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EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1910.



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ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY

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ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and
Housing Committee.*

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE now to present to you my Annual Report for 1910.

The general death-rate does not compare quite so favourably as that for 1909 did with the general average rate for the previous nine years. Yet it was the lowest of any of these years with the exception of 1909.

The rate in the Rural Districts, was in 1910 the lowest yet recorded.

It is also satisfactory to report that the deaths among infants which have been repeatedly more than over 400 per annum, were in 1910 only 322.

There was also a reduction in the number of cases of infectious disease notified.

In December, 1909, an Act of Parliament known as the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, came into operation.

It is enacted by Section 68, Sub-Section 2, of that Act that the duties of a Medical Officer of Health of a County shall be such as may be prescribed by a general Order of the Local Government Board, and such other duties as may be assigned to him by the County Council.

The Local Government Board has since issued such an Order, and among other duties it is required that :—

The Medical Officer of Health shall as soon as practicable after the 31st day of December in each year make an Annual Report to the County Council up to the end of December on the sanitary circumstances, the

sanitary administration, and the vital statistics of the County.

In addition to any other matters upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report, his Annual Report shall contain the following sections :—

- (a) A digest of all annual and special reports made by the Medical Officers of Health of all County districts within the County ;
- (b) A section as to the isolation hospital accommodation available for each County district and as to the steps which should be taken to remedy any deficiencies which may exist ;
- (c) A section on the administration of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890 to 1909, within the County ;
- (d) A section on the water supply of the several County districts within the County ;
- (e) A section on the pollution of streams within the County and as to the steps for the prevention of pollution taken :—
 - (1) By the local authorities,
 - (2) By the County Council ;
- (f) A section on the administration within the County of the Midwives Act, 1902 ; and
- (g) A section on the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1907, within that part of the County in which the County Council have jurisdiction for the purposes of those Acts.

In the Annual Reports for previous years each of these matters were dealt with, but fuller particulars are now given of the existing conditions throughout the East Riding.

Information has been obtained from visits that I have made throughout the districts, and from the Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health.

In December, 1910, the Local Government Board issued an Order which contains new regulations with respect to the duties of District Medical Officers of Health.

These regulations require the Medical Officer of Health of every district in his Annual Report to give among other matters :—

A statement of the work performed by the Inspector of Nuisances during the year.

A statement as to the conditions affecting the wholesomeness of the milk produced or sold in the district.

A statement as to the conditions affecting the wholesomeness of foods for human consumption, other than milk, produced or sold in the district.

A statement as to the sufficiency and quality of the water supply of the district and of its several parts, and in areas where the supply is from waterworks, information as to whether the supply is constant or intermittent.

A statement as to the pollution of rivers or streams in the district.

A statement as to the character and sufficiency of the arrangements for the drainage, sewerage, and sewage disposal in all parts of the district.

A statement as to the privy, water-closet, and other closet accommodation in the district, including information as to the approximate number of each type of privy and closet.

A statement as to the character and efficiency of the arrangements for the removal of house-refuse, and the cleansing of earth closets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools in the district.

A statement with regard to the housing accommodation of the district as required by Article V. of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, and an account of any other action taken by the Council under the Housing, Town Planning Act, &c., Act, 1909, bearing on the public health.

Several of the Annual Reports do not give much information on the work carried out; in others interesting information is given under the different headings.

As the new Regulations only came into operation this year, Medical Officers of Health will have more time to prepare a fuller reply on each subject before their next annual report.

POPULATION.

The following is the estimated population in the several districts:—

	Estimated 1910	Census 1901	Increase or Decrease
Administrative County ..	154,010	144,748	+ 9,262
Urban Districts	59,372	53,061	+ 6,311
Rural Districts	94,638	91,687	+ 2,951

Some of the particulars of the recent Census have been published.

The population of the East Riding on the 2nd April last was 154,780; an increase of 10,032 during the 10 years.

That increase falls far short of the balance arising from the excess of the births over the deaths during the 10 years.

The actual number of births registered in the administrative County during the 10 years 1901—1910 was 35,740; the deaths were 20,924, so that the increase of the population should have been 14,816, but as there was only an increase of 10,032 found, the remaining 4,784 was the loss the County sustained by emigration from the district.

Yearly estimates of the population made on the same basis of the increase or decrease which had taken place in each Sanitary District during the 10 years 1891 to 1901, have during the last 10 years come short of the whole estimate by nearly 3,000, and the yearly estimated increase has only been equal to two-thirds of the actual increase.

Guided by the recent Census returns, the estimate of the population of the whole Riding to the middle of 1910 was 154,010, and all the calculations of birth and death rates for 1910 have been made on that estimate.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES.

Districts.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Average rate for the nine years 1901—1909	1910
Ad County	24·9	24·8	25·4	24·1	24·3	24·7	22·9	23·7	23·2	24·0	22·4
Urban Districts	25·4	24·7	25·9	23·6	23·9	24·4	21·8	22·0	21·2	24·2	22·5
Rural Districts	24·8	24·8	25·0	24·4	24·6	24·8	23·6	24·8	24·6	23·8	22·3

The number of births registered was 3,451; the average yearly number from 1901-9 was 3,588.

The birth-rate for 1910 was 22·4 per 1,000.

In the Urban districts the birth-rate varies very considerably. In Norton it was 31·8, in Withernsea only 14·8 per 1,000 of the population.

In the Rural districts the highest birth-rates were Sherburn 30·6, Patrington 26·6, while in the Eserick and Norton districts it was 20.

267 births were of illegitimate children; that is 7·7 per cent. of all the births registered.

That proportion is much above the average for the whole country, which was 4·1 in 1909.

The percentage of illegitimate births in several districts exceeds the country average, thus it was 13 per cent. in both the Driffield Urban and the Driffield Rural Districts; it was 12 per cent. in the Pocklington Rural District, and 9·5 in the Pocklington Urban District.

In the Urban districts of Cottingham, Hessle, Hornsea, and Withernsea, and the Rural districts of Beverley, Eserick, Patrington, Riccall, and Sculcoates the proportion of illegitimate children ranged from 2 to 4 per cent. of the year's births.

DEATHS AMONGST CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR,
COMPARED WITH THE REGISTERED BIRTHS.

Deaths among Infants per 1,000 Births.

Districts.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Aver. rate for 9 years 1901-1909	1910
Ad. County	137	128	118	132	115	107	104	106	84	111	93
Urban Districts	153	126	125	129	129	118	108	125	87	117	88
Rural Districts	128	133	114	134	106	101	102	95	83	110	96

Of the 3,451 children born in 1910, 322 died before the end of the year; the proportion is therefore 93 per 1,000.

The proportion of deaths among infants has been decreasing for some years. The average for the previous 9 years was 111; the extremes were 137 in 1901, and 84 in 1909.

Among the population of several of the Urban districts the returns of infantile deaths were very favourable; in Hessle it was only 35 per 1,000, but in the Boroughs of Bridlington and Hedon, the Urban districts of Hornsea and Pocklington, the deaths were last year above the general average, being 115 to 133 per 1,000.

In the Rural districts of Driffield and Sculcoates infants died at the rate of 137 and 133 per 1,000.

Among the illegitimate children born in Rural districts the death-rate was 143.

BRIDLINGTON BOROUGH.—“The district Nurses continue to do very useful work among the poor, hence the question of having Health Visitors has not arisen.”

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.
DEATH-RATES FROM ALL CAUSES.

Districts.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Average rate for the nine years 1901—1909	1910
Ad. County	14·8	14·4	13·8	15·4	14·6	13·9	14·0	14·3	12·8	14·0	12·98
Urban Districts	16·1	15·6	15·2	16·0	15·3	14·6	14·2	15·2	12·5	15·2	14·2
Rural Districts	14·0	13·7	13·0	15·0	14·1	13·4	13·9	13·7	12·9	13·3	12·1

A correction is made so as to exclude from the returns the deaths of those belonging to some other district who died in some Public Institution in the County, and to include all those cases belonging to the district who died in some Public Institution beyond the County.

The number of corrected deaths in 1910 was 2,001. The death rate was 12·98 per 1,000, it was 1· per 1,000 below the average rate for the previous nine years; the difference represents 154 fewer deaths in 1910.

The highest death rates in the Urban Districts were Hedon 18·9, Pocklington 18·3, Driffield 16·1 per 1,000. In Hessle it was 10, in Withernsea 13·5, and in Filey 13 per 1,000.

In the Rural Districts the death rates were, Driffield 15·3, Howden 13·7, Riccall 15·9, in the Bridlington, Escrick, and Norton Districts, it was only 10 per 1,000.

PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

There were last year 52 deaths from infectious diseases.

The list includes :—

Measles	8 deaths
Whooping Cough	14 „
Scarlet Fever.....	9 „
Diphtheria	15 „
Enteric Fever	4 „
Puerperal Fever	2 „

There were fewer deaths in 1910 caused by the various forms of infectious disease than in 1909, especially from Diphtheria and Enteric Fever.

The following Table shews the comparison in 1910 with the average rate for the previous 9 years:—

	Rate per 100,000 of the population. 1910.	Average of the 9 previous years.
Measles	5·19	10·9
Whooping Cough.....	9·08	17·5
Scarlet Fever	5·8	4·0
Diphtheria.....	9·7	17·5
Enteric Fever	2·59	10·7
Puerperal Fever	1·29	2·6

TABLE I.
Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year
1910.

Notifiable Diseases.	Adminis- trative County.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts	Cases removed to Hospital.
Diphtheria (including Membran- ous Croup)	210	50	160	20
Erysipelas	99	53	46*	..
Scarlet Fever	501	278	223	33
Enteric Fever.....	37	16	21	..
Puerperal Fever.....	4	3	1	..
Continued Fever .....	..	..	..	..
Measles.....	38	4	34	..
Small-Pox .....	..	..	..	..
Phthisis.....	24	18	6	..
Totals.....	913	422	491	53

FILEY URBAN.—The Medical Officer of Health recommends that Tuberculosis, Measles, and Whooping Cough should be added to the list of notifiable diseases.

HESSLE URBAN.—The Medical Officer of Health recommends that Glanders, Anthrax, and Hydrophobia be added to the list of notifiable diseases.

SMALL-POX.

No cases of this disease were notified during 1910.

BRIDLINGTON BOROUGH AND BRIDLINGTON RURAL. — The Medical Officers of Health for Bridlington Borough and the Bridlington Rural District quote the returns relating to vaccination in the Bridlington Union for the years 1898 to 1909. These returns show that :—

In 1898 there were 348 births registered; 222 of these were successfully vaccinated and 3 cases were excused as conscientious objectors. In 1909 there were 342 births registered; 110 of these were successfully vaccinated and 164 were excused as conscientious objectors.

Dr. Wetwan adds, "From these figures it is quite clear that we have now reached the stage when considerable more children are left unvaccinated than are protected against Small-Pox, and that in a very few years we shall have become an unprotected community. "Conscientious objection," strictly speaking, has very little to do with it. Nine out of ten people who have obtained exemption certificates for their children to whom I speak on the subject have no definite ideas on it beyond that several others have 'not had their's done,' so why should they bother. Of course if it were necessary, and Small-Pox came round they would 'at once have the child vaccinated,' and so on."

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 506 cases notified and 9 deaths. Among the persons attacked at least 98 per cent. recovered.

Cases of this disease were very prevalent in Beverley Borough, in the Norton and Pocklington Urban Districts, and in the Driffield, Norton, and Pocklington Rural Districts.

BEVERLEY BOROUGH.—“57 cases, one death. The cases occurred in 41 households.”

DRIFFIELD URBAN.—“9 cases in 2 houses; no means of isolating the early cases.”

NORTON URBAN.—“77 cases of a mild type. Medical attendance was not generally sought, Peeling cases were met with in the street.”

POCKLINGTON URBAN.—“89 cases, 2 deaths. Large and persistent epidemic, due to the outbreak being of a mild type and the want of care on the part of the persons attacked.”

DRIFFIELD RURAL.—“90 cases, 1 death. The cases were of an extremely mild type, prevalent in the villages of Kilham and Weaverthorpe.”

HOWDEN RURAL.—“14 cases. 8 of the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital.”

NORTON RURAL.—“40 cases. There were several outbreaks in six villages, caused by infection being brought from outside the district, and the mild cases not being looked after.”

POCKLINGTON RURAL.—“30 cases occurred in 14 villages. All the cases were treated at their own homes; 3 and 4 cases in single households.”

SCULCOATES RURAL.—8 cases, one death.

DIPHThERIA.

There were 210 cases in the Riding with 15 deaths.

The death rate was 7 per cent of the persons attacked. The average rate for the previous nine years was 11 per cent.

Cases of this disease were prevalent only in Beverley Borough among the Urban Districts.

More than half of the whole number notified in all the Rural Districts occurred in the Patrington District.

BEVERLEY BOROUGH.—28 cases, 2 deaths.

BRIDLINGTON BOROUGH.—“One of a family inhabiting a caravan had been found ill of diphtheria, and removed to hospital at Hull. The caravan went to Bridlington, and two more cases occurred.”

WITHERNSEA URBAN.—“One case sent to the Hull Sanatorium. The patient was the child of a Hull ratepayer.”

BEVERLEY RURAL.—17 cases.

BRIDLINGTON RURAL.—“Council agree to supply anti-toxin free in cases of diphtheria. Mild outbreak at Rudstone; 13 cases occurred, several of which were removed for isolation and treatment to a cottage taken and used as a hospital.”

