	195	612	—	—	14	21	1	1	209	633	844

**Total number of patients under Local Health Authority care at 31-12-63.**

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	
1	—	139	222	—	—	4	10	1	—	143	232	376

Visits made in connection with the care and after-care of patients—3,554.

**Mental Subnormality.**

My thanks are again due to the psychiatrists employed by the Leeds and Newcastle-upon-Tyne Regional Hospital Boards for their invaluable co-operation both in the assessment of difficult cases and in the provision of short-term care at their respective hospitals. 18 long-stay patients were admitted during the year, but 12 (the same number as at 31-12-62) remained on the urgent waiting list at 31-12-63.

The Scarborough youth club for subnormal girls and boys has proved most popular ; a similar club has been established at Redcar during the year and promises to be equally successful.

**Admissions to Hospital.**

1. Hospital admissions, discharges and deaths during 1963, with comparative figures for the five preceding years, are given in the following table :—

Year	Admitted		Discharged		Deaths	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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
1962 ..	7	6	6	1	5	6
1963 ..	8	10	1	2	5	4

2. Number of patients in Local Health Authority area on waiting list for admission to hospital at 31-12-63.

	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	
(a) In urgent need of hospital care ..	—	—	—	—	9	2	—	1	9	2	—	1	12
(b) Not in urgent need of hospital care ..	—	1	—	2	3	4	1	2	3	5	1	4	13
(c) Totals ..	—	1	—	2	12	6	1	3	12	7	1	5	25



3. Number of admissions for temporary residential care (*e.g.* to relieve the family).

	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	
(a) To N.H.S. hospitals	1	4	2	—	19	9	6	6	20	13	8	6	47
(b) To L.A. residential accomodation	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
(c) Elsewhere ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Totals ..	1	4	2	—	19	9	7	6	20	13	9	6	48

## Number of patients referred during the year to 31-12-63.

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	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment ..	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	5
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Local education authorities ..	4	7	7	14	7	6	—	—	11	13	7	14	45
(e) Police and courts ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Other sources ..	2	4	16	13	5	5	1	2	7	9	17	15	48
(g) Totals ..	6	11	27	28	13	11	2	2	19	22	29	30	100

## Total number of patients under Local Health Authority care at 31-12-63.

	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 ..	25	42	178	159	80	56	48	48	105	98	226	207	636
(b) Attending day training centre ..	12	26	23	18	39	27	8	3	51	53	31	21	156
Awaiting entry thereto ..	4	6	—	3	5	3	—	—	9	9	—	3	21
(c) Resident in residential Training Centre	—	—	11	9	—	—	2	—	—	—	13	9	22
Awaiting residence therein ..	4	1	8	2	—	2	—	1	4	3	8	3	18
(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	2
(f) Receiving home visits and not included under (b) to (e) ..	5	6	137	130	36	24	37	44	41	30	174	174	419

Visits made to subnormal patients—2,051.



### Junior Training Centres.

By the end of the year adaptation of the former Sir William Turner's School, Redcar, as a replacement for the Grangetown premises was well advanced. In view of the inadequacy of the premises at Morton-on-Swale, it was decided to bring forward plans for a new purpose-built centre there, originally proposed for 1966/67, into the capital building programme for 1964/65.

The supervisor of "The Dales" centre was seconded to a one-year course for teachers of the mentally handicapped.

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

Centre	Attendance		Staff		
	Number on register at 31-12-63	Percentage attendance	Supervisors	Assistant Supervisors	Part-time Assistant Supervisors
Alderman Cockerill, Scarborough	*21	75%	1	1	—
Cleveland, Grangetown	54	80%	1	3	1
"The Dales," Morton-on-Swale	40	72%	1	2	—

\* Includes 5 children from East Riding County Council area.

A number of children continued attendance at junior training centres controlled by other bodies. In December, 1963, the figures were :—

Centre	Numbers attending
York .. .. .	13
Middlesbrough .. .. .	1
Darlington .. .. .	1
Claypenny Hospital School .. .. .	10

### Industrial Training Centre.

Despite prolonged staff difficulties, steady progress was maintained and the total number of trainees increased from 45 to 55, made up as follows :—

	Non Resident	Resident
Boys .. .. .	21	13
Girls .. .. .	12	9

2 boys and 3 girls were discharged to employment during the year.

To allow for expansion of the farm training programme, the County Council obtained possession of the adjoining 19 acres of pasture formerly leased to a neighbouring farmer. The staff establishment was increased by two instructors, one to be appointed in the current year and one in the following year. Construction by the trainees of the first stage of the greenhouse was completed.

After prolonged negotiations, the Ministries of Health and Labour finally ruled that no financial assistance could be granted. After referring the matter to the County Council's Association, it was concluded that the negotiations could not be usefully be pursued.

### Residential Hostel for Children.

"Seamer Mount" was handed over by the builder on 26-6-63. It was furnished, staffed and ready for use by the end of the year.

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

The number of nursing homes registered at the end of 1963 was 9 two more 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 1963 was 109 (maternity 6 ; others 103).

**BLIND PERSONS.**

The number of persons whose names were on the register of blind persons at 31st December, 1963, was 717. Of these, 108 (41 males and 67 females) were ascertained on form B.D. 8 during 1963.

The numbers of registered blind persons for whom operative treatment for cataract or glaucoma had been recommended since 1934 are 188 and 9 respectively.

During 1963, operative treatment was recommended for 6 people with cataracts and 1 for glaucoma. Two of the 6 died before treatment was carried out, 3 were unable to receive operative treatment due to ill health and 1 has been treated but the final result is not yet known. The person recommended for operation for glaucoma also died before treatment was given.

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

The number of notifications of all forms of tuberculosis received in 1963 was 127 as compared with 108 in 1962 and 142 in 1961.

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

TABLE I.

Year	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
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
1962 ..	108	97	11
1963 ..	127	118	9



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	5	10	18	14	14	8	—	71
Females ..	—	—	3	1	2	7	3	12	5	9	2	2	1	47
Non-														
Pulmonary														
Males ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Females ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	5

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- ..	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1
5- ..	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
15- ..	34	27	3	3	1	—	—	—
45- ..	28	11	—	1	1	—	1	1
65- ..	8	3	—	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	1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963	
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.
<b>URBAN DISTRICTS.</b>												
1. Eston ..	47	7	33	3	29	1	30	2	13	1	17	1
2. Guisborough ..	3	2	5	-	6	-	9	2	2	-	4	-
3. Loftus ..	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-
4. Malton ..	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
5. Northallerton ..	2	1	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
6. Pickering ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Redcar ..	15	2	16	-	12	2	10	2	7	1	13	-
8. Richmond ..	6	-	7	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	1	-
9. Saltburn ..	3	-	10	1	2	-	4	-	3	1	7	1
10. Scalby ..	4	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-
11. Scarborough ..	21	2	6	1	11	1	13	3	11	1	10	2
12. Skelton & Brotton	4	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	5	-	8	-
13. Thornaby-on-Tees	8	-	13	1	7	-	10	1	10	-	10	1
14. Whitby ..	3	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	8	-	4	-
Total Urban ..	122	14	95	6	72	4	90	11	64	4	80	5
<b>RURAL DISTRICTS.</b>												
1. Aysgarth ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Bedale ..	3	-	1	-	2	1	4	-	1	-	2	-
3. Croft ..	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-
4. Easingwold ..	2	-	1	1	3	2	3	-	2	-	1	-
5. Flaxton ..	9	3	3	3	3	3	13	1	4	2	4	1
6. Helmsley ..	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	-	-
7. Kirbymoorside ..	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
8. Leyburn ..	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-
9. Malton ..	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
10. Masham ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Northallerton ..	2	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
12. Pickering ..	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	-
13. Reeth ..	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Richmond ..	9	3	4	-	7	-	4	-	5	-	4	-
15. Scarborough ..	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
16. Startforth ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-
17. Stokesley ..	9	-	3	1	5	1	3	1	4	2	13	1
18. Thirsk ..	2	1	3	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	1	1
19. Wath ..	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
20. Whitby ..	-	-	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	4	-
Total Rural	47	9	23	13	27	10	38	3	33	7	38	4
Administrative County	169	23	118	19	99	14	128	14	97	11	118	9



### Deaths and Death Rate.

12 deaths were ascribed to tuberculosis in 1963 as compared with 16 in 1962, 19 in 1960, and 35 in 1958. Modern drugs have improved the prognosis in this disease : reference to table 5 will show where notifications were made.

		Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.								
		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
No. of deaths	..	35	31	26	26	32	14	11	15	8
Rate per 1,000 population	..	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.019
		Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.								
No. of deaths	..	8	3	5	9	2	5	2	1	4
Rate per 1,000 population	..	0.02	0.008	0.01	0.02	0.005	0.01	0.004	0.002	0.010

The whole-time and part-time health visiting staff of the Riding made 2,619 visits in connection with the after-care of tuberculous persons. The home nurses also made 9,741 visits to 128 tuberculous patients.

Contacts of cases of tuberculosis are examined by the chest physicians. This procedure also applies in those cases where tuberculosis is not ascertained until after the death of the patient. In the County area during 1963, 819 contacts were examined as a result of 118 notified cases of pulmonary disease. Of the 819 contacts examined 13 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 1963 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 1963.

Treatment Centre	Number of North Riding patients treated for the first time									
	1950	1952	1954	1955	1957	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Darlington Hundens Hospital ..	55	24	41	22	21	27	32	24	29	29
Harrogate General Hospital ..	11	1	9	2	3	—	—	—	—	7
Leeds General Infirmary	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesbrough General Hospital ..	159	112	105	90	101	85	114	112	102	116
St. Mary's Hospital ..										
Scarborough ..	95	74	37	32	33	27	37	46	34	33
Stockton & Thornaby Hospital ..	33	33	17	7	15	27	21	17	21	11
York County Hospital	27	30	27	26	39	40	32	54	68	82
South Shields ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	386	276	237	180	213	206	236	253	254	278

### 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 PUBLIC HEALTH.

The following is a statistical summary of the work of the county health inspectors during the year.

Statistical Summary.				Visits	Samples
Visits in relation to works of water supply	..	..	71		
Samples of water submitted for examination	..	..			951
Visits in relation to works of sewage disposal	..	..	213		
Visits to school premises (all purposes)	..	..	1,565		
Samples of school milk supplies	..	..			1,449
Samples of milk from school canteens and kitchens		..			408
Samples of milk from Children's and Old People's Homes		..			89
Food and Drugs Act, 1955—					
Milk Ring Tests—identification of infected animals	..	..			606
Samples of milk taken during retail sale	..	..			3,583
Milk (S.D.) Regulations, 1963—inspections	..	..	1,159		
Inspections of pasteurising plants and premises	..	..	120		
Samples of milk taken from pasteurising plants	..	..			248
Bottle rinses taken at pasteurising dairies	..	..			180
Bottle rinses taken at T.T. dealers' dairies	..	..			69
Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957	..	..	601		
Refuse disposal—inspection of tips	..	..	70		
Swimming Baths—water purification	..	..	49		48
Ministry meetings or inquiries attended	..	..	4		
Miscellaneous visits	..	..	364		
				<u>4,216</u>	<u>7,631</u>

There have been only minor increases in the number of visits of inspection and samples taken during the year due to the fact that the desired frequency of sampling has been attained.

