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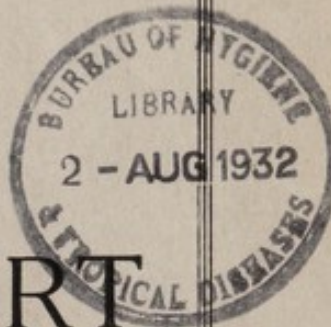


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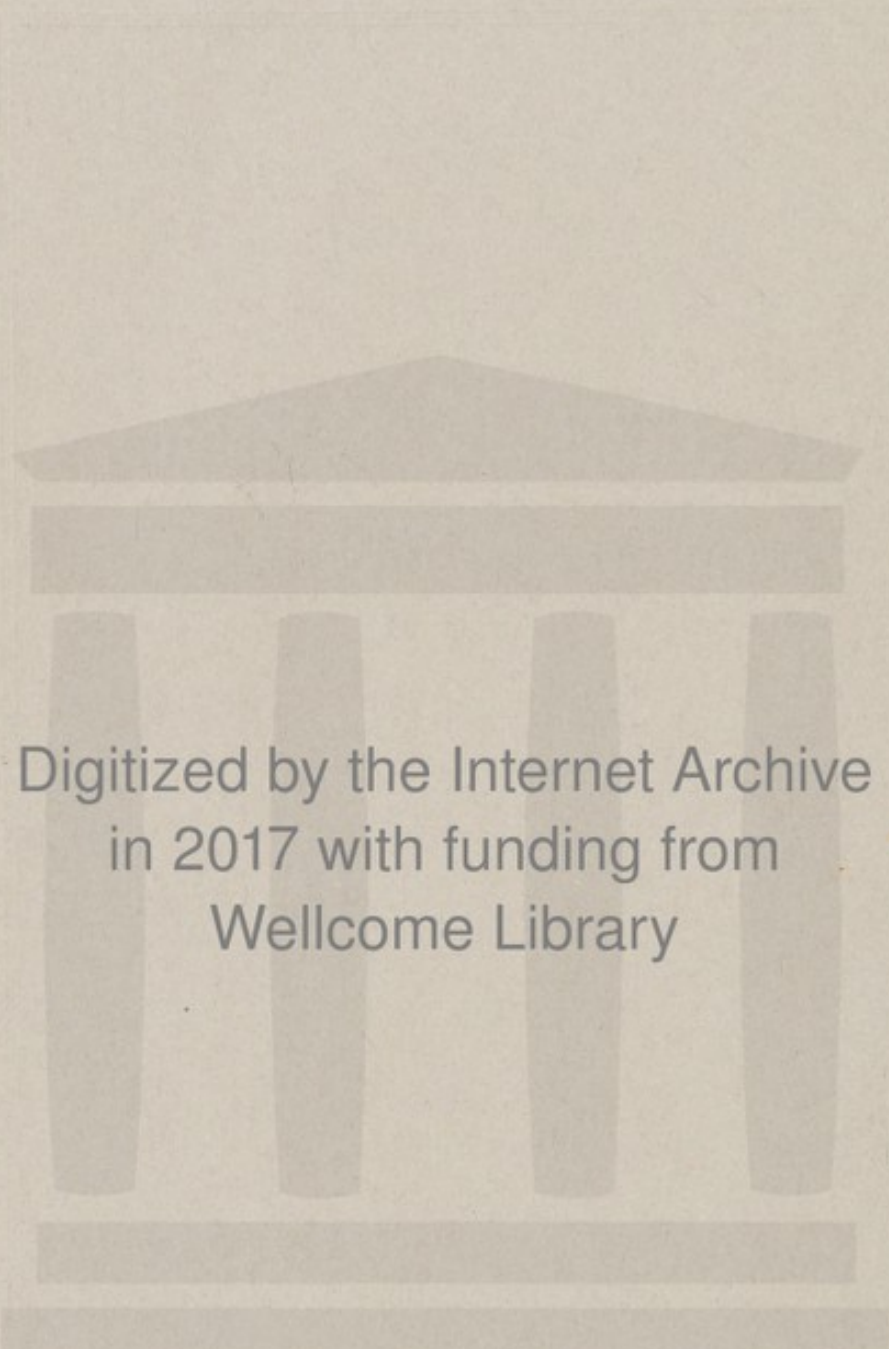
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
For the Year 1931.

Seberley:—

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Alderman T. D. Fenby (Chairman).

,, M. Cheverton-Brown.

,, The Right Hon. Lord Deramore.

,, H. Dixon.

,, H. Foster.

,, Sir A. Macdonald of the Isles, Bart.

,, P. Saltmarshe.

,, F. Smith.

Councillor R. T. G. Abbott. Councillor The Rev. E.

,, F. W. Barker.

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,, D. Megginson.

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,, T. Hawson.

,, J. E. Wilson.

,, T. G. Henningham.

,, T. W. Woodcock.

,, Mrs. A. Holtby.

Co-opted Members:—

Mrs. Hickes.

Mr. T. Holtby.

Lady Macdonald of the Isles.

Miss Whitehead.

STAFF.*County Medical Officer of Health—*R. L. Thornley, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P.*Tuberculosis Officer—*

T. S. Townsend, B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Infant Welfare Centres—

Helen Moffat, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Inspector of Midwives and Superintendent Health
Visitor—*

Miss H. H. Garner.

*Assistant Health Visitors—*Miss E. M. Barnby, Miss S. E. Grayson (resigned
30/9/30), Mrs. F. E. Looker, Miss M. M. Williams.

Administrative County of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

Medical Officers of Health of the several Constituent Local Authorities.

Local Authority.	Name of Medical Officer.	Annual Report Received. 1931.
MUNICIPAL BOROUGHES.		
Beverley	H. L. Munro, M.D.	27th April.
Bridlington..	*E. T. Colville, M.D., D.P.H.	10th July.
Hedon	J. Soutter, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ...	17th June.
URBAN DISTRICTS.		
Cottingham	A. Tinley Sissons, M.B.	27th May.
Driffield	G. Burgess, M.B.	4th May.
Filey	C. Butler Simpson, M.R.C.S.	3rd June.
Hessle	J. M. Hermon, M.D.	13th June.
Hornsea	H. D. Johns, M.D.	27th June.
Norton	†G. A. Dunlop, M.D.	27th May.
Pocklington .	A. F. A. Fairweather, M.D.	18th June.
Withernsea .	‡F. R. Cripps, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	10th June.
RURAL DISTRICTS.		
Beverley ...	F. G. Dobson, D.S.O., M.B.	10th June.
Bridlington...	P. D. H. Chapman, M.B.	1st June.
Driffield	§A. Milner, M.B., Ch.B.	6th July.
Eserick	N. S. Hewitt, M.B.	13th July.
Howden	R. B. Brown, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.	12th June.
Norton	L. C. Walker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Not received.
Patrington .	F. R. Cripps, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	16th June.
Pocklington	A. F. A. Fairweather, M.D.	10th June.
Riccall ...	W. Bertram Hill, M.D., D.P.H. ...	25th April.
Sculcoates ..	J. M. Hermon, M.D.	20th June.
Sherburn ..	W. Thistlethwaite, M.B., Ch.B. ...	10th June.
Skirlaugh	H. D. Johns, M.D.	8th June.

*Vice A. K. Jarratt, M.B. (resigned).

†Vice R. H. F. Bostock, L.R.C.P. (deceased).

‡Vice A. E. Sproule, L.R.C.P. (resigned).

§Vice Marshall Haver, M.B. (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 1930.

The Report is a Survey Report, as contrasted with those for the years 1926—1929, which were Ordinary Reports. The last Survey Report was that for the year 1925. Survey Reports are expected to deal with (a) the measure of progress made in the area during the preceding five years in the improvement of the public health; (b) the extent and character of the changes made during that period in the public health services of the area; (c) any further action of importance in the organisation or development of public health services contemplated by the Local Authority.

The year 1930 witnessed the transfer of the functions of Poor Law Authorities to the County Council; functions relating to Infant Life Protection and Vaccination also became the duty of the County Council. It is not to be expected that any drastic alterations will be made in the general arrangements obtaining at the time of the transfer, but gradually changes will be made both as regards the institutions and the personnel, indoor and outdoor, to prevent any overlapping and to effect economies where possible by utilizing the existing health services of the County in conjunction with those transferred by the Act.

Since the Local Government Act came into force, the County Council decided that it would tend to greater efficiency if both the Public Health and Public Assistance work were to be administered by the same Committee, to be designated the Public Health and Housing Committee, with Sub-Committees to deal with (a) Public Health, (b) Public Assistance, and (c) Housing.

The year under review is also noteworthy by reason of the fact that by the extension of the Hull City boundary, the area of the Administrative County was reduced by 4,008 acres to 737,065. At the same time, the population was reduced by 3,531.

Scarlet Fever was very prevalent in the first part of the year, but showed a marked decrease during the later months.

The incidence of Typhoid Fever was, as usual, noticeably low, with only nine notified cases.

The County was free from cases of Smallpox during the year.

Maternity and Child Welfare work has made further progress by the provision of more beds at the Maternity Home at Driffield, and by extended facilities for the treatment of abnormal cases.

The new County Isolation Hospital at Driffield, with accommodation for 70 patients, was completed and occupied towards the end of the year.

