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Contributors

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East Riding of Yorkshire
County Council.

ANNUAL REPORT
(ORDINARY)

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1923,



together with the Report of the

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

Hebberley:

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Administrative County of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

Medical Officers of Health of the several Constituent Local Authorities.

Local Authority.	Name of Medical Officer.	Annual Report Received.
MUNICIPAL BOROUGHES.		
		1924.
Beverley ...	H. L. Munro, M.D.	11th April.
Bridlington	A. Kaye Jarratt, M.B.	5th May.
Hedon	J. Soutter, M.R.C.S.	20th May.
URBAN DISTRICTS.		
Cottingham	A. Tinley Sissons, M.B.	Not received.
Filey	J. T. Haworth, L.R.C.P.	22nd March.
Gt. Driffield	G. Burgess, M.B.	Not received.
Hessle	J. M. Hermon, M.D.	2nd June.
Hornsea ...	H. D. Johns, M.D. ..	21st May.
Norton	R. H. F. Bostock, L.R.C.P. ...	19th March.
Pocklington	Al. F. A. Fairweather, M.D...	15th May.
Withernsea	A. E. Sproule, L.R.C.P.	Not received.
RURAL DISTRICTS.		
Beverley	F. G. Dobson, D.S.O., M.B....	12th June.
*Bridlington	P. D. H. Chapman, M.B.	26th May.
Driffield	Marshall Haver, M.B.	22nd May.
Escrick	Alwyn Raimes, M.D.	14th May.
Howden	R. B. Brown, L.R.C.P.	Not received.
Norton	L. C. Walker, M.R.C.S.	Not received.
Patrington ..	W. H. Coates, M.A., M.B. ...	9th Febry.
Pocklington	Al. F. A. Fairweather, M.D...	15th May.
Riccall	W. Bertram Hill, M.D., D.P.H.	23rd April.
Sculcoates ...	J. M. Hermon, M.D.	Not received.
†Sherburn...	H. G. Peel, L.S.A.	26th May.
Skirlaugh	H. D. Johns, M.D.	21st May.

*Vice W. A. Wetwan, M.R.C.S. (resigned).

†Vice H. T. Hollings, L.R.C.P. (resigned).

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

MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Administration of the County for the year 1923.

The Report for the year under review is the third ordinary, in contrast with that for 1920, which was a Survey Report (Circular 269, Ministry of Health).

The birth-rate for the year is 19.6 per 1,000 of the population. It is slightly less than the average for the previous ten years of 19.9.

The death-rate of 11.5 compares favourably with the average of 13.5 for the previous ten years.

The infantile mortality-rate is 57.9 per 1,000 registered births, compared with 69 in the year 1922. The average rate for the 10 years 1911-20 was 82, and that for the 10 years 1901-10, 110.

The death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis is .64 per 1,000 of the population, compared with .80 in 1922 and .74 in 1921.

The number of deaths certified as due to Cancer or other forms of malignant disease is 237, giving a death-rate of 1.43 per 1,000 of the population.

There were only 7 cases of Typhoid Fever compared with 22 in the previous year. This figure, the lowest ever recorded for the County, compares very favourably with an average of 28 for the previous ten years.

Infant Welfare work in the County has slowly progressed, but the only extension of the work has been the opening of a Centre at Hedon.

Housing work in the County has made slow progress, and, from the information in the Reports received to date, 239 new houses have been erected. Many more are needed to replace old cottages which, even if not overcrowded, are so damp and in such a poor state of repair that their replacement by a better standard of housing is urgently needed.

No new Public Water Supplies have been provided, and no extension of existing supplies made with the single exception of an extension of the water mains in the parish of Osgodby.

My thanks are due to the District Medical Officers of Health for their co-operation, and to the staff, both professional and clerical, who have worked loyally with me during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

County Hall,

R. L. THORNLEY.

Beverley,

June, 1924.

The following is a summary of the rates (per 1,000 of the population) of the Births and Deaths in the Administrative County for the year 1923, together with the corresponding rates for England and Wales.

	Adminis- trative County.	Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	England and Wales.
Birth-Rate	19.64	18.02	20.70	19.7
Death-Rate	11.47	12.41	10.86	11.6
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year (per 1000 births).	57.9	52.7	60.9	69.0
Death-Rate from Principal Epi- demic Diseases..	.28	.21	.33	—
“ “ „ Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.64	.72	.59	—
“ “ „ other forms of Tuberculosis	.24	.27	.22	—
“ “ „ Respiratory Diseases	1.48	1.36	1.55	—
“ “ „ Cancer	1.43	1.55	1.36	—
“ “ „ Heart Disease..	1.60	1.67	1.56	—

The following Circular Letters and Orders were received during the year 1923 from the Ministry of Health, viz. :—

Date.	Subject or Heading.
5th January	The Accounts (Payment into Bank) Order, 1922.
10th January	Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health.
20th January	Vocational Training of Tuberculous Ex-Service Men.
January	Sale of milk under special designations.
9th February	Encephalitis Lethargica and Cerebro-Spinal Fever.
20th March	Boric Acid in Cake.
28th March	Approved Arsenobenzol Compounds for the treatment of Venereal Disease.
24th April	Welfare of the Blind. Co-operation between Training and Employing Agencies.
27th April	Housing, &c., Act, 1923.
4th May	The Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923.
4th May	Tuberculous Ex-Service Men.
16th May	Sale of milk deficient in fat.
16th May	Dependants of Pensioners. Arrangements during maintenance in Institutions.
29th May	Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.
29th June	High Court Decision <i>re</i> Uncertificated Midwife.
17th July	Small-pox and precautions at Camps, &c.
July	Notes on the Pasteurisation of Milk.
July	Training of Midwives.
2nd August	Notification of cases of Tuberculosis.
14th August	Memo. by the Departmental Committee on Cancer.
14th August	Housing, &c., Act, 1923.

Date.	Subject or Heading.
22nd August	Vocational Training of Tuberculous Ex-Service Men.
26th September	The Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations (No. 2), 1923.
11th October	Health Lectures organised by British Red Cross Society.
30th October	Deaths in Institutions of Tuberculous War Pensioners.
8th November	The Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923.
19th December	After-Care of Tuberculous Patients.
28th December	Venereal Disease: Annual Returns.
28th December	Report under the Milk and Cream Regulations.
December	Comparative Table of Costs at Residential Institutions.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH INQUIRIES.

A Ministry of Health Inquiry was held at Filey on the 25th October, 1923, into an application by the Filey Urban District Council for sanction to borrow £5,000 for purposes of water supply.

INQUESTS.

145 inquests were held during the year, compared with 126 in 1922 and 1921, and 108 in 1920.

The causes of death returned by the Coroners of the four Districts in the County were as follows:—

Causes of Death.	Total.	East Riding District.	Holderness District.	Howdenshire District.	Eserick District.
Natural Causes	58	38	5	7	8
Accidental Death ..	47	32	7	5	3
Found Drowned	10	3	2	2	3
Suicide	20	14	5	1	—
Other Verdicts	10	8	—	2	—
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	145	95	19	17	14
	—	—	—	—	—

Vital Statistics.

POPULATION.

The estimated population for the year is given as 165,170, an increase of 1,076 on the previous year, when the population was estimated to be 164,094. These figures seem somewhat strange when compared with the Census figure of 173,704 in 1921, but, as was pointed out at that time, the Census figures were not a true indication of the population. The delay in the taking of the Census until after the recognised annual holiday period had commenced resulted in holiday resorts being credited with a number of visitors as permanent residents. In the East Riding such places as Filey, Bridlington, Hornsea and Withernsea, all on the coast, showed marked increases of population, whereas the rest of the County showed practically no increase at all. It was on this account that the Registrar General amended the figures so drastically. In spite of this there can be no accuracy in the detailed figures for the various Districts until the next Census.

This is the first year since the war period in which one figure for population is given. During the war and up to 1922 separate figures were given for death-rate and birth-rate respectively to try to make allowance for the inaccuracies in the Vital Statistics caused by the absence of large numbers of men who were serving temporarily in the Army.

Districts.	Census, 1921.	Estimated 1923.	Decrease or Increase.
Administrative County	173,704	165,170	-8,534
Urban Districts	74,498	65,253	-9,245
Rural Districts.....	99,206	99,917	+711

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES

(per 1000 Total Population).

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1911—1920	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Administrative County	20·3	16·9	17·4	17·4	24·3	21·1	19·6	19·6
Urban Districts..	19·3	16·1	15·5	16·7	23·9	19·8	18·1	18·0
Rural Districts...	20·8	17·4	18·6	17·8	24·5	22·0	20·6	20·7

3,244 births were registered during the year, an increase of 15 on the previous year, when 3,229 were registered. Of the 3,244 births, 1,176 were registered in the urban districts and 2,068 in the rural.

