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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 1924,

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.		1925.
Beverley ...	H. L. Munro, M.D.	7th April.
Bridlington	A. Kaye Jarratt, M.B.	8th May.
Hedon	J. Soutter, M.R.C.S.	3rd June.
URBAN DISTRICTS.		
Cottingham	A. Tinley Sissons, M.B.	Not received.
Filey	J. T. Haworth, L.R.C.P.	3rd April.
Gt. Drifffield	G. Burgess, M.B.	Not received.
Hessle	J. M. Hermon, M.D.	2nd May.
Hornsea ...	H. D. Johns, M.D. ...	13th May.
Norton	R. H. F. Bostock, L.R.C.P. ...	11th March.
Pocklington	Al. F. A. Fairweather, M.D.	30th May.
Withernsea	A. E. Sproule, L.R.C.P.	Not received.
RURAL DISTRICTS.		
Beverley	F. G. Dobson, D.S.O., M.B.	18th May.
Bridlington	P. D. H. Chapman, M.B.	29th April.
Drifffield	Marshall Haver, M.B.	28th May.
Escrick	Alwyn Raimes, M.D.	4th May.
Howden	R. B. Brown, L.R.C.P.	5th June.
Norton	L. C. Walker, M.R.C.S.	Not received.
*Patrington	F. R. Cripps, M.B., Ch.B. ...	25th May.
Pocklington	Al. F. A. Fairweather, M.D.	30th May.
Riccall	W. Bertram Hill, M.D., D.P.H.	15th April.
Sculcoates ...	J. M. Hermon, M.D.	26th May.
Sherburn	H. G. Peel, L.S.A.	Not received.
Skirlaugh	H. D. Johns, M.D.	13th May.

*Vice W. H. Coates, M.A., M.B. (deceased).

*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 1924.

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

The birth-rate for the year is 18.5 per 1,000 of the population. The average for the previous ten years was 19.8.

The death-rate of 12.5 compares unfavourably with the figure of 11.5 for the year 1923. The average for the previous ten years was 13.4.

The infantile mortality-rate is 61.6 per 1,000 registered births, compared with 57.9 in the previous year. The average rate for the ten years 1911-20, was 82, and that for the ten years 1901-10, 112.

The death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was .65 per 1,000 of the population, compared with .64 in 1923 and .80 in 1922.

The number of deaths certified as due to Cancer or other forms of malignant disease is 254, giving a death-rate of 1.53 per 1,000 of the population.

Nineteen cases of Typhoid Fever were notified, compared with only 7 in the previous year.

After an interval of nearly twenty years Small-pox was introduced into the County during the holiday season. Altogether six cases were notified.

The work in connection with Infant Welfare has made gradual but real progress, and one new Centre has been opened.

Housing work in the County continues slowly although steadily. According to the Annual Reports received to date, 443 new houses were erected during the year.

The accommodation available at the Raywell Sanatorium has been fully utilised throughout the year, and I regret to say that there has been a waiting list.

At Garton three new bore-holes have been sunk, which provide an abundant supply of excellent water.

The old wells have been closed. With this exception the only work in connection with water supplies has been the extension of the public supplies at Filey and Hornsea by the sinking of deep wells, but that at the latter town is regarded as temporary only.

I have to express my thanks to the staff, both professional and clerical, who have worked with me during the year.

I am also indebted to the District Medical Officers of Health for their help and courtesy.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

County Hall,

R. L. THORNLEY.

Beverley,

June, 1925.

* * *

The following is a summary of the Birth-rates and Death-rates (per 1,000 of the population) in the Administrative County for the year 1924, together with the corresponding rates for England and Wales.

	Adminis- trative County.	Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	England and Wales.
Birth-Rate	18·5	17·4	19·2	18·8
Death-Rate	12·5	13·4	11·9	12·2
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year (per 1000 births).	61·6	64·1	60·1	75·0
Death-Rate from Principal Epi- demic Diseases..	·20	·17	·23	—
" " " Pulmonary Tuberculosis	·65	·78	·56	—
" " " other forms of Tuberculosis	·23	·27	·20	—
" " " Respiratory Diseases	1·76	2·11	1·53	—
" " " Cancer	1·53	1·69	1·43	—
" " " Heart Disease...	1·76	1·88	1·68	—

The following Circular Letters and Orders were received during the year 1924 from the Ministry of Health:—

Date.	Subject.
January 4th	The County Councils (Assisted Schemes for the Housing of Employees) Amendment Regulations, 1924.
January 17th	Housing, &c., Act, 1923.
February	The incidence of Rheumatic Diseases.
February 8th	Grant-aided Public Health Services.
February 11th	Treatment of Tuberculous Ex-Service Men.
March	Report on Maternal Mortality.
March 3rd	Contributions towards cost of residential treatment of tuberculous persons.
March 6th	Cancer (2nd Memorandum).
March 15th	Housing, &c., Act, 1923.
April 1st	Food Poisoning Inquiries.
May	Venereal Diseases Treatment Centres.
May 19th	Cancer (3rd Memorandum).
May 24th	Midwives and Jury Service.
June	Venereal Disease—Approved Arsenobenzol Compounds.
June 3rd	Encephalitis Lethargica: Revised Memorandum.
June 14th	Incidence of Scarlet Fever.
June 16th	Foot-and-Mouth Disease.
June 30th	Maternal Mortality. Action by Local Authorities.
July	Public Education in Health.
July	Draft Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.
July 31st	Cancer (4th Memorandum).
August	Cancer of the Breast and its surgical treatment.
September	Fur Dermatitis.
October 1st	Wassermann tests and system of notation at laboratories.

October 30th	Anti-Rabic Treatment.
November	Comparative Table of Costs at Residential Institutions.
December 18th	Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health.
December 22nd	Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924.
December 29th	Reports under the Milk and Cream Regulations.
December 29th	Annual Returns under Venereal Diseases Regulations.
December 29th	Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.
December 29th	Rural District Councils (Slaughter Houses) Order, 1924.
December 31st	Notification of Infectious Diseases—Weekly Return.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH INQUIRIES.

A Ministry of Health Inquiry was held at Hornsea on the 4th November, 1924, into an application by the Hornsea Urban District Council for sanction to borrow £909 for works of water supply, viz., the laying of water mains on the Crystals Estate and in the Southorpe, Cliff and Rolston Roads.

INQUESTS.

126 inquests were held during the year, compared with 145 in 1923, and 126 in 1922 and 1921.

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	60	41	3	8	8
Accidental Death ...	38	26	5	4	3
Suicide	20	12	4	2	2
Found Drowned	3	—	1	1	1
Other Verdicts	5	4	1	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	126	83	14	15	14
	—	—	—	—	—

Vital Statistics.

POPULATION.

The Registrar General estimates the population of the Administrative County for the year at 165,970, an increase of 800 on the previous year, when the population was estimated at 165,170.

The estimate is, of course, based on the Census returns of 1921, but as the Census for that year was not taken until the end of June it became necessary to amend the figures obtained so as to try to allow for the influx of visitors to holiday resorts, who should not of course be counted as permanent residents. The estimated figures given year by year in the inter-censal period can only therefore be looked on as approximate, and it may be that our total population is under rather than over-estimated.

Separate figures for death-rate and birth-rate respectively are given for the Beverley Rural District on account of the presence of a non-civilian population at the Regimental Depôt. The difference between the figures, namely 150, is, however, so small that it will not affect the rates either for the County as a whole, or for the aggregate of the Rural Districts.

According to the Registrar General all local areas which contain more than 100 troops are given separate figures for both birth-rate and death-rate. In previous years no account was taken of the non-civilian population unless it amounted to at least 2% of the total population. This will account for the fact that separate rates were not given for the Beverley Rural District during the years 1921-2-3.

Districts.	Census, 1921.	Estimated, 1924.	
		For Birth-rate	For Death-rate.
Administrative County	173,730	166,120	165,970
Urban Districts	74,494	66,450	66,450
Rural Districts.....	99,236	99,670	99,520

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES

(per 1000 Total Population).

