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East Riding of Yorkshire
County Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

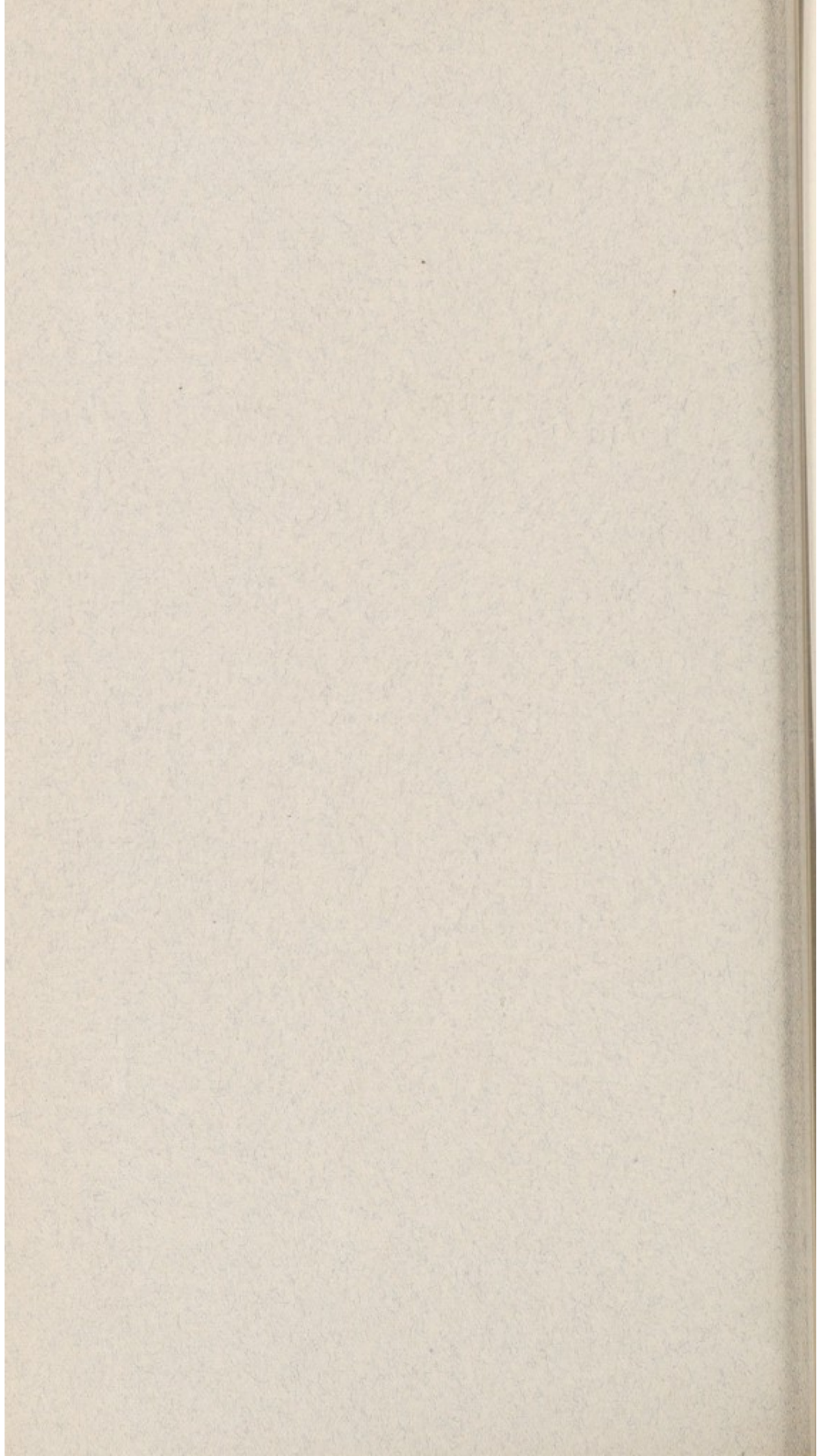
(ORDINARY)

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
For the Year 1929.

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.
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.

* Resigned 31st December, 1929.

*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 1929.

The Report is an " Ordinary " Report, and mainly statistical. The next Survey Report will be for the year 1930.

The birth-rate for the year is 16·0 per 1,000 of the population, the lowest figure ever recorded for the Riding. It compares with 16·4 in the previous year. The death-rate of 12·9 compares with 11·8 in the previous year. The infantile mortality rate is 58·3 per 1,000 registered births. It compares very unfavourably with the figure of 51·3 for the previous year and brings it back to the rate of 57·8 for 1927.

Scarlet Fever has been unduly prevalent during the year, but on the other hand the incidence of Typhoid Fever has been noticeably low, with only eleven notified cases.

The re-building of the Isolation Hospital at Driffield has made considerable progress, and should be in full occupation by the Autumn.

A small outbreak of Smallpox occurred in the County towards the end of the year. There were eight cases, all of a mild type.

The scheme for the supply of water for Hunmanby was carried out during the year so far as the Residential School is concerned. The supply for the rest of the village and district has not yet been taken in hand. The mains of the City of Hull water supply in Holderness were in process of extension in the Rural Districts of Skirlaugh and Patrington for a supply to more villages.

Alterations have been made at the Melton Cement Works with a view to lessening the nuisance caused to the residents in the neighbourhood by the emission of the fine dust. As the improvements were only carried out towards the end of the year, and at a time when rain was abnormally prevalent over a long period, it is not yet possible to say to what extent the nuisance has been abated.

During the year Dr. T. Readman retired from the post of Clinical Tuberculosis Officer under the terms of the Superannuation Scheme. The post was filled by the appointment of Dr. T. S. Townsend.

I wish 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, 1930.

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

Date.	Subject.
January 4th	Memorandum on Influenza.
February	Bacteriological Tests for Graded Milk.
March 16th	Treatment of Tuberculous Youths at Burrow Hill Colony.
April 8th	Notification of Maternal Deaths.
April 10th	General Circular on the Local Government Act, 1929.
April 12th	Investigation of Maternal Deaths.
April 18th	Local Government Act, 1929—scheme under Section 101 relating to Maternity and Child Welfare.
May 24th	Circular <i>re</i> Artificial Cream Act, 1929.
June 13th	Investigation of Maternal Deaths and outbreaks of Puerperal Sepsis.
June 19th	Pathological Work under Venereal Diseases Scheme.
July	Report on Infantile Mortality.
July	Memorandum on Water Shortage.
July 1st	Training and Employment of Blind Pianoforte Tuners.

July 8th	Smallpox Contacts proceeding abroad.
July 10th	Report of Departmental Committee on the Training and Employment of Midwives.
July 22nd	Local Government Act, 1929—Payment of Grant to British Social Hygiene Council.
July 31st	Memorandum on Ante-natal Clinics.
August	Report on Undulant Fever.
August 19th	Circular <i>re</i> Vaccination Order, 1929.
November	Tuberculosis—Costs at Residential Institutions.
November 26th	Transfer of Functions under Children Act, 1908, Part I.
December	Annual Returns of Work under Tuberculosis Scheme.
December 5th	Circular <i>re</i> Medical Officer's Annual Report, 1929.
December 5th	Provision of Day Nurseries for children under school age.
December 28th	Analysis of work done during 1928 under Tuberculosis Schemes.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH INQUIRIES.

The following Ministry of Health Inquiries were held during the year 1929, viz.:—

Date.	Subject.
3rd January	Application by Withernsea Urban District Council for sanction to borrow £1,250 for works of sewerage, viz., the extension of the sewer outfall.
21st March	Application by Beverley Rural District Council for sanction to borrow £300 for works of water supply for Lund.
5th June	Application by Driffield Rural District Council to borrow £200 for purposes of water supply for Helperthorpe.

Vital Statistics.

POPULATION.

The Registrar General's estimate of population as at the 30th June, 1929, is 176,280, which represents an increase of 1,980 on the previous year. At the last census in 1921 the population of the County was given as 173,730.

