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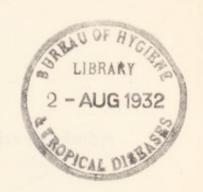
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health For the Year 1930.

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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 BOROUGHS. Beverley H. L. Munro, M.D. Bridlington E. T. Colville, M.D., D.P.H. Hedon J. Soutter, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. URBAN DISTRICTS. Cottingham A. Tinley Sissons, M.B. Driffield G. Burgess, M.B. Flley C. Butler Simpson, M.R.C.S. Hessle J. M. Hermon, M.D. Hornsea H. D. Johns, M.D. Norton*J. Y. Woodhouse, M.B. Pocklington A. F. A. Fairweather, M.D. Withernsea F. R. Cripps, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. RURAL DISTRICTS. Beverley F. G. Dobson, D.S.O., M.B. Bridlington P. D. H. Chapman, M.B. Driffield A. Milner, M.B., Ch.B. Escrick N. S. Hewitt, M.B. Howden R. B. Brown, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Norton L. C. Walker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Patrington F. R. Cripps, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. 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., Ch. B. Skirlaugh H. D. Johns, M.D.

^{*} Vice G. A. Dunlop, M.D. (resigned).

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 1931.

The Report for the year is an ordinary report, and consequently of an abridged character. The last quinquennial survey report was issued in 1930.

The birth rate for the year is 15.7 per 1,000 of the population, which is the same figure as for the previous year. This is the lowest birth rate recorded for the County. The death rate is 13.0 per 1,000 of the population, an increase on the figure of 11.7 in 1930. The infantile mortality rate is 60.3 per 1,000 registered births. There were no cases of smallpox, and only 7 cases of typhoid fever were notified.

In the year under review the duties placed on the County Council by the Local Government Act, 1929, have been steadily carried out, and many additions and alterations have been made to the existing Public Assistance Institutions; none of the Institutions have been closed.

The Hull City Water Mains have been further extended to Brandesburton, Catfoss and other villages in the Skirlaugh Rural District.

I wish to express my thanks to the members of the Committee for their cordial support. I am also indebted to the District Medical Officers for their co-operation and especially to my staff for their constantly loyal help.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

R. L. THORNLEY.

County Hall, Beverley,

June, 1932.

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

Date. Subject.

29th January Medical Officers of Health restricted from engaging in private practice.

February A review of certain present aspects of smallpox prevention.

March Welfare Centres and Birth Control.

March Memorandum on bovine tuberculosis in man.

27th April Provision of houses for agricultural workers.

30th April Memorandum on Cancer (No. 8).

June List of approved Sanatoria.

July A review of certain aspects of the control of Cerebro-spinal fever.

14th July Contents and arrangement of Annual Reports for 1931.

14th July Welfare Centres and Birth Control.

23rd July Extension of Housing (Rural Workers)

Act, 1926, for a further 5 years.

5th August Housing (Rural Authorities) Act, 1931.

November Report on Incurable Cancer.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH INQUIRIES.

The following Ministry of Health Inquiries were held during the year 1931, viz.:—

Date. Subject.

12th May

Application by the Borough of Bridlington for sanction to borrow £18,400 to extend the Water Supply to all parts of the Borough, and to build another service reservoir.

Proposal of the Riccall Rural District
Council to undertake or contract for
the removal of house refuse from
premises, and the cleansing of earth
closets, privies, ashpits and cesspools,
within the parish of Riccall.

- 11th September Application by the Escrick Rural
 District Council for sanction to borrow
 £15,133 for works of sewerage for the
 contributory place of Fulford Water,
 including the construction of works in
 the City of York.
- 10th November Application by the Sherburn Rural
 District Council for sanction to borrow
 £600 for works of Water Supply for
 the contributory place of Sherburn.
- 25th November Application by the Borough of Bridlington for sanction to borrow £3,533 for the purchase of land at Bessingby Hill and Wold Gate for purposes of refuse disposal.

Vital Statistics.

POPULATION.

The Registrar General estimates the population of the Administrative County for the year 1931 at 168,200, a decrease of 200 on the estimated population for 1930, and 1,492 less than the Census population.

10.000 1097618	Census,	Estimated, 1931.			
Districts.	1931.	For Birth-rate	For Death-rate.		
Administrative County	169,692	168,200	167,990		
Urban Districts	72,757	71,300	71,300		
Rural Districts	96,935	96,900	96,690		

The separate figures for Birth Rate and Death Rate are explained by the presence in the Beverley Rural District of a non-civilian population at the 15th Regimental Depôt. The number of non-civilians is, however, so small that it does not affect the figure for the Birth and Death Rates of the whole County.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES

(per 1000 Total Population).

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1921—1930	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Administrative County	17:9	18.0	16.9	16.9	16.4	16.0	15.7	15.7
Urban Districts	16.6	16.3	15.7	15.5	15.2	14.8	15.0	14.2
Rural Districts	18.8	19.2	17.8	18.0	17:3	16.9	16.1	16.7

The number of live births registered in the County in 1931 was 2,635, as compared with 2,679 in the previous year.

The birth rate was 15.7 per 1,000 of the population, the same as in the previous year, and the lowest figure recorded for the County.

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

Sherburn R.D	19.0]	per 1,000 of	the population.
Beverley M.B	18.3	,,	12
Norton R.D	18.2	**	.,

The Districts with the l	owest rates were:	-
Pocklington U.D	10.9 per 1,000 of the	e population.
Hessle U.D	11.8 ,,	,,
Hornsea U.D.	12.0 ,,	**

The birth rate for the whole of England and Wales was 15.8 compared with 16.3 in 1930.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

Districts.	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Administrative County	283	205	191	187	209	184	174	179
Urban Districts	93	61	83	67	98	77	74	68
Rural Districts	140	144	108	120	111	107	100	111

The number of illegitimate births was 179, an increase of 5 compared with the previous year.

The proportion of illegitimate births to legitimate was 1 to 14, and the illegitimate birth rate was 1.06 (per 1,000 of the population) compared with 1.02 in the previous year.

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

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1921—1930	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931.
Administrative County	12.2	11.5	12:3	12.9	11.8	12.9	11.7	13:0
Urban Districts	13.2	12.2	13.4	13.7	12.5	13.6	12.5	14.0
Rural Districts	11.6	11.0	11.5	12:3	11.3	12.4	11.2	12.2

The total number of deaths registered in the East Riding in 1931 was 2,179, an increase of 175 on the previous year.

The death rate for the whole County is 13.0 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 11.7 in the previous year.

The Districts with the highest death rates were as follows:—

Filey U.D.	16.0	per 1,000 of	the population.
Hedon M.B.	$15{\cdot}9$,,	,,
Withernsea U.D	15.9	,,	,,

The lowest rates recorded were:

Sculcoat	es R.	D	7.3	per 1,000 of	the population.
Norton	R.D.		9.2	,,	,,
Escrick	R.D.	***************************************	10.5	**	,,

The death rate for the whole of England and Wales was 12.3 compared with 11.4 in 1930.

Tables IX. and X. show the numbers of deaths from several causes in each of the Sanitary Districts of the County. It will be seen that Heart Disease again accounts for the largest number of deaths, viz., 440, or just over 1/5th of the total deaths recorded. The other chief causes of death are Cancer (298) and Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. (149).

DEATHS AMONGST CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

Death-rate among Infants per 1000 Births.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1921—1930	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Administrative County	61	67	61	58	51	58	53	60
Urban Districts	59	68	55	53	57	54	44	58
Rural Districts	63	66	64	61	48	61	59	62

There were 159 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, giving an infantile mortality rate of 60.3 per 1,000 registered births. In the previous year the number was 141 and the rate 52.6.

The rate for the whole of England and Wales was 66 per 1,000 births, compared with 60 in the previous year.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 and 1915.

Number of births notified during 198	1:
First quarter	
Second quarter Third quarter	513
Total	

The above figures refer to that part of the County which is administered by the County Council for Maternity and Child Welfare purposes, and therefore do not include births occurring in the Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington.

The number of births registered in the same area was 2,126, and it can therefore be said that 95 per cent. of the births which occurred during the year were notified.