The birth-rate for the County was 19·6 per 1,000 of the population, which figure is the same as in the previous year.

The highest rates recorded were:—

Sherburn Rural District	23·9	per 1,000 population.
Riccall Rural District	23·7	“ “
Norton Rural District	22·6	“ “

The lowest rates recorded were:—

Filey Urban District	11·6	per 1,000 population.
Withernsea Urban District...	13·9	“ “
Hedon Municipal Borough...	14·5	“ “

The birth-rate for the whole of England and Wales was 19·7, compared with 20·6 in 1922.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

211 illegitimate children were born in 1923, which is 28 less than in the previous year. Seventy-four of these births occurred in the urban districts and 137 in the rural.

The proportion of illegitimate births to legitimate was 1 to 14, and the illegitimate birth-rate is 1·28 per 1,000 of the population. The rate for the previous year was 1·45.

The number of illegitimate births recorded in the year was the lowest over a period of ten years. With an increased population this figure shows a decided diminution in the illegitimate birth-rate. To attempt to account for this happy state of affairs would be unwise, for just as the only trustworthy standard of the general sanitary condition of a district is the death-rate for a series of years rather than for any single year, so the only trustworthy standard of morality of the County is the illegitimate birth-rate for a series of years rather than for any single year.

The subjoined table shows the number of illegitimate births for a series of years:—

Districts.	Years.						
	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Administrative County	216	255	251	259	270	239	211
Urban Districts..	95	110	118	100	95	78	74
Rural Districts..	121	145	133	159	175	161	137

DEATH-RATES FROM ALL CAUSES (ALL AGES).

(per 1000 of the Population).

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1911—1920	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Administrative County	13·6	14·5	17·1	13·4	12·3	12·3	12·9	11·5
Urban Districts..	14·6	17·0	18·0	13·7	14·1	13·7	15·0	12·4
Rural Districts..	12·9	12·9	16·6	13·1	11·0	11·5	11·6	10·9

The total number of deaths registered was 1,895 (973 males and 922 females), compared with 2,127 in 1922, namely, a decrease of 232. The deaths in the urban districts numbered 810 (394 males and 416 females), and in the rural districts 1,085 (579 males and 506 females).

The death-rate for the whole County was 11.5, and is the lowest yet recorded in any year. In the urban districts the rate was 12.4, and in the rural districts 10.9.

The highest rates recorded were:—

Driffield Urban District	15.4	per 1,000 population.
Norton Urban District	15.0	„ „
Norton Rural District	14.1	„ „

The lowest rates recorded were:—

Sherburn Rural District	9.4	per 1,000 population.
Beverley Rural District	9.4	„ „
Hessle Urban District	9.5	„ „

The death-rate for the whole of England and Wales was 11.6, compared with 12.9 in 1922.

DEATHS AMONGST CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

Death-rate among Infants per 1000 Births.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1911—1920	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Administrative County	82	93	84	74	66	76	69	58
Urban Districts..	84	98	89	73	71	76	67	53
Rural Districts..	82	89	82	75	63	76	70	61

The total number of deaths amongst children under one year of age was 188, which figure is 36 less than the previous year. Of the 188 deaths, 62 occurred in the urban districts and 126 in the rural.

The rate for the County was 57.9 per 1,000 registered births. In the urban districts it was 52.7, and in the rural districts 60.9.

The districts with the highest rates were:—

Cottingham Urban District ...	120.5	per 1,000 births.
Bridlington Rural District ...	104.3	„
Filey Urban District	100.0	„

The districts with the lowest rates were:—

Sherburn Rural District	No deaths under 1 year.
Withernsea Urban District ...	18.2 per 1,000 births.
Howden Rural District	25.7 ,,

The marked reduction in the infantile mortality-rate from 69 to 58 per 1,000 registered births during the past year is highly satisfactory, and compared with the average rate of 82 during the decennium 1911-20 is still more so.

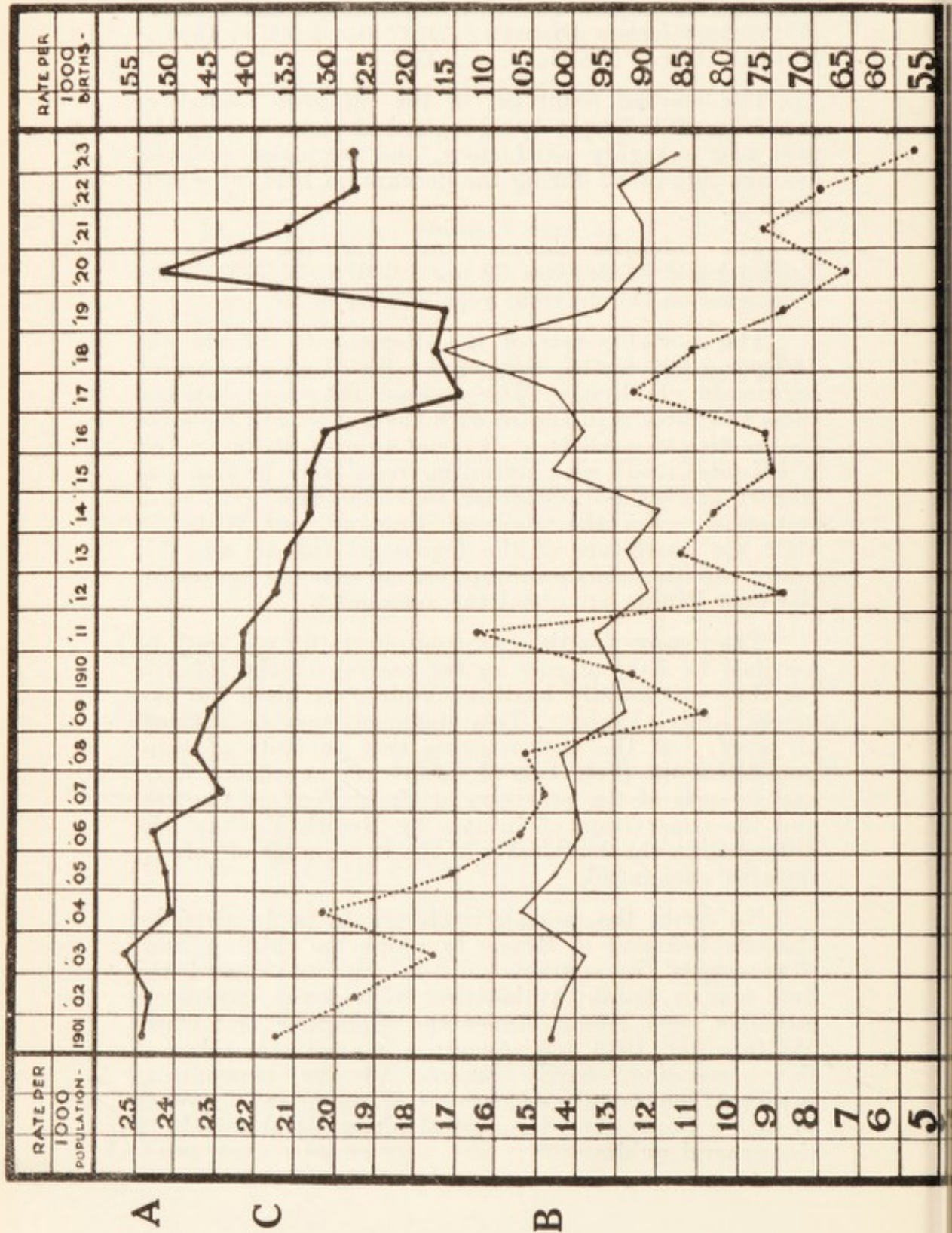
The infantile mortality-rate for the whole of England and Wales was 69 per 1,000 registered births, a decrease on the previous year's figure of 77.

The mortality-rate of the illegitimate infants was 146 per 1,000 births, compared with 51 in the case of legitimate children. The marked difference between these two rates is in accord with the figures available for the country as a whole. It is not a new feature, in fact it obtrudes itself with unfailing regularity first in one Report and then in another in connection with vital statistics. For the whole of England and Wales in 1922 the death-rate of the legitimate infants was 74, but of the illegitimate infants 139, so that the figures for the East Riding are about the average.

The reasons for the increased mortality can only be ascribed to want of care in the rearing of the infants, for they are usually healthy children at birth but not given a fair chance. This statement may be difficult of proof, but the fact remains that in spite of safeguards for the protection of infant life in various Acts, and in spite of the provision of Child Welfare Centres, and the supervision of infants by Health Visitors, the difference in the death-rates of the two groups of infants remains unchanged.