The Hull City Water mains have now been laid through Skirlough to Long Riston, and, it is hoped, will shortly be extended through Leven to Brandesburton.

A whole-time Medical Officer of Health has now been appointed for the Borough of Bridlington in place of the previous part-time appointment. With the exception of the Riccall Rural District, all other appointments throughout the County are part-time.

I wish to express my thanks to the members of the Public Health and Housing Committee and to the Isolation Hospital Committee for their cordial support during the year. 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,

August, 1931.

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

Date.	Subject.
January	Venereal Disease—Revised list of Treatment Centres.
January 8th	Treatment of Tuberculous Ex-Service Men—Revised Memorandum.
January 9th	Vaccination Order, 1930, and Memorandum <i>re</i> transfer of functions.

February 11th	Memorandum on Psittacosis.
February 12th	The Local Government (Qualifications of Medical Officers and Health Visitors) Regulations, 1930.
March 20th	Public Assistance Order, 1930.
March 21st	Welfare of Blind Persons—Scheme under Section 102 of Local Government Act, 1929.
April 11th	Handling and Storing of Celluloid X-Ray films.
May 30th	Summary of Conditions of Service of Health Visitors, &c.
June	Report on Cancer of the Lip, Tongue and Skin.
June	Report on a Study of the Nasopharyngeal Bacterial Flora.
June	Interim Report of the Departmental Committee on Maternal Mortality and Morbidity.
June 18th	Contents and Arrangement of Medical Officers' Annual Reports for 1930.
July 16th	Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.
July 25th	Annual Returns under Local Government Act, 1929.
July 31st	Memorandum on Cancer (No. 7).
September 4th	Memorandum on Registrar General's Annual Statistical Review.
September 30th	Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Disease—Survey and Scheme.
October	Report on a Disease of Parrots communicable to Man (Psittacosis).
October 31st	Tuberculosis—Memorandum 37/T (Revised).
November	Tuberculosis—Summary of Costs at Residential Institutions.
November 26th	Annual Returns under Local Government Act, 1929.
November 28th	Tuberculosis—Analysis of work done during 1929 under Tuberculosis Schemes.
December 11th	Memorandum on Maternal Mortality.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH INQUIRIES.

The following Ministry of Health Inquiries were held during the year 1930, viz.:—

Date.	Subject.
10th April	Application by the Bridlington Rural District Council for sanction to borrow £12,715 for works of water supply for Hunmanby.
23rd April	Application by the Hedon Borough Council for sanction to borrow £12,280 for works of sewerage and sewage disposal.
24th April	Application by the Beverley Rural District Council for sanction to borrow £16,911 for works of sewerage and sewage disposal for Elloughton and Brantingham.
16th September	Application by the Beverley Borough Council for sanction to borrow £800 for the purchase of 10 acres of land for the purpose of a controlled refuse tipping area.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE COUNTY.

The administrative County covers an area of 737,065 acres (or approximately 1,152 square miles), inclusive of inland water. This, however, if Hornsea Mere is excepted, is of almost negligible proportions. The County is divided up into 23 Sanitary Districts, comprising 3 Boroughs, 8 Urban Districts, and 12 Rural Districts. The two largest towns are Bridlington (with a population of 19,704) and Beverley, the capital of the Riding (with a population of 14,011). The boundaries of the County, except for a distance of about 6 miles inland from Filey, and again for about 8 miles from Stamford Bridge to below the City of York, are entirely formed by rivers and the sea. The boundaries are made up, except as regards the East coast, by the rivers Derwent, Ouse and Humber. The distance across the County from East to West is over 40 miles, from North to South, 35 miles, and the extreme length from Spurn Point to the North West corner is over 50 miles. In comparison with other administrative Counties, the

East Riding stands seventeenth in size and fortieth in population. The density of population in the County is '23 to the acre, or approximately one person to four acres.

The Northern portion of the County, which is from 400—500 feet above sea level, forms the well known wold land furrowed by dales. Geologically this is of chalk formation with a covering of soil which is in places only a few inches in depth. The same formation extends Southwards to the Humber to divide the lower portion of the County into two low lying areas, that on the South-East known as Holderness, and that on the South-West known as Howdenshire. The wold area is known as the Buckrose Division of the County. The highest part in the County is 808 feet at the top of Garrowby Hill, on the main road from York to Bridlington. The thickness of the chalk formation is not known, but borings made by the War Office at Kilnsea (Spurn Point) during the War reached a depth of 1,068 feet.

The County has no industrial areas. There are no collieries or ironworks, and with the exception of a cement works at Melton, oil and cake mills at Barlby, and a shipbuilding yard at Beverley, the County is entirely agricultural, with the whole area under active cultivation, and without any moorland at all.

The East coast seaside resorts, especially Bridlington, are much favoured during the summer holidays by the industrial districts of the West Riding and the Midlands, with a consequent very large daily influx of holiday-makers.

The rateable value of the County is £734,383, and the estimated product of a penny rate is £2,719.

Vital Statistics.

POPULATION.

The Census was taken on 26th/27th April, 1931, and a preliminary report issued by the Registrar General shows the population of the Administrative County to be 169,692.

After allowing for the population transferred to Hull in connection with the boundary extension in April, 1930, the figures represent a decrease of 507 persons since the last Census was taken ten years ago, when the population was returned as 170,199. The explanation of

this apparent decrease lies in the fact that the Census of 1921 was taken much later in the year than usual, and after the holiday season had commenced, and this resulted in the East Riding being credited with a greater population than it was really entitled to. In consequence of this the Registrar General issued an adjusted figure of 159,100, which was to be used for the calculation of birth and death rates. A comparison between this figure and the population as now revealed by the Census (169,692) gives a better indication of the growth of population during the past ten years. It will be seen that according to these figures the population of the East Riding has increased by 10,592, or 6.6%.

The table on page 67 shows the 1931 Census population of each District compared (a) with the 1921 Census population, which was known to be too high, and (b) with the 1921 estimated population.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES
(per 1000 Total Population).

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1921—1930	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Administrative County	17·9	18·5	18·0	16·9	16·9	16·4	16·0	15·7
Urban Districts..	16·6	17·4	16·3	15·7	15·5	15·2	14·8	15·0
Rural Districts..	18·8	19·2	19·2	17·8	18·0	17·3	16·9	16·1

The steady reduction of the birth-rate, which has been a feature of the Vital Statistics for the past ten years, continued in 1930, the rate of 15·7 being '3 less than the previous year.

In 1920 the birth-rate for the County was 24·3, and since that time a lower figure has been recorded in each successive year. It is not to be expected that this reduction will continue, as it is reasonable to assume that a figure has now been reached beyond which the birth-rate is not likely to fall.

The number of births registered in the County in 1930 was 2,679, compared with 2,830 in the previous year, a reduction of 151. 1,092 of the births occurred in the Urban Districts (giving a rate of 15·0), and 1,587 in the Rural Districts (giving a rate of 16·1).

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

Beverley M.B.	19.0	per 1,000 population.
Driffield U.D.	18.9	" "
Pocklington R.D.	18.7	" "

The lowest rates were recorded in the following Districts:—

Withernsea U.D.	9.5	per 1,000 population.
Pocklington U.D.	10.6	" "
Hessle U.D.	12.5	" "

The birth-rate for the whole of England and Wales was 16.3, the same as in the previous year. Ten years ago the rate was 25.4.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

Districts.	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Administrative County	211	233	205	191	187	209	184	174
Urban Districts..	74	93	61	83	67	98	77	74
Rural Districts..	137	140	144	108	120	111	107	100

The number of illegitimate births was 174, a reduction of 10 compared with the previous year. 74 occurred in the Urban Districts, and 100 in the Rural Districts.

The proportion of illegitimate births to legitimate was 1 to 14, and the illegitimate birth-rate for the whole County was 1.02 compared with 1.04 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	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Administrative County	12.2	12.5	11.5	12.3	12.9	11.8	12.9	11.7
Urban Districts..	13.2	13.4	12.2	13.4	13.7	12.5	13.6	12.5
Rural Districts..	11.6	11.9	11.0	11.5	12.3	11.3	12.4	11.2

The total number of deaths registered in the East Riding in 1930 was 2,004 (979 males and 1,025 females), compared with 2,277 in the previous year, a reduction of

273. The deaths in the Urban Districts numbered 908 (444 males and 464 females), giving a death-rate of 12·5, and in the Rural Districts 1,096 (535 males and 561 females), giving a death-rate of 11·2.

The death-rate for the whole County is 11·7 per 1,000 of the population, a reduction of 1·2 compared with the previous year. Except for the years 1923 and 1925, when the rate was 11·5, the figure for 1930 is the lowest on record.

The Districts with the highest death-rates were:—

Hedon M.B.	17·3	per 1,000 population.
Bridlington M.B.	14·0	" "
Norton U.D.	13·8	" "

The lowest rates recorded were:—

Sherburn R.D.	8·6	per 1,000 population.
Hessle U.D.	8·9	" "
Bridlington R.D.	9·6	" "

The death-rate for the whole of England and Wales was 11·4 compared with 13·4 in the previous year.

A table showing the various causes of death will be found at the end of this Report. It will be seen that Heart Disease again accounts for the largest number of deaths, viz., 398, or practically one-fifth of the total deaths recorded. The other chief causes of death were Cancer (263 deaths), Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. (153 deaths) and Arterio-sclerosis (102 deaths).