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1911—1920	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Administrative County	20.3	17.4	17.4	24.3	21.1	19.6	19.6	18.5
Urban Districts..	19.3	15.5	16.7	23.9	19.8	18.1	18.0	17.4
Rural Districts...	20.8	18.6	17.8	24.5	22.0	20.6	20.7	19.2

3,067 births were registered during the year, a decrease of 177 on the previous year, when 3,244 were registered. Of the 3,067 births, 1,154 were registered in the urban districts and 1,913 in the rural districts.

The birth-rate for the County was 18.5 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 19.6 for the previous year, being a decrease of 1.1 per 1,000 of the population.

The highest rates recorded were:—

Pocklington Urban District	21.2	per 1,000 of the population.
Howden Rural District	20.9	„ „
Riccall Rural District	20.8	„ „

The lowest rates recorded were:—

Hedon Municipal Borough	13.0	per 1,000 of the population
Hessle Urban District	13.6	„ „
Withernsea Urban District	14.2	„ „

The birth-rate for the whole of England and Wales was 18.8, compared with 19.7 in 1923.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

233 illegitimate children were born in the East Riding during 1924, which is 22 more than in the previous year. Ninety-three of these births occurred in the urban districts and 140 in the rural.

The proportion of illegitimate births to legitimate was 1 to 13, and the illegitimate birth-rate 1.40 per 1,000 of the population. The rate for the previous year was 1.28.

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

Districts.	Years.						
	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Administrative County	255	251	259	270	239	211	233
Urban Districts..	110	118	100	95	78	74	93
Rural Districts..	145	133	159	175	161	137	140

DEATH-RATES FROM ALL CAUSES (ALL AGES).
(per 1000 of the Population).

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1911—1920	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Administrative County	13.6	17.1	13.4	12.3	12.3	12.9	11.5	12.5
Urban Districts..	14.6	18.0	13.7	14.1	13.7	15.0	12.4	13.4
Rural Districts..	12.9	16.6	13.1	11.0	11.5	11.6	10.9	11.9

The total number of deaths registered was 2,070 (1,018 males and 1,052 females), compared with 1,895 in 1923, namely, an increase of 175. The deaths in the urban districts numbered 889 (427 males and 462 females), and in the rural districts 1,181 (591 males and 590 females).

The death-rate for the whole County was 12.5, an increase of 1.0 on the previous year. In the urban districts the rate was 13.4 and in the rural districts 11.9.

The highest rates recorded were:—

Hedon Municipal Borough	17.4	per 1,000 of the population.
Norton Urban District	15.6	„ „
Beverley Municipal Borough	14.8	„ „

The lowest rates recorded were :—

Sculcoates Rural District	9.7	per 1,000 of the population.
Withernsea Urban District	10.3	„ „
Riccall Rural District	10.5	„ „

The death-rate for the whole of England and Wales was 12.2, compared with 11.6 in 1923.

DEATHS AMONGST CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

Death-rate among Infants per 1000 Births.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1911—1920	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Administrative County	82	84	74	66	76	69	58	62
Urban Districts..	84	89	73	71	76	67	53	64
Rural Districts..	82	82	75	63	76	70	61	60

The total number of deaths amongst children under one year of age was 189, which figure is one more than the previous year. Of the 189 deaths, 74 occurred in the urban districts and 115 in the rural.

The rate for the County was 61.6 per 1,000 registered births. In the urban districts it was 64.1, and in the rural districts 60.1.

The districts with the highest rates were :—

Hedon Municipal Borough	111.1	per 1,000 registered births
Patrington Rural District	110.4	„ „
Pocklington Urban District	105.3	„ „

The districts with the lowest rates were :—

Withernsea Urban District	17.2	per 1,000 registered births.
Sherburn Rural District	24.4	„ „
Beverley Rural District	27.2	„ „

The infantile mortality rate for the year of 61.6, although not unsatisfactory, is disappointing when compared with the rate of 57.9 in 1923, which was the lowest

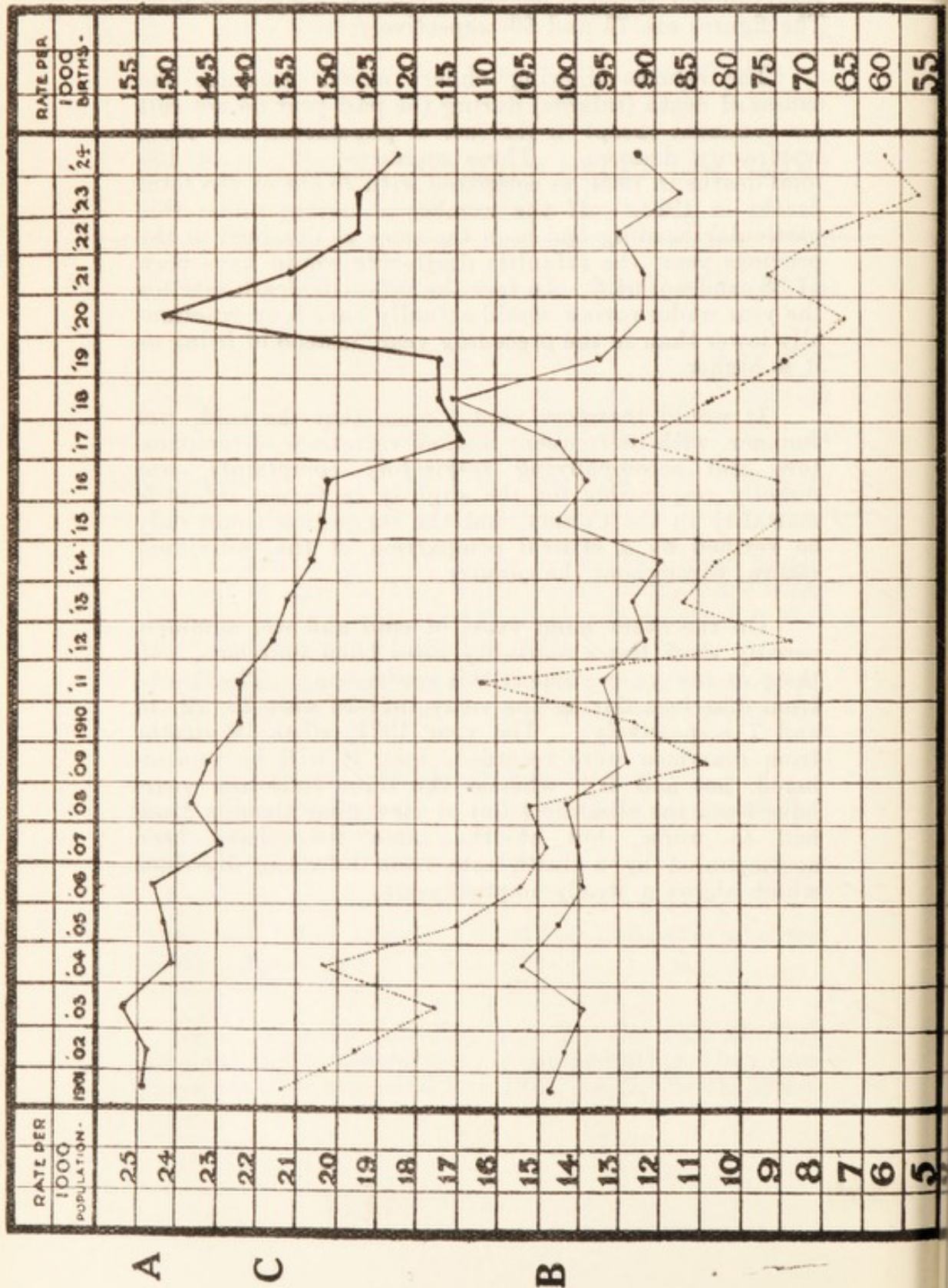
ever recorded. The rate, however, for the whole of England and Wales is not so favourable this year as last. The figures are 75 and 69 respectively.

The returns showing under various headings the causes of death (infants) during the past year do not call for comment except in the case of pneumonia and other respiratory diseases. These numbered 38 out of 189 total deaths in 1924, as compared with 25 out of 188 total deaths in 1923. If the number of deaths under this particular heading had been the same as obtained in the previous year, the infantile death-rate would have been 57.38, and not 61.6. In fact the infantile death-rate for the year under review would actually have been fractionally lower than in the preceding year, instead of being as it is higher.