Separate figures for birth-rate and death-rate respectively are again given for the Beverley Rural District, to allow for the presence of non-civilians at the East Yorkshire Regimental Depot. The difference between the figures is, however, small, and of little consequence.

Table X. gives detailed information of the census populations and estimated populations in the individual sanitary districts throughout the County.

Districts.	Census, 1921.	Estimated, 1929.	
		For Birth-rate.	For Death-rate.
Administrative County	173,730	176,420	176,280
Urban Districts	74,494	74,480	74,480
Rural Districts.....	99,236	101,940	101,800

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES (per 1000 Total Population).

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1911—1920	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Administrative County	20·3	19·6	18·5	18·0	16·9	16·9	16·4	16·0
Urban Districts..	19·3	18·0	17·4	16·3	15·7	15·5	15·2	14·8
Rural Districts...	20·8	20·7	19·2	19·2	17·8	18·0	17·3	16·9

The number of live births registered in the County in 1929 was 2,830 as compared with 2,864 in the previous year. 1,103 of the births occurred in the Urban, and 1,727 in the Rural Districts.

The fall in the birth-rate which has been a conspicuous feature in recent years continues.

The figure for the year under review is 16·0 per 1,000 of the population, the lowest rate ever recorded in an Annual Report for this County.

The Sanitary Districts with the highest birth-rates were as follows:—

Pocklington U.D.	20.8	per 1,000 of the population.
Norton R.D.	20.1	„ „
Sherburn R.D.	19.6	„ „

The lowest rates were:—

Withernsea U.D.	9.8	per 1,000 of the population.
Bridlington M.B.	12.0	„ „
Cottingham U.D.	13.8	„ „
Filey U.D.		

The birth-rate for the whole of England and Wales was 16.3, compared with 16.7 in the previous year.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

The number of illegitimate births was 184, a decrease of 25 compared with the previous year. Of this number 77 occurred in the Urban Districts (giving a rate of 1.03 per 1,000 of the population), and 107 in the Rural Districts (giving a rate of 1.05).

The proportion of illegitimate births to legitimate was 1 in 15, and the illegitimate birth-rate for the whole County was 1.0 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 1.2 in the previous year.

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

Districts.	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Administrative County	239	211	233	205	191	187	209	184
Urban Districts..	78	74	93	61	83	67	98	77
Rural Districts..	161	137	140	144	108	120	111	107

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

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1911—1920	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Administrative County	13.6	11.5	12.5	11.5	12.3	12.9	11.8	12.9
Urban Districts..	14.6	12.4	13.4	12.2	13.4	13.7	12.5	13.6
Rural Districts..	12.9	10.9	11.9	11.0	11.5	12.3	11.3	12.4

The total number of deaths registered was 2,277 (1,160 males and 1,117 females) compared with 2,057 in the previous year. The deaths in the Urban Districts numbered 1,016 (492 males and 524 females) and in the Rural Districts 1,261 (668 males and 593 females).

Details of the various causes of death will be found in Tables XI. and XII. As in former years, the cause to which the greatest number of deaths is ascribed is Heart Disease. There were 420 deaths from this cause, representing 18% of the total deaths from all causes. The other chief causes of death were Cancer (281), Influenza (164), and Cerebral Hæmorrhage (142).

The death-rate for the whole County is 12·9 per 1,000 of the population, an increase of 1·1 on the previous year. This rate is the same as that recorded in 1922 and 1927, and is the highest figure reached since 1919.

The Districts with the highest rates were:—

Pattrington R.D.	16·7	per 1,000 of the population.
Norton U.D.	15·8	" "
Hedon M.B.	15·3	" "

The lowest rates recorded were:—

Skirlaugh R.D.	10·3	per 1,000 of the population.
Riccall R.D.	10·7	" "
Eserick R.D.	10·7	" "

The death-rate for the whole of England and Wales was 13·4, compared with 11·7 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	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Administrative County	82	58	62	67	61	58	51	58
Urban Districts..	84	53	64	68	55	53	57	54
Rural Districts	82	61	60	66	64	61	48	61

The improvement in the Infantile Mortality rate which has occurred in each of the past three years has, I regret to say, not been maintained. During the year, 165 deaths occurred amongst children under one year

of age, giving an infantile mortality rate of 58·3 per 1,000 registered live births. In the previous year there were 147 infantile deaths, and the rate was 51·3. The figure of 58·3 must not however be regarded as unsatisfactory, as the increase is common to the rest of the country, and the East Riding rate is considerably below the figure for the whole of England and Wales

60 of the deaths occurred in the Urban Districts (giving a rate of 54·4), and 105 in the Rural Districts (giving a rate of 60·8).

The rate for the whole of England and Wales was 74 per 1,000 births compared with 65 in the previous year.

The Sanitary Districts with the most favourable rates were as follows:—

Filey U.D.	19·2	per 1,000 registered births.
Hornsea U.D.	29·4	" "
Skirlaugh R.D.	32·5	" "

High rates were recorded in the following Districts:—

Withernsea U.D.	102·0	per 1,000 registered births.
Driffield U.D.	79·6	" "
Bridlington R.D.	75·8	" "

As explained in previous reports, however, undue importance should not be attached to the above death rates as the figures upon which they are based are comparatively small. Only if the rate for a particular District is consistently high over a series of years can the matter be viewed unfavourably.

In the case of Withernsea U.D. and Bridlington R.D. the rates for the previous year (1928) were below the average for the County. The figure for Driffield U.D., however, calls for further comment, as the rate for this District has been higher than the average for the County in each of the past three years, as the following Table shows:—

Year.	Driffield U.D.	Whole County.
1929	79·6	58
1928	96·2	51
1927	74·5	58

A critical examination of the individual deaths during the three year period indicated shows that over 60% related to infants under the age of one month. Most of the deaths are recorded as due to respiratory diseases or gastro enteritis and convulsions. These

deaths clearly come under the head of preventible. An Infant Welfare Centre has been provided as well as a Maternity Home, but it would seem from the death returns that full advantage has yet to be taken by the poor inhabitants of the facilities offered. It would be an added advantage, too, if a local Nursing Association could be formed, similar to those in Norton and Hornsea, for the employment of a district nurse.

INQUESTS.

During the year 109 inquests were held, compared with 121 in 1928, and 122 in 1927.

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	24	14	—	8	2
Accidental Death ...	51	22	8	15	6
Suicide	15	9	4	1	1
Found Drowned	10	6	3	1	—
Other Verdicts	9	6	2	—	1
	—	—	—	—	—
	109	57	17	25	10
	—	—	—	—	—

Diagram showing the Infantile Mortality-rate (per 1,000 births) in the Administrative County in each of the years, 1909-1929.

