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East Riding of Yorkshire
County Council.

ANNUAL REPORT
(ORDINARY)

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
For the Year 1928.

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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.
MUNICIPAL BOROUGHES.	
Beverley	H. L. Munro, M.D.
Bridlington	A. Kaye Jarratt, M.B.
Hedon	J. Soutter, M.R.C.S.
URBAN DISTRICTS.	
Cottingham	A. Tinley Sissons, M.B.
Driffield	G. Burgess, M.B.
Filey	C. Butler Simpson, M.R.C.S.
Hessle	J. M. Hermon, M.D.
Hornsea	H. D. Johns, M.D.
Norton	R. H. F. Bostock, L.R.C.P.
Pocklington	A. F. A. Fairweather, M.D.
Withernsea	A. E. Sproule, L.R.C.P.
RURAL DISTRICTS.	
Beverley	F. G. Dobson, D.S.O., M.B.
Bridlington	P. D. H. Chapman, M.B.
Driffield	Marshall Haver, M.B.
Escrick	N. S. Hewitt, M.B.
Howden	R. B. Brown, L.R.C.P.
Norton	L. C. Walker, M.R.C.S.
Patrington	F. R. Cripps, M.B., Ch.B.
Pocklington	A. F. A. Fairweather, M.D.
Riccall	W. Bertram Hill, M.D., D.P.H.
Sculcoates	J. M. Hermon, M.D.
Sherburn	W. Thistlethwaite, M.B.
Skirlaugh	H. D. Johns, M.D.

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

MY LORD, 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 1928.

The Report for the year under review is an Ordinary Report. It is therefore abridged in character, and mainly statistical. The next Survey Report will be for the year 1930.

The birth-rate for the year is 16·4 per 1,000 of the population, which is the lowest ever recorded for the Riding.

The death-rate is 11·8, compared with 12·9 in the previous year.

The infantile mortality rate is 51·3 per 1,000 registered births. The previous year's figure of 57·8 was the lowest ever recorded up to that time, but the figure for the year under review shows a further improvement.

Diphtheria has been somewhat prevalent during the year, and the incidence of typhoid fever shows an increase on the two previous years. One case of small-pox was reported.

The Local Nursing Association at Howden has been discontinued, and this has necessitated the closing of the Infant Welfare Centre there.

The disastrous fire which occurred at the County Isolation Hospital at Driffield last September reduced our available accommodation for infectious diseases from fifty beds to twelve, but by the courtesy of the Committees of the Isolation Hospitals at Bridlington, Howden and York, accommodation for infectious diseases was satisfactorily provided during the year. When the new buildings are completed, the County will have a most up-to-date Hospital, which will be well equipped, and provide sufficient accommodation for all reasonable demands for some years.

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

The continued emission of a very fine dust from the furnaces at the Cement Works at Melton has given rise during the year to bitter complaints from the residents in Ferriby and district. The nuisance is very

real, but with a determined effort on the part of the management to abate the same, it may reasonably be expected that a material improvement in the condition of affairs will be made eventually.

I have to express my thanks to the members of the Public Health Committee for their support during the year. I am also indebted to the District Medical Officers for their co-operation, and to my staff for their constantly loyal help.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servant,

R. L. THORNLEY.

County Hall,
Beverley,
May, 1929.

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

Date.	Subject.
January 4th	Analysis of work done by Local Authorities under Tuberculosis Schemes.
January 23rd	Smallpox among casuals.
January 31st	Compensation to Midwives.
March 22nd	Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1928.
March 28th	Health Visitors—Qualifications and conditions of service.
April	Report on Chronic Arthritis.
April 23rd	Maternal mortality.
April 26th	Blind Persons—Return regarding the unemployable blind.
May	Report on an outbreak of paratyphoid fever in Hertfordshire.
May 16th	Registers of Cases in Smallpox Hospitals.
May 30th	Treatment of Tuberculous Ex-Service Men.
May 31st	Notification of Puerperal Pyrexia and Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

June 11th	The intradermal tuberculin test in cattle.
July	Report of the Committee on Vaccination.
July	Report on the late results of operation for Cancer of the Breast.
July 30th	Wireless Telegraphy (Blind Persons Facilities) Act, 1926.
July 31st	Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics. Notification of Maternal Deaths.
September	Memorandum on the Accommodation for the Sick provided at certain Public Schools for Boys in England.
September 21st	Pollution of Rivers.
October 24th	Investigation of Maternal Deaths.
November	Tuberculosis—Costs at residential institutions.
December 13th	Memorandum on Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health for 1928.
December 17th	The Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations.
December 29th	Returns of work done under Tuberculosis Scheme.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH INQUIRIES.

The following Ministry of Health Inquiry was held during the year 1928, viz.:—

Date.	Subject.
25th July	Application by Town Council of Bridlington for sanction to borrow the sum of £5,365 for the provision of refuse disposal plant at Haverdale Heads, and the sum of £680 for the provision of a weighbridge in connection with such plant.

Vital Statistics

POPULATION.

The Registrar General estimates the population of the Administrative County for the year at 174,300, which is an increase of 3,830 on the previous year. The increase in 1927 was 1,820. As in former years, separate figures are given for birth-rate and death-rate respectively for the Beverley Rural District on account of the presence of recruits at the Regimental Depot.

Districts.	Census, 1921.	Estimated, 1928.	
		For Birth-rate	For Death-rate
Administrative County	173,730	174,460	174,300
Urban Districts	74,494	72,660	72,660
Rural Districts.....	99,236	101,800	101,640

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES (per 1000 Total Population).

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1911—1920	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Administrative County	20·3	19·6	19·6	18·5	18·0	16·9	16·9	16·4
Urban Districts..	19·3	18·1	18·0	17·4	16·3	15·7	15·5	15·2
Rural Districts...	20·8	20·6	20·7	19·2	19·2	17·8	18·0	17·3

2,864 births were registered during the year, compared with 2,888 in the previous year, a decrease of 24. Of the 2,864 births, 1,105 were registered in the Urban, and 1,759 in the Rural Districts.

The birth-rate is 16·4 per 1,000 of the population, the lowest figure ever recorded in an Annual Report for this County. The lowest figure previously recorded was 16·9 in each of the years 1917, 1926 and 1927.

Amongst the Districts in the East Riding, the highest rates recorded were:—

Sherburn R.D.	24.0	per 1,000 of the population.
Beverley M.B.	21.0	„ „
Bridlington R.D.	20.0	„ „

The lowest rates were:—

Withernsea U.D.	11.7	per 1,000 of the population.
Hessle U.D.	12.2	„ „
Pocklington U.D.	12.7	„ „

The birth-rate for the whole of England and Wales was 16.7, which is the same as in the previous year.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

The number of illegitimate children born in the East Riding in 1928 was 209, an increase of 22 on the previous year. 98 of these births occurred in the Urban Districts (giving a rate of 1.35 per 1,000 of the population), and 111 in the Rural Districts (giving a rate of 1.09).

The proportion of illegitimate births to legitimate was 1 to 13, and the illegitimate birth-rate for the whole County was 1.2 per 1,000 of the population. The figure for the previous year was 1.1.

Of the total number of births registered during the year, 7% were illegitimate.

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

Districts.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Administrative County	270	239	211	233	205	191	187	209
Urban Districts..	95	78	74	93	61	83	67	98
Rural Districts..	175	161	137	140	144	108	120	111

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

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1911—1920	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Administrative County	13.6	12.9	11.5	12.5	11.5	12.3	12.9	11.8
Urban Districts..	14.6	15.0	12.4	13.4	12.2	13.4	13.7	12.5
Rural Districts..	12.9	11.6	10.9	11.9	11.0	11.5	12.3	11.3

The total number of deaths registered was 2,057 (1,065 males and 992 females) compared with 2,194 in the previous year, a decrease of 137. The deaths in the Urban Districts numbered 906 (455 males and 451 females), and in the Rural Districts 1,151 (610 males and 541 females).

The death-rate for the County was 11·8, compared with 12·9 in the previous year.