It would therefore almost seem that the cold, wet summer, with its frequent marked variations of temperature and accompanying respiratory complaints, was directly responsible for the slightly increased infantile mortality in the County, but the suggestion could only be verified by a critical comparison of the individual returns throughout the country.

On the other hand years of cold and wet summers usually show lower mortality rates from diarrhœa, and the past few years support this contention. The deaths from diarrhœa during the years 1921-24 were 28, 22, 19 and 7 respectively. The year 1921, when 28 deaths from diarrhœa were recorded, was, it will be remembered, hot and dry, whereas the three following years have from the climatic point of view gone steadily from bad to worse, but at the same time have been accompanied by a death rate from infantile diarrhœa which shows a steady improvement.

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--1924.



Infectious Diseases.

TABLE I.

Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during
the year 1924.

Notifiable Disease.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Adminis- trative County.
Small-Pox	4	2	6
Scarlet Fever	140	151	291
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	21	26	47
Enteric Fever	10	9	19
Puerperal Fever	8	3	11
Erysipelas	11	21	32
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	6	8
Encephalitis Lethargica	5	5	10
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	...	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	48	73	121
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	13	26	39
Pneumonia	64	69	133
Dysentery .....	...	2	2
Totals.....	327	393	720

ENTERIC FEVER.

Nineteen cases of Enteric Fever were notified, 10 in the urban districts and 9 in the rural. There was, however, only one death from the disease, so that presumably the cases were generally of a mild type.

The number notified compares very unfavourably with the 7 notifications in 1923, and is, I regret to say, only slightly less than the figure of 22 in 1922 and the average of 24 for the past ten years.

None of the cases notified during the year were in any way connected. The District Medical Officers of Health enquire into the circumstances of each notified case.

SMALL POX.

Since 1906 the County has, except for one or two isolated cases, been free from this preventable disease until this year, when 6 cases were notified. Three of these were staying at seaside resorts, and developed the disease shortly after their arrival, as they had been infected in their own homes before departure for their holidays. Fortunately, the prompt measures taken by the local authorities to isolate these cases and to deal with the situation generally in the middle of the holiday season, prevented any extension of the disease. Four of the cases had never been vaccinated; the other two had been vaccinated many years previously in infancy.

The introduction of the disease into the Riding served to emphasise the necessity for being fully prepared to admit cases to hospital at any time at a moment's notice. As a matter of fact the County Small-pox Hospital at Shipton was in the Builder's hands for increased accommodation when the first case occurred in a camp at Flamborough. This case was, however, by the courtesy of the Medical Officer of Leeds, removed by ambulance to the Leeds City Hospital for treatment, as the patient was a Leeds resident. The warning of this case enabled steps to be taken to admit promptly to Shipton the next case, which was reported from Withernsea.

As a result of the presence of these few cases of the disease vaccination was well sought after in the districts immediately concerned, but elsewhere in the County little notice was taken of the advertised facilities for free

vaccination. It is possible that as the present type of small-pox is of a mild character the public do not trouble about vaccination. If this is so, then the presence of a more virulent type, although very unwelcome, might prove to be a blessing in disguise, in that it would give the necessary impetus to a public demand for compulsory vaccination and re-vaccination, which would entirely prevent the disease.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Ten cases of this disease were notified, compared with only two in the previous year. Five of the cases occurred in the urban districts and five in the rural.

Three deaths were recorded, two males and one female. Two of these fatal cases occurred in children under fifteen years of age. The accurate diagnosis of this disease is very difficult without the assistance of laboratory diagnosis, for the disease is likely to be confounded with meningitis, either simple or tubercular.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Eleven cases were notified, compared with 4 in 1923 and 1 in 1922. There were 8 deaths. This figure is very high. In one case no one was in attendance on the mother, an unmarried woman, at the time of birth. This case was the subject of an inquest. In three of the remaining cases attendance was by a certificated midwife, another case was attended by a doctor and a maternity nurse, and the remaining six cases were attended by a doctor only.

The puerperal fever death-rate for the County for the decennium 1914-23 was 1.0 per 1,000 registered births, but for the year under review it was 2.6.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Eight notifications of this disease were received, compared with 7 in the previous year. None of the notified cases are reported as having any permanent visual defect as a result of the disease.

All notified cases are enquired into by the County Health Visitors, except those which occur in the Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington. These authorities are responsible for their own infant welfare work.

**PUBLIC HEALTH (VENEREAL DISEASES)
REGULATIONS, 1916.**

The Clinics available for persons resident in the East Riding and the times of attendance are as in previous years :—

	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 28 new patients were under treatment during the year, compared with 34 in 1923, 210 in 1922, and 207 in 1921. Practically all the cases were dealt with at the Hull Clinic, for only two persons attended at York and one at Leeds. The number of in-patient days charged for, however, shows a considerable increase this year. In 1923, with 34 new patients, there were only 23 in-patient days, whereas during the past year with 28 new patients there were 60 in-patient days.

With the very small number of new cases during the past two years, it can readily be seen that the facilities for treatment provided at the three Centres are ample. Necessitous persons who wish to attend at the Centre for treatment are assisted with their travelling expenses. During 1924 four persons were so assisted at a cost of £5 2s. 7d.

No requests were received from practitioners for ansenobenzol or allied substitutes for the treatment of patients in their own homes,

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 1924.

OUT-PATIENT CLINIC—	Hull.	York.	Leeds.	Total 1924.	Total 1923
A. Number of persons dealt with for the first time and found to be suffering from—					
Syphilis.....	13	—	—	13	17
Soft Chancre	1	—	—	1	—
Gonorrhœa	10	—	1	11	11
Not suffering from Venereal Disease ...	1	2	—	3	6
Total.....	25	2	1	28	34
B. Total number of attendances at out-patient Clinic	184	27	22	233	357
IN-PATIENT DEPT.—					
C Aggregate number of In- patient days.....	60	—	—	60	23
SALVARSAN SUBSTITUTES—					
D. Number of doses of Arseno- benzol compounds given in connection with:—					
1. Out-Patient Clinic...	42	5	—	47	120
2. In-Patient Dept.....	—	—	—	—	6

Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918.

HEALTH VISITORS.

Health Visiting in the County is carried out by four Assistant Health Visitors under the supervision of the Inspector of Midwives. The number may appear to be small, and is so when the area of the County and the number of births is taken into consideration. It should be pointed out, however, that Infant Welfare work in the Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington is not undertaken by the County Council, and also that Health Visiting in the areas of the local Nursing Associations at Sutton, Hornsea and Howden is carried out by the District Nurses.

It is usually considered necessary that a Health Visitor is needed to supervise every 500 births in an urban district, but that in other districts the number should not be greater than 400. So far as the East Riding is concerned this number might with advantage be still further reduced, for with a density of population of only .23 persons per acre the Health Visitor spends a large part of her working-day in travelling. Even allowing a Health Visitor for every 400 births, our staff should be six instead of four.

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

To expectant mothers:	
First Visits	120
Subsequent Visits	69
To infants under one year of age:	
First Visits	2487
Subsequent Visits	6161
To children between one and five years	4775
To illegitimate children (not included above):	
First Visits	123
Subsequent Visits	340
Other Visits	125
Visits to insanitary premises	11
	<hr/>
	14,211
	<hr/>

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Four Centres have been established by the County Council, an increase of one on the previous year. Meetings are held on one afternoon each fortnight. It is proposed to open a new Centre at Withernsea as soon as suitable accommodation can be obtained.

Centre.	No. of Meetings.	Total No. of Attendances.	Ave. attendance per Session.
Driffeld	24	459	19.1
Hessle	24	380	15.8
Pocklington ...	20	400	20.0
Hedon			
(monthly) ...	13	259	20.0

A Centre is also held at Howden, worked by voluntary helpers in connection with the Local Nursing Association. A meeting is held monthly, and the average attendance last year was 12, but has of late shown a marked increase.

Milk has been provided free of cost to 64 necessitous expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age. The total cost was £27 18s. 8d. The circumstances of each recipient are reported to the Committee at the succeeding Quarterly Meeting.

MATERNITY HOME.