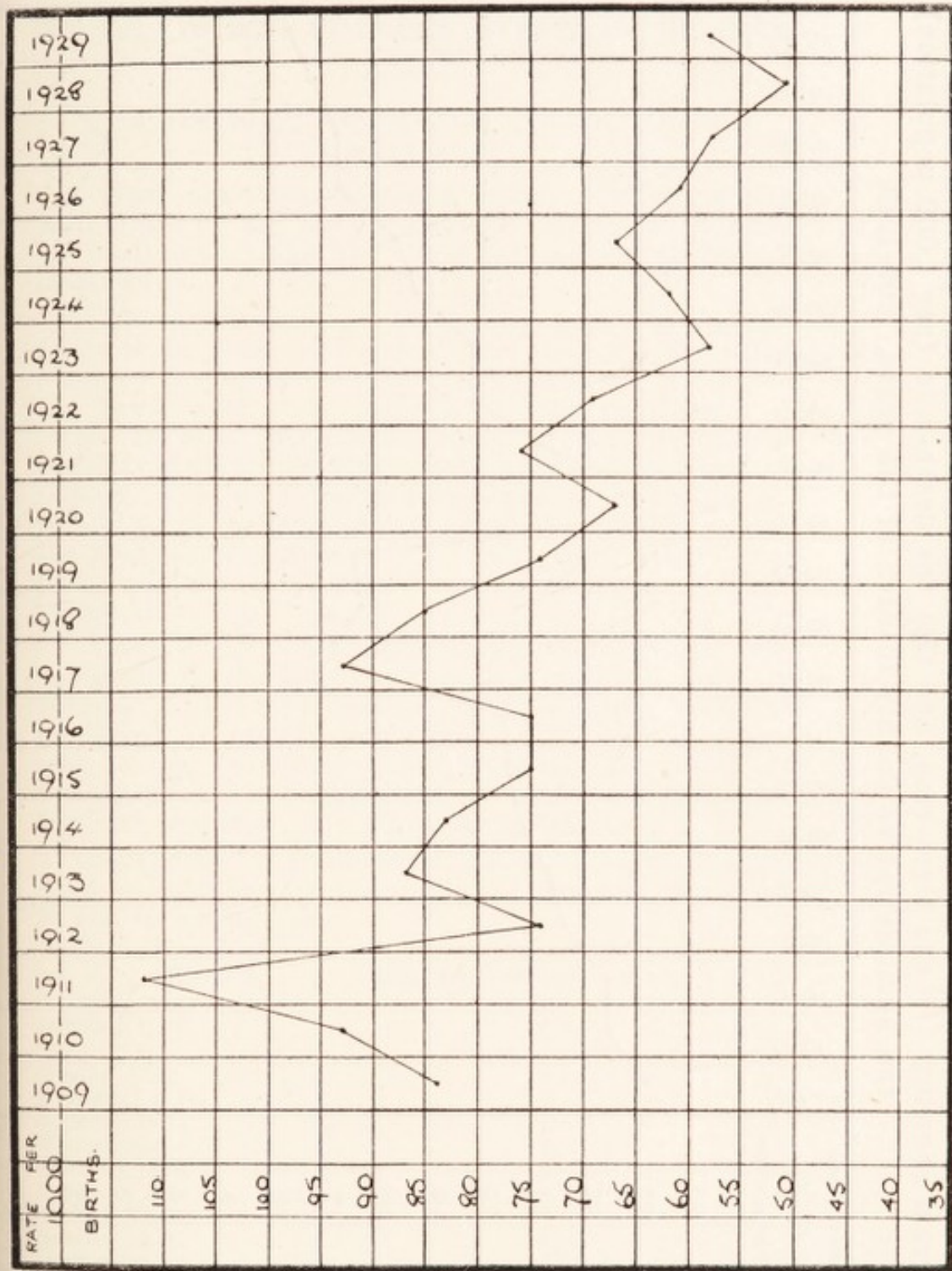
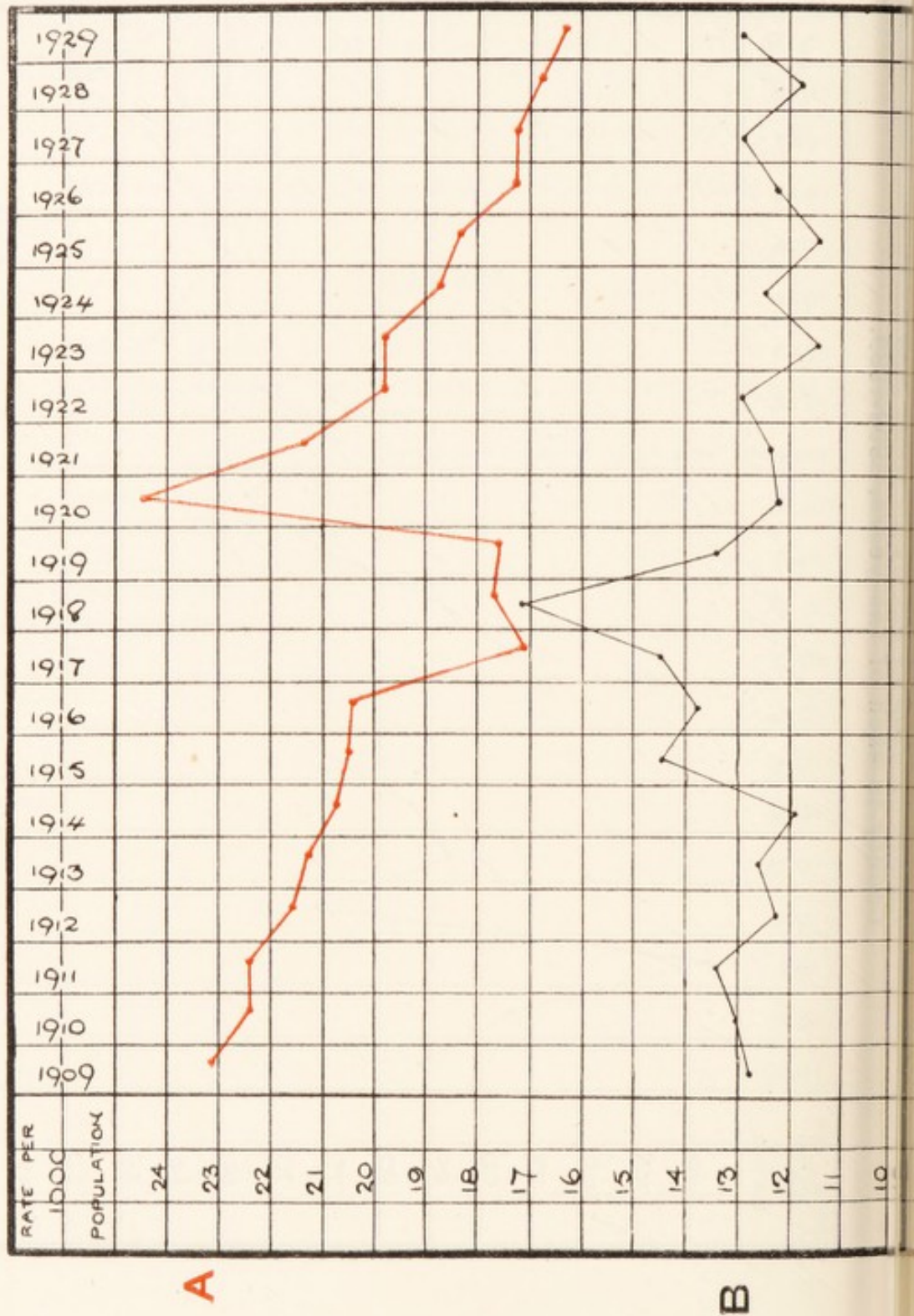


Diagram showing (A) the birth-rate, and (B) the death-rate (per 1,000 population) in the Administrative County in each of the years, 1909-1929.



General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS (EXCLUDING SMALLPOX).

There are three Hospitals in the County. One is maintained by the County Council, one by the Borough of Bridlington, and the other by the Rural District of Howden.

The County Hospital, which is situated at Driffield and now in process of re-building after the fire which occurred in September, 1928, will have accommodation for upwards of sixty patients in four pavilions. It serves an area comprising sixteen of the twenty-three Sanitary Authorities which make up the Administrative County. As only one pavilion was available for the reception of patients during the year under review, the admissions numbered only 84. Only scarlet fever patients were admitted owing to the risk of cross infection.

Cases which could not be admitted to Driffield were again sent to the Isolation Hospitals at Bridlington and Howden. The admissions to these two Hospitals numbered 47 and 79 respectively. Patients were also sent to the York City Fever Hospital (17), the York County Hospital (1), the Selby Joint Isolation Hospital (4), and the Hull City Fever Hospital (1).

