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East Riding of Yorkshire
County Council.

ANNUAL REPORT
(SURVEY)

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health


For the Year 1925,

together with the Report of the

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

Beberley:

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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.		1926.
Beverley	...H. L. Munro, M.D.	29th April.
Bridlington	A. Kaye Jarratt, M.B.	26th May.
Hedon	.....J. Soutter, M.R.C.S.	8th June.
URBAN DISTRICTS.		
Cottingham	A. Tinley Sissons, M.B.	Not received.
Filey	.....J. T. Haworth, L.R.C.P.	9th April.
Gt. Driffield	G. Burgess, M.B.	Not received.
Hessle	.....J. M. Hermon, M.D.	27th April.
Hornsea	...H. D. Johns, M.D. ..	10th May.
Norton	.. ..R. H. F. Bostock, L.R.C.P. ...	21st April.
Pocklington	Al. F. A. Fairweather, M.D...	2nd June.
Withernsea	A. E. Sproule, L.R.C.P.	21st July.
RURAL DISTRICTS.		
Beverley	....F. G. Dobson, D.S.O., M.B....	23rd June.
Bridlington	P. D. H. Chapman, M.B.	17th May.
Driffield	....Marshall Haver, M.B.	24th June.
Eserick	.....Alwyn Raimes, M.D.	4th May.
Howden	....R. B. Brown, L.R.C.P.	29th May.
Norton	.....L. C. Walker, M.R.C.S.	Not received.
Patrington	..F. R. Cripps, M.B., Ch.B. ...	28th May.
Pocklington	Al. F. A. Fairweather, M.D...	2nd June.
Riccall	.....W. Bertram Hill, M.D., D.P.H.	26th May.
Sculcoates	...J. M. Hermon, M.D.	24th June.
Sherburn	....W. Thistlethwaite, M.B.	9th July.
Skirlaugh	....H. D. Johns, M.D.	26th May.

*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 1925.

The Report for the year under review is a Survey Report as contrasted with those for the years 1921-24, which were Ordinary Reports. The first Survey Report was for the year 1920. Circular 540 issued by the Ministry of Health requests that a Survey Report shall deal with

- (a) the measure of progress made in the area during the preceding five years in the improvement of the public health;
- (b) the extent and character of the changes made during that period in the public health services of the area (e.g., housing, water supply, sewerage, scavenging, or refuse disposal, food inspection, or other services affecting the environment of the inhabitants; and maternity and child welfare schemes, schemes for the treatment of tuberculosis and venereal diseases, provision of Isolation Hospitals, or other services directed to the prevention or cure of disease in individuals);
- (c) any further action of importance in the organisation or development of public health services contemplated by the Local Authority or considered desirable by the Medical Officer of Health.

The birth-rate for the year is 18.0 per 1,000 of the population. The average for the previous five years was 20.6.

The death-rate of 11.5 compares favourably with the figure of 12.5 for the year 1924. The average for the previous five years was 12.3.

The infantile mortality-rate is 66.6 per 1,000 registered births, compared with 61.6 in the previous year. The average rate for the five years 1920-24 was 66.4, and for the five years 1915-19, 80.5.

The death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was .74 per 1,000 of the population, compared with .65 in 1924 and .64 in 1923.

The number of deaths certified as due to Cancer or other forms of malignant disease is 237, giving a death-rate of 1.42 per 1,000 of the population.

No cases of Small Pox were notified in the County during the year although several occurred in the City of Hull.

Maternity and Child Welfare work has made further progress by the opening of another Infant Welfare Centre at Withernsea, the building of a new Centre at Barlby, and the appointment of a resident midwife at the Maternity Home at Driffield.

The staff accommodation at the Isolation Hospital has been increased by the addition of three bedrooms, the provision of which will enable each nurse to have a separate bedroom.

The Isolation Hospital for Small Pox has been enlarged and well equipped, to become what is practically a County Hospital.

No fresh work in connection with public water supplies was undertaken during the year.

I have to express my thanks to the staff 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,

R. L. THORNLEY.

County Hall,

Beverley,

July, 1926.

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 1925, together with the corresponding rates for England and Wales.

	Adminis- trative County.	Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	England and Wales.
Birth-Rate	18·0	16·3	19·2	18·3
Death-Rate	11·5	12·2	11·0	12·2
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year (per 1000 births).	66·6	67·6	66·0	75·0
Death-Rate from Principal Epi- demic Diseases..	·30	·31	·29	—
“ “ „ Pulmonary Tuberculosis	·74	·85	·67	—
“ “ „ other forms of Tuberculosis	·16	·13	·17	—
“ “ „ Respiratory Diseases	1·37	1·46	1·31	—
“ “ „ Cancer	1·42	1·67	1·26	—
“ “ „ Heart Disease..	1·56	1·72	1·46	—

* * *

The following Orders, Circulars and Memoranda were received from the Ministry of Health during the year 1925:—

Date.	Subject.
January	Report on an outbreak of Paratyphoid Fever at Chorley.
January	Memorandum on Closure of and Ex- clusion from School.
January 30th	Housing Acts—Guarantees to Building Societies.
February 9th	Training of Health Visitors.
February 27th	Training and Supply of Midwives.
March 12th	Housing—Assistance to Owner- Occupiers.
April 3rd	Memorandum on the Duties of Medical Officers of Health.
June 4th	Memorandum on Pemphigus Neonatorum.

June 12th	Rural District Councils (Slaughter-Houses) Order, 1924, and Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.
July	The Housing Act (Appeal Procedure) Rules, 1925.
July	The Housing Act (Form of Orders and Notices) Order, 1925.
July	Tuberculosis—List of approved Institutions.
July	Memorandum on Registrar General's Annual Statistical Review.
July 9th	Tuberculosis—Examination of intending Immigrants.
July 21st	Tuberculosis—Co-operation with Poor Law Authorities.
July 31st	Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915 (Commencement of operation) Order, 1925.
August	Tuberculosis Order of 1925 (No. 2)—Meat Inspection.
August 7th	Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.
August 11th	Public Health (Preservatives, &c., in Food) Regulations, 1925.
September 4th	Public Health Act, 1925.
September 15th	Tuberculosis—Annual Returns and Records in connection with Tuberculosis Scheme.
November	Tuberculosis—Costs at Residential Institutions.
November 17th	International Agreement for the treatment of Seamen suffering from Venereal Diseases.
November 18th	Residential treatment of Tuberculous War Pensioners—Grants of Leave.
December 10th	Memorandum on Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health for 1925.
December 18th	Tuberculosis—Annual Returns.
December 31st	Venereal Diseases—Approved Arsenobenzol Compounds.
December 31st	Notification of Infectious Diseases—Weekly Return.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH INQUIRIES.

The following Ministry of Health Inquiries were held during the year 1925, viz.:—

Date.	Subject.	Result.
19th February	Application of the Bridlington Rural District Council for sanction to borrow £620 for purposes of Water Supply for the Parish of Sewerby- cum-Marton.	Application granted.
16th April	Application of the Skirlaugh Rural District Council for sanction to borrow money for works of sewerage and sewage disposal for the drain- age of the Hutments at Aldbrough Cliff Top.	Application granted.
25th September	(1) Application of the Hornsea Urban District Council for sanction to borrow £23,900 for purposes of Water Supply. (2) Objections as to the propriety of the water mains proposed to be laid outside the Urban District of Hornsea.	See section of this Report dealing with Water Supplies.

Natural and Social Conditions of the Area.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE COUNTY.

The Administrative County may be briefly described as consisting of two comparatively level plains, one on the South-East and the other on the South-West, separated from each other by a prolongation Southwards to the Humber of the elevated Northern portion. The name given to the Northern portion is the Wolds. Geologically they are composed of chalk with a covering of soil, which in places is very thin. The chalk formation on the Eastern side of the Wolds forms the well-known Bampton and Flamborough Cliffs. It continues in a Westerly direction to Acklam and Leavening, and then changes direction to the South to reach the Humber at Ferriby and Hessle. The chalk formation has been proved by boring to reach a depth of 1,068 feet. The highest point on the Wolds and in the County is 808 feet on the old Roman road where it passes over the top of Garrowby Hill.

The tracts of land above referred to in the South-East and South-West of the County are for the most part of a clayey and marshy nature, but well drained by artificial means.

The County, except for a distance of six miles on the North and eight miles on the West, where it meets the North and West Ridings respectively, is entirely bounded by river and sea. The length from North to South is about 35 miles, from East to West about 40 miles, and the extreme length from Kilnsea (Spurn Point) to the North-Western corner is over 50 miles.

The area of the County is 741,073 acres or 1,157 square miles inclusive of inland water. This, however, in the aggregate is a very small proportion. The area of the combined rural districts is 710,098 acres, and that of the Urban Districts 30,975 acres. The density of the population in the County is .23 persons to the acre, or approximately one person to four acres.

In comparison with other Counties of England and Wales the East Riding stands sixteenth in size and fortieth in population.

With the exception of a small area in the South-West of the County adjacent to Selby, which has within the past fifteen years become industrial, the County is entirely agricultural. There are no collieries or iron-works, but cement works have recently been opened on the Humber Bank, where abundant supplies of chalk can easily be obtained.

During the holiday season the holiday resorts on the East Coast, especially Bridlington, are much favoured by the industrial districts of the West Riding and the Midlands.

The rateable value of the County is £1,614,949, and the levy of a penny rate produces £4,502 16s. 7d.

POPULATION.

The population of the East Riding at the Census taken in 1921 was returned as 173,730, an increase on the Census of 1911 of 18,962. The Registrar General, however, subsequently amended the figures to try to overcome the false position which had been created by the delay in the taking of the 1921 Census until after the recognised annual holiday period had commenced. The East Riding population for 1921 was eventually given as 162,631, and from this figure the population for the year 1925 is estimated at 166,470, an increase of 3,839.

Only one Sanitary District, viz., Beverley Rural, is given separate figures for birth-rate and death-rate respectively, due to the presence of a non-civilian population at the East Yorkshire Regimental Dépôt. The Registrar General gives separate figures for local areas which have more than 100 non-civilians.

Districts.	Census, 1921.	Estimated, 1925.	
		For Birth-rate.	For Death-rate.
Administrative County	173,730	166,690	166,470
Urban Districts	74,494	66,990	66,990
Rural Districts.....	99,236	99,700	99,480

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES
(per 1000 Total Population).

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1911—1920	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Administrative County	20.3	17.4	24.3	21.1	19.6	19.6	18.5	18.0
Urban Districts..	19.3	16.7	23.9	19.8	18.1	18.0	17.4	16.3
Rural Districts...	20.8	17.8	24.5	22.0	20.6	20.7	19.2	19.2

3,004 births were registered during the year, a decrease of 63 on the previous year when 3,067 were registered. Of the 3,004 births, 1,094 were registered in the urban and 1,910 in the rural districts.

The birth-rate for the County was 18.0 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 18.5 for the previous year, a decrease of .5 per 1,000 of the population.

The highest rates recorded were:—

Hedon M.B.	22.5 per 1,000 of the population.
Patrington R.D.	22.4 " "
Riccall R.D.	20.3 " "

The lowest rates recorded were:—

Withernsea U.D.	10.8 per 1,000 of the population.
Filey U.D.	11.3 " "
Cottingham U.D.	13.7 " "

The birth-rate for the whole of England and Wales was 18.3, compared with 18.8 in the previous year.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

205 illegitimate children were born in the East Riding during the year, which number is 28 less than the previous year. Sixty-one of these births occurred in the urban districts (giving a rate of .91 per 1,000 population) and 144 in the rural districts (giving a rate of 1.44 per 1,000 population).

The proportion of illegitimate births to legitimate was 1 to 13.7, and the illegitimate birth-rate was 1.23 per 1,000 of the population. The rate for the previous year was 1.40.

Of the total number of births recorded during the year, 6.8 per cent. were illegitimate.

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

Districts.	Years.							
	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Administrative County	255	251	259	270	239	211	233	205
Urban Districts..	110	118	100	95	78	74	93	61
Rural Districts..	145	133	159	175	161	137	140	144

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

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1911—1920	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Administrative County	13.6	13.4	12.3	12.4	12.9	11.5	12.5	11.5
Urban Districts..	14.6	13.7	14.1	13.7	15.0	12.4	13.4	12.2
Rural Districts..	12.9	13.1	11.0	11.5	11.6	10.9	11.9	11.0

The total number of deaths registered was 1,909 (991 males and 918 females), compared with 2,070 in 1924, a decrease of 161. The deaths in the urban districts numbered 818 (422 males and 396 females), and in the rural districts 1,091 (569 males and 522 females).

The death-rate for the whole County was 11.5, a decrease of 1.0 on the previous year. In the urban districts the rate was 12.2, and in the rural districts 11.0.

The death-rate for the whole of England and Wales was 12.2, the same as in the previous year.

The highest rates recorded in the County were:—

Beverley M.B.	15.0 per 1,000 of the population.
Hornsea U.D.	14.7 „ „
Hedon M.B.	13.3 „ „

The lowest rates recorded were :—

Hessle U.D.	8.4	per 1,000 of the population.
Pocklington U.D.	8.4	„ „
Withernsea U.D.	9.1	„ „

In Tables X. and XI. are shown the numbers of deaths attributable to each cause. From these tables it will be seen that of the 1,909 total deaths, Heart Disease was given as the cause in 13.6%, Cancer and other forms of malignant disease in 12.5%, Cerebral Haemorrhage, &c., in 8.2%, and Tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 6.5%.

STANDARDIZATION OF DEATH-RATES.

The Registrar General has this year issued "Standardizing Factors" for those Districts in the East Riding which had a population of 10,000 or more at the last census, the object of which is to allow for certain differences of sex and age constitution of the population.

In further explanation it may be said that a comparison of total death-rates as ordinarily stated per 1,000 population may be quite misleading. As mortality is much the highest in infancy and in old age, and higher in the male than in the female sex, it is natural for a population containing comparatively few infants and aged persons to have a lower death-rate than one in which the opposite conditions prevail, and this favourable constitution is accentuated where the proportion of females is in excess of the average. By the method of standardizing which has been adopted, the favourable or unfavourable nature of a population's sex-and-age distribution in relation to mortality is first assessed, and then the recorded mortality is increased or diminished in order to compensate for the advantage or disadvantage so disclosed. The method is, in fact, one of handicapping. Populations which from their favourable constitution enjoy an advantage in comparison with the standard population (England and Wales) have their mortalities increased by a handicap, in the form of a "Standardizing Factor," while the mortalities of unfavourably constituted populations are diminished in the same way.

Standardizing factors have been issued for seven Sanitary Districts in the East Riding. I give below a

table, which shows for each of these seven Districts (a) the standardizing factor allotted, (b) the crude death-rate, and (c) the standardized death-rate.

District.	Standardizing Factor.	Crude Death-rate.	Standardized Death-rate.
Beverley M.B. ....	.796	14.99	11.93
Bridlington M.B. ..	.837	12.90	10.80
Beverley R.D. ....	.810	10.32	8.36
Driffeld R.D. ....	.771	12.96	10.00
Howden R.D. ....	.817	10.51	8.58
Pocklington R.D. ..	.788	12.63	9.95
Sculcoates R.D. ....	.888	9.97	8.86

DEATHS AMONGST CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

Death-rate among Infants per 1000 Births.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1911—1920	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Administrative County	82	74	67	76	69	58	62	67
Urban Districts..	84	73	72	77	67	53	64	68
Rural Districts..	82	75	64	76	70	61	60	66

The total number of deaths amongst children under one year of age was 200, or 11 more than in the previous year. Of the 200 deaths, 74 occurred in the urban districts and 126 in the rural.

The rate for the County was 66.6 per 1,000 registered births, compared with 61.6 in the previous year. In the urban districts it was 67.6, and in the rural districts 66.0.

The rate for the whole of England and Wales was 75 per 1,000 registered births.

The death-rate amongst the 205 illegitimate children was 136.6 per 1,000.

INQUESTS.

During the year 104 inquests were held, compared with 126 in 1924, and 145 in 1923.

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

Cause of Death.	Total.	East Riding District.	Holderness District.	Howdenshire District.	Escrick District.
Natural Causes	30	15	4	5	6
Accidental Death ...	50	25	9	4	12
Suicide	18	15	2	1	—
Found Drowned	5	1	2	1	1
Other Verdicts	1	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—
	104	56	17	11	20
—	—	—	—	—	—

Of the above number 9 were on infants under one year of age.