On the representation of the Ministry of Health the Committee recently decided to appoint a resident midwife for duty at the Driffeld Maternity Home. Previously any mothers who were admitted were attended by the Inspector of Midwives, who lives in the Home. This arrangement, although it worked satisfactorily, was not quite fair to the Inspector of Midwives, as she had to spend so much time at the Home. In consequence the time available for supervising the work of the Health Visitors was considerably curtailed, although the responsibility for the outdoor work remained.

The accommodation in the Home is very limited, but if the numbers treated show a considerable increase when the resident midwife commences duty, accommodation for six more beds can be arranged without difficulty. The part of the building which is at present unoccupied could easily be adapted as a Ward if a balcony were erected in connection therewith.

Eighteen cases were admitted during the year, and all discharged convalescent. The average stay was 18 days. Medical assistance was called in on one occasion. The sum of £46 4s. 0d. was received in fees. The weekly charge for admission is 30/-, but this may be reduced or remitted in necessitous cases.

VOLUNTARY NURSING ASSOCIATIONS.

The County Council make annual grants of £25 to the Nursing Associations at Hornsea and Sutton, and a grant of £45 to the Association at Howden, on condition that they employ a nurse-midwife who will also act as Health Visitor in their respective districts. They are also required to furnish details of the work done. The subjoined table shows the work carried out during the past year:—

	Howden.	Hornsea.	Sutton.
To expectant mothers:			
First Visits	46	60	24
Subsequent Visits	36	81	62
To infants under one year of age:			
First Visits	159	105	51
Subsequent Visits	305	106	275
To children between 1 and 5 years	128	110	125
To illegitimate children (not included above):			
First Visits	—	—	—
Subsequent Visits	—	—	—
Other Visits	38	6	2
Confinements attended:			
(a) With a doctor	7	14	5
(b) Without a doctor...	48	19	26
Totals	767	501	570

Other Nursing Associations are those established at Beverley and Bridlington.

The East Riding Nursing Association supplies nurses to its subscribers throughout the County. The annual subscription to the Association ranges from 2/2 to 5/6, and the weekly fee for a nurse from 7/6 to 25/-. The nurses are not certificated midwives, so cannot attend confinements unless a doctor or midwife is also engaged.

The Local Nursing Association at South Dalton has ceased work, but those at Filey, Hessle, Norton and Welton continue their good work. The Hessle Association has recently opened an excellent new Home where provision is made for the admission of maternity cases. The County Council have agreed to pay the whole or part of any charges incurred by the admission of necessitous cases to the Home.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 AND 1915.

NUMBER OF BIRTHS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1924.

First Quarter	639
Second Quarter	678
Third Quarter	696
Fourth Quarter	669
	<hr/>
Total	2682
	<hr/>

The total number of births registered during the year was 3,067. Of these, 517 occurred in the Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington, and were not notifiable to my office. The number of births notified equalled 93% of those registered, compared with 93% in 1923, 97% in 1922, and 89% in 1921.

The following table shows the position as regards notification in the various Registration Districts of the County, viz.:—

Registration District.	Sanitary Districts.	Births Registered	Births Notified.	Difference.
Selby	Riccall R.	115	111	-4
York	Eserick R.	108	98	-10
Pocklington ...	Pocklington U.	57	51	-6
	Pocklington R.	220	180	-40
Howden	Howden R.	271	248	-23
Beverley	Beverley R.	221	199	-22
Sculcoates ...	Cottingham U.	100	87*	-13
	Hessle U.	85	90	+5
	Hedon M. B.	18	21	+3
	Sculcoates R.	162	162	...
Patrington ...	Withernsea U.	58	59	+1
	Patrington R.	154	148	-6
Skirlaugh	Hornsea U.	74	71	-3
	Skirlaugh R.	142	138	-4
Driffield	Driffield U.	106	118	+12
	Driffield R.	228	197	-31
Bridlington ...	Bridlington R.	147	143	-4
Scarborough	Filey U.	71	80	+9
	Sherburn R.	41	38	-3
Malton	Norton U.	68	44	-24
	Norton R.	104	83	-21
	Totals	2550	2366*	-184

* 316 Births were also notified from the Hull Municipal Maternity Hospital in the Cottingham Urban District.

MIDWIVES ACTS, 1902 AND 1918.

Forty midwives notified their intention to practise in the County during the year, nine of whom, although on the Register of Midwives, were uncertificated. 17% of the registered births were attended by midwives.

Statutory notices under the regulations of the Central Midwives Board were received as follows:—

Sending for medical help	70
Stillbirths	3
Notification of Death	1
Artificial Feeding	3
Liability to be a source of infection ...	2
Laying-out dead body	1

The Inspector of Midwives paid 80 visits to practising midwives during the year. There was no occasion to report any midwife to the Central Midwives Board for breach of regulations.

Fees amounting to £32 3s. 0d. were paid to medical practitioners under section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918. The sum of £6 0s. 0d. was recovered from the persons concerned by the end of the year. The recovery of these fees or a proportion of them in the case of necessitous households is very unsatisfactory, for in practice one finds that the grateful patients will do everything they can to repay the amount asked, whereas others who probably could pay will ignore requests until it becomes necessary to threaten proceedings. This method is, however, objectionable and not worth the trouble and expense involved.

The report of Maternal Mortality by Dame Janet Campbell, issued by the Ministry of Health, has drawn attention very strongly to the fact that whereas the infantile mortality has during the past few years steadily and noticeably been reduced, maternal mortality has remained practically constant at about four maternal deaths for every 1,000 births.

The following table gives the maternal mortality in the East Riding since 1916:—

Year.	Puerperal Fever.		Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition.		Both Causes.		No. of births.
	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 births.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 1000 births.	
1916	4	1·24	10	3·11	14	4·35	3215
1917	2	·73	10	3·66	12	4·39	2729
1918	2	·70	11	3·87	13	4·57	2843
1919	6	2·17	8	2·89	14	5·06	2764
1920	2	·52	10	2·59	12	3·11	3861
1921	3	·87	10	2·90	13	3·77	3445
1922	2	·62	13	4·03	15	4·65	3229
1923	5	1·55	12	3·72	17	5·27	3244
1924	8	2·61	9	2·93	17	5·54	3067

A reference to the table will show that whereas the deaths from other accidents and diseases of pregnancy have remained fairly constant year by year, the deaths from Puerperal Fever have fluctuated considerably. The figure of 2.6 for the past year is noteworthy. It is almost impossible to account for these fluctuations, for there are no known new factors present, favourable or inimical, which could be said to operate in one year more than another. The standard of service, both medical and midwifery, remains the same, and the standard of life cannot be said to vary from year to year. It may be that the cleanliness of the home is an important factor, and that the fluctuating Puerperal Fever rate is related thereto, but it would be difficult of proof. Finally, more knowledge is required as to the part played, if any, by auto-infection.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

The County Isolation Hospital at Driffield serves an area of 550,063 acres, with a population of 94,220, and includes fifteen of the twenty-three Sanitary Authorities which make up the Administrative County.

During the year, 147 cases were admitted, compared with 74 in 1923, 93 in 1922, and 99 in 1921. The marked increase in the number of admissions is due to a sustained prevalence of Scarlet Fever during the second half of the year. One death was recorded. The patient, a two-years old child, was admitted with Scarlet Fever and died nine days later.

Cases were admitted from the following Districts:—

	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Other.	Total.
Beverley M.B.	1	19	...	...	20
Driffield U.D.	1	9	3	...	13
Hessle U.D.	2	2	...	...	4
Hornsea U.D.	2	1	...	...	3
Pocklington U.D. ...	...	3	...	...	3
Withernsea U.D. ...	3	...	...	...	3
Beverley R.D. ....	...	22	...	...	22
Driffield R.D.	6	5	1	1	13
Eserick R.D. ....	...	...	1	...	1
Pocklington R.D. ...	...	43	...	...	43
Sherburn R.D.	8	4	...	...	12
Skirlaugh R.D. ...	...	7	...	1	8
Norton R.D.	} No cases were admitted from these Districts.				
Filey U.D.					
Norton U.D.					
Patrington R.D.					
Hospital Staff	1	1	...	...	2
Totals...—	24	116	5	2	147

CASES TREATED DURING THE YEAR 1924.