Altogether 233 patients from the County Hospital Area were under treatment during the year, as shown in the following table:—

District.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Total.
Beverley M.B.	27	12	—	39
Driffield U.D.	8	5	—	13
Filey U.D.	—	1	—	1
Hessle U.D.	6	15	—	21
Hornsea U.D.	1	4	—	5
Pocklington U.D.	—	6	—	6
Withernsea U.D.	1	3	—	4
Beverley R.D.	5	19	—	24
Driffield R.D.	4	13	2	19
Escrick R.D.	1	10	—	11
Norton R.D.	—	1	—	1
Patrington R.D.	1	—	—	1
Pocklington R.D.	18	53	1	72
Sherburn R.D.	1	1	—	2
Skirlaugh R.D.	3	11	—	14
—	—	—	—	—
—	76	154	3	233
—	—	—	—	—

Seven deaths occurred in Hospital, one at Driffield, two at Bridlington and four at Howden. Six of the patients were admitted with diphtheria, and one with scarlet fever.

The remaining four Sanitary Districts in the County have made 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.

SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

This Hospital is at Shipton, near Market Weighton. It is under the administration of the County Council. The buildings consist of an administrative and caretaker's house, with accommodation for staff. There are two pavilions with two wards in each, giving a total accommodation of twenty beds. The out-buildings comprise a laundry, garage for motor ambulance, and a high-pressure steam disinfecter. The site is approximately three acres. The Hospital was opened on three separate occasions during the year. It serves the whole County excepting four Sanitary Authorities. These have made the following arrangements for the treatment of their cases:—

Cottingham U.D.	} Cases treated at the Hull Smallpox Hospital.
Hedon M.B.	
Sculcoates R.D.	
Riccall R.D.	Cases treated at Selby Joint Smallpox Hospital.

MATERNITY HOME.

The County Council maintain a small Home at Driffield. When the alterations now being carried out are completed, it will have accommodation for a minimum of 8 patients in two wards, together with a labour room, duty room, and small room for infants. Use is made of the ground floor of the building for holding on different days the Infant Welfare, Orthopædic and Dental Clinics. Advantage was taken during the re-building to erect a sufficiently wide covered passage from the Nursery to the Duty Room to enable it to be used as an open-air shelter.

Details of the work of the Home will be found in the section of this Report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare work.

RAYWELL SANATORIUM.

This Institution for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis is under the joint administration of the County Council and the City of York. The Sanatorium is situated in an isolated position just within the Urban District of Cottingham, and distant four miles from Cottingham station. The buildings and grounds occupy a site of just over 50 acres. There is an administrative block, a hospital block, pavilions for male and female patients, and a pavilion for day use for children. The out-buildings comprise a laundry with full machinery equipment, electric power house, garage and sleeping quarters for staff. The Resident Medical Officer is provided with a bungalow in the grounds.

Particulars relative to the admissions during the year will be found under the heading "Tuberculosis," on page 25.

AMBULANCES.

One ambulance loaned by the Red Cross Society to the County Council is maintained in Beverley.

It made 85 journeys with a mileage of 1,788, compared with 48 journeys and a mileage of 850 in the previous year. There is no guaranteed service after the public garage is closed or on Sundays.

The sum of £81 12s. 6d. was received in fees, and the maintenance cost was £66 13s. 11d.

The fee of 1s. 0d. per mile is reduced or remitted in necessitous cases. One other ambulance is also loaned by the Society, and is stationed at Bridlington.

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

The main provisions of this Act are carried out on behalf of the Public Health Committee by the East Riding Institute for the Blind. The workshops are in Hull in the grounds of the Women Workers' Hostel. Male workers, if not living at home, are provided with lodgings in the vicinity of the workshops, but under the general supervision of the Institute.

Nine male and four female workers are now maintained at the Hull workshops. The cost during the year, including augmentation of wages, was £617 6s. 8d. Two blind persons who work at home are also approved for augmentation of wages.

The total number of blind persons in the administrative County is 175, of whom 112 are males and 63 females.

The supervision of blind persons living in the County is carried out by a visitor employed by the East Riding Institute. He visits the home workers, gives lessons in Braille, and reports any cases of hardship which come to his notice. Up to the end of the year 30 cases of hardship amongst the indigent blind in the Riding had been relieved by the County Council by grants ranging from 2s. 0d. to 7s. 6d. per week. The Visitor is himself blind, and consequently more in sympathetic touch with the persons to be visited. Full and systematic reports of his visits are regularly received.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

Licences for the production of "Grade A" milk were held by eight producers at the commencement of the year. One of the producers applied for and was granted a Certified Licence by the Ministry of Health, and one other "Grade A" licence was issued, thus leaving the total of eight unchanged.

Three producers are now licensed by the Ministry of Health for the production of "Certified" milk, and one for the production of "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)." The Beverley Rural District Council have granted one licence for the production of "Pasteurised" milk.

Samples of "Grade A" milk have been taken at intervals throughout the year, both by the County Council and by the Authorities in the City of Hull where the bulk of the milk is sold. The bacterial contents were:—

	Total Samples	Bacteria per cubic centimetre.					
		Under 1,000.	1,000 to 5,000.	5,000 to 30,000.	30,000 to 100,000.	100,000 to 200,000.	Over 200,000.
Samples taken within the County	91	5	32	50	—	—	4
Samples taken by neighbouring Authorities...	50	15	18	13	2	1	1

The above figures are on the whole satisfactory, bearing in mind the permissible limit of 200,000 bacteria per c.c.

In four cases (three of which related to the same firm) bacillus coli was found to be present in 1/100 c.c. of the milk.

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

Systematic inspection of cattle for the detection of tubercular disease is not carried out in the County except in the Borough of Beverley. Samples of milk are, however, taken for biological examination. During the year 156 samples were taken, and 8 of these were reported to contain tubercle bacilli. Nine positive samples were also reported from the neighbouring authorities of Hull and York. Visits to the farms and examination of the herds concerned resulted in the detection of twelve diseased beasts, all of which were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

It need hardly be said that the detection of the diseased beasts, unless the disease was in an advanced condition, was only made possible by further milk sampling, for it is an undoubted fact that until the disease has become well marked, a clinical examination of a beast does not reveal the disease with any certainty.

In the Borough of Beverley, by arrangement, a veterinary inspection of all the cows is made three times a year. No tubercular beasts were detected. Milk sampling for the presence of tubercle bacilli is not carried out in the Borough. It is possible that sampling might reveal the presence of disease where inspection of cattle fails to do so.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

The examination of suspected cattle under this Order is made by a whole-time Veterinary Surgeon. There is no individual systematic inspection of all cattle in the County for the presence of disease. Details of the work done during 1929 are as follows:—

No. of animals slaughtered	54
Tuberculosis of the Udder	23
Tuberculous emaciation	30
Chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs of tuberculosis	1

Compensation paid	£173 10s. 0d.
Advanced cases	44
Not advanced	10
Cows in milk	39
Cows not in milk and other bovine animals...	15

In 1928 the number of animals slaughtered was 40, compared with 75 in 1927.

The above figures include the animals dealt with under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

There were 53 deaths during the year from 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). This gives a death-rate of '31 per 1,000 of the population, compared with '24 in the previous year.

SMALL POX.

Nine cases of smallpox were notified within the County. An isolated case occurred in April in the Borough of Beverley. In September two notifications were received, one from the Borough and the other from the Rural District of Bridlington. Both patients were removed to Hospital and discharged the following month. In November, about four weeks after the Hospital had been closed, six more cases were notified, all from the Borough of Bridlington. In all probability the source of infection was from the two previous cases, and was carried through one or more very mild cases, which had not come under medical notice, to others who developed the disease in a more severe form, necessitating medical advice. Not one of the nine admissions to Hospital showed any evidence of previous vaccination. Three of the patients had well marked rashes, but the disease generally was of a very mild type, and certainly not of a highly infectious character. All the cases were treated at the County Smallpox Hospital at Shipton.

DIPHTHERIA.

This disease has again been prevalent. The notifications numbered 191, compared with 222 in 1928, and 205 in 1927. It is to be hoped that from now on the incidence of the disease will drop back to the average figure of about 100. Fourteen deaths were recorded,

compared with 8 in the previous year. This large number is extremely disappointing in view of the fact that anti-toxin is available free of cost for the use of any practitioner, and that Hospital accommodation for the treatment of the disease is provided. In quite a number of cases the delay in obtaining medical advice is no doubt responsible for the fatal results, as the late stage at which the child comes under treatment nullifies to a great extent the curative effect of the anti-toxin. On the other hand, the delay in sending cases to Hospital pending the result of a bacteriological examination of the throat, undoubtedly lessens the chance of recovery. Early and prompt use of anti-toxin is the key to successful treatment of the disease.