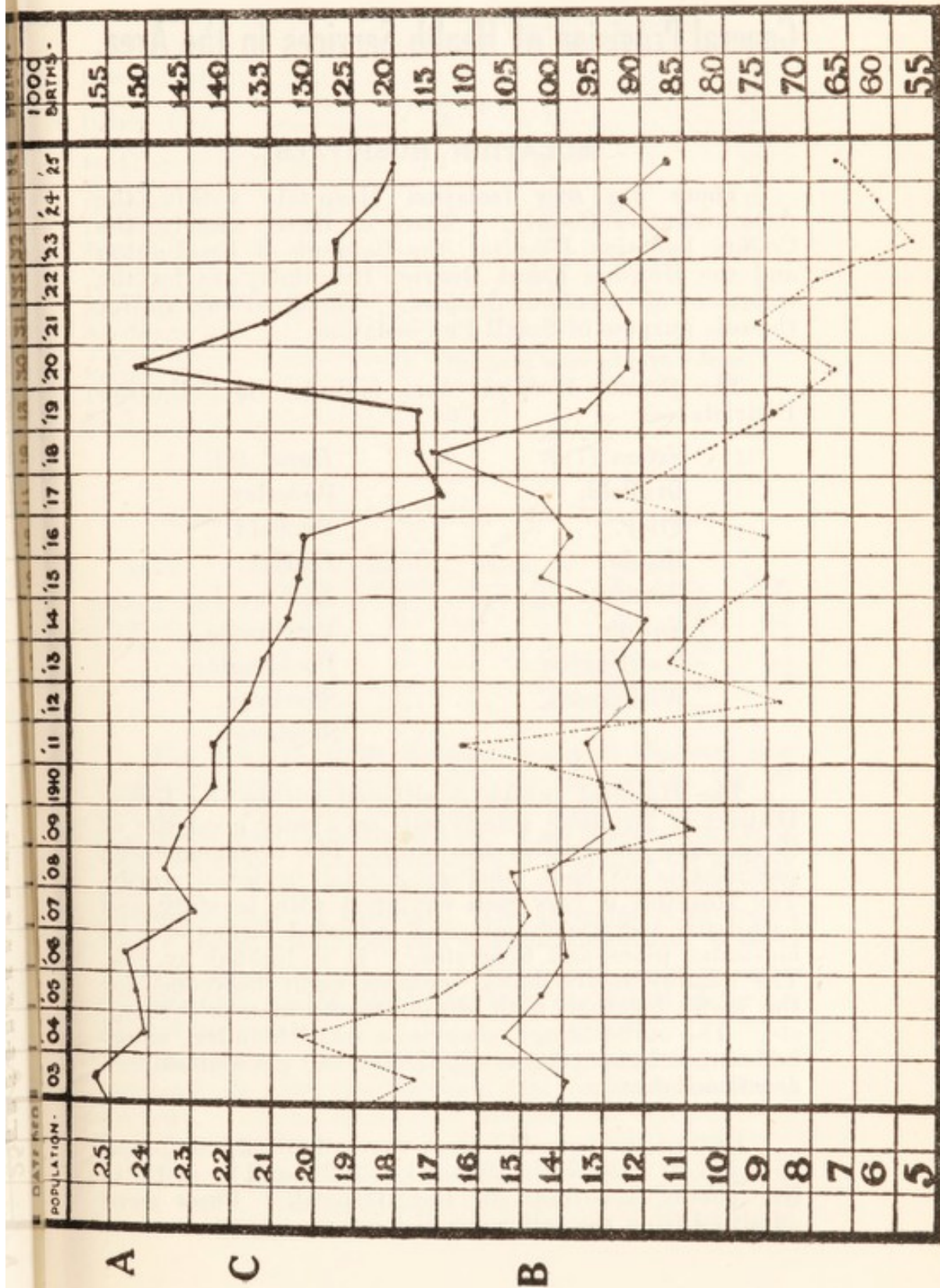
The number of inquests in which Coroners order post-mortem examinations to be performed is very small. The figure is usually less than 5%.

MORTUARIES.

The only public mortuaries in the County are those maintained by the local authorities at Bridlington, Hessle and Paull. Mortuaries are, of course, attached to the four local hospitals and to the Poor Law Institutions at Driffield, Beverley, Patrington, Pocklington, Howden and Bridlington. These, however, are not available for the public without the permission of the authorities concerned.

In the event of a post-mortem examination being ordered in connection with an inquest the work has to be carried out in the dwelling or out-house, unless, of course, permission is granted to perform the work in an available mortuary within a reasonable distance. The performance of a post-mortem examination in a private dwelling-house is a very objectionable occurrence. The practitioner cannot well do justice to the details of his work owing to the want of proper appliances, and in order to avoid a disgusting mess he is compelled to do his work in a cramped manner. Public mortuaries are most needed at Beverley and Barlby, the latter on account of its rapid growth as an industrial centre and its close proximity to the river.

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 1903--1925.



General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

There are five Isolation Hospitals within the Administrative County. Three of these, namely, the County Isolation Hospital, the Borough of Bridlington and the Howden Rural District Hospitals, are for the treatment of infectious diseases. The other two are for the sole purpose of Small Pox isolation.

The County Hospital Area includes the following Districts:—

<i>Urban (7).</i>	<i>Rural (8).</i>
Driffield.	Beverley.
Filey.	Driffield.
Hessle.	Eserick.
Hornsea.	Norton.
Norton.	Patrington.
Pocklington.	Pocklington.
Withernsea.	Sherburn.
	Skirlaugh.

The Hospital, which is situated within the Urban District of Driffield, stands well on a very good site of three acres just outside the town. The accommodation provided is 38 beds (including cots) in seven wards. The Hospital is very well equipped with lavatory and bath-room accommodation, and is heated throughout by hot-water pipes and firegrates. It is lighted by gas. The administrative block contains eight bedrooms for the staff, together with dining-room, matron's room, etc. The outbuildings comprise a small laundry, motor ambulance house, steam disinfecter and general storage accommodation.

During the year 117 cases were admitted, compared with 147 in 1924, 74 in 1923, 93 in 1922, and 99 in 1921. No deaths occurred in the Hospital. Cases were admitted from the following districts:—

	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Total.
Beverley M.B. ....	...	5	...	5
Driffield U.D.	8	6	7	21
Hessle U.D.	4	1	...	5
Hornsea U.D. ....	...	1	...	1
Pocklington U.D.	1	10	...	11
Withernsea U.D.	1	1	...	2
Beverley R.D.	3	16	...	19
Driffield R.D.	6	5	...	11
Eserick R.D.	1	22	...	23
Norton R.D. ....	...	...	1	1
Pocklington R.D. ....	...	9	...	9
Sherburn R.D.	2	1	...	3
Skirlaugh R.D.	2	2	...	4
Filey U.D.	No cases were admitted from these Districts.			
Norton U.D.				
Pattrington R.D.				
Staff	2	...	...	2
	30	79	8	117

CASES TREATED DURING THE YEAR 1925.

Disease.	No. from Urban Districts.	No. from Rural Districts.	Adults.		Children.		Total.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Scarlet Fever	24	55	7	10	32	30	79
Diphtheria	16	14	6	7	5	12	30
Enteric Fever	7	1	1	2	1	4	8
	47	70	14	19	38	46	117

The Borough of Bridlington Isolation Hospital is a well-built brick building with accommodation for 30 patients. There are three separate pavilions, each with two wards, and in addition there is an observation block with two beds. Accommodation is available for private patients. There is also an administrative block with accommodation for the staff. The Hospital is equipped with a steam disinfecter and a motor ambulance is kept.

The Rural District Council have an agreement with the Borough under which six beds are reserved for an annual payment.

During the year 32 patients were admitted to the Hospital, 26 from the Borough, and six from the Rural District. Of this number no less than 25 were suffering from Scarlet Fever.

The Howden Rural District Isolation Hospital is brick built. It is situated less than a mile from the town. There is an administrative block with

accommodation for nurses. The Hospital consists of a discharge ward containing three rooms which inter-communicate, and two pavilions, one with two wards each containing two beds, and the other with two wards containing four and six beds respectively. There are also two private wards each containing one bed. The total accommodation is sixteen beds. The outbuildings contain a laundry, a steam disinfecter, and a motor ambulance.

The drainage is to a small septic tank, the final effluent being discharged on to the land. The water supply is rain water, which is stored in an underground big-capacity tank and pumped to a supply cistern on the roof of the administrative block, and flows thence to the various blocks. Lighting is by gas from the Local Gas Company.

During 1925 thirteen patients were admitted.

The remaining five of the twenty-three constituent Sanitary Authorities have made arrangements for the treatment of their cases of infectious diseases as follows:

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

During the year, eight patients were sent to Hospital from Sculcoates R.D., five from Beverley M.B., and one from Riccall R.D.

SMALL POX HOSPITALS.

The two Small Pox Hospitals are the County Hospital and the Beverley Borough Hospital.

The County Hospital serves an area of 691,453 acres with a population of 138,144, and includes eighteen of the twenty-three Sanitary Authorities in the Riding. The Hospital, which has recently been considerably enlarged, is situated near the village of Shipton in the Rural District of Pocklington. It consists of two pavilions (one brick built) with two wards in each, making the total accommodation twenty beds,

The caretaker's cottage provides accommodation for four nurses and a wardmaid. The outbuildings comprise a laundry, a garage for the motor ambulance, and a steam disinfecter. Water supply is mainly collected rain water, but in addition there is a well with small petrol pump which gives a varying amount of water. Lighting is by oil lamps.

The Beverley Borough Small Pox Hospital is a temporary wooden structure, which would require considerable attention and expenditure to fit it for the reception of patients. It is situated in the Beverley Rural District, about half a mile outside the Borough.

Three of the remaining Sanitary Authorities, viz., Hedon M.B., Cottingham U.D., and Sculcoates R.D., have agreements with the Hull City Council for the reception of their cases at the City Small Pox Hospital.

The Rural District Council of Riccall have a similar agreement with the Selby Joint Small Pox Hospital.

AMBULANCES.

Two ambulances have been lent by the Home Service Ambulance Committee to the County. They are garaged at Bridlington and Beverley respectively. The County Council are responsible for the maintenance of the one at Beverley. This ambulance made 69 journeys with a mileage of 1,450 during 1925, compared with 60 journeys and a mileage of 1,149 in 1924. The sum of £59 12s. 3d. was received in fees. The charges are reduced or remitted in the case of necessitous persons. A form is now in use for signature by some relative or friend of the person to be carried who will guarantee payment of the charges incurred. It is necessary to obtain this guarantee to prevent abuse of the facilities provided.

Motor ambulances are also kept at the County Isolation Hospital at Driffield and at the County Small Pox Hospital at Shipton.

MIDWIVES ACTS, 1902 AND 1918.

Routine inspections of the practising midwives in the County are carried out by the Inspector of Midwives. Enquiries are also made in all cases of Puerperal Fever, stillbirths, liability of midwife to be a source of

infection, etc. During the year 78 visits were paid by the Inspector.

The number of midwives who notified their intention to practise in the County during the year 1925 was 45, of which number 35 were qualified to do so as holders of a diploma and 10 as registered but uncertificated midwives. Three of the certificated midwives are employed by Local Nursing Associations. If it were not for these Associations there would be very little midwifery service available in the country districts, for they are so sparsely populated that a midwife could not possibly earn a livelihood. It follows from this statement that as the Local Nursing Associations only cover a relatively small area of the Riding the greater part of the County has no midwifery service at all.

Of the registered births 20% were attended by midwives, compared with 17% in 1924 and 13% in 1923.

Notices were received as follows:—

Sending for medical help	57
Stillbirths	8
Artificial Feeding	5
Liability to be a source of infection ...	1
Laying-out dead body	2

The payment of the fees of doctors called in by midwives in accordance with section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918, amounted to £31 1s. 6d. During the same period £6 11s. 0d. was recovered from patients. No scale of fees is in operation, but the amount (if any) to be recovered is assessed by the County Medical Officer, who reports his action to the subsequent quarterly meeting of the Public Health Committee.

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

This Act required the County Council to make arrangements for promoting the welfare of the blind persons living within the Administrative County. The Act is administered by the Public Health Committee, who formulated a scheme in 1921, which was approved by the Ministry of Health. This scheme, which does not interfere with the duty of the Education Authority to provide education and training for the blind, provides, *inter alia*, by agreement with the Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind,

- (a) employment for suitable cases in the workshops,
- (b) augmentation of wages,
- (c) home teaching and visiting,
- (d) supervision of blind persons employed in their own homes,
- (e) registration of blind persons ordinarily resident in the area, and
- (f) the provision of lodgings for blind persons who require such accommodation, if and when approved by the Council.

The number of blind persons on the register according to the latest return is 176. The Home Visitor, for whose services the County Council pay a sum of £200 yearly, devotes practically the whole of his time to the systematic visiting of all blind persons within the County. He gives lessons in Braille, supervises any home workers, and reports any unsatisfactory circumstances which come to his notice. Full reports of his work are received.

The County Council are directly responsible for the maintenance of seven persons at the Hull Institute, exclusive of any maintained by the Education Authority. The cost during the year, including augmentation of wages, was £481 13s. 6d.

Residential accommodation is only available for women. Male workers are provided with lodgings, which are under the general supervision of the Institute.

The National Library for the Blind, which supplies blind persons in the County with Braille and Moon type literature, is given an annual grant of £30 by the County Council.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The following information relative to Drainage, Sewerage and Refuse Disposal is extracted from the Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

BEVERLEY. Scavenging is carried out by Contractors, and the refuse deposited outside the Borough. Although the town has a good water supply, only 1,351 out of a total of 4,111 closets are water closets. Privy middens number 1,880, and pan closets 880. During the year 47 privies have been converted into water closets. No definite policy has yet been adopted with regard to conversion with a view to the ultimate sole use of water closets throughout the Borough. Since 1920, however, 338 privies have been converted to water closets.

At the time of the last Survey Report, a considerable amount of sewage and trade waste was permitted to discharge into the Beverley Beck, a small canal connecting the town with the River Hull, giving rise to complaints of the nuisance caused thereby. These have now been obviated by diverting the trade waste from the Tannery direct to the main sewer. The Pumping Station at the Disposal Works has also been reconstructed and additional pumping machinery installed. The outfall into the River Hull has been taken to a point lower down stream, and well into the current.

BRIDLINGTON. During the year 49 water closets have been provided to houses other than new ones, and 45 pail closets have been abolished. During the past five years 232 water closets have been provided, and 207 pail closets abolished. The Private Act, 1904, does not permit the erection of sanitary conveniences other than water closets in new buildings. The number of houses with pail closets only is 481.

All sewage is discharged into the sea. The Southern outfall is being repaired when the tides are suitable. The Harbour has recently been cleaned out and the mud carted to the New Sea Wall on the South Side.

Refuse disposal has been a source of anxiety to the Health Committee. The difficulties have been overcome so far, but as it has to be taken further away from the town, new methods have to be adopted. The cost, however, has increased considerably, but this increase is also due to the larger collections that have to be made. A new tip has been secured near the top of Bampton Lane. It is a good distance from the town and away from all houses.

FILEY. There are no cesspools in the town. All houses are directly connected with the town sewers, which discharge direct into the sea. The Council's own staff, under the direction of the Sanitary Inspector, carry out the scavenging of the town. Every house must have a galvanized iron movable dust-bin with a proper fitting lid.

HESSLE. The sewage of the District is very efficiently dealt with and the sewers kept well flushed by the use of the tidal water from the Humber. This is impounded by means of lock gates with the rise of the tide and then released at low water, thus ensuring a thorough cleansing of the sewers. All sewage is, however, not water borne. There are in addition within the Urban District 375 privy middens and 124 pail closets. During the year 29 of the former and 6 of the latter were converted into water closets. These conversions are the result of the policy of the Council, which undertook in 1923 to expend annually on conversions the amount realised by a penny rate; the most necessitous areas to be selected and dealt with first.

Scavenging is partly carried out by the Council's own workmen and partly by Contract. The refuse from the dustbins is burnt in the open in an isolated locality. The contents of the privy middens and pail closets are collected independently from the house refuse and disposed of to the local farmers and market gardeners for manure.

HORNSEA. About three miles of new sewers have been laid during the past five years at a cost of over £6,000. All new houses and most of the old ones take the town's water.

A refuse incinerator now takes the place of the tip which was an abomination.

NORTON. The surface water and untreated sewage empties into the River Derwent. The sewer outfalls are periodically cleaned. So long as the river is running full this practice can be tolerated, but in dry seasons there is cause for complaint. Only about one-third of the houses have a water carriage system of sewage disposal. The rest of the houses make use of sanitary pans or ashpits. The former are emptied every week. The scavenging of the town is carried out by the Council's own workmen.

POCKLINGTON. Nearly half of the houses are provided with water closets, the other half having combined privies and ashpits. The approximate number of privies in the District is 270, pail closets 3, and water closets 290. The removal of house refuse and the cleansing of closets, ashpits and privies in the District is done by the Urban Council, on notice being given by the occupier, a small charge being made, just sufficient to cover the expense of cleansing and removal.