No doubt the mortality-rate would be lessened by the establishment of Homes to which the children and, if necessary, the mothers could be admitted during the first year. Local Authorities were given power to establish such Homes under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, but advantage has not been taken of the permission, partly because of the expenditure involved, but mainly on account of the moral objection to such a proposal on the part of a considerable body of the general public.

DIAGRAM showing (A) the birth-rate, and (B) the death-rate from all causes (per 1000 population), together with (C) the Infantile Mortality-rate (per 1000 births) in the Administrative County in each of the years 1901—1923.



Infectious Diseases.

TABLE I.

Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during
the year 1923.

Notifiable Disease.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Adminis- trative County.
Scarlet Fever	104	96	200
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	43	71	114
Enteric Fever	4	3	7
Puerperal Fever	2	2	4
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1	2
Erysipelas	14	12	26
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	3	7
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	63	82	145
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	19	20	39
Pneumonia	32	33	65
Totals.....	286	323	609

ENTERIC FEVER.

Only 7 cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year, 4 in the urban districts and 3 in the rural. There were 3 deaths from the disease.

The number of cases notified is in marked contrast with the number in the previous year, when 22 notifications were received. The lowest number of cases previously recorded was 19 in 1916, but even this figure seems very high when compared with the figure of 7 for 1923. The incidence of the disease in the County dropped suddenly in 1907 from an average of 126 during the years 1904-5-6 to 66, and with the exception of a rise to 90 in 1911 has always remained well below that figure.

It is almost impossible to account for the sudden drop in the number of notified cases this year. On the other hand the gradual decrease in the incidence of the disease throughout the County may be fairly ascribed mainly to the better education of the people in sanitary matters generally, and in such special matters as food protection from the fly danger and the proper disposal of house refuse. And finally, to the provision of Isolation Hospital accommodation as a means of preventing household infection.

SMALL POX.

No cases of this disease were notified within the County during the year. One or two suspected cases were fortunately proved not to be so. Cases of the disease however occurred in the neighbouring Doncaster Rural District, and one case from the North Riding was admitted to the York Hospital.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Four cases were notified, compared with only one in the previous year. The Registrar General, however, returns 5 deaths under this heading. One of the fatal cases was attended by an unqualified woman who at the time of the birth was suffering from a discharging ear. The uncertified midwife herself died shortly afterwards in Hospital, so no action could be taken under the Midwives Acts.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Two cases of this disease were notified, but the Registrar General returns 3 deaths for the County under this heading. There were 3 deaths in 1921 and 2 in 1922.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Seven cases were notified, compared with 11 in the previous year. With one exception none of the cases showed any visual defect as a result of the disease. The exception was that of an infant a week old, who, as a result of Ophthalmia, has lost the sight of the right eye. Fortunately the left eye is practically unimpaired. It is doubtful if Hospital treatment would have saved the eye. Efforts were, however, made to secure admission of the case to Hospital, but without success, and this state of affairs is not uncommon where Ophthalmia is concerned. The child in question was treated as an out-patient at the Maternity Home.

All notified cases, except those which occur in the Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington, where Infant Welfare schemes are in operation, are enquired into with a view to the provision of special treatment if necessary. There is unavoidable delay in getting in touch with cases because the primary notification is sent to the District Medical Officer of Health, who, of course, does not forward to my office the summary of all cases of notifiable diseases until the end of the week.

PUBLIC HEALTH (VENEREAL DISEASES) REGULATIONS, 1916.

The scheme for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases in the County differs in no particular from that which has obtained since its inception.

The following table shows the Clinics at which patients from the East Riding may attend, with the days and hours of attendance:—

	Hull Royal Infirmary.	Leeds General Infirmary.	York County Hospital.
Males—	Mondays, 3 to 7 p.m. Tuesdays, 4-30 to 7 p.m. Saturdays, 2 to 4-30 p.m.	Tuesdays, 3 p.m. Wednesdays, 6-30 p.m.	Mondays, 3 to 4 p.m. Thursdays, 6 to 7 p.m. Fridays, 7-30 to 8-30 p.m.
Females—	Thursdays, 4 to 7 p.m.	Mondays, 3 p.m. Thursdays, 6-30 p.m.	Wednesdays, 3 to 4 p.m. Fridays, 7 to 7-30 p.m.
Infants—		Fridays, 1 p.m. Tuesdays, 6 p.m. (congenital cases).	

Altogether 34 new patients were treated at the Clinics, compared with 210 in 1922, 207 in 1921, and 152 in 1920.

From the figures given in the Table it will be seen that, following a gradual rise in the yearly number of new cases, there is this year a very noteworthy drop. This favourable state of affairs is due entirely to the small number of new cases seen at the Hull Clinic. In 1922 the new cases seen there numbered 205 and the attendances 2,564, whereas this year the figures are 28 and 296 respectively.

There are no facilities for irrigation treatment except at the Clinics, and there does not appear to be any need for further provision, nor have any requests been received for their further establishment.

There is no branch of the National Council for Combating Venereal Disease in the County, and with the possible exception of the county area which is adjacent to the County Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, the incidence of the disease as judged by the number of attendances at the Clinics is so low that any expenditure in this direction is hardly justified.

During the year 7 persons (2 men, 4 women and 1 infant) were assisted to obtain treatment by the payment of their travelling expenses at a cost of £11 5s. 6d. Of this amount no less than £5 10s. 0d. was paid in respect of the attendances of one patient.

TABLE II.

Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations, 1916.

RETURN relating to persons residing in the East Riding of Yorkshire who were treated at the Treatment Centres during the year 1923.

	Hull.	York.	Leeds.	Total 1923.	Total 1922
OUT-PATIENT CLINIC—					
A. Number of persons dealt with for the first time and found to be suffering from—					
Syphilis.....	13	4	—	17	96
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	3
Gonorrhœa	10	1	—	11	104
Not suffering from Venereal Disease ...	5	1	—	6	7
Total.....	28	6	—	34	210
B. Total number of attendances at out-patient Clinic					
	296	61	—	357	2610
IN-PATIENT DEPT.—					
C Aggregate number of In-patient days.....					
	23	—	—	23	16
SALVARSAN SUBSTITUTES—					
D. Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes given in connection with:—					
1. Out Patient Clinic...	90	30	—	120	252
2. In-Patient Dept.....	6	—	—	6	8

Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918.

HEALTH VISITORS.

The staff of Health Visitors remains the same, that is, a Superintendent (who is also Inspector of Midwives), and four Assistant Health Visitors. The Superintendent lives at the Maternity Home at Driffeld and is responsible for the care of the patients admitted there.

The following table shows the work done by the Health Visitors during the year:—

To expectant mothers:	
First Visits	95
Subsequent Visits	36
To infants under one year of age:	
First Visits	2548
Subsequent Visits	5728
To children between one and five years	4082
To illegitimate children (not included above):	
First Visits	90
Subsequent Visits	488
Other Visits	54
Visits to insanitary premises	16
	<hr/>
	13,137

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Three Centres have been established by the County Council at Driffeld, Hessle, and Pocklington respectively. Meetings are held regularly once a fortnight.

Centre.	No. of Meetings.	Total No. of Attendances.	Avg. attendance per Session.
Driffeld	24	535	22.3
Hessle	22	377	17.1
Pocklington ..	24	549	22.9

A Centre is also established at Howden worked by voluntary helpers in connection with the Local Nursing Association. Meetings are held monthly, and the average attendance is 5.

Milk has been provided free of cost to 43 necessitous expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age. Full particulars of the financial position of each family assisted are recorded and submitted to the quarterly meeting of the Committee for their approval. The total cost of the milk supplied was £25 12s. 11d. The quantity of milk supplied is usually one pint a day for each mother or child.

MATERNITY HOME.

The small Home at Driffeld has continued its useful work during the year. No additional accommodation has, however, been provided, so that an active policy as regards the admission of patients has not been pursued. With only two beds ordinarily available, thirteen cases were admitted during the year, compared with 14 in 1922. The average stay of the patients in the Home was 14 days. All cases admitted were discharged convalescent, but one woman who was confined normally the day after admission developed a high temperature within 24 hours. She was transferred to Hospital as a case of puerperal fever, which, however, afterwards proved to be influenza.

The weekly charge for admission to the Home, which is available for any applicants living in the Administrative County, is 30/-, but this charge may be reduced or remitted in necessitous cases. The sum of £50 5s. 0d. was received in fees. The arrangements for staffing the Home are the same as in the previous year. The Inspector of Midwives lives in the Home and attends to any cases. If any nursing assistance is needed the services of one of the Health Visitors are utilised.