SCARLET FEVER.

This disease has also been very prevalent, with 494 notified cases, of which number no less than 349 occurred in the Rural Districts. The greatest numbers of notifications were received from the Howden Rural District (96) and the Pocklington Rural District (69). The disease was of a mild type, and only one death was recorded.

ENTERIC FEVER.

This disease shows a welcome drop, with only 11 notifications compared with 24 in the previous year. Eight of the cases were notified from the Rural Districts and three from the Urban. There were two deaths.

PUERPERAL FEVER (INCLUDING PYREXIA) and OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

The notifications of puerperal fever numbered 10, of pyrexia 25, and of ophthalmia neonatorum 8. These diseases are referred to again in detail in the section on Maternity and Child Welfare.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The accompanying table gives details of the work done during the year. Medical practitioners may send for examination any specimens on which they need an opinion as an aid to diagnosis. The cost is met in equal shares by the County Council and the local Sanitary Authority concerned. 2,306 specimens were submitted for examination during the year at a total cost of £509 8s. 6d. The work of 7 of the District Councils is sent to the North Riding Laboratory in Scarborough, of 3 to York, and from the rest of the County to the Clinical Research Association in London. The County Council have no Laboratory of their own.

TABLE III.

Bacteriological Examinations, 1929

	Diphtheria		Phthisis.		Enteric Fever.		Water	Milk.	Other Examinations.
	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.			
URBAN DISTRICTS.									
Beverley	26	77	7	27	...	1	...	...	...
Bridlington ...	81	224	23	84	5	25	...	28	18
Cottingham ...	10	31	2	10	...	...	1	...	...
Driffield	8	31	3	20	...	1	2	...	1
Filey... ..	1	7	...	5	...	...	...	...	2
Hedon ... ..	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Hessle	8	17	1	6	...	...	...	...	...
Hornsea	3	6	4	10	...	...	...	...	...
Norton ... ..	...	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
Pocklington ...	...	7	...	8	...	1	...	...	...
Withernsea ...	18	32	6	8	...	2	...	...	4
RURAL DISTRICTS.									
Beverley	5	34	5	10	...	2	...	...	...
Bridlington ...	10	25	2	16	...	1	4	...	2
Driffield	13	35	2	12	...	6	5	...	...
Escrick ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Howden	60	408	1	14	1	4	...	...	1
Norton	5	7	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Pattingham ...	6	8	...	14	...	3	...	...	8
Pocklington ...	9	29	1	6	...	4	...	...	...
Riccall	7	13	...	4	...	...	3	...	...
Sculcoates ...	1	24	2	13	...	...	...	...	...
Sherburn... ..	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	1
Skirlaugh ...	1	19	5	14	...	1	5	...	1
E.R.C.C.									
Public Health ..	...	2	4	19	...	...	...	...	2
Isolation Hosp.	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
J'nt Sanatorium	...	1	65	45	...	...	...	...	3
Mental Hospital	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	14	9
Elementary Education .	1	11	...	...	...	...	3	...	55
Maternity and Child Welfare.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Milk (Special Designations) Order .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...
Milk & Dairies Order .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	...
TOTALS ...	275	1060	134	370	6	57	24	271	109

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

The arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases continue as in previous years. The Clinics available for persons resident in the East Riding are as follows:—

Hull. Mill Street Clinic.
York. County Hospital.
Leeds. General Infirmary.

The total number of attendances at the Clinics was 845. There were 104 new patients during the year compared with 108 in 1928 and 83 in 1927. Eleven necessitous persons were assisted by the payment of their travelling expenses to the Clinics at a cost of £25 0s. 4d.

The number of specimens submitted for laboratory examination at York and Leeds was 137, of which 112 were sent by practitioners independently of those from the Clinics.

All applications from practitioners for drugs for the treatment of patients in their own homes were referred to the nearest Clinic.

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 1929.

	Hull.	York.	Leeds.	Total 1929.	Total 1928
A. Number of persons dealt with for the first time and found to be suffering from—					
Syphilis.....	14	1	1	16	22
Soft Chancre	4	—	—	4	5
Gonorrhœa	47	8	—	55	51
Conditions other than Venereal	21	6	2	29	30
Total.....	86	15	3	104	108
B. Total number of attendances	459	334	52	845	822
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days"	3	26	—	29	291
D. Number of doses of Arseno-benzene compounds given in the:—					
1. Out-Patient Clinic...	97	29	41	167	216
2. In-Patient Dept.....	—	—	—	—	3

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1929.

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
1 .....	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	3
5	9	11	13	12	1	2	2	5
15	15	29	6	3	16	15	3	...
25	29	31	2	3	25	24	3	3
45	15	9	1	1	11	5	1	1
65 and upwards	2	2	...	1	2	...	...	3
Totals ...	70	85	25	20	55	47	11	17

The following are the death-rates (per 1000 population) for a series of years:—

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years. 1911—1920	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Administrative County	0·78	0·80	0·64	0·65	0·74	0·60	0·61	0·57	0·58
Urban Districts..	0·89	0·89	0·72	0·78	0·85	0·72	0·60	0·66	0·66
Rural Districts..	0·70	0·73	0·59	0·56	0·67	0·52	0·62	0·50	0·52

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

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

TABLE V.

Notifications received during 1929 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.												Total notifica- tions on Form A				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.	...	...	12	12	...	1
Pulmonary—Males ...	...	...	6	3	3	11	16	13	9	6	2	69	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Females...	1	2	5	6	14	15	20	11	6	3	2	85	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Pulmonary—Males	...	3	9	3	2	4	2	...	...	1	...	24	24	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" Females..	...	...	9	3	2	1	...	3	1	...	1	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The Quarterly Returns made by the District Medical Officers of Health show that the number of cases on the Notification Registers at the end of the year was 674, as follows:—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Cases on the Registers at 31st Dec., 1928 ...	229	203	81	76	589
Cases added to the Registers during the year	69	83	23	20	195
Cases removed from the Registers during the year	45	47	8	10	110
Number of Cases on the Registers at 31st Dec., 1929 ...	253	239	96	86	674

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 any order under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, for the compulsory removal to Hospital of a person suffering from tuberculosis.

All patients discharged from Sanatoria together with a large proportion of notified cases are kept under supervision by the School Nurses. The number of visits paid in 1929 was 1,256, compared with 1,117 in the previous year.

Extra nourishment was granted to 34 patients as part of their treatment, and 4 patients were supplied with shelters. All the 14 shelters have been in use during the year.

The attendances at the Central Dispensary at Beverley numbered 460, compared with 366 in the previous year, and in addition, the Tuberculosis Officer paid 185 visits to patients in their own homes.

Contributions amounting to £220 17s. 8d. were received from sixty patients towards the cost of their treatment in residential institutions.

Two cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis in children were sent for treatment to the Orthopædic Hospital at Kirbymoorside. A third case was admitted to the Cripples' Hospital and School at Chailey, Sussex.

During the months of November and December the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis held a number of lectures illustrated by cinematograph films in various towns and villages throughout the county. The number of persons who attended varied

very considerably. In some of the smaller villages, *e.g.*, Sherburn, the attendance was extremely good, but in the larger towns, due, no doubt, to counter attractions, the attendance must have been most disappointing to the lecturer. All expenses in connection with the tour were defrayed by the Association.