WITHERNSEA. Scavenging, previously done by contract, is now undertaken by the Council.

During the year 23 privies were converted into water closets.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

BRIDLINGTON. No great change has taken place in the last five years in the system of scavenging or sewerage. Flamborough has an up-to-date sewage system. Other villages dispose of nightsoil on the land. The two larger villages arrange for scavenging by contract. Practically all midden-privies have been converted to earth closets with galvanized pails.

DRIFFIELD. Nafferton is the only village in the district where public scavenging is in force. It is undertaken by contract, and the contractor carries out his duties in an efficient manner. All excreta, etc., are disposed of by the contractor. In all other parishes the householders are obliged to remove and dispose of excreta and refuse in the most adaptable manner, generally by digging into the soil of the garden. It cannot be said that all is dealt with in an efficient manner, as, where there is no garden, or the garden is small, the householder is often at a loss to know

what means of disposal to adopt. As a result, privies are sometimes neglected for long periods, and are liable to become a menace to the health of the neighbourhood. It is desirable that public scavenging should be extended to include the larger villages of the area.

With the exception of Garton and Wetwang the larger villages are provided with covered main drains to receive slop water. Garton and Wetwang have open channels running alongside the main street and into which sink waste is discharged. The smaller and more scattered villages and isolated farm houses deal individually with their own sewage, etc.

In only three villages, namely, Kilham, Nafferton and Middleton, have sewerage systems been installed with settling tanks, etc.

There are comparatively few W.C.'s in the district, pail closets and privies being the more common arrangement. There are 1,878 pail closets, 785 privy middens, but only 111 water closets.

ESCRICK. Public scavenging is carried out in the villages of Wheldrake, Heslington, Dunnington, Elvington and Fulford, and has been adopted but not enforced in the rest of the District.

HOWDEN. The greater part of the town of Howden is drained by pipes into a sluggish beck—the old Derwent—which runs into the Ouse. For about half a mile of its length this sewer is culverted in bricks, and passes under the houses. The fall in the Old Derwent is very little, 1-800, or in some places not more than 1-1100; sewage stagnates on its sides and at the bottom, and in summer particularly the beck is very offensive. Kilpin Pike has a sewer system into the River Ouse. Hemingbrough, part open drainage and part sewer into the Ouse. Breighton, part into ditches and part into the River Derwent. Holme-on-Spalding-Moor, by pipes into open drains. Newport, into the canal, disused brick-ponds and ditches. All other parts are drained by pipes into open ditches.

There are a few water closets in the better-class houses, especially in Howden, flushed by rain water or water pumped from wells into cisterns, and discharging either into cesspools which are emptied from time to time, or directly into water courses. Except for these the privy-midden system prevails. During the past few

years many of these middens have been abolished, and removable galvanized iron boxes taken their place. In Howden Town and Kilpin collection of refuse is let by contract and removed weekly. In all other parts of the district the work is carried out by the occupiers of the houses. There are at present about 1,801 privy-middens, 907 pail closets, and 72 water closets in the district. 103 conversions from privy-middens to pail closets have been made since 1920.

PATRINGTON. The parish of Patrington is the only one in the District provided with a completely distributed system of piped sewers, and with sewage disposal works. The sewers and disposal works were constructed in 1878. From time to time during the past five years the attention of the District Council has been drawn to the urgent need of repairs to the present works. In all other larger villages, the sewage is discharged into open sewers.

No system of scavenging is provided in the district. Approximately 60 per cent. of the houses are provided with pan closets, 40 per cent. privy. There are a few water closets. Whenever practicable conversion to water closets is being made.

POCKLINGTON. During the past five years the sewerage has been commenced, extended, or finished in Barmby Moor, Bishop Wilton, Bugthorpe, Burnby, Cottingwith, Everingham, Fridaythorpe, Hayton, Market Weighton, Millington, Sancton, Seaton Ross and Stamford Bridge. The total length of these sewers exceeds 3,000 yards. A great amount of private drainage has been carried out by the owners of property. While much remains to be done, a great improvement throughout the District may be recorded under this head.

With the exception of Market Weighton, where a large proportion of the houses have water closets, practically the whole district makes use of privy middens or pail closets. Removal of refuse is in the hands of the tenants themselves, except in Market Weighton, where the work is carried out by the Parish Council.

RICCALL. "New" Barlby is the only part of the District which has a system of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Works. The system is a combined one, the sewers also receiving the surface water, and it is designed to provide for a population of 5,000. The remaining villages drain to land drains,

The common form of sanitary convenience is the privy-midden, with the exception of "New" Barlby, in which the majority of the houses are supplied with water closets. In the parish of Barlby scavenging is carried out by the District Council, and ashpits and refuse bins are emptied weekly.

SCULCOATES. In this scattered rural area all types of closets are to be found, and are kept under close supervision by the Sanitary Inspector. Water closets are insisted upon in all recently built houses where the house is within reach of water and drainage systems, the construction of cesspools not being in favour with the Council. Several conversions have been carried out during the past five years, but the Council have no fixed policy with regard to conversions.

Scavenging is performed partly by direct labour of the Council's workmen and partly by contractors. There has been a great extension of the use of sanitary dustbins in the area during recent years.

SHERBURN. The District Medical Officer states that the scavenging in the District is inadequate. It is left to the householders to dispose of the closet refuse, which in some cases is deposited dangerously near to the dwellings.

SKIRLAUGH. New sewers have been laid in the villages of Skirlaugh, Seaton, Bewholme, Lelley, Sproatley and Long Riston, to the total length of about 1,500 yards.

All scavenging is done by private individuals except that at Aldborough Cliff Top, which is done under a contract with a private individual and the owners. Any general system in such a sparsely populated district of 41 parishes would be impossible.

WATER SUPPLIES.

In a sparsely populated agricultural county it is hardly to be expected that public water supplies are to be found covering the rural districts. The very large initial capital cost which would have to be incurred by the local authorities concerned to provide supplies is the great drawback. Waterworks companies, too, are not sufficiently philanthropic to incur big capital expenditure on schemes which would return a very small percentage, if any, on their capital.

The details concerning the water supplies of each of the twenty-three Sanitary Authorities within the County may be summarised as follows:—

URBAN DISTRICTS.

BEVERLEY. The Corporation own the waterworks. The water is obtained from two wells sunk into the chalk. They are connected by a large adit. The water is treated by a chemical filtration plant. A service reservoir is provided, with a capacity of from one to two days' supply. The quantity of water supplied during the year was 209,832,100 gallons. It is said to have been ample and of excellent quality. With an estimated population of 13,740, the consumption of water per head of the population works out at the high figure of 42 gallons per day.

In addition to the main public supply there are a few public pumps which obtain their water from bores into the underlying chalk.

BRIDLINGTON. The public water supply is very good. It is derived from a well 193 feet deep, sunk into the chalk on the outskirts of the town. The supply is abundant, very pure, and of excellent quality for drinking and domestic use. The service reservoir, which is covered, has a capacity of well over a million gallons of water. It contains from one to two days' supply. The waterworks are the property of the Borough, and were purchased in 1899, and considerably enlarged in 1912. There are no wells in the town.

HEDON. The supply is derived from the Hull City Council mains.

COTTINGHAM. The main water supply for the District is direct from the mains of the Hull City Council Waterworks, which are situated within the parish. There are also a few wells. The bores from which the water comes are into the chalk, and average about 80 feet in depth.

DRIFFIELD. The water supply is mainly obtained from the Driffield Waterworks. The Waterworks are situated some distance from the town on the North side. The water is obtained from a deep well into the chalk. It is pumped into a covered service reservoir, which has a capacity equal to three or four days' supply, and flows

by gravity into all parts of the town. Other sources of supply are private wells, but the number is gradually diminishing.

FILEY. The public supply is the property of the Urban District Council. The water is obtained from two wells situated close to the Gas Works and Railway Station. The water, which is derived from the chalk, is pumped direct to the mains, and to a service reservoir at Hunmanby, about two miles distant. The water is excellent in quality.

HESSLE. The water supply is direct from the mains of the Hull City Council. Nearly every house is directly connected with the mains. A few of the outlying houses are supplied with water from bore holes, but these are gradually being displaced by the public supply.

HORNSEA. The present supply is from a well on the Atwick Road to the North of the town, and somewhat near the coast. The supply is not over abundant, and needs careful chemical treatment, aeration and filtration before being passed into the service reservoir. The supply is being temporarily increased by additional water obtained from a well in Bewholme Lane in the vicinity, pending a final decision by the Urban District Council as to the future sources of supply. The waterworks are the property of the local Council.

The alternative schemes which have been considered by the District Council for an increase of the water supply are two in number. In the one, the Council propose to construct their own waterworks to the East of the Hull and Bridlington main line near the village of Arram. In the other, it is proposed to purchase water in bulk from the City of Hull. As might be expected, there are advantages and disadvantages to be considered in both schemes. The quality of water is practically the same in both cases, as it would be derived from deep wells in the chalk.

If the Council decide to proceed with their own scheme they are faced with a big capital expenditure, but are assured of an abundant supply within their own control. They might also, if the legal difficulties could be overcome, supply the villages in the Rural Districts of Beverley and Skirlaugh, through which the pipe line would pass. If, on the other hand, the Council decide to obtain a supply from Hull, they are saved the capital

expenditure, but are compelled in perpetuity to pay for the water at a minimum rate per 1,000 gallons after a certain daily consumption has been reached.

The supply in bulk would be to the boundary, so that it is possible that in order to force the supply into the service cisterns in the highest part of the town, the Council may be committed to a further expenditure for a pumping station at their boundary. The proposed pipe line for a supply from Hull would not pass through so many villages as the proposed line of the supply from the vicinity of Arram village.

Inquiries have been held by the Ministry of Health during the year with regard to a loan for capital expenditure for purposes of an independent supply as mentioned above. The Council's application was not granted pending further negotiations with the Hull City Council.

NORTON. The District is supplied with water from springs at some distance from the town, and the water stored in a service reservoir. The supply is abundant and of excellent quality, but a trifle hard.

POCKLINGTON. The town is supplied by water gathered from springs at Millington about three miles North of the town. The Waterworks are not the property of the District Council. The rest of the water supply is obtained from shallow wells. No new wells have been made during the past year, but two wells where the water was unsafe have been closed. Twenty-five houses have been connected to the water mains during the year.

WITHERNSEA. The District is supplied with water in bulk to the town boundary by the Hull City Council from their main, which passes through the Rural Districts of Sculcoates and Patrington.

The total amount of water used from the Public Supply during the year was 28,696,000 gallons. With an estimated population of 4,262 the amount per head consumed was 18.4 gallons per day.

The Public Supply was laid on to one hundred and twenty houses, of which number no less than 118 were new.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

BEVERLEY. The following villages are now supplied with water from Public Works, viz., Brough, Brantingham, Elloughton, South Cave, and Molescroft. The village of Dalton has a private estate supply. The rest of the villages are dependent on wells with one or two exceptions where a spring is available.

BRIDLINGTON. There are three villages which at present have a public supply available. Two, viz., Bessingby and Sewerby, are supplied from the Bridlington Corporation Waterworks; the other, Flamborough, has its own installation of well, plant and reservoir. The public supply is not available for the whole of the village of Sewerby, but only for those houses which are within the contour line of supply by gravity. The public supply works at Hunmanby still remain in an unfinished condition, awaiting a time when costs of completion will show more favourable figures than are at present available. The greater part of the Rural District obtains its water from wells which may be shallow or deep, and as regards purity of supply may be good or bad. A new supply was provided for Carnaby by means of a deep boring.

DRIFFIELD. With the exception of Nafferton, which has a very good public supply either laid direct to the houses or obtained from stand pipes, the whole District has to rely on well water or rain water for its supplies.

The public supply at Nafferton is the property of the Council. It is derived from the chalk, and is pumped by a windmill or the oil engine into the main, and then falls by gravity to the village. The public wells at Garton and Butterwick have recently been replaced by bores with satisfactory results.

ESCRICK. With the exception of Fulford, which parish receives a public supply from the York City Mains, the whole of the District is dependent on collected rain water and wells, which are mainly shallow.

HOWDEN. With the exception of a private supply, which is available for a few houses at Asselby and Knedlington and for the Workhouse, the whole of the Rural District is dependent on collected rain water or on wells which generally speaking cannot be looked on as other than most unsatisfactory. Attempts at boring have been a failure so far as obtaining a potable water is con-

cerned. This statement was very definitely proved by the determined efforts of the War Office to obtain a supply for the Howden Aerodrome.

The Rural District Council usually arrange for a supply of water by rail from Hull for the householders in Howden when no local supplies are available in dry seasons. The only feasible plan to enable the town of Howden to obtain a public supply would appear to be a supply drawn from the chalk in the vicinity of Newbald, or by agreement from Selby or Goole if the legal difficulties could be overcome.

NORTON. The District is fairly well supplied with water, as full use has been made of the natural flow of water from the springs which issue from the chalk. The villages of Leavening, Rillington, Settrington and Yedingham all have public supplies. Thorpe Bassett, Scagglethorpe, Wintringham, Heslerton (East and West) and Burythorpe are enabled to draw on private supplies which are also laid on to the villages.

PATRINGTON. As in the case of the adjoining Skirlaugh Rural District, this locality is fortunate in having the Hull Corporation main passing through a number of parishes on the way to Withernsea, and in addition a branch main is laid to the Crown Colony on Sunk Island. Unfortunately, except in Patrington and the Crown Colony, relatively few houses are directly connected to the mains. Stand pipes are not allowed in the villages, through which the main passes. In consequence the greater number of houses are compelled to use surface wells. About one-sixth, actually 290, of the inhabited houses are supplied with water from the Hull mains. At Winestead, water from a well is pumped by a windmill to a gravity tank from which it is piped to most of the houses in the village.

POCKLINGTON. At Market Weighton there is a very good water supply derived from the chalk. The water is pumped by an oil engine to a service reservoir on a hill above the well, and then distributed by gravity to the town and to the village of Goodmanham. Both Barmby Moor and Shipton have complete installations of well and service reservoir. The pumping from the well is inexpensively performed by the use of windmills. A number of other villages obtain their supplies from the springs as they issue from the chalk. The villages of Millington, Thixendale, Kirby Underdale and Uncleby

are examples of this method of supply. In the rest of the District the supply is obtained from wells and bores.

RICCALL. Two parishes only, Barlby and Osgodby, have a public supply which is obtained from Selby. The rest of the District is dependent on wells, &c.

SCULCOATES. The District is fairly well supplied owing mainly to its proximity to Hull, and consequent ability to obtain a water supply therefrom. Preston, Sutton, Anlaby, Willerby and Kirk Ella are all thus supplied. The villages of Swanland, Ferriby and West Ella have public supplies in house or from stand pipes, but with the parliamentary powers recently granted to Hull, the City Council have undertaken to supply the whole of the Western area. This will obviate the necessity to maintain the pump with deep bore, which is situated in Swanland. During the past two years the following new lengths of water main have been laid:—

Preston	600 yards.
Sutton	500 „
Anlaby	2000 „
Kirk Ella	1000 „
Ferriby	700 „

Welton is supplied from stand pipes from a spring in Welton Dale, and the rest of the District from wells.

SHERBURN. The villages of Ganton, Staxton, Muston and Sherburn have no public supplies at present. It is, however, to be hoped that Sherburn will not be long without one as there is a plentiful supply of excellent spring water available. Potter Brompton has its own supply to stand pipes. A special pipe is laid to the Ganton Golf Club. Binnington has a supply pipe from the Wold spring above the village. The villages of Flixton and Folkton have their own water supply from wells by windmill and auxiliary engine.

SKIRLAUGH. The Hull Corporation main passes through the parishes of Bilton, Wyton, Sproatley, Flinton and Aldborough. Unfortunately very little advantage has been taken of this excellent opportunity to obtain an abundant pure water supply. No stand pipes are allowed. At present the number of houses which have availed themselves of the water supply is few. Practically the whole of the District is dependent on collected rain water and shallow wells. The Council have recently received sanction from the Ministry of

Health for the extension of the Hull water main from Aldborough village to the cliff top. This will enable the temporary dwellings recently erected there to be supplied with water, and will also make improved sanitary arrangements possible.

RIVERS.

There are only two rivers in the County, the Derwent and the Hull.

The Derwent rises in the North Riding in the moors about Hackness, by the junction of a number of becks. As soon as it reaches the East Riding it forms the division between the North and East Ridings as far as Stamford Bridge. From this point to its junction with the Ouse at Barmby Marsh the river is within the East Riding. The upper part of the river is fairly clean, but the lower course is muddy from land drainage and tidal invasion. The land which here borders the river is liable to frequent flooding. The river receives the crude sewage from Norton, Stamford Bridge, and the small villages on the banks.