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

Registration District.	Sanitary Districts.	Live Births Registered	Live Births Notified.	Difference
Selby	Riccall R.	87	83	- 4
York	Eseriek R	777.70	72	-18
Pocklington	Pocklington U.	30	28	- 2
8	Pocklington R.	187	178	- 9
Howden	Howden R	216	197	-19
Beverley	Beverley R		176	-16
Sculcoates	Cottingham U.	78	74	- 4
	Hessle U	74	92	+18
	Hedon M. B	19	25	+ 6
	Sculcoates R		104	-27
Patrington	Withernsea U.	56	48	- 8
	Patrington R	128	128	
Skirlaugh	Hornsea U		55	+ 3
	Skirlaugh R	117	111	- 6
Driffield	Driffield U		150	+60
	Driffield R	196	162	-34
Bridlington		133	110	-23
Scarborough	Filey U.	47	43	- 4
	Sherburn R	42	40	- 2
Malton	Norton U		53	- 7
	Norton R	101	82	-19
	Totals	2126	2011	-115

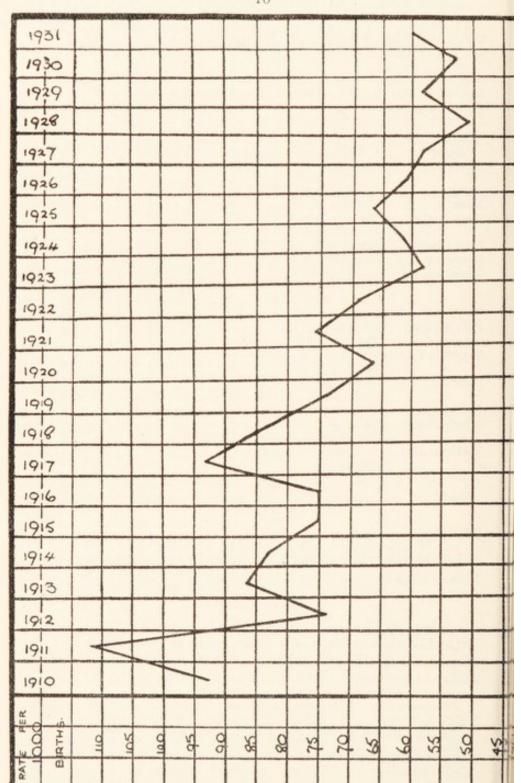
The figures in the "Births Notified" column are not corrected for inward and outward transfers and this accounts to some extent for the differences shown.

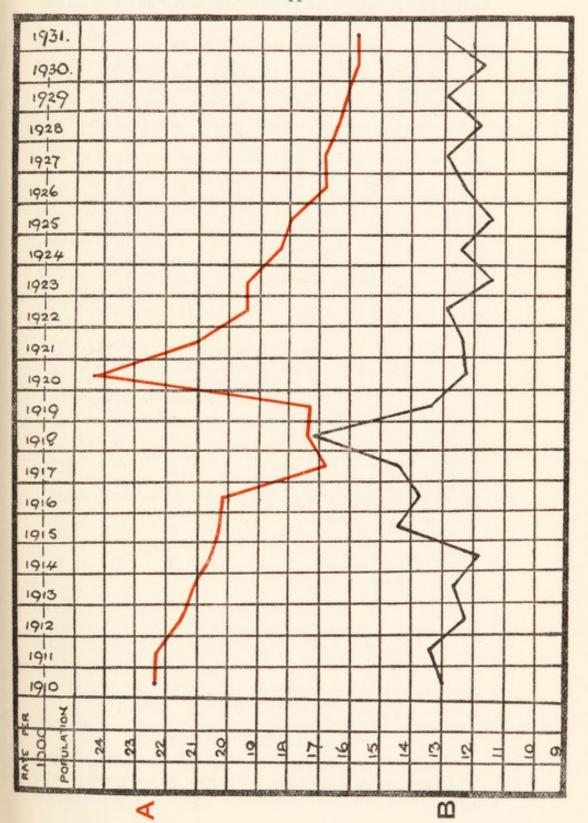
INQUESTS.

During the year 135 inquests were held compared with 112 in the previous year, and 109 in 1929. The causes of death returned by the Coroners of the four districts in the County were as follows:—

Cause of Death.	East Riding District.	Holderness District.	Howdenshire District.	Escrick District	Total.
Natural causes		4	-	4	
Accidental death	34	8	10	9	61
Suicide	13	3	2	5.	23
Found drowned	3		2	2	7
Other verdicts	2	_	_	1	3
	_	_	-		-
	83	15	16	21	135
	100		-	and the same of	

Diagram showing the Infantile Mortality-rate (per 1,000 births) in the Administrative County in each of the years, 1910-1931.





General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

In the survey report for 1930 I set out full details as to the provision of nursing in the home. Shortly stated, it may be said that with the exception of those areas which have established Local Nursing Associations, persons in the rest of the administrative County are dependent on such nursing assistance as they can obtain from their relatives or neighbours, unless they are subscribers to the East Riding Voluntary Nursing Association. There is no home nursing of infectious diseases. The County Council subsidize three of the Local Nursing Associations, viz., those at Ganton, Hornsea and Norton, on certain conditions. The Ganton Association was only formed towards the end of the year under review. The grants referred to are made under Section 101 of the Local Government Act, 1929.

The work done during the year by the Nurse Midwives employed by these Associations is shown in the following table:—

	Hornsea.	Norton.	Ganton
To expectant mothers:			
First visits	22	38	1
Subsequent visits		70	1
To infants under 1 year:			
First visits	30	60	27
Subsequent visits	58	95	13
To children between 1 and 5 years	107	383	99
To insanitary premises			7
As Infant Protection Visitor	23	34	32
Confinements attended:			
(a) With a doctor	20	10	1
(b) Without a doctor	6	9	-
Totals	296	699	181
		-	

Contributions are also made other than under Section 101 of the Local Government Act, to the East Riding Nursing Association (£200) and to the Hessle Nursing Association (£50).

*From 1/10/31.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

This work is carried out by the Council's Health Visitors except in the Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington, where Maternity and Child Welfare Committees have been established by the respective Local Authorities. Visits are made at intervals of six weeks or longer according to the need for supervision as revealed in previous reports. The number of infants under supervision at the end of the year was 81 in 71 houses. In the case of one particular house the number of children permitted to be kept by the woman concerned was fixed at two.

MIDWIVES.

The number of Midwives who notified their intention to practise during the past year was 53, compared with 56 in the previous year. The number on the Roll who are uncertificated is now reduced to 4. The percentage of births attended by midwives with no doctor present was 17, compared with 15 per cent. in the previous year. Notices under the rules of the Central Midwives Board were received from practising midwives as follows:—

Sending for medical help	37
Notifications of still birth	6
Laying out a dead body	1
Notification of death	1
Liability to be a source of infection	

Fees amounting to £15 16s, 3d, were paid by the County Council to practitioners called in by midwives under the rules of the Central Midwives Board, and of this amount £3 8s. 0d, was recovered from the patients concerned.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

There is no Laboratory directly under the control of the County Council. All necessary work is carried out at Laboratories in Scarborough and York and at the Clinical Research Association in London. Altogether 2,143 specimens were submitted for examination at a cost of £514 7s. 9d.

Medical practitioners are empowered to send for examination any material on which they require an opinion as an aid to diagnosis, one-half of the cost being met by the District Council concerned and the balance by the County Council.

Details of the specimens examined during the year will be found in Table I.

HOSPITALS.

Full details were given in the survey report of Institutions for the sick and infirm. There has been no change in the number, but the year witnessed the opening of a new, enlarged and up-to-date Cottage Hospital at Driffield.

The Committee of the Beverley Cottage Hospital have also begun work with a view to the provision of a Ward for children and a new operating theatre and X-ray room.

It is the intention also of the Public Assistance Committee to take immediate steps to improve the existing accommodation for the sick at the Bridlington Institution, and at the same time to provide further necessary accommodation. For this purpose proposals have been put forward to adapt a building near the present Institution to accommodate from 30 to 40 patients. The work will probably be put in hand during 1932, and will be carried out under Section 14 (1) of the Local Government Act, 1929, and not under the Poor Law Acts.

MATERNITY HOMES.