As in previous years the Directors and Staffs of the Public Health Laboratories have made a major contribution to the work of the county health department by carrying out statutory and other tests on samples of water and milk ; similarly public health inspectors in county districts and the River Boards inspectors have co-operated freely as required.

### WATER SUPPLIES.

The Northallerton and Dales Water Board Order, 1962, became operative from 7th February, 1963, after rejection, by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, of the Northallerton U.D. and R.D. Councils joint petition against the formation of the Board.

The new Board is an all-purpose authority *i.e.* responsible for supply and distribution and the following are the constituent members :—

Richmond Borough	Bedale R.D.	Northallerton R.D.
Northallerton U.D.	Leyburn R.D.	Reeth R.D.
Aysgarth R.D.	Masham R.D.	Richmond R.D.

Water supplies in the area of the new Board have long been insufficient in periods of drought to meet requirements, and development of new sources of supply is urgently needed as soon as the Board's initial administrative arrangements permit a survey to be made of existing and potential supplies.

The problem of incorporating the Thirsk Water Company's undertaking into the Ryedale Joint Water Board is still unsolved owing to failure to reach agreement on the financial terms for the merger. The need for the merger was emphasised by the serious contamination of the Boltby reservoir supply in August of this year, when strict precautions, involving the boiling of all supplies prior to human consumption, became necessary for a prolonged period. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government convened a meeting on 13th August, 1963, to investigate the cause of the pollution and measures taken to protect consumers ; the deputy county medical officer and the chief county health inspector attended this meeting.

After a further meeting at the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in London it was agreed that the Ryedale Joint Water Board should carry out works of improvement to the chlorination processes and that the public health authorities should intensify sampling of the supplies in the area. Supplies from Boltby reservoir were cut off pending the installation of chlorination plant and while emergency measures to sterilise mains were undertaken ; subsequent samples showed an improvement and have remained satisfactory to date. The Thirsk District Water Company and the Ryedale Joint Water Board were enjoined to press on with discussions to enable the acquisition of the Company's undertaking by the Board at an early date.

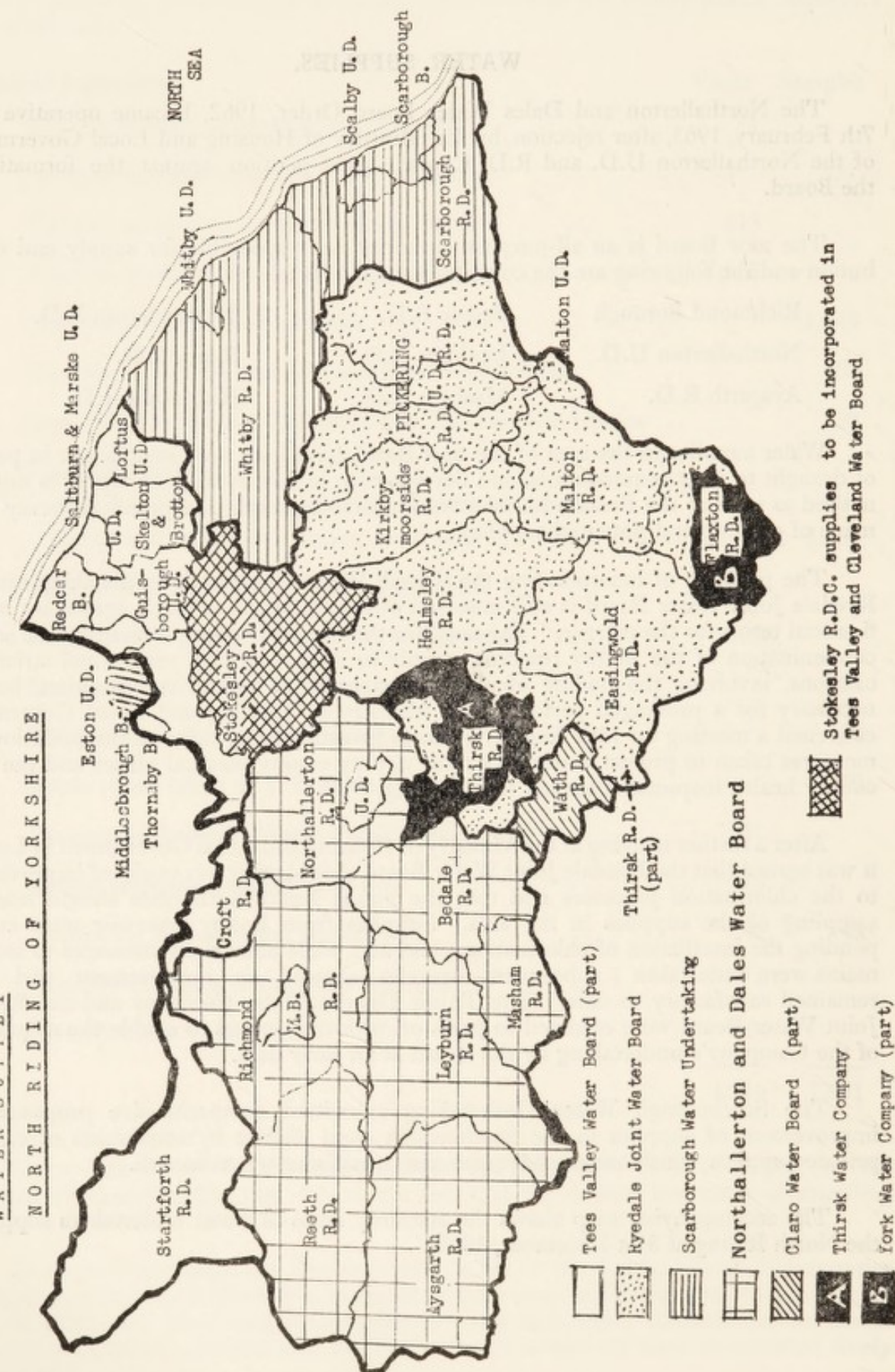
The Scarborough Water Undertaking submitted comprehensive proposals for improvement of supplies in the Scarborough rural district by acquisition of existing private supplies which were inadequate and unsatisfactory at source.

The accompanying map shows the statutory areas of water undertakers supplying the North Riding at 31st December, 1963.



# WATER SUPPLY

## NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE





Details of the schemes submitted during the year are as follows :—

Authority	Scheme	Date submitted to County Council	Estimated Cost	Observations by County Council
Ryedale Joint Water Board	Water supply to Great Edstone (Kirkbymoorside R.D.)	13-6-63	£ 2,938	Approved in principle
Scarborough Water Undertaking	(1) Acquisition of private supply and improvements to East and West Ayton, Hutton Buscel, Wykeham, Ruston, Brompton, Sawdon and Snainton.	2-10-63	180,000	Approved in principle.
	(2) Acquisition of private supply and improvements to Hackness, Suffield, Harwood Dale, Staintondale and Ravenscar			
Croft R.D.C.	Extension of an existing water main to East Vince Moor, West Vince Moor, North Walmire and Birch Springs farms, Croft	2-8-63	2,430	Approved in principle. Attention of district council drawn to the fact that the scheme was designed to serve agricultural needs only.

71 visits of inspection were made of existing sources of supply and work in progress ; the Chief County Health Inspector investigated the schemes submitted and prepared reports thereon. These formed the basis of the County Council's observations to district councils ; these comments must accompany all applications to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for grant aid.

The number of water samples taken by the county health inspectors during the year for bacteriological examination was 949 ; of these 887 (93·4%) were satisfactory and 48 (5%) were unsatisfactory ; 14 were not tested for various reasons.

An investigation into contamination of supplies at a Malton restaurant was carried out by the Chief County Health Inspector and the District Public Health Inspector ; 44 samples were taken and the result was interesting in that it established that contamination of a tap orifice in the kitchen by an employee was responsible.

Owing to the contamination of water supplies in Thirsk R.D., the number of schools at which it was necessary to boil water prior to consumption increased to eleven as against seven for 1962 ; this is only a temporary increase. 78 samples of raw and chlorinated water were taken for bacteriological examination and one sample for chemical analysis from the East Ness headworks of the Ryedale Water Board ; 5 samples of raw water were unsatisfactory on bacteriological examination in the early part of the year. These adverse results coincided with heavy rain or snowfall with a corresponding rise in the subsoil water level. All chlorinated waters were satisfactory and the chemical analysis was normal.



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

LOFTUS U.D.	..	Supply of water provided by Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board to Liverton village.
SCARBOROUGH BOROUGH	..	New trunk main from Spring Hill reservoir to Scalby.
SKELTON & BROTON U.D.	..	Scheme for the supply to Lingdale completed during the year.
THORNABY-ON-TEES M.B.	..	Scheme commenced to supply the Thornaby aerodrome development site.
CROFT R.D.	..	Part of Dalton parish and Croft supplies taken over by Richmond R.D.C.
STARTFORTH R.D.	..	Mains extension to Rokeby and Greta Bridge and to Hutton Magna from trunk main.
STOKESLEY R.D.	..	Schemes commenced to augment supplies to Kirby, Hilton, Middleton and Ingleby Barwick and schemes completed to augment supplies to Stainton and Maltby
THIRSK R.D.	..	Scheme commenced by Ryedale Joint Water Board to instal chlorination plant at the Kewick supply of the Thirsk District Water Company.
WHITBY R.D.	..	Scheme commenced by Scarborough Corporation for two 500,000 gallons reservoirs at Pokeham Brow and Ugthorpe. Scheme commenced to supply Botton Hall Estate and Sleights to Robin Hood's Bay trunk main laid.