The Hull rises by the junction of a number of clear streams from the Wolds in the vicinity of Driffeld. It runs, after its junction with the Frodingham Beck, due South to join the Humber at Hull. The river is navigable by means of cuts to Driffeld with short branches to Leven and Beverley.

Like the Derwent the River Hull is in the lower reaches a dirty, sluggish, muddy stream, which acts as main drain for the low-lying lands which border it. The outfall from the Beverley Sewage Works is discharged into the river.

The Foulness River, although so called, is simply a small stream which traverses a part of Howdenshire and discharges into the Market Weighton Canal.

The Humber and its tributary the Ouse forms the whole of the Southern and the greater part of the Western boundary of the County.

Housing.

At the present time interest is more centred in this subject than in any other of the public health activities. It is a subject to which reference is constantly being made by politicians, numerous associations and societies, and of course by the people themselves. The question which naturally arises in this connection is a pertinent one, and refers to the proof of the generally accepted statement that the country as a whole is woefully deficient of housing accommodation. Doubtless certain districts can show a high proportion of bad overcrowding, but it is certainly true that other districts are much more favourably circumstanced.

In the 1921 Census the statistics relating to this county showed that in 39,059 dwellings with 215,762 total rooms, there were housed 173,730 persons, or 4.4 per house. Of the total number of houses, 5,039 had one, two or three rooms, 19,085 had four or five rooms, 11,126 had six, seven or eight rooms, and 3,809 had nine or more rooms.

There were 241 families (consisting of 448 persons) living in houses containing only one room; 1,864 families (consisting of 4,793 persons) living in houses containing two rooms, and 3,283 families (consisting of 11,392 persons) living in houses containing three rooms.

In the early part of 1920 the then Housing Commissioner for this region received from each District Council in the Riding an estimate of their housing needs for three years as follows. To the table I have added the number of new houses built year by year since 1920, as given by the District Medical Officers in their Annual Reports:—

District.	Estimated needs for			Houses Built.				
	3 years.	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total.
Beverley M.B.	249	—	13	88	3	3	36	143
Bridlington M.B....	107	5	37	37	72	90	136	377
Hedon M.B.	13	7	11	4	3	4	8	37
Cottingham U.D....	91	8	41	18	23	33	*	123
Driffield U.D.	20	—	—	9	8	9	*	26
Filey U.D.	126	—	18	2	7	4	11	42
Hessle U.D.	346	4	67	24	28	36	81	240
Hornsea U.D.	80	47	50	25	15	26	200	363

District.	Estimated needs for			Houses Built.				Total.
	3 years.	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	
Norton U.D.	24	3	1	6	5	4	5	24
Pocklington U.D....	50	—	—	—	5	5	23	33
Withernsea U.D....	170	12	20	50	70	65	*	217
Beverley R.D.	76	5	15	17	23	27	28	115
Bridlington R.D....	96	7	17	35	21	19	17	116
Driffield R.D.	50	3	12	2	16	11	7	51
Eserick R.D.	36	—	8	6	2	3	2	21
Howden R.D.	143	7	39	10	12	37	18	123
Norton R.D.	52	1	2	—	3	1	*	7
Patrington R.D. ...	5	3	7	9	21	10	10	60
Pocklington R.D....	64	4	12	18	6	8	9	57
Riecall R.D.	129	78	66	2	7	6	*	159
Sculcoates R.D. ...	97	43	70	47	52	100	170	482
Sherburn R.D.	53	1	3	1	2	—	3	10
Skirlaugh R.D.	180	4	—	11	3	17	14	49
Totals	2257	242	509	421	407	518	778	2875

*Figures not yet to hand.

It is almost impossible to come to any definite conclusion from the foregoing table because admittedly the estimates were at the outset only roughly framed and would probably as the result of more detailed investigation be amended. Taking the figures, however, as stated, the deduction is that with the exception of the Borough of Beverley and the Rural Districts of Norton, Sherburn and Skirlaugh, the actual number of houses built goes a long way towards meeting any housing deficiency. In the case of Filey the original estimate was, I think, excessive.

It is to be hoped that no effort will be spared to improve existing cottage accommodation, now that progress has been made towards replacing the housing deficiency occasioned by the cessation of building during the war period. There are a number of cottages throughout the country districts and in the villages which are dilapidated, damp, insanitary, and with insufficient bedroom accommodation. They are only occupied because nothing else is available. A cottage which consists of a living room and a bedroom with sloping roof, which is reached by a ladder, is neither suitable, decent nor healthy for a workman with a family, and certainly does not tend to create a happy and contented outlook on life.

Some of the worst cases of overcrowding in the County which have come to my notice are given below :

No. in Family	Accommodation.	Remarks.
2 Adults. 5 Children.	Kitchen, very small scullery, one bedroom.	Bedroom unfit for use. House in very bad condition.
2 Adults. 5 Children.	Kitchen and one bed- room.	Bedroom has one small window in sloping roof.
6 Adults. 13 Children.	Kitchen, living-room, and three bedrooms.	Very good house. Occupied by three families.
4 Adults. 8 Children.	Ditto.	Occupied by two families.
2 Adults. 3 Children.	Kitchen and bedroom.	Clean, well kept house.
2 Adults. 7 Children.	Ditto.	Eldest child aged 16. Bedroom, 12 x 10 x 9.
2 Adults. 9 Children.	Ditto.	Bedroom 12 x 12 x 7. Eldest boy aged 17. Eldest girl aged 15.
2 Adults. 8 Children.	Kitchen, living-room, and two bedrooms.	House in bad con- dition.
2 Adults. 5 Children.	Kitchen and bedroom.	Property condemned.
2 Adults. 5 Children.	Kitchen, living-room, and two bedrooms.	Only one bedroom in use as other is in such bad condition.
5 Adults. 6 Children.	Ditto.	
2 Adults. 12 Children.	Kitchen, living-room, two bedrooms.	Parents clean and in- dustrious. All children under 14 years of age.
6 Adults. 5 Children.	Kitchen, scullery, bed- room, and annexe.	Annexe is a very small room with sloping roof.
2 Adults. 8 Children.	Living-room and bed- room.	Small railway coach sub-divided.

The Health Visitors report all cases of gross insanitary defects, and copies of these reports are forwarded to the District Medical Officers concerned.

Building Bye-laws have been adopted by eighteen of the twenty-three Sanitary Authorities within the County. No Building Bye-laws are in operation in the following Districts, viz., Pocklington (Urban and Rural), Howden, Eserick, Norton (Rural).

The following information relative to housing in the County is extracted from the Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

BEVERLEY. Considerable progress has been made since 1920 with the Corporation Scheme for the erection

of 166 houses on the Grovehill Road site. 118 of these houses are already occupied, and it is anticipated that the remainder will be completed shortly. This will not satisfy the demand, and will not allow of any steps being taken to prevent overcrowding in the smaller houses, or enable us to deal with those dwellings which are obviously unfit for habitation and incapable of being made so except at a prohibitive cost to the owner.

BRIDLINGTON. 136 new houses have been erected during the year, which include 46 municipal houses. Other 88 are in course of construction.

Two houses have been demolished as unfit for human habitation, two houses closed, and resolutions have been passed to close two as unfit for habitation. There are a number of houses in various parts of the town for which closing orders should be made, but owing to the lack of houses it is not yet possible to do so. Whatever is done in the shape of repairs, these houses cannot be made reasonably fit for habitation, and it is to be hoped that the next lot of houses to be built will be to re-house those people who are living in the old, worn-out houses.

During the past five years 375 houses have been erected, 76 of which are under a Municipal Scheme and 85 subsidised houses. Four houses have been demolished as unfit for habitation, and four closed for the same reason.

FILEY. The older houses in the town are below the standard of modern requirements, and the provision of improved accommodation should be considered in the early future.

HESSLE. There still continues to be a shortage of houses for working class people, as although 81 new houses were completed last year, no cottages—suitable as regards rent for a working man—were built. No plans are before the Council to meet the house shortage which exists and which is responsible for the presence of many instances of two, or even three, families living in the same house, and private builders seem to be quite unable to make any advance in this direction.

The general standard of housing in the area is good, but the Council are only waiting for a suitable opportunity to dispense with a few old cottages that are

marked for falling, but which at present form a shelter for the occupiers, for whom at present no alternative accommodation is available.

HORNSEA. Since 1921 there have been 364 plans of houses representing nearly 600 new houses before the Council, of which over 250 are absolutely completed. The subsidy of £75 under the 1923 and 1924 Acts has been granted to 134 Parlour type and 8 Non-Parlour type. This is all to the good, but one would like to see cottages built which could be let to manual workers at a rental of 6/- or 7/- a week.

POCKLINGTON. The only shortage is of working class houses, and this shortage is estimated at 30 houses.

The Council have prepared a Scheme and submitted the same to the Ministry of Health under "The Financial Provisions Act, 1924," and if approved it is expected that the above shortage will be met by private enterprise.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

BEVERLEY. A considerable number (120) of new houses have been built, but as these are largely occupied by migrants from Hull the shortage in the villages is still acute, many cottages are in a bad state of repair and would be condemned if alternative accommodation were available.

BRIDLINGTON. While there is no excess of houses, it cannot be said that there is much demand for increased numbers of houses, the population, as previously noted, remaining nearly stationary in the District.

What is chiefly wanted is the provision of new cottages to let at a rent within the means of the inhabitants, to replace many old and inconvenient cottages which would be better vacated.

The Council under the Addison Scheme erected 16 houses. Since then, under Section I of the Act of 1919, the Council have certified for the lump-sum subsidy 10 houses erected by private persons, principally for their own occupation. Under the Act of 1923 the Council have adopted a small scheme comprising ten houses to be subsidised for erection of private buildings. Of these, at present, three have been taken up and are now in course of building.

DRIFFIELD. Compared with agricultural districts generally, the housing conditions of the area may be said to be fair. There are, however, houses throughout the District which are unfit or below a reasonable standard, and which it is difficult or impossible to repair. These should be replaced by new houses. During the past five years measures have been taken by the Council to meet any shortage, and the following houses have been built:—Kilham, 4; Nafferton, 3; Watton, 2; Cranswick, 8; Wetwang, 4; and North Frodingham, 4. Further building is also contemplated as follows:—Cranswick, 8; Middleton, 4; Nafferton, 4; Skerne, 2; Watton, 2; and Wetwang, 4; whilst other places are under consideration.

The defects found to exist in unfit houses are dampness and decay, bad foundations, structural defects, smallness of rooms, low ceilings and lack of sufficient window space and ventilation. As regards management by owners, there is usually no difficulty in getting small defects remedied, but the low rents and high cost of building materials and labour often preclude any large expenditure on repairs. In some cases also there is waste and neglect by a certain class of tenants.

HOWDEN. In Howden Town there is a shortage of the right kind of house for working people with families. Those already erected on the Hull Road, taking into consideration rent, rates, and living expenses, are beyond the scope of an ordinary labourer. In many cases married sons and daughters are living with parents until a suitable house can be obtained. I must also point out that some houses in the district, condemned as unfit for human habitation, are still occupied owing to the scarcity. Having no building bye-laws, wooden buildings are being erected in nearly every part of the district without regard to water or drainage.

The general standard of house is fairly good in the area, being brick and tile dwellings. The defects chiefly found are faulty roofs and dampness due in the main to the absence of damp-proof courses. Many of these can be remedied by landlords.

Subsidy houses numbering 37 (13 erected during the year) have been built by private enterprise under the Housing Act of 1923. The Council during the year increased the amount of subsidy from £76 18s. 6d. to

£90 in the hope that it would encourage the building of houses.

PATRINGTON. Most of the working class dwellings are old, some houses are of a very poor type, and damp. Many back-yards are unpaved or defectively paved. More attention to the surroundings of premises is needed, especially in view of the close proximity of the wells to houses. The best type of working class houses are to be seen on the Crown Settlement, Patrington, with one or two striking exceptions in Patrington. Most of the houses in the district are occupied, but in the villages there is a great need of modern building, which is eagerly sought after. In Patrington itself, there are still some houses without a back way, coals, refuse, &c., having to be passed through the living-room. Unfortunately the position is such that improvements cannot be made to produce an economic rental, and no other houses can be found for the present tenants.

POCKLINGTON. There is a decided shortage of good accommodation. There are many houses occupied which would be condemned if there was other available accommodation. That there is a demand for more houses is evident by the applications submitted for Council houses, and the private house owners in every part of the District have waiting lists of considerable length.

The Council, in 1920, built 16 houses in Market Weighton and made known as widely as possible the subsidy schemes. Twelve houses were built by private enterprise under the various forms of subsidy. In 1925 a private firm discussed with the Housing Committee of the Council the possibility of providing workmen's cottages. At the close of the year a scheme was launched commencing with 5 houses under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, with the payment of £12 10s. 0d. per annum for forty years.

RICCALL. Under the Housing Act, 1919, the Council decided on a Building Scheme of 63 houses. The actual number erected has been 32. The 32 houses erected have to some extent relieved the demand for houses in the Rural area, but it may safely be said that they have not to any real extent relieved the housing conditions of the true *bona-fide* village inhabitant. The whole question is one of finance because the agricultural

worker is quite unable to pay the rent of houses built under present day costs. There is a demand for a cottage which can be let at a rental not exceeding five shillings per week.

SCULCOATES. The house shortage is not so acute in this area as it was two or three years ago, but there is still an absence of new dwellings within comfortable reach—from the point of view of rent—of a “working man.” New houses completed in the area in 1925 number 170, and of these 99 were subsidy houses of villa or semi-villa type. There is daily increasing evidence that the supply of these equals the demand, and when it is found that they no longer find a ready market it may be possible for Local Authorities—and builders—to use this subsidy money for assistance in erecting workmen’s houses.

SHERBURN. Three houses have been erected during the year by private enterprise, a number grossly inadequate for the needs of the district.

Overcrowding and consequent ill-health is common, and even apart from overcrowding there is a number of houses below the reasonable standard for health, which would be condemned as soon as better accommodation could be provided.

SKIRLAUGH. Fifty-five new houses have been built in five years. Seventeen of these have received the subsidy. No housing scheme has been adopted, but the Poor Law Institution has been converted into twelve workmen’s cottages.

Although in the main the various Housing Acts are administered by the District Councils, the County Council may provide dwellings in connection with small holdings. The Education, Standing Joint and Highways and Bridges Committees may also provide houses for their respective employees. During the years 1921-25 inclusive the number of houses built in this way was:—

(a) by the Education Committee	17
(b) by the Standing Joint Committee	10
(c) by the Small Holdings & Allotments Committee	38
(d) by the Highways & Bridges Committee	1

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MILK SUPPLIES.

Generally speaking little improvement can be said to have been made during the past five years in the cleanliness and purity of the milk supply within the County, although the subject is gradually receiving more attention, and will undoubtedly continue to do so if the recent Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, made under it, and the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, are properly administered. These Acts in conjunction with the Tuberculosis Order of 1925 should go far to improve the purity of the milk supply, especially if the consumers will interest themselves in the subject.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

In 1924 only one certificate for the production of "Grade A" milk had been granted. This milk is simply clean milk with consequent good keeping qualities and obtained from healthy cows. Two more certificates were issued during 1925, and the number has now increased to six. In all the cases except one the milk is bottled on the farm by the producer. This is an obvious advantage to the consumer as it enables the milk to be delivered without any further chance of contamination during delivery, and the day and time of production stamped on the capsule guarantees freshness. The practice of bottling is being copied by some producers who do not seal or date the bottles and so give no guarantee as to its quality or age. The producer of milk in the rural districts is very much handicapped in the matter of water supplies, for public supplies are seldom available. In dry weather all water has to be carted, a condition of affairs which prevents the free use of water for cleansing cowsheds, dairies, &c.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

The Tuberculosis Order of 1925, which came into force on the 1st September last, gives power to the Local Authority to slaughter tuberculous cattle and to pay compensation for them, if possible on an agreed value basis, otherwise only under the special authority of the

Ministry of Agriculture. The diseased beasts are brought to the notice of the Local Authority by (a) notifications by veterinary surgeons, (b) notifications by owners, and (c) information from other sources. There is so far no systematic inspection of all milking cows for clinical evidence of disease. The beasts slaughtered are almost entirely those which show extensive disease. If it can be shown that the presence of a few tubercle bacilli in milk is not detrimental to the health of those who drink it, then the present method of detecting the diseased beasts can be looked on as fairly satisfactory. If on the other hand it can be proved that the presence of any tubercle bacilli in milk is dangerous to children, then there should be a thorough and systematic veterinary inspection of all milking cows.