Apart from the accommodation provided in the six Public Assistance Institutions the only Maternity Home under the control of the County Council is that at Driffield, with accommodation for 8 patients. The weekly charge for admission has been fixed at the low figure of 30/-, but this charge may be reduced or remitted in necessitous cases.

The following are particulars of the work of the Home in 1931:—

Total number of admissions	79
(a) Number of cases delivered by Midwives	72
(b) Number of cases delivered by Doctors	2
(c) Number of eases transferred to other Institutions	5
Average duration of stay	ys.
(a) Ante-nata]	2
(b) After labour	8

The sum of £250 0s, 0d, was received in fees.

Including the five patients transferred from the Driffield Maternity Home, 16 women were sent to other Institutions on account of anticipated difficulty or abnormality—11 to the Hull Municipal Maternity Home and 5 to the York Maternity Hospital.

Five patients suffering from puerperal fever or pyrexia were admitted to the Hull Municipal Maternity Home, 2 to the Bridlington Lloyd Hospital, and one each to the York County Hospital and the Hull Royal Infirmary under the Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia Regulations, 1926.

There were no deaths.

Two women needing Convalescent Home Treatment were sent to the newly-established Yorkshire Home for Mothers and Babies at Withernsea.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Eight Centres have been established by the County Council, and two (at Hornsea and Long Riston respectively) by voluntary bodies. These latter are, however, lent all necessary equipment by the County Council.

Particulars of the attendances are given in the following table: —

	No. who	attended for	first time.	ATTEN	DANCES.
CENTRE.	Children under 1.	Children between 1 and 5.	Expectant Mothers.	Total.	Average per Session.
Barlby	27	9	3	547	22
Cottingham	47	1		778	30
Driffield		8	_	357	14
Hessle	. 46	17	2	630	25
Hornsea	21	10	_	201	17
Long Riston		10		168	14
Market Weighton		3	7	301	23
Pocklington		10	6	336	28
Preston		12	_	378	30
Withernsea		22	-	378	15
All Centres	. 298	102	18	4074	22

Meetings are held fortnightly at five Centres and monthly at the remainder. The premises at Driffield and Barlby are the property of the County Council. All the other Centres are held in premises for which the Council pay a small charge to meet the cost of heating, lighting, etc.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

Infants needing treatment who have not attained school age can obtain hospital treatment at the Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital at Kirbymoorside. Six children were sent there during the past year, the reasons for admission being Club Feet (4), Torticollis (1), and Acute Periostitis, left tibia (1). After-care treatment is available at Clinics which have been established at Driffield and Malton.

HEALTH VISITORS.

Child Welfare work is carried out by a Superintendent Health Visitor and a staff of three assistants. This is a reduction of one on the previous year, as a resignation on marriage created a vacancy which has not been filled. To enable the work to be carried out by the reduced staff, the assistant Health Visitors were granted permission to make use of small motor cars. Each Health Visitor is responsible for the Infant Welfare Centres in her district as well as for the inspection of infants under Part 1 of the Children Act, 1908. The areas worked are very large, and may need revision in the future. A total of 2,126 births were registered in the area administered by the County Council.

In the three small districts where a Nurse-Midwife is employed by the Local Nursing Association, the Health visiting is carried out by the Nurse-Midwife on behalf of the County Council so as to avoid overlapping.

Altogether 599 visits were paid during the year to expectant mothers, and 12,283 to children.

The following table gives details of the work done by the whole-time Health Visitors:—

To expectant mothers: First visits	197
First visits	049
Subsequent visits	. 240
To infants under 1 year of age:	
First visits	. 1717
C 1	9664
Subsequent visits	. 2004
To children between 1 and 5 years	. 6549
To insanitary premises	
To mountary premises	900
As Infant Protection Visitor	322
Total	

SUPPLY OF MILK.

Milk is supplied free of cost to children under 5 years of age, and to expectant and nursing mothers. 76 new applications were received during the year, all of which were granted. 205 applications for renewal

were also granted. The quantity of milk allowed is usually one pint per day, and the period covered by an order before renewal is one month.

The expenditure during the year was £140 18s. 9d., compared with £164 19s. 5d. in the previous year. No dried milk or allied preparations are given in lieu of fresh milk.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

Two fresh applications for Registration were granted during the year, and one home was re-registered on change of ownership. Two certificates of registration were surrendered, one owing to the death of the holder, and another as the person registered removed to other premises. At the end of the year there were four registered Homes in the County exclusive of those in the Borough of Bridlington, to whose Council have been delegated the powers and duties of the County Council under the Act. Two of the Homes are registered for medical and surgical work only, and two for maternity work as well. The Homes are all very small.

Exemption from registration on the ground that they are not carried on for profit has been granted to four local voluntary institutions.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The number of maternal deaths which occurred during the year was 16. Five of these were ascribed to sepsis and the remainder to other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition. There was one death of a mother for every 165 births, giving a mortality rate of 6.1 per 1,000 births. The appended table shews the mortality rates for a series of years.

The rate for the year under review is very disappointing. A reference to the table shews how the rate has varied from year to year, but why it should have risen so high in 1931 is not to be explained by any new factor. The Council have made provision for hospital treatment for abnormal cases, as well as inpatient treatment for ordinary cases, and have done all they can to encourage antenatal work. A careful scrutiny of the certified causes of death of the 16 cases referred to would point to a lack of antenatal supervision, but in the case of private patients their welfare is a matter for the practitioners in attendance.

In my last Annual Report I referred to the poor midwifery service in the country districts where no local Nursing Association has been established, but one is bound to admit that even if a midwife was available in every parish in the County there is no guarantee that the public would employ them.

	Puerperal Sepsi		Other Puerperal causes		All C	No. of	
Year. Deaths.	Rate per 1000 births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 births.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 1000 births.	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
1930	2	.74	7	2.61	9	3.35	2679
1931	5	1.90	11	4.17	16	6:07	2635

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UN-MARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN AND HOMELESS CHILDREN.

Apart from the accommodation available in the Public Assistance Institutions there is no provision under this head in the County except the small Home in Driffield under the control of the East Riding Diocesan Association.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

Considerable further progress has been made in the establishment by the East Riding and York Joint Board of an Institution for mental defectives at Brandesburton Hall,

The Hall is now in process of adaptation to accommodate 100 female patients, including idiots and imbeciles, and the outbuildings are to be converted for quarters for 20 adult males, and to provide a laundry, etc.

The Hull Water Supply has been laid on from the village and electric light and power from the public supply. The Drainage System has yet to be completed.

The Institution is expected to be opened for the reception of patients in 1932, but the building of the pavilion for boys has been postponed for the present.

In addition to the Brandesburton Institution the only other premises within the County licensed by the Board of Control is the Driffield Public Assistance Institution with accommodation for 26 female and 10 male mentally defective persons.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

These are sufficient both as regards infectious cases and cases of sickness and accident. Motor ambulances are kept at both the Small Pox Hospital and the County Isolation Hospital. A Police and Civil ambulance is garaged in Beverley, and during the year made 171 journeys with a mileage of 3,824. The sum of £172 1s. 10d, was received in fees. Although the ambulance can meet all demands for its use it has admittedly at times to travel long distances to convey patients to the Hospitals in Hull and York.

PUBLIC HEALTH (VENEREAL DISEASES) REGULATIONS, 1916.

The arrangements made by the County Council for the treatment of Venereal Diseases remain unaltered. No changes have taken place in the days and hours of attendance at the Clinics at Hull, Leeds and York.

The number of new patients treated during the year was 93, compared with 113 in 1930 and 104 in 1929. Necessitous persons are refunded the cost of their travelling expenses to enable them to attend at the

Clinics for treatment. During the year 13 persons were assisted in this way at a cost of £20 13s. 8d. Propaganda work is not carried out directly by the County Council, but is undertaken by the British Social Hygiene Council, to whom a grant of 3/- per 1,000 of the population is made annually.

RETURN relating to persons residing in the East Riding of Yorkshire who were treated at the Treatment Centres during the year 1931.