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	—	—
Adult Females.....	—	9	6	—	—
Children under 15	14	—	—	8	—
Total	14	21	10	8	—

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 1/1/29	15	13	9	9	—	3	2	—	51
Admitted during the year	48	47	22	20	9	11	11	12	180
Discharged during the year	38	35	16	17	8	14	12	12	152
Died in Institutions ...	11	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	23
In Institutions on 31/12/29	14	15	14	11	1	—	1	—	56

Table showing the immediate results of treatment of patients and of observation of doubtful cases discharged from residential institutions during the year 1929:—

Classification on Admission.	Condition at time of Discharge.			
	Quiescent	Improved.	No material improve- ment.	Died in Institutions.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis				
Class T.B. minus.....	M. 1 *	2	1	—
	F. 10	9	—	—
	C. 8	13	1	—
Class T.B. plus.....	M. 3	27	3	11
	F. —	11	4	10
	C. —	—	—	2
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	M. 1	—	—	—
	F. —	1	—	—
	C. 7	2	2	—
Totals.....	30	65	11	23

Classification on Admission.	Condition at time of discharge.		
	Tuberculous.	Non-Tuberculous	Doubtful.
Observation for purpose of diagnosis	M. 5	3	—
	F. 11	3	—
	C. 18	6	—
Totals.....	34	12	—

Maternity and Child Welfare.

HOME VISITATION.

The visits to the homes of newly-born children are carried out by four Health Visitors, except in the three districts of Norton, Sutton and Hornsea, where the nurse-midwives employed by the Local Nursing Associations carry out the work on behalf of the County Council. The work in the Sutton area will, by the extension of the boundary, be carried out by the City of Hull Authorities as from the 1st April, 1930.

The Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington are independent authorities for Maternity and Child Welfare work.

Under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1929, the Health Visitors will in future report on all children who come under Part I. of the Children Act, 1908.

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

To expectant mothers:	
First visits	280
Subsequent visits	362
To infants under 1 year of age:	
First visits	1970
Subsequent visits	3785
To children between 1 and 5 years	7698
To illegitimate children:	
First visits	98
Subsequent visits	476
To insanitary premises	11
Other visits	256
	<hr/> 14936 <hr/>

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Ten Infant Welfare Centres have now been established in the County. Details as to attendances during the past year are given below:—

Centre.	Day and time of Meeting.	Average attendance per session.		No. who attended for the first time.	
		Mothers.	Children.	Mothers.	Children.
Driffeld	Wed. 2 p.m.	—	15	—	49
Hessle	Tue. 2 p.m.	1	31	4	98

Pocklington	Tue.	2	21	10	28
	2 p.m.				
Preston	Mon.	—	17	—	58
	2 p.m.				
Barlby	Tue.	2	21	7	54
	2 p.m.				
Withernsea	Thur.	—	18	—	43
	2 p.m.				
Market Weighton..	Thur.	1	21	4	26
	2 p.m.				
Cottingham	Wed.	1	39	5	83
	2 p.m.				
Hornsea	Tue.	—	21	1	42
	2 p.m.				
Sutton	Thur.	—	14	—	13
	2 p.m.				

Meetings are held fortnightly at 5 Centres and monthly at the remainder. No ante-natal clinics are held independently of the Infant Welfare Clinics as the numbers at present do not justify their establishment.

Free grants of milk are made to necessitous expectant and nursing mothers, and to children under five years of age. During the year 279 milk orders were issued at a cost of £126 7s. 8d. In the previous year 225 milk orders were issued.

NURSING ASSOCIATIONS.

Annual grants are made to the local Nursing Associations at Hornsea (£25), Sutton (£25), and Norton (£50), on condition that they allow their nurse-midwives to do the Health Visiting for the County Council in their respective districts. The accompanying table shows the work done during the year:—

	Hornsea	Sutton	Norton
To expectant mothers:			
First visits	21	17	34
Subsequent visits	21	16	86
To infants under 1 year:			
First visits	53	34	54
Subsequent visits	78	54	97
To children between 1 and 5 years ...	139	127	316
To illegitimate children:			
First visits	1	3	3
Subsequent visits	22	8	10
Other visits	3	1	—

Confinements attended:

(a) With a doctor	10	7	21
(b) Without a doctor	8	4	7
Totals	356	271	628

Other Nursing Associations are those at Beverley and Bridlington, both of which towns have independent Maternity and Child Welfare Committees. There is also the County Nursing Association with headquarters at Driffield, the Hessle Nursing Association, and the recently established North Cave Association. The County Nursing Association is given a grant of £200 annually towards the short training which every enrolled nurse receives. A grant of £50 for a similar purpose is also made to the Hessle Nursing Association.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

Advantage is taken of the after-care Centre at Driffield for the attendance of children under School age to be seen by the visiting Specialist. Cases requiring Hospital treatment are sent to the Kirbymoorside Hospital. Five children under the age of five years were admitted during the year. The cases were:—Club feet (2), rickets (1), infantile paralysis (2).

MATERNITY HOMES.

The small Home at Driffield, which is under the control of the County Council, admitted 76 patients, compared with 50 in 1928. The average stay was about 14 days. Medical help was called in on 21 occasions. The weekly charge for treatment is only 30s. 0d., and even this is reduced or remitted in necessitous cases. The sum of £188 12s. 6d. was received in fees. There were no maternal deaths, but two infants were stillborn and two others died within ten days of birth. Five patients were transferred from Driffield—one to York Maternity Hospital, two to York County Hospital, and two to Royal Infirmary, Hull. The Home is shortly to be enlarged to give five more beds.

Abnormal and difficult cases are sent to the York Maternity Hospital. During the year 8 patients, including the one transferred from Driffield, were sent to York, the reasons for admission being as follows:—

Albuminuria	3
Patients suffering from venereal disease	2
Ante-natal treatment	2
Varicose Veins	1

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 AND 1915.

NUMBER OF BIRTHS NOTIFIED DURING 1929.

	Live Births.	Stillbirths.
First Quarter	673	12
Second Quarter	704	21
Third Quarter	633	14
Fourth Quarter	478	6
Total	2488	53

The total number of births registered during the year was 2,948. After allowing for the births occurring in the Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington, which are not notifiable to my office, and those occurring in the Hull Municipal Maternity Home (where the majority of the patients admitted are Hull residents), the number of births notified equalled 88% of those registered.

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.	89	73	-16
York	Eserick R.	95	74	-21
Pocklington ...	Pocklington U.	60	43	-17
	Pocklington R.	200	168	-32
Howden	Howden R.	247	210	-37
Beverley	Beverley R.	184	170	-14
Sculcoates ...	Cottingham U.	103	76*	-27
	Hessle U.	111	114	+3
	Hedon M. B.	24	33	+9
	Sculcoates R.	218	184	-34
Patrington ...	Withernsea U.	50	43	-7
	Patrington R.	143	122	-21
Skirlaugh	Hornsea U.	71	62	-9
	Skirlaugh R.	131	116	-15
Driffield	Driffield U.	117	168	+51
	Driffield R.	190	155	-35
Bridlington ...	Bridlington R.	138	109	-29
Scarborough	Filey U.	53	47	-6
	Sherburn R.	48	41	-7
Malton	Norton U.	69	52	-17
	Norton R.	108	90	-18
	Totals	2449	2150	-299

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

In those Districts in which the number of births notified is greater than the number registered, the difference is accounted for by the fact that a birth is not necessarily registered in the same year as it occurs.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

Six Homes are on the register compared with seven in 1928, as one Certificate of Registration has been relinquished. Three Homes are for medical and surgical cases only and three admit maternity cases in addition.

Exemption has been granted in respect of four small General Hospitals and one voluntary Nursing Home.

MIDWIVES ACTS, 1902 AND 1918.

Forty-nine midwives notified their intention to practice in the County during the year, four of whom, although registered, were uncertificated. Six hundred and fifty cases were attended by midwives.

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

Sending for medical help	64
Notification of stillbirth	10
Artificial feeding	2
Liability to be a source of infection ...	1
Laying out a dead body	2

The Inspector of Midwives paid 75 visits to practising midwives during the year.

Fees amounting to £24 5s. 6d. were paid to medical practitioners under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918, and the sum of £17 7s. 11d. was recovered from patients.