DEATHS AMONGST CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

Death-rate among Infants per 1000 Births.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1921—1930	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Administrative County	61	62	67	61	58	51	58	53
Urban Districts..	59	64	68	55	53	57	54	44
Rural Districts..	63	60	66	64	61	48	61	59

The Infantile Mortality Rate of 52·6 compares favourably with the figure of 58·3 for the previous year, and is only slightly higher than the rate for 1928 (51·3 per 1,000 births), which was the lowest recorded for the County.

In 1930 there were 141 deaths of infants under one year of age, compared with 165 in 1929. 48 of the deaths occurred in the Urban Districts (giving a rate of 44·0), and 93 in the Rural Districts (giving a rate of 58·6).

The Sanitary Districts with the lowest rates were :—

Hessle U.D.	12.0	per 1,000 registered births.
Filey U.D.	19.6	" "
Riccall R.D.	32.6	" "

The highest rates were :—

Patrington R.D.	99.1	per 1,000 registered births.
Howden R.D.	76.2	" "
Withernsea U.D.	71.4	" "

The rate for the whole of England and Wales was 60 per 1,000 registered births, compared with 74 in 1929.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 and 1915.

The number of live births registered in the County during 1930 was 2,679. From this total the births registered in Beverley and Bridlington, numbering 534, have to be subtracted, as these are not notifiable to the County Council. This leaves a figure of 2,145, against which 2,039 notifications were received by the County Council, or 95% compared with 88% in the previous year.

The Local Registrars forward to my office each month particulars of births which have been registered but not notified. During the year particulars of 246 such births were received.

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.	92	85	- 7
York	Eserick R.	83	73	- 10
Pocklington ...	Pocklington U.	29	30	+ 1
	Pocklington R.	200	159	- 41
Howden	Howden R.	210	212	+ 2
Beverley	Beverley R.	182	162	- 20
Sculcoates ...	Cottingham U.	89	83	- 6
	Hessle U.	83	85	+ 2
	Hedon M. B.	25	37	+ 12
	Sculcoates R.	144	120	- 24
Patrington ...	Withernsea U.	42	45	+ 3
	Patrington R.	111	108	- 3
Skirlaugh	Hornsea U.	62	59	- 3
	Skirlaugh R.	128	112	- 16
Driffield	Driffield U.	113	161	+ 48
	Driffield R.	198	180	- 18
Bridlington ...	Bridlington R.	129	113	- 16
Scarborough	Filey U.	51	49	- 2
	Sherburn R.	36	39	+ 3
Malton	Norton U.	64	56	- 8
	Norton R.	74	71	- 3
	Totals	2145	2039	- 106

The differences between the numbers of births registered and those notified are explained by the fact that the figures in the first column, which are supplied by the Registrar General, are corrected for inward and outward transfers, whereas the notification figures are compiled locally and are not so corrected.

Thus in the Driffield Urban District the discrepancy between the two figures is due to births occurring in the County Maternity Home, which although notified in Driffield are registered in other parts of the County.

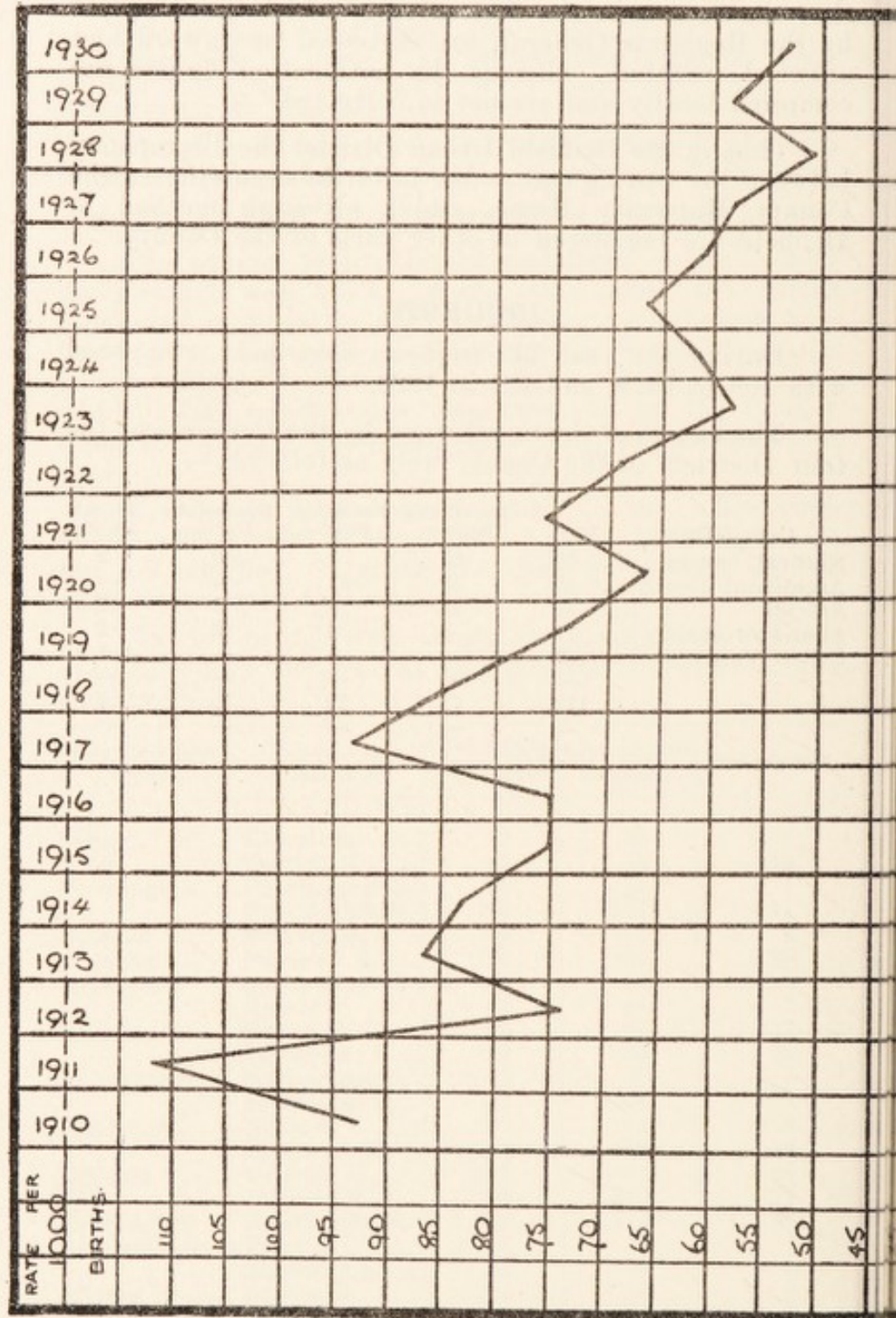
INQUESTS.

During the year 112 inquests were held, compared with 109 in 1929, and 121 in 1928.

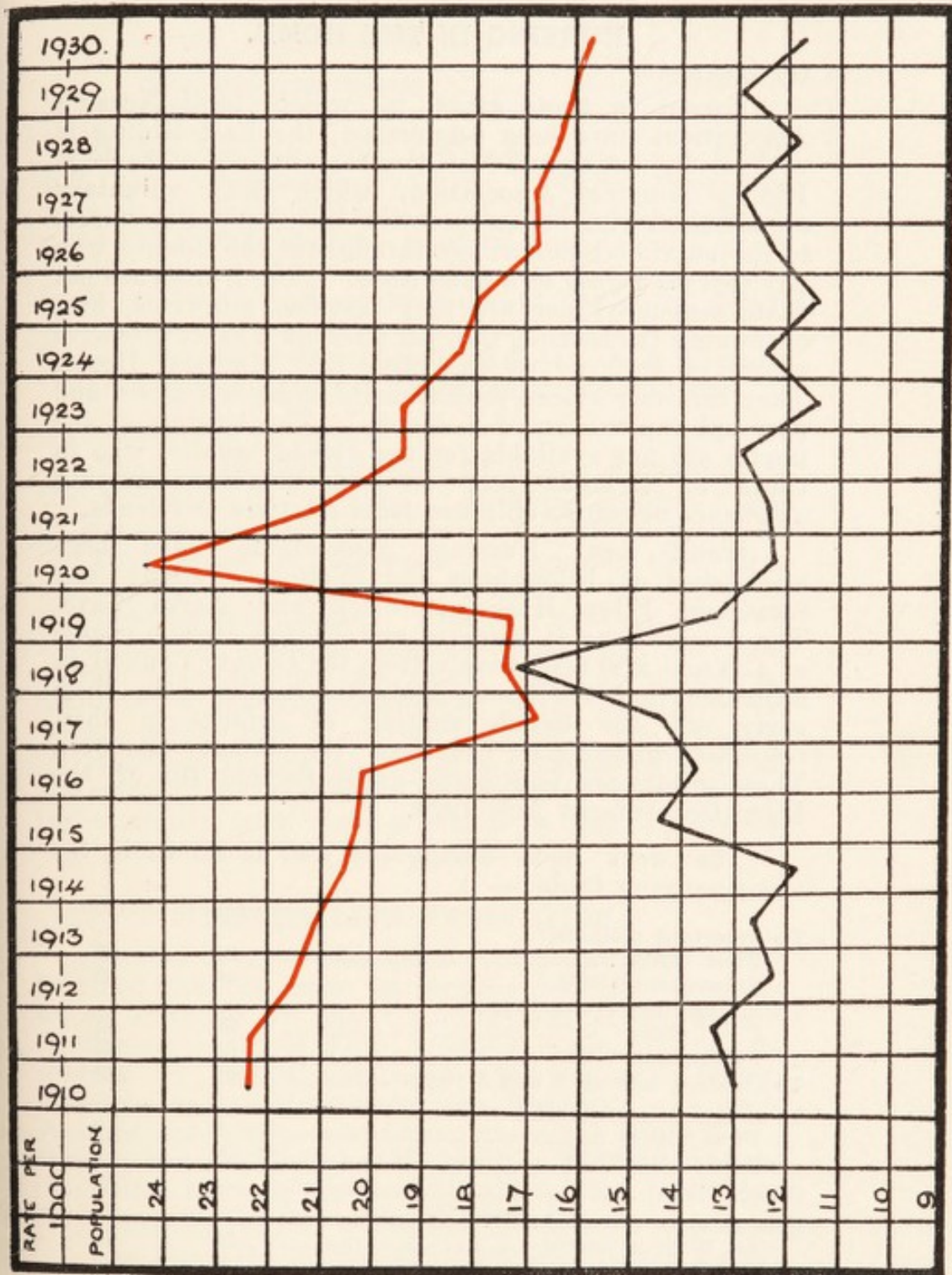
The causes of death returned by the Coroners of the four Districts in the County were as follows:—