Number of persons dealt with for the first time during the	Hull.	York.	Leeds.	Total 1931.	Total 1930
year and found to be suffering from—					
Syphilis	13	2		15	20
Soft Chancre	7	1		8	6
Gonorrhœa Conditions	39	8	-	47	56
other than Venereal	19	4		23	31
Total	- 78	15	-	93	113
Total number of attendances of all patients residing in					
in the East Riding	1005	342	57	1404	1022
patient days" Number of doses of Arseno- benzene compounds given in	38	1	-	39	87
Out-Patient Clinic and In-Patient Dept	157	43	24	224	134

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Full details of water supplies as well as of drainage, sewage and refuse disposal were taken from the Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health, and given in the Survey Report for 1930. There is very little now to add.

The Report on the survey of the Water resources of the County for which the County Council engaged the services of Dr. Herbert Lapworth has not yet been received.

There has been some extension of the Hull City Mains in the Skirlaugh and Patrington Rural Districts, and the Bridlington Town Council are now engaged on the work of an increased deep well water supply and extension of their mains to supply all parts of the Borough.

Housing.

Housing work was naturally to some extent affected by the prevailing financial conditions as in certain districts of the County the Councils decided to postpone further consideration of Schemes until a return to more normal conditions.

In the early part of the year under review a Conference was held with representatives of the several Rural District Councils in the Riding in order that the County Council might be informed of the position in the several districts as provided by Part 4 of the Housing Act, 1930. This Act provides for the co-operation of the County Council with the Rural District Councils regarding housing in Rural Districts, and makes it the duty of the County Council to take steps to inform itself of the housing situation in the Rural Districts, and of the action which has been taken or is proposed to be taken to remedy unsatisfactory conditions and to provide further housing accommodation. As a result of the Conference it was felt that generally speaking, and in view of the prevailing financial difficulties and the distressed condition of agriculture, the District Councils were using their best endeavours to deal with the situation.

Under Section 34 of the Housing Act, 1930, the County Council are required to bear a charge of £1 per annum per house towards the cost of the houses provided by the Rural District Councils for the agricultural population, and are empowered to undertake a larger contribution. Up to the end of the year applications under this Section had been received from four Councils in respect of 107 houses, and in each case the County Council had agreed to contribute at the rate of £1 per house. The following are the Districts concerned:—

Beverley Rural District	24	houses.
Howden Rural District	32	,,
Norton Rural District	40	,,
Pocklington Rural District	11	,,

The Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, enables the County Council to give assistance in respect of the reconstruction and improvement of houses, or conversion of buildings to dwelling houses either by way of grant or by way of loan. Applications for assistance had originally to be made not later than 1st October, 1931, but by the Housing (Rural Workers) Amendment Act, 1931, this date has been extended to 1st October, 1936. Eight applications have been received for assistance by way of grant in respect of 31 houses, and grants amounting to £720 were made in respect of 12 dwellings. In the remaining cases the applications were refused. Three applications for assistance by way of loans were received, two of which were refused by the Council and one withdrawn by the applicant.

A further Act to provide special assistance for Housing Authorities in Rural Districts came into force during the year. The Housing (Rural Authorities) Act, 1931, enables Rural District Councils to apply to the Ministry of Health for special contributions towards the cost of erecting houses in agricultural parishes for the occupation of agricultural labourers and other workers who in the opinion of the District Councils concerned would not be able to pay a higher rent than that paid by an agricultural worker in the district. Applications under this Act were made by two Rural Councils in the East Riding, namely, those of Norton and Howden. The Howden Council were granted some measure of additional assistance, but in the case of the Norton Rural District Council the Minister pointed out that as the houses in question had already been approved under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, and as the object of the Act of 1931 was to assist the erection of houses which but for the passing of the Act would not have been provided, he could not see his way to make a grant.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

Licences for the production of "Certified" milk now number 10, an increase of 3 on the previous year. These licences are issued by the Minister of Health.

The County Council have granted 8 licences for the production of "Grade A" milk, the same number as in the previous year, and one licence for the production of Pasteurised milk has been issued by the Beverley Town Council.

Samples of graded milk examined for bacterial content gave the following results:—

		23		
	" CERTI	IFIED" MIL	K.	
		BACTERIA P	ER 1 C.C.	
TOTAL SAMPLES.	Under 1,000.	1,000 to 5,000.	5,000 to 30,000.	Over 30,000.
46	22	11	10	3
Bacillus co occasions.	li was	present in	1/10th	c.c. on 5
	Y (TUB	ERCULIN TI BACTERIA P	ER 1 C.C.	
TOTAL SAMPLES.	Under 1,00	00. 1,000 to	30,000.	30,000 to 200,000.
12	_	11		1
Bacillus col				e.e. on one
	" GRA	DE A " MILI BACTERIA	K. A PER 1 C.	О.
TOTAL SAMPLES.	Under 1,000.	1,000 to 5,000.	5,000 to 30,000.	30,000 to 200,000.
104	30	53	17	4
Bacillus co. occasions. It hany of the hole contravention of	lers of	een necessar '' Grade A	y to proc	eed against
TUB	ERCUL	OSIS ORDE	R, 1925.	
The Tubero	ulosis O	rder 1995	mives no	wer to the

The Tuberculosis Order, 1925, gives power to the County Council to slaughter cattle known to be tubercular and to pay compensation or salvage value.

The following are details of the work done during the year : -

No. of animals slaughtered	50
Tuberculosis of the Udder	18
Tuberculous emaciation	25
Chronic cough and showing definite clinical	
signs of tuberculosis	7
Compensation paid £	155
Advanced cases	
Not advanced	
Cows in milk	34
Cows not in milk, etc.	16

The number of animals slaughtered in 1930 was 42 and in 1929 54. These figures include the animals slaughtered as the result of the administration of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915, and

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Samples of milk are taken throughout the County for the detection of tubercle bacilli by biological methods. During the year 143 samples were examined, of which number 9, or 6 per cent., were reported to contain tubercle bacilli. In the previous year 2 per cent. of the samples taken were returned positive.

Investigations were made in each case with the following results:—

- (1) Herd of 7 cows examined. An aged red cow was found with objective symptoms of tuberculosis of the udder. Diagnosis confirmed on microscopical examination of the milk, and animal slaughtered.
- (2) Herd of 6 cows examined. No diseased beasts detected. Further milk samples taken with negative results.
- (3) Herd of 3 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Further samples taken with negative results. Since the original sample was taken a cow with suspicious symptoms had been sent for slaughter.
- (4) Herd of 9 cows examined. No diseased beasts detected on clinical examination. Samples of milk taken, one of which was returned positive. Animal slaughtered.
- (5) Herd examined. No diseased beasts detected on clinical examination. Milk samples taken, one of which was returned positive. Animal slaughtered.
- (6) Herd of 12 cows examined. No diseased beasts detected. Milk samples taken with negative results.
- (7) Same producer concerned as in case No. 2. Herd of 6 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Further milk samples taken with negative results.
- (8) Herd of 12 cows examined. No diseased beasts detected. Further milk samples taken with negative results.
- (9) Herd of 6 cows examined. No diseased beasts detected. Further milk samples taken with negative results. One cow had been sold to the felimonger a week before the Veterinary Officer's visit on account of an affection of the udder.

Notifications were received from the City of Hull of 13 positive samples of milk sold in the City but produced at farms within the administrative County. One positive sample was also reported from the City of York.

The action taken to trace the affected animals resulted as follows:—

(1) Herd of 8 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Further milk samples taken, one of which was returned as positive. Animal slaughtered.

- (2) Herd of 8 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Further milk samples taken with negative results.
- (3) Herd of 8 cows examined. An aged black cow was found with clinical symptoms of tuberculosis, which were confirmed on microscopical examination of the milk. Animal slaughtered.
- (4) Herd of 9 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Further milk samples taken with negative results. Two cows had been sold since the original sample was taken, and there is reason to believe that one of these was the animal giving tuberculous milk.
- (5) Herd of 5 cows examined. An aged black cow was found with suspicious symptoms which were not confirmed. Further milk samples taken with negative results.
- (6) Herd of 19 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Group samples taken, one of which was returned positive. Clinical examination of the animals concerned failed to reveal the diseased beast, which was only detected after individual samples of milk had been examined.
- (7) Two separate herds concerned. On clinical examination an animal was detected with tuberculosis of the udder and slaughtered.
- (8) Herd of 30 cows examined. One cow found on clinical examination to have tuberculosis of the udder. Animal slaughtered.
- (9) Herd of 11 cows examined. No diseased beast detected on clinical examination. Further milk samples taken, one of which was returned positive. Animal slaughtered.
- (10) Herd of 15 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Further milk samples taken with negative results.
- (11) Herd examined and one cow found with tuberculosis of the udder. Animal slaughtered.
- (12) Herd of 16 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Further milk samples taken with negative results.
- (13) Herd of 30 cows examined. One animal detected with tuberculosis of the udder and slaughtered. Milk samples taken from remainder of the herd with negative results.
- (14) Two separate herds concerned. One tuberculous beast detected as a result of clinical examination. Animal slaughtered.