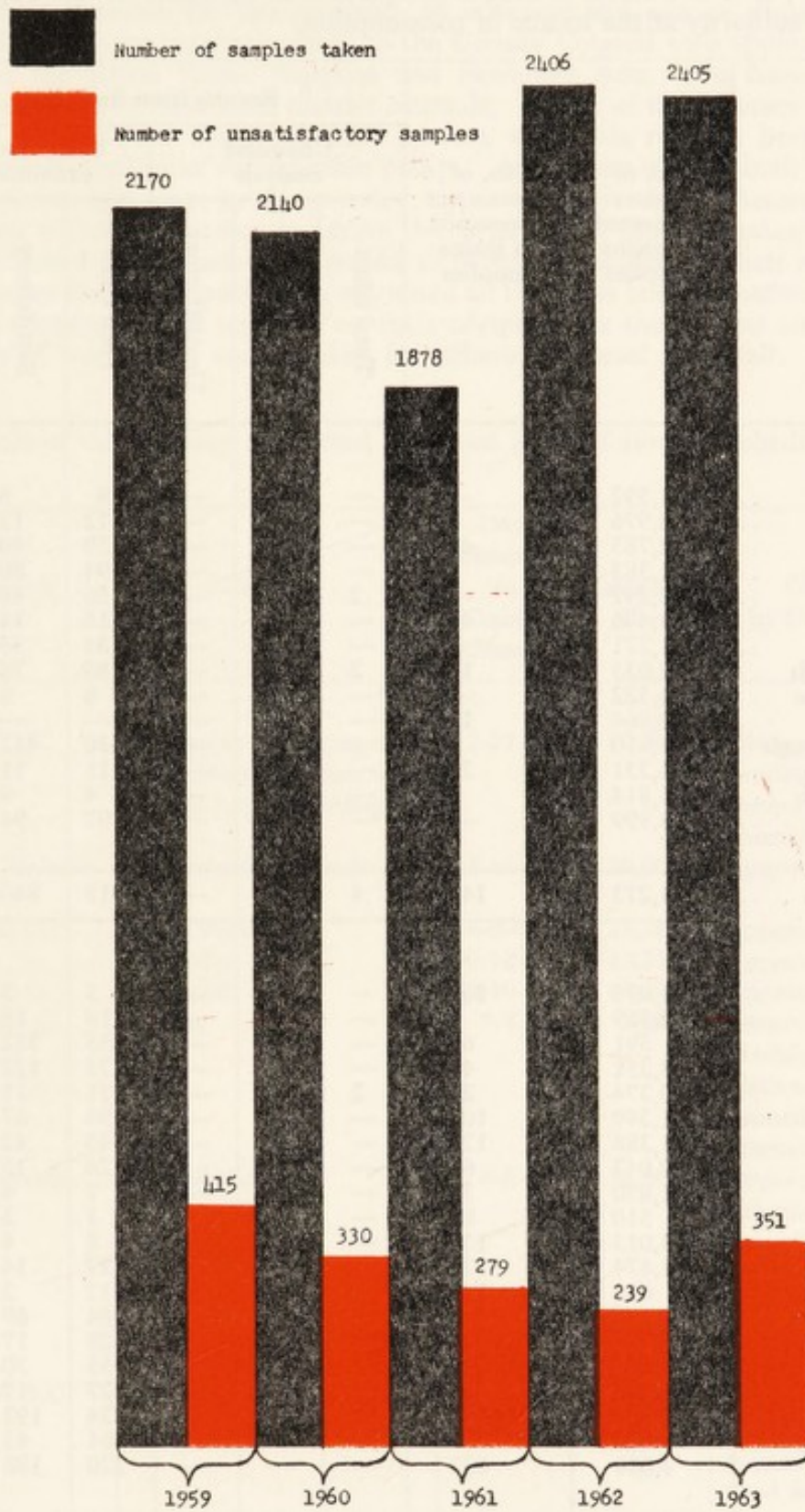
In addition there has been considerable activity in connection with the provision of supplies to areas of new housing development. A total of 128,819 houses are now supplied from mains water supplies ; 4,309 houses are not connected to mains ; these consist mainly of isolated dwellings and farms which are at such distance from the mains supplies as to make connection thereto uneconomic (*i.e.* a supply cannot be afforded at reasonable cost). Officers of County Districts and Water Boards took 2,405 samples of water for bacteriological examination of which 351 were unsatisfactory. Ten samples were taken for chemical analysis, one of which was considered to be unsatisfactory. The percentage of unsatisfactory samples in relation to the number of samples taken during the past five years is as follows :—

1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
19.1%	15.4%	14.1%	13.0%	14.1%

It would appear that officers of County Districts have noted my remarks in recent years on the need to sample water at the point of consumption. The results of all samples taken are notified to the Water Boards who have expressed appreciation of this co-operation, which is intended to help them in their supervision and maintenance of the quality of the water distributed.

There were no cases of identifiable water-borne disease during the year. The following block graph gives the results of bacteriological examination of water supplies for the whole of the county during the last five years, to enable a comparison to be made of the purity of the water supply.

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SAMPLES





The statistical table gives details of the results of samples taken by officers of the separate county districts together with information on the number of houses connected to mains supplies ; it is of interest to enable comparison to be made of the supervision afforded by each authority at the source of consumption.

DISTRICT	No. of houses connected to mains supplies	No. of houses not connected to mains supplies	Results from Sampling					
			Chemical analysis			Bacteriological examination		
			Total taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
URBAN.								
Eston ..	11,592	—	—	—	—	8	8	—
Guisborough ..	3,976	4	—	—	—	12	12	—
Loftus ..	2,785	46	—	—	—	59	40	19
Malton ..	1,383	1	—	—	—	94	80	14
Northallerton ..	2,297	—	2	2	—	56	48	8
Pickering ..	1,496	44	—	—	—	16	14	2
Redcar Borough ..	11,271	—	—	—	—	34	34	—
Richmond Borough ..	2,033	11	2	2	—	86	78	8
Saltburn & Marske ..	4,522	—	—	—	—	6	6	—
Scalby ..	2,864	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarborough Borough ..	14,910	3	—	—	—	430	411	19
Skelton & Brotton ..	4,331	20	—	—	—	11	11	—
Thornaby Borough ..	6,814	4	—	—	—	4	4	—
Whitby ..	3,999	—	—	—	—	97	94	3
Total Urban ..	74,273	144	4	4	—	913	840	73
RURAL.								
Aysgarth ..	1,075	169	—	—	—	5	3	2
Bedale ..	2,569	6	—	—	—	18	18	—
Croft ..	591	65	—	—	—	355	352	3
Easingwold ..	3,351	43	—	—	—	173	122	51
Flaxton ..	10,374	21	2	2	—	11	11	—
Helmsley ..	1,349	103	—	—	—	94	67	27
Kirkbymoorside ..	1,388	128	—	—	—	43	42	1
Leyburn ..	2,047	66	—	—	—	24	15	9
Malton ..	1,830	30	—	—	—	7	4	3
Masham ..	510	80	—	—	—	3	3	—
Northallerton ..	3,013	155	—	—	—	8	4	4
Pickering ..	1,474	379	—	—	—	27	14	13
Reeth ..	635	280	—	—	—	12	2	10
Richmond ..	2,647	845	—	—	—	84	69	15
Scarborough ..	3,167	218	3	2	1	28	17	11
Startforth ..	909	549	—	—	—	55	30	25
Stokesley ..	8,918	320	—	—	—	27	17	10
Thirsk ..	3,990	30	1	1	—	234	193	41
Wath ..	670	71	—	—	—	64	43	21
Whitby ..	4,039	607	—	—	—	220	188	32
Total Rural ..	54,546	4,165	6	5	1	1,492	1,214	278
Administrative County	128,819	4,309	10	9	1	2,405	2,054	351

## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Eighteen schemes for the provision of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities in county districts have been submitted to the County Council with applications for grant aid under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts; two from urban district councils and sixteen from rural district councils. Three of the schemes submitted were based on the activated sludge-aeration process which has recently been re-introduced in the form of small-unit construction plants. As the use of this small type of plant is in the experimental stage in this country, approval of the three schemes submitted has been given without prejudice to future decisions which must be taken in the light of results achieved over an adequate period to permit assessment of their efficiency. The Chief County Health Inspector has examined all the plans and data submitted, inspected the areas concerned, and reported on their adequacy for the present and future needs, suitability of works sites and facilities for effluent dispersal at outfall.

Details of the schemes submitted are given in the following schedule :—

Authority	Scheme	Date submitted to County Council	Estimated Cost	Observations by County Council
Loftus U.D.C. . .	Extension of existing sewer in Liverton Mines to serve Liverton village	2-12-63	£ 10,249	Observations deferred pending further information from district council.
Skelton & Brotton U.D.C.	Moorsholm (revised)	22-10-63	20,000	Approved in principle.
Aysgarth R.D.C. . .	West Burton	14-6-63	23,782	Approved in principle.
	Thoralby	30-12-63	13,371	Approved in principle.
Bedale R.D.C. . .	Crakehall	30-10-63	43,000	Approved in principle.
Flaxton R.D.C. . .	Lilling	7-8-63	7,060	Observations deferred pending further information from district council on alternative scheme.
Kirkbymoorside R.D.C.	Lastingham	8-8-63	16,800	Approved in principle. Attention of district council drawn to inadequate provision for increased summer population.
	Hutton-le-Hole	23-12-63	284,915	Approved in principle.
Leyburn R.D.C. . .	Castle Bolton and Redmire	25-4-63	17,865	Approved in principle. Attention of district council drawn to the need to exclude farm drainage.



Authority	Scheme	Date submitted to County Council	Estimated Cost	Observations by County Council
Malton R.D.C. . .	Barton-le-Willows	16-5-63	£ 11,600	Sewerage proposals approved in principle by County Council ; experimental sewage disposal proposals approved without prejudice to future decisions. Recommendation was made that the hedges surrounding the site be allowed to grow to a height of 6' in order that the plant be shielded from the adjoining road. Approved in principle.
Pickering R.D.C.	Newton-upon-Rawcliffe (amended)	13-3-63	16,000	Approved in principle
Reeth R.D.C. . .	Reeth, Fremington and Grinton (amended)	29-5-63	14,880	Approved in principle but attention of district council drawn to the need to make provision for additional population
Richmond R.D.C.	Scurragh Lane, Skeeby.	31-1-63	2,720	Approved in principle.
	Six properties at Moulton Station in Parish of North Cowton	28-11-63	2,050	Approved in principle.
Stokesley R.D.C.	Hilton	18-4-63	9,210	Approved in principle by County Council ; experimental sewage disposal proposals approved without prejudice to future decisions.
	Kirklevington (Phasell)	15-11-63	30,000	Approved in principle by County Council ; experimental sewage disposal proposals approved without prejudice to future decisions.
Thirsk R.D.C. . .	Norton-le-Clay	5-7-63	9,000	Approved in principle.
Wath R.D.C. . .	Dishforth	14-11-63	29,534	Approved in principle.

During the year the Ministry of Housing and Local Government convened six meetings to consider the undermentioned schemes.

Authority	Date of Meeting	Scheme
Aysgarth R.D.C.	18-9-63	Askrigg.
Stokesley R.D.C.	9-4-63	Potto
	9-4-63	Swainby.
	9-4-63	Seamer.
	10-12-63	Kirklevington
	11-12-63	Hilton

The Chief County Health Inspector attended these meetings and reported thereon.