The work under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, is carried out in this County by a whole time Veterinary Surgeon.

The following are details of the work done from the commencement of the Order up to the end of the year under review:—

No. of animals slaughtered	67
Tuberculosis of the udder	8 cases.
Tuberculous emaciation	55 cases.
Chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs of tuber- culosis	4 cases.
Compensation paid	£164 5s. 0d.
Advanced cases	60
Not advanced	7
Cows in milk	34
Cows not in milk	33

The Public Health Committee have recently passed a resolution by which any Sanitary Authority is enabled to recover from the County Council one-half of the charges incurred in the examination of samples of milk for the presence of tubercle bacilli.

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.

Under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, two reports were received from the City of Hull that samples of milk taken by them and produced in the East Riding had been found to contain the tubercle bacillus. Action was taken under section 4 of the Act.

In one case the herd of ten cows was examined and passed as clinically healthy, but from enquiries it transpired that a short time previously two cows had been sold in the market. In all probability one or both of these cows were affected. The other sample taken was traced to a herd of nineteen cows, the owner of which held a licence for the production of "Grade A" milk. Here again a careful clinical examination of the herd failed to reveal any evidence of disease, and necessitated the taking of samples for biological tests. Samples from groups of three cows were therefore taken and submitted for examination. One sample was returned as showing the presence of the tubercle bacillus. A further visit was paid to the farm to see the three cows from which this sample had been taken, but no evidence of disease could be detected. Individual samples from two of the cows (the third having been sold in open market) were then taken for biological tests, but with negative results. The assumption is therefore that the offending beast was the one that had been sold.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

Parts IV., V., and VI., of these regulations contain provisions for the protection of meat against contamination by dirt, &c. As might well be expected the regulations have been put into force in the various Districts of the County with varying degrees of strictness. Generally speaking, it may be said that the standard of the shops, &c., is best in the seaside resorts, but that elsewhere, with one or two notable exceptions, there appears to be only little difference from the conditions which obtained heretofore.

In order to enable the Sanitary Inspectors throughout the County, of whom only two held a Meat Inspection Certificate, to obtain some practical knowledge of meat inspection, arrangements were made for a course of lecture demonstrations to be held last July in Hull. They were given at the office of the Chief Food Inspector. Two courses were held so that the class should not be too large. Altogether 17 Sanitary Inspectors out of a possible 23 attended the course.

Details relating to the condemnation of unwholesome food in the several Sanitary Districts of the County will be found in Table XII.

TABLE I.

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, 1926.

Total No. of Samples taken.	Number Adulterated or below the prescribed standard.	Number of Prosecutions.	Amount of Penalties including Costs.
664	53	18	£56 7s. 6d.

Samples found adulterated or below the prescribed standard and action taken.

Article Analysed.	No. found Adulterated, &c.	No. of Prosecutions.	Amount of Penalties including Costs.	Remarks.
			£ s. d.	
Baking Powder	1	—	—	Cautioned.
Brandy	1	1	—	Proceedings pending.
Butter (formal)	4	1	5 0	1 conviction. 3 No proceedings.
Camphorated Oil ...	1	1	1 0 0	
Gin	2	1	2 0 0	1 cautioned. 1 conviction.
Ground Ginger	1	—	—	No proceedings. Adulteration too small to render proceedings advisable.
Milk (formal)	35	11	49 2 6	9 convictions. 1 dismissed. 1 withdrawn. 24 No proceedings.
Carried forward.....	45	15	52 7 6	

Article Analysed.	No. found Adulterated, &c.	No. of Prosecutions.	Amount of Penalties including Costs.	Remarks.
Brought forward ...	45	15	£ s. d. 52 7 6	
Milk Curd (formal)...	1	—	—	Proceedings considered inadvisable.
Milk Curd (informal)	2	—	—	No proceedings. Being informal samples, proceedings were impracticable.
Potted Meat.....	1	—	—	Small adulteration rendered proceedings inadvisable.
Scotch Whisky	4	3	4 0 0	1 conviction. 2 proceedings pending. There were circumstances in connection with the purchase of the other which rendered proceedings inadvisable. Cautioned.
TOTALS.....	53	18	56 7 6	

N.B.—The two cases adjourned at the close of the year ended 31st March, 1925, for third portions to be sent to the Government Analyst were dealt with as follows:—

70c. Milk. Fined £10 and Government Analyst's Fee, £1 1s. 0d. Analysis by Public Analyst confirmed by Government Analyst.

71c. Milk. Fined £5 and Government Analyst's Fee, £1 1s. 0d. Analysis by Public Analyst confirmed by Government Analyst.

During the year four persons were proceeded against under Part 3 of the Sale of Food Order, 1921, for exposing imported meat for sale not labelled as imported. Convictions were obtained in each case, the total fines, including costs, being £11 2s. 0d.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that of the total number of samples taken, 53 or nearly 8% were adulterated or below the prescribed standard. The number of samples taken corresponds to 3.9 per 1,000 of the estimated population of the County. The rate recommended by the Ministry of Health for efficiency is 2.0 per 1,000.

The administration of the Food and Drugs Acts is in the hands of the General Purposes Committee. The duties, which were formerly administered by the Police, were taken over towards the end of 1917.

In the Borough of Beverley the Sanitary Inspector is also the Inspector for the purposes of the Food and Drugs Acts. The samples taken by him for examination during the year numbered 61, of which 39 were taken formally and 22 informally. Nine samples proved unsatisfactory, and prosecutions were undertaken in four of these. The prosecutions, which were for adulterated milk, resulted in two of the defendants being fined and the other two being ordered to pay the costs of the action, but without the infliction of a fine. Seven milk samples out of 35 were found to be unsatisfactory.

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

Report for the year ended 31st December, 1925.

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	331	2 (Both samples contained Formic Aldehyde or Formalin to the extent of at least 230 parts per million parts of milk. Proceedings were taken under the Food and Drugs Acts. Convic- tion obtained in each case).
Cream	6	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	11
(ii) Statements incorrect	Nil.
Total	11

(iii) Percentage of preservative found in each sample	0.4
(iv) Percentage stated on Statutory label	0.4

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

(i) Above 35%	11
(ii) Below 35%	0

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during
the year 1925.

Notifiable Disease.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Administrative County.
Small-Pox .....	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	98	120	218
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	27	42	69
Enteric Fever	13	8	21
Puerperal Fever	3	2	5
Erysipelas	22	14	36
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	1	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	2	5
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	91	96	187
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	20	23	43
Pneumonia	62	52	114
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	...	1	1
Totals.....	342	362	704

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

The number of deaths due to the seven principal epidemic diseases, viz., small pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, fever (typhus, enteric and simple continued), and diarrhœa (under the age of two years), in 1925 was 50, giving a death-rate of .30 per 1,000 of the population.

The corresponding rates for previous years are as follows:—

Average rate for 5 years, 1901-1905.....	1.02
do. 1906-1910.....	.80
do. 1911-1915.....	.58
do. 1916-1920.....	.43
do. 1921-1925.....	.33

SMALL POX.

Certain of the District Councils in the County took advantage during 1924 of the clause in the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, to make the notification of Chicken Pox temporarily obligatory, and so lessen the risk of a case of mild Small Pox being mistaken for one of Chicken Pox. It is hardly necessary to point out that the clause is of little value unless each notified case of Chicken Pox is verified by the Medical Officer of Health.

No cases of Small Pox occurred in the County during 1925, although the disease was prevalent in adjacent Counties.

Except for the year 1924, when six cases occurred, the County has been free from the disease during the five years 1921-25.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Of a total of 21 cases which occurred in the County during the year, 13 occurred in the Urban Districts and 8 in the Rural. The number of deaths caused by the disease was 2, giving a case mortality of 9.5% compared with 5.2% in the preceding year. Usually the incidence of the disease falls more heavily on the Rural than the Urban Districts. This year, however, the incidence is reversed owing to the fact that 7 of the notified cases occurred in the Urban District of Driffield.

The source of the infection there was not determined, for no factors relative to the disease and common to the affected households were forthcoming.

The number of cases of the disease in the whole County dropped suddenly in 1907 to 66 from figures of 127, 125, and 126 for the years 1904-05-06 respectively. Since the year 1907 the number of cases notified has varied considerably. The figure has been as high as 90 in 1911 and as low as 7 in 1923. It is not easy to account for the fluctuations in the number of cases year by year or to account for the gradual decrease in the incidence of the disease throughout the County, but to a certain extent the decrease may fairly be ascribed to the better education of the people in sanitary matters through the agency of Child Welfare Centres and Health Visitors. It is certainly not due to the introduction of public water supplies to the villages, for no progress has been made in this particular direction during the past ten years.

SCARLET FEVER.

The total number of cases notified during the year was 218. This number shows a decrease on the previous year when 291 notifications were received. Both in this and in the previous year more cases occurred in the rural districts than in the urban. The Districts from which the largest number of cases were reported were the Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington and the Rural Districts of Escrick and Beverley. The fact that there were no deaths recorded may be taken as confirmatory evidence of the mild nature of the disease.

DIPHTHERIA.

Notifications of 69 cases were received during the year, compared with 47 in the previous year. Only one death was recorded from the disease. The notifications during the past five years have numbered 198, 155, 114, 47, and 69. Good provision has been made throughout the County for combating this disease. It includes Isolation Hospital accommodation, the free provision of anti-toxin by District Councils, and the free bacteriological examination of suspected material. The factor in connection with the disease which is hardest to surmount is the failure to put the cases under treatment with anti-toxin early enough. Either the parent does not call

in medical help sufficiently promptly or the practitioner delays the use of anti-toxin pending the receipt of the bacteriological report on the throat swab.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Five notifications of the former and three of the latter were received during the year. Both the diseases are further referred to under the heading of Maternity and Child Welfare.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

There is no County Laboratory apart from the Laboratory in connection with the Central Dispensary at which specimens of sputum are examined.

By an arrangement with the County Council, practitioners throughout the County are empowered to send for examination any specimens on which they desire an opinion as an aid to diagnosis. Half the charges are paid by the County Council and half by the Council of the District in which the patient resides. In the past all this work has been carried out at a Laboratory in London. The drawback to this arrangement lies in the fact that so much time is occupied in the transit of the specimens to London and in the consequent delay in hearing the result of the examination. Recently six of the District Councils have requested that the work be transferred to the Laboratory at Scarborough, and this has been arranged.

The accompanying table gives details of the specimens submitted for examination during the year:—

	Diphtheria		Phthisis.		Enteric Fever.		Water	Other Exam- inations	Totals
	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.			
URBAN DISTRICTS.									
Beverley ... ..	...	17	5	16	...	2	...	1	41
Bridlington ... ..	...	27	5	24	...	...	...	8	64
Cottingham	2	10	1	15	...	..	...	...	28
Driffeld	1	14	...	3	...	3	...	1	22
Filey... ..	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	4
Hedon ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hessle	3	14	2	18	1	...	...	...	38
Hornsea ... ..	...	7	7	15	...	...	...	...	29
Norton	1	6	2	10	...	...	...	...	19
Pocklington	1	7	1	4	...	...	...	...	13
Withernsea	5	13	1	5	...	...	...	8	32
RURAL DISTRICTS.									
Beverley	3	16	4	10	...	2	...	1	36
Bridlington	1	2	1	3	...	...	4	1	12
Driffeld	5	12	3	8	..	1	3	1	33
Eserick ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howden	1	12	2	8	...	2	...	1	26
Norton ... ..	...	1	...	2	...	..	...	1	4
Patrington	2	7	2	8	...	...	...	4	23
Pocklington ... ..	...	8	3	12	...	...	...	2	25
Riccall ... ..	...	4	3	15	...	...	1	5	28
Sculcoates	3	18	5	20	...	1	...	1	48
Sherburn... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	3	9
Skirlaugh	4	7	2	12	...	1	11	...	37
E.R.C.C.									
Public Health ..	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	13
Isolation Hosp.	30	111	...	...	...	1	...	2	144
Joint Sanatorium	...	1	5	7	...	...	...	2	15
Elementary Education .	...	9	...	...	...	...	4	52	65
TOTAL ...	62	325	58	228	1	13	28	95	810

TUBERCULOSIS

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

In the following Report on Tuberculosis for the purposes of the Survey Report for 1925 it is proposed to arrange the details according to the suggestions contained in the Ministry's Circular No. 648.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1925.

The following table shows the new cases which have come to notice during the year either by formal notification or otherwise, and the deaths from tuberculosis as returned by the Registrar General:—

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pul.		Non-Pul.		Pul.		Non-Pul.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
1	1	—	5	2	2	—	5	1
5	6	15	10	6	4	5	4	2
15	19	35	3	8	9	21	1	2
25	52	39	3	3	28	31	3	1
45	13	7	1	1	16	5	2	1
65 and upwards	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	1
Totals	93	96	23	20	62	62	18	8

The following are the death-rates for the County for a series of years:—

DEATH RATES FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years. 1911—1920	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Administrative County	0·78	0·85	0·97	0·81	0·78	0·74	0·80	0·64	0·65	0·74
Urban Districts..	0·89	1·10	1·08	0·69	0·98	0·90	0·89	0·72	0·78	0·85
Rural Districts..	0·70	0·68	0·90	0·88	0·65	0·64	0·73	0·59	0·56	0·67

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years. 1911—1920	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Administrative County	0·30	0·36	0·29	0·36	0·24	0·19	0·23	0·24	0·23	0·16
Urban Districts..	0·30	0·44	0·26	0·34	0·14	0·18	0·23	0·27	0·27	0·13
Rural Districts..	0·30	0·31	0·31	0·36	0·31	0·19	0·23	0·22	0·20	0·17

TABLE III.

Notifications received during 1925 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.
	Total notifica- tions on Form A													Total.	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15				
	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 & upw'rds	Total.									
Pulmonary—Males ...	...	1	4	2	9	9	31	20	10	3	2	91	91	...	...	...	...	...	36
" Females...	...	...	7	8	19	15	28	10	5	2	...	94	95	...	...	...	...	...	27
Non-Pulmonary—Males	1	5	4	5	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	22	23	...	1	...	...	...	2
" Females...	...	2	3	3	4	4	3	...	1	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	2

Quarterly Returns are now made by the District Medical Officers of Health to the County Medical Officer showing the number of cases added to and removed from the Registers during the quarter. According to these returns the number of cases on the registers kept by the District Medical Officers increased by 94 during the past year. The details are as follows:—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On Registers 31st Dec., 1924	154	140	50	32	376
Added during the year	92	92	22	21	227
Removed during the year	50	63	11	9	133
On Registers 31st Dec., 1925	196	169	61	44	470

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

These Regulations were framed for the purpose of preventing any person who is suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract and who is in an infectious state from undertaking any employment in connection with a dairy which would involve the milking of cows, the treatment of milk, or the handling of vessels used for containing milk.

Only one case has so far been dealt with. This was a notified case of pulmonary tuberculosis who was vending ice-cream. No action was taken as the patient had no active signs of the disease and no evidence was forthcoming that his sputum had at any time contained tubercle bacilli.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925.

No action has been taken by the County Council during 1925 under Section 62 of the above Act.

The knowledge of the power of compulsion given under this Section has frequently been used as a lever to prevent Sanatorium patients taking their discharge when their home conditions were unsuitable. This section will be of great importance, but compulsory detention may have an adverse influence on the morale and discipline of the Institution involved.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

DISPENSARY. The Council's scheme includes one Central Dispensary. This is situated at Beverley, and is open two days a week. The County Medical Officer

of Health is Administrative Tuberculosis Officer. The Medical Superintendent of Raywell Sanatorium, Dr. T. Readman, is the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

The staff of the Dispensary consists of the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, a Clerk, and an Attendant, together with three School Nurses who attend once a week to report personally on the results of their visits to the homes of the tuberculous patients in the County.

The attendances at the Dispensary during the year totalled 691. One hundred and twenty-nine cases were seen for the first time, as compared with 648 attendances and 137 new cases in the preceding year.

BEDS AVAILABLE. At the East Riding and City of York Joint Sanatorium the County Council have 43 beds available for all types of cases, except such as require active surgical or orthopædic treatment. Patients have also been sent during the year to the Yearsley Bridge Sanatorium, York, to the Cripples' Hospital, Alton, and to the Orthopædic Hospital at Kirbymoorside. One patient discharged from Raywell was sent to the Preston Hall Colony.

The special need for the isolation and treatment of advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis is recognised. At present such cases are removed to Raywell and segregated. The fourteen beds in the Hospital Block (six for males and eight for females) are always fully occupied by advanced cases. In cases where the patient is unwilling to be moved, arrangements are made whenever possible to send any children to Raywell or to relatives.