There is no systematic veterinary inspection of cows in milk for the detection of tubercular disease except in the Borough of Beverley, and no diseased beasts were found there during the year under review.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

The number of deaths due to the seven principal epidemic diseases, viz.:—Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Fever (Typhus, Enteric and simple continued), and Diarrhea (under the age of 2 years) in 1931 was 51, giving a death rate of .3 per 1000 of the population. In the previous year the number of deaths was 34, and the death rate .2 per 1000 of the population.

SMALL POX.

No cases of this disease occurred in the County during 1931.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Only 7 cases were notified, two from the Urban and 5 from the Rural Districts. No deaths were recorded. The number of notifications in the previous year was 9 with 2 deaths. This disease has shewn a steady and persistent decline during recent years.

SCARLET FEVER.

This disease has been less prevalent during the past year and of a mild type. There were 196 notifications and only one death. In the previous year the figures were 280 and 3 respectively.

DIPHTHERIA.

Notifications of 212 cases were received during the year compared with 157 in 1930. There were 14 deaths, 3 of which occurred in the Driffield Isolation Hospital. The patients were extremely ill on admission not having had any medical attention and consequently no antitoxin until 5 or 6 days after the disease had become established. An inquest was held in the County on a child who had died of laryngeal diphtheria unattended by a doctor.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

The County is well equipped with Isolation Hospitals. These number 3 and are situated at Bridlington, Howden and Driffield respectively, and there is in addition the County Small Pox Hospital at Shiptonthorpe with accommodation for 20 beds. The Hospitals at Bridlington and Howden are administered by the local Sanitary Authorities concerned, and the others by the County Council. The total number of beds in the Hospitals (excluding those for Small Pox) is about 110 for a population of 146,000. This provision of beds in a Rural County is quite sufficient for any but very exceptional epidemics.

The County Isolation Hospital at Driffield admitted 148 patients, and eleven cases had to be sent to other Hospitals during the early months of the year before the full accommodation was available in the new Hospital at Driffield.

The following table gives particulars of the number of patients admitted from each District and the diseases treated:—

District.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Enteric Fever.	Total.
Beverley M.B.	12	7	1		20
Driffield U.D.		7		2	13
Filey U.D	3	***	***		3
		1			1
Hessle U.D		1	***	***	14
Hornsea U.D.		1		***	5
Norton U.D.		2	***		2 2
Pocklington U.		1	***	***	2
Withernsea U.	D 5		***	***	5
Beverley R.D.	10	7		***	17
Driffield R.D.	1	12			13
Escrick R.D	1	3	***		4
		***	***		***
Patrington R.D.) 6	1	***	***	7
Pocklington R.	D 1	34	***	2	37
Sherburn R.D.			***		2
Skirlaugh R.D	9	1		***	10
Staff	4	2	***	1	4
	_	_	-	_	
	78	80	1	5	159
			-	_	

The Local Authorities who have no Hospitals of their own have made arrangements for the treatment of infectious diseases as under:—

Riccall R.D. Selby Joint Isolation Hospital.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

Six cases of puerperal fever and 14 of puerperal pyrexia were notified, and 9 patients were sent to Hospital for treatment.

The arrangements for the treatment of cases of puerperal fever and pyrexia, although efficient, are not altogether satisfactory. The difficulty lies in the fact that only very few Hospitals are willing to admit such cases, with the result that ambulance journeys of 20 and 30 miles are necessary. These long distances from the homes of the patients are also very awkward for the visiting relatives.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Notifications were received of 9 cases, giving a rate of 3.4 per 1000 births. Two infants were sent to Hospital for treatment as in-patients, and both recovered without permanent damage to the sight.

VACCINATION.

The number of Public Vaccinators in the County is 41, and the number of Vaccination Districts 62. The total of primary vaccinations for the year ended 30th September, 1931, was 980 and re-vaccinations 21. Certificates of Exemption number 1,049. Generally speaking it may be said that roughly one-half of the juvenile population is vaccinated.

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

The Home visiting and general welfare of the Blind has been delegated by the County Council to the Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind.

No out-door relief is given to necessitous blind persons by the Guardians Committees, but grants varying from 2/- to 15/- per week are paid by the County Council to 52 Blind Persons.

The National Library for the Blind is given an annual grant of £30 to secure the loan of books to the blind in the area.

TUBERCULOSIS. NEW CASES AND MORTALITY.

During 1931, 150 new cases of tuberculosis were notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, and 5 came to notice otherwise than by formal notification, making a total of 155 compared with 192 in the previous year.

There were 87 deaths from pulmonary forms of the disease and 28 from non-pulmonary, a total of 115. It is regrettable to observe that no less than 33 per cent, of the total deaths recorded between the ages of 15 and 35 were due to pulmonary tuberculosis.

The following table shews the new cases which came to notice and the deaths as returned by the Registrar General:—

		. 3	NEW (CASES.			DEAT	THS.	
Age		Pu	ıl.	Non-	Pul.	P	ul.	Non-I	Pul.
Periods.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1				1	2			2	2
1-5				5	6			2	6
5-15	*******	4	3	6	6	1	1	2	2
15 - 25		15	21	3	3	10	10	3	2
25 - 45		30	22	2	3	21	21	1	1
45 - 65		6	9	1	4	14	7	1	3
65 and	upwards	2	1	***	***	2		1	
		-	-	-			******	-	-
	Total	57	56	18	24	48	39	12	16
						-		-	

The 87 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis give a death rate of .52 per 1000 of the population and the £8 deaths from other forms of tuberculosis a death rate of .17.

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

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years. 1921—1930	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Administrative County	·65	0.65	0.74	0.60	0.61	0.57	0.58	0.57	0.52
Urban Districts	.75	0.78	0.85	0.72	0.60	0.66	0.66	0.72	0.58
Rural Districts	.28	0.56	0.67	0.52	0.62	0.20	6.52	0.47	0.48

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Administrative County	.18	0.23	0.16	0.20	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.10	0.17
Urban Districts.	·19	0.27	0.13	0.26	0.08	0 22	0.16	0.12	0.22
Rural Districts	·17	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.18	0.12	0.16	0.08	0.12

According to the quarterly returns made by the District Medical Officers of Health there were 753 notified cases of tuberculosis in the Riding at the end of 1931 compared with 721 at 31st December, 1930.

I	ulmor	nary.	No	n-Pu	lmo	nar	y.
	M.	F.		M.	F.		Total.
Number of cases on the Registers at 31st Dec., 1930	260	258		114	89		721
Added to the Registers—							
(a) Cases notified for the first time during the year		53		18	25		151
(b) Cases previously removed which have been re- stored to the Registers		1					1
(c) Un-notified cases brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification		4					6
Removed from the Registers on account of death, change of address, etc.		44		10	19		126
Number of cases on the Registers at 31st December, 1931		272		122	95		753

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

The arrangements for the provision of Institutional Treatment for persons suffering from tuberculosis remain unaltered.

The only Institution directly under the control of the County Council is the Raywell Sanatorium, about 4 miles from Cottingham Station, which is the joint property of the City of York and the East Riding County Council. Accommodation is provided for 67 patients, and 2/3rds of the beds are reserved for East Riding cases. Children suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis are sent to the Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital, Oswestry, and occasional vacancies are obtained in other Institutions as required.

Sixty patients who were in a position to do so contributed towards the cost of their treatment. The amount received was £206 1s. 4d. compared with £169 2s. 3d. in the previous year.

One hundred and sixty-nine persons, consisting of 121 patients in whom the disease had been definitely diagnosed and 48 observation cases, were admitted to sanatoria during the year, compared with a total of 157 in the previous year.