DRIFFIELD RURAL.—5 cases, one death.

ESCRICK RURAL.—5 cases at different times in the year. The two earliest cases not being removed, infected three others; the latter went to the hospital.

HOWDEN RURAL.—“13 cases, one death. Anti-toxin allowed free by the Council to poor persons. 6 cases were removed to the hospital.”

POCKLINGTON RURAL.—5 cases in 4 villages; all recovered.

PATRINGTON RURAL.—Serious epidemic, first at Keyingham in January: 6 cases, 1 death; followed by outbreaks at Patrington in February, 37 cases; at Ottringham in June, July, and August: 19 cases, 3 deaths. Cases also occurred at Welwick, Burstwick, and Sunk Island. In all 86 cases were reported. Complaints were made of the want of care on the part of the villagers. The outbreak was suspected as being due to a ‘carrier,’ but the drains, cesspools, and pits were not efficiently cleansed.” The Medical Officer of Health has repeatedly complained to his Council about the Keyingham open sewers; he now reports that they are abolished. Dr. Spencer Low, Inspector of the Local Government Board, inspected the Patrington District. A report was issued by the Board.

SCULCOATES RURAL.—10 cases, one death. One case was removed to the Hospital.

ENTERIC FEVER.

37 cases were notified. That number is considerably below the average number of cases during the previous nine years, which was 97. During each of the years 1907-8-9, 65 cases were notified.

There were 4 deaths caused by enteric fever in 1910. One in the Urban and 3 in the Rural Districts. These figures compare favourably with the previous average of 16 deaths per annum due to this fever.

16 of the cases notified occurred in 7 of the Urban districts, 8 were reported in Beverley Borough; the remaining 21 cases occurred in 9 of the 12 Rural districts.

BEVERLEY BOROUGH.—8 cases in 7 houses; 1 death. The water supply was obtained from pumps.

BEVERLEY RURAL.—3 cases.

BRIDLINGTON RURAL.—3 cases in one house at Reighton.

NORTON RURAL.—3 cases at Settrington. No cause ascertainable unless a relation is acting as a "carrier." Cases occurred in the same family in the same house in previous years.

POCKLINGTON RURAL.—Wilberfoss, one case caused by bad water. Shipton, two cases; special report by the District Medical Officer of Health. Everingham, one case, caused by bad drains.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following table shows the cases for which a bacteriological examination was made in 1910:—

	Number of cases examined.	Results of Examination.	
		Positive.	Negative.
Diphtheria	476 cases	145	331
Enteric Fever	38 „	10	28
Phthisis	118 „	32	86
Water	52 samples.		
Urine	3 „		
Spinal Fluid	1 „		
Anthrax	2 „		
Total	690		

The total number of specimens sent for examination in 1910 were 174 less than in the previous year.

The chief reason for fewer specimens having been sent for examination in 1910 was that cases of Diphtheria were less prevalent.

The arrangement with the Clinical Research Association to carry out the bacteriological work of the County Council came into force in April, 1910, and the work has been carried out quite satisfactorily.

Recently it has been decided that the results of the examinations from cases of Diphtheria and Enteric Fever shall be sent by telegram in all cases; previously this was only done when it was asked for by the Practitioner who sent the specimen.

SPECIAL REPORTS AND SCHOOLS CLOSED.

Special report by the Medical Officer of Health of the Pocklington Rural District on an outbreak of Enteric Fever at Shipton.

Epidemics of the following infectious diseases caused—

21 schools to be closed on account of Measles.

8	“	“	“	Diphtheria.
4	“	“	“	Scarlet Fever.
12	“	“	“	Whooping Cough.

All the deaths from Whooping Cough, and one-half of those from Measles and from Diphtheria in 1910 were among children under five years of age. To try and protect young children against these infectious diseases, the Education Committee have adopted the rule that while cases of these diseases are prevalent among school children all infants under 5 years of age are to be excluded from school.

**" METHODS OF DEALING WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES ;
ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION, ITS
SUFFICIENCY, DISINFECTION."**

The following are the number and percentage of cases of enteric fever, scarlet fever, and diphtheria which were isolated in any hospital available in several districts in 1910 :—

	No. of cases notified.	No. of cases removed to Hospital.	Per cent.
Bridlington Borough	28	24	85
Hessle Urban	6	2	33
Escrick Rural	7	5	71
Howden Rural	29	14	48
Riccall Rural	3	1	33
Sculcoates Rural	19	1	5
Hornsea Urban	7	5	71
Withernsea Urban	5	1	20

BEVERLEY BOROUGH.—There is no hospital. "No decided progress during 1910 can be recorded towards the erection and equipment of an infectious diseases hospital."

BRIDLINGTON BOROUGH.—A hospital containing 18 beds in 3 pavilions was built in 1904. 24 cases were treated at the Hospital during the year.

COTTINGHAM URBAN.—There is no hospital provided.

DRIFFIELD URBAN.—There is no hospital provided. "If the first case in each house had been removed to an Isolation Hospital at once, and the rooms disinfected, it is probable that the other cases would not have occurred, and so preventing the risk of permanent disease from the sequelæ of this very infectious disease, fortunately the fever was prevented from spreading, and no deaths resulted."

FILEY URBAN.—There is no hospital provided. The Council agreed to send members to support the scheme of the County Council.

HESSLE URBAN.—There is no hospital provided. 2 cases of scarlet fever were sent to the Hull Hospital. The District Council urge Hull to provide more accommodation.

HORNSEA URBAN.—There is no hospital provided.

NORTON URBAN.—There is no hospital provided. In all cases of infectious disease the houses are disinfected, and if possible also after cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

POCKLINGTON URBAN.—“The want of an Isolation Hospital has never been more felt than during this epidemic, and in my opinion some adequate arrangements should be made at an early date to provide against a similar condition of affairs. If an Isolation Hospital had been available I believe the epidemic could have been practically avoided, whereas under existing circumstances there have been 89 cases of scarlet fever, with 2 deaths.”

WITHERNSEA URBAN.—There is no hospital provided. A case of diphtheria in a child of a ratepayer from Hull was sent to the Hull Sanatorium.

BEVERLEY RURAL.—There is no hospital provided.

BRIDLINGTON RURAL.—There is no hospital provided. A cottage was taken at Rudstone for the treatment of cases of diphtheria. “At Reighton in a miserable hovel we had three cases of enteric fever, and there they had to remain, as there was no other place available, and in conjunction with the diphtheria at Rudstone they furnish a good example of the necessity we have for a small Sanatorium.”

DRIFFIELD RURAL.—“There has been abundant evidence during the year of the great want of an Isolation Hospital. In some of the cases it would have been of inestimable benefit.”

ESCRICK RURAL.—Cases removed to the York Hospital, clothing and bedding to the York disinfecting station, rooms stoved with formalin. Free supply of Anti-toxin adopted.

HOWDEN RURAL.—Houses stoved with sulphur. 14 cases were treated in the Hospital. “The disinfecting apparatus is of very poor construction, and is not by any means satisfactory.”

NORTON RURAL.—There is no hospital provided. The portable disinfector is not satisfactory.

PATRINGTON RURAL.—There is no hospital provided. “It is now necessary to provide Isolation Hospitals for infectious cases. Your Council has under consideration a good site and scheme which, if adequate water is found, will prove a more economical investment than the larger and far distant, and more costly scheme of the County Council.”

POCKLINGTON RURAL.—There is no hospital provided. Better means have been adopted for the supply of disinfectants where there are cases of infectious disease.

RICCALL RURAL.—“The Selby Isolation Hospital Committee take cases from this district into their hospital at Selby at an inclusive charge of two guineas a week for each patient suffering from diphtheria, typhoid, or scarlet fever, and one guinea for phthisis cases.” The District Council provides diphtheria anti-toxin to Medical Practitioners for use in the District. Bacteriological examinations are also undertaken free of charge from suspected cases of infectious disease.

SCULCOATES RURAL.—“After a case has been notified the premises are visited either by the Sanitary Inspector or myself, and instructions given to the occupier. If the patient attends school or there are other children from the same house attending school, the head teacher is either informed personally or by letter.

Some years ago the Council entered into an agreement with the Corporation of Hull for the latter authority to take infectious cases into their hospitals at a fixed charge per case when accommodation permitted. Generally speaking, until about September of last year this has been found to work satisfactorily, but about this time up to the end of the year it has not been possible to have any cases from the district admitted.”

SHERBURN RURAL.—The Medical Officer of Health advises the Council to support the scheme of the County Council, as the arrangement for the reception of cases at Scarborough is terminated.

SKIRLAUGH RURAL.—“As yet there is no accommodation within the district for infectious cases arising in the district, but the matter is in the hands of the East Riding County Council,

and they are at present engaged upon a scheme for one or more central Hospitals to receive patients from all parts of the East Riding. The sooner this scheme or some other takes adequate and substantial form the better for the district."

MIDWIVES.

18 Midwives were in practice on their own account in 1910, they attended 258 cases, or 7.5 per cent of the births during the year.

The great majority attended less than 10 cases each.

In Beverley 3 Midwives attended 192 cases, or 57 per cent of the births registered in that town.

There are 5 other Midwives registered who only attend cases under the supervision of a qualified Medical Practitioner.

On 23 occasions the Midwives asked for the assistance of a doctor owing to difficulties arising from abnormal presentations, threatened hemorrhage, delayed labour, feverish condition of patient, etc.

4 certificates were received of children being still-born.

Among the 23 Midwives on the Register, 7 have been trained and passed the examination of some Board.

2 names were last year placed on the Register by the Central Midwives Board under Rule B2, when it was shown that in the district where they resided there was need for a Midwife.

The Midwives have been regularly visited, particulars of their work obtained, and their case books, bags, and appliances have been examined.

Advice has been given and also warning when there was neglect in observing the rules.

Repeated neglect of the rules in one case caused a complaint to be made to the Central Midwives Board. The name of the Midwife was struck off the register.

A special effort through the Midwives has been made to induce the mothers to adopt reasonable methods of feeding and rearing their infants. Simple printed instructions and pamphlets have been supplied to the Midwives.

Deaths from Phthisis.

	1910	Average during the previous 9 years.
Administrative County	137	130.0
Urban Districts	73	61.3
Rural Districts	64	68.7

Deaths from other Tubercular Diseases.

	1910	Average during the previous 9 years.
Administrative County	52	45.0
Urban Districts	20	22.0
Rural Districts	32	23.0

**PHTHISIS.
DEATH-RATES.**

Districts.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Average rate for the eight years 1901—1909.	1910.
Ad. County	0.82	0.98	0.91	0.88	0.85	0.90	0.76	0.94	0.85	0.87	0.88
Urban Districts	0.84	1.12	1.12	1.06	1.09	1.2	0.91	1.08	1.02	1.09	1.2
Rural Districts	0.81	0.89	0.79	0.77	0.70	0.72	0.66	0.85	0.73	0.73	0.67

BEVERLEY BOROUGH.—“ No steps have yet been taken to carry out any of the recommendations contained in the report on the Administrative Control of Phthisis presented to your Committee in June, 1910, except that the medical practitioners of the Borough were requested to voluntarily notify any cases of phthisis occurring in their practice on the same terms as those of any compulsory notifiable disease. The response to this request has not been satisfactory, as only 7 cases of phthisis were notified during the year, and two of these were under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations of 1908. There were 14 deaths registered in 1910.

HESSLE URBAN.—The Medical Officer of Health devotes a large part of the Annual Report to a review of the results of Sanatorium treatment and to the need of some Institutional treatment for the existing cases in the County Borough of Hull, and in the sanitary districts included in the East Riding area of the County Council. The deaths in both areas in 1909 were 412. Dr. Molineux gives plans and estimates of the cost of

a Sanatorium with 120 beds, and of the probable yearly expenditure on such an Institution for maintenance. He would urge the authorities to provide a joint hospital for the large number of persons who are now suffering from tubercle of the lungs in these districts.

WITHERNSEA URBAN.—“All the houses in which deaths occurred from pulmonary tuberculosis, or from which persons suffering from this disease were known to have removed, as well as those houses in which other infectious diseases were notified as occurring, were duly disinfected by the Sanitary Authority or by the occupiers to my satisfaction.”

DRIFFIELD RURAL.—Only a small percentage of the cases of phthisis have been notified, 4 cases, there were 9 deaths during the year.

HOWDEN RURAL.—2 cases notified, 13 deaths.

NORTON RURAL.—In the absence of notification or immediate returns from the Registrar there is little chance of effectually dealing with the infection, but for many years all notified cases have received instructions and disinfectants, and afterwards the bedding has been dealt with, but compulsion is what we need, especially for the medical attendant to give notice from the first.”

PATRINGTON RURAL.—The Medical Officer of Health advises disinfection of rooms where a person has died of consumption.

SCULCOATES RURAL.—The Rural District Council applied for powers to adopt compulsory notification of cases of phthisis. The Local Government Board refused sanction. “There is no voluntary notification of pulmonary tuberculosis in the district, but in case of a death, the premises are disinfected with the permission of the occupier. There is no hospital accommodation for either advanced or early cases.”

SKIRLAUGH RURAL.—“There were five deaths from pulmonary phthisis and two from tuberculosis in other organs. At

present no action is taken to prevent or suppress tuberculosis, and there is no hospital accommodation in the district either for early or advanced cases."