CO-OPERATION WITH SANITARY AUTHORITIES. Any cases brought to notice by the District Medical Officers of Health receive prompt attention.

CO-OPERATION WITH HOSPITALS, &c. Any adult cases needing active surgical treatment are sent to the Hull Royal Infirmary. As soon as possible these cases come back to Raywell to continue treatment.

Children are sent by arrangement to the Children's Hospital, Hull, and Gynæcological cases to the Women's Hospital, Hull. Orthopædic cases are sent to Alton and Kirbymoorside, and cases of infectious disease to the County Isolation Hospital at Driffeld,

There is close co-operation between the School Medical Officers and the Tuberculosis Officer, and any cases recommended for sanatorium treatment are admitted as soon as vacancies occur. Urgent cases can usually be admitted without delay.

CO-OPERATION WITH PRACTITIONERS. In connection with the arrangements set out in Memo. 286 in regard to the co-ordination of the work of Tuberculosis Officers and Insurance Practitioners, it is necessary to appreciate the difficulties met with owing to the wide area and the scattered population of the East Riding. This militates against complete co-ordination between the Insurance Practitioner and the Tuberculosis Service, but as far as possible the recommendations in Memo. 286 are carried out.

The Tuberculosis service of the County Council endeavours to provide treatment and attention for all cases of which information is received either through the usual channels of notification, from information from Medical Practitioners, or in the case of children from the reports of the School Medical Officers. Endeavour is made to secure an early diagnosis in all cases. The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer is at all times anxious to assist in the diagnosis and to arrange for the treatment of all cases coming to his notice.

Effective co-operation between Insurance Practitioners and the Tuberculosis staff is fully maintained in the East Riding. There is always a definite understanding as to who is responsible for the treatment of cases.

When an insured patient is discharged from the Sanatorium a notification is sent to the practitioner on whose panel the patient's name appears. When an uninsured case is discharged the Tuberculosis Officer communicates with the doctor either by telephone or by letter in all cases in which such action is necessary. It has been found more satisfactory to have a conversation on the telephone with the doctor in most of the cases referred to the Dispensary for opinion. In many cases personal letters are sent. This system has worked very satisfactorily.

All cases notified are visited by the Nurses and the conditions of the homes and the contacts are reported to the Tuberculosis Officer.

In new cases Form G.P. 17 (revised) is sent to the Insurance Practitioner in charge of the case, and the Tuberculosis Officer has had no difficulty in getting the needed information. If the practitioner desires a consultation with the Tuberculosis Officer this is immediately arranged and the necessary advice given.

HOME CONTACTS. The examination and systematic supervision of home contacts is one of the difficulties met with owing to the large area and scattered population of the Riding. Each notified case and each case leaving the Sanatorium is followed up by the School Nurses. An environmental report is prepared and submitted to the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, who decides upon any further action needed.

SPECIAL METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT. Clinical examination is mainly relied upon for diagnostic purposes supported by X-Ray examination when needed. This latter is arranged for with the Hull Royal Infirmary Authorities. Specimens of sputum not examined at the Dispensary are sent to the Clinical Research Association.

The treatment that has given the most marked results during recent years has been the administration of Colloidal Calcium for various tubercular conditions. At Raywell, at the Dispensary, and in the County, it has become a routine practice to give hypodermically .5 c.c. Colloidal Calcium in all cases of active and recurrent hæmoptysis. The results have been uniformly good. The same method has been adopted in all cases of adenitis, with and without sinuses. In cases of fistula so treated the sinuses have healed perfectly. One other case deserves special mention.

About February, 1925, I was asked to see a case which was thought to be of tubercular origin. The patient, a girl of about twenty, recently recovered from a sharp attack of influenza, had no chest signs, but her general condition showed signs of a profound toxæmia. Extending from the right great trochanter to the outer side of the right knee there was an area about four inches across in which everything had sloughed down to the muscle fibres, even the fascia lata had been involved. There were similar areas on the outer surface of the right upper arm, the right buttock and the right leg. It was thought Sanatorium treatment might

do her good, but it was fairly obvious the condition was not tubercular. With the idea of increasing the calcium content I advised Colloidal Calcium (.5 c.c. hypodermically) every four days. After the second injection there were signs of improvement, and at the present time everything is soundly healed, and the girl is doing house work.

One case of tubercular ulceration of the hand in a boy of ten, who had had courses of light treatment without result, healed perfectly and quickly under Colloidal Calcium treatment together with natural heliotherapy.

The number of cases of cervical adenitis seen at the Dispensary diminishes year by year, and this diminution seems to agree with the experience of the School Medical Service. The fashion of attributing every case of cervical adenitis to tubercular infection has changed, and regard is had to more accurate classification. It is now recognised that adenitis due to tubercle is not such a common condition as it was once thought to be, and that other factors in the causation of adenitis deserve investigation, *e.g.*, oral sepsis, dental caries, &c.

DENTAL TREATMENT. There is no provision for dental treatment at the Dispensary or in the County area. Insured patients are advised to take advantage of any dental treatment provided by their Approved Societies. The dental treatment of patients in receipt of pensions for tuberculosis is arranged for with the Chief Area Officer of the district in which the patient resides.

Cases at Raywell Sanatorium requiring dental treatment are seen by the appointed Dental Surgeon, who attends at the Sanatorium at the request of the Medical Superintendent. Ambulant cases attend at the Dentist's surgery.

PROVISION OF NURSING AND EXTRA NOURISHMENT. There is no provision of nursing in this County beyond the visits of the School Nurses who act in an advisory capacity.

Extra nourishment is ordered by the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer in all cases in which such action is necessary. During 1925 extra nourishment was supplied to 39 patients, compared with 34 in 1924 and 29 in 1923.

TREATMENT OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS. No definite provision has been made for this treatment within the County. In the case of children, beds can now always be obtained at Kirbymoorside. In the case of adults application has to be made to any Institution which admits the type of case. Eight patients not in need of surgical treatment were admitted to Raywell during the year.

" CARE " AND " AFTER CARE." We have no After-Care Committee, but the Nurses keep in touch with all cases and report at intervals to the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

During the year, 289 cases were added to the Nurses Lists. Of this number, 132 were patients who had been discharged from Raywell or who were positive sputum cases, and to these periodical visits were paid. In addition 362 cases from previous years were on the visiting lists making a total of 494 to be visited. The total number of visits to these patients was 1,679, an average of 3.4 per case.

The Tuberculosis Nurses are also the School Nurses. Sputum Flasks and Disinfectant are supplied free to those who require them.

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-PATIENTS. No organisation exists within the County for the employment of discharged patients, but those about to be discharged from the Sanatorium are advised as to what work they might attempt.

SHELTERS. Fourteen shelters of the most approved pattern are provided by the County Council, and all are constantly in use. Visits of inspection are made by the School Nurses and the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer to ensure that proper use is being made of the shelters.

INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS (*e.g.*, Occupation). The great majority of the people in the East Riding are employed in agricultural work. Barlby is the only place in the Riding where the people live under industrial conditions. The workpeople there are well housed, and there is little or no unemployment. The incidence of the disease does not seem to be affected.

RAYWELL SANATORIUM.

This Institution is the joint property of the East Riding County Council and the City of York. It is

situated just within the Urban District of Cottingham. It is distant $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Cottingham Station and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Willerby. The altitude above sea-level is 215 feet. It is sheltered from the North and East winds, and as it is a converted mansion, is fortunate in possessing pleasing and well-wooded surroundings. The total area of the site is now upwards of 50 acres, seven acres of pasture land having recently been acquired.

The Sanatorium was opened in 1920, with thirty beds distributed in eight rooms of the mansion. At this period preference was given to ex-Service sailors and soldiers. In 1921 four pavilions were built and equipped, consisting of (a) a male block of eighteen beds in eleven cubicles, (b) a female block giving accommodation to 12 patients in eight cubicles, (c) a children's day-room divided by a folding glass screen, one half being used as the children's dining-room and the other as a School-room, and (d) a hospital block accommodating eight female patients and six males. The four of the eight wards in the administrative block, which had been occupied by male patients, were in 1921 opened as dormitories for twenty children. The children do not come into contact with the adult patients at any time.

The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer is the Medical Superintendent, and the other officers are a matron, a sister and eight nurses, together with the usual domestic staff. The outdoor staff consists of an engineer, a motor driver, two gardeners and a labourer.

A steam laundry was equipped and opened in 1921. The washing for the patients and staff is all done here. The water supply is obtained from the City of Hull Waterworks. There is a service reservoir quite near to the Sanatorium. Electric lighting is provided by the Institution. The sewage disposal system consists of settling tanks, sludge tank and sprinkler.

The number of beds provided is as follows:—

	York.	East Riding.	Total.
Male Block	7	11	18
Hospital Block	4	10	14
Female Block	4	8	12
Children's Block	6	14	20
	—	—	—
Total	21	43	64
	—	—	—

The percentage of beds occupied to beds provided was 94.8 in 1923, 94.4 in 1924, and 95.0 in 1925.

The classification of the cases admitted expressed as a percentage of total cases was as follows:—

	1923.		1924.		1925.
Observation	41.1	...	50.0	...	43.0
Early	16.8	...	16.0	...	12.8
Intermediate	10.0	...	12.6	...	17.8
Advanced	23.3	...	15.4	...	21.2
Non-Pulmonary	8.8	...	6.0	...	5.2

The following table shows the number of cases receiving treatment in residential Institutions during 1925 and the results obtained.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total cases treated	108	81	189
Discharged—			
Improved	64	46	110
Without improvement	9	7	16
Died	9	9	18
Residential treatment discontinued	4	1	5
Still under treatment on the 1st Jan., 1926	22	18	40

Excluding loan charges, rent, rates, taxes and insurance the cost per patient per week amounted to 38/6.4d. in 1925, compared with 39/2.4d. in 1924 and 36/7.9d. in 1923.

Contributions from patients towards the cost of their maintenance have been received as follows:—

Year.	Number of Patients.	Amount.
1923.	65.	£175 0s. 8d.
1924.	72.	£189 18s. 7d.
1925	57.	£148 6s. 5d.

The County Council have taken over the responsibility for the treatment of all cases of tuberculosis in the Riding. The Poor Law Authorities are interpreting this very literally, and press us to find accommodation for all their cases of tuberculosis. 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 they are not suitable for the treatment and nursing of advanced cases. 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, but until some other provision is made for the care of

advanced cases in the Riding such cases will have to be treated at Raywell and so limit the available accommodation. If and when the County Council take over the administration of the Poor Law it will be comparatively easy to provide comfortable homes for advanced cases in each of the present Poor Law Districts of the Riding. Raywell Sanatorium would then be quite able to deal with all cases of early tuberculosis in the Riding; cases, that is, that really require and would benefit from the Sanatorium method of treatment.

PUBLIC HEALTH (VENEREAL DISEASES) REGULATIONS, 1916.

The Council's scheme for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases has been continued unchanged from its inception to the present time. Three Clinics are available for persons resident in the East Riding. The days and hours of attendance are as follows:—

	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.	Mon. to Fri., 10 a.m. to 12 noon. and 2 to 7 p.m. Sat., 10 to 12 noon.	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, 1-30 to 3 p.m. Thursdays, 5-30 to 7 p.m.	Wednesdays, 3 to 4 p.m. Fridays, 7 to 7-30 p.m.
Infants—		Fridays, 1 to 2 p.m. Tues. 5-30 to 6-30 p.m. (congenital cases).	Do.

Notice has been received from the Board of Management of the Hull Royal Infirmary that after the 4th March, 1926, they intend to discontinue the Clinic held in the out-patient department. Arrangements are, however, being made for County patients to attend the Hull Municipal Clinic which is being built.

Altogether 36 new patients were treated at the Clinics during the year, compared with 28 in 1924, 34 in 1923, 210 in 1922 and 207 in 1921. Only six of this

number were dealt with at the York Clinic. Not a single new case attended the Leeds Clinic from the East Riding during the year.

There are no irrigation treatment centres subsidiary to the Clinics, and as there are so few cases in the country districts their establishment is not necessary.

Necessitous persons are assisted to obtain treatment by the payment of their travelling expenses to the Clinics. During the year 10 persons (9 adults and 1 child) were so assisted at a cost of £30 17s. 1½d. Of this amount no less than £22 7s. 4d. was paid in respect of the attendance of four patients. As no information is available as to the circumstances attendant on the contraction of the disease one cannot enter a protest if a patient is refunded all his expenses for treatment of disease which may have been contracted by his own folly. Admittedly this provision assures the treatment of cases which would otherwise probably go untreated to the detriment of their own health, but it seems anomalous that a patient with tuberculosis attending at a Dispensary is not so generously assisted.

During the year 251 specimens were submitted for laboratory examination. Of these 128 were sent by practitioners.

No requests were received for arsenobenzol or allied substitutes for the treatment of patients in their own homes.

TABLE IV.

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 1925.

	Hull.	York.	Leeds.	Total 1925.	Total 1924.
OUT-PATIENT CLINIC—					
A. Number of persons dealt with for the first time and found to be suffering from—					
Syphilis.....	10	3	--	13	13
Soft Chancre	3	—	—	3	1
Gonorrhœa	17	3	—	20	11
Conditions other than Venereal	—	--	—	—	3
Total.....	30	6	—	36	28
B. Total number of attendances at out-patient Clinic	298	76	—	374	283
IN-PATIENT DEPT.—					
C Aggregate number of In-patient days.....	166	66	—	232	60
SALVARSAN SUBSTITUTES—					
D. Number of doses of Arsenobenzol compounds given in connection with:—					
1. Out-Patient Clinic...	28	34	—	62	47
2. In-Patient Dept.....	18	—	—	18	—

Maternity and Child Welfare.

At the time of writing the last Survey Report maternity and child welfare work was only just being undertaken in a systematic manner by the appointment of a Superintendent Health Visitor and four Assistant Visitors. Other arrangements have since been sanctioned, so that at the present time provision is made under the following heads, viz. :—

- (1) Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.
- (2) Home visitation of expectant mothers and of infants and young children.
- (3) Grants to Nursing Associations which employ Certified Midwives.
- (4) Maternity Hospital accommodation.
- (5) Provision of extra nourishment for necessitous expectant or nursing mothers and for children up to the age of five years.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Six Infant Welfare Centres have now been established in the County, three under the direct control of the County Council, two in conjunction with the County Council, and one by a voluntary body. The latter is, however, equipped by the Council.

The times of attendance at the Centres and the number of attendances are given below :—

Centre.	Day and time of Meetings.	No. of Meetings.	Total Attendances.	Average Attendance per Session.
Driffeld	Wed. 2—4 p.m.	25	630	25.2
Hessle	Tue. 2—4 p.m.	24	380	15.8
Pocklington...	Wed. 2—4 p.m.	20	489	24.4
Hedon	Thur. 2—4 p.m.	11	192	17.4
Withernsea ...	Thur. 2—4 p.m.	14	138	9.8
Howden.....	Tue. 3 p.m.	12	203	16.9

All the Centres are held fortnightly with the exception of Hedon and Howden, which meet once a month.

The Centre at Driffeld is the property of the County Council, but all the others are held in rooms which have been lent free of charge except for the cost of heating, cleaning, etc.

HOME VISITATION.

This work is carried out by four Assistant Health Visitors under the supervision of the Inspector of Midwives. They are not responsible for the visiting in the Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington or in the areas of the Local Nursing Associations at Howden, Hornsea and Sutton. They are responsible for the visitation of over 2,000 births a year, so that we cannot be said to be fully staffed, especially as so large a portion of the Health Visitors' working day is of necessity spent in travelling owing to the wide distribution of the population.

The following table shows the work done during the year:—

To expectant mothers:	
First Visits	131
Subsequent Visits	106
To infants under 1 year of age:	
First Visits	2154
Subsequent Visits	4617
To children between 1 and 5 years	4076
To illegitimate children (not included above):	
First Visits	112
Subsequent Visits	290
To insanitary premises	40
Other Visits	83
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	11,609
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In April, 1925, permission was given for the Health Visitors to attend a course of post-graduate lectures organised by the College of Nursing. The course, which lasted a week and included visits to various Institutions and Hospitals, was held in Leeds. The

lectures were well attended and of much value to those present, for their knowledge of their work was both enlarged and refreshed.

NURSING ASSOCIATIONS.

The County Council make grants of £25 per annum to the Nursing Associations at Hornsea and Sutton, and a grant of £45 per annum to the Association at Howden, on condition that they each employ a nurse-midwife who will also act as Health Visitor in their respective districts. They are also required to furnish details quarterly of the work done.