The following table gives particulars of the cases dealt with:—

	No.	of I	Patients.	No. of Observation Cases			
	Adults		Children	Adults		Children	Total.
-	М.	F.		M.	F.		
In Institutions on 1/1/31	16	14	22	1	2	1	56
Admitted during the year	42	40	39	12	12	24	169
Discharged during the year	41	30	38	11	14	25	158
Died in Institutions	5	10	1	2	-	7-	18
In Institutions on 31/12/31	12	14	22	_	_		48

The following table shows the immediate results of treatment of 125 definitely tuberculous patients discharged from Sanatoria during the year:—

Classification on	Condition at time of Discharge.								
Admission.	Quie	escent	Not Quiescent.	Died in Institutions					
Pulmonary Tuberculosis									
Class T.B. minus	М. F. С.	9 7 17	3 4	1					
Class T.B. plus	M. F. C.	1 1 —	26 17 1	5 8 1					
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	M. F. C.	3 2 11	- 2 - 5	<u>_1</u>					
Totals		51	58	16					

The following table shows the results of observation of 52 doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged from Institutions during the year:—

Classification on	Condition at time of discharge.							
Admission.	Tuber	ceulous.	Non- Tuberculous	Doubtful				
Observation for purpose of diagnosis	M. F. C.	5 5 18	8 9 7	=				
Totals		28	24					

DISPENSARIES.

There are now two Dispensaries in the County. In addition to the Central Dispensary at Beverley, which is open on two afternoons each week, a branch Dispensary was established at the Out-Patient Department of the Lloyd Hospital, Bridlington, sessions being held there on the first Tuesday in each month.

149 new cases and 76 contacts were seen by the Tuberculosis Officer at or in connection with the Dispensaries during the year.

in connection with Dispensary work.

No. of persons receiving extra nourishment at the end of

Two new shelters were purchased during the year,

Two new shelters were purchased during the year, making the total number now available 16.

It was not found necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

 33 TABLE I. BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1931.

	Dipht	heria	Phtl	nisis.	Water	Milk.	Other Exami-
URBAN DISTRICTS.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.			nations.
Beverley	5	38	8	20			2
Bridlington	48	262	7	51		54	47
Cottingham	8	43	3	23			3
Driffield	3	15	3	27	1		6
Filey	7	23	1	11			9
Hedon			1	7			
Hessle	14	19	1	8			1
Hornsea	2	14	1	6			1
Norton		4		7	4	***	
Pocklington		3		1			
Withernsea	17	25	5	8		740	4
RURAL DISTRICTS.			150.4				
Beverley	11	26	3	18			4
Bridlington	9	34	1	9	1	37.5	26
Driffield		10	1	17	2		11
Escrick	1	8	2	9			
Howden	54	197	2	7			4
Norton	444	5	1	3			1
Patrington	8	15	1	18	1		7
Pocklington		5	1	5		***	3
Riccall	1	2	1	2	11	.44.0	***
Sculcoates	6	28	5	8			1
Sherburn	2	7	***	1	1	****	
Skirlaugh	3	9	5	12	9	215	
E.R.C.C. Public Health			9	10			***
Isolation Hosp.	38	112		1			6
J'nt Sanatorium		1	77	73			
Milk (Special	1 3300						
Designations) Order		177				87	
Milk & Dairies Order						155	
Other Committees	1	2	2	5	1	2	17
TOTALS	238	917	141	367	31	296	153

TABLE II.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Summary of Samples taken by the Sampling Officer and Analysed during the year ended 24th March, 1932.

Bicarbonate of Soda 3	Milk, "Grade A" (Tuberculin
Black Currant Jam 9	Tested) 1
Black Currant Jelly 1	Milk, "Pasteurised" 1
	Milk, "Sterilised" 1
Boracie Acid	Oatmeal 1
Bramble Jelly 1	Olive Oil 4
Brandy 1	Pearl Barley 2
Butter (Formal) 57	Pepper 4
Butter (Informal) 2	Plum Jam 3
Cheese 2	Raspberry Jam 3
Coffee 1	Red Currant Jam 1
Condensed Skimmed Milk 1	Rum
Cream	Seidlitz Powders
Gin 3	
Ground Almonds 1	Scotch Whisky 6
Ground Ginger 2	Strawberry Jam 6
Ground Rice 3	Sugar 2
Lard	Sweets 8
Liquid Paraffin 1	Tartaric Acid 1
Malt Vinegar 2	Tea
Margarine 1	Yeast 6
Milk180	
Milk, " Certified " 1	Total466
Milk, "Grade A" 87	

Samples adulterated or below the presumptive limits of the Sale of Milk Regulations.

Butter (Formal) 3 Creata 1 Milk 14	No Proceedings. Do. 5 Convictions.
Milk, "Grade A" 3	 Withdrawn on payment of costs by Defendant. No Proceedings. Proceedings pending. No Proceedings.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during the year 1931.

Notifiable Disease.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Adminis trative County.
Small-Pox			
Scarlet Fever	61	135	196
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	117	95	212
Enteric Fever	2	5	7
Puerperal Fever	2	4	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	10	14
Erysipelas	20	23	43
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	1	9
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	***	2
Acute Poliomyelitis		1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	***	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	55	54	109
Other forms of Tuberculosis	22	20	42
Pneumonia	108	78	186
Dysentery			
Anthrax	2		2
Totals	404	426	830

TABLE IV.

1931.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified. Urban Districts.

			OTAL	-					21011			
NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Totals	Beverley	Bridlington	Cottingham	Driffield	Filey	Hedon	Hessle	Hornsea	Norton	Pocklington	Withernsea
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
mall-Pox												
carlet Fever	61	7	16	9	7	***	5	2	1	8	2	4
iphtheria	117	13	29	27	4	8	1	16	5		1	13
nteric Fever	2			1	1							
uerperal Fever	2					2						
uerperalPyrexia	4				2		1					
rysipelas	20	5	3		7			2	2			1
phthalmia												
Neonatorum	8	5	1		2						***	
incephalitis												
Lethargica	2								1			1
cute												
Poliomyelitis				***	***	***				211		
erebro-Spinal		1										
Fever	1	1		211	***	***	1112	***	555	222	***	
ulmonary				-		-						
Tuberculosis	55	13	9	7	4	2	2	***	3	2	2	1
ther forms of	22	7	7		2		1	1			1	
Tuberculosis	108	59	18	5	5	6	1 1	1 4		***	6	1
neumonia Oysentery									.,,	***		
nthrax	2	2			***	***	200		+ = 0	++×		
didirax		-					***		***	***	***	
		-						_	_			
Totals	404	1111	83	49	34	19	11	25	12	10	12	3

TABLE V.

1931.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified. Rural Districts.

			10	IAL C	ADBO	MOTI	FIED	IN BA	CH DI	SIMIC			
NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Total	L Beverley	13 Bridlington	es Driffield	4 Eserick	er Howden	9 Norton	-1 Patrington	20 Poeklington	& Riccall	01 Sculcoates	11 Sherburn	12 Skirlaugh
mall-Pox	105		10			00		10	20		***	***	27
carlet Fever	135 95	8	19 24	11	3	22 19	2	10	39	2 2	5 10	2	14
iphtheria nteric Fever	5		2	-	-		-	1000	2	_	10		12
nteric Fever uerperal Fever	4	2	1	***	1	***	***		1		1000	****	3000
uerperal Pyrexia	10	1	1	***		3		2	1	1			1
rysipelas	23	4		4	2	5		4	2	1	1		
phthalmia Neonatorum	1												1
ncephalitis Lethargica		1											
cute Poliomyelitis	1			100	***			1					
erebro-Spinal Fever					***								
ulmonary Tuberculosis	54	4	2	4	7	5	3	4	3	5	9	***	8
ther forms of "	20	2	1	1	2	3	1	4	2	3	1		
neumonia	78	19	5	6		8		15	9	1	4	2	1 8
)ysentery	111	1000	+1.0		200		***		***	***	***		
nthrax				***		244	***	***				***	
Totals	426	51	55	27	15	65	7	51	60	15	31	4	45

TABLE VI.

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE. Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1931, and previous Years.