Disease.	No. from		Adults.		Children.		Total.
	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	M	F	M	F	
Scarlet Fever	35	81	11	11	46	48	116
Diphtheria	10	14	2	7	9	6	24
Enteric Fever	3	2	3	1	1	...	5
Encephalitis							
Lethargica ...		1	...	...	1	...	1
Erysipelas		1	1	...	...	...	1
Totals	48	99	17	19	57	54	147

Two other Sanitary Authorities within the County, namely, the Borough of Bridlington and the Rural District of Howden, have their own Hospitals. Thirty-eight cases were treated in the former during the year, including 3 from the Bridlington Rural District, with whom there is an agreement for the reception of cases. Eleven cases were admitted to the Howden Isolation Hospital.

The remaining five Sanitary Districts have made the following arrangements for the treatment of their cases of infectious disease, viz.:—

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

SMALL POX HOSPITALS.

The County Small Pox Hospital serves an area of 691,453 acres, with a population of 138,144, and includes eighteen of the twenty-three Sanitary Authorities.

This Hospital has recently been enlarged by the erection of a new pavilion with accommodation in two wards for twelve persons, making the total accommodation twenty beds. The nurses' quarters in the administrative house have also been added to, and extra outbuildings have been erected for laundry, steam disinfecter, and motor ambulance.

It was necessary to open the Hospital in August for the reception of three cases, fortunately of a mild type. This was the first occasion that the Hospital had ever been opened for the reception of patients, but it was satisfactory to find that the anticipated difficulties with regard to staffing, transport of patients, etc., did not materialise.

Five Sanitary Authorities within the County are not included in the County Small Pox area. These authorities have made the following arrangements for the treatment of their cases, viz. :—

Beverley M.B.	Beverley Small Pox Hospital.
Riccall R.D.	Selby Joint Small Pox Hospital.
Cottingham U.D. ...	} Hull Small Pox Hospital.
Hedon M.B.	
Sculcoates R.D.	

AMBULANCES.

Three Ambulances are loaned by the Red Cross Society to the East Riding, but only one of them is maintained by the County Council. This Ambulance is garaged in Beverley, and the other two are stationed at Hessle and Bridlington respectively.

The Beverley Ambulance made 60 journeys with a mileage of 1,149, compared with 93 journeys in 1923 with a mileage of 1,901. The sum of £57 10s. 6d. was received in fees.

Advantage was taken of section 11 in the Conditions of Loan last summer, and the Ambulance temporarily removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital pending the purchase of another. The Ambulance was returned after thorough disinfection and re-varnishing. During its absence the services of the Ambulance in Hull were available for the district.

The responsibility for the payment of the fee is never allowed to interfere with the despatch of the Ambulance, but every effort is made to obtain payment. A form is now in use for signature by some friend or relative of the person to be carried guaranteeing payment of the fee, which may, of course, be reduced or remitted in necessitous cases. This guarantee is very necessary as the following occurrence will show. Following on a collision between a motor and a side-

car combination, the occupants, although not seriously hurt, were conveyed to their home in Leeds, necessitating a journey altogether of 120 miles, for which nothing was paid. All requests for payment were ignored, and the charges had eventually to be written off.

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

The provisions of this Act are carried out by the Public Health and Housing Committee of the County Council. Arrangements have been made with the Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind whereby their Blind Visitor at frequent intervals visits all the known blind in the County, and supervises the work of the home workers. A report is received fortnightly giving full details of the persons visited.

During the year one blind person was admitted to the workshops maintained by the Institute, making a total of four males and four females now maintained there, exclusive of those sent by the Education Authority. Residential accommodation is at present only provided in the Hostel for females. The male workers are provided with lodgings in the vicinity, which are under the general supervision of the Institute.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following table shows the cases for which Bacteriological Examinations were made in 1924:—

	No. of cases examined.	Results.	
		Positive.	Negative.
Diphtheria	243	19	224
Phthisis	251	55	196
Enteric Fever	31	4	27
Para-typhoid	20	6	14
Tubercle	5	1	4
Vincent's Angina and Diphtheria	3	...	3
Ringworm	44	30	14
Malaria	1	...	1
	598	115	483
Water	31		
Total	629		

WATER SAMPLES.—Results of Examinations:—

Satisfactory, 13; Unsatisfactory, 18.

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, 1925.

Total No. of Samples taken.	Number Adulterated.	Number of Prosecutions.	Amount of Penalties including Costs.
576	76	23	£118 17s. 1d.

Samples found adulterated and action taken.

Article Analysed.	No. found Adulterated.	No. of Prosecutions.	Amount of Penalties including Costs.	Remarks.
			£ s. d.	
Brandy	1	1	2 0 0	Conviction.
Butter	1	1	14 6	Ordered to pay costs. This was a case of unlabelled Margarine.
Flour	1	1	—	Adjourned sine die.
Gin	4	2	8 5 6	2 convictions, 2 no proceedings
				Adulteration too small to render proceedings advisable.
Margarine (informal)	1	—	—	No proceedings. Being an informal sample, proceedings were impossible.
Milk	63	15	98 19 7	7 convictions. 4 dismissed. One of these was the subject of an appeal to the King's Bench, and the case was sent back to the Justices with an order for conviction, the Respondent being ordered to pay the costs of the appeal; these after taxation amounted to £54 8s. 7d. On the case being afterwards dealt with by the Justices, the defendant was convicted and fined £5 including costs. 2 withdrawn. 2 adjourned for third portions of samples to be sent to the Government Analyst.
Carried forward.....	71	20	109 19 7	

Article Analysed.	No. found Adulterated.	No. of Prosecutions.	Amount of Penalties including Costs.	Remarks.
			£ s. d.	
Brought forward ...	71	20	109 19 7	
Rum	2	—	—	No proceedings. Adulteration too small to render proceedings advisable.
Separated Milk	1	—	—	Adulteration too small to render proceedings advisable.
Scotch Whisky ...	2	3	8 17 6	2 convictions. One judgment respited on payment of costs. The defendant in the latter was the servant of the Vendor.
TOTALS.....	76	23	118 17 1	

N.B.—The samples entered herein as “adulterated” were either adulterated below the prescribed standard, or were not labelled in accordance with the requirements.

Two prosecutions for exposing imported meat for sale in contravention of Part 3 of the Sale of Food Order, 1921, resulted in the defendants being fined £25 and £2 2s. 6d. respectively.

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

Report for the year ended 31st December, 1924.

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	299	0
Cream	2	0

2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

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

(i) Correct statements made	5
(ii) Statements incorrect	Nil.
Total	5

(iii) Percentage of preservative found in each sample 0.3

(iv) Percentage stated on Statutory label 0.3

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.

(i) Above 35%	Nil.
(ii) Below 35%	5

MILK SUPPLIES.

Only one certificate for the production and distribution of "Grade A" milk has been granted within the County. The milk is also bottled on the farm.

There is no question that with ordinary care and cleanliness the permissible bacteriological content of 200,000 bacteria per c.c. allows the producer a wide margin so far as complying with the regulations is concerned. But slight carelessness on the part of an employé in the process of milking or in the dairy itself can easily vitiate the bacteriological results. A producer in fact cannot afford to employ any workpeople who are not absolutely trustworthy to carry out their instructions.

The lack of a public water supply in the rural districts is a great handicap to a producer, who has to rest content with a supply which does not permit of extravagance in an industry which of necessity requires the free use of water for cleansing cowsheds, flushing drains, etc.

The increased price which a producer expects to get for his graded milk is only fair, for in addition to the cost of his licence he has to pay for the veterinary examination of his herd every three months, and is also put to greater expense in the cost and upkeep of utensils.

One would like to see a great many holders of licences for graded milk in the County, but until the public demand for the article grows the supply will, I am afraid, not be forthcoming.

HOUSING.

The number of new houses completed in the County during the year was 443, compared with 406 in 1923 and 439 in 1922. Just before the war period about 400 houses were built each year, so that the figure for the past year should be considerably increased, to make up the deficiency caused by the practical absence of building during the war period.

In this connection one must not overlook the fact that the total population to be housed now is appreciably greater than in pre-war days, despite the loss of life occasioned by the War.

In speaking of the need of houses one has not only to legislate for any actual shortage of houses, but also for the replacement of those houses which at present are only occupied because nothing else is available.