VOLUNTARY NURSING ASSOCIATIONS.

The County Council make annual grants to the Nursing Associations at Howden, Hornsea and Sutton, on condition that they employ a qualified midwife, who also acts as Health Visitor in their respective districts.

The subjoined table shows the work done by the Midwives during the year:—

	Howden.	Hornsea.	Sutton.
To expectant mothers:			
First Visits	36	44	33
Subsequent Visits	22	45	104
To infants under one year of age:			
First Visits	455	89	51
Subsequent Visits	358	76	255
To children between 1 and 5 years	440	80	150
To illegitimate children (not included above):			
First Visits .....	...	1	1
Subsequent Visits .....	...	1	4
Other Visits	83	...	3
Confinements attended:			
(a) With a doctor	2	25	14
(b) Without a doctor ..	45	23	10
Totals	1441	384	625

The Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington have their own Nursing Associations and also make their own arrangements for Maternity and Child Welfare work. The principal Nursing Association in the country districts is the East Riding Benefit Nursing Association with headquarters at Driffield. In addition there are Associations in Filey, Hessle, Norton, Welton and South Dalton.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 AND 1915.

NUMBER OF BIRTHS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1923.

First Quarter	647
Second Quarter	659
Third Quarter	643
Fourth Quarter	573
Total	2522

The total number of births registered during the year was 3,244, or, after deduction of those which occurred in the Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington (which are not notifiable to this office), 2,710. The number of births notified was therefore 93% of those registered, compared with 97% in 1922 and 89% in 1921.

The following table shows the position as regards notification in the various registration districts of the County:—

Registration District.	Sanitary Districts.	Births Registered	Births Notified.	Difference.
Selby	Riccall R.	129	130	+1
York	Eserick R.	121	100	-21
Pocklington ...	Pocklington U.	54	48	-6
	Pocklington R.	231	186	-45
Howden	Howden R.	272	272	
Beverley	Beverley R.	251	224	-27
Sculcoates ...	Cottingham U.	83	57	-26
	Hessle U.	126	127	+1
	Hedon M. B.	20	17	-3
	Sculcoates R.	202	190	-12
Patrington ...	Withernsea U.	55	56	+1
	Patrington R.	162	163	+1
Skirlaugh	Hornsea U.	87	86	-1
	Skirlaugh R.	129	128	-1
Driffield	Driffield U.	103	108	+5
	Driffield R.	235	233	-2
Bridlington ...	Bridlington R.	163	160	-3
Scarborough	Filey U.	40	48	+8
	Sherburn R.	51	52	+1
Malton	Norton U.	74	42	-32
	Norton R.	122	95	-27
	Totals.....	2710	2522	-188

MIDWIVES ACTS, 1902 AND 1918.

Thirty-three midwives notified their intention to practise in the County during the year, 25 of whom were qualified to do so as holders of a Diploma, and 8 as registered but uncertificated midwives. Of the total number 13 practised in the urban and 20 in the rural districts. 13% of the registered births were attended by midwives.

Notices were received as follows:—

Artificial feeding	6
Laying out a dead body	3
Still-births	15
Sending for medical help	46

Fees amounting to £28 5s. 0d. were paid under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918, to 21 medical practitioners, giving an average claim of approximately 27/-. During the year £19 11s. 6d. has been recovered from the persons concerned.

No scale of fees is in operation based on the weekly earnings of the household concerned, but each case is dealt with individually with due regard to all the circumstances, and the action taken reported to the subsequent quarterly meeting of the Public Health Committee.

In the mortality table for the County it will be seen that 5 deaths were recorded from puerperal sepsis and 12 from other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition. In 1922 the figures were 2 and 13 respectively, and in 1921 3 and 10.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

The Isolation Hospital area for the County for the treatment of notifiable infectious diseases (excluding Small-pox) includes the following Districts:—

Urban.	Rural.
Driffield	Beverley
Filey	Driffield
Hessle	Escrick
Hornsea	Norton
Norton	Patrington
Pocklington	Pocklington
Withernsea	Sherburn
	Skirlaugh

with a Central Hospital at Driffield. The Hospital, which stands well on a very good site, is situated within the Urban District of Driffield, just outside the town. It provides accommodation for 30 beds and 6 cots in 6 wards. It is well equipped with lavatory and bath-room accommodation, and is heated throughout by hot-water pipes and fire-grates or stoves. The Administrative Block contains six bedrooms for the staff, together with

dining room, matron's room, &c. The outbuildings comprise a small laundry, motor ambulance house, steam disinfecter, and general storage accommodation.

During the year 74 cases were admitted to the Hospital, compared with 93 in 1922, 99 in 1921, and 63 in 1920.

Three deaths were recorded, one from Diphtheria, of a child aged 5, who died within 24 hours of her admission, which was unduly delayed. The other deaths were from Enteric Fever and Tubercular Meningitis respectively. The latter case was admitted as Enteric Fever, but was proved not to be so.

Cases were admitted from the following districts:—

	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Total.
Beverley M.B. ....	...	10	...	10
Driffield U.D.	4	3	2	9
Hessle U.D.	2	5	...	7
Hornsea U.D.	6	1	...	7
Norton U.D.	1	2	...	3
Pocklington U.D. ....	...	3	...	3
Withernsea U.D.	1	...	...	1
Beverley R.D.	2	3	...	5
Driffield R.D.	15	1	...	16
Pattrington R.D. ....	...	...	1	1
Pocklington R.D.	1	2	...	3
Sherburn R.D. ....	...	3	...	3
Skirlaugh R.D.	4	...	...	4
Filey U.D. ....	...	...	...	...
Eserick R.D.	No cases were admitted from these Districts.			2
Norton R.D.				
Other Districts .....	...	2	...	2
Totals	36	35	3	74

CASES TREATED DURING THE YEAR 1923.

Disease.	No. from		Adults.		Children.		Total.
	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	M	F	M	F	
Scarlet Fever.....	24	11	5	8	10	12	35
Diphtheria	14	22	4	5	14	13	36
Enteric Fever.....	2	1	—	—	2	1	3
Totals ..	40	34	9	13	26	26	74

Two Sanitary Authorities within the County, viz., the Borough of Bridlington and the Rural District of Howden, have their own Infectious Diseases Hospitals.

During the year 1923, 39 cases were treated in the former and 36 in the latter. The other six of the 23 Sanitary Authorities of which the Administrative County consists have made the following arrangements for the treatment of their cases of infectious disease:—

Hedon Borough	} Cases treated at Hull Isolation Hospital.
Cottingham U.D. ...	
Sculcoates R.D.	
Beverley Borough ...	Cases treated at Driffeld Isolation Hospital (three beds reserved).
Riccall R.D.	Cases treated at Selby Isolation Hospital.
Bridlington R.D. ...	Cases treated at Bridlington Isolation Hospital.

SMALL POX HOSPITALS.

There are two Small-pox Hospitals in the County, one at Shipton near Market Weighton, maintained by the newly-formed Small-pox Isolation Hospital Committee, and the other at Beverley, which is maintained by the Borough of Beverley.

The number of beds available at Shipton is 8, but this number will shortly be increased to 20 by the erection of another Pavilion and the enlargement of the administrative cottage for further staff accommodation.

This extension is necessitated by the fact that during the past year an agreement was reached between the Hospital Committee on the one part and the Borough of Bridlington with the Rural Districts of Bridlington and Howden on the other, to form a fresh Hospital area for the isolation of small-pox only.

Three of the remaining four Sanitary Authorities, namely, the Borough of Hedon, the Urban District of Cottingham, and the Rural District of Sculcoates, have arranged with the Hull City Council for the reception of their cases to the Hull Small-pox Hospital. The Rural District Council of Riccall have a similar agreement with the Selby Joint Small-pox Hospital.

AMBULANCES.

The Red Cross Society have loaned three Ambulances to the East Riding, but only one is actually maintained by the County Council. This ambulance is garaged in Beverley, and is available for the transport of sick persons (excluding infectious fevers) or accidents. It

has been in regular use, and has made 93 journeys with a mileage of 1,901, compared with 65 journeys in 1922. The mileage fee has been fixed at 1/-, but this charge is reduced or remitted if thought necessary. The sum of £90 6s. 0d. was received in charges. Naturally the greater number of the journeys are made in removing patients from Beverley to the Hull Infirmary and to the Cottage Hospital, but the demand for its use in the country districts alone justifies its retention. The other two Red Cross Ambulances are stationed at Bridlington and Hessle. A motor ambulance is also kept at the Driffeld Isolation Hospital for the transport of fever patients in the Hospital area.