Cause of Death.	Total.	East Riding District.	Holderness District.	Howdenshire District.	Eserick District.
Natural causes	35	27	1	5	2
Accidental Death ...	45	30	11	4	—
Suicide	16	11	2	1	2
Found drowned	14	3	4	5	2
Other Verdicts	2	—	1	—	1
	—	—	—	—	—
	112	71	19	15	7
	—	—	—	—	—

Diagram showing the Infantile Mortality-rate (per 1,000 births) in the Administrative County in each of the years, 1910-1930.



the administrative county in each of the years, 1910-1930.



A

B

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) GENERAL.

Except in those areas in which local Nursing Associations have been established, the East Riding is without any organised facilities for nursing. The East Riding Nursing Association, which is a voluntary organisation run on co-operative lines, supplies nurses to its individual subscribers throughout the County who pay fees according to a fixed scale. The Nurses are not State registered nor are they certified midwives, but, on joining the service, they all undergo a short intensive course of training at the East End Mothers' Home. They can only attend confinements under the direct and personal supervision of a doctor. The services of the nurses are not available for the general public, who in times of sickness rely on such untrained nursing assistance as can be obtained from relatives or friends.

Small local Nursing Associations have been established at Elloughton and Welton, Ferriby and Swanland, Filey, Hornsea, Norton and North Cave. The Associations at Hornsea and Norton receive grants of £25 and £50 respectively from the County Council on condition that the Nurse Midwives employed by them carry out the health visiting of infants in their respective districts on behalf of the County Council. These grants are now made under Section 101 of the Local Government Act, 1929.

The work done during the year is shown in the accompanying table:—

	Hornsea.	Norton.
To expectant mothers:		
First visits	24	28
Subsequent visits	44	68
To infants under one year:		
First visits	50	61
Subsequent visits	62	87
To children between 1 and 5 years	61	353
To illegitimate children:		
First visits	9	2
Subsequent visits	8	1
Other visits	—	15
Confinements attended:		
(a) With a doctor	21	19
(b) Without a doctor	6	9
Totals	285	643

The Public Assistance Committee make grants to the following Local Nursing Associations:—

	£	s.	d.
Ferriby and Swanland	3	3	0
Beverley	10	10	0
Elloughton with Welton	5	5	0
Filey	5	0	0

A Nursing Association is also in existence in Hessle and the neighbouring district. This Association maintains a Nursing Home to which Maternity patients can be admitted, and the Home also serves as a hostel for the nurses who work on the out-door staff. The County Council make an annual contribution of £50 to the Hessle Nursing Association and £200 to the East Riding Nursing Association towards the short intensive training which the newly appointed nurses undergo.

(b) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There is no home nursing of infectious diseases in the Administrative County. Hospital accommodation is, however, available for all cases of notifiable infectious disease. It is in outbreaks of measles that home nursing is most required, for there is no hospital provision for this disease. Recently, however, since the new Isolation Hospital has been completed, the Committee have decided to admit cases of measles for treatment if the home conditions or the severity of the disease render such a course desirable. The provision for treatment of measles will be of immense value to the community, and should do something towards lowering the mortality from measles which in recent years has been greater than that from scarlet fever.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

Section 2 (a) of the Local Government Act, 1929, provided that as from 1st April, 1930, the functions under Part I. of the Children Act, 1908, formerly discharged by Poor Law Authorities, should be discharged by the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs as functions under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, except that where the Council of a District had established a Maternity and Child Welfare Committee the said functions should in that District be discharged by the Council of the District.

The Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington having established Maternity and Child Welfare Committees are therefore responsible for Infant Life Protection in their respective Districts. Throughout the rest of the

County the Public Health Committee are responsible for the administration of the Act. The detailed work of inspection is carried out by the Health Visitors, who visit so far as practicable at intervals of about six weeks. At each visit they record on a form full details as to the physical condition of the children, the condition of the clothing and the general condition of the premises with special reference to the sleeping accommodation. The number of infants under supervision at the close of the year was 82 in 73 houses. In no case was it found necessary to order the removal of an infant from its surroundings. The highest number of infants permitted to be kept in one house was 4.

MIDWIVES.

All midwives who practise in the County, including those who practise in areas which have their own Maternity and Child Welfare Committees and are in consequence independent of the County Scheme, are supervised by the Inspector of Midwives.

The number of midwives notifying their intention to practise during the past five years is as follows:—

1926	.....	51
1927	.....	57
1928	.....	58
1929	.....	49
1930	.....	56

Of the number at present in practice 52 are qualified to do so as holders of a diploma; the other 4 are registered but uncertificated. The figure 56 does not, however, give a true indication of the midwifery service of the County, because if the number is more closely enquired into it is found that of the women who notified their intention to practise in 1930 three were Health Visitors employed by the County Council, twenty lived outside the Riding and only attended occasional cases within the County, and seven others were employed in Nursing Homes and other institutions. It follows, therefore, that except in the areas covered by the local nursing associations, and these total up only a very small part of the Riding, the greater part of the County is without the provision of any midwifery service.

The reason for this state of affairs lies partly in the fact that the rural districts have too small a population to enable a midwife who practises on her own account to earn a living, partly from the fact that even a subsidy for each case attended would hardly

attract applicants, but mainly because there is no County Nursing Association employing midwives at work throughout the County similar to those existing in other Counties and subsidized by the County Councils. The percentage of births attended by midwives alone in 1930 was 15 per cent., the same as in the previous year.

Notices under the Rules of the Central Midwives Board were received from practising midwives as follows:—

Sending for medical assistance	47
Notification of death	1
Notification of stillbirth	8
Artificial feeding	1
Liability to be a source of infection.....	3
Laying out a dead body	7

Where medical assistance is called in the Local Supervising Authority, that is the County Council, must under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918, pay the doctor's fee according to a scale fixed by the Ministry of Health. During the year £15 1s. 0d was paid in fees. In the same period £1 16s. 0d. was recovered from patients. No scale is in operation, but the amount (if any) to be recovered is assessed by the County Medical Officer and reported to the Public Health Committee at the next quarterly meeting. No fee is paid by the County Council, however,

(a) where the doctor has agreed to attend the patient under arrangements made by or on behalf of the patient or by any Club, Medical Institute or other Association of which the patient or her husband is a member, or when the doctor is under obligation to give treatment to the patient under the National Health Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1922;

(b) where the doctor receives or agrees to receive a fee from the patient or her representative;

(c) in respect of any services performed by the doctor on any date later than the 10th day from the date of his first attendance unless he has reported to the local supervising authority that he considers, for reasons stated by him, that his further attendance is necessary, or in respect of any services performed after the expiry of four weeks from the day of birth.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The County Council have no laboratory directly under their own control either for bacteriological and pathological work or for the analysis of foods and drugs.

The County Council have, however, an agreement with all the sanitary authorities throughout the County whereby any medical practitioner is empowered to send for examination any specimens on which he desires an opinion as an aid to diagnosis. Half the cost of this work is paid by the County Council and half by the Council of the District in which the patient resides.

Three laboratories are concerned in the work. The Clinical Research Association in London is responsible for the work of 13 local authorities, the North Riding Laboratory in Scarborough for the work of 7 authorities, and the remaining 3 make use of a laboratory in York. Altogether 2,054 specimens were submitted for examination during the year at a total cost of £487 9s. 3d. The time occupied in the transit of the specimens to London and the consequent delay in hearing the results of the examinations is the reason for the use by certain of the Sanitary Authorities of the two local laboratories. The details of the work done during the year are given in Table I. on page 68.

HOSPITALS.

The total number of Institutions for the sick and infirm within the Administrative County is 20. For purposes of reference they may be divided into Hospitals (general, special and isolation), Public Assistance Institutions and Convalescent Homes.

HOSPITALS.