It seems a matter for regret that while so much energy and money is expended on schemes for the betterment of the Nation, such as medical and dental inspection and treatment of school children, provision of sanatoria and special schools, the various insurance acts, and the maternity and child welfare schemes, so many people should at the same time be occupying homes which may be damp, have insufficient bedroom accommodation, be inadequately lighted and without proper provision for the storage of food.

The houses which have recently been erected by the District Councils are distinctly good, but some of those which have been erected by private enterprise are very small, and although they perhaps provide sufficient accommodation for the present owners, they can hardly be looked upon as suitable for a family.

TABLE V.

Birth and Death Rates for the Administrative County and for the several Urban and Rural Districts
in the Riding during the year 1924.

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 1924.	Number	Rate.	Number	Rate.	Principal Epidemic Diseases.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Disease.	Cancer.	
Administrative County	173730	165970	3067	*18.5	2070	12.5	20	65	23	176	176	153	61.6
Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts	74494	66450	1154	17.4	889	13.4	17	78	27	211	188	169	64.1
Borough of Beverley	13469	13730	266	19.4	203	14.8	15	80	15	284	175	189	60.2
" Bridlington	22764	15990	251	15.7	215	13.5	06	50	31	194	194	219	83.7
" Hedon	1321	1380	18	13.0	24	17.4	—	—	72	290	145	145	111.1
Urban Districts—Cottingham	5133	5335	100	18.7	59	11.1	19	75	19	94	75	187	40.0
Driffield	5674	5658	106	18.7	81	14.3	35	71	—	230	371	124	75.5
Filey	4549	3565	71	19.9	45	12.6	28	112	28	168	224	84	56.3
Hessle	6105	6245	85	13.6	75	12.0	32	128	32	288	96	128	58.8
Hornsea	4279	3928	74	18.8	52	13.2	—	51	—	102	127	153	40.5
Norton	3854	3855	68	17.6	60	15.6	52	156	78	182	234	130	58.8
Pocklington	2645	2686	57	21.2	33	12.3	—	74	37	186	223	112	105.3
Withernsea	4701	4078	58	14.2	42	10.3	—	74	49	196	221	172	17.2
Rural Districts	99236	99520	1913	*19.2	1181	11.9	23	56	20	153	168	143	60.1
Beverley	11774	11800	221	*18.5	139	11.8	25	59	25	144	127	169	27.2
Bridlington	8154	7794	147	18.9	92	11.8	38	13	26	115	154	205	61.2
Driffield	11646	11690	228	19.5	145	12.4	26	68	43	128	180	103	70.2
Eserick	5909	5938	108	18.2	66	11.1	17	51	—	152	152	152	37.0
Howden	13006	12960	271	20.9	150	11.6	—	54	—	239	147	162	66.4
Norton	5398	5358	104	19.4	74	13.8	19	37	56	112	299	187	86.5
Patrington	7577	7517	154	20.5	106	14.1	67	67	40	226	160	133	110.4
Pocklington	10898	10950	220	20.1	131	12.0	37	09	—	146	183	82	54.6
Riccall	5332	5531	115	20.8	58	10.5	18	127	—	181	108	127	69.6
Sculcoates	10331	10780	162	15.0	105	9.7	—	74	19	102	158	130	43.2
Sherburn	2094	2180	41	18.8	25	11.5	—	46	46	138	275	183	24.4
Skirlaugh	7117	7022	142	20.2	90	12.8	28	85	14	114	199	142	56.3

* These Birth Rates are based on the following figures, which include non-civilians:—
County, 166120; Aggregate of Rural Districts, 99670; Beverley R.D., 11950.

TABLE VI.

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the Year 1924, 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.	Brighthelm- ton	Cottlingham	Ditfield.	Eiley.	Hedon.	Hessle.	Hornsea.	Norton.	Pocklington.	Withernsea
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
All Causes	889	74	21	18	27	28	85	208	180	248	203	215	59	81	45	24	75	52	60	33	42
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	23	1	...	...	2	...	3	7	6	4	10	2	1	3	1	2	...	1	2	1	...
Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	52	...	...	...	7	11	20	12	2	...	11	8	4	4	4	...	8	2	6	2	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases	18	1	3	3	2	4	2	3	...	...	2	5	1	...	1	1	2	...	3	1	2
Cancer, malignant disease	112	...	...	1	...	1	7	47	34	22	26	35	10	7	3	2	8	6	5	3	7
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	3	2	2	1	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	65	...	...	...	...	1	2	15	17	30	22	8	4	2	4	4	6	7	6	1	1
Heart Disease	125	...	...	2	3	...	11	31	38	40	24	31	4	21	8	2	6	5	9	6	9
Arterio-sclerosis	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13	14	2	15	3	1	...	1	3	2	2	2	1
Bronchitis	80	8	3	...	...	1	3	8	19	38	21	21	2	7	5	3	10	3	1	2	5
Pneumonia (all forms)	52	8	8	8	3	2	7	11	3	2	15	9	3	6	...	1	7	1	6	3	1
Other respiratory diseases	8	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	3	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...
Ulcer of Stomach or duodenum	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 yrs.)	10	3	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	6	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute and chronic nephritis	27	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	9	6	4	7	2	4	1	1	2	4	1	...	1
Puerperal sepsis	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility & Malformation, Premature Birth	36	34	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	7	9	5	6	...	1	1	3	1	2	1
Suicide	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
Other Deaths from Violence	16	...	...	...	...	2	2	9	1	2	3	2	1	3	...	...	3	2	...	2	...
Other Defined Diseases	186	14	4	3	4	4	15	30	30	82	41	53	15	11	13	5	14	13	10	8	8
Causes ill-defined or unknown.	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Totals	889	74	21	18	27	28	85	208	180	248	203	215	59	81	45	24	75	52	60	33	42

TABLE VII.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1924, 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.	Bridlington.	Driffield.	Kerley.	Howden.	Norton.	Patriington.	Pocklington.	Ricaall.	Sculcoates.	Sheburn.	Skirbrough.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11													
1	1181	115	31	27	24	43	107	230	251	353	139	92	145	66	150	74	106	131	58	105	25	90	
All Causes }																							
Enteric Fever																							
Small-pox																		1					
Measles	3		1	1	1								2										
Scarlet Fever	1		1								1												
Whooping Cough	15	5	8	2							2	2	1	1		1	4	3				1	
Diphtheria																							
Influenza	69		1	3	2	2	9	13	14	25	9	7	14	2	7	8	4	6	3	4		5	
Encephalitis lethargica	3				2			1												2		1	
Meningococcal meningitis																							
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	56		1		3	13	27	10	2		7	1	8	3	7	2	5	1	7	8	1	6	
Other Tuberculous Diseases	20	2	1	6	3	2	5		1		3	2	5			3	3			2	1	1	
Cancer, malignant disease	142			1		1	5	58	49	28	20	16	12	9	21	10	10	9	7	14	4	10	
Rheumatic Fever	4				2		1	1						1				1	1	1			
Diabetes	8				1		1	1	4	1					2		2	3					
Cerebral hemorrhage, &c.	86						1	21	25	39	8	10	9	6	8	6	12	11	1	8	2	5	
Heart Disease	167				2	2	12	31	63	57	15	12	21	9	19	16	12	20	6	17	6	14	
Arterio-sclerosis	43						1	2	9	31	6	9	1		10		4	4	1	2		6	
Bronchitis	79	11	3			1		10	17	37	9	1	8	6	15	1	11	8	7	7	1	5	
Pneumonia (all forms)	62	11	6	3		3	7	14	11	7	7	7	7	3	13	4	6	6	2	4		3	
Other respiratory diseases	11			1			2	3	2	3	1	1			3	1		2	1		2		
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	3					1		1	1				1			1				1			
Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	6	4					1		1			1					1		1		1		
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	9		1	2		2	2	1	1		1		3	1			1	1		1	1	1	
Cirrhosis of Liver	6							3	1	2	1	1			2		1		1				
Acute and chronic nephritis	24					2	5	6	8	3	7	3	2	2		1		2	1	3		3	
Puerperal sepsis	5						5				2							1	1		1		
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	6					2	4				1		1		1			1	1		1		
Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, Premature Birth	49	49									1	4	9	2	9	2	7	6	2	4	1	2	
Suicide	10						1	7	1	1	1	1	2		2	2				1	1		
Other deaths from violence	33		1	2	4	6	4	8	4	4	5	1	5	3	6		2	3		4	1	3	
Other Defined Diseases	258	33	7	6	4	6	13	38	37	114	32	13	32	18	25	16	21	41	15	21	4	22	
Causes ill-defined or unknown	3						1	1		1			1					1		1			
Totals	1181	115	31	27	24	43	107	230	251	353	139	92	145	66	150	74	106	131	58	105	25	90	

TABLE VIII.