Grant aid, which is given by the County Council in respect of the majority of schemes, is based on plans and data submitted at the time of application ; inspections are made of work in progress and on completion to ensure that

- (a) the work has been carried out according to plan with no major deviation ;
- (b) that completed works are satisfactorily maintained, and
- (c) that connections to the sewers are made and conversion of closet accommodation in properties to the water carriage system is carried out progressively and expeditiously.

The number of inspections carried out for these purposes was 213.

Approval in principle was given by the County Council and by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to schemes in the Malton rural district and Stokesley rural district which provided for the installation of activated sludge aeration units. These are regarded as experimental, being in the nature of "package plants" ; the installation and operation of these plants will be watched with interest with a view to future decisions as to their efficiency as compared with more traditional installations. A brief summary of the important developments in connection with sewerage and sewage disposal in the county districts is given below.

- ESTON U.D. .. Sewage treatment plant at the trunk sewer outfall completed.
- GUISBOROUGH U.D. .. Upleatham sewage disposal works and sewers to serve the village completed.
- SALTBURN & MARSKE U.D. Sea outfall renewed at Marske-by-the-Sea.
- SCARBOROUGH BOROUGH .. New 36" diameter sewer to replace 18" diameter sewer in Weaponess Valley. New 18" diameter pipes to replace existing brick sewer in Elders Street, Scarborough. New outfall constructed at Marine Drive for southern area outfall sewer.
- THORNABY BOROUGH .. Main outfall sewer for development of airfield site completed during the year.
- WHITBY U.D. .. East Side trunk sewer commenced.
- AYSGARTH R.D. .. Schemes prepared for Askrigg, Thoraby and West Burton.
- BEDALE R.D. .. Scheme commenced for Snape new sewage disposal works. Schemes completed during the year for Leeming and Leeming Bar, Thornton Watlass and Snape.



CROFT R.D.	.. Schemes commenced for Manfield and Dalton.
EASINGWOLD R.D.	.. Scheme commenced for Crayke village and Yearsley scheme completed.
FLAXTON R.D.	.. Schemes commenced during the year :— (1) Improvements to New Earswick sewerage arrangements ; (2) Extension to Gate Helmsley sewage disposal works. Schemes completed during the year :— (1) New pumping station at Meadow Fields ; (2) Extension to Stockton-on-Forest sewage disposal works.
LEYBURN R.D.	.. Scheme commenced during the year for Horsehouse.
MALTON R.D.	.. Scheme completed during the year for Sheriff Hutton village.
PICKERING R.D.	.. Scheme commenced during the year for the parish of Newton-upon-Rawcliffe.
REETH R.D.	.. Scheme commenced during the year for Thwaite village,
RICHMOND R.D.	.. Schemes commenced during the year for Colburn, Downholme and Ravensworth. The ex-War Department sewage disposal works were purchased by the Council during the year.
SCARBOROUGH R.D.	.. Schemes completed during the year for the parishes of Hutton Buscel, Wykeham and Ruston, Brompton and Sawdon, Snainton and extensions to existing systems at West Ayton. Extensions to Seamer sewerage works were also completed.
STOKESLEY R.D.	.. Scheme commenced during the year and in progress—Newby. Schemes completed during the year Great Broughton and Kirby, Carlton, Ingleby Arncliffe, Yarm and Picton.
THIRSK R.D.	.. Scheme commenced during the year,—joint scheme for Ainderby Quernhow, Sinderby, Pickhill and Holme-on-Swale. Bagby in progress.
WATH R.D.	.. Scheme commenced and completed during the year for Asenby village.
WHITBY R.D.	.. Scheme commenced during the year for Hawsker village,

Reports from county districts show that the undermentioned areas require sewerage and sewage disposal facilities :—

GUISBOROUGH U.D.	.. Yearby village.
LOFTUS U.D.	.. Liverton village.
PICKERING U.D.	.. Stape, Black Bull and Bean Sheaf.
SKELTON & BROTTON U.D.	New sewage works required for the village of Moorsholm.
WHITBY U.D.	.. Ruswarp and Briggswath.

AYSGARTH R.D.	.. Askrigg, Thoraby, West Burton, Newbiggin and Thornton Rust.
BEDALE R.D.	.. All villages in the area with the exception of Bedale, Aiskew, Leeming Bar and Leeming. Thornton Watlass and Snape require new disposal works or complete sewerage schemes.
CROFT R.D.	.. Manfield, Cleasby, Dalton and Stapleton.
EASINGWOLD R.D.	.. Stillington, Raskelf, Huby and Sutton, Carlton Huthwaite, Thormanby, Skewsby, Whenby, Brandsby, Stearsby, Tholthorpe, Coxwold, Farlington, Flawith and part of Easingwold.
FLAXTON R.D.	.. Lilling and Towthorpe.
HELMSLEY R.D.	.. Old Byland, Cold Kirby, Hawnby, Rievaulx, Cawton, Coulton, Stonegrave, Wass and Pockley.
KIRKBYMOORSIDE R.D.	.. Lastingham and Hutton-le-Hole.
LEYBURN R.D.	.. Redmire, Thornton Steward and Hauxwell.
MALTON R.D.	.. Barton-le-Willows, Thornton-le-Clay, Great Habton and Whitwell.
NORTHALLERTON R.D.	.. All villages except Brompton, Romanby, Appleton Wiske, Nether Siltion and Osmotherley, still require sewerage and sewage disposal facilities.
PICKERING R.D.	.. All parishes except Thornton Dale, Middleton, Sinnington and Newton require sewerage and sewage disposal facilities.
REETH R.D.	.. Marrick, Fremington, Langthwaite, Arkletown, Whaw, Low Row, Ivelet, West Stonesdale, and new disposal works required at Reeth, Grinton, Keld, Muker and Gunnerside.
RICHMOND R.D.	.. Appleton, Aske, Brough, Caldwell, Carkin, Forcett, Dalton, Easby, Ellerton-on-Swale, Gayles, Kirby Hill, East Layton, West Layton, Marske, New Forest, Stainton, Uckerby, Walburn, and Whashton.
SCARBOROUGH R.D.	.. Cloughton Newlands, Hackness, Suffield, Harwood Dale Stainton Dale and Troutsdale.
STARTFORTH R.D.	.. Bowes, Boldron, Ovington, Hutton Magna and Lartington.
STOKESLEY R.D.	.. Kildale, Ingleby Greenhow and Faceby.
THIRSK R.D.	.. Boltby, Cowesby, Dalton, Felixkirk, Hutton Sessay, Kilburn, Kirby Hill, Kirby Wiske, Knayton, Langthorpe, Maunby, Newby Wiske, Newsham, Norton-le-Clay, Pickhill, Sessay, Sinderby, Skipton, South Otterington, Sutton, Thirkleby, Thirby, Thornton-le-Moor and Topcliffe.
WATH R.D.	.. Dishforth, Marton-le-Moor, Cundall, Hutton Conyers, Baldersby St. James.
WHITBY R.D.	.. Comondale, Hawsker, Lealholm, Sneaton and Westerdale villages and Mickleby require resewering ; in addition 16 small villages and hamlets require sewerage and sewage disposal facilities when the larger village schemes are completed.



The following table gives details of the number of houses with and without the water carriage system of sanitation and the number of conversions carried out during the year under review. Although new housing development represents a considerable number of the increased total of houses with water carriage system there has been a marked decrease in the number of houses without water carriage. This is reflected in the number of conversions carried out during the year ; furthermore the greater number of the 8,766 houses not on the water carriage system are farms and out-lying properties to which a sewer could not be laid at reasonable cost.

DISTRICT	No. of houses with water carriage system	No. of houses without water carriage system	No. of conversions to water carriage system during year
<b>URBAN.</b>			
Eston .. ..	11,592	—	—
Guisborough .. ..	3,916	10	37
Loftus .. ..	2,750	81	39
Malton .. ..	1,377	7	1
Northallerton .. ..	2,290	7	3
Pickering .. ..	1,372	143	29
Redcar Borough .. ..	11,271	—	—
Richmond Borough .. ..	2,034	10	—
Saltburn & Marske .. ..	4,519	3	—
Scalby .. ..	2,863	5	—
Scarborough Borough .. ..	14,478	10	—
Skelton & Brotton .. ..	4,348	3	12
Thornaby Borough .. ..	6,817	1	—
Whitby .. ..	3,999	20	—
Total Urban .. ..	73,626	300	121
<b>RURAL.</b>			
Aysgarth .. ..	1,049	195	16
Bedale .. ..	2,078	429	24
Croft .. ..	546	155	8
Easingwold .. ..	2,551	791	42
Flaxton .. ..	10,007	388	26
Helmsley .. ..	1,075	377	30
Kirkbymoorside .. ..	—	—*	19
Leyburn .. ..	1,884	230	73
Malton .. ..	1,388	472	85
Masham .. ..	412	154	4
Northallerton .. ..	2,072	1,087	46
Pickering .. ..	1,340	515	11
Reeth .. ..	761	154	20
Richmond .. ..	3,306	1,204	51
Scarborough .. ..	3,003	386	169
Startforth .. ..	784	674	30
Stokesley .. ..	8,873	365	70
Thirsk .. ..	3,854	166	32
Wath .. ..	619	122	4
Whitby .. ..	4,044	602	62
Total Rural .. ..	49,646	8,466	822
Administrative County .. ..	123,272	8,766	943

\* Not known by R.D.C.

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

The County Council are the licensing authority under the above Order and the county health inspectors are authorised to carry out duties on behalf of the Diseases of Animals Committee for the supervision of waste food plants. These duties consist of pre-licensing and routine inspections of premises and plants at which waste food is heat-treated in compliance with conditions laid down in the Order. The number of licensed waste food plants in operation at the end of the year under review was 130 and 601 inspections were made during the year. The frequency of inspection has been increased at the request of the Diseases of Animals Committee and is now approaching the primary objective of five inspections per year. Routine inspections showed that five licensees were contravening the Order, mainly by failing to cover waste food during storage ; warning letters were sent to the offenders and the contraventions ceased without the need for statutory action.

### MILK SUPPLIES.

#### Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960-1963.

The number of dealers licences in operation on 31-12-63 was as follows :—

Pasteuriser's .. .. .	3	} Total 541
Pre-packed (Pasteurised : Sterilised : Tuberculin Tested)	515	
Tuberculin Tested .. .. .	23	

During the year 1,159 inspections were made of dealers' premises and of their facilities for handling, treatment, storage and distribution of milk ; two contraventions of the Regulations relating to unlicensed sale and bottling arrangements were satisfactorily dealt with by informal action.

As stated in my 1962 Report quarterly sampling of all milk retailed has been largely achieved, 3,583 samples having been taken from some 840 retailers, *i.e.* 541 dealers licensed by the County Council and approximately 300 producer-retailers licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The use of a special designation for all milk sold in the Riding is now obligatory with the exception of three "consents" permitting non-designated milk to be sold in purely localised areas in which designated milk cannot easily be made available.