(a) *General Hospitals.*

Lloyd Hospital, Bridlington, with 40 beds.
Beverley Cottage Hospital, with 17 beds.
Driffield Cottage Hospital, with 8 beds.
Hornsea Cottage Hospital, with 8 beds.

It is obvious that this small number of beds (73) in Voluntary Hospitals for the use of the inhabitants of the County is hopelessly inadequate, so use is made by the public of the Voluntary Hospitals in Hull (Royal Infirmary and Children's Hospital) and in York (County Hospital). These Hospitals are consequently always full.

(b) *Special Hospitals.*

Raywell Sanatorium, with 64 beds (joint York and East Riding).

County Maternity Home, Driffield, with 8 beds.

(c) **Isolation Hospitals.*

County Isolation Hospital, Driffield, with 62 beds.

County Smallpox Hospital, Shiptonthorpe, with 16 beds.

Bridlington Isolation Hospital, with 28 beds.

Howden Isolation Hospital, with 20 beds.

* Bed accommodation on basis of 144 sq. ft. per bed.

The Isolation Hospital accommodation for the whole County was surveyed in accordance with the requirements of Section 63 of the Local Government Act, 1929. A conference was also held with representatives of the Local Authorities who at present maintain Isolation Hospitals. It is with some satisfaction that I am able to report that the whole of the County has made proper provision for the isolation and treatment of persons suffering from infectious diseases, including smallpox. At the Conference the representatives agreed that as occasion required, each Hospital would admit cases from the other areas at a uniform charge.

This means that should any Hospital become fully occupied, further cases would be sent to one of the other Hospitals, but that each would continue to be administered by the Local Authority concerned.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INSTITUTIONS.

Institution.	Sick Wards.				Other Wards.				Total.
	Men.	Women.	Childr'n 3 to 16	Childr'n under 3	Men.	Women.	Childr'n 3 to 16.	Childr'n under 3.	
Beverley ...	31	29	8	7	40	30	—	—	145
Bridlington	14	16	—	2	36	24	—	8	100
*Driffield ...	33	41	—	—	63	48	—	7	192
Howden ..	14	12	1	1	22	13	5	3	71
Patrington.	10	16	—	2	22	21	—	—	71
Pocklington	12	8	—	—	28	20	—	4	72

* The numbers given include accommodation for 26 male and 10 female mental defectives.

CHILDREN'S HOMES.

	Accommodation.
Beverley	48
Bridlington	20
Driffield (3 Homes)	32
Pocklington	12

All major operative surgery and specialist treatment, *e.g.*, X-ray, is carried out by transference to the nearest general hospital. Agreements have been made with this object with the Hull Royal Infirmary, the York County Hospital and the Hull Public Assistance Committee. The Public Assistance Committee also have an agreement with the Malton Institution under which they provide accommodation if required for a maximum of twelve East Riding patients.

At the close of the year some East Riding residents were also inmates of one or other of the Institutions at Scarborough, York, Selby, or Hull, but it is hoped to find accommodation eventually for all inmates in the Institutions within the County.

The six Institutions in the County are all small and consequently without any Resident Medical Officer, and without any strict allocation of beds to wards set apart for special purposes as may obtain in larger institutions with or without the employment of consultants. The Institutions are generally serviceable, but having been built some time ago cannot be looked on as entirely satisfactory in the light of modern requirements. At the same time any extensive alterations to try to make the buildings more up-to-date would, on account of the cost, hardly be justified as the results could not be entirely satisfactory. These remarks probably apply with equal force to a great many of the small Poor Law Institutions throughout the Country generally. All will have to be dealt with in time by closure of some and rebuilding of others in whole or part.

CONVALESCENT HOMES.

Withernsea (Royal Infirmary, Hull).
 Withernsea (Yorkshire Home for Mothers and Babies).
 Hornsea (Children's Hospital, Hull).
 Bridlington (St. Anne's Convalescent Home).

The three latter Institutions are not open in the Winter.

MATERNITY HOMES.

The small Home which the County Council established in 1921 at Driffeld with accommodation for two or three patients has had to meet such a rapidly increasing demand for beds that it became necessary to enlarge it and to equip it more in accordance with modern requirements. The present accommodation consists of eight beds in two wards. There are also two small isolation wards on the ground floor with accommodation for one patient in each. In order to minimise dust, the labour room is floored with magnesite composition flooring with coved skirtings and coved angles in plaster to ceilings and walls. A high-pressure steriliser has been installed. The two wards have independent access to a balcony which leads to an emergency fire-proof staircase. The bath and dressing room for infants also opens on to the balcony. The building is heated throughout by low-pressure radiators.

The staff consists of a staff-nurse and an assistant, each holding the Central Midwives Board Certificate. The Superintendent Health Visitor also lives in the Home.

The building also provides accommodation for the Infant Welfare, Orthopædic and Dental Clinics.

The weekly charge for admission to the Home has been fixed at 30s. 0d., but this charge may be reduced or remitted in necessitous cases. There is no fixed scale based on income, each case is considered individually.

The following are particulars of the work of the Home during 1930:—

Number of admissions	64
Average duration of stay	14 days.
Number of cases in which medical assistance was required:—	
(a) ante-natal	1
(b) during labour	9
(c) after labour	2
(d) to infant	4
Number of maternal deaths	nil.
Number of infant deaths:—	
(a) stillborn	2
(b) within 10 days of birth	3
Number of patients transferred to other Institutions	2

The sum of £193 18s. 6d. was received in fees.

The admissions during the past five years have been as follows:—

1926	39
1927	42
1928	50
1929	76
*1930	64

* Closed for three months for alterations.

In addition to the cases dealt with above, 33 women were sent to other institutions. The majority of these were difficult or abnormal cases.

Eighteen cases, chargeable to the County Council, were admitted to the Hull Municipal Maternity Hospital. One of these was transferred from the Driffeld Home, the remainder being admitted direct at the request of the practitioners concerned. There were three deaths. The cases were:—

(a) Puerperal pyrexia	2
(b) Rickety Pelvis	1
(c) Threatened abortion	2
(d) Eclampsia	2
(e) Cystitis	1
(f) Ante-natal treatment	2
(g) Caesarean section	1
(h) Hæmorrhage	2
(i) Cases sent to Hull on account of closure of	

Driffield Maternity Home for alterations. 5

Eleven cases, including one transfer from the Driffield Home, were admitted to the York Maternity Hospital.

The cases were:—

(a) Caesarean section	1
(b) Impacted Labour-Face presentation	1
(c) Induction of labour	1
(d) Eclampsia	2
(e) Ante-natal treatment	3
(f) Accidental hæmorrhage	1
(h) Cases sent to York on account of closure of	

Driffield Maternity Home for alterations. 2

Three patients suffering from Puerperal Fever were also admitted to the Royal Infirmary, Hull, and one to the Lloyd Hospital, Bridlington.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Infant Welfare Centres have been established in ten places, eight under the control of the County Council and two by voluntary bodies. These latter are, however, equipped by the Council.

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

CENTRE.	No. who attended for first time.			ATTENDANCES.	
	Children under 1.	Children between 1 and 5.	Expectant Mothers.	Total.	Average per Session.
Barlby	31	11	11	529	21
Cottingham	38	15	1	928	36
Driffield	37	3	—	329	16
Hessle	59	24	3	862	34
*Hornsea	27	7	1	280	23
*Long Riston	19	15	—	117	11
Market Weighton .	19	6	13	298	23
Pocklington	15	3	8	262	20
Preston	34	14	7	328	30
Withernsea	34	15	—	448	18
All Centres	313	113	44	4381	24

* Voluntary Centre.

The Centres are held fortnightly, with the exception of those at Preston, Long Riston, Hornsea, Pocklington and Market Weighton, where the meetings are held at monthly intervals.

The premises at Driffield and Barlby are the property of the County Council, but all the other Centres are held in premises for which a small charge is paid to meet the cost of heating and lighting.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

All children under school age come within the Orthopaedic Scheme for the County. Infants needing treatment are usually brought to notice through the Clinics, if not reported by the practitioners concerned. Hospital treatment is available at Kirbymoorside, where three children were admitted during the year. After-care treatment is given at the Clinic at Driffield, which is held monthly. The number of attendances at the Clinic in 1930 was 39.

HEALTH VISITORS.

Child Welfare work is carried out by the Superintendent Health Visitor and a staff of four assistants. Each Health Visitor works in a specified district in the County, and is also responsible for the Infant Welfare Centre or Centres in the same area. A total of 2,243 births were registered in the area for which the County Council is responsible for Child Welfare. Every notified birth is visited at the first opportunity, and the child kept under supervision until it attains the age of five years. Including visits paid by the Nurses employed by the District Nursing Associations, a total of 685 visits was paid during the year to expectant mothers, and 13,660 to children.

The following table shows details of the work done by the Health Visitors:—

To expectant mothers:

First visits	240
Subsequent visits	281

To infants under 1 year of age:

First visits	1696
Subsequent visits	3265

To children between 1 and 5 years

7073

To illegitimate children :	
First visits	85
Subsequent visits	414
To insanitary premises	15
Other visits	413
	<hr/>
	13487
	<hr/>

SUPPLY OF MILK.

The Public Health Committee continue to supply milk free of cost to infants and expectant and nursing mothers. The recommendations for a supply are made by the Health Visitors after enquiry into the financial circumstances of the family.