1924.

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

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.											
	Totals	Beverley	Bridlington	Cottingham	Driffield	Filey	Hedon	Hessle	Hornsea	Norton	Pocklington	Withernsea
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Small-Pox	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Scarlet Fever ...	140	60	29	10	17	1	1	6	5	3	4	4
Diphtheria	21	3	2	3	1	...	...	2	4	...	...	6
Enteric Fever ...	10	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Puerperal Fever..	8	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	11	3	2	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia												
Neonatorum...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis												
Lethargica ...	5	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Acute												
Poliomyelitis...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary												
Tuberculosis ...	48	5	8	5	8	2	...	7	2	2	2	7
Other forms of												
Tuberculosis ...	13	4	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	3	1
Pneumonia	64	47	...	1	1	...	1	9	3	...	1	1
Dysentery .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	327	130	47	26	35	5	2	28	14	7	10	23

TABLE IX.

1924.

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

TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.													
NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Total	Beverley 1	Bridlington 2	Driffield 3	Easington 4	Howden 5	Norton 6	Patrington 7	Pocklington 8	Riccall 9	Sculcoates 10	Sherburn 11	Skirlaugh 12
Small-Pox.....	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever.....	151	23	2	12	...	10	...	5	59	9	16	6	9
Diphtheria	26	2	...	9	3	...	...	2	...	...	2	8	...
Enteric Fever	9	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	1	3	...	...
Puerperal Fever	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Erysipelas	21	3	...	2	1	1	...	6	2	1	4	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	6	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	73	12	2	6	5	9	2	8	3	5	12	1	8
Other forms of	26	3	1	2	1	...	1	7	1	4	2	1	3
Pneumonia	69	23	...	2	...	15	...	13	3	1	7	3	2
Dysentery	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Totals.....	393	72	6	35	12	36	5	42	69	23	50	19	24

TABLE IV.

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1924, and previous Years.

YEAR.	Estimated Population.	BIRTHS Net.		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Number.	Rate.	Under 1 year of a		At all Ages.	
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 net Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1910	154,010	3451	22.4	322	93	2001	13.0
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) 163,804 (b) 164,094	3229	19.6	224	69	2127	12.9
1923	165,170	3244	19.6	188	58	1895	11.5
1924	(a) 165,970 (b) 166,120	3067	18.5	189	62	2070	12.5

(a) Population for Death-Rate.

(b) Population for Birth-Rate

TABLE X.
Rainfall Returns, 1924.

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.
Hull	8 feet.	The Meteorological Soc.	25.34	207	25.13 for 12 years.
Hempholme	11 "	W. Evans, Esq.	25.38	178	24.17 for 12 years.
Spurn Head	29 "	The Meteorological Soc.	22.48	184	21.24 for 12 years.
North Cave	35 "	Major W. H. Carver ...	31.16	193	27.86 for 6 years.
Lockington	40 "	Mr. W. J. Algar	26.58	135	22.82 for 12 years.
Lowthorpe	63 "	F. K. Hawes, Esq.	27.89	180	26.01 for 12 years.
Rise	73 "	W. Bethell, Esq.	26.58	191	25.78 for 7 years.
Filey	95 "	Rev. Canon Cooper ...	27.12	216	24.92 for 12 years.
Scampston	100 "	W. H. St. Quintin, Esq.	30.03	197	27.89 for 12 years.
Dunnington	110 "	Miss E. Hildyard	28.10	216	25.27 for 12 years.
Dalton Holme	150 "	Mr. J. P. Jobling	30.69	207	27.76 for 12 years.
Beverley (E.R. Mental Hospital)	175 "	Medical Superintendent	28.62	213	26.24 for 12 years.
Warter	230 "	Miss A. Coxon	29.44	172	28.61 for 12 years.
Burythorpe	240 "	Rev. W. Robinson	28.39	182	27.64 for 10 years.
Birdsall	304 "	Mr. James Anderson...	31.69	178	30.19 for 12 years.
Thixendale	425 "	Miss Cooper	34.70	161	30.92 for 12 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 1924.

URBAN DISTRICTS.													RURAL DISTRICTS.												
Beverley	Bridlington	Cottingham	Driffield	Filey	Hedon	Hessle	Hornsea	Norton	Pocklington	Withernsea	Beverley	Bridlington	Driffield	Esrick	Howden	Norton	Patlington	Pocklington	Riccall	Sculcoates	Sherburn	Skirraugh			
Dwelling-houses inspected	91	83	218		40	3	213	570	58		567	9	301	60	503		40	297		62		45			
Do. Notices served	—	174	26		37	1	203	70	5		76	—	76	—	69		39	107		—		10			
New houses built	3	90	33		4	4	36	26	4	5	27	19	11	3	37		10	8	6	100		17			
Have Building Bye-laws been adopted?	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Dwelling-houses disinfected after cases of ordinary infectious disease	43	39	11		20	2	8	9	All		21	2	17	All	13		3	77	30	58	All	All			
Do. disinfected after cases of Phthisis	4	5	6		4		6	1	All		1	—	1	All	5		2	—	11	7	All	All			
Schools disinfected after cases of ordinary infectious disease	—	All	—		2		3	—	—		—	—	—	—	5		—	1	—	1	3	3			
Dwelling-houses found overcrowded	8	39	4		—	4	3	—	—		4	2	9	—	11		1	4	—	—	—	—			
Privies converted into W.C.'s	82	49	4		8		30	1	3		4	—	28	1	16		2	16	8	5	8	10			
Do. do. pail closets	—	6	—		—	—	4	—	1		1	—	4	—	73		3	10	—	8	—	—			
Offensive trades inspected	—	—	—		13	3	212	20	11		76	21	57	—	60		25	107	—	240	—	18			
Total number of nuisances found	237	434	100		13	3	212	20	11		76	21	52	—	60		23	77	—	230	—	15			
Do. abated	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—			
Water Supplies—																									
Houses newly supplied from water mains	25	—	35		4	2	7	9	14		5	—	2	2	—		29	—	—	103		7			
New wells made	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	11		3	10	—	—	—	5			
New bore wells made	—	—	1		—	—	—	—	—		12	—	3	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	1			
Wells closed, water unsafe	—	—	—		—	—	2	—	—		—	—	3	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	2			
Samples of water sent for examination	24	—	—		—	—	—	—	1		—	—	1	4	—		17	8	2	1	—	3			
Water certificates granted for new houses in Rural Districts	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—		19	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	10			
Dairies and Cowsheds—																									
No. on Register	36	34	66		4	10	17	14	6		—	106	107	43	65		64	22	19	110	130	130			
No. of Cows	201	164	—		30	60	97	—	25		—	—	410	400	430		370	138	—	1030	630	630			
Visits to Cowsheds	108	18	425		48	4	14	6	—		—	—	153	50	168		106	52	—	126	140	140			
Do. Dairies	80	25	—		12	2	1	6	—		—	—	212	91	2		4	52	—	4	—	—			
Defects found	—	6	52		—	—	—	—	1		—	—	—	27	2	3		3	10	—	4	30			
Do. remedied	—	6	52		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	27	2	3		2	10	—	4	27			
Slaughter Houses—																									
No. on Register	19	17	12		7	4	5	3	9		—	8	14	7	19		9	14	6	12	11	11			
Visits to	960	33	326		84	2	72	4	5		—	32	39	14	140		20	28	—	21	26	26			
Number of defects found	—	3	5		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	3	1	4		1	4	—	—	6	6			
Do. remedied	—	3	5		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	3	1	4		1	4	—	—	—	—			
Common Lodging Houses—																									
No. on Register	1	1	—		—	—	—	—	1		—	—	—	—	3		—	—	—	—	—	—			
Visits to	350	6	—		—	—	—	—	3		—	—	—	—	91		—	—	—	—	—	—			
Number of defects found	—	2	—		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	2		—	—	—	—	—	—			
Do. remedied	—	2	—		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	2		—	—	—	—	—	—			
Canal Boats inspected	16	—	—		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—			

Unwholesome food condemned:—

Beverley M.B.—Beasts, 3; Pigs, 12.