The number and results of samples taken by the county health inspectors during retail sale by licensed dealers is given in the following table :—

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 ..	2025	1907	41	2020	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised ..	472	—	—	—	—	472	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested ..	1084	853	97	—	—	—	—	756	—	743	20
Non-designated	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—

The number of samples failing the methylene blue test increased ; as many of the samples taken are from producer-retail sources the increase must inevitably reflect upon production methods at the farms.



*Brucella abortus*, the organism responsible for undulant fever in human beings, was found in twenty samples of tuberculin tested milk ; details of further investigation into the sources of infection are given later in the Report under the heading of Milk-borne infectious diseases.

### Anti-biotics in Milk.

During the year the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food issued a report on anti-biotics in Milk in Great Britain drawing attention to the risks to milk consumers arising from the indiscriminate use of anti-biotic drugs in the treatment of animal diseases; prompt action was taken by the Health Committee in authorising sampling and testing of milk for the presence of anti-biotics and/or other inhibitory substances. A pilot scheme of sampling and testing was commenced towards the end of the year, and from this limited number of samples two gave positive reactions. As the sampling and testing for anti-biotic substances is new, official action has been restricted to warning the producers of the milk concerned, and notifying the Milk Marketing Board who have introduced a penalty clause in their contracts with the producers.

### Pasteurising Plants.

Three pasteurising plants were in operation during the year, two holder-type plants and one H.T.S.T. plant ; 120 inspections were made of these plants and 248 samples were taken therefrom. Five samples failed the phosphatase test ; the failures being due to the inexperience of a new producer with pasteurising plant. Only one sample failed the methylene blue test.

Rinse tests were carried out on 180 washed bottles taken at pasteurising dairies to check the efficiency of bottle-washing plants and methods ; twenty-four bottles were found to be unsatisfactory ; this represents 13% and is too high a figure for complacency. Advisory visits were made to the dairies concerned and immediate improvements resulted, but in the event of repetition of failures, more drastic action will be taken as dirty bottles nullify the protection given by pasteurisation.

Details of the inspections, sampling and results for each plant are given in the following tables :—

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 ..	52	97	90	—	86	—	—	—
2	do ..	19	50	45	5	42	1	1	—
3	H.T.S.T. ..	49	101	101	—	95	—	—	—
	TOTALS ..	120	248	236	5	223	1	1	—

Dairy		Method of bottle cleansing	No. of bottles taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
No. 1	..	Machine ..	72	66	6
No. 2	..	Hand ..	36	24	12
No. 3	..	Machine ..	72	66	6
	TOTALS ..		180	156	24



### Milk-borne Infectious Diseases.

The extent of the spread of brucella abortus infection in dairy herds in the Riding is indicated by the fact that twenty-two samples of *tuberculin tested* milk supplied to consumers either in schools, or by direct retail sale in Thornaby Borough, Bedale R.D., Croft R.D., Easingwold R.D., Flaxton R.D., Masham R.D., Northallerton R.D., Reeth R.D., Richmond R.D., Scarborough R.D., Stokesley R.D. and Whitby R.D. were found to be infected on biological examination.

Six cases of undulant fever in humans could be correlated to these sources of infection; all six having consumed "tuberculin tested" milk in raw state. Further investigations to locate the sources of infection were carried out; 606 samples of milk were taken from individual cows of which 116 gave positive reactions to the milk Ring tests; written undertakings were received from the producers concerned that the milk from the infected animals would be excluded from retail sales and would be sent to wholesale dairies for pasteurisation. In all cases the District Medical Officers and Divisional Veterinary Officers concerned were notified. Effective action to prevent the spread of brucella abortus infection to both animals and humans is bedevilled by the present legislation which is involved and inadequate to meet the vagaries of fluctuating infectivity found with this disease.

### School Milk Supplies.

For the protection of the special and more susceptible consumers *i.e.* school children, school milk supplies have been sampled with the following frequency:—

Grade of Milk	Frequency of sampling	Frequency of Testing		
		Phosphatase	Methylene Blue	Biological
Pasteurised ..	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly	As required
Tuberculin Tested ..	Quarterly	—	Quarterly	Quarterly

Grade	No. taken	Methylene Blue test		Phosphatase test		Biological examination			
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Tuberculosis		Br. abortus	
						Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.
Pasteurised ..	1,286	1,155	74	1,264	7	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested	163	139	9	—	—	80	—	119	2

The total number of samples of school milk taken was 1,449 of which only two samples (both of untreated tuberculin tested milk) showed evidence of brucella abortus infection; alternative sources of supply were found immediately.

Phosphatase failures (7) which indicate inefficient pasteurisation were fewer than in previous years, the milk involved being produced at dairies in County Durham and York City; officers of these authorities co-operated freely in investigating the cause of the failures at source.

The position regarding methylene blue failures was unfavourable as there was an increase in failures from pasteurised milk and a decrease from tuberculin tested milk; the aggregate was however greater than in 1962.

The following is a statement of the number of schools supplied with milk under the Milk in Schools Scheme and the designation supplied:—

Pasteurised milk ..	327
Tuberculin Tested milk ..	48
Dried milk ..	3



### Milk Supplies to School Canteens and Kitchens.

As the milk supplied to these premises often varies from that supplied under the Milk in Schools Scheme separate samples are taken for statutory tests and biological examination. During the year 408 samples were taken with the following results :—

Grade	No. taken	Methylene Blue test		Phosphatase test		Biological examination			
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Tuberculosis		Br. abortus	
						Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.
Pasteurised ..	394	360	5	392	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested	14	12	1	—	—	10	—	13	—

The six samples failing the methylene blue test were produced at dairies outside the North Riding.

A successful prosecution was taken against a wholesale dairy in York in respect of a dirty churn used for milk delivery to a school canteen.

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

Milk supplies to 23 Homes and Nurseries were sampled at regular intervals by the county health inspectors with the following results :—

Grade	Samples taken	Meth. : Blue test		Phosphatase test		Tubercle bacilli		Brucella abortus	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.
Pasteurised ..	78	75	1	78	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested	11	8	2	—	—	7	—	7	—

## DETECTION OF NUISANCES.

Inspections for the investigation of nuisances are carried out by officers of the local sanitary authority under Part III of the Public Health Act, 1936 ; for some years there has been a progressive decrease in the number of nuisances found and abated, either informally or statutorily, but during the year under review this trend has been reversed. The reasons for this are not obvious in view of the improvement in standards of housing arising from public and private building development.

The following statistical table gives details of the work involved annually in the abatement of conditions regarded as prejudicial to health :—

DISTRICT	Total number of inspections	Number of nuisances found	Number abated during year	
			Informal action	Statutory action
URBAN.				
Eston .. ..	1,570	1,598	1,544	23
Guisborough .. ..	332	328	328	—
Loftus .. ..	172	156	171	—
Malton .. ..	26	19	19	—
Northallerton .. ..	93	52	52	—
Pickering .. ..	43	19	16	2
Redcar Borough† .. ..	2,072	1,241	1,226	—
Richmond Borough .. ..	46	87	60	—
Saltburn & Marske .. ..	94	54	54	—
Scalby .. ..	160	73	73	—
Scarborough Borough .. ..	978	314	201	18
Skelton and Brotton .. ..	46	4	4	—
Thornaby Borough .. ..	1,860	593	549	16
Whitby .. ..	153	153	142	—
RURAL.				
Aysgarth .. ..	36	13	12	—
Bedale .. ..	67	38	38	—
Croft .. ..	6	5	5	—
Easingwold .. ..	187	47	43	2
Flaxton .. ..	250	219	218	1
Helmsley .. ..	40	29	28	1
Kirkbymoorside .. ..	89	37	37	—
Leyburn .. ..	443	51	48	—
Malton .. ..	126	27	27	—
Masham .. ..	3	1	1	—
Northallerton .. ..	205	153	149	—
Pickering .. ..	29	1	1	—
Reeth .. ..	19	14	14	—
Richmond .. ..	412	176	146	—
Scarborough .. ..	42	12	12	—
Startforth .. ..	58	9	9	—
Stokesley .. ..	39	22	19	3
Thirsk .. ..	3	2	2	—
Wath .. ..	2	—	—	—
Whitby .. ..	154	73	73	—
TOTALS .. ..	9,755	5,620	5,321	66

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



## REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The following table gives details of the method of disposal of refuse, the frequency of collection and the cost for each of the district councils in the Riding.

District	Frequency of collection	Estimated cost of Service
<b>1. CONTROLLED TIPPING</b>		£
Eston U.D. ..	Weekly collection .. .. .	26,235
Guisborough U.D. ..	do .. .. .	9,300
Loftus U.D. ..	do .. .. .	5,610
Redcar M.B. ..	do .. .. .	29,069
Richmond M.B. ..	do .. .. .	4,299
Saltburn & Marske U.D. ..	do .. .. .	10,510
Scalby U.D. ..	Weekly collection, outlying farms fortnightly ..	7,367
Scarborough M.B. ..	Weekly collection .. .. .	50,773
Skelton & Brotton U.D. ..	do .. .. .	8,090
Thornaby M.B. ..	do .. .. .	13,264
Bedale R.D. ..	Weekly in Bedale and Aiskew—remainder fortnightly ..	5,000
Croft R.D. ..	Fortnightly .. .. .	1,400
Easingwold R.D. ..	Every 7—9 days .. .. .	7,099
Helmsley R.D. ..	Fortnightly .. .. .	1,922
Leyburn R.D. ..	Weekly in Leyburn and Middleham—remainder fortnightly ..	3,770
Scarborough R.D. ..	Fortnightly—monthly in smaller areas .. .. .	5,884
Startforth R.D. ..	Weekly collection .. .. .	4,070
Stokesley R.D. ..	do .. .. .	22,264
Thirsk R.D. ..	do .. .. .	18,574
<b>2. PARTIALLY CONTROLLED</b>		
Malton U.D. ..	Weekly, monthly in remote areas .. .. .	4,212
Flaxton R.D. ..	Weekly collection .. .. .	11,189
Kirkbymoorside R.D. ..	Weekly in Kirkbymoorside, Kirby Mills and Keldholme, Newton and Wombledon. Monthly in Farndale and Bransdale. Fortnightly elsewhere. ..	2,319
Malton R.D. ..	Fortnightly .. .. .	1,646
Masham R.D. ..	Weekly, fortnightly and quarterly .. .. .	1,150
Northallerton R.D. ..	Weekly .. .. .	6,416
Richmond R.D. ..	Weekly .. .. .	5,304
Wath R.D. ..	Part weekly, part fortnightly .. .. .	1,100
Whitby R.D.* (Part) ..	Weekly in 30 villages, fortnightly 22 .. .. .	11,369
<b>3. UNCONTROLLED</b>		
Northallerton U.D. ..	Weekly, outlying areas every 3 weeks .. .. .	4,927
Pickering U.D. ..	Weekly, Stape and Bean Sheaf areas monthly .. .. .	2,178
Aysgarth R.D. ..	Fortnightly, remote areas monthly .. .. .	1,318
Pickering R.D. ..	Fortnightly .. .. .	1,565
Reeth R.D. ..	Weekly, farms monthly .. .. .	2,700
<b>4. INCINERATION</b>		
Whitby U.D. ..	Weekly .. .. .	16,178
Whitby R.D.* (Part) ..	Weekly 30 villages, fortnightly 22 villages .. .. .	11,369

This table shows that 19 district councils operate controlled tipping, although in a number of cases this is not strictly in accordance with the standard recommendations for this type of disposal; 8 district councils operate a "partially controlled" system; this term usually indicates that paper and similar substances are separated and burned, and the tip is levelled and covered on completion of tipping; 5 authorities operate uncontrolled tipping and one authority carries out incineration; the last of the 34 authorities has a joint system which involves partially controlled tipping for part of the area and incineration for the remaining part.