WITHERNSEA URBAN.—5 of the 8 fatal cases came into the district ill of the disease.

ESCRICK RURAL.—Voluntary notification adopted in November.

HOWDEN RURAL.—2 cases notified; 13 deaths.

POCKLINGTON RURAL.—"It is to be hoped that steps will be taken to make the disease notifiable in all cases. The fact that practically no steps are taken to stamp out this disease is deplorable, and in my opinion, compulsory notification should be enforced, and stringent regulations made for the treatment of sputum and other excreta, and for the thorough disinfection of houses where the disease has occurred."

RESPIRATORY DISEASES. RESPIRATORY DISEASES DEATH-RATES.

Districts.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Average rate for the nine years 1901-1909	1910
Ad.County	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.50	1.7	1.56
Urban Districts	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.1	3.3	1.68	2.05	1.8	1.35	1.9	1.75
Rural Districts	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.60	1.6	1.45

There were 241 deaths caused by some disease of the lungs other than phthisis. A large percentage of the whole number was of children under 5 years of age.

In the Rural Districts the proportion of young children who die from disease of the lungs is greater than the Urban Districts—it was 44 per cent. as compared with 28 per cent.

36 per cent. of all the deaths were of persons over 65 years of age.

CANCER.

CANCER DEATH-RATES.

Districts.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Average rate for the nine years 1901-1909.	1910
Ad. County	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.87	0.88	1.08	0.9	0.9	1.08
Urban Districts	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.85	1.0	1.17	0.9	1.04	1.19
Rural Districts	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.89	0.82	1.02	0.8	0.81	1.02

168 deaths were due to some form of cancer ; the average yearly number of deaths for the previous 9 years was 135.

There was an increase in the deaths from this disease in both the Urban and Rural Districts in 1910, but in greater proportion in the Rural.

HEART DISEASE.

HEART DISEASES DEATH-RATES.

Districts.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Average rate for the nine years 1901-1909.	1910
Ad. County	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.85	1.5	1.83	1.6	1.6	1.6
Urban Districts	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.07	1.7	1.6	1.8
Rural Districts	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.96	1.6	1.66	1.5	1.5	1.5

255 deaths were registered from some form of heart disease ; 61 per cent. of these were of aged persons.

In recent years a more accurate certifying of the cause of death has increased the numbers now returned among aged persons from disease of the lungs and heart disease. Previously many of these cases were returned as having died of old age.

“PHYSICAL FEATURES and general character of the district, and general conditions of its population, chief occupations of the inhabitants, and the influence of any particular occupation on the public health.”

The physical features of the East Riding may very briefly be described as consisting of two large comparatively level plains, one on the South-East side, and the other on the West, with a middle portion of elevated land.

At the extreme West side the geological condition is that of the low lying Vale of York. It consists of deposits of recent formation of boulder clay, with beds of sand and gravel overlying the Keuper sandstone beds of the Trias formation.

As regards the water supply of this Western portion, many deep borings have been made into the sandstone, but the water obtained is very unsatisfactory for ordinary domestic use; it contains considerable traces of iron, and is charged with saline and old organic matters.

At the North-Western or Norton part of the County there are found the sandstone and limestone rocks of the Lower and Middle Oolites. From these, water of good quality is obtained.

The chalk forms the elevated ground or Wolds of the East Riding. That formation is found on the North-East portion of the County, forming the well-known cliffs of Flamborough, it continues in a Westerly direction to Thorpe and Acklam, and then changes direction to the South, and continues to Ferriby and Hessle on the Humber.

The extent of the chalk in the County is estimated to be 376 square miles, but probably over two-thirds of that extent only is it pervious to the rainfall. The highest point on the Wolds is 800 feet; the chalk is estimated to be 1300 feet in thickness. Throughout a large part of the East Riding the main source of the water supply is from the chalk.

On its Northern and Western boundaries there are numerous springs of pure water flowing from the chalk owing to underlying impervious beds of clay. A few of these

springs are being used as sources of water supply for neighbouring villages, but the greater part of the water is obtained by sinking deep wells and bores into the chalk. The public supplies of Beverley, Bridlington, Driffield, Pocklington, Market Weighton, etc., within the County, and also of the City of Hull, are obtained from wells and bores sunk to a considerable depth.

The rainfall for the whole of the East Riding has been observed in some stations for a considerable number of years. At two of these on the Wolds, situated at 230 and 425 feet above sea level, observations carried out for a period of 40 years, show that the average yearly rainfall has been 30 inches.

At the town of Great Driffield, which stands at the foot of the Wolds and is about the centre of the Riding, the average rainfall is 26 inches.

In the plain of Holderness, on the Eastern side of the Riding, observations taken at Patrington for 65 years by Mr. Pugh, give a yearly average rainfall of 22·8 inches.

The plain of Holderness corresponds in some respects with that of the Vale of York in the West. There are similar deposits of boulder clay in which are found patches of sand and gravel. These glacial deposits in Holderness, however, overlie the chalk.

The water which is obtained from the chalk in this district is found to be unsatisfactory and generally quite unusable as a supply for domestic purposes. The water used is that drawn from shallow wells, which are sunk in the beds of gravel and sand.

Many inspections and chemical and bacteriological examinations of the well waters have been made in the Holderness district.

The results show that the wells are indifferently constructed, and that many of the waters are rendered impure from their surroundings.

There is a hope of a better supply being obtained in the near future from Hull.

BEVERLEY BOROUGH.—The town is built on ground from 20 to 50 feet above sea level. The sub-soil is chalk, overlaid by clay in places 30 feet deep, patches of chalk gravel are also found at the surface. On the West and North sides the ground rises above the town to a height of 150 feet. The chief industries are tanning, shipbuilding, and engineering.

HESSLE URBAN.—Hessle is a Western residential suburb of Hull many of the inhabitants being engaged in business in Hull. A shipbuilding yard, two chalk quarries, and several brickyards are the chief local industries, with market gardening and agriculture. The sub-soil in the West is chalk gravel, in the East alluvial clay. The Humber, which is here nearly two miles in width, forms the Southern boundary of the district.

SCULCOATES RURAL.—Chief occupations: "The population may be divided into three classes, viz. ;—1. Those whose business is in Hull, but who reside in the district. 2. Those engaged in agricultural pursuits. 3. Railway workers. There are no mills or factories in the district where large numbers are employed."

"WATER SUPPLY of the District or of its several parts: Its source (from public supply or otherwise), nature (river water, well water, upland water, etc.), sufficiency, wholesomeness, and freedom (by special treatment or otherwise) from risks of pollution."

BEVERLEY BOROUGH.—"Two-thirds of the population of Beverley obtain their water supply from 2-inch bore holes sunk 70 or 80 feet deep in the chalk. 17 samples of water from public and private bores were examined bacteriologically during 1910. Ten were satisfactory, 3 were not satisfactory, requiring to be kept under observation, 4 were not fit for domestic use.

The remaining third obtain their supply from the mains of the Corporation waterworks. 9 samples of that water were taken from the Reservoirs, and from taps: 6 were satisfactory, 3 were not satisfactory. The Corporation are still considering the need of a better supply; 4 new public bores have been sunk."

BRIDLINGTON BOROUGH.—Water examined. “The results show the water to be of satisfactory bacterial purity.”

DRIFFIELD URBAN.—“There is plenty of excellent water available from the Driffield waterworks, although, many for apparently economy, prefer water from wells and bores. After the flood, 11 samples of well waters were examined bacteriologically; the reports were usually satisfactory or fairly satisfactory.

Of 1484 inhabited houses 400 are supplied with the Driffield Water Co.'s water. In many cases a whole terrace is supplied with water from one pump, which draws its supply from a bore.”

FILEY URBAN.—“All that can be desired. The last analysis was most satisfactory.”

HESSLE URBAN.—“The supply is chiefly from the Hull mains. Many of the private supplies from wells are being discontinued.”

POCKLINGTON URBAN.—“Additional water has been obtained by the Water Company, and it is hoped there will be a more constant supply.”

WITHERNSEA URBAN.—“A good water supply has for many years been a pressing need for Withernsea, and if water can be brought to the town it would, in my opinion, be well to make every possible financial effort to get it. The existing water supply is derived from rain water caught from the roofs, and from wells sunk in the boulder clay, which constitutes the subsoil of all this portion of Holderness. In this boulder clay pockets of gravel and sand are found at varying depths, and it is the water which is universally used for drinking purposes. Originally this water was good, but the sinking of the wells with which the whole district is honeycombed opens the way to contamination.”

BEVERLEY RURAL.—“Several well waters were found to be polluted; the supplies were improved.”

BRIDLINGTON RURAL. — “The Hunmanby Waterworks scheme has made good progress and may be taken to be settled, and when the works are completed and the service in good going order it should prove one of the most beneficent things which has come to Hunmanby for many years.”

“At Flamborough the waterworks have been a great success.”

“I should be glad to see Reighton taken in hand at an early date.”

DRIFFIELD RURAL.—“The district over which you have the supervision of the water supply divides itself roughly into two parts—a North-Western district and a South-Eastern division. In the former district the most superficial geological formation is the cretaceous rocks which come up almost to the surface in many parts of the district. The chalk stratum is very thick and is an excellent water bearing stratum. The valleys in this district are covered with chalk gravel through which the water in the chalk at a certain saturation level forces its way to the surface in springs and forms the “gipseys” of the district; from these and many artesian bores much excellent water annually runs to waste. The Driffield neighbourhood and the district on which the dale villages are situate is of the same character. Throughout this district the wells are deep, and if properly protected would yield an excellent supply of good and wholesome water. In the higher parts of the district the chalk is so thick that to reach the water level by boring wells necessitates much expense and labour, and these districts are generally supplied with water stored in rain water cisterns.

The surface deposits of the South-Eastern part of the district are the boulder clay and alluvium. The former largely predominates. In this district there is a danger of the making of shallow wells yielding a supply of water both insufficient and suspicious. Under the boulder clay the chalk may be reached in this district at a depth of from 70 to 100 feet below the surface, and by this means artesian wells may be made in the chalk, which generally yield a satisfactory supply.

It is a peculiar fact, however, that such waters, even out of the chalk *East of the River Hull*, are sometimes of doubtful quality, and this should be borne in mind before entire satisfaction is felt in the quality of the water from these wells.

In May a tremendous cloudburst occurred in the Dale villages. The villages of Lutton, Helperthorpe, and Weaverthorpe were flooded with water some four feet deep. Much property was destroyed. The floors of the houses were covered with mud, and many animals were drowned. The most serious feature of the catastrophe was the fact that the wells were filled up with the water, which was practically sewage in a diluted form, as all the fold yards were washed out. An analysis of the waters proved them to be horribly contaminated. Notices were posted pointing out the danger of drinking the water in an unboiled state, and the wells were continuously pumped for some days. Fortunately no serious results followed, and not a single case of disease could be traced to the flood.

There has been an abundance of water all the year in the wells and gipsies.

Four waters have been analysed during the year. Three were badly polluted, and one was suspicious."

ESCRICK RURAL.—"From financial and other considerations, the provision of a wholesome water supply for the district—the necessity for which was clearly shown by the analyses in 1903—has not yet been possible, but it is recognised by the Council that the desirability continues. Several samples tested by me and examined by public analysts show a similar state of things to those existing in 1903, following which it may be mentioned several new wells have been sunk."

HOWDEN RURAL.—"Deep and shallow wells, ponds, and the River Ouse. Rain water is made use of by the majority of householders for drinking and washing purposes, but, unfortunately, the storage accommodation for houses is inadequate, so they have to buy, borrow, or beg from their more fortunate neighbours, or else use pump water of very doubtful purity."

NORTON RURAL.—“Westow is not well off for water. It is all obtained from wells in the middle of the houses and fold-yards, and must be polluted; in summer it is deficient in quantity owing to the elevation of the town, and stored rain-water must be used.”

PATRINGTON RURAL.—“The water supply of the district, except Sunk Island, is abundant, and except where carelessness takes place, such as depositing manure too near the wells, it is of good quality.”

POCKLINGTON RURAL.—The new supply provided for Barnby Moor has been laid on to 66 houses. An analysis of 10 samples from wells shewed 42 satisfactory and 6 polluted. The Council are taking steps to have the new supply laid on to the 6 houses.

3 bores and 3 new wells made, 8 wells closed, water unsafe.

RICCALL RURAL.—“The water supply for some of the new houses at Barlby is from a bore-hole and pump. The remainder are supplied by water laid on from the new mill well.”

The Riccall Rural District Council took steps to prevent the pollution of a stream by waste liquids from Tar Distilling Works in the Barlby parish.

SCULCOATES RURAL.—“Most of the parishes have a good and plentiful supply. Willerby, Kirk Ella, Anlaby, Sutton, and Preston derive their water from the Hull Corporation. West Ella has its own private supply derived from a deep bore, which is distributed throughout the village; it is drawn from stand pipes.

Melton, which is a small parish, has only well water.

Welton supply is from a well in Welton Dale; it is distributed throughout the village. I have every reason to believe that this is a water of excellent quality.

Preston has only recently got its supply from the Hull Corporation. I hope to see the supply taken up more speedily, as there are several shallow wells which are liable to pollution.

North Ferriby and Swanland have each a water supply of their own, which is under the supervision of the Council. In

North Ferriby the supply at times is not sufficient, and as the village is rapidly increasing in population through new houses being erected, an additional supply will have to be found. This I believe may be obtained from Swanland by combining the two waterworks. The bore at Swanland has been deepened 66 feet, and from the Engineer's report there appears to be plenty of water to supply both parishes."