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

The provisions of this Act are carried out by the Public Health and Housing Committee of the County Council. By agreement with the Hull & East Riding Institute for the Blind all blind persons resident within the Administrative County are visited regularly by the Blind Visitor of the Institute, and any home workers supervised. Any employable blind are admitted into the workshops at Hull or York. Only two blind persons are, however, employed in York.

During the year 1 person was admitted to the workshops in Hull, making a total of 7 East Riding cases now maintained there. At present residential accommodation is limited to females. Male workers have to be provided with lodgings in the vicinity of the Institute.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following table shows the cases for which Bacteriological Examinations were made in 1923:—

	No. of cases examined.	Results.	
		Positive.	Negative.
Diphtheria	552	112	440
Phthisis	230	60	170
Enteric Fever	25	4	21
Vincent's Angina and Diphtheria	2	1	1
Para-typhoid Fever	2	2	...
Ringworm	16	7	9
Malignant Growth	2	1	1
Other Examinations	3	2	1
	832	189	643
Water	20		
Total	852		

WATER SAMPLES.—Result of Examinations:—

Excellent, 2; Satisfactory, 9; Unsatisfactory, 9.

TABLE III.
FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Summary of Samples taken by the Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts for the Administrative County (excluding the Borough of Beverley) and Analysed during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1924.

Total No. of Samples taken.	Number Adulterated.	Number of Prosecutions.	Amount of Penalties including Costs.
438	61	18	£70 1s. 6d.

Samples found adulterated and action taken.

Article Analysed.	No. found Adulterated.	No. of Prosecutions.	Amount of Penalties including Costs.	Remarks.
			£ s. d.	
Brandy	2	2	6 16 4	2 convictions.
Butter	1	1	1 0 0	1 conviction.
Camphorated Oil.....	1	—	—	Cautioned.
Friars Balsam.....	1	—	—	Cautioned.
Gin	3	1	2 0 0	1 conviction, 2 adulteration too small to warrant prosecution.
Milk (Formal)	44	12	56 5 2	8 convictions; 2 withdrawn; 1 dismissed; 1 judgment respited on payment of costs; 32 no proceedings. In the latter cases, either the adulteration or deficiency in fat was too small to render proceedings advisable, or there were other circumstances which made proceedings impossible.
Milk (Informal)	4	—	—	Being informal samples, proceedings were impossible.
Rum	1	—	—	No proceedings. Small adulteration rendered proceedings inadvisable.
Scotch Whisky	3	2	4 0 0	2 convictions. 1 no proceedings; the small adulteration rendered proceedings inadvisable.
Tincture of Rhubarb	1	—	—	Cautioned.
TOTAL	61	18	70 1 6	

Prosecutions taken for contraventions of Part III. of the Sale of Food Order, 1921 :—

- 1 Unlabelled Imported Meat. Fined £10 including costs.
 1 Unlabelled Imported Meat. Defendants ordered to pay 4/- costs.
 1 Unlabelled Imported Meat. Fined £1 including costs.
 1 Unlabelled Imported Meat. Fined £5 including costs.

**PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS,
 1912 AND 1917.**

Report for the year ended 31st December, 1923.

1. Milk (and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream).

	No. of samples examined for the presence of a Preservative.	No. in which Preservative was reported to be present, and Percentage of Preservative found in each sample.
Milk	268	2 (Boric Acid 0.055% " " 0.035% No action taken owing to illness of informant. Nil.
Cream	6	

2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

(a) Correct statements made	6
(b) Statements incorrect	Nil.
Total	6
(c) Percentage of preservative found in each sample	0.3
Percentage stated on Statutory label	0.3

TABLE IV.

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1923, and previous Years.

YEAR.	Estimated Population.	BIRTHS Net.		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Number.	Rate.	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.	
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 net Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1909	149,875	3466	23·2	293	84	1919	12·8
1910	154,010	3451	22·4	322	93	2001	12·9
1911	155,037	3483	22·4	392	112	2079	13·4
1912	156,105	3351	21·6	250	74	1914	12·3
1913	157,066	3338	21·2	293	87	1999	12·7
1914	158,239	3288	20·7	274	83	1886	11·9
1915	150,176	3248	20·4	244	75	2192	14·5
1916	145,189	3215	20·3	245	75	2009	13·8
1917	144,595	2729	16·9	254	93	2098	14·5
1918	(a) 145,207 (b) 162,699	2843	17·4	241	84	2496	17·1
1919	(a) 152,645 (b) 159,010	2764	17·4	206	74	2040	13·4
1920	(a) 158,727 (b) 158,887	3861	24·3	258	66	1953	12·3
1921	(a) 162,631 (b) 162,917	3445	21·1	263	76	2013	12·3
1922	(a) 163,504 (b) 164,094	3229	19·6	224	69	2127	12·9
1923	165,170	3244	19·6	188	58	1895	11·5

(a) Population for Death-Rate.

(b) Population for Birth-Rate

TABLE V.

Birth and Death Rates for the Administrative County and for the several Urban and Rural Districts in the Riding during the year 1923.

DISTRICTS.	Population.			Births.		Deaths.		Death Rates from various causes per 1000 of the Population.						Death Rate among Infants under 1 year per 1000 births.
	Census, 1921.	Estimated 1923.	Number	Rate.	Number	Rate.	Principal Epidemic Diseases.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Disease.	Cancer.		
Administrative County	173704	165170	3244	19.6	1895	11.5	.28	.64	.24	1.48	1.60	1.43	57.9	
Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts	74498	65253	1176	18.0	810	12.4	.21	.72	.27	1.36	1.67	1.55	52.7	
Borough of Beverley	13469	13690	278	20.3	169	12.3	.15	.95	.22	1.53	1.09	1.53	36.0	
" Bridlington	22768	15303	256	16.7	197	12.9	.06	.52	.39	1.50	1.57	1.83	58.6	
" Hedon	1321	1380	20	14.5	17	12.3	—	1.45	—	2.17	2.90	1.45	50.0	
Urban Districts—Cottingham	5135	5223	83	15.9	68	13.0	.19	.19	.57	1.15	1.91	1.91	120.5	
Driffield	5674	5663	103	18.2	87	15.4	.88	1.06	.18	1.24	2.82	1.59	48.5	
Filey	4549	3455	40	11.6	37	10.7	.29	.58	—	1.74	1.45	1.74	100.0	
Hessle	6107	6199	126	20.3	59	9.5	.32	.16	.48	1.13	.97	1.45	39.7	
Hornsea	4278	3864	87	22.5	51	13.2	—	.26	—	1.81	1.03	.78	57.5	
Norton	3853	3860	74	19.2	58	15.0	.26	2.59	.26	1.04	1.55	1.29	54.0	
Pocklington	2642	2669	54	20.2	28	10.5	—	.37	.37	.75	3.37	1.12	37.0	
Withernsea	4702	3947	55	13.9	39	9.9	.25	.51	—	.76	2.53	1.27	18.2	
Rural Districts	99206	99917	2068	20.7	1085	10.9	.33	.59	.22	1.55	1.56	1.36	60.9	
Beverley	11768	11990	251	20.9	113	9.4	—	.33	.17	1.25	1.50	1.92	63.7	
Bridlington	8149	7861	163	20.7	83	10.6	.51	.25	.51	2.16	.76	1.14	104.3	
Driffield	11640	11730	235	20.0	140	11.9	.43	.60	.08	1.70	1.79	1.36	55.3	
Escrick	5918	5940	121	20.4	58	9.8	.67	.50	.17	1.01	1.18	1.18	66.1	
Howden	13003	13180	272	20.6	130	9.9	.30	.91	.15	1.44	1.52	1.21	25.7	
Norton	5393	5390	122	22.6	76	14.1	.37	.74	.56	1.48	3.15	1.48	65.6	
Pattrington	7579	7522	162	21.5	101	13.4	.40	1.06	.26	1.33	3.06	1.33	74.1	
Pocklington	10897	10950	231	21.1	135	12.3	.27	.82	.09	2.56	1.37	1.28	60.6	
Riccall	5330	5436	129	23.7	53	9.7	.37	.37	.37	1.29	.92	1.10	85.3	
Sculcoates	10329	10610	202	19.0	107	10.1	.28	.28	.38	1.22	1.70	1.32	74.3	
Sherburn	2083	2129	51	23.9	20	9.4	.47	—	—	2.82	.47	1.41	—	
Skirlaugh	7117	7179	129	18.0	69	9.6	.28	.70	—	.83	.70	1.39	38.8	

TABLE VI.