The character of refuse being collected from business and domestic premises is gradually changing, particularly in areas where new housing development is taking place and new methods of heating houses are being adopted. The more extensive use of oil and electricity for heating is reducing the quantity of ash and cinders and the use of smokeless fuels is resulting in a more fine ash ; further the increased use of plastic containers is also responsible for the addition of almost indestructible material. In the past the amount of material which would not disintegrate with the passage of time was negligible, as even " tin " cans when not salvaged, rusted away. The plastic containers will not disintegrate and with increasing use will become a problem on tips. Even in the rural areas the serious problem of finding suitable refuse disposal tips remains and in the near future consideration of a scheme for centralised tipping by groups of authorities may have to be considered.

Inspections of tips were made by the County Health Inspectors on 70 occasions ; to generalise one cannot regard the majority of tips as being satisfactorily maintained but in making this comment one knows that covering materials for tips is not readily available in many areas ; with the reduction in the amount of ash in refuse this problem is assuming major proportions. In the rural districts there is still far too much indiscriminate tipping of refuse by individual house-holders and itinerant caravan dwellers.

Prosecutions under bye-laws relating to litter will have to be more strictly enforced.

### HOUSING.

The year under review has seen a reduction of 30% and 11·2% in new housing development by local authorities and private enterprise respectively ; in many rural areas the demand for council houses has gradually decreased over the years. Greater use of facilities for the improvement of existing houses is reflected in an increase in the number of unfit houses made suitable for occupation and a corresponding decrease in the overall number of houses unfit for habitation. As will be seen from the following details of activities by local authorities, improvements and slum clearance predominate :—

ESTON U.D.C.	.. started a five year clearance area programme for areas containing approximately 1,000 houses.
RICHMOND BOROUGH COUNCIL	.. carried out extensive works of improvement to houses to bring them up to the standards of the Housing Acts.
SALTBURN & MARSKE U.D.C.	.. made considerable use of their powers to give standard grants and discretionary grants for the improvement of properties.
SCALBY U.D.C.	.. encouraged housing improvements by grants.
SKELTON & BROTON U.D.C.	.. commenced a housing survey ; 29 houses in two clearance areas were demolished during the year.
THORNABY BOROUGH COUNCIL	.. approved clearance areas affecting 116 properties and commenced re-housing programme involving the building of 440 dwellings.
BEDALE R.D.C.	.. reported that their slum clearance programme was now almost completed and a number of houses had been modernised through improvement grants.
RICHMOND R.D.C.	.. reported that 41 houses had been made fit for human habitation by improvement grants.
SCARBOROUGH R.D.C.	.. approved the proposal to declare 13 houses in the Cloughton area, a " clearance area."
THIRSK R.D.C.	.. carried out a programme of re-housing from slum-clearance areas.

The statistical table which follows gives details of progress in relation to housing and moveable dwellings during the year.



## 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 for housing defects	No. of unfit houses capable of repair
<b>URBAN.</b>					
1. Eston ..	23	204	816	165	26
2. Guisborough ..	20	56	151	67	24
3. Loftus ..	—	8	720	591	561
4. Malton ..	12	11	172	83	24
5. Northallerton ..	20	23	728	200	172
6. Pickering ..	8	15	91	62	20
7. Redcar ..	354	251	883	271	88
8. Richmond ..	—	35	120	61	8
9. Saltburn & Marske ..	—	70	78	12	9
10. Scalby ..	—	70	100	58	3
11. Scarborough ..	33	93	1,415	478	140
12. Skelton & Brotton ..	13	45	831	707	27
13. Thornaby-on-Tees ..	—	3	1,120	936	136
14. Whitby ..	18	51	90	21	—
Total Urban ..	501	935	7,315	3,712	1,238
<b>RURAL.</b>					
1. Aysgarth ..	—	—	39	23	10
2. Bedale ..	31	23	164	65	19
3. Croft ..	7	8	78	26	7
4. Easingwold ..	9	22	92	43	19
5. Flaxton ..	—	335	242	112	99
6. Helmsley ..	—	3	66	30	30
7. Kirkbymoorside ..	—	7	93	58	4
8. Leyburn ..	16	9	463	218	53
9. Malton ..	4	11	59	40	470
10. Masham ..	—	1	4	3	1
11. Northallerton ..	3	68	137	97	74
12. Pickering ..	5	18	67	59	33
13. Reeth ..	—	3	107	83	38
14. Richmond ..	14	28	512	314	42
15. Scarborough ..	—	204	149	53	38
16. Startforth ..	—	3	360	188	298
17. Stokesley ..	20	314	124	85	69
18. Thirsk ..	65	16	72	55	4
19. Wath ..	4	3	10	10	1
20. Whitby ..	8	35	588	248	19
Total Rural ..	186	1,111	3,426	1,810	1,328
Administrative County ..	687	2,046	10,741	5,522	2,566

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
26	139	—	50	—	—	—
24	6	6	5	3	6	—
560	30	—	4	3	21	—
13	9	8	17	—	—	—
90	28	29	—	2	38	—
15	21	1	12	7	31	3
79	14	8	6	3	16	—
3	14	—	—	2	14	—
9	12	3	—	5	14	—
3	—	—	—	3	30	—
89	157	17	35	2	31	—
23	17	3	13	10	111	—
112	210	10	3	—	—	7
—	21	1	—	4	6	—
1,046	678	86	145	44	318	10
2	12	—	—	18	31	—
16	29	27	4	11	27	—
5	7	2	2	1	1	—
45	19	8	6	13	39	5
99	13	1	5	6	64	1
18	—	—	—	4	4	—
4	5	1	—	6	12	2
23	6	—	—	5	20	6
36	—	—	1	1	9	2
1	1	—	—	2	2	4
61	80	5	1	7	6	—
21	8	2	1	11	6	—
39	38	—	1	14	69	—
41	46	2	1	43	182	—
31	12	3	—	45	170	4
46	4	6	—	26	51	—
62	76	7	—	34	42	—
39	32	2	—	25	12	—
—	4	—	—	4	4	6
6	47	3	2	61	101	—
595	439	69	24	337	852	30
1,641	1,117	155	169	381	1,170	40



### FOOD HYGIENE

Inspections of school canteens and kitchens have been carried out regularly by the county health inspectors ; satisfactory standards of food hygiene have been maintained throughout the year and there has been no incidence of food poisoning nor identifiable food-borne diseases attributable to the school meals service.

#### Food Poisoning.

Throughout the whole of the Riding only 24 cases of food poisoning have been notified during the year ; having regard to the resident population of the county and the considerable increase in population in the holiday season, this figure is remarkably low and can be regarded as most satisfactory.

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

Details of inspections by officers of district councils of food shops and premises where food is prepared and the results of action taken are given in the following table :—

DISTRICT				No. of inspections	No. of unsatisfactory conditions found	No. remedied		
						Informally	Statutorily	
URBAN.								
1.	Eston	..	..	780	12	9	—	
2.	Guisborough	..	..	103	3	3	—	
3.	Loftus	..	..	272	12	12	—	
4.	Malton	..	..	30	6	6	—	
5.	Northallerton	..	..	238	15	10	—	
6.	Pickering	..	..	42	7	7	—	
7.	Redcar	..	..	684	45	42	—	
8.	Richmond	..	..	59	24	21	—	
9.	Saltburn and Marske	..	..	76	9	8	—	
10.	Scalby	..	..	30	1	1	—	
11.	Scarborough	..	..	1,849	95	63	—	
12.	Skelton and Brotton	..	..	20	—	—	—	
13.	Thornaby-on-Tees	..	..	840	31	30	—	
14.	Whitby	..	..	398	—	—	—	
Total Urban				..	5,421	260	212	—
RURAL.								
1.	Aysgarth	..	..	21	1	1	—	
2.	Bedale	..	..	60	9	9	—	
3.	Croft	..	..	6	2	2	—	
4.	Easingwold	..	..	176	23	23	—	
5.	Flaxton	..	..	81	5	5	—	
6.	Helmsley	..	..	246	—	—	—	
7.	Kirkbymoorside	..	..	132	4	4	—	
8.	Leyburn	..	..	60	5	5	—	
9.	Malton	..	..	32	—	—	—	
10.	Masham	..	..	30	1	—	—	
11.	Northallerton	..	..	32	2	1	—	
12.	Pickering	..	..	37	2	1	1	
13.	Reeth	..	..	213	12	12	—	
14.	Richmond	..	..	472	35	31	—	
15.	Scarborough	..	..	52	—	—	—	
16.	Startforth	..	..	69	3	3	—	
17.	Stokesley	..	..	80	1	1	—	
18.	Thirsk	..	..	12	2	1	—	
19.	Wath	..	..	17	1	1	—	
20.	Whitby	..	..	8	3	3	—	
Total Rural				..	1,836	111	103	1
Administrative County				..	7,257	371	315	1

**Food and Drugs Act.**

Sampling under the Food and Drugs Act for adulteration, inferior quality and/or false description is carried out by the Weights and Measures inspectors ; the following statistics have been supplied by the Chief Inspector.

Total number of samples taken	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	Number Inferior	False Description
668	635	18	12	3

Type of sample	Samples taken	Number Adulterated	Number Inferior	False Description
Milk ..	300	14	2	—
Potted Meat ..	5	—	4	—
Beefburgers ..	1	—	1	—
Creamed Rice ..	2	—	2	—
Pudding				
Gingerbread Cake ..	1	Wrongly named ingredient.		
Mix				
Pork Sausages ..	3	—	1	—
Chopped Ham and ..	1	1	—	—
Pork				
Stannous Fluoride ..	1	Exaggerated claim		
Toothpaste				



TABLE 1.

Number of Births in each District during 1963.