SHERBURN RURAL.—The well in Hunmanby Road, Muston, has been cleaned out and backed with clay 3 feet thick, and 6 feet deep.

SKIRLAUGH RURAL.—"The water supply of the whole district is very far from satisfactory; there seems to be very little good water to be had locally. Several 'bores' have been put down during the past year, notably in Hornsea, Sigglesborne, and Rise, but so far the water from these does not seem to be any better than that got from the ordinary shallow wells."

"MILK SUPPLY: Character and Wholesomeness of Milk produced within the district or imported; Condition of Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops; Administration in regard to Milk, Tuberculosis Milk."

BEVERLEY BOROUGH.—"15 informal samples were taken and examined. The chemical examination shewed that they were nearly all of satisfactory quality, the amount of dirt present varied from .01 to .08 per 1,000. The result of the bacteriological examination shewed that the tubercle bacillus was not found in any sample.

The dairies and cowsheds are regularly inspected, and found in a clean condition. The cowsheds conform to the new regulations."

BRIDLINGTON BOROUGH.—"Every endeavour is being made in trying to get a clean milk supplied to the public, and I venture to think that the time is not far distant when the cowkeeper will be compelled to provide overalls for the milkers, and also a sufficient supply of soap, water and towels in order to

wash their hands before milking; and it will also become compulsory to groom the cows before milking. 13 samples were analysed; 12 were of good quality, 1 was poor."

COTTINGHAM URBAN.—"Good in quality and quantity. 54 cowsheds are registered."

DRIFFIELD URBAN.—"One sample was examined in connection with a case of diphtheria; the result was negative. The dairies and cowsheds are visited monthly. The dairies were found in a satisfactory condition, and the sanitary condition of the cowsheds has considerably improved."

HESSLE URBAN.—"17 cowkeepers with 146 cows supply milk for local wants, while that of 40 cows in the district is sent into Hull."

The cowsheds and dairies are inspected frequently, and any defects found are remedied. The milk from cows suffering from any temporary indisposition is not allowed to be mixed with other milk, and the strictest observance of cleanliness is insisted upon. No attendant who has been exposed to any infection is allowed on the premises till all danger of infection is past, and should any milk have been exposed to infection, it is destroyed; indeed the greatest possible care is taken to prevent any milk being contaminated. No dairy cows have been found to be suffering from tuberculosis, and should such disease be suspected a veterinary surgeon would at once be called in."

NORTON URBAN.—"All the registered cowsheds are inspected regularly. Proper air space and drainage are provided. No infectious case traced to milk."

POCKLINGTON URBAN.—"These premises have been systematically examined, and with one or two exceptions are unsatisfactory. Limewashing is not properly attended to. The flooring, with two exceptions, is unsatisfactory. Drainage in many cases is defective, and in many cases manure heaps are left standing in the yard, no proper places with cemented floor and walled being built for the reception of manure."

WITHERNSEA URBAN.—“Only 3 dairies, 2 cowsheds, and 12 purveyors of milk registered. One purveyor from outside was fined. No action taken about tuberculous milk. Cowsheds found satisfactory.”

DRIFFIELD RURAL.—“During the year a register has been made of the dairies and cowsheds in the district. Of these, 18 have been registered. They are regularly visited and are kept in good condition. Many of the smaller ones, which are not yet registered, are not so satisfactory, but we are endeavouring gradually to bring them into a better condition. Some of the worst are kept by cottagers, and these present a much greater difficulty than those of the regular and larger purveyors of milk.”

ESCRICK RURAL.—In reply to inquiries made by the County Medical Officer of Health, I replied that “No proper register was kept, but that the inspector kept one for his own use, which contained references to 15 cowsheds. As you are aware, this subject has been brought to your notice by me on several previous occasions. During the year 40 inspections have been made by the Inspector, and he finds that the conditions are, on the whole, fairly satisfactory.”

HOWDEN RURAL.—“The cowsheds and dairies have been regularly inspected, and improvements have been carried out in 24 instances. The udders of cows are dry-cleaned with either a cloth or straw, as washing them seems strongly objected to.”

NORTON RURAL.—The milk is as before—cowsheds often poor and badly lighted, milk not collected clean, and cows probably 25 per cent. tuberculous (in one case 30 per cent.)

PATRINGTON RURAL.—“Many of the cowsheds would be improved by more air and light, and more hygienic conditions would be acceptable. I would remind cowkeepers that milk cannot have too scrupulous cleanly attention; instances of manure in milk are not wanting, showing carelessness in milking.”

POCKLINGTON RURAL.—10 dairies and milkshops on the register, 6 defects found and remedied. “On the whole I found

them clean, well ventilated, and limewashed, and since last year considerable improvement regarding drainage and flooring has taken place. The cans and utensils for the reception of milk, and the places in which the vessels are kept, were in a clean and sanitary condition, and I have no reason to complain as to the precautions which are taken to keep the milk pure, wholesome, and free from contamination."

"No case of tuberculosis amongst the cows has been notified or discovered in any establishment from which milk is sold, and it has not been found necessary to call in a veterinary inspector to examine them, but should any animal be under suspicion this would be done without delay."

SCULCOATES RURAL.—"The milk supply of the district is produced within the district. The dairies and cowsheds are systematically inspected. The Order of 1899 was adopted in June, 1900."

"Taking the district throughout I have little to complain about with regard to the cleanliness both of the sheds and the milking. Many are supplied with water from public supplies."

SHERBURN RURAL.—36 dairies and cowsheds on the register. 100 visits were paid to them. "Many are still found unsatisfactory as regards cleanliness and ventilation, but some improvement is to be noted."

SKIRLAUGH RURAL.—"The country, in my experience, is not the place to find an abundance of new milk. I frequently find in my private practice that it is literally impossible for my patients to obtain sufficient new milk."

"I have visited all the cowsheds on the register, and several besides, and in the majority of cases found them satisfactorily clean. Several of the owners seemed to have great difficulty in understanding that a cow kept for milking purposes should of necessity be kept cleaner than their pigs, but in no case was there any necessity for more than a warning as to their future cleanliness."

“OTHER FOODS: Unsound food and food inspection; sanitary condition of premises where foods are prepared, stored, or exposed for sale. Meat inspections, disease in meat, and condition of slaughterhouses. Action under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, taken or needed. Action under section 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875. Number of carcasses and parts of carcasses condemned for tuberculosis.”

BEVERLEY BOROUGH.—“9 beasts, 3 sheep, and 5 pigs were condemned as unfit for food. All the beasts were tuberculous, the sheep dropsical, 3 pigs were affected with lung disease, and two with liver disease and dropsy. There were many cases of localised tuberculosis in beasts: the affected portions only were destroyed.” Butcher’s shops are visited several times weekly.”

BRIDLINGTON BOROUGH.—Slaughter houses visited every few weeks, also the markets. 1 calf, 1 pig, 4 stones of meat, 19 stones of fish, etc. were destroyed.

FILEY URBAN.—“Slaughter houses are visited every fortnight, no tuberculous meat found.” As some slaughterhouses are near to dwellinghouses the Medical Officer of Health recommends the Council to consider the need of providing a public abattoir.

HESSELE URBAN.—“Unsound fruit is occasionally brought by hawkers, a good look out is kept, and where detected it is destroyed.

An outbreak of what was considered ptomaine poisoning due to eating tinned corned beef, occurred in November. Some people were affected but quickly recovered.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Act is administered by the County Council. The Sanitary Inspector for the district is also appointed to take samples.”

NORTON URBAN.—One case was taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act; the defendant was fined. No carcass found tuberculous.

WITHERNSEA URBAN.—4 slaughter houses, clean and in good order. No meat destroyed as being tuberculous.

POCKLINGTON RURAL.—“Slaughterhouses visited during time of slaughter. One found defective and remedied. The Sanitary Inspectors do not hold special certificates in meat inspection, but no carcasses have been found to give rise to any suspicion of tuberculosis.”

RICCALL RURAL.—Slaughterhouses frequently inspected. They were found in a clean and wholesome state.

SCULCOATES RURAL.—“The old-established slaughterhouses are registered, and the new ones licensed. They are frequently inspected together with the meat by the Sanitary Inspector, who qualified some years ago as a Meat Inspector. The inspection of meat is rendered rather difficult on account of the large area the district covers, but as far as possible all meat is inspected in the slaughterhouses, butcher's shops, or in the butcher's carts in the streets.”

FOOD INSPECTION AND SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

*Extract from the Minutes of the East Riding County Council,
May 8th, 1911 :—*

The following Summary of the Reports of the Inspectors under the Food and Drugs Act, 1875—1899, for the year ended 31st March, 1911, shewing number of samples adulterated and the amount of Penalties inflicted by the Justices, was submitted :—

Articles Analysed.	No. of Samples Taken.	Amount of Adulteration.		Amount of Penalties.			
		Adul- terated.	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Fines.	Costs.	
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brandy	19	6	1.1 deg. below legal standard	4.89 deg. below legal standard	2 4 0	1 2 4	
Butter.....	57	1	—	20% Cocoa- nut Oil	—	—	
Beef, Potted	1	1	—	65.0 grains Boric Acid per pound	—	—	
Camphorated Oil	15	3	2.56% de- ficient in camphor	51.0% de- ficient in camphor	0 10 0	0 3 0	
Flour	8	0	—	—	—	—	
Gin	19	1	—	1.1 deg. below legal standard	—	—	
Grey Powder....	3	0	—	—	—	—	
Honey	12	0	—	—	—	—	
Jam, Raspberry..	6	0	—	—	—	—	
Lard	16	0	—	—	—	—	
Margarine	10	1	—	Contained 5.6% of water in excess	—	—	
Milk, New	156	22	0.6% added water	14.7% added water	40 7 0	22 9 0	
Milk, Skimmed..	1	0	—	—	—	—	
Mercury Oint- ment	6	2	29.75% de- ficient in Mercury	41.1% de- ficient in Mercury	1 0 0	0 6 0	
Nitre, Sweet Spirits of ..	8	6	5.9% de- ficient in Ethyl Nitrite	62% de- ficient in Ethyl Nitrite	0 1 6	1 9 3	
Peas, Bottled....	4	4	1.25 grains per lb. crys. sulphate copper	2.35 grains per lb. crys. sulphate copper	0 10 0	1 0 2	
Peas, Tinned....	4	4	0.6 grains per lb. salts of tin	2.07 grains per lb. salts of tin	—	—	
Peas, Dried	1	0	—	—	—	—	
Paregoric	2	2	96% deficient in Opium	Contained no Opium	2 10 6	1 10 0	
Rum	25	3	1.0 deg. under legal standard	8.95 deg under legal standard	1 10 0	0 7 0	
Rice.....	8	2	Contained 0.6% of Talc	Contained 0.81% of Talc.	0 2 6	0 4 0	
Vinegar	8	2	Contained 20 parts per 100,000 of vegetable debris	46% deficient in Acetic Acid	0 5 0	0 3 0	
Whisky	87	19	0.12 degrees below legal limit	16.03 deg. below legal limit	12 19 6	4 13 6	
Totals.....	476	79	—	—	62 0 0	33 7 3	

4 cases pending.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

64 samples under the above Act were sent to the Analyst of the Borough of Beverley for analysis during the year ending 31st December, 1910.

Sample.	No. of samples.	Taken formally.	Taken informally.	Certified genuine.	Unsatisfactory.	Remarks.
New Milk	15	13	2	14	1	Deficient of milk fat to the extent of 5.6 per cent. In two cases returned as genuine there was suspicion of slight quantity of skimmed milk being added.
Cream	4	4	—	—	4	All contained preservatives more or less in excess. Two samples of preserved cream (much in excess, but protected by label.
Gin	2	—	2	2	—	Contained lead 0.005 grains per gallon.
Soda Water	3	3	—	2	1	Contained lead under 0.005 grains per gallon.
Lemonade	3	2	3	1	2	
Butter	3	—	3	3	—	
Lard Compound	2	1	1	2	—	
Lard	4	—	4	4	—	
Coffee	3	2	1	2	1	Informal sample contained 3.4 per cent. Chicory. Formal sample afterwards taken and certified genuine.
Tinned Salmon	1	1	—	1	—	
Polony	1	1	—	1	—	
Bread	2	—	2	2	—	
Potted Meat	1	1	—	1	—	
Black Currant Jam	1	—	1	1	—	
Citrate of Magnesia	1	1	—	1	—	
Total by Inspector of Food and Drugs....	46	29	17	37	9	
Samples taken by the Inspector of Nuisances						
New Milk	15	—	15	15	—	Of the samples of milk 2 were found to have low per centage in fat, viz., 3 per cent. The amount of dirt varied from 0.01 to 0.08 per 1,000. 1 only was reported exceptionally dirty
Butter	1	—	1	1	—	Traces of lead.
Mineral Water	2	—	2	1	.1	
Total Samples.....	64	29	35	54	10	

"HOUSE ACCOMMODATION, especially for the Working Classes; its Adequacy and Fitness for Habitation; Sufficiency of open space about houses, and Cleanliness of surroundings; Supervision over erection of new houses; Action under Parts I., II., and III. respectively of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, taken or needed."