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the Year 1923, in the URBAN Districts.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO DISTRICTS AT SUBJOINED AGES.										DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO EACH DISTRICT (AT ALL AGES)										
	All Ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and under 75.	75 and up- wards.	Beverly.	Brillington	Coltingham	Driffield.	Filey.	Hedon.	Hessle.	Hornsea.	Norton.	Pocklington.	Wilberforce.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
All Causes	810	62	14	11	18	27	76	201	179	222	169	197	68	87	37	17	59	51	58	28	39
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Diphtheria	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Influenza	8	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	2	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Encephalitis lethargica	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Meningococcal meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	47	...	...	...	...	13	17	14	3	...	13	8	1	6	2	2	1	1	10	1	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	18	...	1	2	2	4	3	6	...	...	3	6	3	1	...	...	3	...	1	1	...
Cancer, malignant disease	101	...	...	...	1	...	7	42	34	17	21	28	10	3	6	2	9	3	5	3	5
Rheumatic Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diabetes	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	2	1	2	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
Cerebral hemorrhage, &c.	72	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	35	25	22	13	9	3	3	1	8	5	7	1	...
Heart Disease	109	...	...	...	1	...	6	34	40	28	15	24	10	16	5	4	6	4	6	9	10
Arterio-sclerosis	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	15	4	9	4	6	...	1	1	...	3	1	...
Bronchitis	54	6	2	...	...	...	2	6	13	25	13	15	3	4	5	2	4	3	3	1	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	28	5	7	...	...	1	4	5	5	1	5	7	3	3	...	1	2	4	1	1	1
Other respiratory diseases	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Ulcer of Stomach or duodenum	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 yrs.)	14	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	9	...	...	...	3	...	2	2	...	2	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute and chronic nephritis	23	...	...	...	1	...	2	8	5	7	4	9	1	4	...	1	...	3	1	...	...
Puerperal sepsis	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Congenital Debility & Malformation, Premature Birth	30	29	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	7	4	2	...	1	4	3	2	2	1
Suicide	10	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	1	...	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
Other Deaths from Violence	25	1	...	1	4	1	7	4	3	4	3	5	1	8	2	...	1	1	2	1	1
Other Defined Diseases	190	13	1	5	...	5	9	39	28	90	43	54	15	18	8	1	14	20	9	5	11
Causes ill defined or unknown.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals	810	62	14	11	18	27	76	201	179	222	169	197	68	87	37	17	59	51	58	28	39

STATE OF NEW YORK

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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NAME OF CATTLE	AGE	SEX	DATE OF BIRTH	DATE OF DEATH	CAUSE OF DEATH	REMARKS
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60	60	60	60
61	61	61	61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70	70	70	70
71	71	71	71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83	83	83	83
84	84	84	84	84	84	84
85	85	85	85	85	85	85
86	86	86	86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87	87	87	87
88	88	88	88	88	88	88
89	89	89	89	89	89	89
90	90	90	90	90	90	90
91	91	91	91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE VII.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1923, in the RURAL Districts.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO THE DISTRICTS AT SUBJOINED AGES.										DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO EACH DISTRICT (AT ALL AGES).												
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and under 75.	75 and up- wards.	Beverley.	Brillington.	Driffield.	Eskrick.	Howden.	Norton.	Patrikirk.	Pocklington.	Ridwell.	Sculcoates.	Sherburn.	Skirbrough.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	113	83	140	58	130	76	101	135	53	107	20	22	23
All Causes }	1085	126	19	14	31	53	110	205	219	308	113	83	140	58	130	76	101	135	53	107	20	69	
Enteric Fever	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	5	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	1
Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	6	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Diphtheria	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Influenza	24	1	...	...	2	...	2	4	5	10	1	1	4	2	3	...	1	4	1	1	...	6
Encephalitis lethargica	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	59	1	...	...	3	16	29	8	2	...	4	2	7	3	12	4	8	9	2	3	...	5
Other Tuberculous Diseases	22	2	3	...	4	6	3	4	...	...	2	4	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	4	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	136	...	...	...	1	1	9	54	44	27	23	9	16	7	16	8	10	14	6	14	3	10
Rheumatic Fever	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Diabetes	17	...	...	...	1	3	1	7	4	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	4	...	3	...	2
Cerebral hemorrhage, &c.	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	17	28	9	5	3	3	6	6	7	8	3	4	...	4
Heart Disease	156	...	...	...	...	4	7	34	57	54	18	6	21	7	20	17	23	15	5	18	1	5
Arterio-sclerosis	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	32	5	6	5	1	9	...	5	1	1	5	1	6
Bronchitis	82	5	3	...	...	1	3	4	22	44	4	9	9	2	11	3	7	19	7	5	3	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	55	8	2	3	1	1	12	12	7	9	6	8	10	4	5	2	3	9	...	5	2	1	
Other respiratory diseases	18	1	1	...	...	1	4	3	3	5	5	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	1	2
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	24	14	1	...	2	...	1	1	4	1	...	2	4	2	1	1	2	2	...	1	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	5	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Acute and chronic nephritis	22	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	5	5	1	1	3	...	2	2	2	5	2	...	...	4
Puerperal sepsis	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	9	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, Premature Birth.	57	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	3	5	1	4	6	5	5	5	...	5
Suicide	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Other deaths from violence	37	2	2	5	5	3	9	7	3	1	3	3	4	1	4	3	2	3	1	9	3	1	
Other Defined Diseases	221	30	2	3	7	9	12	34	35	89	19	14	38	17	27	16	15	34	15	19	5	11	
Causes ill-defined or unknown	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Totals	1085	126	19	14	31	53	110	205	219	308	113	83	140	58	130	76	101	135	53	107	20	69	

TABLE VIII.

1923.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified.
Urban Districts.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.											
	Totals	Reverley	Bridlington	Cottingham	Driffield	Filey	Hedon	Hessle	Hornsea	Norton	Pocklington	Withernsea
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Scarlet Fever ...	104	39	23	13	3	2	4	10	3	3	3	1
Diphtheria	43	10	3	4	6	...	1	3	8	...	...	8
Enteric Fever ...	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Erysipelas	14	3	3	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	1
Ophthalmia												
Neonatorum...	4	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis												
Lethargica ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary												
Tuberculosis ...	63	10	13	2	8	...	...	6	3	6	2	13
Other forms of												
Tuberculosis ...	19	6	5	...	5	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
Pneumonia	32	21	...	...	2	...	...	2	3	...	1	3
Totals	286	91	47	19	28	4	5	28	17	14	6	27

TABLE IX.

1923.

**Cases of Infectious Disease Notified.
Rural Districts.**

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.												
	Total	Beverley	Bridlington	Driffield	Eserick	Howden	Norton	Patrington	Pocklington	Riccall	Sculcoates	Sherburn	Skirlaugh
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Scarlet Fever.....	96	6	8	1	1	28	...	15	8	10	5	11	3
Diphtheria	71	5	7	15	...	9	...	5	..	...	13	1	16
Enteric Fever	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	12	...	...	2	1	2	...	4	3	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	82	7	3	4	7	11	1	12	10	9	8	1	9
Other forms of "	20	2	1	2	3	2	1	4	...	2	3	...	...
Pneumonia	33	5	...	...	...	10	...	4	...	...	7	4	3
Totals.....	323	25	20	26	13	63	2	47	22	21	36	17	31

TABLE X.
Rainfall Returns, 1923.

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 over a series of years.
Full	8 feet.	The Meteorological Soc.	29·02	224	25.80 for 14 years.
Tempholme	11 „	W. Evans, Esq.	23·82	182	24.90 for 12 years.
Purn Head	26 „	The Meteorological Soc.	22·97	192	21.46 for 12 years.
North Cave	35 „	Major W. H. Carver ...	31·87	192	26.04 for 4 years.
Lockington	40 „	Mr. W. J. Algar	28·60	161	21.86 for 10 years.
Lowthorpe	63 „	F. K. Hawes, Esq.	28·03	176	26.31 for 12 years.
Rise	73 „	W. Bethell, Esq.	29·74	202	24.83 for 5 years.
Hley	95 „	Rev. Canon Cooper ...	29·42	226	25.24 for 12 years.
Campston	100 „	W. H. St. Quintin, Esq.	31·42	210	28.18 for 12 years.
Wunnington	110 „	Miss E. Hildyard	29·78	224	25.11 for 12 years.
Dalton Holme	150 „	Mr. J. P. Jobling	31·22	210	27.76 for 12 years.
Beverley (E.R. Mental Hospital)	175 „	Medical Superintendent	27·64	216	26.88 for 12 years.
Warter	230 „	Miss A. Coxon	30·42	173	29.22 for 11 years.
Surythorpe	240 „	Rev. W. Robinson	29·10	168	27.36 for 8 years.
Birdsall	304 „	Mr. James Anderson...	34·81	192	30.00 for 12 years.
Whixendale	425 „	Miss Whitehead	34·65	226	30.89 for 11 years.