DISTRICT	Estimated mid-year home population 1963	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 ..	37,820	894	69	23.6	531	14.0
2. Guisborough ..	12,800	279	4	21.8	161	12.6
3. Loftus ..	8,000	138	6	17.3	53	6.6
4. Malton ..	4,240	60	2	14.2	— 11	..
5. Northallerton ..	6,470	99	7	15.3	35	5.4
6. Pickering ..	4,250	68	2	16.0	23	5.4
7. Redcar ..	33,400	696	29	20.8	338	10.1
8. Richmond ..	6,770	153	12	22.6	80	11.8
9. Saltburn & Marske	13,570	259	14	19.1	128	9.4
10. Scalby ..	7,460	106	2	14.2	— 26	..
11. Scarborough ..	41,930	625	57	14.9	—120	..
12. Skelton & Brotton	13,290	234	14	17.6	82	6.2
13. Thornaby-on-Tees	22,940	464	25	20.2	243	10.6
14. Whitby ..	12,180	245	11	20.1	34	2.8
Total Urban ..	225,120	4,320	254	19.2	1,551	6.9
B.—RURAL.						
1. Aysgarth ..	3,230	50	..	15.5	— 1	..
2. Bedale ..	8,320	157	5	18.9	66	7.9
3. Croft ..	2,080	34	4	16.3	15	7.2
4. Easingwold ..	11,530	173	7	15.0	38	3.3
5. Flaxton ..	32,620	706	21	21.6	363	11.1
6. Helmsley ..	5,310	59	2	11.1	13	2.4
7. Kirkbymoorside ..	4,510	59	3	13.1	— 3	..
8. Leyburn ..	6,240	89	4	14.3	11	1.8
9. Malton ..	5,340	85	2	15.9	23	4.3
10. Masham ..	1,570	25	..	15.9	7	4.5
11. Northallerton ..	8,820	158	6	17.9	50	5.7
12. Pickering ..	4,680	76	2	16.2	— 4	..
13. Reeth ..	1,730	14	2	8.1	— 13	..
14. Richmond ..	22,140	557	23	25.2	398	18.0
15. Scarborough ..	8,120	139	5	17.1	40	4.9
16. Startforth ..	4,450	62	2	13.9	9	2.0
17. Stokesley ..	28,400	578	18	20.4	321	11.3
18. Thirsk ..	13,960	260	11	18.6	119	8.5
19. Wath ..	3,020	38	4	12.6	8	2.6
20. Whitby ..	11,350	162	6	14.3	..	..
Total Rural ..	187,470	3,481	127	18.6	1,460	7.8
Administrative County	412,540	7,801	381	18.9	3,011	7.3
Totals for 1962 ..	407,390	7,675	323	18.8	3,032	7.4

TABLE 2.

Number of Deaths in each District during 1963.

DISTRICT.	Estimated mid-year home population, 1963	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 ..	37,820	363	9.6	27	30.2	3	43.5
2. Guisborough ..	12,800	118	9.2	10	35.8	..	..
3. Loftus ..	8,000	85	10.6	5	36.2	..	..
4. Malton ..	4,240	71	16.7	1	16.7	..	..
5. Northallerton ..	6,470	64	9.9	1	10.1	..	..
6. Pickering ..	4,250	45	10.6	..	..	..	..
7. Redcar ..	33,400	358	10.7	11	15.8	1	34.5
8. Richmond ..	6,770	73	10.8	7	45.8	..	..
9. Saltburn & Marske ..	13,570	131	9.7	8	30.9	..	..
10. Scalby ..	7,460	132	17.7	4	37.7	..	..
11. Scarborough ..	41,930	745	17.8	12	19.2	..	..
12. Skelton & Brotton ..	13,290	152	11.4	2	8.5	..	..
13. Thornaby-on-Tees ..	22,940	221	9.6	12	25.9	1	40.0
14. Whitby ..	12,180	211	17.3	3	12.2	..	..
Total Urban ..	225,120	2,769	12.3	103	23.8	5	19.7
B.—RURAL.							
1. Aysgarth ..	3,230	51	15.8	2	40.0	..	..
2. Bedale ..	8,320	91	10.9	4	25.5	1	200.0
3. Croft ..	2,080	19	9.1	1	29.4	..	..
4. Easingwold ..	11,530	135	11.7	6	34.7	2	285.7
5. Flaxton ..	32,620	343	10.5	13	18.4	1	47.6
6. Helmsley ..	5,310	46	8.7	1	16.9	..	..
7. Kirkbymoorside ..	4,510	62	13.7	..	..	..	..
8. Leyburn ..	6,240	78	12.5	3	33.7	..	..
9. Malton ..	5,340	62	11.6	3	35.3	..	..
10. Masham ..	1,570	18	11.5	..	..	..	..
11. Northallerton ..	8,820	108	12.2	..	..	..	..
12. Pickering ..	4,680	80	17.1	..	..	..	..
13. Reeth ..	1,730	27	15.6	1	71.4	..	..
14. Richmond ..	22,140	159	7.2	8	14.4	..	..
15. Scarborough ..	8,120	99	12.2	3	21.6	..	..
16. Startforth ..	4,450	53	11.9	2	32.3	..	..
17. Stokesley ..	28,400	257	9.0	7	12.1	..	..
18. Thirsk ..	13,960	141	10.1	5	19.2	..	..
19. Wath ..	3,020	30	9.9	..	..	..	..
20. Whitby ..	11,350	162	14.3	8	49.4	1	166.7
Total Rural ..	187,420	2,021	10.8	67	19.3	5	39.4
Administrative County ..	412,540	4,790	11.6	170	21.8	10	26.3
Totals for 1962 ..	407,390	4,643	11.4	150	19.5	5	15.5



TABLE 3.

Deaths according to Age-Groups, 1963.

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	1438	56	8	6	15	59	387	396	511	1059	43	6	5	18	43	270	270	404		
	F	1331	47	12	3	7	34	234	323	671	962	24	4	5	6	30	152	241	500		
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..		
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		
2. Tuberculosis, other	M	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	F	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..		
3. Syphilitic disease	M	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
4. Diphtheria	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
5. Whooping cough	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
6. Meningococcal infections	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	F	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
7. Acute poliomyelitis	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
8. Measles	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..		
	F	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach	M	39	..	..	..	..	2	15	12	10	26	..	..	..	..	..	13	6	7		
	F	32	..	..	..	..	..	8	14	10	17	..	..	..	..	1	8	3	5		
11. Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	M	98	..	..	..	..	3	52	30	13	49	..	..	..	..	1	23	21	4		
	F	12	..	..	..	..	2	7	3	..	16	..	..	..	..	1	6	5	4		
12. Malignant neoplasm breast	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	F	36	..	..	..	..	2	21	9	4	29	..	..	..	..	1	15	7	6		
13. Malignant neoplasm uterus	F	21	..	..	..	..	4	9	7	1	16	..	..	..	..	1	7	4	4		
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	117	..	..	1	3	6	41	35	31	108	..	..	..	..	6	35	32	35		
	F	116	..	1	1	1	9	33	21	50	76	..	..	..	1	9	18	23	25		
15. Leukaemia aleukaemia	M	8	1	..	..	1	..	4	1	1	7	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	1		
	F	9	..	..	..	2	2	3	1	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..		
16. Diabetes	M	6	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	2	11	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	4		
	F	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	5		
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	169	..	..	..	..	3	32	45	89	124	..	..	..	..	1	24	36	63		
	F	256	..	..	..	..	3	38	58	157	178	..	..	..	..	1	13	51	113		
18. Coronary disease, angina	M	359	..	..	..	..	10	122	129	98	256	..	..	..	..	7	93	72	84		
	F	223	..	..	..	..	..	26	93	104	147	..	..	..	..	1	24	50	72		

Table 3—continued.

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	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	2	
		F	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	11	24	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	15
20. Other heart disease	}	M	188	1	..	1	..	8	18	35	125	104	..	..	..	..	1	5	16	82	
		F	244	..	..	..	..	1	22	36	185	164	..	..	..	1	2	12	28	121	
21. Other circulatory disease	}	M	49	..	..	..	..	1	10	12	26	52	..	..	..	..	3	11	11	27	
		F	42	..	..	..	1	1	3	9	28	51	1	..	..	..	2	3	13	32	
22. Influenza	}	M	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	
		F	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
23. Pneumonia	}	M	76	7	..	..	..	3	13	15	38	62	6	1	..	..	1	11	10	33	
		F	70	13	2	..	..	1	8	13	33	52	3	..	1	..	..	7	10	31	
24. Bronchitis	}	M	92	..	..	..	..	2	28	41	21	48	..	..	..	..	..	10	21	17	
		F	42	1	..	..	..	..	10	9	22	25	..	..	..	..	1	3	7	14	
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	}	M	11	1	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	4	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	
		F	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	8	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	4
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	}	M	15	..	..	..	1	..	3	5	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	
		F	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	}	M	4	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	
		F	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	}	M	9	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	1	7	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	1	
		F	9	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	2	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	}	M	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	7	14	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	10	
		F	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
30. Pregnancy, child-birth, abortion	}	M	11	8	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	13	6	1	1	1	3	1	..	..	
		F	11	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	8	2	..	..	3	..	..	..
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	}	M	74	32	1	..	..	3	14	8	16	75	28	2	..	2	4	12	11	16	
		F	96	22	2	..	1	2	21	19	29	82	11	1	2	2	6	19	15	26	
33. Motor vehicle accidents	}	M	21	..	3	..	4	6	7	1	..	30	..	..	1	11	6	5	4	3	
		F	13	..	4	2	..	..	3	3	1	6	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	
34. All other accidents	}	M	40	5	3	4	4	1	9	3	11	28	1	1	..	4	3	6	6	7	
		F	29	1	1	..	..	..	2	5	20	23	..	..	..	1	..	3	6	13	
35. Suicide	}	M	18	..	..	..	2	5	5	3	3	12	..	..	..	..	3	5	3	1	
		F	15	..	..	..	..	2	9	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
36. Homicide and operations of war	}	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
		F	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	



TABLE 4.

Deaths in Sanitary Districts from the seven chief causes, 1963.