BRIDLINGTON BOROUGH.—"During the year several cases of overcrowding have been reported and remedied as far as possible. The difficulty is caused by the inadequate number of working men's houses in the district. Several houses were flooded owing to insufficient or faulty system of drainage. Vans used as dwellings were inspected and found clean."

COTTINGHAM URBAN.—"The house accommodation for the working classes is daily improving."

DRIFFIELD URBAN.—"The house accommodation of the working classes has been gradually improving year by year, especially in the lanes towards the beck, where one or two builders have shown their enterprise in building houses of a better class, all of which seem to be occupied. The smaller houses in Westgate are gradually becoming untenanted in favour of the better houses, where there are better sanitary conditions, especially with regard to space and light."

HESSLE URBAN.—"The housing of the working classes is fairly satisfactory."

NORTON URBAN.—"There are 1,000 inhabited houses in the district. 800 are rated at £10 and under."

POCKLINGTON URBAN.—"A large number of new houses are being built, a proportion suitable for the working classes."

WITHERNSEA URBAN.—"The house accommodation for the working classes is adequate and generally very good. There is everywhere a sufficiency of air space, and the general surroundings of the houses are cleanly."

HOWDEN RURAL.—"Fourteen new houses have been built in the district, but we have no building bye-laws." One house was condemned as unfit for habitation.

NORTON RURAL.—“The house accommodation is not good in parts. We are often faced with the difficulties of overcrowding, many of the houses being of the same capacity, too small for large families. A house reported has only one bedroom, and it is occupied by a family of 8 persons, 3 of whom are suffering from tuberculosis of the glands and skin.”

POCKLINGTON RURAL.—“During sanitary inspections 7 houses were found in an insanitary condition, and 5 others overcrowded. The houses were repaired and the overcrowding abated.”

RICCALL RURAL.—“During the last few years considerable improvements have been made in the sanitary condition of many of the cottages, and several have been closed under the Housing of the Working Classes Act. During the year, with your Sanitary Inspector, I visited all the houses in Riccall. The main defects found were faulty sanitary conveniences and a bad condition of the surface of many of the back yards. The houses generally are in a fair state of repair. Owing to the mills recently erected at Barlby and the large number of men employed, there is a scarcity of houses and probably overcrowding of those already in occupation. Plans have been deposited for seventy new houses near Selby Bridge, and several are now occupied.”

SCULCOATES RURAL.—“The accommodation in most of the parishes is good, but in Melton and North Ferriby the requirements are not altogether satisfactory. With regard to North Ferriby I anticipate a great improvement during the next few months owing to the extensive building operations which are taking place there. All houses in course of erection are under the supervision of the Building Inspector, who makes periodical inspections.”

SKIRLAUGH RURAL.—“During the year I have come across a number of houses which have been scarcely large enough to accommodate the large families residing in them, and one or two of them might have been considered cases of

overcrowding,' but as there were no other available houses there was no alternative but to live out in the open or allow them to remain where they were ; the latter course I adopted. Throughout the whole district there is a great scarcity of houses for the working classes."

"BYE-LAWS as to houses in lodgings, offensive trades, &c."

The following Table shows the districts and dates where Bye-Laws relating to new streets and buildings have been adopted throughout the Riding :—

URBAN DISTRICTS.		RURAL DISTRICTS.	
Beverley Borough.....	1892	Beverley	1897 and 1901
Bridlington ,,	1902	Bridlington	None
Hedon ,,	1885	Driffield	None
Cottingham Urban	1906	Escrick	None
Filey ,,	1900	Howden	None
Driffield ,,	1874	Norton	None
Hessle ,,	1901	Patrington.....	None
Hornsea ,,	1902	Pocklington	None
Norton ,,	1896	Riccall	1900
Pocklington ,,	None	Sculcoates	1898
Withernsea ,,	1900	Sherburn	None
		Skirlaugh	None

BRIDLINGTON BOROUGH.—Premises where offensive trades are carried on were inspected and found in a satisfactory condition. Vans used as dwelling-houses were inspected and found clean. Private Act of Parliament.

FILKY URBAN.—Private Act of Parliament.

HESSLE URBAN.—Parts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 10 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, have been adopted and sanctioned by the Local Government Board. Sections 79, 81, 83, 85, 86, and Part vii., Parts 8 and 9 have also received the sanction of the Home Office.

DRIFFIELD RURAL.—The following Sections of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, have been adopted :—

Section 18, 20, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, comprised in Part ii; Sections 34, 35, 38, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50 in Part iii; Sections 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, and 66 in Part iv. and Part v.

These particulars will be a guide to other Rural Councils who may propose to adopt some of the powers given in the Public Health Acts Amendment Act.

ESCRICK RURAL.—No Bye-Laws. Application has been made to adopt certain sections of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

NORTON RURAL.—No Bye-Laws in force. No offensive trades are carried on.

PATRINGTON RURAL.—No Bye-Laws in force. The Medical Officer of Health suggests that regulations should be provided.

“SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE: Its Sufficiency in all parts of the District; Condition of Sewers and House Drains; Method or Methods of Disposal of Sewage; Localities where improvements are needed.”

BEVERLEY BOROUGH.—“The sewage is pumped up into tanks and the effluent is discharged into the river Hull, where it is tidal. The sewage from the tannery brings all the lime required by the sewage for precipitation.

The drains of 63 houses were re-laid.”

BRIDLINGTON BOROUGH.—The sewage is discharged into the sea.

DRIFFIELD URBAN.—“The purification of the sewage is effected by settling tanks, and through five acres of land with trenches and raised portions. Willows are grown on the latter. The sewage filters from the trench to the outlet drains, which discharge into the canal. The area is underdrained by pipes open at the joints at a depth of about 3 feet, it would be improved by having porous pipes at a depth of about 6 feet, so

as to remove more effectually suspended matters, and to oxidise the organic matters and ammonia.

A great flood in May inundated many houses, leaving a considerable deposit of mud. Considerable expense had to be incurred in its removal and the use of disinfectants."

FILEY URBAN.—The sewage is discharged into the sea.

HESSLE URBAN.—"The main outlet sewer discharges into the Humber. The sewers are constantly flushed, and those in the higher parts have disinfectants also used. The sewers are also well ventilated.

The Sanitary Inspector presented to the Council a report upon the Cesspools which are still used for the disposal of sewage. A Local Government Board Inquiry was recently held to consider an extension of sewers."

HORNSEA URBAN.—The sewage is discharged into the sea.

NORTON URBAN.—"The town is sewered throughout, except part of the Scarborough Road houses; these drain into cesspools. The main sewer empties into the river Derwent direct."

POCKLINGTON URBAN.—The sewage is dealt with by tanks and a filtration area.

WITHERNSEA URBAN.—"The extension of the district has been recommended by the County Council, and better means of sewerage can be provided. There is a proposal to improve the sewers in the northern part of Withernsea and the sewers with which it is connected. The sewers discharge into the sea."

BEVERLEY RURAL.—"Generally speaking the condition of the sewerage and house drainage is satisfactory, though the sewerage in the villages of Elloughton-cum-Brough and South Cave (which places are assuming a semi-urban character) is more or less imperfect, and has from time to time been under the consideration of the Council."

Sewage from both the above villages is discharged at several points into streams.

Complaints are made of the nuisance caused by the pollution of the stream at Elloughton-cum-Brough.

Since the new water supply has been provided for this village there has been more urgent reason for a more satisfactory scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal being adopted.

BRIDLINGTON RURAL.—“Buckton drainage has been reported upon by an Engineer. At Skipsea and Barmston the sewers have had some defects remedied.”

DRIFFIELD RURAL.—“The treatment of the village sewage at Kilham is by means of settling tanks and filter beds; that from Nafferton by filtration. At Middleton the sewage is first collected into settling tanks, and then is discharged into a huge sump hole dug directly into the chalk. It is thus conveyed into the water-bearing strata of the district, and is allowed to find its way out in any way it can. It does this very unsatisfactorily.

The whole of the crude sewage from the lower half of the district finds its way untreated into running streams and grossly pollutes them.

In many of the larger villages in the upper registration districts the sewage finds its way into the village ponds, which it thus converts into open cesspools.”

“I am of opinion that the time has come when sewerage schemes for the treatment of the sewage ought to be considered by you for the villages of Beeford, North Frodingham, Hutton Cranswick, North Dalton, Langtoft, Wetwang, and probably Foxholes.”

“The Gipsy Race is polluted all through the Dale villages.”

ESCRICK RURAL.—“No important advance made. The settling tank at Fulford continues to give satisfaction.”

HOWDEN RURAL.—“The old Derwent, which is flushed occasionally by the tide from the Ouse, takes most of the sewage from Howden Town; the remainder runs into Carter’s drain, which is practically a cesspool, leaking into a ditch drain.”
“The sewage from the townships in the Bubwith and Holme

sub-districts is drained by pipes into open ditches. North Cave is drained into the stream, Newport into the Canal, ditches, and brickponds."

NORTON RURAL.—"Sewers and drains are conspicuous by their absence, and we are not anxious to see them. There are numerous small streams which receive sewage from houses, and probably liquid manure from fold-yards."

PATRINGTON RURAL.—"The pollution of streams by the sewage disposal of villages will have to be supervised. In most cases the sewage of the village runs into open dikes." "The outfalls of many of the villages require attention, especially Thorngumbald, Ottringham, Keyingham, and Easington."

The cesspools at Keyingham are now abolished. The Medical Officer of Health complains of the cesspools at Ottringham, and of the deficient flushing of the sewers at Patrington.

The sewage from the village of Patrington is discharged into settling tanks; it is then distributed over land which is in every way well adapted to purify it.

POCKLINGTON RURAL.—"Considerable improvement has been made at the filter beds at Market Weighton, where there are sediment tanks and filtration areas."

RICCALL RURAL.—"In August, 1909, I recommended the Council to consider some method of dealing with the surface water at Barlby. Owing to the erection of new mills with extensive roof area, I pointed out that the amount of storm water would be much greater than that contemplated when the new sewage system was devised.

"No action was taken at the time, and all roof water was taken into the sewers. During the present year, with the river at flood for some weeks, it was found that sewage backed up the sewers, and on one occasion was within a foot of the openings of the manholes along the road. Mr. Silcock, the engineer for the present sewage scheme, was consulted, and the Council has now decided to apply to the Local Government Board to sanction a loan for pumping the sewage from the present septic

tank into the river. In other villages the sewage passes through settling tanks and then into ditches or directly into the River Ouse, which is tidal for miles above the district."

SCULCOATES RURAL.—"The whole of the district is well sewered with the exception of Preston. The house drains are inspected by the Sanitary Inspector, and when necessary they are re-laid.

The sewers in Preston are open ones, but they are periodically inspected by the Sanitary Inspector, and when necessary, cleansed. The sewage from the district mostly discharges into the Humber, either through the Council's system, or through the Hull Corporation's sewers, by special agreement." Extensive new sewerage works have been carried out at North Ferriby, where new streets are being laid out.

SKIRLAUGH RURAL.—"In nearly every village there is one or more main sewers carrying sewage from part or all of the village into the open ditches of neighbouring fields; there it gradually sinks into the soil, or slowly finds its way by devious channels into some small stream. A good example of the very worst type of sewer is to be found in the village of Atwick, near Hornsea. Here there is a very large open sewer running right through the centre of the village, as close to the windows and doors as it is possible to go, it has at times, to carry a very large amount of storm water, and in consequence the cost of turning this into a large covered sewer is quite prohibitive, for the village is only a small one. During hot and dry weather the sewage flows slowly and tends to accumulate and becomes a nuisance, and yet owing to local conditions it cannot be abated satisfactorily."

The Public Health Committee of the County Council have not taken any action under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act. There are many cases where streams are so polluted that the water is quite unfit for household uses. The County Council systematically urge the Local District Councils that their first and more important duty is to provide a supply of wholesome drinking water for these and other parishes.

"EXCREMENT DISPOSAL: System in vogue; Defects, if any."

BEVERLEY BOROUGH.—Complaints are made of the want of punctuality in cleansing privy middens. The Medical Officer of Health recommends a weekly cleansing of them, and the contents of pails and dust bins twice a week. "It is estimated that there are 130 houses in the Borough which have no means of access to and from their backyards, and in consequence the filth from the privies and ashpits has to be removed by the scavenger through the dwelling-houses. During the year 26 of these privies were converted into water-closets, thus obviating the above unsanitary and offensive proceeding."

BRIDLINGTON BOROUGH.—The refuse is removed weekly, and oftener during the summer.

COTTINGHAM URBAN.—Scavenging is carried out two or three times a week, or as often as required.

FILEY URBAN.—The removal of house refuse is carried out by the Council's servants very efficiently.

HESSELE URBAN.—"Complaints were made of the work of one of the Contractors for refuse removal. The sanitary conveniences consist of ordinary privies and water-closets; the former are gradually being replaced by water-closets. There are some cases where the contents of the privy have to be carried through the house. There is a weekly collection. The stuff is sold to the farmers."

NORTON URBAN.—"For the use of the occupants of 1,000 houses there are 189 water-closets, 305 fixed receptacles and ashpits, and 317 movable tubs."

WITHERNSEA URBAN.—The scavenging work has been satisfactorily done.

BRIDLINGTON RURAL.—Complaint is made of night-soil tip for refuse from the Bridlington Borough being made at the boundary of the two districts near to the Gipsev Race.