No practising midwives are subsidised or employed by the County Council, nor are there any midwives on the staff of the County Nursing Association.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

The number of notifications received during the year was eight, of which number five were received from the Urban districts. The notifications in the previous year numbered six. Each notified case is enquired into by a Health Visitor with a view to the provision of in-patient treatment if necessary. One child was sent to the Leeds General Infirmary for treatment, and was discharged with sight unimpaired.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

Notifications were received of ten cases of fever and twenty-five of pyrexia. Eight patients suffering from puerperal fever or pyrexia were removed to Hospital at the request of the practitioners concerned, and four others were transferred from the Driffeld Maternity Home.

No requests for the services of a trained nurse or for a specialist consultation were received, due doubtless to the difficulties to be overcome in trying to nurse very acute cases in small cottages inadequately equipped with the necessary appliances, and where it is almost impossible to find accommodation for even one nurse. The availability of an ambulance also makes transference to Hospital an easy matter. Arrangements have now been made with four Hospitals for the treatment of cases of puerperal fever or pyrexia.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

As in former years I append a table relative to maternal mortality over a series of years. The total of 16 deaths is very high, and is in fact the highest rate recorded in the period covered by the table.

The increased mortality is due both to puerperal fever, which shows an increase on the rate for the past four years, and to an increased rate from deaths due to other accidents and diseases of pregnancy.

Confidential enquiry has been made into every maternal death during the past year, and the reports, with the cordial assistance of the practitioners concerned, have been sent on completion to the Maternal Mortality Committee of the Ministry of Health. One outstanding fact revealed in connection with the enquiries is that if the expectant mother would put herself under ante-natal care either with the nearest practitioner or by attendance at the local Clinic, the maternal mortality figures would probably show a welcome reduction.

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
1929	5	1·76	11	3·89	16	5·65	2830

TABLE I.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Summary of Samples taken by the Sampling Officer and Analysed during the year ended 22nd March, 1930.

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.
495	69	10	£20 16s. 10d.

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.	
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	1	10 0	
Butter (formal)	4	3	4 10 6	3 Convictions 1 No proceedings.
Milk	59	5	15 16 4	4 Convictions. 1 Withdrawn. 54 No proceedings.
Milk ("Grade A") ...	5	1		1 Dismissed. 4 No proceedings.
	69	10	20 16 10	

In the Abstract of Reports of Public Analysts for the last available year, viz. 1928, the total number of all samples taken in the East Riding [including milk, butter, spirits, drugs, etc.] was given as 409, of which 37, that is 9%, were found to be adulterated. The samples taken averaged 2.35 per 1,000 of the population.

TABLE II.
Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during
the year 1929.

Notifiable Disease.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Adminis- trative County.
Small-Pox	8	1	9
Scarlet Fever	145	349	494
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	103	88	191
Enteric Fever	3	8	11
Puerperal Fever	5	5	10
Puerperal Pyrexia	17	8	25
Erysipelas	28	41	69
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	3	8
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	4	6
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	...	...	...
Acute Polio-encephalitis .....	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	83	68	151
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	15	29	44
Pneumonia	105	95	200
Malaria	1	...	1
Totals	521	700	1221

TABLE VI.

1929.

**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	8	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	145	14	52	15	5	6	10	14	6	...	10	13
Diphtheria	103	29	15	23	9	1	8	10	3	...	...	5
Enteric Fever ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever..	5	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	17	3	...	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	28	5	6	4	2	3	...	2	...	1	...	5
Ophthalmia												
Neonatorum...	5	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis												
Lethargica ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Acute												
Poliomyelitis...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal												
Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-												
Encephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary												
Tuberculosis ...	88	21	24	10	6	1	1	2	4	2	1	11
Other forms of												
Tuberculosis ...	15	7	2	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	105	46	21	1	3	6	1	13	...	...	3	11
Malaria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals	521	131	182	66	31	17	20	43	14	4	14	49

TABLE VII.

1929.

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

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.												
	Total	Beverley	Bridlington	Driffield	Esrick	Howden	Norton	Patrington	Pocklington	Riccall	Sculcoates	Sherburn	Skilnagh
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Small-Pox.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever.....	349	34	13	14	21	96	6	27	69	27	20	2	20
Diphtheria.....	88	4	15	8	1	3	12	8	19	6	5	1	6
Enteric Fever.....	8	...	...	2	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Quarperal Fever.....	5	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Quarperal Pyrexia.....	8	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Erysipelas.....	41	5	5	2	...	10	1	7	3	6	1	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica.....	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-Encephalitis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	68	14	5	6	1	5	4	5	9	2	9	2	6
Other forms of ".....	29	2	...	4	3	2	3	6	1	3	4	1	...
Pneumonia.....	95	19	8	12	2	5	...	7	13	2	6	12	9
Malaria.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS.....	700	79	48	51	31	129	26	62	115	48	46	20	45

TABLE VIII.

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1929, and
previous Years.

YEAR.	Estimated Population.	LIVE BIRTHS.		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Number.	Rate.	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.	
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	Number.	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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	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
1929	(a) 176,280 (b) 176,420	2830	16·0	165	58	2277	12·9

(a) Population for Death-Rate.

(b) Population for Birth-Rate.

TABLE IX.
Rainfall Returns, 1929.

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.
1	8 feet.	The Meteorological Office	21.05	170	25.22 for 12 years.
Ampholme	11 "	W. Evans, Esq.	21.73	138	24.40 for 12 years.
Arn Head	29 "	The Meteorological Office	18.68	149	21.03 for 12 years.
Both Cave	35 "	Major W. H. Carver, M.P.	21.59	151	26.95 for 11 years.
Chilkington	40 "	Mr. W. J. Algar	21.99	141	23.99 for 12 years.
Crowthorpe	63 "	F. K. Hawes, Esq.	20.52	160	25.88 for 12 years.
De	73 "	Mr. A. Alderman	21.98	146	25.88 for 12 years.
Dray	95 "	Rev. Canon Cooper ...	21.22	170	25.69 for 12 years.
Emmington	100 "	W. H. St. Quintin, Esq.	24.77	190	28.53 for 12 years.
Emmington	110 "	Miss E. Hildyard	24.84	208	27.05 for 12 years.
Emmington Holme	150 "	Mr. J. P. Jobling	23.33	155	28.30 for 12 years.
Emmington (E.R. Mental Hospital)	175 "	Medical Superintendent	22.87	154	25.79 for 12 years.
Emmington	190 "	Rev. G. T. W. Purchas	24.13	170	28.06 for 2 years.
Emmington	304 "	Mr. James Anderson...	27.15	153	30.65 for 12 years.
Emmington	425 "	Miss Cooper	19.14*	94*	30.92 for 12 years.

* Records cover seven months only.

My thanks are due to the above named for their kindness in sending me the monthly 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 1929.**