Eighty-five new applications were received during the year, 82 of which were granted. Two hundred and thirty-two 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 under this head during 1930 was £164 19s. 5d., compared with £126 7s. 8d. in the previous year.

At the Infant Welfare Centres cod liver oil emulsion, etc., can be purchased by the mothers at cheap rates, as supplies are obtained from the manufacturers at wholesale prices.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

This Act came into force on the 1st July, 1928.

At the commencement of the year there were six registered nursing homes in the County. One application for registration was granted during the year. Four of these Homes are registered for maternity and medical and surgical work, and three for medical and surgical work only.

In view of the small number of Homes and their small size, the model bye-laws issued by the Ministry of Health have not been adopted.

The Homes are inspected at intervals by the Inspector of Midwives. The average number of visits paid to each Home during the year was 3.

A medical man is not in charge of any of the registered Homes.

Exemption under Section 6 (1) has been granted to five local voluntary Hospitals, viz., Beverley, Driffeld,

and Hornsea Cottage Hospitals, Lloyd Hospital, Bridlington, and Hessle Nursing Home.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The number of maternal deaths which occurred during the year was 9. Two of the deaths were due to puerperal sepsis and the remaining seven to other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition.

There was one death of a mother for every 298 births. The mortality rate per 1,000 births was 3.35. The accompanying table shows the mortality rate over a period of 15 years. The rate has varied considerably, having been as low as 2.77, and as high as 5.65. The rate for the year under review shows a welcome improvement on the two previous 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
1930	2	.74	7	2.61	9	3.35	2679

At the instigation of the Maternal Mortality Committee of the Ministry of Health enquiry was made into nine maternal deaths during the year. The details concerning every maternal death are recorded on the prescribed form which is issued by the Ministry of Health. I am indebted to the practitioners concerned for their help in the completion of the reports. The reports are then sent direct to the Ministry and no names or addresses of either patients or doctors are given. The reports are in fact confidential, and the contents are to be used solely with a view to gaining increased knowledge with the direct object of endeavouring to bring the maternal mortality rate as low as possible.

A short summary of the cases investigated is given below:—

- (1) Age 31. Second pregnancy.

Ante-partum hæmorrhage—placenta prævia. Child still-born—no forceps or manipulator. Death same day from shock and hæmorrhage.

- (2) Age 44. Eleventh pregnancy.

Child born before arrival of practitioner—death took place about 3 hours after with signs of internal hæmorrhage, (Uterus well contracted.)

- (3) Age 36. First pregnancy.

Breech presentation—intra uterine manipulation and use of forceps—rupture of perineum. Death from septicæmia.

- (4) Age 43. Third pregnancy.

Eclampsia—removed to Hospital. Still-born premature infant. Patient semi-conscious. Death same day.

- (5) Age 25. Third pregnancy.

Child born before arrival of practitioner—handywoman present—no internal examination. Operation for pelvic cellulitis with abscess formation.

- (6) Age 28. First pregnancy.

Admitted to Nursing Home with eclampsia—urine solid with albumen. Patient died undelivered in a comatose state a few hours later.

- (7) Age 38. Tenth pregnancy.

Normal breech delivery—no forceps. Death from broncho-pneumonia a week later.

- (8) Age 21. First pregnancy.

Forceps delivery. Death from salpingitis three weeks later.

- (9) Age 39. Thirteenth pregnancy.

Child born before arrival of doctor. Death from post partum hæmorrhage.

In only three of the above cases was there adequate ante-natal supervision.

The Interim Report of the Departmental Committee which was published during the year and dealt with

detailed records of upwards of 2,000 maternal deaths, stresses the need for essential services to be provided under the following headings:—

- (1) The provision in every case of the services of a qualified midwife to act either as midwife or as maternity nurse.
- (2) The provision of a doctor to carry out ante-natal and post-natal examination in every case and to attend during pregnancy, labour and the puerperium, as may prove necessary, all cases showing any abnormality.
- (3) The provision of a consultant, when desired by the doctor in attendance, during pregnancy, labour and the puerperium.
- (4) The provision of hospital beds for such cases as need institutional care.
- (5) The provision of certain ancillary services (*e.g.*, transport, sterilised equipment, laboratory facilities).

So far as this County is concerned, the greatest difficulty arises with regard to (1) for reasons which are given under the heading "Midwives" elsewhere in this Report.

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

With the exception of the accommodation available in the six Public Assistance Institutions, there is no special accommodation provided by the County Council. The East Riding Diocesan Association, however, maintain a small Home in Driffeld for the care of un-married mothers, and cases are also occasionally admitted to the Maternity Home in Driffeld, which is owned by the County Council.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The County Council in conjunction with the City of York have recently purchased an estate of 98 acres with the Mansion known as Brandesburton Hall.

It is situated just off the main Bridlington—Beverley road on the outskirts of the village of Brandesburton.

It is proposed eventually to establish a complete colony for mental defectives there, but at the outset the main building will be utilized as an administrative block with accommodation for girls and female patients. A pavilion for boys and young adults will also be built in the grounds.

The extensive range of outbuildings will be adapted for workshops, class and recreation rooms. Water supply will be from the Hull City Main, which is at present laid as far as the village. Lighting will be by electricity from the public supply.

The Driffield Public Assistance Institution is temporarily licensed by the Board of Control for the reception of 26 female and 10 male mental defectives. This is the only Institution in the County for the reception of mental defectives. Pending the establishment of the Colony at Brandesburton, the Authority have placed, in addition to those under care at Driffield, seventy-five other defectives in 21 Institutions in various parts of the County. The largest number, namely, 13, are under care in the Stoke Park Colony, Bristol.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) INFECTIOUS CASES.

Motor ambulances are kept at the County Isolation Hospital at Driffield, the Howden Infectious Diseases Hospital and the County Smallpox Hospital. A motor ambulance has also recently been purchased for use in connection with the Bridlington Borough Sanatorium in place of the old horse ambulance. It can therefore be said that no part of the County is without proper ambulance facilities for the transport of infectious disease.

(b) NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.

Two ambulances have been lent by the Home Service Ambulance Committee, one is stationed in Beverley and the other in Bridlington. The County Council have accepted responsibility for the maintenance of that stationed in Beverley. There is no guaranteed night service, and no attendant is carried. The ambulance is at once available during working hours at the Garage, but at other times, delay is bound to occur while the services of a driver are being obtained. Although the ambulance can be sent anywhere in the County, its sphere of action is roughly a 15 miles radius of Beverley. It is chiefly used for the transport of patients from Beverley to the Hospitals in Hull. 126 journeys were made during the year with a mileage of 2,585. A charge is made for the use of the ambulance, but in necessitous cases this is reduced or remitted altogether. The sum of £115 18s. 3d. was received in fees. The responsibility for the payment of the fee is never allowed to interfere with the prompt

despatch of the ambulance, but a form is in use for signature by some relative or friend of the person to be carried who will guarantee payment, if not necessitous, of the charges incurred. It is very necessary to obtain this guarantee to prevent abuse of the facilities provided.

PUBLIC HEALTH (VENEREAL DISEASES) REGULATIONS, 1916.

The scheme which was originally adopted by the County for the treatment of venereal disease has been continued unchanged, and has proved to be generally adequate for the needs of the area. An agricultural district does not expect to have so much venereal disease in its area as an industrial district, and the attendances at the Clinics are certainly not drawn from the agricultural workers.

Three Clinics are available. The days and hours of attendance are as follows:—

	Treatment Centre.	Days and Hours of Clinics.
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.	Mill Street Clinic of Health Department.	MALES :—Mon., Tues. and Fri., 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m., and 5 to 7 p.m.; Thurs., 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m., and 2 to 4 p.m.; Wed., 5 to 7 p.m.; Sat., 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. FEMALES :—Mon., 2-30 p.m.; Tues., 2 to 4 p.m.; Wed., 11-30 a.m., to 12-30 p.m., and 2-30 to 3-30 p.m.; Thurs., 5 to 7 p.m.; Fri., 2 to 4 p.m.
LEEDS.	Leeds General Infirmary.	MALES :—Mon. to Fri. (incl.), 10 a.m. to 12 noon, 2 to 7 p.m.; Sat., 10 a.m. to 12 noon. FEMALES :—Mon., 1-30 to 3 p.m.; Thurs., 5-30 to 7 p.m. INFANTS :—Fri., 1 to 2 p.m.; congenital cases, Tues., 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.
YORK.	York County Hospital.	MALES :—Mon., 3 to 4 p.m.; Thurs., 6 to 7 p.m.; Fri., 7-30 to 8-30 p.m. FEMALES & CHILDREN :—Wed., 3 to 4 p.m.; Fri., 7 to 7-30 p.m.

The number of new patients treated at the Clinics during the year was 113 compared with 104 in 1929 and 108 in 1928. Most of the attendances are at the Hull Clinic. In fact only one new case attended at Leeds and 27 at York.

There are no irrigation treatment centres apart from the Clinics, and the establishment of any is not justified.

Necessitous persons are helped to obtain treatment by the payment of their travelling expenses to and from the nearest Clinic. During the year 11 persons were so assisted at a cost of £22 11s. 0d. Of this amount £15 0s. 4d. was paid in respect of two persons whose attendance has now spread over a period of two and three and a half years respectively with little benefit to the patients.