DRIFFIELD RURAL.—"For several years I have drawn attention to the necessity for public scavenging in the larger

villages, but nothing has been done to adopt it. When left to private occupiers this work is very inefficiently done, and accumulations of filth are left for long periods in the neighbourhood of the houses. I am constantly having to draw the attention of the occupiers to their responsibility in this matter. I am of opinion that public scavenging ought to be undertaken in every village of more than 300 inhabitants."

ESCRICK RURAL.—"The pan system is being extended wherever possible, failing the adoption of a system of public scavenging, which, as you know, I have constantly advocated. The ordinary privies and ashpits, unless regularly and carefully cleansed, are sources of danger to the public health.

HOWDEN RURAL.—"With the exception of the township of Howden all refuse from middens etc. in the district is removed by the householder."

NORTON RURAL.—No public scavenging.

SCULCOATES RURAL.—The scavenging is done by contractors under the control of the Council in most of the villages.

SKIRLAUGH RURAL.—"In this district, almost without exception, the contents of the privies are buried in the gardens, generally amongst the vegetables. House refuse, except that part fit for pigs, is disposed of in the same way."

"SCHOOLS, especially public elementary schools; sanitary condition of, including water supply, action taken in relation to health of scholars and for preventing the spread of infectious disease."

COTTINGHAM URBAN.—Schools in a sanitary condition and well supplied with water.

FILEY URBAN.—Schools regularly inspected, sanitation good.

HESSLE URBAN.—Sanitary conditions satisfactory, increased accommodation to be provided.

NORTON URBAN.—New schools for 550 girls and infants to be provided.

WITHERNSEA URBAN.—The schools are partly in the Withernsea and partly in the Patrington Rural districts; they have been recently re-modelled, the sanitary condition is excellent, and the water supply sufficient and good.

NORTON RURAL.—“The public elementary schools continue to improve.”

SCULCOATES RURAL.—“The public elementary schools are visited periodically to ascertain the existence of nuisances.”

SYSTEMATIC INSPECTIONS.

BEVERLEY BOROUGH.—365 houses inspected in addition to houses where cases of infectious disease occurred.

DRIFFIELD URBAN.—Inspections made monthly.

WITHERNSEA URBAN.—Made with the Sanitary Inspector twice a year. Many defects of house drains and privies were found, and after notices were served the drains were re-laid and pan-closets were substituted for the privies.

BEVERLEY RURAL.—More than half the district was last inspected or re-inspected.

HOWDEN RURAL.—All parts visited.

POCKLINGTON RURAL.—Inspections made throughout the district.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

BEVERLEY BOROUGH.—101 inspections were made during the year of workshops and workplaces. 9 nuisances were found arising from defects of cleanliness, want of ventilation, unsuitable sanitary accommodation, etc. These were all abated.

BRIDLINGTON BOROUGH.—133 factories and workshops, repeated inspections. 15 nuisances found and remedied; 7 were notified by H.M. Inspector of Factories.

DRIFFIELD URBAN.—73 workshops; 3 defects found.

FILEY URBAN.—Inspected, found well ventilated, no overcrowding.

NORTON URBAN.—15 workshops, 25 inspections; all comply with the Act.

WITHERNSEA URBAN.—11 workshops, 4 factories, visited twice a year; found in good order.

DRIFFIELD RURAL.—They are kept in a sanitary condition.

ESCRICK RURAL.—17 inspections made, no defects found.

HOWDEN RURAL.—Visited.

PATRINGTON RURAL.—9 workshops registered under the Factories and Workshops Act.

POCKLINGTON RURAL.—Work not begun in 1910, now being systematically carried out.

SCULCOATES RURAL.—All workshops registered, and visited periodically.

SHERBURN RURAL.—Conditions satisfactory.

SKIRLAUGH RURAL.—“I have visited the workshops and factories in the district. No grossly insanitary conditions were found and no complaints were received.”

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT.

FILEY URBAN.—The Medical Officer of Health suggests a district in which the work might begin.

HESSLE URBAN.—Arrangements completed for carrying out inspections under the Town Planning Act.

NORTON URBAN.—Inspections begun. 10 houses altered and improved, 32 noted for attention.

WITHERNSEA URBAN.—Arrangements made for making inspections. 511 houses have a gross estimated rental of £16 and under.

BRIDLINGTON RURAL.—“A good commencement was made during the year with the survey of the entire district. The work will be continued during the present year until a complete and permanent register has been compiled.”

DEIFFIELD RURAL.—“We have begun to make a register under this Act. There is much unsatisfactory and insanitary cottage property, and I fear much drastic action will have to be taken during the next few years to render this property fit for

habitation under present conditions of demand. I would also draw your attention to the importance of the Housing Act, 1909, and ask that you would give your entire support to your officers in their administration of this very important Act, so that many houses which disgrace our district may either be put into better sanitary condition or replaced by others more in accordance with modern ideas of sanitation and decency. If many houses should have to be closed it may be necessary that Part III of the Act may require to be put into force, and this may now be done in an economical way owing to easier money conditions."

ESCRICK RURAL.—Regulations to be put in force next year. "The Act will be, in my opinion, of inestimable value to the public health of the district if it is faithfully carried out."

HOWDEN RURAL.—"The Housing and Town Planning Act was put into force on December 24th, to be carried out by the Sanitary Inspector under my supervision.

SKIRLAUGH RURAL.—"I have begun a systematic inspection of every house in the district, over 1,500 houses, scattered over 105 square miles, and in 41 different parishes. Single-handed this work must, of necessity, take a very considerable time to complete, and I will from time to time report to you how the work progresses and upon the various conditions found therein. One thing is certain, that if the "Housing of the Working Classes Act" is conscientiously carried out, a considerable number of workmen's cottages will have to be closed, and the inhabitants driven from the country into the towns, for very few new houses are being built to replace old ones."

SHERBURN RURAL.—Systematic inspection not yet begun, hopes to do so shortly.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

County Hall,
Beverley, June, 1911.

J. MITCHELL WILSON

BOROUGH OF BEVERLEY.

J. P. Park, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.

<i>Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water)</i> ..	2,411
<i>Population in 1901</i>	13,183
<i>Estimated do. 1910</i>	13,617
<i>Number of Occupied Houses, 1901</i>	3,046 <i>Persons per house, 4.3</i>

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1910	Average rates for 9 previous years
Births	333	24.3	26.5
Deaths	171	12.4	16.5
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	60		129
Principal Epidemic Diseases .....	.5		1.4
Phthisis	1.0		1.14
Respiratory	1.7		2.0
Cancer	1.1		0.98
Heart Diseases.....	1.3		1.5

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	28	21
Erysipelas	16	11
Scarlet Fever.	57	39
Enteric Fever	8	19
Puerperal Fever	3	—

BOROUGH OF BRIDLINGTON.

A. K. Jarratt, M.B., Medical Officer of Health.

<i>Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water)</i> ..	2,947
<i>Population in 1901</i>	12,482
<i>Estimated do. 1910</i>	14,195
<i>Number of Occupied Houses, 1901</i>	2,922 <i>Persons per house, 4.2</i>

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1910	Average rates for 9 previous years
Births	260	18.3	22.3
Deaths	224	15.6	15.5
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	115		130
Principal Epidemic Diseases .....	.35		1.06
Phthisis	1.3		1.02
Respiratory	1.7		1.82
Cancer	1.2		1.19
Heart Diseases.....	1.9		1.72

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	9	20
Erysipelas	11	8
Scarlet Fever	19	25
Enteric Fever	—	4

BOROUGH OF HEDON.

H. Robinson, M.B., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 320

Population in 1901 1,010

Estimated do. 1910 1,158

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 247 Persons per house, 4·0

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1910	Average rates for 9 previous years
Births	30	25·8	23·9
Deaths	22	18·9	13·8
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	133		80
Principal Epidemic Diseases	3·4		1·1
Phthisis.....	1·7		0·73
Respiratory	·8		1·29
Heart Disease	3·4		0·92

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Scarlet Fever	2	2
Diphtheria	1	—

COTTINGHAM URBAN DISTRICT.

G. H. Watson, L.S.A., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 8,690

Population in 1901 3,751

Estimated do. 1910 4,580

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 825 Persons per house, 4·5

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1910	Average rates for 9 previous years
Births	122	26·5	23·2
Deaths	70	15·2	13·2
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	98		140
Principal Epidemic Diseases	1·0		1·0
Phthisis.....	0·87		0·91
Respiratory	1·9		2·4
Cancer	2·6		0·81
Heart Disease	2·6		1·75

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	5	.....	1
Erysipelas	9	.....	24
Scarlet Fever	11	.....	12
Enteric Fever	1	.....	2

DRIFFIELD UBRAN DISTRICT.

G. Burgess, M.B., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 4,980

Population in 1901 5,766

Estimated do. 1910 5,683

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 1,343 Persons per House, 4·3

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1910	Average rates for 9 previous years
Births	119	20·8	23·7
Deaths	92	16·1	16·5
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	100	.....	105
Principal Epidemic Diseases	0·51	.....	0·98
Phthisis	1·2	.....	1·46
Respiratory	1·9	.....	1·85
Cancer	0·17	.....	1·56
Heart Disease	2·4	.....	2·3

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	4	.....	2
Erysipelas	3	.....	5
Enteric Fever	1	.....	3
Scarlet Fever	9	.....	9

FILEY URBAN DISTRICT.

J. T. Haworth, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 832

Population in 1901 3,003

Estimated do. 1910 3,211

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 703 Persons per house, 4·2.

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1910	Average rates for 9 previous years
Births	74	23·0	24·39
Deaths	42	13·0	13·16
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	54	.....	123
Principal Epidemic Diseases	·62	.. ..	1·15
Phthisis	·31	.....	0·67
Respiratory	1·5	.....	1·99
Cancer	1·2	.....	0·64
Heart Diseases	1·8	.....	1·28

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—			
Scarlet Fever	3	.....	2
Erysipelas.....	2	.....	—

HESSLE URBAN DISTRICT.

J. Molincuz, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.

<i>Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water)</i> ..	2,111
<i>Population in 1901</i>	3,754
<i>Estimated do. 1910</i>	5,201
<i>Number of Occupied Houses, 1901</i>	803 <i>Persons per house, 4·6</i>

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1910	Average rates for 9 previous years
Births	113	21·6	23·6
Deaths	53	10·1	10·7
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	35	.....	78
Principal Epidemic Diseases	·57	.....	1·2
Phthisis	·96	.....	0·98
Respiratory	1·3	.....	1·42
Cancer	1·3	.....	0·66
Heart Diseases	·37	.....	1·56

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Erysipelas	2	.....	4
Scarlet Fever	5	.....	15
Enteric Fever	1	.....	1
Phthisis.....	5	.....	—

HORNSEA URBAN DISTRICT.

H. D. Johns, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.

<i>Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water)</i> ..	2,992
<i>Population in 1901</i>	2,381
<i>Estimated do. 1910</i>	2,977
<i>Number of Occupied Houses, 1901</i>	520 <i>Persons per house, 4·5</i>

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1910	Average rates for 9 previous years
Births	62	20·7	20·0
Deaths	40	13·4	14·9
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	129	.....	95
Principal Epidemic Diseases	·67	.....	0·82
Phthisis	1·0	.....	1·15
Respiratory	·0	.....	1·0
Cancer	1·67	.....	·96
Heart Diseases	2·0	.....	1·3

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED—			
Scarlet Fever	7	.....	5
Diphtheria	2	.....	2
Enteric Fever	1	.....	—

NORTON URBAN DISTRICT.

R. H. F. Bostock, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 2.809

Population in 1901 3,842

Estimated do. 1910 3,979

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 861 Persons per house, 4.4.

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1910	Average rates for 9 previous years
Births	127	31.8	28.5
Deaths	58	14.5	15.8
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	102	.....	121
Principal Epidemic Diseases	.....	25	1.2
Phthisis	.....	1.0	1.12
Respiratory	.....	3.2	2.29
Cancer	.....	.5	1.17
Heart Diseases	.....	2.2	1.58

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	—	.....	2
Erysipelas	7	.....	7
Scarlet Fever	77	.....	9
Enteric Fever	2	.....	3

POCKLINGTON URBAN DISTRICT.

A. F. A. Fairweather, M.B., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 2,564

Population in 1901 2,463

Estimated do. 1910 2,556

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 554 Persons per house, 4.4

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1910	Average rates for 9 previous years
Births	63	24.6	26.4
Deaths	47	18.3	16.6
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	127	.....	148
Principal Epidemic Diseases	.....	1.1	1.83
Phthisis	.....	2.3	0.51
Respiratory	.....	2.7	2.6
Cancer	.....	1.5	0.55
Heart Diseases	.....	3.5	1.2

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED—

Scarlet Fever	89	.....	7
Enteric Fever	2	.....	1
Erysipelas	2	.....	—

WITHERNSEA URBAN DISTRICT.

A. E. Sproule, L.R.C.P., etc., Medical Officer of Health.

<i>Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water)</i> ..			245
<i>Population in 1901</i>	1,426		
<i>Estimated do. 1910</i>	2,215		
<i>Number of Occupied Houses, 1901</i>	321	<i>Persons per house,</i>	4.4.