DISTRICTS.	Population.		Births.		Deaths.		Death Rates from various causes per 1000 of the Population.						Deaths of Infants under one year.	
	Census, 1921.	Estimated 1929.	Number	Rate.	Number	Rate.	Principal Epidemic Diseases.	Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Disease.	Cancer.	Number.	Rate per 1000 births.
Administrative County	173730	176280	2830	*16.0	2277	12.9	.30	.58	.16	1.41	2.38	1.59	185	58.3
Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts.....	74494	74480	1103	14.8	1016	13.6	.31	.68	.16	1.44	2.66	1.87	60	54.4
Borough of Beverley.....	13469	13690	249	18.2	193	14.1	.51	1.02	.22	1.75	3.36	2.41	11	44.2
" Bridlington.....	22764	18570	223	12.0	228	12.3	.22	.32	.11	1.08	1.99	1.78	13	58.3
" Hedon	1321	1502	23	15.3	23	15.3	—	1.33	—	—	3.33	2.66	1	43.5
Urban Districts— Cottingham	5133	7268	100	13.8	102	14.0	.55	1.10	.28	.83	2.48	1.65	5	50.0
Driffield.....	5674	6122	113	18.5	93	15.2	.33	.65	.33	2.12	3.76	.65	9	79.6
Filey	4549	3776	52	13.8	53	14.0	.53	—	—	1.32	3.97	3.18	1	19.2
Pessle	6105	7585	108	14.2	95	12.5	—	.40	—	1.71	.92	2.11	6	55.6
Hornsea	4279	4510	68	15.1	60	13.3	.22	.44	.22	1.55	1.33	2.00	2	29.4
Norton	3854	3730	61	16.4	59	15.8	—	.27	—	1.88	5.36	1.61	3	49.2
Pocklington.....	2645	2746	57	20.8	39	14.2	.36	.73	.36	1.09	2.18	1.46	4	70.2
Withernsea	4701	4981	49	9.8	71	14.3	.40	1.41	.20	1.81	3.01	1.21	5	102.0
Rural Districts	99236	101800	1727	*16.9	1261	12.4	.29	.52	.16	1.39	2.18	1.39	105	60.8
Beverley	11774	11980	178	*14.7	143	11.9	.25	.42	—	1.34	2.67	1.25	12	67.4
Bridlington	8154	7942	132	16.6	101	12.7	.13	.38	.25	1.89	2.14	1.76	10	75.8
Driffield	11646	11440	181	15.8	138	12.1	.35	.85	—	1.66	1.75	1.57	11	60.8
Escrick	5909	5909	93	15.7	63	10.7	.17	.17	.34	1.02	1.69	1.02	7	75.3
Howden.....	13006	12930	238	18.4	161	12.5	.31	.46	.08	1.31	1.93	1.24	12	50.4
Norton	5398	5329	107	20.1	71	13.3	.19	.56	—	1.50	3.57	1.13	8	74.8
Pattrington	7577	7412	140	18.9	124	16.7	.27	.81	.27	1.35	3.10	2.43	10	71.4
Pocklington.....	10898	10830	195	18.0	151	13.9	.37	.46	.18	1.75	2.40	1.20	11	56.4
Riccall	5332	5349	85	15.9	57	10.7	.37	.37	.37	1.31	2.62	1.12	6	70.6
Sculcoates	10331	13280	211	15.8	153	11.4	.45	.90	.15	.90	1.72	1.12	12	56.9
Sherburn	2094	2245	44	19.6	26	11.6	—	—	.45	3.12	1.34	.89	2	45.5
Skirlaugh	7117	7054	123	17.4	73	10.3	.28	.85	.28	.71	1.42	1.84	4	32.5

* These Birth-rates are based on the following figures, which include non-civilians:—
County, 176,420; Aggregate of Rural Districts, 101,940; Beverley R.D., 12,120.

TABLE XI.

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the Year 1929, 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.	Brighthelm.	Cottingham.	Driffield.	Riley.	Hedon.	Hessle.	Hornsea.	Norton.	Pocklington.	Withernsea.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	1016	60	12	17	22	31	85	243	233	313	193	228	102	93	53	23	95	60	59	39	71	
All Causes																						
Enteric Fever																						
Small Pox																						
Measles	3	2			1						1	1										1
Scarlet Fever	1			1							1	1			1							
Whooping Cough	3	2		1							1	1										
Diphtheria	8		1	3	3			1			3	1	1	1	1							
Influenza	63	1	1	2			10	14	15	20	11	20	7	2	2		7	5	2	2	5	
Encephalitis lethargica	1							1											1			
Meningococcal meningitis																						
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	49	1			2	14	22	10			14	6	8	4			2	3	2	1	2	7
Other Tuberculous Diseases	12	2	1	1	3	1	1		3		3	2	2	2					1		1	1
Cancer, malignant disease	139					1	10	53	38	37	83	33	12	4	12	4	16	9	6	4	6	
Rheumatic Fever	1					1														1		
Diabetes	10					1		2	4	3		5	1		1					2	1	
Cerebral hemorrhage, &c.	65							14	22	30	11	10	4	12	7	1	8	2	7	1	3	3
Heart Disease	198				1		7	42	64	84	46	37	18	23	15	5	7	6	20	6	15	
Arterio-sclerosis	46							6	16	24	2	8	14	3		2	4	4	3	4	2	
Bronchitis	49	2	2	1			1	6	13	24	9	10	3	5	3		5	2	3	3	6	
Pneumonia (all forms)	45	6	5	2	3	1	5	12	5	6	14	8	2	4	2		4	5	4		2	
Other respiratory diseases	13	1		1			1	1	3	6	1	2	1	4			4				1	
Ulcer of Stomach or duodenum	5							4	1				1	1			2	1				
Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 yrs.)	12	8					1	1		2	1	1	3	1						1	1	
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	4				1		1	2					2					1		1		
Cirrhosis of Liver	4							3		1		2								1	1	
Acute and chronic nephritis	20	1				2	1	6	6	4	2	7	3	1		2	3				2	
Puerperal sepsis	4						4						1	1		1	1					
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	2						2					1						1				
Congenital Debility & Malformation, Premature Birth	28	27			1						4	5	1	5				5	3	1	2	2
Suicide	7						2	4	1		2	3	1					1				
Other Deaths from Violence	31	1	1	...	2	5	2	9	6	5	5	6	4	3	4	3	4				1	1
Other Defined Diseases	192	6	1	5	5	5	15	52	36	67	29	59	13	17	5	3	21	16	9	9	15	
Causes ill defined or unknown.																						
Totals	1016	60	12	17	22	31	85	243	233	313	193	228	102	93	53	23	95	60	59	39	71	

TABLE XII.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1929, 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.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO EACH DISTRICT (AT ALL AGES).												
											Beverley.	Bridlington.	Ditmfield.	Marwick.	Howden.	Norton.	Patrington.	Peckington.	Riccall.	Sculcoates.	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	1261	105	17	23	29	55	113	203	280	376	143	101	138	63	161	71	124	151	57	153	26	78	
Enteric Fever	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	6	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	5	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	6	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1
Influenza	101	2	1	1	1	4	9	16	32	35	15	9	18	3	11	4	8	10	3	12	3	5	
Encephalitis lethargica	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal meningitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	53	...	...	...	1	17	27	6	1	1	5	3	4	1	6	3	6	5	2	12	...	6
Other Tuberculous Diseases	16	1	...	2	4	2	5	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	2	2	2	2	1	2
Cancer, malignant disease	142	...	...	...	...	2	9	47	50	34	15	14	18	6	16	6	18	13	6	15	2	13
Rheumatic Fever	8	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	...
Diabetes	25	...	...	...	1	1	3	8	7	5	2	1	6	1	1	2	2	5	1	4	...	...
Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	23	36	8	8	8	1	6	5	11	7	3	14	2	3
Heart Disease	222	...	...	...	2	3	2	51	78	86	32	17	20	10	25	19	23	26	14	23	8	10
Arterio-sclerosis	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	14	46	1	5	12	4	10	2	11	8	...	9	1	4
Bronchitis	56	7	1	1	2	1	1	8	12	23	6	6	7	2	8	...	6	11	...	5	3	2	
Pneumonia (all forms)	72	13	5	6	3	3	6	14	12	10	9	8	10	3	7	8	4	6	6	5	3	3	
Other respiratory diseases	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	4	1	2	1	2	...	...	2	1	2	1	...
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1
Diarrhea, &c. (under 2 years)	20	8	3	2	...	...	1	1	1	4	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	5	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	1
Acute and chronic nephritis	31	...	...	...	...	2	2	12	10	5	6	3	3	1	5	1	4	1	1	2	...	4
Puerperal sepsis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	9	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, Premature Birth	54	52	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	4	5	3	7	5	2	7	3	7	1	3
Suicide	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	1
Other deaths from violence	41	2	1	2	4	7	12	5	3	5	8	2	...	4	8	4	1	4	1	6	1	2	
Other Defined Diseases	205	16	1	8	3	5	17	50	32	78	22	13	18	16	40	8	19	34	9	23	2	10	
Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	1261	105	17	23	29	55	113	203	280	376	143	101	138	63	161	71	124	151	57	153	26	78	