		LIV		NET I	DEATHS BELO DISTR		ни
		- BIK	no.	Under 1 y	ear of age.	At all	Ages.
YEAR.	Estimated Population.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	Number.	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1917	144,595	2729	16.9	254	93	2098	14.5
1918	162,699	2843	17.5	241	85	2496	17.2
1919	159,010	2764	17.4	206	74	2040	13.4
1920	158,887	3861	24.3	258	67	1953	12.8
1921	162,917	3445	21.1	263	76	2013	12.4
1922	164,094	3229	19.6	224	69	2127	12.9
1923	165,170	3244	19.6	188	58	1895	11.5
1924	166,120	3067	18.5	189	62	2070	12.5
1925	166,690	3004	18.0	200	67	1909	11.5
1926	168,820	2858	16.9	173	61	2072	12.33
1927	170,580	2888	16.9	167	58	2194	12:97
1928	174,460	2864	16.4	147	51	2057	11.88
1929	176,420	2830	16.0	165	58	2277	12.99
1930	168,400	2679	15.7	141	53	2004	11.77
1931	168,200	2635	15.7	159	60	2179	13.00

TABLE VII.
Rainfall Returns, 1931.

Station.	Height of Rain Gauge above Sea Level,	Observer.	Total Rain- fall.	Number of days on which one-tenth of an inch or more of rain fell.	Average rainfall over a series of years.
	8 feet.	TheMeteorologicalOffice	31.20	204	25.84 for 12 years.
pholme	11 "	W. Evans, Esq	80.89	171	25.23 for 12 years.
n Head	29 ,,	TheMeteorologicalOffice	27:39	165	21:38 for 12 years.
h Cave	35 ,,	Major W. H. Carver, M.P.	28.83	183	27:06 for 12 years.
ington	40 ,,	Mr. W. J. Algar	31.83	194	25.63 for 12 years.
thorpe	63 ,,	F. K. Hawes, Esq	30.10	207	26.43 for 12 years.
***************************************	73 ,,	Mr. A. Alderman	30.98	185	26.53 for 12 years
y	. 95 ,.	Rev. Canon Cooper .	29.09	205	26:45 for 12 years
npston	100 ,	W. H. St. Quintin, Esq.	31.49	212	29.38 for 12 years
nington	110 ,.	Miss E. Hildyard	32.50	230	27:74 for 12 years
on Holme	150 ,,	Mr. J. P. Jobling	31-31	191	28:54 for 12 years
erley (E.R. ntal Hospital	175 ,,	Medical Superintendent	32-04	189	26:38 for 12 years
tow	. 190 ,,	Rev. G. T. W. Purchas	30.97	209	29:48 for 4 years
sall	304 ,,	Mr. James Anderson	34.63	184	31.41 for 12 years
cendale	. 425 ,,	Mrs. Schofield	34.68	198	_

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



TABLE VIII.

Birth and Death Rates for the Administrative County and for the several Urban and Rural Districts in the Riding during the year 1931.

	Population	ation.	Live Births	irths.	Deaths	ths.	Q	eath Rat	es from 0.of the	Death Rates from various causes per 1000 of the Population.	auses per		Deaths of Infants under one year.	hs of under
DISTRICTS.	Oensus, 1931.	Estimated 1931 (mid-year).	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	169692	168200	2635	15.7	2179	13.0	.30	.52	-17	1.29	2.62	1-77	159	60.3
Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts	72757	71300	1015	14.2	666	14.0	38	.58	.22	1.36	2.90	2.05	59	58.1
Borough of Beverley	14011	14010	256	18.3	218	15.6	98.	64.	-14	1.78	3.50	2.21	16	62.2
" Bridlington	19704	19110	253	13.2	270	14-1	.37	.43	-37	62.	2.41	2.30	13	51.4
" Hedon	1509	1508	19	12.6	24	15.9	99.	1	99.	99.	1.83	4.64	2	105.3
Urban Districts— Cottingham	6182	5915	78	13-2	64	10.8	I	.51	-17	19.	2.54	1.85	4	51.3
Driffeld	5916	5884	90	15.3	85	14.4	1	1	11.	3.40	4.42	1.02	9	2.99
Filey	3730	3619	47	13.0	928	0-91	99.	.83	.28	1.38	3.32	3.59	4	85.1
Hessle	6430	6264	74	11.8	81	12.9	.33	.48	.16	2.08	2.23	1.60	60	40.5
Hornsea	4450	4317	52	13.0	51	11.8	1	69.	1	.46	1.85	1.85	67	38.5
Norton	3934	3904	09	15.4	46	11.8	.26	.51	1	77-	3.58	1.02	60	20.0
Pocklington	2640	2741	30	10.9	38	13.9	-36	.36	.36	1.46	2.55	.73	60	100.0
Withernsea	4251	4028	92	13.9	64	15.9	.55	1.74	.25	1.49	3.48	3.23	60	53.6
Rural Districts	96935	00696	1620	16.7	1180	12.2	.25	.48	.12	1.23	2.41	1.57	100	61.7
Beverley	12257	12310	192	15.6	137	11.3	.00	-74	80.	1.24	2.40	1.90	13	67.7
Bridlington	7557	7760	133	17:1	104	13.4	.52	-39	1	1.42	2.19	1.55	œ	60-2
Driffield	11048	11100	196	17-7	157	14·1	.18	-63	60.	1.35	2.52	1.62	12	61.2
Escrick	5869	5883	90	15.3	62	10.5	.17	.17	.51	1.03	1.53	1.36	70	9.99
Howden	12377	12300	216	17.6	175	14.2	.93	80.	.24	2.11	2.11	1.79	10	46.3
Norton	5557	5538	101	18.2	51	8.5	1	98.	.18	06.	3.07	.36	4	39.6
Patrington	7336	7310	128	17.5	87	111-9	1	-14	1	96.	3.15	1.92	61	15.6
Pocklington	10631	10550	187	17-7	146	13.8	60.	.19	1	1.61	3.13	1.52	14	74.9
Riocall	5285	5245	87	9.91	89	13.0	.19	-95	889	29.	2.48	1.72	œ	92.0
Sculcoates	9479	9406	131	13.9	69	7.3	.32	.64	1	.53	1.06	96.	œ	61.1
Sherburn	2210	2206	45	19-0	27	13.2	.45	.91	1	.46	2.27	2.27	4	95.2
Skirlaugh	7329	7292	117	16.0	97	13.3	.41	96	-14	1.10	3.15	1.92	12	102.6

Birth and Beath Rates for the Administrative County and for the several Urban and Rural Districts

							120	16 65.2		159 60-3	Numbers:	to rate part.
5001						1.01		12.2		1777		
										28.5		
										1.59	Respiratory Diseases	
									14.0			
						0.5						
									12757			
Могьов	Вохимен	Fleakle		Cottingham	Urban Districts -		" Bridlington	Borough of Boverley	bas algunes Bisquister Bisquistantification of the control of the	Administrative County	Sharbura	

TABLE IX.

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the Year 1931, in the URBAN Districts.