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1910	Average rates for 9 previous years.
Births	33	14.8	17.7
Deaths	30	13.5	15.2
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	60		95
Principal Epidemic Diseases .....	.0		0.54
Phthisis	3.6		1.92
Respiratory .....	.45		1.26
Cancer .....	.45		1.09
Heart Diseases.....	1.35		1.8

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Scarlet Fever	4	.....	4
Measles	4	.....	22
Erysipelas	1	.....	1
Phthisis.....	6	.....	1
Diphtheria	1	.....	1

BEVERLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

W. Stephenson, M.R.C.S., &c., Medical Officer of Health.

<i>Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water)</i> ..			72,830
<i>Population in 1901</i>	11,271		
<i>Estimated do. 1910</i>	11,603		
<i>Number of Occupied Houses, 1901</i>	2,298	<i>Persons per house,</i>	4.9.

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1910	Average rates for 9 previous years
Births	252	21·6	21·1
Deaths	127	10·9	12·5
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	103		121
Principal Epidemic Diseases		·62	0·71
Phthisis		·51	0·49
Respiratory		1·2	1·49
Cancer		·34	0·54
Heart Diseases.....		1·4	1·56

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED.

Diphtheria	17	8
Erysipelas.....	6	6
Scarlet Fever	13	28
Enteric Fever	3	6

BRIDLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT.

W. A. Wetwan, M.R.C.S., etc., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 63,432

Population in 1901 7,747

Estimated do. 1910 7,743

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 1,579 Persons per house, 4·4

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1910	Average rates for 9 previous years
Births	175	22·5	24·7
Deaths	82	10·5	13·0
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	63		103
Principal Epidemic Diseases		·9	1·0
Phthisis		·51	0·61
Respiratory		·64	1·41
Cancer		1·3	0·82
Heart Diseases.....		1·3	1·12

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	13	12
Erysipelas	1	3
Scarlet Fever	13	11
Measles	34	46
Enteric Fever	3	2

DRIFFIELD RURAL DISTRICT.

C. E. Hollings, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 105,282

Population in 1901 11,988

Estimated do. 1910 12,102

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 2,641 Persons per house, 4·5

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1910	Average rates for 9 previous years
Births	305	25·0	23·5
Deaths	187	15·3	13·6
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	137		107
Principal Epidemic Diseases		·9	1·07
Phthisis		·82	0·79
Respiratory		1·96	1·85
Cancer		1·0	1·03
Heart Diseases.....		1·8	1·49

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	5	16
Erysipelas.....	4	4
Scarlet Fever	90	43
Enteric Fever	2	15
Phthisis	4	—

ESCRICK RURAL DISTRICT.

Alwyn Raimes, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 33,167

Population in 1901 5,214

Estimated do. 1910 5,822

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 1,086 Persons per house, 4·8

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1910	Average rates for 9 previous years
Births	113	19·3	23·5
Deaths	56	9·6	12·1
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	70		88
Principal Epidemic Diseases		·51	0·65
Phthisis		·85	·68
Respiratory		1·2	1·52
Cancer		1·8	·59
Heart Diseases.....		2·05	1·5

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	5	.....	6
Enteric	1	.....	2
Scarlet Fever	1	.....	24

HOWDEN RURAL DISTRICT.

R. B. Brown, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 74,667

Population in 1901 12,274

Estimated do. 1910 12,618

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 2,778 *Persons per house, 4·4*

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1910	Average rates for 9 previous years
Births	279	22·0	26·1
Deaths	174	13·7	15·7
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	93		120
Principal Epidemic Diseases	·14		1·2
Phthisis	1·0		·96
Respiratory	1·89		2·0
Cancer	1·0		0·93
Heart Diseases.....	1·58		1·68

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	13	.....	28
Erysipelas.....	6	.....	4
Scarlet Fever	14	.....	34
Enteric Fever	2	.....	7
Phthisis.....	2	.....	—

NORTON RURAL DISTRICT.

J. G. E. Colby, M.B., F.R.C.S., etc., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 60,048

Population in 1901 5,738

Estimated do. 1910 5,809

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 1,178 *Persons per house, 4·8*

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1910	Average rates for 9 previous years
Births	117	20·1	23·7
Deaths	55	9·4	12·0
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	76		114
Principal Epidemic Diseases		·51	0·89
Phthisis		·0	0·7
Respiratory		1·0	1·90
Cancer		·86	0·76
Heart Diseases		·86	1·2

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Enteric Fever	3	4
Erysipelas.....	2	2
Scarlet Fever	35	14

PATRINGTON RURAL DISTRICT.

W. H. Coates, M.A., M.B., L. San. Sci., &c., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) 62,179

Population in 1901 7,167

Estimated do. 1910 7,228

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 1,620 *Persons per House, 4·4*

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1910	Average rates for 9 previous years
Births	193	26·6	23·4
Deaths	96	13·2	13·6
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	93		101
Principal Epidemic Diseases		1·1	0·63
Phthisis		·8	·91
Respiratory		1·1	1·55
Cancer		·41	1·04
Heart Diseases.....		2·3	3·5

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	86	12
Erysipelas	21	13
Scarlet Fever	3	16

POCKLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT.

A. F. A. Fairweather, M.B., Medical Officer of Health.

Population in 1901.....	11,246	
<i>Estimated do.</i> 1910.....	11,257	
Number of Occupied Houses, 1901	2,449	Persons per house, 4·5

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1910	Average rates for 9 previous years
Births	233	20·5	24·2
Deaths	128	11·2	13·8
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	90		120
Principal Epidemic Diseases		·35	1·1
Phthisis		·52	0·63
Respiratory		1·8	2·14
Cancer		1·0	0·76
Heart Diseases.....		1·5	1·65

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	5	6
Erysipelas	3	8
Scarlet Fever	30	33
Enteric Fever	4	11
Puerperal Fever	1	—

RICCALL RURAL DISTRICT.

B. Stedman, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) ..	18,041	
Population in 1901	3,100	
<i>Estimated do.</i> 1910	3,253	
Number of Occupied Houses, 1901	734	Persons per house, 4·2

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1910	Average rates for 9 previous years
Births	74	22·7	26·8
Deaths	52	15·9	14·2
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age, per 1,000 births.....	40		91
Principal Epidemic Diseases		·3	1·28
Phthisis.....		·6	1·0
Respiratory		1·8	1·41
Cancer		1·2	0·87
Heart Diseases.....		1·5	1·28

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Scarlet Fever	2	10
Diphtheria	1	8
Erysipelas.....	1	1

SCULCOATES RURAL DISTRICT.

S. H. Johnson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 20,879

Population in 1901 6,778

Estimated do. 1910 7,804

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 1,367 Persons per house, 4.9

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1910	Average rates for 9 previous years
Births	142	18.1	19.6
Deaths	88	11.2	10.8
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age, per 1,000 births....	133		96
Principal Epidemic Diseases .....		.38	0.78
Phthisis .....		.89	0.65
Respiratory		1.4	1.17
Cancer		1.2	0.69
Heart Diseases.....		.63	0.86

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	10	11
Erysipelas.....	1	2
Scarlet Fever	8	21
Enteric Fever	1	4

SHERBURN RURAL DISTRICT.

H. T. Hollings, L.R.C.P., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 21,078

Population in 1901 2,186

Estimated do. 1910 2,248

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 451 Persons per house, 4.8

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1910	Average rates for 9 previous years
Births	69	30.6	27.2
Deaths	25	11.1	12.2
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age, per 1,000 births....	87		110
Principal Epidemic Diseases	—		0.27
Phthisis .....		.44	0.54
Respiratory88	1.71
Cancer		1.7	0.81

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Scarlet Fever	1	8
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SKIRLAUGH RURAL DISTRICT.

H. C. Simpson, L.M.S.S.A., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) ..	64,080
Population in 1901	6,978
Estimated do. 1910	7,151
Number of Occupied Houses, 1901	1,544
Persons per house, 4.5	

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1910	Average rates for 9 previous years
Births	163	22.6	24.7
Deaths	82	11.3	12.7
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	86		104
Principal Epidemic Diseases .....		.55	1.17
Phthisis .....		.69	0.73
Respiratory		1.3	1.36
Cancer		1.1	0.56
Heart Diseases		1.8	1.01

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	5	18
Erysipelas	1	4
Scarlet Fever	13	22
Enteric Fever	2	3

TABLE II.
EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1910, and the average Returns for the previous 9 Years.

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				NET DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number	*Rate	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages		TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District	Number	*Rate	Number	*Rate
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number	*Rate							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Averages for 9 years 1901—1909	149,381	3588	24·0	406	113	2176	14·7	239	163	92	2100	14·0		
1910	154,010	3451	22·4	322	95	2081	13·5	281	211	131	2001	12·98		

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) } 741,150.

Total Population at all ages 144,748
 Number of Inhabited Houses 31,871
 Average number of persons per house 4·55

At Census of 1901

TABLE III.

Birth and Death Rates for the Administrative County and for the several Urban and Rural Districts in the Riding during the year 1910.

DISTRICT.	Population.		Birth and Death Rates per 1000 of the Population.					Death Rate among Infants under 1 year of age, per 1000 births.
	Census, 1901.	Estimated 1910.	Births.	Deaths.	Principal Epidemic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Respiratory Diseases.	
Administrative County } 144748	154010	22·4	12·9	0·61	0·88	1·56	93	
Municipal Boroughs & Urban Districts } 53061	59372	22·5	14·2	0·6	1·22	1·75	88	
Boro. of Beverley ..	13183	13617	24·3	12·4	0·5	1·0	1·7	60
„ Bridlington	12482	14195	18·3	15·6	0·35	1·3	1·7	115
„ Hedon	1010	1158	25·8	18·9	3·4	1·7	0·8	133
Urban Districts—								
Cottingham	3751	4580	26·5	15·2	1·0	0·87	1·9	98
Driffield	5766	5683	20·8	16·1	0·51	1·2	1·9	100
Filey	3003	3211	23·0	13·0	0·62	0·31	1·5	54
Hessle.....	3754	5201	21·6	10·1	·57	·96	1·3	35
Hornsea	2381	2977	20·7	13·4	0·67	1·0	—	129
Norton	3842	3979	31·8	14·5	0·25	1·0	3·2	102
Pocklington	2463	2556	24·6	18·3	1·1	2·3	2·7	127
Withernsea ..	1426	2215	14·8	13·5	—	3·6	0·45	60
Rural Districts....	91687	94638	22·3	12·1	0·61	0·67	1·45	96
Beverley	11271	11603	21·6	10·9	0·62	0·51	1·2	103
Bridlington	7747	7743	22·5	10·5	0·9	0·51	0·64	63
Driffield	11988	12102	25·0	15·3	·98	·82	1·96	137
Escrick	5214	5822	19·3	9·6	·51	·85	1·2	70
Howden	12274	12618	22·0	13·7	·14	1·0	1·89	93
Norton	5738	5809	20·1	9·4	0·51	—	1·0	76
Patrington.....	7167	7228	26·6	13·2	1·1	·8	1·1	93
Pocklington	11246	11257	20·5	11·2	·35	·52	1·8	90
Riccall	3100	3253	22·7	15·9	·3	·6	1·8	40
Sculcoates	6778	7804	18·1	11·2	·38	·89	1·4	133
Sherburn	2186	2248	30·6	11·1	—	·44	·88	87
Skirlaugh	6978	7151	22·6	11·3	·55	·69	1·3	86

TABLE IV.

1910.

Birth-Rates; Death-Rates from all Causes; among Infants under 1 year; from Zymotic Diseases, Phthisis, Respiratory Diseases, Heart Disease, and Cancer.

	Adminis- trative County.	Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	England and Wales (Rural Districts).
Birth-Rate	22.4	22.5	22.3	25.0
Death-Rate	12.98	14.2	12.1	13.6
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year (per 1000 births)	93	88	96	96
Death-Rate from Principal Epi- demic Diseases..	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.74
" " " Phthisis	0.88	1.22	0.67	
" " " other Tuberculous Diseases	0.33	0.33	0.33	
" " " Respiratory Dis- eases	1.56	1.75	1.45	
" " " Heart Diseases ..	1.6	1.8	1.5	
" " " Cancer	1.08	1.19	1.02	

TABLE V.
Causes of, and Ages at Death, during Year 1910, in the URBAN Districts.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO DISTRICTS AT SUBDIVIDED AGES.					DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO EACH DISTRICT. (AT ALL AGES).																		
	Under 1 year	5 and under 5.	15 and under 15.	25 and under 25.	35 and under 35.	45 and under 45.	55 and under 55.	65 and under 65.	75 and under 75.	85 and under 85.	95 and under 95.	100 and over.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Small-pox	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Measles	5	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet fever	5	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping-cough	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Croup	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fever { Typhus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ Enteric	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ Other continued	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Epidemic Influenza	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cholera	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Plague	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diarrhoea	12	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enteritis	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gastritis	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other septic diseases	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Phthisis	73	3	2	4	24	37	3	14	19	4	7	1	2	5	3	4	6	8	10	11	12	13	14	15
Other tubercular diseases	20	5	4	3	1	7	1	2	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cancer, malignant disease	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	18	12	1	4	1	7	5	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bronchitis	53	12	5	2	1	8	27	8	15	4	7	1	1	5	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia	42	7	5	2	4	6	18	12	7	5	3	5	1	2	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pleurisy	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Alcoholism	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cirrhosis of liver	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Veneral diseases	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Premature birth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases and accidents of parturition	111	17	4	2	1	2	5	2	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Heart diseases	17	4	2	1	2	5	2	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Accidents	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Suicides	362	45	11	10	5	93	198	77	101	19	45	20	8	24	15	23	14	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
All other causes	849	116	42	26	40	261	364	171	224	70	92	42	22	53	40	58	47	30	31	32	33	34	35	36





TABLE VII.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1910, in the URBAN Districts of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED AT DIFFERENT AGES.—YEARS							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.											
	At all ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards	Beverley	Bridlington	Cottingham	Driffield	Filly	Hedon	Hessle	Hornsea	Norton	Pocklington	Withness	Total
Small Pox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)..	50	..	8	21	7	5	..	28	9	5	4	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	50
Erysipelas.....	53	..	..	2	2	30	8	16	11	9	3	..	..	2	..	7	2	1	53
Scarlet Fever	278	..	55	160	34	10	..	57	19	11	9	2	2	5	2	77	89	4	278
Typhus Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	16	..	..	4	6	6	..	8	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	16
Relapsing Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Measles	4	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Phthisis	18	..	..	..	6	12	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	6	18
Totals.....	422	..	65	188	56	66	8	119	39	26	17	5	3	13	5	86	93	16	422

† No ages given.