The subjoined table shows the work done during the past year:—

	Howden.	Hornsea.	Sutton.
To expectant mothers:			
First Visits	37	32	18
Subsequent Visits	76	46	56
To infants under 1 year of age:			
First Visits	120	92	29
Subsequent Visits	289	79	210
To children between 1 and 5 years	247	200	155
To illegitimate children (not included above):			
First Visits	8	—	—
Subsequent Visits	16	—	3
Other Visits	10	—	—
Confinements attended:			
(a) With a doctor	1	12	11
(b) Without a doctor...	33	14	5
Total	837	475	487

There are also Local Nursing Associations at Hessle, Filey, Welton and Norton. The Hessle Association have an excellent Home where provision is made for the admission of maternity cases.

Throughout the rest of the County the East Riding Nursing Association supplies nurses to its subscribers. Subscriptions and fees are paid according to the following scale:—

	Annual Subscription.	Weekly Fee.
Class 1—Professional men, large farmers and tradesmen...	5/6	25/-
Class 2—Small farmers and tradesmen, artisans, Schoolmasters, workmen, and servants receiving £2 per week, such as hinds, gardeners, keepers, etc...	3/4	12/6
Class 3—Labourers	2/2	7/6

The nurses are not certified midwives and therefore cannot attend confinements unless a doctor or midwife is also engaged.

It will be seen from the above survey of the Nursing Associations of the County that apart from the few districts where the Nursing Association maintain a nurse-midwife, the poorer workers in the rural districts throughout the rest of the County are without any easily available nursing help in case of illness unless they are subscribers to the East Riding Nursing Association. In time of sickness reliance has to be placed on such untrained nursing assistance as can be rendered by relatives or friends.

The Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington have their own Nursing Associations and also make their own arrangements for Maternity and Child Welfare Work.

MATERNITY HOMES AND HOSPITALS.

The County Council established a small Maternity Home in Driffield in 1921. The original intention was to provide accommodation for not less than eight beds with the necessary staff, but for financial reasons the Home was opened with only two beds. When first opened arrangements were made whereby the Superintendent Health Visitor was enabled to live at the Home and attend to any cases admitted. This arrangement was not, however, very satisfactory, for it considerably curtailed the time available for supervision of out-door work. It was for this reason that a resident-midwife was recently appointed.

The weekly charge for admission to the Home, which is available for any applicants living within the Administrative County, is 30/-, but this charge may be

reduced or remitted in necessitous cases. There is no fixed scale, each case being considered individually.

Twenty-three patients were admitted to the Home during the year, compared with 18 in the previous year. The average stay in the Home was 14 days. Apart from the admission of women, arrangements were also made for the treatment of four very debilitated infants who needed careful feeding to save them. As the Ministry of Health do not approve of the regular admission of women and infants the cases in question were only admitted under very urgent circumstances.

Medical assistance was called in on one occasion, and the sum of £89 7s. 6d. was received in fees.

Provision is also made for the admission of women to the York Maternity Hospital, but as accommodation can usually be found without difficulty at Driffeld the cases sent to York are those of difficult or abnormal confinements. One patient with a contracted pelvis was transferred from the Driffeld Home, and another patient was admitted direct for induction of labour. One woman under ante-natal care was also admitted to the Hull Infirmary for a Cesarean Section.

PROVISION OF EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

Milk has been provided free of cost to 63 necessitous expectant or nursing mothers and to children under five years of age. The Health Visitors issue vouchers for stated quantities of milk for periods not exceeding one month. If necessary fresh vouchers are issued for further periods. There is no fixed scale, but full particulars of each family's circumstances are submitted to the subsequent quarterly meeting of the Committee for approval. The total cost of the milk supplied during the year was £43 9s. 9d.

The gratuitous provision of milk in the case of a large family where the father is a labourer is a real help, for it would appear that generally speaking there is no other source of help available except the Poor Law, and this help is quite naturally refused because of the taint of pauperism.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 AND 1915.

By order of the Ministry of Health the administration of the Notification of Births Acts was transferred

from the District Councils to the County Council in 1919. The Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington, however, remained autonomous authorities under the Acts.

NUMBER OF BIRTHS NOTIFIED DURING 1925.

First Quarter	725
Second Quarter	751
Third Quarter	671
Fourth Quarter	651
	<hr/>
Total	2798
	<hr/>

The total number of births registered during the year was 3,004. In order to obtain some idea of the extent to which the requirements as to notification are being observed it is necessary to ignore all births which occurred in the Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington as these are not notifiable to this office. It is also necessary to disregard the births notified from the Hull Municipal Maternity Hospital situated in the Cottingham Urban District as these are not included in the County figures. After taking these factors into account the figures show that 92% of the registered births were notified, compared with 93% in each of the two previous years.

Arrangements have been made by which the Local Registrars forward to me particulars of births which have been registered but not notified. During the year particulars of 218 such births were received.

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

Registration District.	Sanitary Districts.	Births Registered	Births Notified.	Difference.
Selby	Riccall R.	112	117	+5
York	Eserick R.	103	92	-11
Pocklington ...	Pocklington U.	51	47	-4
	Pocklington R.	215	177	-38
Howden	Howden R.	261	226	-35
Beverley	Beverley R.	233	217	-16
Sculcoates ...	Cottingham U.	74	69*	-5
	Hessle U.	104	109	+5
	Hedon M. B.	32	28	-4
	Sculcoates R.	174	157	-17
Patrington ...	Withernsea U.	46	54	+8
	Patrington R.	168	158	-10
Skirlaugh	Hornsea U.	63	64	+1
	Skirlaugh R.	135	131	-4
Driffield	Driffield U.	93	95	+2
	Driffield R.	218	211	-7
Bridlington ...	Bridlington R.	145	127	-18
Scarborough	Filey U.	40	38	-2
	Sherburn R.	41	38	-3
Malton	Norton U.	75	51	-24
	Norton R.	105	92	-13
Totals.....		2488	2298*	-190

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

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Notifications were received of 5 cases of Puerperal Fever, compared with 11 in 1924 and 4 in 1923. It is satisfactory to note the improvement in the figure this year. There were three deaths from the disease, but one of them was not notified. The particulars relating to the other two deaths show that in the first case attendance was by an unqualified midwife without any medical supervision. In the other, attendance was by a handy-woman acting under the personal directions of a practitioner.

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	2445
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
1925	3	1·00	8	2·66	11	3·66	3004

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Only three notifications of this disease were received, compared with 8 in the previous year. None of the cases showed any permanent visual defect. All notifications, except those of cases which occur in the Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington where independent Infant Welfare schemes are in operation, are enquired into with a view to the provision of in-patient treatment if necessary. It would be an advantage if the notification of cases could be made direct to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the County as well as to the District Medical Officer.

TABLE V.

1925.

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

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.											
	Totals	Beverley	Bridlington	Cottingham	Driffield	Filey	Hedon	Heale	Hornsea	Norton	Pocklington	Withernsea
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Small-Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	98	28	22	12	10	1	...	3	2	1	14	5
Diphtheria	27	...	...	3	11	...	1	4	1	1	1	5
Enteric Fever ...	13	1	1	1	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Fever..	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	22	9	1	3	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	1
Ophthalmia												
Neonatorum...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis												
Lethargica ...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Acute												
Poliomyelitis...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary												
Tuberculosis ...	91	26	12	6	3	5	1	8	9	6	2	13
Other forms of												
Tuberculosis ...	20	10	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	62	43	1	2	1	...	1	10	...	...	2	2
Cerebro-Spinal												
Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	342	117	42	33	38	8	3	31	13	8	19	30

TABLE VI.

1925.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified.
Rural Districts.

TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.													
NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Total	Beverley 1	Bridlington 2	Driffield 3	Eserick 4	Howden 5	Norton 6	Pattrington 7	Pocklington 8	Riccall 9	Sculcoates 10	Sherburn 11	Skirraugh 12
Small-Pox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever.....	120	28	5	10	43	4	...	...	11	1	11	4	3
Diphtheria.....	42	7	2	6	1	8	2	2	...	...	3	2	9
Typhoid Fever.....	8	1	1	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...
Erysipelas.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Measles.....	14	3	...	1	1	...	...	3	3	...	3	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebral Lethargia.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	96	11	4	7	5	14	1	14	13	7	8	3	9
Other forms of ".....	23	3	5	1	...	1	1	4	3	1	1	2	1
Pneumonia.....	52	19	...	1	...	14	...	1	2	3	10	2	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	362	74	17	26	52	41	6	28	32	12	36	15	23

TABLE VII.

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1925, 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
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
1925	(a) 166,470 (b) 166,690	3004	18·0	200	67	1909	11·5

(a) Population for Death-Rate.

(b) Population for Birth-Rate.

TABLE VIII.
Rainfall Returns, 1925.

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.
.....	8 feet.	The Meteorological Office	23.98	206	25.44 for 12 years.
pholme	11 "	W. Evans, Esq.	23.02	173	24.53 for 12 years.
n Head	29 "	The Meteorological Office	18.88	184	21.31 for 12 years.
h Cave	35 "	Major W. H. Carver ..	26.45	160	27.66 for 7 years.
ington	40 "	Mr. W. J. Algar	26.19	108	23.29 for 12 years.
thorpe	63 "	F. K. Hawes, Esq.	27.56	193	26.60 for 12 years.
.....	73 "	W. Bethell, Esq.	25.41	186	25.74 for 8 years.
7	95 "	Rev. Canon Cooper ...	27.30	218	25.51 for 12 years.
apston	100 "	W. H. St. Quintin, Esq.	29.26	205	28.38 for 12 years.
nington	110 "	Miss E. Hildyard	25.62	212	25.76 for 12 years.
on Holme	150 "	Mr. J. P. Jobling	28.40	202	28.35 for 12 years.
erley (E.R. Mental Hospital)	175 "	Medical Superintendent	21.40	193	26.19 for 12 years.
ter	230 "	Miss A. Coxon	29.03	160	29.23 for 12 years.
thorpe	240 "	Rev. W. Robinson	28.99	189	27.76 for 11 years.
sall	304 "	Mr. James Anderson...	29.53	158	30.60 for 12 years.
endale	425 "	Miss Cooper	24.27*	131*	30.92 for 12 years.

*Records cover ten months only.

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

TABLE IX.

Birth and Death Rates for the Administrative County and for the several Urban and Rural Districts
in the Riding during the year 1925.

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 1925.	Number		Rate.		Principal Epidemic Diseases.	Pneumonia and Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Disease.	Cancer.
			Number	Rate.	Number	Rate.						
Administrative County	173730	166470	3004	*18.0	1909	11.5	.30	.74	.16	1.37	1.56	1.42
Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts	74494	68990	1094	16.3	818	12.2	.31	.85	.13	1.46	1.72	1.67
Borough of Beverley	13469	13740	273	19.9	206	15.0	.58	.80	.15	2.77	2.11	113.6
" Bridlington	22764	16120	243	15.1	208	12.9	.31	.68	.12	1.12	1.74	2.05
" Hedon	1321	1424	32	22.5	19	13.3	—	1.40	—	1.40	2.81	31.2
Urban Districts—Cottingham	5133	5393	74	13.7	50	9.3	.37	.93	.19	.74	.37	1.48
Driffield	5674	5650	93	16.5	72	12.7	.18	.88	.18	1.59	2.30	1.59
Filey	4549	3541	40	11.3	41	11.6	—	.28	—	1.13	2.54	1.13
Hessle	6105	6332	104	16.4	53	8.4	.16	.95	—	.95	1.74	.79
Hornsea	4279	3949	63	16.0	58	14.7	—	1.27	.25	.76	1.52	.25
Norton	3854	3854	75	19.5	49	12.7	.78	1.30	.26	1.30	2.85	1.30
Pocklington	2645	2725	51	18.7	23	8.4	.37	—	.37	1.10	.37	1.83
Withernsea	4701	4262	46	10.8	39	9.1	—	1.41	—	1.41	.23	2.11
Rural Districts	99236	99480	1910	*19.2	1081	11.0	.29	.67	.17	1.31	1.46	1.26
Beverley	11774	11730	233	*19.5	121	10.3	.34	.77	.28	1.28	1.45	.94
Bridlington	8154	7830	145	18.5	81	10.3	—	.38	.26	1.92	.77	1.02
Driffield	11646	11570	218	18.8	150	13.0	.35	.43	.26	1.12	1.12	1.99
Eserick	5909	5896	103	17.5	55	9.3	.17	.51	.17	1.36	.51	1.19
Howden	13006	13040	261	20.0	137	10.5	.38	1.07	.08	1.46	1.15	1.07
Norton	5398	5342	105	19.7	58	10.9	.19	.75	.56	.94	2.81	.75
Pattrington	7577	7515	168	22.4	81	10.8	.27	.80	—	.53	1.60	1.46
Pocklington	10898	10930	215	19.7	138	12.6	.46	.18	—	1.28	1.65	1.37
Ricall	5332	5525	112	20.3	60	10.9	.36	.90	.18	2.35	1.81	1.45
Sculcoates	10331	10930	174	15.9	109	10.0	—	.91	.27	1.10	2.20	1.01
Sherburn	2094	2165	41	18.9	22	10.2	—	.46	—	2.31	1.39	1.39
Skirlaugh	7117	7007	135	19.3	79	11.3	.71	.71	—	1.00	1.28	1.43

* These Birth Rates are based on the following figures, which include non-civilians:—
County, 166690; Aggregate of Rural Districts, 99700; Beverley R.D., 11850.