The Districts with the highest rates were:—

Driffield U.D.	15·7	per 1,000 of the population.
Pocklington U.D.	14·6	„ „
Pattrington R.D.	14·5	„ „

The lowest rates recorded were:—

Hedon M.B.	7·3	per 1,000 of the population.
Sherburn R.D.	8·0	„ „
Escrick R.D.	9·0	„ „

The death-rate for the whole of England and Wales was 11·7, compared with 12·3 in the previous year.

DEATHS AMONGST CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

Death-rate among Infants per 1000 Births.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1911—1920	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Administrative County	82	69	58	62	67	61	58	51
Urban Districts..	84	67	53	64	68	55	53	57
Rural Districts..	82	70	61	60	66	64	61	48

The total number of deaths amongst children under one year of age was 147, a decrease of 20 on the figure for the previous year. Sixty-three of the deaths occurred in the Urban Districts, and 84 in the Rural Districts.

The death-rate for the County was 51·3 per 1,000 registered births, compared with 57·8 in the previous year.

The rate for the whole of England and Wales was 65 per 1,000 registered births, compared with 69 in the previous year.

The highest rates recorded in the County were:—

Pocklington U.D.	114.3	per 1,000 registered births
Driffield U.D.	96.2	" "
Filey U.D.	75.5	" "

The lowest rates were:—

Hornsea U.D.	Nil	per 1,000 registered births.
Norton R.D.	12.2	" "
Sherburn R.D.	18.5	" "

The relatively high mortality rates for Pocklington and Driffield, compared with the other districts in the County, naturally call for comment, but a closer examination of the figures shows that the numbers to be dealt with are so small that no fair conclusions can be drawn. I might instance that the infant mortality rate in the Sherburn Rural District in 1927 was 135.1. This year it is only 18.5. It is therefore unfair when dealing with small populations to complain of a high mortality rate unless it is consistently high over a number of years, and this has not been the case in the districts referred to.

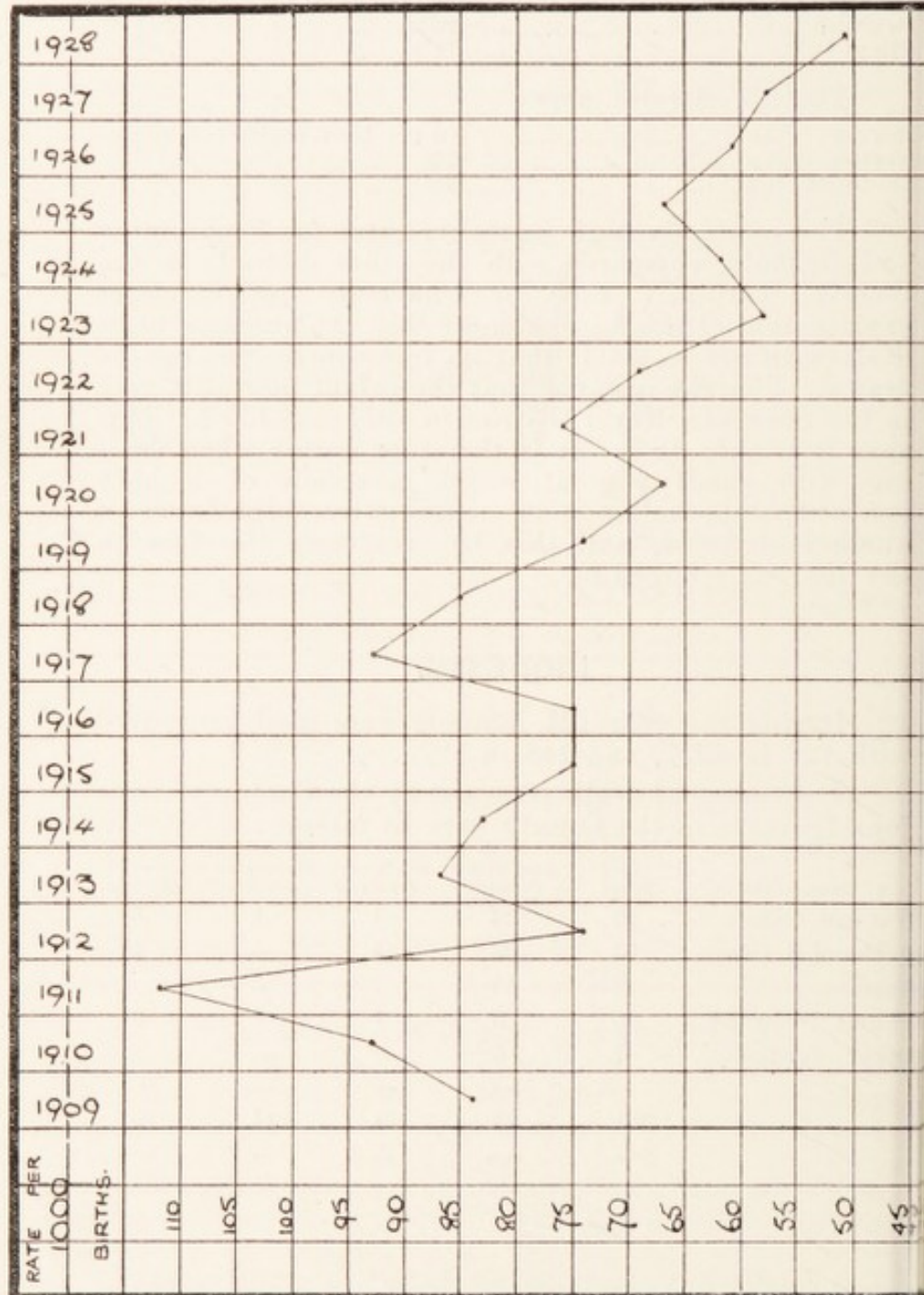
INQUESTS.

During the year 121 inquests were held, compared with 122 in 1927, and 148 in 1926.

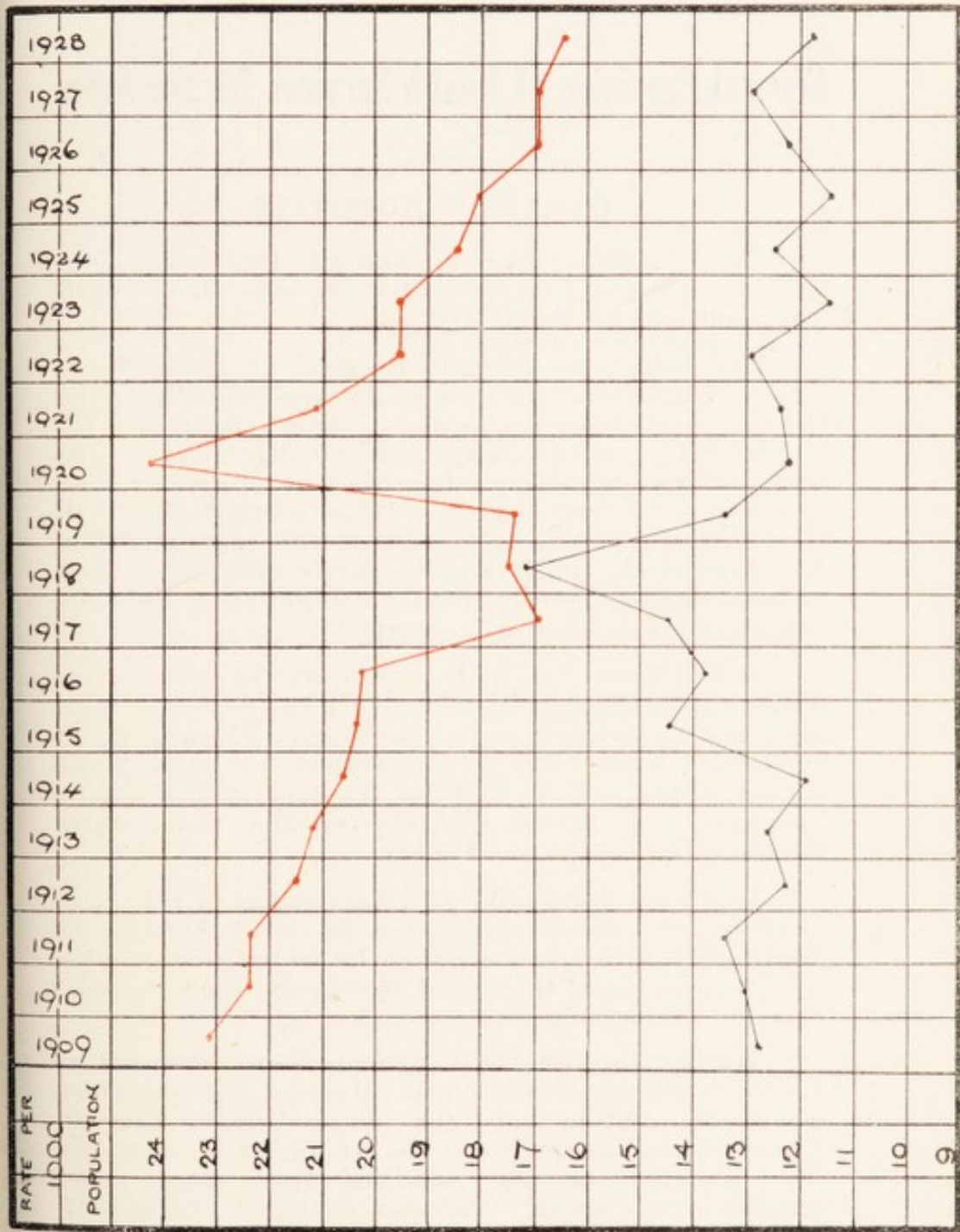
The causes of death returned by the Coroners of the four Districts in the County were as follows:—