DISTRICT	Cancer.		Heart disease.		Respiratory non-tuberculosis.		Tuberculosis-Pulmonary.		Other Tuberculosis		Other circulatory disease.		Vascular lesions of nervous system.	
	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population.	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population.	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population.	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population.	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population.	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population.	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population.
A.—URBAN.														
1. Eston	65	1.72	113	2.99	46	1.22	..	..	1	.026	16	.42	54	1.43
2. Guisborough	25	1.95	27	2.11	19	1.48	..	..	..	..	2	.16	24	1.88
3. Loftus	15	1.88	37	4.63	10	1.25	..	..	..	..	4	.50	7	.88
4. Malton	10	2.36	36	8.49	4	.94	..	..	..	..	3	.71	15	3.54
5. Northallerton	8	1.24	22	3.46	6	.93	..	..	..	..	6	.93	13	2.01
6. Pickering	8	1.88	15	3.53	5	1.18	..	..	..	..	1	.24	11	2.59
7. Redcar	66	1.98	135	4.04	42	1.26	1	.030	..	..	10	.30	43	1.29
8. Richmond	13	1.92	16	2.36	11	1.62	..	..	..	..	2	.30	11	1.62
9. Saltburn and Marske	22	1.62	36	2.65	13	.96	..	..	..	..	11	.81	19	1.40
10. Scalby	24	3.21	58	7.77	12	1.61	..	..	..	..	2	.27	24	3.22
11. Scarborough	128	3.05	335	7.99	64	1.53	1	.024	2	.048	13	.31	114	2.72
12. Skelton and Brotton	31	2.33	48	3.61	16	1.20	..	..	..	..	6	.45	31	2.33
13. Thornaby-on-Tees	49	2.14	77	3.36	25	1.09	2	.087	..	..	10	.44	16	.70
14. Whitby	24	1.97	89	7.31	21	1.72	..	..	..	..	5	.41	43	3.53
Total Urban	488	2.16	1044	4.64	294	1.31	4	.018	3	.013	91	.40	425	1.89
B.—RURAL.														
1. Aysgarth	6	1.86	17	5.26	5	1.55	..	..	..	..	1	.31	12	3.72
2. Bedale	15	1.80	26	3.13	9	1.08	..	..	..	..	3	.36	19	2.28
3. Croft	..	..	9	4.33	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.48	3	1.44
4. Easingwold	26	2.25	39	3.38	23	1.99	..	..	..	..	6	.52	22	1.91
5. Flaxton	66	2.02	121	3.71	42	1.29	2	.061	..	..	18	.55	43	1.32
6. Helmsley	9	1.69	14	2.64	2	.38	..	..	..	..	5	.94	11	2.07
7. Kirkbymoorside	8	1.77	23	5.10	4	.89	1	.222	..	..	7	1.55	6	1.33
8. Leyburn	14	2.24	27	4.33	6	.96	..	..	..	..	3	.48	12	1.92
9. Malton	10	1.87	23	4.31	5	.94	..	..	..	..	2	.37	11	2.06
10. Masham	3	1.91	9	5.73	2	1.27	..	..	..	..	1	.64	2	1.27
11. Northallerton	23	2.61	43	4.88	9	1.02	..	..	..	..	5	.57	12	1.36
12. Pickering	9	1.92	41	8.76	4	.85	..	..	..	..	8	1.71	11	2.35
13. Reeth	3	1.73	10	5.78	4	2.31	..	..	..	..	2	1.16	4	2.31
14. Richmond	30	1.36	32	1.44	23	1.04	..	..	..	..	9	.41	20	.90
15. Scarborough	18	2.22	39	4.80	3	.37	..	..	..	..	4	.49	20	2.46
16. Startforth	11	2.47	17	3.82	5	1.12	..	..	..	..	5	1.12	7	1.57
17. Stokesley	41	1.44	93	3.27	24	.85	1	.035	1	.035	13	.46	42	1.48
18. Thirsk	24	1.72	54	3.87	16	1.15	..	..	..	..	5	.36	18	1.29
19. Wath	7	2.32	7	2.32	2	.66	..	..	..	..	2	.66	4	1.32
20. Whitby	26	2.29	60	5.29	11	.97	..	..	..	..	3	.26	23	2.03
Total Rural	349	1.86	704	3.76	199	1.06	4	.021	1	.005	103	.55	302	1.61
Administrative County	837	2.03	1748	4.24	493	1.20	8	.019	4	.010	194	.47	727	1.76

TABLE 5.

Number of Deaths from certain Diseases in each District during 1963.

DISTRICT.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.				Other tuberculosis.				All tuberculosis.				Influenza.		Bronchitis and other respiratory diseases.	
	Primary Notifications.	Deaths.	Notification-rate per 100 deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Primary Notifications	Deaths.	Notification-rate per 100 deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Primary Notifications	Deaths.	Notification-rate per 100 deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.
A.—URBAN.																
1. Eston ..	17	..	..	..	1	1	100	·026	18	1	1800	·026	3	·079	15	·40
2. Guisborough ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	·078	12	·94
3. Loftus ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	·25
4. Malton ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	·71
5. Northallerton ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	·31
6. Pickering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	·47
7. Redcar ..	13	1	1300	·030	..	..	..	..	13	1	1300	·030	1	·030	21	·63
8. Richmond ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	·295	3	·44
9. Saltburn and Marske ..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	7	·52
10. Scalby ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	·54
11. Scarborough ..	10	1	1000	·024	2	2	100	·048	12	3	400	·072	1	·024	41	·98
12. Skelton and Brotton ..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	6	·45
13. Thornaby-on-Tees ..	10	2	500	·087	1	..	..	..	11	2	550	·087	..	..	12	·52
14. Whitby ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	·164	18	1·48
Total Urban ..	80	4	2000	·018	5	3	167	·013	85	7	1214	·031	10	·044	148	·66
B.—RURAL.																
1. Aysgarth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·310	1	·31
2. Bedale ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	·72
3. Croft ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Easingwold ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	·087	9	·78
5. Flaxton ..	4	2	200	·061	1	..	..	..	5	2	250	·061	3	·092	18	·55
6. Helmsley ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·19
7. Kirkbymoorside ..	1	1	100	·222	..	..	..	..	1	1	100	·222	..	..	4	·89
8. Leyburn ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	·160	3	·48
9. Malton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·187	2	·37
10. Masham ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Northallerton ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	·113	6	·68
12. Pickering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	·64
13. Reeth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Richmond ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	9	·41
15. Scarborough ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	·12
16. Startforth ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	·22
17. Stokesley ..	13	1	1300	·035	1	1	100	·035	14	2	700	·070	..	..	11	·39
18. Thirsk ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	·072	4	·29
19. Wath ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	·66
20. Whitby ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	·35
Total Rural ..	38	4	950	·021	4	1	400	·005	42	5	840	·027	9	·048	85	·45
Administrative County ..	118	8	1475	·019	9	4	225	·010	127	12	1058	·029	19	·046	233	·56



TABLE 6.

Number of Deaths from certain Diseases in each District during 1963.

DISTRICT	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.		Congenital malformations.	
	Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000 births.	Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000 births.
A.—URBAN				
1. Eston ..	1	1.12	4	4.47
2. Guisborough ..	..	..	2	7.17
3. Loftus ..	..	..	..	..
4. Malton ..	..	..	..	..
5. Northallerton ..	..	..	..	..
6. Pickering ..	..	..	..	..
7. Redcar ..	..	..	4	5.75
8. Richmond ..	..	..	2	13.07
9. Saltburn & Marske ..	..	..	2	7.72
10. Scalby ..	..	..	..	..
11. Scarborough ..	..	..	4	6.40
12. Skelton & Brotton ..	..	..	..	..
13. Thornaby-on-Tees ..	1	2.16	3	6.47
14. Whitby ..	..	..	1	4.08
Total Urban ..	2	.46	22	5.09
B.—RURAL.				
1. Aysgarth ..	..	..	..	..
2. Bedale ..	..	..	2	12.74
3. Croft ..	..	..	..	..
4. Easingwold ..	..	..	2	11.56
5. Flaxton ..	..	..	2	2.83
6. Helmsley ..	..	..	..	..
7. Kirkbymoorside ..	..	..	1	16.95
8. Leyburn ..	..	..	1	11.24
9. Malton ..	..	..	1	11.76
10. Masham ..	..	..	..	..
11. Northallerton ..	..	..	..	..
12. Pickering ..	..	..	..	..
13. Reeth ..	..	..	1	71.43
14. Richmond ..	..	..	4	7.18
15. Scarborough ..	..	..	..	..
16. Startforth ..	..	..	2	32.26
17. Stokesley ..	..	..	6	10.38
18. Thirsk ..	..	..	2	7.69
19. Wath ..	..	..	..	..
20. Whitby ..	..	..	2	12.35
Total Rural ..	..	..	26	7.47
Administrative County ..	2	.26	48	6.15

TABLE 7.

Notification of Infectious Disease in 1963, 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	Infective	Post-infectious											Respiratory	Meninges & C.N.S.	Other	
A.—URBAN																											
1. Eston	..	29	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	2	2	..	..	..	118	12	2	17	..	1	..
2. Guisborough	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	82	1	..	4	..	..	..
3. Loftus	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	161	..	..	4	..	..	..
4. Malton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
5. Northallerton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
6. Pickering	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Redcar	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	108	26	..	13	..	..	..
8. Richmond	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	19	..	1	..	..	..
9. Saltburn & Marske	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	34	8	7	..	1	..
10. Scalby	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	94	4	..	..	..	..	..
1. Scarborough	..	7	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	388	36	7	10	1	1	..
2. Skelton & Brotton	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	2	..	8	..	..	..
3. Thornaby-on-Tees	..	4	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	4	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	221	7	..	10	..	1	..
4. Whitby	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	262	7	3	4	..	..	..
Total Urban	..	53	..	1	31	..	..	4	..	..	1	14	36	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	1726	148	30	80	1	4	..
1962	..	51	..	1	38	..	..	1	2	1	..	64	110	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	1293	31	16	64	1	3	..
B.—RURAL																											
1. Aysgarth	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bedale	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	54	..	2	..	..	..
3. Croft	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	2	..	..	..
4. Easingwold	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	1	..	..	..
5. Flaxton	..	22	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	263	5	..	4	..	1	..
6. Helmsley	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Kirkbymoorside	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	..
8. Leyburn	..	..	..	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	8	..	1	..	..	..
9. Malton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Masham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
1. Northallerton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	2	..	3	..	..	..
2. Pickering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Reeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..
4. Richmond	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	168	16	..	4	..	..	..
5. Scarborough	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	54	4	..	..	..	1	..
6. Startforth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	30	..	1	..	..	..
7. Stokesley	..	5	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	151	10	1	13	..	1	..
8. Thirsk	..	1	..	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	6	..	1	..	1	..
9. Wath	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	1	..	..	..
10. Whitby	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	109	6	..	4	..	..	..
Total Rural	..	37	..	19	32	..	..	..	..	2	1	9	28	..	3	..	1	59	1205	145	1	38	..	4	..	..	..
1962	..	25	..	..	46	..	..	2	3	..	..	1	13	81	..	2	..	1	60	2053	4	2	33	..	7	..	..
Administrative County	..	90	..	20	63	..	..	4	..	2	2	23	64	2	13	..	1	59	2931	293	21	118	1	8	..	..	..
1962	..	76	..	1	84	..	..	3	5	1	..	1	77	191	..	10	..	2	60	3346	35	18	97	1	10	..	..



TABLE 8.

Number of Deaths from Infectious Diseases in each District during 1963.

[illegible]