TABLE VIII.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1910 in the RURAL Districts of the East Riding of Yorkshire

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED AT DIFFERENT AGES.—YEARS						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.														
	At all ages.	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards	1. Beverley	2. Bridlington	3. Driffield	4. Esrick	5. Howden	6. Norton	7. Patrington	8. Pocklington	9. Riccall	10. Zealeates	11. Sherburn	12. Skirraugh	Total	
	Small-pox
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	160	2	14	86	16	7	..	17	13	5	5	13	..	86	5	1	10	..	..	5	160
Erysipelas	46	1	2	4	1	22	8	6	1	4	..	6	2	21	3	1	1	..	..	1	46
Scarlet Fever	223	1	32	128	16	7	..	13	13	90	1	14	35	3	30	2	8	1	1	13	223
Typhus Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	21	..	..	5	5	3	..	3	3	2	1	2	3	..	4	..	1	..	..	2	21
Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Phthisis	6	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Totals	491	4	48	223	39	45	8	39	64	105	7	37	40	110	43	4	20	1	21	491	

* No ages given.

TABLE IX.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1910.
 Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of age.

(Urban Districts).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-2 months	2-3 months	3-4 months	4-5 months	5-6 months	6-7 months	7-8 months	8-9 months	9-10 months	10-11 months	11-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year	Beverley	Bridlington	Cottingham	Driffield	Filey	Hebden	Hessle	Hornsea	Norton	Pocklington	Withernsea		
	All Causes	31	3	4	6	44	7	8	12	7	9	2	7	8	2	5	7	118	20	30	12	12	4	5	4	8	13	8	2	
Common Infectious Diseases.																														
Certified.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uncertified.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Diarrhoea Diseases.																														
Diarrhoea, all forms.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	10	2	1	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..
Enteritis Muco-enteritis } Gastro-enteritis }.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Gastritis, Gastro Intestinal Catarrh.....	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Wasting Diseases.																														
Premature Birth.....	19	1	2	1	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	3	10	1	2	1	..	..	2	2	2	..	..
Congenital Defects.....	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..
Injury at Birth.....
Want of Breast-milk, Starvation.....
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus.....	2	1	..	2	5	2	..	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	15	7	3	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Tuberculous Diseases.																														
Tuberculous Meningitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	4	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas.....
Syphilis.....	1	1	1
Rickets.....
Meningitis (not Tuberculous).....	..	1	1	1	2	..	1	..	1
Convulsions.....	2	..	1	2	5	2	1	1	2	1	..	3	1	1	1	2	20	3	6	4	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	1	..
Bronchitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	10	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Laryngitis.....	1	1
Pneumonia.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	2	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlaying.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes.....	2	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Totals.....	31	3	4	6	44	7	8	12	7	9	2	7	8	2	5	7	118	20	30	12	12	4	5	4	8	13	8	2		

Population estimated to middle of 1910 59,372
 Births in the year { Legitimate 1229
 { Illegitimate 167
 Deaths in the year of { Legitimate Infants 108
 { Illegitimate Infants 10
 Deaths from all causes at all ages 849

TABLE X.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1910.
 Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of age.

(Rural Districts).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-2 months.	2-3 months.	3-4 months.	4-5 months.	5-6 months.	6-7 months.	7-8 months.	8-9 months.	9-10 months.	10-11 months.	11-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year	Beverley.	Bridlington.	Driffield.	Easingwold.	Howden.	Norton.	Pastrington.	Pocklington.	Riccall.	Seabrook.	Sherburn.	Skirraugh.	
	All Causes	50	7	13	10	80	23	15	15	10	11	12	8	8	6	7	10	205	26	11	42	8	27	9	18	21	3	20	6	14
Common Infectious Diseases.																														
Certified.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uncertified.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Whooping Cough.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	7	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea, all forms.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Esteritis Muco-enteritis } Esteritis Gastro-enteritis }	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	8	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis, Gastro Intestinal Catarrh.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
Premature Birth.....	30	1	3	..	34	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	37	5	3	9	1	3	2	2	6	..	4	..	2
Congenital Defects.....	3	..	2	2	7	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	4
Injury at Birth.....	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Want of Breast-milk, starvation.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus.....	3	1	3	2	9	7	..	3	1	2	2	..	..	..	1	3	28	1	2	9	1	7	..	2	3	..	2	1	..
Wasting Diseases.																														
Tuberculous Meningitis.....	1	..	1	1
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Erysipelas.....
Syphilis.....
Rickets.....
Meningitis (not Tuberculous).....	1	1	1
Convulsions.....	4	3	1	1	9	1	2	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	18	1	2	8	1	1	..	1	1	2	1	..
Bronchitis.....	..	1	2	2	5	4	5	5	1	2	2	2	2	..	2	2	32	2	..	1	1	3	3	6	7	1	4	2	2	..
Laryngitis.....	1	1
Pneumonia.....	1	1	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	10	1	..	2	1	4	2
Suffocation, overlaying.....	1	1	1	1
Other causes.....	7	1	2	1	11	4	2	1	1	2	3	..	1	2	1	1	29	12	..	3	1	3	1	4	..	..	3	..	2
Tuberculous Diseases.																														
Totals.....	50	7	13	10	80	23	15	15	10	11	12	8	8	6	7	10	205	26	11	42	8	27	9	18	21	3	20	6	14	

Population estimated to middle of 1910 94,638
 Births in the year of 1910
 Legitimate 179
 Illegitimate 26
 Deaths in the year of 1910
 Legitimate Infants 179
 Illegitimate Infants 26
 Deaths from all causes at all ages 1102



TABLE XI.

SANITARY WORK CARRIED OUT AND PREMISES INSPECTED DURING 1910.

	URBAN DISTRICTS.										RURAL DISTRICTS.												
	Beverley	Bridlington	Cottingham	Driffield	Filey	Hedon	Hessle	Hornsea	Norton	Pocklington	Withernsea	Beverley	Bridlington	Driffield	Eserick	Howden	Norton	Patrington	Pocklington	Riccall	Sculcoates	Sherburn	Skirlaugh
Dwellinghouses inspected	365	137	..	..	..	..	1293	775	..	..	..	178	69	..	..	..	..	..	366	179	482	..	53
do. Disinfected or cleansed	..	36	..	9	..	..	37	5	..	95	..	..	17	27	6	14	..	..	41	8	59	1	5
do. Condemned as unfit for habitation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
do. Found overcrowded	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	1
do. house yards paved	6	8	..	1	3	..	11	12	..	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	2
Number of nuisances found and abated	139	453	..	24	..	..	42	18	..	35	..	..	7	..	..	93	..	5	55	42	..	1	2
Defective privies and ashpits	..	64	..	7	4	..	34	11	..	8	16	19	2	..	..	..	..	..	22	7	..	..	..
Privies converted to W.C.'s	56	7	..	2	..	..	6	..	10	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
do. do. pail closets	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	12	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	..	10	5	..	..	5
Ashpits covered	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..
New W.C.'s	12	..	..	2	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
Defective W.C.'s removed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Defective house drains	3	44	..	1	13	..	..	29	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	28	..	..	..	..
Drains trapped or disconnected	..	35	..	..	21	..	12	6	..	7	2	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	19	..	6	..	3
New drains laid	1	..	..	1	51	..	6	12	3	..	..	..	2	..	8	153	4	..	21	432	..	2	..
Drains better ventilated	20	13	..	..	4	..	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	..	..	..
Cesspools removed	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..
Drains relaid	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	11	1	..
New ashpits	..	..	No particulars given	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Nuisances from animals abated	..	4	..	..	..	..	13	27	1	..	1	1	1	..	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Nuisances abated	..	45	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
WATER SUPPLIES—																							
Houses newly supplied from water mains	..	..	No particulars given	1	..	No particulars given	6	9	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	73	..	..	..	..
New wells made	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	3
Wells closed, water unsafe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Samples of water sent for analysis	27	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	11	5	10	..	2
Water certificates granted for new houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	8	..	..	..	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dairies and Cowsheds—																							
No. on Register	44	34	54	24	5	..	17	16	18	..	5	20	68	18	15	32	3	31	10	7	91	36	19
Visits to Cowsheds	..	72	..	..	12	..	236	67	..	..	..	..	68	..	40	92	..	..	..	18	302	100	36
do. Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Defects found & remedied	..	3	..	..	..	..	14	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
No. of Cows	..	..	..	126	..	..	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slaughter Houses—																							
No. on Register	..	20	10	10	5	..	4	4	..	6	4	..	9	..	..	40	..	..	14	7	12	4	..
Visits to	..	292	..	..	..	..	208	43	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	27	24	94	4	..
Common Lodging Houses—																							
No. on Register	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Visits to	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canal Boats inspected	..	..	..	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..

TABLE XII.
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

Summary of the Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report for 1910.

1.—INSPECTION.				3.—HOME WORK.										
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.				Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.										
Premises. (1)	Number of			Lists received from Employers		Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils	Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils	Notices served on occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Falling to send lists	Number of Inspec- tions of Out- worker's premises.				
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)	Twice in the year	Once in the year									
				Lists	Out- workers	Lists	Out- workers	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	257	6	—											
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	962	21	—											
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	21	—	—											
Total	1240	27	—											
2.—DEFECTS FOUND.				4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.										
Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions (5)	Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.									
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H. M. Inspector. (4)		(1)					(2)				
					Urban District.					Rural District.				
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>					Beverley Borough	115	Bridlington	37	Driffield	106	Escrick	9	Howden	107
Want of cleanliness	13	13			Bridlington Urban	80	Hedon	13	Patrington	9	Hessle	76	Pocklington	39
Want of ventilation	3	3			Cottingham	35	Hornsea	16	Riccall	0	Norton	14	Sculcoates	33
Overcrowding	—	—			Driffield	73	Pocklington	51	Sherburn	3	Withernsea	12	Skirraugh	19
Want of drainage of floors	11	11			Hedon	13	Filey—no figures are given.		Beverley		No figures are given.			
Other nuisances	9	9	1		Hessle	76		Norton						
Sanitary accommodation (insufficient)	17	17			Hornsea	16								
(unsuitable or defective)	—	—			Norton	14								
(not separate for sexes)	—	—			Pocklington	51								
Withernsea	—	—			Withernsea	12								
Filey—no figures are given.	—	—			Total	485							362	
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>														
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—												
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake- houses (ss. 97 to 100)	1	1												
Other offences	—	—												
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	—	—												
Total	59	59	1											
5.—OTHER MATTERS.														
Class											Number			
(1)											(2)			
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—														
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)											—			
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)											7			
Other											1			
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—											6			
Certificates granted during the year											—			
In use at the end of the year											2			

TABLE XIII.

Rainfall Returns, 1910.

Station.	Height of Rain Gauge above Sea Level.	Observer.	Total Rain-fall.	Number of days on which one-tenth of an inch or more of rain fell.	Average rainfall in previous years.
Hull	6 feet	The Meteorological Soc.	25·6	207	24·3 for 11 yrs.
Hempholme	11 „	Mr. W. Evans	25·56	200	
Spurn Head	27 „	The Meteorological Soc.	20·6	174	20·08 „ 26 „
Patrington	45 „	Mr. W. P. Pugh	24·84	150	23·30 „ 10 „
Lowthorpe	63 „	Mr. F. K. Hawes	26·71	211	26·00 „ 15 „
Driffield	76 „	Mr. W. E. Lovel	29·41	176	27·74 „ 15 „
Dunnington	110 „	Miss E. Hildyard	24·99	205	
South Cave	125 „	Mr. W. Gray	26·06	212	26·58 „ 5 „
Malton	139 „	Mr. M. B. Slater	27·63	187	25·62 „ 5 „
Drewton	145 „	Mr. J. G. A. Jowett ..	28·63	178	27·31 „ 11 „
Dalton Holme	150 „	Mr. C. H. Ingham	27·56	193	27·19 „ 11 „
Beverley (E.R. Asylum)	175 „	Dr. Archdale	27·53	211	26·37 „ 15 „
Wetwang	235 „	The late Rev. E. M. Cole	28·61	182	27·51 „ 26 „
Birdsall	400 „	The Right Hon. Lord Middleton	34·28		
Thixendale	425 „	Rev. W. H. Fox	30·84	210	30·41 „ 15 „

I take this opportunity of thanking the lady and gentlemen named above for their kindness in forwarding to me month by month their observations of the rainfall. Hull and Spurn do not send them.