Cause of Death.	Total.	East Riding District.	Holderness District.	Howdenshire District.	Easington District.
Natural Causes	27	16	1	5	5
Accidental Death ...	53	32	15	5	1
Suicide	28	18	7	3	...
Found Drowned	6	2	1	1	2
Other Verdicts	7	5	...	...	2
	—	—	—	—	—
	121	73	24	14	10
	—	—	—	—	—

Diagram showing the Infantile Mortality-rate (per 1,000 births) in the Administrative County in each of the years, 1909-1928.



The Administrative County in each of the years, 1909-1928.



A

B

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

Two Hospitals are maintained by the County Council, one for Infectious Diseases other than Small Pox, and one for Small Pox only.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital at Driffild was almost completely destroyed by fire last September, and the only available accommodation there at present is for Scarlet Fever patients in the brick cubicle block. The re-building of this Hospital in brick on up-to-date lines is about to be put in hand. When completed, it will have a central administrative block with accommodation for the staff, and three separate pavilions with accommodation for 56 patients. Lighting will be by electricity, and heating by steam.

The County Small Pox Hospital is situated at Shipton, near Market Weighton. It has accommodation for about 20 patients in two pavilions. There is also a caretaker's house with accommodation for nursing and domestic staff. This Hospital was not in use during the year. It serves eighteen of the twenty-three Sanitary Districts in the County.

Two other Hospitals for the treatment of infectious Diseases are maintained, one by the Borough of Bridlington with accommodation for 30 patients, and the other by the Rural District of Howden with accommodation for 24 patients.

During the year 234 patients were admitted to Hospital from the County Hospital area, which comprises sixteen of the twenty-three Sanitary Authorities which make up the Administrative County. Four patients were also admitted from other areas, making a total of 238. This compares with 164 in 1927, and 172 in 1926.

Cases were admitted from the following Districts:—

District.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Total.
Beverley M.B.	67	11	2	80
Driffield U.D.	2	9	1	12
Hessle U.D.	1	10	1	12
Hornsea U.D.	4	6	—	10
Pocklington U.D. ....	...	4	3	7
Withernsea U.D. ....	...	1	...	1
Beverley R.D.	18	11	...	29
Driffield R.D.	15	5	...	20
Escrick R.D.	1	5	...	6
Norton R.D. ....	...	14	...	14
Patrington R.D. ....	...	1	...	1
Pocklington R.D.	9	8	6	23
Riccall R.D. ....	...	1	...	1
Skirlaugh R.D.	1	18	...	19
Filey U.D.	No cases were admitted from these Districts.			
Norton U.D.				
Sherburn R.D.				
Raywell Sanatorium	3	...	...	3
	121	104	13	238

As it was only possible to admit a few patients to the Hospital at Driffield after the fire, arrangements were made for the admission of cases to the Isolation Hospitals at Howden, York and Bridlington.

The number of patients sent to each Hospital was as follows:—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Total.
Driffield	92	86	6	184
Howden	9	32	...	41
Bridlington	2	3	6	11
York	1	...	1	2
	104	121	13	238

Five deaths occurred in Hospital, three from Diphtheria and two from Enteric Fever.

The seven Sanitary Districts not included in the Hospital area make the following arrangements for the treatment of their cases of infectious diseases:—

Cottingham U.D.	Cases treated at Hull City Fever Hospitals.
Hedon M.B.	
Sculcoates R.D.	
Riccall R.D.	Cases treated at Selby Joint Isolation Hospital.
Bridlington R.D.	Cases treated at Bridlington Borough Isolation Hospital.

The Borough of Bridlington and the Rural District of Howden own and maintain their own Hospitals.

RAYWELL SANATORIUM.

This Institution is under the joint control of the City of York and the East Riding County Council. It is about 4 miles from Cottingham, and 2 from Kirk Ella. It has accommodation for 44 adults and 20 children. The buildings comprise an administrative block with accommodation for the staff, as well as dormitories for the children, a Hospital pavilion, and pavilions for male and female patients. There is also a laundry, electric power house, garage, etc. The site is about fifty acres in extent. A bungalow in the grounds is provided for the Resident Medical Officer.

Statistics relating to the number of patients under treatment during the year are included under the head "Tuberculosis," on page 27.

AMBULANCES.

The County Council are responsible for the maintenance of an ambulance belonging to the Red Cross Society. It is garaged in Beverley, and is available for the transport of sick and injured persons within any reasonable distance. There is, however, no compulsion on the garage proprietor to provide a driver on call after working hours.

The ambulance made 48 journeys, with a mileage of 850, during the year, compared with 78 journeys and a mileage of 1,506 in 1927. The sum of £42 1s. 0d. was received in fees. The charges to necessitous persons are reduced, or altogether remitted.

Motor ambulances are, of course, kept at both the County Isolation Hospital and the Small-pox Hospital.

Ambulances are also provided at the Isolation Hospitals at Bridlington and Howden.

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

As in previous years, the systematic visitation of all blind persons living within the County is carried out by a visitor employed by the Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind. The visitor also gives lessons in Braille, and supervises any home workers. Full and systematic reports on his work are regularly received. His services are paid for by the County Council.

The number of blind persons on the register is now given as 175, compared with 176 in 1927. At the

present time, 13 persons are maintained at the Institute. Women workers are accommodated in the Hostel, but male workers have to be provided with lodgings in the vicinity under the general supervision of the Institute. Two persons are also maintained at the York Blind School. One home worker has been granted augmentation of wages. Twenty-eight necessitous blind persons not in receipt of poor law relief were assisted by monetary grants.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

One new licence for the production of "Grade A" milk was issued, making, with those renewed, a total of ten, the same as in the previous year. One licence has been granted by the Ministry of Health for the production of "Certified" and two for the production of "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" milk. One licence has also been issued by the Beverley Rural District Council for the production of "Pasteurised" milk at a farm in their area.

The producer of "Grade A" milk mentioned in my last Annual Report, who had on several occasions contravened the regulations, had his licence revoked. The Ministry of Health on appeal confirmed the revocation. One producer also voluntarily relinquished his licence. Samples of graded milk were taken for examination on 58 occasions. The following table gives particulars of the results:—

Licence Holder Number.	Highest Count per c.c.	Lowest Count per c.c.	No. of times B. Coli was present in 1/100 c.c.
1 (Licence revoked)	209,000	69,600	4
2 (Licence relinquished)	41,600	33,000	—
3	39,200	14,000	—
4	41,100	24,500	—
7	62,000	27,100	—
8	58,600	32,900	—
9	52,600	14,000	—
10	42,000	17,000	—
12	48,000	28,600	—

(Note.—For "Grade A" milk, the permissible limit of bacteria is 200,000 per c.c., and the bacillus coli must not be present in 1/100 c.c.)

**MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915,
and
MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.**

There is no individual inspection of dairy cattle in the County for evidence of tubercular disease except in the Borough of Beverley. Samples of milk are however taken, and examined both by the microscope and by animal inoculation for the presence of the tubercle bacillus. 75 samples were taken during the year. Five of these were said to contain tubercle bacilli. Visits to the farms implicated, and, where necessary, further examinations of the milk of suspected beasts resulted in the detection and slaughter of one animal. This is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs, and the explanation is probably as follows:—A visit to the farm is made by the Veterinary Surgeon, who fails to find any clinical evidence of disease, nor does he suspect any individual beast. Group samples are taken, and probably one of these is returned positive. A further visit is paid to the farm to examine the individual cows of the positive group. This further examination still fails to reveal the diseased beast. In consequence, individual samples of milk from each suspected cow are taken and submitted for further examination, which possibly results in the detection of the infected beast. A visit to the farm for the purpose of dealing with it under the Tuberculosis Order is fruitless, because, in the meantime, the beast has been disposed of for some reason or other. Apparently there is no legal power to prevent the sale of the animal, nor to compel the owner to state that he proposes to dispose of the beast. It would be an advantage if the Regulations could be amended, so as to give power to compel the owner of a herd which is under suspicion to notify immediately the disposal of any beast.

The authorities in the City of Hull reported five positive samples of milk sold in the City, but produced in the County. As a result of visits to the farms concerned, two infected beasts were detected and slaughtered.

All the infected beasts, however detected, were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

In the Borough of Beverley, by arrangement, an inspection of the cows is made by the Veterinary Inspector three times a year. No tubercular beasts were detected.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

The examination of suspected cattle under this Order is made by a whole-time Veterinary Surgeon. Details of the work done during 1928 are as follows:—

No. of animals slaughtered	40
Tuberculosis of the Udder	7
Tuberculous emaciation	29
Chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs of tuberculosis	4
Compensation paid	£111 12s. 6d.
Advanced cases	29
Not advanced	11
Cows in milk	30
Cows not in milk and other bovine animals	10

In 1927 the number of animals slaughtered was 75, compared with 56 in 1926.

FOOD POISONING.

There were two outbreaks of suspected food poisoning reported during the year. One outbreak, which occurred near Driffild, was specially reported to the Ministry of Health by the District Medical Officer. Altogether about 50 persons were attacked. The cases occurred mainly in Tibthorpe and North Dalton. The symptoms commenced with abdominal pain, cramp and vomiting, quickly followed by severe diarrhœa. In the more acute cases the temperature was raised to 103 or 104 degrees, and prostration was marked, giving rise to some anxiety but, fortunately, no fatal termination occurred.

The cause of the outbreak would appear to be the consumption of some potted meat sandwiches which were infected with one of the group of food poisoning bacilli.

The other outbreak occurred in a house at Pocklington. A family of five persons were all taken ill after supper, at which a pork pie constituted the principal part of the meal, and was consequently blamed for the illness. No confirmatory proof of this was, however, forthcoming, after careful tests and enquiries had been made by the Ministry of Health. Two members of the family died after a very acute attack of diarrhœa and vomiting.

TABLE I.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Summary of Samples taken by the Sampling Officer and Analysed during the year ended 16th March, 1929.

Total No. of Samples taken.	No. of Samples (other than Milk) adulterated, and Milk below the presumptive limits of the Sale of Milk Regulations.	Number of Prosecutions.	Amount of Penalties including Costs.
344	33	5	£19 16s. 6d.

Samples found adulterated or below the presumptive limits, and action taken.

Article Analysed.	No. found Adulterated, &c.	No. of Prosecutions.	Amount of Penalties including Costs.	Remarks.
			£ s. d.	
Butter	2	1	10 6	1 Conviction. 1 No proceedings.
Milk (formal)	22	1	6 0 0	1 Conviction 21 No proceedings.
Milk ("Grade A") ...	7	1	5 5 0	1 Conviction. 6 No proceedings.
Scotch Whiskey	1	1	2 6 0	Dismissed on payment of £2 2s. 0d. Analyst's fee and 4s. 0d costs.
Separated Milk	1	1	5 15 0	
	33	5	19 16 6	

The case reported as pending in the Report for the year ended 31st March, 1928, was dealt with as follows:—

Sample

No. 569. Milk. Fined £1 0s. 0d., including costs. The summons against the servant of the defendant was withdrawn and the costs remitted.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.

TABLE II.
Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during
the year 1928.

Notifiable Disease.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Adminis- trative County.
Small-Pox .....	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	151	158	309
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	127	95	222
Enteric Fever	8	16	24
Puerperal Fever	2	4	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	22	9	31
Erysipelas	33	18	51
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	1	6
Encephalitis Lethargica	5	5	10
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	1	...	1
Acute Polio-encephalitis .....	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	78	58	136
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	12	28	40
Pneumonia	53	44	97
Malaria	1	...	1
Totals.....	499	437	936

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

The number of deaths due to the seven principal epidemic diseases, viz., smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, fever, (typhus, enteric and simple continued) and diarrhœa (under the age of two years) was 41. This gives a death rate of '24 per 1,000 of the population, and compares with a rate of '26 for 1927.

SMALL POX.

Only one case occurred within the County. The patient, a girl, was an inmate of a holiday camp at Cowden. She had, however, left the camp for her home in Hull before the disease was detected. Necessary precautions were taken to deal with the bedding and the supervision of contacts with satisfactory results. As this patient had stayed in the camp for nearly a week in close contact with others, one must assume that the mild type of smallpox is not nearly so contagious as the severe type of the disease, which is highly infective.

DIPHTHERIA.

Notifications for the year numbered 222, compared with 205 in 1927. The disease was most prevalent in the Borough and Rural District of Beverley, and in the Urban District of Driffield. Eight deaths were recorded in the County, compared with 7 in the previous year.

The notifications of this disease during the past three years have been noticeably high, and in marked contrast to the numbers received in 1924 and 1925.

SCARLET FEVER.

This disease has also been very prevalent, with 209 notifications during the year, compared with 235 in the previous year. In the Urban Districts there were 151 cases, and in the Rural 158. No deaths were recorded as due to the disease.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Twenty-four cases were notified, compared with 15 in the previous year. Sixteen of the cases were notified from the Rural Districts, and eight from the Urban. There were three deaths. Eleven of the 16 cases notified in the Rural Districts occurred in Pocklington, and most of these had reference to a localized outbreak of paratyphoid fever in the village of Shiptonthorpe, the source of which was untraced. The local water supply was ruled out as the cause.

**PUERPERAL FEVER (INCLUDING PYREXIA)
and
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.**

There were six notifications of puerperal fever, 31 of pyrexia and 6 of ophthalmia neonatorum. These diseases are again referred to in the Maternity and Child Welfare section of this Report.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following table gives details of the work done during the year. The County Council have no laboratory of their own, but, by an arrangement with the Local Sanitary Authorities, whereby the cost is divided equally between the County and District Councils, practitioners may send to certain laboratories any specimens on which they need an opinion as an aid to diagnosis. Six of the Councils make use of a laboratory in Scarborough, three of a laboratory in York, and the remainder send specimens to the Clinical Research Association in London.

TABLE III.