I am indebted to the above named for their kindness in forwarding to me the Returns.

TABLE XI.

Sanitary Work carried out and Premises Inspected during 1923.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

	Beverley	Bridlington	Cottingham	Driffield	Filey	Hedon	Hessle	Hornsea	Norton	Pocklington	Withernsea	Beverley	Bridlington	Driffield	Escrick	Howden	Norton	Patlington	Pocklington	Riccall	Sculcoates	Sherburn	Skirlaugh
Dwelling-houses inspected	85	111			8	5		1073	24	64		558	59	171	50			69	235	156		4	50
Do. Notices served	9	221			4	—		46	3	—		59	5	109	—			36	74	15		4	15
Have Building Bye-laws been adopted?	Yes	Yes			Yes	—		Yes	Yes	No		23	21	16	2			Yes	6	7		No	3
Dwelling-houses disinfected after cases of ordinary infectious disease	39	35			35	2		11	6	All		5	11	15	All			13	5	30		11	19
Do. disinfected after cases of Phthisis	7	10			2	—		1	1	All		—	—	3	All			2	8	12		—	9
Schools disinfected after cases of ordinary infectious disease	—	All			2	4		6	4	2		—	1	—	—			—	—	1		—	2
Dwelling-houses found overcrowded	—	7			20	—		2	3	4		3	1	4	—			1	2	1		—	—
Privies converted into W.C.'s	69	68			—	—		1	5	1		8	—	17	—			4	19	1		7	8
Do. do. pail closets	—	—			—	—		—	1	—		—	—	7	—			3	2	2		1	—
Offensive trades inspected	3	—			37	4		—	37	30		69	23	48	—			30	74	26		41	20
Total number of nuisances found	231	416			37	4		—	37	30		69	23	48	—			25	64	26		36	18
Do. abated	199	502			37	4		—	37	30		69	23	48	—			—	—	—		—	—
Water Supplies—																							
Houses newly supplied from water mains	41	—			7	3		16	6	11		2	7	1	2			22	1	7		—	4
New wells made	—	—			—	—		—	—	—		3	—	1	—			3	3	—		—	1
New bore wells made	—	—			—	—		—	—	—		3	—	13	—			—	—	—		—	2
Wells closed, water unsafe	—	—			—	—		—	1	—		—	—	2	—			—	—	—		—	—
Samples of water sent for examination	30	—			1	—		18	1	1		—	—	6	—			9	5	2		1	1
Water certificates granted for new houses in Rural Districts	—	—			—	—		—	—	—		8	—	—	—			—	—	7		—	2
Dairies and Cowsheds—																							
Have regulations been adopted?	Yes	Yes			Yes	—		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Date of adoption	1909	1902			1909	1913		1885	1895	—		1901	1904	1903	—			1900	—	1923		1905	1907
No. on Register	34	34			9	13		16	16	6		—	112	66	35			60	19	23		36	124
No. of Cows	178	158			30	54		146	90	24		—	—	400	400			378	96	87		—	650
Visits to Cowsheds	135	62			48	6		21	11	36		—	110	101	35			111	50	34		—	135
Do. Dairies	110	7			60	5		25	5	—		—	2	2	2			4	46	4		—	—
Defects found	—	—			—	—		7	2	2		7	—	26	—			9	7	1		1	25
Do. remedied	—	—			—	—		7	2	2		7	—	26	—			7	7	—		1	25
Slaughter Houses—																							
No. on Register	19	17			6	4		4	2	6		—	7	13	6			8	13	6		2	11
Visits to	884	204			12	2		23	14	5		—	28	32	6			20	28	20		5	24
Number of defects found	—	9			—	—		11	1	1		—	—	7	—			3	—	—		1	5
Do. remedied	—	9			—	—		11	1	1		—	—	7	—			3	—	1		1	5
Common Lodging Houses—																							
No. on Register	1	1			—	—		—	—	1		—	—	—	—			—	1	—		—	—
Visits to	369	6			—	—		—	—	4		—	—	—	—			—	3	—		—	—
Number of defects found	—	2			—	—		—	—	—		—	—	—	—			—	—	—		—	—
Do. remedied	—	2			—	—		—	—	—		—	—	—	—			—	—	—		—	—
Canal Boats inspected	21	—			—	—		—	—	—		—	—	8	—			—	—	—		—	—

Unwholesome food condemned:—

Beverley M.B.—Beasts, 5; Pigs, 6; Sheep, 3.

Bridlington M.B.—1 carcase of Beef, 1 carcase of Mutton, 2st. of Offal, 30lbs. Canned Beef, 24st. Fish, 6 tins of Salmon, 52 tins of Tomatoes, 6 doz. glasses of Fish and Meat Paste, 37 tins of other foods, 11 tins of Meat.

Patlington R.D.—227lbs. Meat.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Report by Dr. T. Readman, the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The proper organisation of a Tuberculosis Service in such a sparsely populated district as the East Riding presents a problem of considerable difficulty. We have several urban districts where it might be desirable to establish Clinics, but the greatest difficulty arises when the claims of the scattered population of the rural areas come to be considered.

The aim is to make the Clinics into clearing stations where the cases are examined and classified, and suitable treatment arranged for.

Probably the most important work of the Tuberculosis Officer and the Health Visitors in this connection is the search for and the examination of "Contacts."

Prevention must be the key-note of the whole scheme, and in particular if we can prevent the infection of the children and detect and treat the early signs of the disease, we shall in a short time see a notable decrease in the morbidity and mortality.

Next in order of importance comes the care of the advanced cases, and this deserves very serious consideration. The difficulty of this question is enhanced by the diversity of opinion as to the infectivity of tuberculosis. Some authorities whose opinions ought to carry weight, regard this infectivity as a very real thing. Others oppose this idea. The Medical Officer of Health of the City of Edinburgh in his paper opening the debate on the care of advanced cases at the meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis at Birmingham last year, regarded the necessity of segregation of advanced cases of tuberculosis as quite as important as the isolation of small-pox, "from some points of view it is more so, because the spread of small-pox can be arrested in an effectual way by definite measures, while the spread of tuberculosis can only be controlled by preventing the diffusion of the infecting micro-organisms." It is generally agreed that these cases are the chief causes of the spread of tuberculosis. It must, however, be con-

ceded that they are not the only cause; many early cases and cases in the intermediate stage are equally infectious.

Our present classification is unfortunate: a better method would be to classify all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis as infectious or non-infectious. It is rather a question of immunity or non-immunity. The non-immune are always in danger of being infected. The immune on the other hand need have no fear of such a calamity however much they are brought in contact with the tubercle bacillus. Unfortunately we have no means of ascertaining who are immune and who are not. One has to remember that there is a vast difference between a person being infected with the tubercle bacillus and the development of the disease.

In this connection heredity plays an important part. It is the generally accepted opinion that tuberculosis cannot be directly transmitted from parent to child, but the tuberculous parent will probably pass on to the child a non-resisting constitution—a want of immunity—and the children who “take after” the tuberculous parent will probably sooner or later take the disease. To illustrate this one might point to the rarity of marital infection. Here the non-tuberculous husband or wife probably gets a massive infection daily but does not develop the disease owing to this mysterious immunity, whilst the non-immune children succumb. Throughout it is a question of the soil rather than the seed.

Modern Sanatoria are ideal for the treatment of cases which are capable of arrest and for the treatment of children threatened with or suffering from the disease, but very few authorities cater satisfactorily for advanced cases. Modern Sanatoria are not suitable. The elaborate accommodation necessary for the treatment of early cases is not called for when the advanced stage is reached, nor need these patients undergo the discomforts which this system entails. Opinion is divided as to the best way of handling this difficult question. The central idea of course is segregation in some form or other; that is, the placing of the infectious patient under such conditions as will prevent him infecting other people. Segregation in the home seems to be favoured by a large number of thinkers, but it is a method surrounded by many difficulties, especially in these days of house

shortage. It would be an ideal method if the necessary conditions could be obtained. If this isolation in the home of the infecting cases cannot be arranged there remains only the removal of the patient to an institution, but if for any reason this cannot be carried out then it is of prime importance that the children should be taken from their contaminated surroundings. In large institutions as at present constituted there is an absence of the comfortable wards one would like to provide for the hopeless cases. Then again one has to remember that if wards were so set apart, patients would naturally fight shy of them. Even to the last the consumptive is an optimist; he always thinks he is going to get well.