			DEATHS IN		T RITH.IL	OINED.	ATTRIOINED AGES.								THE PERSON NAMED IN					
CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under	70 4	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	68 and 7	15 and up-	Bereifey.	notgailbir8	madgailteD =	Drimeid.	2 Filey.	Hedon.	™ Hessie.	S Hornsea.	S Norton.	- Nithernsea
1	2 2	62	91	0 18	25	25	77	-	1-	-	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Causes								1	1				-			-	-	-		-
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	1	-	-	1	1	:	1	:	1	:		1	:			:	-			
2. Measles	13	4	9	00	1		1	:		-	6	7		-			:	-	01	-
3 Scarlet Fever	1		1	:			:	1	:						-	1	:	:		*
1	4	er	-					-			61	1		:				:	-	-
4. Whooping Cougn	*	0		:											,		c			
5. Diphtheria	20	2000	-		7	-	:	1	:		:	-			_					
6. Influenza	29	***	1	-	00	-	0.1	6	5	7	16	+	00	61	- 100	-	00		-	
The second of	6			-				-		-		-		-				:	-	
7. Encephalitis lethargica	4			1	:			,												
8. Cerebro-spinal fever	2000		1	:		:		:		:	:	:		:				:		:
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory	41				-	10	66	13	-		11	00	00	- 12	60		00	63	61	
system								e			e	t	-	-	-	-	_			
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	10	-	+	0	1	4	-	0	,		1		,							
11. Syphilis	64	1000	-	:	-	1	:	-	:	:		-			-		:	:		100
12. General paralysis of the	9						-	-	et	-	00	-						;	-1	-
insane, caues consens										00	0.1	11	0	0	10	b	9	ox	-	19
13. Cancer, malignant disease	146	2	-			24	,	10	1.1	70	10	++	0	0	01			0 6	. ,	-
14. Diabetes	14		-	-		-	-	9	10	-	es	-	01				24	24		3
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	89	:	-		-	:	:	91-	18	15	12	16	60	7	7	4	20	4	60	_
16. Heart Disease	207			-	1	61	00	45	22	96	49	46	12	26	12	2 -	17	80	41	7 14
17. Aneurysm	99	***		::	***	***		2	1	:	-	:	:	-				-	•	-
18. Other circulatory diseases	20	****	1	1	:	1	-	+	12	35	11	17	00	61	-	1	01	00	65	61
19 Bronchitis	49	9	-	1		:	:	7.5	11	26	6	6		13	7	1	9	- 3	1	10
11 6	2.0	ç	10	0	-	-		· ·	20	NC.	100	6	00	10	-		9	61	61	00
20. Friedmonia (all forms)	5	2						, ,					,	c			-			
21. Other respiratory diseases	=	1	-	1	1	1	-	4	:	0	0	+	:	4					:	
22. Peptic Ulcer	9	181	-	:		:	-	-	00	-	67	60	:	:	:		_			
23. Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 yrs.)	10	4	:	1	1		:	-	-	61	-	-	:	-	-		:	:		
24. Appendicitis	9	***	:	-	1	-	00	63		:	1	61	1	:	-		-	-		
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	7		:		-	::	-	61	67	:	1	61	:	1		-	-	:	-	-
26. Other diseases of Liver, &c.	12	:	:	:	-	:	1	69	+	*	61	00	-	1			-	60		-
27. Other digestive diseases	19	-	:	-	1	:	1	6	**	+	1	00	-	+	00	-	7	-		57
98 Acute and chronic nephritis	36						+	13	10	6	4	18	6.1	:	01		2	*	61	61
90 Duamanal cancie	-						-								-		-		-	-
r norther sectors a						,						c								
30. Other puerperal causes	00	:		:	1	1	,	:		:	1	•	:		:	:	:		:	
 Congenital debility, prema- ture birth, malformations, &c. 	29	29	:	1	:		:	-	:	:	4	9	4	+	00	01	-	-		
32 Sonility	45	:							7	38	67	22	-	4	00	-	10	00	-	-
22 Suicide	13						60	00			-	00	00	-	_	-	-	1	60	
	1												c	-	-		01	-	0	0
34. Other violence	23		:	-	00	9	00	4	0	20	0	#	-4	-	4	:	0	1	0	
35. Other defined diseases	85	67	-	4	00	61	6	18	16	22	17	22	4	y.O	-	10	00	7	C-1	4
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	:		:	:	:	:	:										:	-	-	:
									-	-								The second second		

48 8	20	: "			-3		7		-		8			-	6.9	S WIO	OLDHO'S	- Comment
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To the discount of the state of	cassaib tuanglian, toonsD	General paralysis of the	Syphilis	Other Tuberculous Discusor	Tuberonia of respiratory	Cerebro-apmai fever game	gradoladiadqeond	ingeenve or fiveer	Diffusive Same of Trees, for	Ransburg coulds diversion	SCHOOL BAAGE CONTROLLED TO SEE STATE	THE BEALT WITH WITH WITH THE PARTY OF THE PA	O BOAGER of Dornal Combes	Typhoid and Parstyphoid	Canadama Jan Landonna Control of	Seality 4	GYGREGON DEYLH	b. Other sledged discount

TABLE X.

uses of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1931, in the RURAL Districts.

The state of the s	l.	۱				TO STATE OF	THE	DISTRIC	1.8			DE	THE	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO EACH DISTRICT (AT ALL AGES).	AT	ALL	OL DI	EACE	a Dis	TRICI	
		a	EATH	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO THE DISTRICTS AT SUBJOINED AGES.	E SUBJC	INED	GES.	-	ı	-			I				AUES				
CAUSES OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1 year.	r 1 and	er under	d 5 and r under 15	1 15 and r under 25	d 25 and under 45	d 45 and under 65	65 and under 75	up- wards.	Severiey.	cotgailbir	-bioffin	Secriok	.asbwol	.nottoñ	u,12ujatu,	u,ažu,pjoo,	.llacoll	culcoates	kirlaugh.
1	63	00	-	10	9	7	00	6	10	11	E 23	8 55	a 41	a 75	16 H	17				2000	
All Causes	1180	100	15	18	28	40	84	212	288	395	137	104	157	63	175	51	87 14	146 6	9 89	69 27	1 87
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	-	1		1	1	1		1	1		1	1	1	:	:	:	1	1		1	:
2. Measles	10	-	22	67	13	- 18	-	:	:	:	3	1	:	:	-	-	-				:
S Scarlet Flaver				-	3				-												
		0																	_	_	
4. Whooping Cough	4	77		-	:			:	1	1	_	C-1	-	***		:		•		1	1
5. Diphtheria	6	-	-	-	7	-		-		-	61	64	:		:	12		-		60	
6. Influenza	51	61	-	53	67	24	4	7	13	10	9	63	12	1	10	4	-	00	60		64
7. Encephalitis lethargica		-	- 1	3	-	-	:	-	-	:	-	-	-		:	-	- 1		- 1		:
8. Cerebro-spinal fever		1	-	-	***	oi.	-		:	:	-	:	:		_	:	:	- :	-	:	- 3
															_	_	-		-		
system	46	1	-	-	-	15	20	6	-	-	6	60	7	-	-	61	-	67	10	9	2 7
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	1.2	6.3		-	60	60	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	60	00	-	:		64		
11. Syphilis	61	П	1	1	:	:	-	1		-	1	-		1	1	-	1		:	- 1	-
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis.				-																-	
13. Cancer, malignant disease	152			:			10	100	90	10	93	12	95	oc	66	6	14	9	0		
14. Diabetes	16			3			-	4	1-	4	-	60	-		-						
5 Carahral hamorrhage &c	2							19	08	00	A.	-	, h	e		0	-				
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20. Pneumonia (all forms)	22	=	0	ro	63	-	kg	6	=	9	10	-	<u>-</u>	757	00	4	00		:		10
 Other respiratory diseases 	00	:	1	-	-	1	1	-	00	67	61	1	1	:	10	:	-	:	-	-	-
22. Peptic Ulcer	9	:	1	:		:	-	64	es	-	1	-	-	-	:	:	-	-	-	_	-
23. Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	6	9	1	:	:	-	1	:	-	-	1	-	-	+4	:	:	:	-	-	- :	2
24. Appendicitis	1	10	1	1	-	-	-	6.3	:	61	1	1	:	-	-		:	-	64	_	:
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	63	-	:	:	-	1	:	00	1	1	-	1	-	1	:	:			-	- 1	:
26. Other diseases of Liver, &c	7	-	- 1	-	-	. 4	4	4	61	-	-	- 1	-	:		-	00	:	:	-	-
27 Other digestive diseases	20	60	1	-	1	-	-	7	7	7	63	-	4	-	61	4		10			-
28. Acute and chronic nephritis	28		13	3	-	61	64	00	13	4	4	60	64	64	9	67	-				-
29. Puerperal sepsis	+	1	:	- 1	:	-	60	1		1	-	-					_	_			
30. Other puerperal causes	00			-	:	:	60	- 1	-	:	:	63	-						-		
31. Congenital debility, premature																					-
birth, malformations, etc		24	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	70	70	67	9	67	-	8	6 3	61	6
32. Senility	20	-	-	:		1	-	1	7	43	00	00	67	13	_	*	3	00	64	_	4
33, Suicide	41	-	-	:	-	-	60	9	4		64	64	-	1	C4	:	1	_		3	1
34. Other violence	47	2	1	4	9	7	Ξ	00	10	60	7	10	7	7	00	1	4 6		2 2		-
35. Other defined diseases	100	6	-	00	4	4	12	27	20	21	10	10	10	4	16	- 1	10 16	9 8	00		4
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	4	:	-	-		-	-	-	2	6									_		
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