Bacteriological Examinations, 1928

	Diphtheria		Phthisis.		Enteric Fever.		Water	Milk.	Other Examinations.
	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.			
URBAN DISTRICTS.									
Beverley	78	390	8	26	1	6	...	...	8
Bridlington ...	26	84	13	51	2	25	...	14	16
Cottingham ...	1	7	1	7	...	...	...	...	...
Driffield	3	23	2	21	1	4	...	...	1
Filey... ..	5	7	1	4	...	4	...	...	2
Hedon ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hessle	4	13	2	10	1	2	...	...	2
Hornsea	4	16	3	14	...	...	...	...	2
Norton ... ..	...	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	1
Pocklington ...	...	9	1	3	1	...	...	...	...
Withernsea ...	4	25	1	11	...	3	...	...	4
RURAL DISTRICTS.									
Beverley	15	57	...	8	...	...	...	...	4
Bridlington ...	2	7	...	8	...	5	1	...	1
Driffield	7	26	2	15	1	2	2	...	1
Eserick	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Howden	32	280	1	11	2	12	...	...	2
Norton	6	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	1
Patrington ...	4	19	1	12	1	3	...	...	12
Pocklington ...	1	9	3	7	1	5	...	...	1
Riccall	1	2	5	3	...	1	18	...	...
Sculcoates ...	13	19	2	11	...	3	...	...	1
Sherburn... ..	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Skirlaugh ...	8	17	...	9	...	1	12	...	3
E. R. C. C.									
Public Health ..	...	1	5	8	...	...	...	...	4
Isolation Hosp.	71	272	...	...	...	21	...	...	2
J'nt Sanatorium	3	2	35	50	...	...	...	...	6
Mental Hospital	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
Elementary Education .	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Maternity and Child Welfare.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Milk (Special Designations) Order .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...
Milk & Dairies Order .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...
TOTAL ...	290	1300	88	302	11	97	33	144	127

PUBLIC HEALTH (VENEREAL DISEASES) REGULATIONS, 1916.

No change has been made in the arrangements for treatment of venereal disease in the County.

Clinics are available at:—

Hull. Mill Street.

York. County Hospital.

Leeds. General Infirmary.

Altogether 108 new patients were treated at the Clinics during the year, compared with 83 in 1927 and 62 in 1926.

Twelve necessitous persons were assisted by the payment of their travelling expenses to the Clinics at a cost of £22 19s. 4d.

During the year 75 specimens were sent for laboratory examination, of which number 70 were sent by medical practitioners, and the remainder by the Clinic Medical Officer. These figures refer to the Clinics at York and Leeds only.

No drugs were supplied from this office to practitioners 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 1928.

	Hull.	York.	Leeds.	Total 1928.	Total 1927
A. Number of persons dealt with for the first time and found to be suffering from—					
Syphilis.....	13	9	—	22	25
Soft Chancre	5	—	—	5	1
Gonorrhoea	47	3	1	51	32
Conditions other than Venereal	27	3	—	30	25
Total.....	92	15	1	108	83
B. Total number of attendances	619	188	15	822	729
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days"	261	30	—	291	43
D. Number of doses of Arsenobenzol compounds given in the:—					
1. Out Patient Clinic...	137	75	4	216	150
2. In-Patient Dept.....	3	—	—	3	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

In the Survey Report for 1925 the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer reported fully on the Council's scheme for the treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis. In this Report, therefore, reference to Tuberculosis is mainly statistical.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1928.

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	1	...	2	3	2	...	4	2
5	9	14	10	7	...	3	4	4
15	14	20	6	3	7	11	5	1
25	34	33	6	8	31	16	2	2
45	12	4	...	...	19	5	...	2
65 and upwards	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	1
Totals ...	71	71	24	21	62	37	15	13

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

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years. 1911—1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Administrative County	0·78	0·74	0·80	0·64	0·65	0·74	0·60	0·61	0·57
Urban Districts..	0·89	0·90	0·89	0·72	0·78	0·85	0·72	0·60	0·66
Rural Districts..	0·70	0·64	0·73	0·59	0·56	0·67	0·52	0·62	0·50

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Administrative County	0·30	0·19	0·23	0·24	0·23	0·16	0·20	0·14	0·16
Urban Districts..	0·30	0·18	0·23	0·27	0·27	0·13	0·26	0·08	0·22
Rural Districts..	0·30	0·19	0·23	0·22	0·20	0·17	0·15	0·18	0·12

TABLE V.

Notifications received during 1928 under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

Age Periods.	Notifications on FORM A.												FORM B. Notifications from School Medical Officers.				FORM C. Admissions		
	Primary Notifications of New Cases.												Primary Notifica- tions of new cases.				Total Notifica- tions on Form B	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
	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.	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total.			
Pulmonary—Males	1	7	2	3	10	20	10	7	4	1	65	65	...	...	...	1	13	
" Females...	1	13	8	11	22	11	3	1	...	70	70	...	1	...	...	11	
Non-Pulmonary—Males	...	2	9	1	3	2	4	1	...	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	1
" Females..	...	2	5	2	2	1	5	2	...	...	...	19	19	...	1	...	...	...

The Quarterly Returns made by the District Medical Officers of Health show that the number of cases on the Registers at the end of the year was 589, as follows:—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Cases on the Registers at 31st Dec., 1927 ...	235	189	77	75	576
Cases added to the Registers during the year	73	74	25	23	195
Cases removed from the Registers during the year	79	60	21	22	182
Number of Cases on the Registers at 31st Dec., 1928 ...	229	203	81	76	589

No action was taken during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, which contain powers to prevent persons suffering from tuberculosis from engaging in any employment or occupation 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. Nor was it found necessary to obtain an order under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, for the compulsory removal to Hospital of a person suffering from tuberculosis.

The School Nurses visit the majority of notified cases of tuberculosis, and also keep under supervision all patients who have undergone Sanatorium treatment. The number of visits paid during the year was 1,117.

Extra nourishment was granted to 32 persons as part of their treatment.

There were 366 attendances at the Central Dispensary at Beverley, and, in addition, the Tuberculosis Officer paid 141 visits to patients in their own homes.

Seventy-eight patients contributed towards the cost of their treatment in residential institutions, the total amount received being £234 11s. 8d.

Thirteen cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis in children were under treatment at the Orthopædic Hospital at Kirbymoorside.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

Average number of beds available during the year :

	Observation.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	
		Sanatorium Beds	Hospital Beds.	Diseases of Bones & Joints.	Other Conditions.
Adult Males.....	—	12	4	1	—
Adult Females	—	9	6	1	—
Children under 15	14	—	—	10	—
Total	14	21	10	12	—

Number of persons receiving residential treatment during the year:—

	No. of Patients.				No. of Observation Cases				Total.
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
In Institutions on 1/1/28	9	12	13	8	4	1	—	1	48
Admitted during the year	50	42	18	17	13	20	12	11	183
Discharged during the year	31	37	21	15	16	18	10	12	160
Died in Institutions ...	13	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	20
In Institutions on 31/12/28	15	13	9	9	—	3	2	—	51

Table showing the immediate results of treatment of patients and of observation of doubtful cases discharged from residential institutions during the year 1928:—

Classification on Admission.	Condition at time of Discharge.			
	Quiescent	Improved	No material improvement.	Died in Institutions.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis				
Class T.B. minus.....	M. 3	5	1	2
	F. 2	15	2	1
	C. 4	18	1	—
Class T.B. plus.....	M. 2	12	7	11
	F. —	10	5	3
	C. —	2	1	2
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis				
	M. —	1	—	—
	F. —	3	—	—
	C. 6	3	1	—
Totals.....	17	69	18	19

Classification on Admission.	Condition at time of discharge.		
	Tuberculous.	Non-Tuberculous	Doubtful
Observation for purpose of diagnosis			
	M. 9	8	—
	F. 12	6	—
	C. 12	10	—
Totals.....	33	24	—

Maternity and Child Welfare

HOME VISITATION.

The visitation of newly-born children is carried out by four Health Visitors. The County is divided into four districts for this purpose. In order to avoid overlapping, the Local Nursing Associations at Hornsea, Norton and Sutton are responsible for infant welfare work in their respective areas. The Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington are independent authorities for Maternity and Child Welfare work.