When Sanatoria were started the predominating idea was to cater only for early cases which were capable of arrest, but to my mind they perform a much more important function in segregating and nursing advanced cases, because it is these cases more especially that are capable of propagating the disease.

The new regulations and suggestions of the Ministry of Health should tend towards a more accurate co-ordination between the Tuberculosis Officer and the general practitioner. It is satisfactory to note that the services of the Tuberculosis Officer are being made use of to a greater extent each year.

The School Medical Officers are helping matters forward by referring cases of suspected tuberculosis to the Tuberculosis Officer, resulting as this often does in suitable cases being given Sanatorium treatment, or in the provision of extra nourishment. Shelters are provided in suitable cases. These are much appreciated, and they answer a very useful purpose.

Those forms of tuberculosis which are caused by the ingestion of milk from tuberculous cows could be prevented by the perfecting of our milk supplies. The destruction of all tuberculous dairy cows or the establishing of tubercle-free herds are long and expensive processes. More practicable is the plan of dispensing pasteurised milk to the public in sterilised bottles to prevent the pollution of the milk in transit or at the home of the consumer.

After-care work in such a sparsely populated area as the East Riding is a very difficult problem. To accomplish any real good it would be necessary to

augment considerably our staff of Health Visitors and to establish small committees in our larger centres.

Tuberculosis is a preventable disease, and it is possible to eradicate it if we can obtain the necessary conditions. The most important of these are :—

- (a) Segregation of patients who are capable of spreading the disease.
- (b) The provision of a tubercle-free milk supply.
- (c) The proper housing of the people.

In addition it is necessary to remember that want of proper food and the lack of knowledge as to how to live and how to feed and clothe our young are important factors in the causation of tuberculosis.

DEATH RATES FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years. 1911—1920	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Administrative County	0.77	0.71	0.76	0.85	0.97	0.81	0.78	0.74	0.80	0.64
Urban Districts.	0.89	0.92	0.85	1.10	1.08	0.69	0.98	0.90	0.89	0.72
Rural Districts..	0.70	0.55	0.70	0.68	0.90	0.88	0.65	0.64	0.73	0.59

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Administrative County	0.3	0.30	0.24	0.36	0.29	0.36	0.24	0.19	0.23	0.24
Urban Districts.	0.3	0.29	0.22	0.44	0.26	0.34	0.14	0.18	0.23	0.27
Rural Districts..	0.3	0.33	0.26	0.31	0.31	0.36	0.31	0.19	0.23	0.22

The total number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year 1923 was 106, and from other forms of Tuberculosis 40. During the previous year the figures were 131 and 38 respectively.

RAYWELL SANATORIUM.

This Sanatorium, which is under the joint control of the City of York and the East Riding County Council, with accommodation for 44 adult patients and 20 children, has been in full occupation throughout the year. The East Riding retain 29 beds for adults and 14 for children.

NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING TREATMENT IN RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS IN 1923.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total Cases treated	78	53	131
Discharged—			
Improved	49	33	82
Without improvement	4	2	6
Died	8	3	11
Residential treatment discontinued	5	3	8
Still under residential treatment on 1st			
January, 1924	12	12	24

The percentage of beds occupied to beds provided for the above year was 94.8. For the same period the classification of the cases admitted expressed as a percentage of total cases was as follows:—

Observation	41.1%
Early	16.8%
Intermediate	10.0%
Advanced	23.3%
Non-pulmonary	8.8%

The guiding principles of treatment at Raywell are fresh air, sunlight, good food, systematic rest, graduated exercise and work. The patients live and sleep practically in the open air. All the living rooms are thoroughly ventilated and suitably heated. Full advantage is taken of all available sunshine. The food is good and plentiful. Systematic rest is undoubtedly the most important factor of the treatment. The amount and kind of rest needful in each case is adjusted daily after a careful consideration of each patient's temperature and pulse chart.

Graduated work is a necessary part of the treatment. It is difficult sometimes to get the patients to understand the need for this. They are slow in grasping the fact that muscular effort is needed to stimulate the production of the necessary antitoxins. Each patient is seen individually every day and his work allotted according to his physical condition. The work includes cleaning

brasses, window cleaning, gardening, hoeing, weeding, grass cutting and rolling, the raking and weeding of the drives and paths, and wheeling coke. Two patients do most of the odd repairs, and two more have charge of the poultry. Men skilled in special trades often prefer to do odd jobs connected with their trades.

Pyorrhoea and bad teeth have been so prevalent amongst the patients on admission, especially in patients of middle age, that dental treatment has often been necessary to enable them to take full advantage of the treatment. Arrangements have been made for this.

The proper care of advanced cases is a matter deserving serious consideration. When these cases occur in overcrowded, ill-ventilated and poorly-lighted houses they are a source of danger to the other occupants, especially to the children. Special efforts are made to get these cases into the Sanatorium and to keep them there. This applies also to some cases in the early and intermediate stages. It is not always the advanced cases that are the most infectious.

The appointment of a School Teacher has proved to be a great boon. Besides the ordinary scholastic work the children are taught cardboard modelling, paper work, plasticine, raffia work, knitting, sewing, drawing, etc. In the spring and summer months gardening forms an important part in the school programme. Physical drill, breathing exercises, country dances, nature study and games form part of the curriculum.

Marked pulmonary tuberculosis in children of school age is very rare. Our fourteen children's beds are occupied mostly by delicate, ill-nourished, backward children, who merely require a short course of fresh air and good food to put them on their feet again. There is a great demand for beds, and our waiting list for boys and girls is usually a long one.

Cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis cannot be treated at Raywell unless they are ambulant cases and need no surgical attention. Any cases ineligible for admission are sent to special institutions.

The Children's Day-Room is well lighted, heated and ventilated. In fine weather the children live in the open air, and at no time during the day or night are they brought even into remote contact with the adult patients.

The discipline amongst the patients has been excellent, and need for action for infringement of rules has been very occasional.

ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES.

The Ministry of Health have issued a Memorandum (87/T) dated December, 1923, in accordance with paragraph 6 of Circular 323, in which is set out under various heads the cost per patient per week at certain residential Institutions during the year ended 31st March, 1923. Excluding voluntary Institutions and Institutions catering only for children, which do not seem to be comparable, the average cost per patient per week works out at 51/8.9. At Raywell the cost is 53/5, but this figure includes our heavy loan charges (15/9), and is no criterion of the administrative cost. I suggest that the only equitable way to arrive at a proper estimate of the costings of the Institution is to exclude the consideration of the loan charges as is done in column 31 of the Memorandum. This column shows the average cost per patient per week to be 44/9. The position at Raywell in this column is favourable, 36/8 representing our cost per patient per week.

Contributions have been received from 65 patients towards the cost of their maintenance in Raywell. The total amount of fees received under this head was £175 0s. 8d. In the previous year the amount received was £115 1s. 2d. from 45 patients.

The Public Health Committee have not adopted any fixed scale of contributions, but each case is considered on its merits.

CENTRAL DISPENSARY.

There is only one Tuberculosis Dispensary in the County. It is centrally situated in Beverley, and is open on two afternoons each week (Tuesday and Friday). Ninety new cases were seen during the year, and there were altogether 517 attendances. Although there is only this one Dispensary for the whole County I can always visit any cases in the County as required.

SHELTERS.

Eight shelters have been provided by the County Council for the use of patients suffering from tuber-

culosis. This number will, however, be shortly increased to eleven by the purchase of three more, and eventually to fourteen. This figure, on the basis of one shelter to approximately 10,000 persons, would appear to be adequate. The shelters are only lent to those patients who will make proper use of them. They are appreciated most by patients discharged from the Sanatorium who are thereby enabled to continue the open-air treatment to which they have accustomed themselves, and in addition, the use of a shelter lessens the risk of infection in the home. The high cost of removal from house to house so far shows no sign of diminution.

TUBERCULOSIS NURSES.

The School Nurses are allowed to act as Health Visitors to all notified cases of Tuberculosis, and they also keep under supervision any patients who have been under treatment at Raywell. During the year 226 new cases were added to the Nurses' lists. They paid periodical visits to 112 of these, who were either sputum positive cases or ex-patients from Raywell. In addition 313 cases from previous years were on the visiting lists, making a total of 425. The total number of visits paid was 1,137, an average of 2.6 per case. Two objections to visits were received during the year. Sputum flasks and disinfectant were supplied to 10 persons, and disinfectant to 28.

Twenty-eight persons ceased to reside in the County during the year; the new addresses, if known, are forwarded to the Medical Officer of the new District.