Bridlington M.B.—Meat: 112lbs. Beef; 5 tins Tongue; 3 tins of Corned Beef. Fish: 1 stone of Fish; 5 tins of Lobster; 1 tin of Salmon.

Fruit: 1 box of Pears. Other Foods (various): 24 tins.

Hessle U.D.—Meat, 93lbs.

Hornsea U.D.—1 tin Prawns.

Howden R.D.—Meat, 16lbs.; Other Food, 25 lbs.

TABLE XII.

Notifications received during 1924 under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

Age Periods.	FORM A. Notifications from Private Medical Practitioners.												FORM B. Notifications from School Medical Officers.				FORM C. Admissions			
	PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS.												PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS.				Total Notifica- tions on Form B.		Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
	PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS.												PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS.				Total.	Total Notifica- tions on Form B.		
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & upwards	Total.	Total notifica- tions on Form A	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15					Total.
Pulmonary—Males	...	...	3	1	5	10	13	7	14	4	...	57	58	...	...	...	...	...	34
" Females	...	...	3	5	7	13	22	6	2	3	...	61	63	...	...	...	...	...	25
Non-Pulmonary—Males	...	11	3	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	1
" Females	2	6	4	3	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	1

TUBERCULOSIS.

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

GENERAL REMARKS.

As soon as economic conditions will allow, it would be desirable to establish small clinics in the larger centres. Beverley is well served by the Central Dispensary, but there are other populous centres where the proper supervision of tuberculosis cases is difficult and where small clinics might be established when circumstances permit. I have in mind Bridlington, Driffield, Norton, Barlby and Hessle.

The visiting of tuberculosis cases calls for special knowledge in the nurses so employed. In the present condition of the housing question this subject bristles with difficulties, but a vast amount of good can be accomplished by tactful Health Visitors. It is very obvious that in the majority of cases the houses of the patients are such that it is hardly possible to care for the patient in such a way as to reduce the possibility of infection to a minimum. Segregation in the home is ideal if it is possible, but so often it is not, and there only remains some sort of institutional accommodation.

Modern sanatorium treatment is not needed in advanced cases; what is needed is some refuge where these poor people can be properly cared for.

The question of the prevention of all those forms of tuberculosis which are caused by the ingestion of milk from tuberculous cows has not altered during the past year. The difficulty, the expense, and the length of time needed for the establishment of tubercle-free herds, have not decreased. The slaughter of all tuberculous dairy cows—the radical cure—seems as far off as ever, and the only method left to us is a system of graded milk with a proper supervision of herds and dairies and distribution.

After-care work has received a good deal of attention during the year, but our staff of Health Visitors is scarcely equal to coping with the amount of work in the Riding.

TUBERCULOSIS NURSES.

There are no nurses who devote their time to tuberculosis health visiting only, but arrangements have been made whereby the three School Nurses visit the cases in their respective districts. Actually the cases visited are those who are known to be active sufferers from the disease as proved by the presence of tubercle bacilli in the sputum, and ex-patients from Raywell Sanatorium.

During the year 182 names were added to the lists for visitation, making with those already known a total of 442. The total number of visits paid was 1,370.

Where necessary, sputum flasks and disinfectant were supplied free to 50 patients.

The visits of the nurses are generally welcomed, but the initial visit calls for considerable tact and circumspection on the part of the nurse, who cannot know all the home and family circumstances. In some cases there is a desire on the part of the relatives to keep from the patients the knowledge that they are suffering from the disease.

DEATH RATES FROM
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years. 1911—1920	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Administrative County	0.78	0.76	0.85	0.97	0.81	0.78	0.74	0.80	0.64	0.65
Urban Districts..	0.89	0.85	1.10	1.08	0.69	0.98	0.90	0.89	0.72	0.78
Rural Districts..	0.70	0.70	0.68	0.90	0.88	0.65	0.64	0.73	0.59	0.56

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Administrative County	0.30	0.24	0.36	0.29	0.36	0.24	0.19	0.23	0.24	0.23
Urban Districts..	0.30	0.22	0.44	0.26	0.34	0.14	0.18	0.23	0.27	0.27
Rural Districts..	0.30	0.26	0.31	0.31	0.36	0.31	0.19	0.23	0.22	0.20

The total number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year 1924 was 108, and from other forms of Tuberculosis 38. During the previous year the figures were 106 and 40 respectively.

RAYWELL SANATORIUM.

The County Sanatorium is just within the Urban District of Cottingham. It is reached by rail from Cottingham, 4 miles distant, or Willerby, 2 miles. It stands well at an altitude of 200 feet, and is in a sheltered position from the North-East winds, and as it is a converted mansion it is fortunate in possessing extremely pleasing and well-wooded surroundings. The total site is now upwards of 50 acres in extent, owing to the recent acquisition of 7 acres of grass land adjoining and behind the original site. The Institution is the joint property of the East Riding County Council and the City of York, and has accommodation for 44 adult patients and 20 children. The adults have three pavilions sub-divided by cubicles. One pavilion is for male patients, one for females, and the other a Hospital block for both sexes. The cubicles are either for one or two beds, and each is heated by independent hot-water pipes. The children have a separate pavilion for use in the daytime, but sleeping accommodation is provided for them in the administrative block. They are always entirely separate from the adult patients. The water supply is obtained from the City of Hull from a service reservoir which is quite close. Electric lighting is provided by the institution, and a septic installation deals with the sewage.

The beds have been well occupied during the year, and at one period the waiting list was longer than usual owing to the admission of a higher proportion of advanced cases to the Hospital block than was customary.

NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING TREATMENT IN RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS IN 1924.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total Cases treated	82	65	147
Discharged—			
Improved	48	39	87
Without improvement	8	2	10
Died	5	4	9
Residential treatment discontinued ...	2	2	4
Still under residential treatment on the 1st January, 1925	19	18	37

The percentage of beds occupied to beds provided for the above year was 94.4. For the same period the classification of the cases admitted expressed as a percentage of total cases was as follows:—

Observation	50.0%
Early	16.0%
Intermediate	12.6%
Advanced	15.4%
Non-Pulmonary	6.0%

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

The essential purpose of a Sanatorium is the treatment of early cases of tuberculosis which are capable of arrest, but as I have already mentioned, we have admitted a high proportion of acute cases, with the result that a large proportion of our beds are occupied by patients whose condition is chronic, and who have to remain for considerable periods. This means that the beds available for fresh cases have steadily diminished in number, with the result that our waiting list is longer than usual, and many cases have to wait for admission. Many of the chronic cases cannot be discharged, even if it was desirable, because of their poor home conditions.

The County Council have taken over the responsibility for the treatment of all the cases of tuberculosis in the Ridings. The Poor Law Authorities are interpreting this very literally, and press us to find accommodation for all their cases of tuberculosis.

ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES.

The Minister of Health has again issued a Memorandum, 94/T, dated November, 1924, in accordance with paragraph 6 of Circular 323. The table annexed to this shows under various heads the cost per patient per week in certain residential institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis during the year ended 31st March, 1924. Excluding voluntary institutions and those catering only for children, which do not seem to be comparable, the average cost per patient per week is 50s./3.2d. The cost at Raywell is given as 50s./9.9d., but taking column 32, which excludes loan charges and

gives a truer criterion, Raywell stands at 39s./2.4d. This compares well with the general average of 43s./3.1d.

Contributions have been received from 72 patients towards the cost of their maintenance in Raywell. The total amount received under this head was £189 18s. 7d. In the previous year the amount received was £175 0s. 8d. from 65 patients.

CENTRAL DISPENSARY.

The attendances at the Central Dispensary during the year totalled 648. One hundred and thirty-seven cases were seen for the first time, as compared with 517 attendances and 90 fresh cases in the preceding year.

SHELTERS.

The number of shelters available is now eleven. They are in continuous occupation and much valued by the occupants. They go far towards lessening the risk of infection by providing what really amounts to another bedroom.