The following table shows the visits paid by the Health Visitors during the past year:—

To expectant mothers:	
First visits	176
Subsequent visits	174
To infants under 1 year of age:	
First visits	1865
Subsequent visits	3414
To children between 1 and 5 years	7538
To illegitimate children:	
First visits	84
Subsequent visits	435
To insanitary premises	17
Other visits	93
	<hr/> 13,796 <hr/>

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Eleven Infant Welfare Centres have now been established in the County. The accompanying table gives details as to days and times of attendance and number who attended:—

Centre.	Day and time of Meeting.	Average attendance per session.		No. who attended for the first time.	
		Mothers.	Children.	Mothers.	Children.
Driffield	Wed. 2 p.m.	—	16	1	35
Hessle	Tue. 2 p.m.	1	26	6	76
Pocklington	Wed. 2 p.m.	1	20	2	13

Hedon	.....	Mon.	1	24	1	40
		2 p.m.				
Barlby	.....	Tues.	—	21	7	43
		2 p.m.				
Withernsea	.....	Thur.	—	23	—	49
		2 p.m.				
Market Weighton		Thur.	1	11	2	20
		2 p.m.				
Cottingham	.....	Wed.	—	30	2	94
		2 p.m.				
Hornsea	.....	Tues.	—	9	—	25
		2 p.m.				
Sutton	.....	Thur.	—	13	1	38
		2 p.m.				
Howden	.....	Tues.	—	9	—	6
		3 p.m.				

Meetings are held fortnightly or monthly. The Centre at Howden was discontinued at the end of 1928. The Centres at Hornsea and Sutton are administered by the Local Nursing Associations, but equipped by the County Council.

Free grants of milk are made to necessitous expectant and nursing mothers, and to children under five years of age. During the year 225 milk orders were issued at a total cost of £101 0s. 4d.

NURSING ASSOCIATIONS.

The County Council make annual grants to each of the Local Nursing Associations at Hornsea, Norton and Sutton, on condition that they allow their nurse-midwives to do the Infant Welfare work in their respective districts. The grant is £25 per annum in the case of Hornsea and Sutton, and £50 in the case of Norton. The latter is for a period of two years only. The accompanying table shows the work carried out during the year:—

	Howden	Hornsea	Sutton	Norton
To expectant mothers:				
First visits	19	17	20	45
Subsequent visits	33	12	30	77
To infants under 1 year:				
First visits	30	73	29	73
Subsequent visits	99	24	92	90
To children between 1 and 5 years	106	131	50	224

To illegitimate children:

First visits	—	7	1	4
Subsequent visits	24	13	—	9
Other visits	—	3	—	—
Confinements attended:				
(a) With a doctor.....	2	10	5	10
(b) Without a doctor ...	28	7	7	20
Totals	341	297	234	552

The Local Nursing Association at Howden was discontinued at the end of the year owing to the inadequate financial support locally.

In addition to the Local Nursing Associations mentioned, there are other independent Associations at Beverley, Bridlington and Hessle. There is also the East Riding Nursing Association, with headquarters at Driffield, which employs a number of cottage nurses. In ordinary circumstances, the nurses are only available for subscribers, but non-subscribers may obtain the services of a nurse on payment of special fees. The nurses are not certified midwives, nor fully trained. The Association is quite independent of the County Council, although they are given a grant of £200 annually towards the intensive training which every enrolled nurse receives. A grant of £50 for a similar purpose is also made to the Hessle Nursing Association.

PROVISION OF ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

Four children under the age of five years were sent for treatment to the Kirbymoorside Hospital. The cases were:—Club feet (2), infantile paralysis (1), Erbs paralysis (1). On discharge the children attend at the Clinic at Driffield for after care supervision by the Resident Surgeon of the Hospital.

MATERNITY HOMES.

The County Council established a small Home at Driffield in 1921 for the reception of ordinary confinement cases. Accommodation is provided for three patients, but it is possible to admit five at one time. There is a resident midwife, and the Inspector of Midwives also lives in the Home. In the same building the Infant Welfare, Orthopaedic and Dental Clinics are held.

Fifty cases were admitted during the year, compared with 42 in 1927 and 39 in 1926. The usual stay is about 14 days. The weekly charge for treatment has been fixed at the low figure of 30s., but this is reduced or remitted in necessitous cases. The sum of £158 17s. was received in fees. There was one death in the Home from nephritis after confinement.

Abnormal and difficult cases are not knowingly admitted, but such cases are sent to the York Maternity Hospital. During the year 11 patients were sent to York, the reasons for admission being as follows:—

Patient suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	1
Obstructed Labour	1
Cæsarean Section	1
Complications after stillbirth	1
Accidental Hæmorrhage	2
Abnormal Presentation	2
Venereal Disease	1
Albuminuria	2

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 AND 1915.

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS NOTIFIED DURING 1928.

First Quarter	657
Second Quarter	720
Third Quarter	743
Fourth Quarter	669
Total	2789

The total number of births registered during the year was 2864. Of these 528 occurred in the Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington, and were not notifiable to my office. The number of births notified equalled 92% of those registered, compared with 93% in 1927.

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

Registration District.	Sanitary Districts.	Births Registered	Births Notified.	Difference.
Selby	Riccall R.	106	101	-5
York	Eserick R.	98	77	-21
Pocklington ...	Pocklington U.	35	39	+4
	Pocklington R.	170	150	-20
Howden	Howden R.	233	220	-13
Beverley	Beverley R.	216	187	-29
Sculcoates ...	Cottingham U.	93	83*	-10
	Hessle U.	87	89	+2
	Hedon M. B.	25	31	+6
	Sculcoates R.	175	128	-47
Patrington ...	Withernsea U.	59	68	+9
	Patrington R.	120	125	+5
Skirlaugh	Hornsea U.	62	56	-6
	Skirlaugh R.	125	104	-21
Driffield	Driffield U.	104	129	+25
	Driffield R.	222	203	-19
Bridlington ...	Bridlington R.	158	138	-20
Scarborough	Filey U.	53	57	+4
	Sherburn R.	54	45	-9
Malton	Norton U.	59	48	-11
	Norton R.	82	76	-6
	Totals	2336	2154*	-182

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

In the case of seven Districts it will be seen that more births were notified than registered. This is accounted for by the fact that the notification figures are compiled locally, whereas the figures relating to registered births are supplied by the Registrar General after corrections have been made for inward and outward transfers.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

Seven Homes have been registered. One is registered solely for maternity cases, three for both maternity and medical and surgical cases, and three for medical and surgical cases only. No very stringent regulations have been imposed on applicants for registration. If the applicant has a suitable house, with bath-room and proper sanitary accommodation, registration is granted.

The position so far as the country districts are concerned really resolves itself into this, that it is better to register and have the right of inspection than to refuse, knowing that in all probability confinement cases will be clandestinely admitted to premises over which there is no control. There is the further point that medical practitioners very naturally have cases which they would like to have under the care of nurses rather than treat the patients in their own homes. The patients themselves may object to enter General Hospitals, and cannot afford the high fees charged at many private nursing institutions. The smaller Home is therefore of real use to the community. There is the further safeguard that practitioners are hardly likely to support a Home unless it is efficiently nursed and administered. Exemption has been granted in respect of four small General Hospitals and one Nursing Home not carried on for gain.

One application from a Sanitary Authority for delegation of the duties under Section 9 (2) was refused.

MIDWIVES ACTS, 1902 AND 1918.

Fifty-eight midwives notified their intention to practise in the County. Six of these were uncertified, but on the Register.

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

Sending for medical help	53
Notification of stillbirth	6
Notification of death	2
Liability to be a source of infection ..	5
Laying out dead body	9

The Inspector of Midwives paid 80 visits to practising midwives during the year.

Fees amounting to £19 18s. 0d. were paid to medical practitioners under Section 14 of the Act, and the sum of £14 2s. 0d. was recovered from patients.

No midwives are subsidised or employed by the County Council.