Location	1897	1900	1903	1906	1909	1912	1915	1918	1921	1924	1927	1930	1933	1936	1939	1942	1945	1948	1951	1954	1957	1960	1963	1966	1969	1972	1975	1978	1981	1984	1987	1990	1993	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020	2023	2026	2029	2032	2035	2038	2041	2044	2047	2050	2053	2056	2059	2062	2065	2068	2071	2074	2077	2080	2083	2086	2089	2092	2095	2098	2101	2104	2107	2110	2113	2116	2119	2122	2125	2128	2131	2134	2137	2140	2143	2146	2149	2152	2155	2158	2161	2164	2167	2170	2173	2176	2179	2182	2185	2188	2191	2194	2197	2200	2203	2206	2209	2212	2215	2218	2221	2224	2227	2230	2233	2236	2239	2242	2245	2248	2251	2254	2257	2260	2263	2266	2269	2272	2275	2278	2281	2284	2287	2290	2293	2296	2299	2302	2305	2308	2311	2314	2317	2320	2323	2326	2329	2332	2335	2338	2341	2344	2347	2350	2353	2356	2359	2362	2365	2368	2371	2374	2377	2380	2383	2386	2389	2392	2395	2398	2401	2404	2407	2410	2413	2416	2419	2422	2425	2428	2431	2434	2437	2440	2443	2446	2449	2452	2455	2458	2461	2464	2467	2470	2473	2476	2479	2482	2485	2488	2491	2494	2497	2500	2503	2506	2509	2512	2515	2518	2521	2524	2527	2530	2533	2536	2539	2542	2545	2548	2551	2554	2557	2560	2563	2566	2569	2572	2575	2578	2581	2584	2587	2590	2593	2596	2599	2602	2605	2608	2611	2614	2617	2620	2623	2626	2629	2632	2635	2638	2641	2644	2647	2650	2653	2656	2659	2662	2665	2668	2671	2674	2677	2680	2683	2686	2689	2692	2695	2698	2701	2704	2707	2710	2713	2716	2719	2722	2725	2728	2731	2734	2737	2740	2743	2746	2749	2752	2755	2758	2761	2764	2767	2770	2773	2776	2779	2782	2785	2788	2791	2794	2797	2800	2803	2806	2809	2812	2815	2818	2821	2824	2827	2830	2833	2836	2839	2842	2845	2848	2851	2854	2857	2860	2863	2866	2869	2872	2875	2878	2881	2884	2887	2890	2893	2896	2899	2902	2905	2908	2911	2914	2917	2920	2923	2926	2929	2932	2935	2938	2941	2944	2947	2950	2953	2956	2959	2962	2965	2968	2971	2974	2977	2980	2983	2986	2989	2992	2995	2998	3001	3004	3007	3010	3013	3016	3019	3022	3025	3028	3031	3034	3037	3040	3043	3046	3049	3052	3055	3058	3061	3064	3067	3070	3073	3076	3079	3082	3085	3088	3091	3094	3097	3100	3103	3106	3109	3112	3115	3118	3121	3124	3127	3130	3133	3136	3139	3142	3145	3148	3151	3154	3157	3160	3163	3166	3169	3172	3175	3178	3181	3184	3187	3190	3193	3196	3199	3202	3205	3208	3211	3214	3217	3220	3223	3226	3229	3232	3235	3238	3241	3244	3247	3250	3253	3256	3259	3262	3265	3268	3271	3274	3277	3280	3283	3286	3289	3292	3295	3298	3301	3304	3307	3310	3313	3316	3319	3322	3325	3328	3331	3334	3337	3340	3343	3346	3349	3352	3355	3358	3361	3364	3367	3370	3373	3376	3379	3382	3385	3388	3391	3394	3397	3400	3403	3406	3409	3412	3415	3418	3421	3424	3427	3430	3433	3436	3439	3442	3445	3448	3451	3454	3457	3460	3463	3466	3469	3472	3475	3478	3481	3484	3487	3490	3493	3496	3499	3502	3505	3508	3511	3514	3517	3520	3523	3526	3529	3532	3535	3538	3541	3544	3547	3550	3553	3556	3559	3562	3565	3568	3571	3574	3577	3580	3583	3586	3589	3592	3595	3598	3601	3604	3607	3610	3613	3616	3619	3622	3625	3628	3631	3634	3637	3640	3643	3646	3649	3652	3655	3658	3661	3664	3667	3670	3673	3676	3679	3682	3685	3688	3691	3694	3697	3700	3703	3706	3709	3712	3715	3718	3721	3724	3727	3730	3733	3736	3739	3742	3745	3748	3751	3754	3757	3760	3763	3766	3769	3772	3775	3778	3781	3784	3787	3790	3793	3796	3799	3802	3805	3808	3811	3814	3817	3820	3823	3826	3829	3832	3835	3838	3841	3844	3847	3850	3853	3856	3859	3862	3865	3868	3871	3874	3877	3880	3883	3886	3889	3892	3895	3898	3901	3904	3907	3910	3913	3916	3919	3922	3925	3928	3931	3934	3937	3940	3943	3946	3949	3952	3955	3958	3961	3964	3967	3970	3973	3976	3979	3982	3985	3988	3991	3994	3997	4000	4003	4006	4009	4012	4015	4018	4021	4024	4027	4030	4033	4036	4039	4042	4045	4048	4051	4054	4057	4060	4063	4066	4069	4072	4075	4078	4081	4084	4087	4090	4093	4096	4099	4102	4105	4108	4111	4114	4117	4120	4123	4126	4129	4132	4135	4138	4141	4144	4147	4150	4153	4156	4159	4162	4165	4168	4171	4174	4177	4180	4183	4186	4189	4192	4195	4198	4201	4204	4207	4210	4213	4216	4219	4222	4225	4228	4231	4234	4237	4240	4243	4246	4249	4252	4255	4258	4261	4264	4267	4270	4273	4276	4279	4282	4285	4288	4291	4294	4297	4300	4303	4306	4309	4312	4315	4318	4321	4324	4327	4330	4333	4336	4339	4342	4345	4348	4351	4354	4357	4360	4363	4366	4369	4372	4375	4378	4381	4384	4387	4390	4393	4396	4399	4402	4405	4408	4411	4414	4417	4420	4423	4426	4429	4432	4435	4438	4441	4444	4447	4450	4453	4456	4459	4462	4465	4468	4471	4474	4477	4480	4483	4486	4489	4492	4495	4498	4501	4504	4507	4510	4513	4516	4519	4522	4525	4528	4531	4534	4537	4540	4543	4546	4549	4552	4555	4558	4561	4564	4567	4570	4573	4576	4579	4582	4585	4588	4591	4594	4597	4600	4603	4606	4609	4612	4615	4618	4621	4624	4627	4630	4633	4636	4639	4642	4645	4648	4651	4654	4657	4660	4663	4666	4669	4672	4675	4678	4681	4684	4687	4690	4693	4696	4699	4702	4705	4708	4711	4714	4717	4720	4723	4726	4729	4732	4735	4738	4741	4744	4747	4750	4753	4756	4759	4762	4765	4768	4771	4774	4777	4780	4783	4786	4789	4792	4795	4798	4801	4804	4807	4810	4813	4816	4819	4822	4825	4828	4831	4834	4837	4840	4843	4846	4849	4852	4855	4858	4861	4864	4867	4870	4873	4876	4879	4882	4885	4888	4891	4894	4897	4900	4903	4906	4909	4912	4915	4918	4921	4924	4927	4930	4933	4936	4939	4942	4945	4948	4951	4954	4957	4960	4963	4966	4969	4972	4975	4978	4981	4984	4987	4990	4993	4996	4999	5002	5005	5008	5011	5014	5017	5020	5023	5026	5029	5032	5035	5038	5041	5044	5047	5050	5053	5056	5059	5062	5065	5068	5071	5074	5077	5080	5083	5086	5089	5092	5095	5098	5101	5104	5107	5110	5113	5116	5119	5122	5125	5128	5131	5134	5137	5140	5143	5146	5149	5152	5155	5158	5161	5164	5167	5170	5173	5176	5179	5182	5185	5188	5191	5194	5197	5200	5203	5206	5209	5212	5215	5218	5221	5224	5227	5230	5233	5236	5239	5242	5245	5248	5251	5254	5257	5260	5263	5266	5269	5272	5275	5278	5281	5284	5287	5290	5293	5296	5299	5302	5305	5308	5311	5314	5317	5320	5323	5326	5329	5332	5335	5338	5341	5344	5347	5350	5353	5356	5359	5362	5365	5368	5371	5374	5377	5380	5383	5386	5389	5392	5395	5398	5401	5404	5407	5410	5413	5416	5419	5422	5425	5428	5431	5434	5437	5440	5443	5446	5449	5452	5455	5458	5461	5464	5467	5470	5473	5476	5479	5482	5485	5488	5491	5494	5497	5500	5503	5506	5509	5512	5515	5518	5521	5524	5527	5530	5533	5536	5539	5542	5545	5548	5551	5554	5557	5560	5563	5566	5569	5572	5575	5578	5581	5584	5587	5590	5593	5596	5599	5602	5605	5608	5611	5614	5617	5620	5623	5626	5629	5632	5635	5638	5641	5644	5647	5650	5653	5656	5659	5662	5665	5668	5671	5674	5677	5680	5683	5686	5689	5692	5695	5698	5701	5704	5707	5710	5713	5716	5719	5722	5725	5728	5731	5734	5737	5740	5743	5746	5749	5752	5755	5758	5761	5764	5767	5770	5773	5776	5779	5782	5785	5788	5791	5794	5797	5800	5803	5806	5809	5812	5815	5818	5821	5824	5827	5830	5833	5836	5839	5842	5845	5848	5851	5854	5857	5860	5863	5866	5869	5872	5875	5878	5881	5884	5887	5890	5893	5896	5899	5902	5905	5908	5911	5914	5917	5920	5923	5926	5929	5932	5935	5938	5941	5944	5947	5950	5953	5956	5959	5962	5965	5968	5971	5974	5977	5980	5983	5986	5989	5992	5995	5998	6001	6004	6007	6010
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Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the Year 1925, 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 upwards.	Beverly.	Bridlington	Cottingham	Driffield.	Elly.	Hedon.	Hesle.	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		818	74	18	10	22	33	76	178	180	227	206	208	50	72	41	19	53	58	49	23	39
Enteric Fever		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles		5	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
Scarlet Fever		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough		5	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza		17	2	1	...	...	...	2	6	4	2	4	2	1	2	2	...	...	3	...	1	2
Encephalitis lethargica		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Meningococcal meningitis		1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of respiratory system		57	1	1	...	5	14	24	11	1	...	11	11	5	5	1	2	6	5	5	...	6
Other Tuberculous Diseases		9	1	2	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Cancer, malignant disease		112	...	...	...	...	1	11	35	40	25	29	33	8	9	4	4	5	1	5	5	9
Rheumatic Fever		3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Diabetes		7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.		74	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	24	34	17	20	3	3	9	1	5	3	7	1	5
Heart Disease.		115	...	...	...	3	2	4	32	31	43	29	28	2	13	9	4	11	6	11	1	1
Arterio-sclerosis		33	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	18	13	...	9	4	3	...	1	2	10	1	1	2
Bronchitis		49	5	2	1	...	...	2	6	10	23	18	12	...	7	1	2	5	1	2	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms)		41	5	5	2	1	1	8	10	6	3	18	4	4	2	3	...	1	2	2	2	3
Other respiratory diseases.		8	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Ulcer of Stomach or duodenum		3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 yrs.)		15	11	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis		9	...	...	...	3	2	2	1	1	...	2	3	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver		3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Acute and chronic nephritis		21	...	...	...	...	1	2	10	4	4	5	2	...	5	...	1	3	...	3	1	1
Puerperal sepsis.		2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition		2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Congenital Debility & Malformation, Premature Birth.		28	26	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	14	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Suicide		7	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	2	4	1	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other Deaths from Violence		16	1	...	...	...	2	2	3	4	4	6	3	2	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Other Defined Diseases		174	20	4	1	3	4	8	36	26	72	36	61	12	15	8	2	7	20	5	7	5
Causes ill-defined or unknown.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals		818	74	18	10	22	33	76	178	180	227	206	208	50	72	41	19	53	58	49	23	39

TABLE XL.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1925, 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.	Easing- ton.	Horsell.	Norton.	Patriating.	Pocklington.	Ricaall.	Sculcoates.	Sherburn.	Skir- thwaugh.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
All Causes }	1091	126	18	11	30	48	97	203	232	326	121	81	150	55	137	58	81	138	60	109	22	79
Enteric Fever	2							1	1		1						1					
Small-pox	2		2												1				1			
Measles																						
Scarlet Fever																						
Whooping Cough	15	12	2		1						2		3	1	1			4				
Diphtheria	1				1										1							
Influenza	53	4				2	5	7	14	21	7	9	9		7		6	4		5	2	4
Encephalitis lethargica	2						1	1									2					
Meningococcal meningitis	1				1						1											
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	67			1	4	16	35	10		1	9	3	5	3	14	4	6	2	5	10	1	5
Other Tuberculous Diseases	17	1		3	4	2	2	3	2		3	2	3	1	1	3			1	3		
Cancer, malignant disease	125					1	4	47	42	31	11	8	23	7	14	4	11	15	8	11	3	10
Rheumatic Fever	2			1		1												1	1			
Diabetes	12				1	1		5	3	2			1	1	1		2	1	2	2		2
Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	83						1	17	27	38	12	4	7	6	8	8	9	13	5	5		6
Heart Disease	145				1	1	5	36	47	55	17	6	13	3	15	15	12	18	10	24	3	9
Arterio-sclerosis	50							2	17	31	4	6	11	3	4	2	8	3		7	1	1
Bronchitis	64	11					2	3	14	34	7	9	6	1	10	1	7	9	6	3	5	5
Pneumonia (all forms)	51	13	6		4	1	6	6	10	5	4	6	7	5	6	3	3	4	4	5	2	2
Other respiratory diseases	15	2		1		1	1	4	2	4	4			2	3	2		3		1		
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	4							3	1						1		1		1		1	1
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	16	8	1			1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1		2	1	1	1	1		1	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	6			1	1	2	1		1		1		1		2	1		1				
Cirrhosis of Liver	6						1	3		2	1				1	2				1	1	1
Acute and chronic nephritis	21					1		4	9	7	1	2	4	2	4		1	2	2	1	1	1
Puerperal sepsis	1					1											1					
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	6					1	5						1		1			3			1	
Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, Premature Birth.	55	54		1							5	2	7	2	5	3	5	11	2	4		9
Suicide	11					3	1	5	2		1	1	2		1	1		2		3		
Other deaths from violence.	33	2	1	1	4	7	5	4	5	4	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	6	3	2	1	1
Other Defined Diseases	220	19	5	1	8	6	21	39	32	89	25	19	43	15	31	6	9	36	6	17	4	16
Causes ill-defined or unknown	5		1	1				2		1	1					1		1		2		
Totals.	1091	126	18	11	30	48	97	203	232	326	121	81	150	55	137	58	81	138	60	109	22	79

TABLE XII.

Sanitary Work carried out and Premises Inspected during 1925.

URBAN DISTRICTS.													RURAL DISTRICTS.										
Beverley	Bridlington	Cotttingham	Driffield	Piley	Hedon	Hessle	Hornsea	Norton	Pocklington	Withernsea	Beverley	Bridlington	Driffield	Eserick	Howden	Norton	Patrington	Pocklington	Riccall	Sculcoates	Sherburn	Skirraugh	
Dwelling-houses inspected	139			11	10	107	602	29	48		572	51	429	70	325		60	129		201	5	41	
Do. Notices served	263			12	8	140	15	7	2		74	—	94	—	48		44	100		—	3	15	
New houses built	136			11	8	81	200	5	23		28	17	7	2	18		10	9		170	3	14	
Have Building Bye-laws been adopted?	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		Yes	Yes	Yes	—	No		Yes	No		Yes	No	Yes	
Dwelling-houses disinfected after cases of ordinary infectious disease	29			25	—	9	3	3	All		34	1	11	All	15		2	20		17	7	All	
Do. disinfected after cases of Phthisis	10			4	—	7	2	2	All		2	1	3	All	13		3	3		20	—	All	
Schools disinfected after cases of ordinary infectious disease	All			1	—	1	—	—	—		—	1	—	2	2		—	—		—	1	All	
Dwelling-houses found overcrowded	9			5	2	35	2	4	6		2	2	5	—	—		2	4		1	—	—	
Privies converted into W.C.'s	48			—	—	—	—	3	—		7	—	19	—	11		1	12		3	4	12	
Do. do. pail closets	—			—	—	—	—	3	1		—	—	4	—	—		3	30		11	2	—	
Offensive trades inspected	157			—	—	—	—	—	—		74	15	43	—	203		30	100		132	38	22	
Total number of nuisances found	544			35	1	96	30	62	16		74	15	43	—	172		27	96		132	32	20	
Do. abated	657			35	1	96	30	62	14		74	15	43	—	172		27	96		132	32	20	
Water Supplies—																							
Houses newly supplied from water mains	3			11	—	11	—	2	25		4	7	—	2	—		30	—		167	2	31	
New wells made	—			—	—	—	—	—	—		11	—	—	—	—		2	9		—	—	6	
New bore wells made	—			—	—	—	—	—	—		12	1	4	—	—		—	—		3	—	—	
Wells closed, water unsafe	1			1	—	—	—	—	2		10	4	4	—	—		9	4		1	—	2	
Samples of water sent for examination	—			—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	10	
Water certificates granted for new houses in Rural Districts	—			—	—	—	—	—	—		11	—	—	—	—		2	—		—	—	15	
Dairies and Cowsheds—																							
No. on Register	53			6	11	—	14	24	7		226	101	116	44	73		60	28		110	39	120	
No. of Cows	218			32	75	98	84	84	39		51	137	442	400	480		500	144		1030	—	600	
Visits to Cowsheds	85			12	2	13	16	16	—		51	200	137	60	141		120	90		94	—	135	
Do. Dairies	25			48	2	5	14	14	—		51	—	70	2	—		2	—		—	—	—	
Defects found	23			—	—	—	—	7	2		11	—	12	—	—		4	4		5	8	60	
Do. remedied	14			—	—	—	—	4	2		11	—	12	—	—		4	4		5	7	54	
Slaughter Houses—																							
No. on Register	16			8	3	5	5	5	9		8	7	19	7	20		9	15		12	4	11	
Visits to	1557			96	2	149	19	19	—		16	35	293	—	411		62	320		47	11	34	
Number of defects found	15			—	—	—	—	3	—		2	—	16	—	3		1	7		—	3	3	
Do. remedied	15			—	—	—	—	2	—		2	—	16	—	—		1	—		—	—	—	
Common Lodging Houses—																							
No. on Register	1			—	—	—	—	—	1		—	—	—	—	3		—	—		—	—	—	
Visits to	9			—	—	—	—	—	4		—	—	—	—	36		—	—		—	—	—	
Number of defects found	3			—	—	—	—	—	1		—	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	
Do. remedied	3			—	—	—	—	—	1		—	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	
Canal Boats inspected	—			—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	

Unwholesome food condemned:—

Bridlington M.B.—Meat: 55 stone of Beef; 11 stone of Veal; 29 stone of Mutton; 13½ stone of Pork; 6 Pig Heads; 2 tins of Tongue; 3 tins of Corned Beef; 268 stone of Fat, Tripes, Offal (including Livers). Fish: 11 stone of Fish; 6 stone of Prawns; 3 tins of Salmon. Other Foods: 45 tins.

Hessle U.D.—Meat: 2½ cwts.

Driffield F.D.—Meat: 781 lbs. of Beef; 322 lbs. of Mutton; 140 lbs. of Pork; 11 Carcases (internal organs).

Eserick R.D.—Meat: 2 Sheep; 3 Pigs.

Hornsea U.D.—Fish: 6lbs.

Norton U.D.—Meat: 1 Heifer.

Howden R.D.—Meat, 2632 lbs.

Pocklington U.D.—Meat.

Pocklington R.D.—Meat: 92 stone.