Under the scheme, specimens sent by practitioners are examined at Leeds University. The specimens taken at the Clinics are examined at the same time in the clinic laboratory. The total number of specimens submitted for examination during the year was 265, of which number 119 were sent by practitioners.

Requests from medical practitioners for arsenobenzol or allied derivatives for the domiciliary treatment of patients are referred to the nearest Clinic. This plan has greater advantages than the other method by which a stock of the drug is kept at the County Hall and supplied only to those practitioners who, according to the Regulations are qualified to make use of it, as the number of applications have during the past five years been negligible.

Propaganda work has been entirely delegated to the British Social Hygiene Council, to whom a grant is paid at the rate of 3s. 0d. per 1,000 of the population.

TABLE II.

Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations, 1916.

RETURN relating to persons residing in the East Riding of Yorkshire who were treated at the Treatment Centres during the year 1930.

	Hull.	York.	Leeds.	Total 1930.	Total 1929
A. Number of persons dealt with for the first time and found to be suffering from—					
Syphilis.....	15	5	—	20	16
Soft Chancre	6	—	—	6	4
Gonorrhoea	41	15	—	56	55
Conditions other than Venereal	23	7	1	31	29
Total.....	85	27	1	113	104
B. Total number of attendances	594	389	39	1022	845
C. Aggregate number of "In- patient days".....	26	61	—	87	29
D. Number of doses of Arseno- benzene compounds given in the:—					
1. Out-Patient Clinic...	72	36	26	134	167
2. In-Patient Dept.....	—	—	—	—	—

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Generally speaking it may be said that the rural districts of the County are inadequately provided with water from public supplies. The Southern part of the Holderness district is fortunate in that supplies where not available can fairly easily be made so on account of the mains of the City of Hull Waterworks which have been laid to Withernsea and Hornsea and Aldborough with a branch to Sunk Island. The obstacle to the further laying of branch pipe lines to the numerous small villages in this area is financial. Throughout the rest of the County, with the exception of a few public supplies to individual small towns, which will be given in detail later, the community has to rely upon stored rain water and well water supplies, many of which are of doubtful purity.

The County Council have recently called for a survey of the water resources of the County with a view to the most economical use being made of the available supplies.

The powers of County Councils in relation to water supplies have been widened by the passing of the Local Government Act, 1929, which enables contributions to be made to the expenditure by a Council of a County District for the provision of a supply of water. Since the passing of the Act, small contributions have been made to the parishes of Helperthorpe, Flamborough, Sewerby and Hunmanby.

Details concerning the water supplies of each of the twenty-three Sanitary Districts which the Administrative County includes, may be summarised as follows from extracts from the Reports of the respective Medical Officers of Health:—

URBAN DISTRICTS.

BEVERLEY. During the year, 94 houses were newly supplied with water from the Corporation Water Works, and the total number of houses thus supplied is now 2,797. The remainder of the houses in the town derive their supply from public and private pumps.

BRIDLINGTON. The water supply is obtained from a deep well sunk in chalk, all waterworks being the property of the Corporation. An extension of the reservoir capacity is at present under consideration.

COTTINGHAM. Good supply, chiefly from the City of Hull Waterworks. Some pumps remain and give excellent supplies. Bores, 65-75 ft. The water is hard and risk of lead contamination nil. New borings are being carried out by the Hull Corporation at Dunswell and Cottingham. The Dunswell properties supplied on pumps are being deprived of their supply in consequence, but have been connected up with the Hull Corporation mains in that area.

DRIFFIELD. A public supply is available. The source is from a deep well in the chalk situated away from the town on the North side. Water is pumped to a covered service reservoir, whence it flows by gravity to all parts of the town. There are also a number of wells throughout the town.

FILEY. The water supply is from two deep wells into the chalk situated close to the Railway Station. The water is pumped into two service reservoirs close to Hunmanby, whence it flows by gravity into the town. The water from springs in the vicinity of the reservoirs is collected and impounded. The supply during the year has been ample and excellent in quality.

HEDON. Public supply from Hull. Ten houses were newly supplied from water mains.

HESSLE. With the exception of a few outlying houses, which obtain their water from bore holes, Hessle is supplied from the Hull Waterworks.

HORNSEA. Water is supplied in bulk by the Hull Corporation. It is now delivered to a distributing tank some two miles from Hornsea, and so supplies the town. This water is initially pure and consequently receives no treatment. The pressure in the pipes is uniformly good.

Twenty houses and other properties have been supplied with water services during the year.

The daily average throughout the year was 129,186 gallons.

The total quantity of water consumed was 49,348,000 gallons.

NORTON. The Council have their own water supply, which is obtained from deep wells in the middle oolite, pumped into the reservoir by two sets of three throw pumps, and the water is distributed through the town.

POCKLINGTON. The Pocklington Waterworks supply the District with water, which is carried through iron pipes from Little Givendale, slightly over two miles from Pocklington. During the year the supply has

been constant and adequate, and cannot become contaminated in any part of its course. No new wells have been made. Twenty-four houses have been connected to the water mains during the year.

WITHERNSEA. Since February, 1916, a Public Water Supply has been obtained under Contract from the Kingston-upon-Hull Corporation. The water is brought in pipes to a Water Tower situate about two and a half miles outside the District, and is thence distributed by gravity throughout the District. The supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity. The total amount of water supplied during the year was 35,339,000 gallons. The Public Water Supply was laid on to the 11 new houses.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

BEVERLEY. The water main which the Skirlaugh District Council has had laid to Brandesburton passes through a very small area of the Beverley Rural District at Leven. With this exception no works of public water supply have been undertaken since the last survey report.

BRIDLINGTON. The water scheme at Hunmanby will be completed during the year. It is capable of supplying several of the adjoining villages.

Further provision is under the consideration of the Council for the village of Reighton. There are also good prospects of extension of the water main from the Borough to the village of Marton.

The villages of Flamborough, Sewerby, Bessingby and the Primrose Valley Estate, have a pipe supply of water. The other villages obtain water from deep wells and boreholes.

DRIFFIELD. Bores, wells and springs are the commonest sources of water supply in the area. Shallow wells, naturally, are not so satisfactory, and must always be regarded with suspicion owing to their liability to contamination from surface surroundings; this is particularly the case in villages, or in the neighbourhood of foldyards, etc.

Rainwater is almost the only source of domestic supply on the higher levels. The great thickness of chalk comprising the Wolds is apparently an insuperable obstacle, making it impracticable to bore for water.

The only Waterworks in the district are at Nafferton. This village has a population of 1,237, the

largest in the area. The supply is continuous and of excellent quality.

The result of the action taken by the Council in opposing the Kingston-upon-Hull Corporation Bill in respect of the well proposed to be sunk at Kelleythorpe may be regarded as satisfactory. All wells, springs, boreholes and watering places situate within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles radius of the centre of the main well proposed to be sunk are protected under the provisions contained in the Act.

ESCRICK. Fulford receives its supply from the York City main. The remainder of the district obtains its water from shallow surface wells, which have been the source of much trouble in the past, but attention having been drawn to them, the insanitary conditions surrounding these wells have been improved, and water is much less liable to contamination than in the past.

HOWDEN. The supply of water is obtained from different sources. (a) Rain water stored in tubs and cisterns. (b) Shallow wells. These in the majority of cases are not pure.

An artesian well at Asselby supplies the villages of Asselby, Knedlington, and the Howden Union Workhouse, by means of pipes laid to the houses. The owner of this estate offered the supply to Howden town, and a pipe is laid to the end of the town nearest the well. Water may be obtained by householders, who must convey it to their homes at their own expense.

NORTON. Report not received.

PATRINGTON. There have been no important extensions of water supplies during the year, but important extensions are pending during the next year. Schemes are on foot to provide a complete system of piping from the Hull Waterworks to supply the whole of our area in two or three years. This supply is very necessary, as the present supply, other than those areas supplied by the Hull Waterworks, is all from shallow wells and very liable to contamination.

POCKLINGTON. One quarter of the population is supplied from properly constructed water supplies. These supplies, pure and abundant, are obtained from deep bores. The remaining threequarters draw their supply largely from shallow wells. One village has an excellent spring in the centre, while two of the Wold villages depend entirely on rain water.

RICCALL. Kelfield—No steps have been taken towards providing this Parish with a piped supply of

water by an extension of the mains from Riccall. The parishes of Barlby and Osgodby have a public supply, which is obtained from Selby. The rest of the Rural District is dependent on surface wells and rain water.

SCULCOATES. The water supply of the District is owned and controlled by the Corporation of Hull with the exception of Welton, which has a system of its own.

In other villages the mains have been extended to meet the requirements of houses erected during the year.

The water supply, which is of undoubted purity, is obtained from deep wells in chalk situated at Springhead and Mill Dam, both in Cottingham.

SHERBURN. There is an abundance of good water to be obtained from the Wolds, and this supply is used for the villages of Folkton, Flixton, Ganton, Potter Brompton, and to a limited extent for Sherburn.

Four of the seven villages in the area have a piped water supply, and the supply has been adequate in quantity and quality. Negotiations are still proceeding for a piped supply for Sherburn, the largest village in the area. There is an abundant supply of water available, of a good quality, and there is a marked need for a piped supply.