One unqualified and unregistered midwife, a typical handywoman, was proceeded against in the Police Court for practising as a midwife. She was convicted and fined. Another unqualified midwife was warned. She gave an undertaking not to attend future cases by herself.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Six notifications were received, compared with eleven in the previous year. The new Regulation by which the District Medical Officer sends in the notification within 24 hours to the County Medical Officer is of great value to ensure the provision of efficient treatment to prevent impairment of sight. As, however, slight delay in obtaining treatment may mean disaster to the child, it would be as well if the District Medical Officer, on receipt of the primary notification, would also at once satisfy himself that all is satisfactory as regards adequate treatment.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

Notifications were received of six cases of fever and thirty-one of pyrexia. As in former years, I give below a table in simple form showing the mortality rate over a series of years for puerperal fever as well as for other maternal deaths. The total of 13 maternal deaths for the year is high. A reference to the table will show that since 1924 there has been a considerable drop in the mortality rate. The rate for the year under review is therefore disappointing, as it was hoped that the improvement would be maintained. The increased mortality is not due to puerperal fever, but to other accidents and diseases of pregnancy. It is significant that 80% of the latter deaths occurred in the Rural Districts where skilled midwifery assistance is not so readily available.

Four patients suffering from puerperal fever or pyrexia were removed to hospital. No requests for a specialist consultation were received, but in one case a trained nurse was supplied.

Enquiry is now made with the co-operation of the practitioner concerned into every maternal death. Only one enquiry was made in 1928, as the detailed forms were not issued until near the end of the year. During the present year every death will be inquired into.

The following table gives the maternal mortality over a series of years :—

Year.	Puerperal Fever		Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition.		Both Causes.		No of births.
	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 births.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 1000 births	
1916	4	1·24	10	3·11	14	4·35	3215
1917	2	·73	10	3·66	12	4·39	2729
1918	2	·70	11	3·87	13	4·57	2843
1919	6	2·17	8	2·89	14	5·06	2764
1920	2	·52	10	2·59	12	3·11	3861
1921	3	·87	10	2·90	13	3·77	3445
1922	2	·62	13	4·03	15	4·65	3229
1923	5	1·54	12	3·70	17	5·24	3244
1924	8	2·61	9	2·93	17	5·54	3067
1925	3	1·00	8	2·66	11	3·66	3004
1926	4	1·40	4	1·40	8	2·80	2858
1927	3	1·04	5	1·73	8	2·77	2888
1928	3	1·04	10	3·49	13	4·53	2864

TABLE VI.

1928.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified.
Urban Districts.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.											
	Totals	Beverley	Bridlington	Cottingham	Driffield	Filey	Hedon	Hessle	Hornsea	Norton	Pocklington	Withernsea
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Small-Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	151	15	60	22	7	...	5	16	7	2	6	11
Diphtheria	127	85	8	13	2	1	...	8	5	...	...	5
Enteric Fever ...	8	2	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Puerperal Fever..	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	22	1	2	15	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Erysipelas	33	1	6	3	7	1	...	6	...	4	...	5
Ophthalmia												
Neonatorum...	5	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Encephalitis												
Lethargica ...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Acute												
Poliomyelitis...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal												
Fever	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio- Encephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary												
Tuberculosis ...	78	23	17	6	4	1	...	8	4	2	2	11
Other forms of												
Tuberculosis ...	12	1	3	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Pneumonia	53	15	11	5	3	2	1	6	2	...	5	3
Malaria	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	499	146	118	72	27	5	7	46	22	8	15	38

TABLE VII.

1928.

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

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.											
	Total	Beverley	Bridlington	Driffield	Eserick	Howden	Norton	Patrington	Pocklington	Riccall	Sculcoates	Sherburn
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Small-Pox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever.....	158	10	8	7	8	26	14	9	20	24	14	...
Diphtheria.....	95	28	3	26	1	2	1	6	10	3	7	...
Enteric Fever.....	16	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	11	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever.....	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	9	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	2
Erysipelas.....	18	4	2	3	...	2	...	3	...	...	2	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica...	5	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-Encephalitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	58	1	2	5	2	7	1	11	6	6	6	...
Other forms of „.....	28	5	2	6	1	4	...	2	4	2	1	...
Pneumonia.....	44	12	2	2	...	4	...	11	6	1	5	...
Malaria.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	437	61	22	53	12	50	16	48	57	36	37	4

TABLE VIII.

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

Statistical Statistics of Whole District during 1928, 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
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	26·3	245	75	2009	13·8
1917	144,595	2729	16·9	254	93	2098	14·5
1918	(a) 145,207 (b) 162,699	2848	17·5	241	85	2496	17·2
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	67	1953	12·3
1921	(a) 162,631 (b) 162,917	3445	21·1	263	76	2013	12·4
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
1926	(a) 168,650 (b) 168,820	2858	16·9	173	61	2072	12·3
1927	(a) 170,470 (b) 170,580	2888	16·9	167	58	2194	12·9
1928	(a) 174,300 (b) 174,460	2864	16·4	147	51	2057	11·8

(a) Population for Death-Rate.

(b) Population for Birth-Rate.

TABLE IX.
Rainfall Returns, 1928.

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 series of years.
Hull	8 feet.	The Meteorological Office	26·51	135	25·49 for 12 years
Hempholme	11 „	W. Evans, Esq.	26·27	193	24·54 for 12 years
Spurn Head	29 „	The Meteorological Office	19·87	120	21·14 for 12 years
North Cave	35 „	Major W. H. Carver, M.P.	25·86	188	27·49 for 10 years
Lockington	40 „	Mr. W. J. Algar	26·41	168	23·93 for 12 years
Lowthorpe	63 „	F. K. Hawes, Esq.	24·80	196	26·22 for 12 years
Rise	73 „	Mr. A. Alderman	26·48	196	26·24 for 11 years
Filey	95 „	Rev. Canon Cooper ...	26·66	203	25·68 for 12 years
Scampston	100 „	W. H. St. Quintin, Esq.	30·74	213	28·76 for 12 years
Dunnington	110 „	Miss E. Hildyard	29·40	222	26·95 for 12 years
Dalton Holme	150 „	Mr. J. P. Jobling	30·30	199	28·52 for 12 years
Beverley (E.R. Mental Hospital)	175 „	Medical Superintendent	29·15	203	25·82 for 12 years
Westow	190 „	Rev. G. T. W. Purchas	32·00	220	28·48 for 5 years
Burythorpe	240 „	Rev. W. Robinson	22·35*	137*	28·26 for 12 years
Birdsall	304 „	Mr. James Anderson...	33·66	172	31·02 for 12 years
Thixendale	425 „	Miss Cooper	20·01†	95†	31·82 for 12 years

*Records cover eight months only.

†Records cover six months only.

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

TABLE X.

**Birth and Death Rates for the Administrative County and for the several Urban and Rural Districts
in the Riding during the year 1928.**

DISTRICTS.	Population.		Births.		Deaths.		Death Rates from various causes per 1000 of the Population.						Deaths of Infants under one year.	
	Census, 1921.	Estimated 1928.	Number	Rate.	Number	Rate.	Principal Epidemic Diseases.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Disease.	Cancer.	Number.	Rate per 1000 births.
Administrative County	173730	174300	2864	*16.4	2057	11.8	.24	.57	.16	1.15	2.03	1.53	147	51.3
Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts	74494	72660	1105	15.2	906	12.5	.21	.66	.22	1.29	2.12	1.64	63	57.0
Borough of Beverley	13469	13540	285	21.0	176	13.0	.15	.74	.15	1.70	2.36	1.70	17	59.6
" Bridlington	22764	17830	243	13.6	242	13.6	.17	.39	.28	.84	1.79	2.08	18	74.1
" Hedon	1321	1502	25	16.6	11	7.3	—	—	—	—	2.66	.67	1	40.0
Urban Districts—														
Cottingham	5133	6983	93	13.3	73	10.5	.14	1.15	.43	.57	1.72	1.29	2	21.5
Driffield	5674	6171	104	16.9	97	15.7	.97	.16	.32	2.75	2.92	1.46	10	96.2
Filey	4549	3627	53	14.6	41	11.3	—	—	—	1.10	1.05	2.21	4	75.5
Hessle	6105	7110	87	12.2	79	11.1	—	.84	.14	1.41	1.55	2.11	3	34.5
Hornsea	4279	4435	62	14.0	49	11.0	—	.90	.45	1.35	2.03	1.35	—	—
Norton	3854	3603	59	16.1	47	12.8	—	1.09	—	1.09	3.55	1.64	2	33.9
Pocklington	2645	2748	35	12.7	40	14.6	1.09	.36	.36	1.82	3.28	.73	4	114.3
Withernsea	4701	5051	59	11.7	51	10.1	—	1.39	—	1.19	1.58	.59	2	33.9
Rural Districts	99236	101640	1759	*17.3	1151	11.3	.26	.50	.12	1.04	1.96	1.45	84	47.8
Beverley	11774	12050	216	*17.7	134	11.1	.25	.17	.25	1.08	2.07	1.33	10	46.3
Bridlington	8154	7884	158	20.0	80	10.1	.25	.13	—	1.14	1.78	1.78	8	50.6
Driffield	11646	11420	222	19.4	131	11.5	.35	.26	—	.88	1.75	1.40	15	67.6
Escrick	5909	5967	98	16.4	54	9.0	—	.17	.17	1.68	2.01	.50	4	40.8
Howden	13006	13080	233	17.8	152	11.6	.69	.46	.23	.61	1.76	1.83	10	42.9
Norton	5398	5275	82	15.5	57	10.8	—	—	.19	.57	2.46	2.09	1	12.2
Patriington	7577	7504	120	16.0	109	14.5	.13	.80	.27	1.73	2.13	1.73	8	66.7
Pocklington	10898	10910	170	15.6	153	14.0	.18	.82	.09	1.65	3.30	1.28	8	47.1
Riceall	5332	5447	106	19.5	60	11.0	.37	1.10	.18	.92	1.65	1.47	7	68.0
Sculcoates	10331	12890	175	13.6	127	9.9	.23	.85	—	.54	1.40	1.47	7	40.0
Sherburn	2094	2253	54	24.0	18	8.0	—	—	—	—	1.33	.89	1	18.5
Skirlaugh	7117	6960	125	18.0	75	10.9	—	.86	—	1.44	1.44	1.01	5	40.0

* These Birth-rates are based on the following figures, which include non-civilians :—
County, 174,460; Aggregate of Rural Districts, 101,800; Beverley R.D., 12,210.

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the Year 1928, in the URBAN Districts.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO DISTRICTS AT SUBJOINED AGES.											DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO EACH DISTRICT (AT ALL AGES)										
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and up- wards.	Beverley.	Hridlington.	Cottingham.	Driffield.	Filly.	Hedon.	Hessle.	Horsea.	Norton.	Pocklington.	With ernsea.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
1	906	63	5	16	22	29	88	230	195	258	176	242	73	97	41	11	79	49	47	40	51	
All Causes																						
Enteric Fever.....	1				1															1		
Small Pox.....																						
Measles.....	2	1		1										1						1		
Scarlet Fever.....																						
Whooping Cough.....	5	2	1	2								2	1	2								
Diphtheria.....	3			1	2						2	1				1						
Influenza.....	19					2	3	7	5	2	2	2	6	2		1	1	1	1	3		
Encephalitis lethargica.....	3					1		2			1					1						
Meningococcal meningitis.....	2				2						2											
Tuberculosis of respiratory system.....	48			1		6	27	11	3		10	7	8	1			6	4	4	1	7	
Other Tuberculous Diseases.....	16	1		2	5	4	2	2			2	5	3	2			1	2		1		
Cancer, malignant disease.....	119					2	11	46	32	28	23	37	9	9	8	1	15	6	6	2	3	
Rheumatic Fever.....	4				2	1		1				2					1		1			
Diabetes.....	11					1		5	4	1	3	4	1				1		1	1		
Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.....	61							15	24	22	14	19	2	5	6		2	4	3			
Heart Disease.....	154					1	6	36	48	63	32	32	12	18	6	4	11	9	13	9	8	
Arterio-sclerosis.....	53							11	10	32	4	21	11	3	1	1	4	2		3	3	
Bronchitis.....	34	3					1	6	8	16	4	10	1	5	2		7		1	3	1	
Pneumonia (all forms).....	50	12	2	2	3		7	12	6	6	16	4	2	12	2		2	6	1	2	3	
Other respiratory diseases.....	10					1	1	4	2	2	3	1	1				1		2		2	
Ulcer of Stomach or duodenum.....	4							3	1			3		1								
Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 yrs.).....	8	3	1	1	1			1		1				3						1		
Appendicitis and Typhlitis.....	3			1	1			1									1	1	1			
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	4							4			1	1					1			1		
Acute and chronic nephritis.....	26				1	1	3	8	9	4	6	11	1						1	2	5	
Puerperal sepsis.....	1						1				1											
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition.....	2						2				1											
Congenital Debility & Malforma- tion, Premature Birth.....	28	27						1			7	7	1	3	2	1	2		3	1	1	
Suicide.....	13					1	3	7	1	1	2	4	2	1			2		1		1	
Other Deaths from Violence.....	29	1		2	1	2	7	8	3	5	10	4	1	2			4	1	3	2	2	
Other Defined Diseases.....	193	13	1	3	3	6	14	39	39	75	30	65	12	26	14	2	17	12	5	6	8	
Causes ill-defined or unknown.....																						
Totals.....	906	63	5	16	22	29	88	230	195	258	176	242	73	97	41	11	79	49	47	40	51	

TABLE XII.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1928, 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.	Eastcote.	Howden.	Norton.	Patlington.	Pocklington.	Ricaill.	Roulocates.	Sherburn.	Skirraugh.
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	1151	84	16	21	26	46	99	238	259	362	134	80	131	54	152	57	109	153	60	127	18	76	
Enteric Fever	2						2									1							
Small-pox																							
Measles	2	1		1											2								
Scarlet Fever																							
Whooping Cough	8	3	3	1	1						1	1			5		1						
Diphtheria	5			2	3						1		1		1			1	1				
Influenza	32	1			1		7	6	5	12	4	2	6	1	6		2	1	4	3	3		
Encephalitis lethargica	5				1	1		3			1		1	1						1	1		
Meningococcal meningitis																							
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	51			1	3	12	20	13	2		2	1	3	1	6		6	9	6	11		6	
Other Tuberculous Diseases	12		1	3	3	2	2		1		3				1	3	1	2	1				
Cancer, malignant disease	147					1	5	54	50	37	16	14	16	3	24	11	13	14	8	19	2	7	
Rheumatic Fever	4					1	3				1		1		1			1					
Diabetes	19						2	7	6	4					1	1	2	6	2	5		1	
Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	86							15	32	39	11	7	7	3	10	9	11	6	2	15	2	3	
Heart Disease	199					1	3	6	48	60	25	14	20	12	23	13	16	36	9	18	3	10	
Arterio-sclerosis	73							3	24	46	11	10	13	3	6	1	9	9	1	4		6	
Bronchitis	53	6	2	1		1	2	5	6	30	4	3	5	6	5	2	8	11	1	3		5	
Pneumonia (all forms)	45	8	3	1	3	3	8	9	6	4	8	6	5	2	2	1	5	5	3	3		5	
Other respiratory diseases	8				2	1		1	2	2	1			2	1			2	1	1			
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	6						1	2	1	1	2												
Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	16	7	2	1			2	1	1	2	1	1	3						1	3			
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	7				1	1	4	1			1	2					1	1	2				
Cirrhosis of Liver	3							1	2		1		1										
Acute and chronic nephritis	27			1		1	6	8	7	4	3	1	3	1	3	3	1	6	2	1		3	
Puerperal sepsis	2						2											1		1			
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	8						4						2	1	1				2	2			
Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, Premature Birth	38	36	1	1							7	1	8	3	3	1	2	4	2	3	1	3	
Suicide	16										2	1											
Other deaths from violence	45	2	2	2	3	5	7	14	4	6	5		8	1	9	1	6	5	2	5	1	2	
Other Defined Diseases	232	20	2	6	4	7	14	38	48	93	23	16	27	13	36	11	22	29	10	23	8	21	
Causes ill-defined or unknown																							
Totals	1151	84	16	21	26	46	99	238	259	362	134	80	131	54	152	57	109	153	60	127	18	76	