SKIRLAUGH. About 20 miles of water mains have now been laid in the district without reckoning the 10 inch main which passes through the district to supply Hornsea, and supplies many houses *en route*. Twenty-one villages can now be supplied with water by tapping the Hull Corporation water mains. There are 41 villages in the Skirlaugh District.

If grants under the Unemployment Grants Committee can be obtained, the Council proposes laying water mains to supply the villages of Rolston, Mappleton, Cowden, Humbleton and Elsternwick.

The water supply has improved during the past year, for pipes are now put down which will supply an entirely new area, *i.e.*, Coniston, Skirlaugh, Arnold, Brandesburton, Sigglesthorne, Seaton, and many places *en route*.

Ninety-six houses have been connected with the Hull mains in 1930, so that 299 of the 1,813 houses now receive the Hull water. The Hull water, as all analyses show, is initially pure, and consequently requires no treatment.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The County is not well watered. There are only two rivers, the Derwent and the Hull, both of which are small. The Derwent rises on the North Riding Moors, and from the point where it reaches the East Riding to as far as Stamford Bridge is the boundary between the two Ridings.

From this point the river is wholly within the Riding to its junction with the Ouse at Barmby Marsh. The river is tidal in the lower reaches and liable to frequent flooding. It receives crude sewage from Norton and the small villages on the banks, but the volume of the river would appear to be large enough to obviate any nuisance.

The Hull rises mainly from large springs which outcrop at Elmswell and Kirkburn, near Driffield. After its junction with the Frodingham Beck it runs due South to join the Humber at Hull. The river is not liable to flooding. It is navigable right up to Driffield by means of the Driffield Canal, which joins the river near Brigham, and by means of cuts to Leven and Beverley. The outfall from the Driffield sewage farm discharges into the Canal, and the outfall from the Beverley sewage works is discharged into the river.

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

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The following information is extracted from the Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health:—

URBAN DISTRICTS.

BEVERLEY. During the year the total conversions of closets were 83, comprising the conversion of 51 privies to water closets, 25 pail closets to water closets, and 7 privies to pail closets. There still remain 1,321 privies with fixed receptacles, and 1,090 privies with removable receptacles.

In the last Report it was stated that the Council had decided to build a Destructor to deal with dry refuse. This, however, did not receive the approval of the Ministry of Health, and it was then resolved to adopt the method of Controlled Tipping. A suitable site was found in a disused brickyard in Swinemoor Lane, and the field was purchased at a cost of £750, after an

Enquiry had been held by the Ministry. Tipping was commenced on July 21st, and has proved very satisfactory. It is estimated that the site will suffice for 20 years. The work has been carried out by direct labour, under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

The collection of both dry and wet refuse has hitherto been done by a private contractor, and the present contract expires on April 30th, 1931. There has never been any competition for the contract, and the carts used have been unsatisfactory, allowing leakage and the escape of dust. The Council has decided to do the whole of the collecting by direct labour, and proper carts have been ordered. The work will be done more efficiently, and the disposal at the tip will be easier.

BRIDLINGTON. The only houses not connected with the public sewers are isolated farms in the outlying districts, and about twelve houses on the outskirts of the boundary. At the present time a sewer is in course of construction to take in these latter houses.

There are still a few pail closets connected with small cottages in the Borough, the majority of these are in those houses at present under review by this Department under the Housing Act, 1930. There are 6,732 W.C.'s connected with dwelling houses, 44 pail closets were replaced by W.C.'s during the year.

COTTINGHAM. The outfall sewer joins the Hull Sewerage System at the City Boundary.

There are 751 water closets and 870 privies. Water closets are required for all new houses where a sewer is available.

Scavenging is done by contract with a weekly collection. The refuse is ploughed into the land or burnt.

DRIFFIELD. The drainage of the town is dealt with roughly by land filtration before it is discharged into the head of the Driffeld Canal. The effluent is by no means purified, but bearing in mind the nature, volume and uses of the water in the Canal, there does not appear to be much ground for insisting upon an effluent of a high standard of purity.

FILEY. There are no cesspools in the town, all houses having direct communication with the drains.

The conversion of earth closets into water closets is continuing.

Every house is provided with a satisfactory sanitary dust bin.

HEDON. No information given.

HESSLE. Drainage and sewerage call for no special comment as nothing new has been developed.

During the year 11 privy middens were converted to water closets. Ten were carried out under the Council's Conversion Scheme, and one was converted by the owner of the property without cost to the Council. At the present time another 12 conversions are in progress, but they will not be completed until early in 1931.

The number of privy middens and pail closets now remaining in the District is 264 and 132 respectively, including 43 (22 privy middens and 21 privy pails) outside the sewerage area.

The scavenging of the district has been carried out very satisfactorily, and no complaints of a serious nature have been received during the past year.

HORNSEA. Scavenging is carried out with a motor lorry and carts. The refuse dump is two miles from Hornsea. Recently home refuse has been disposed of by filling up the reservoir at the old waterworks—a portion being burnt in an incinerator.

The Council has had under consideration the dealing with refuse on the Heenan system on an entirely new site, but owing to the expense this is temporarily in abeyance.

One hundred and eighty-four houses still have pail closets or privies, although a sewer is available in all cases. The Council are at the present time having a Report made upon this matter by their Surveyor with a view to considering the conversion of these houses to the Water Carriage System.

NORTON. The whole of the town is sewered with proper earthenware sanitary pipes, which also carry the surface water from the streets and roads, and discharge into the River Derwent at various points throughout a distance of one and a half miles. The sewer mouths are periodically cleared. The river is deep with a good flow of water, floods rising to a height of eight to eleven feet during the rainy seasons.

There are about twenty cesspools and septic tanks in the district, and these are cleaned out periodically.

There are at present about 456 water closets, 470 sanitary pans, 180 ashpits, 600 sanitary dust bins and covers, and 25 tradesmen's refuse pits in the district.

POCKLINGTON. There has been no extension of the sewerage. The whole of the town is sewered, and these are working efficiently.

There is no river pollution, four-fifths of the drainage being treated and filtered, giving a good effluent.

More than half of the houses are provided with water closets, the remainder having combined privies and ashpits. All new properties are put on the water carriage system.

The approximate number of privies in the District is 242, pail closets 6, water closets 452.

All privies and ashpits are emptied upon receipt of notice from the occupier. The refuse is removed to the Council's sewage farm and dealt with.

There are no cesspools in the area.

The removal of house refuse is undertaken by the Council.

WITHERNSEA. Fourteen privies or pail closets were converted to the water carriage system during the year, leaving 367 unconverted. No privies were converted into pail closets. Work on the extension of the main sewer outfall to the sea was sanctioned, and the work is being actively proceeded with.

The collection of Night Soil and house refuse by the Council employees instead of by contractors continued to be efficient and satisfactory.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

BEVERLEY. During the past year several sewers have had to be repaired and parts relaid in various villages, and many lengths have had to be cleaned out.

The Committee contemplates laying down about 270 yards of sanitary pipes to renew the present sewer made up of land pipes which are worn out in Walkington village, and when this is completed the village will have a good sewer from one end of the village to the other.

It is proposed to lay a sewer in Elloughton village and district adjoining, and part of Brantingham parish, and a tender for about £14,000 has been accepted, and after receiving the approval of the Minister of Health the work is proposed to be commenced early in 1931.

BRIDLINGTON. Sewer extensions have been carried out at Hunmanby in Depot Lane and Northgate. These extensions are so planned as to be capable of incorporation in any future sewerage scheme for the village.

There were formerly many complaints as to the unsatisfactory discharge of the sewerage of Reighton and also from the houses at the Flamborough Lighthouse area. In both cases during the year measures have been taken to abolish or in any case mitigate these measures. At Reighton it is believed that a complete cure has been made.

Public scavenging is carried out in the parishes of Flamborough and Hunmanby only.

DRIFFIELD. The larger villages are provided with covered main drains to receive slop water. In only three parishes (Kilham, Nafferton and Middleton-on-the-Wolds) have sewerage systems been installed, and where human sewage can be dealt with.

As there is only one parish with a laid-on water supply, the pail type of closet accommodation prevails in the district, and the policy of converting insanitary privies to pail closets is generally followed. At the end of the year 1930, there were 130 water closets, 2,033 pail closets, and 660 privies.

Nafferton is the only village in the district where public scavenging is carried out.

ESCRICK. Public scavenging is carried out in the villages of Fulford, Heslington, Dunnington, Elvington and Wheldrake. In the rest of the district it is being adopted, but not yet carried out.

During the year the Elvington Beck was again examined, and after consultation with the Sanitary Inspector and Engineer it was decided to advise the Council to concrete a portion of the bed with a view to enabling the bed to be more easily cleansed in dry weather.

HOWDEN. In Howden the greater part of the town is drained by pipes into a sluggish beck, the Old Derwent, which runs into the River Ouse. The other part of the town drains into a long open cesspool, which is generally foul and offensive.

Kilpin Pike, a village near the banks of the Ouse, has a sewer system into the river. Hemingbrough drains partly into the Ouse and part into open drains. Brighton drains partly into the River Derwent. Newport drains into a canal, disused brick ponds and ditches. All other villages are drained by pipes into open ditches.

Many of the larger houses in the district have water closets, flushed by rain water or water pumped

from wells into cisterns, and discharging either into cesspools which are emptied when necessary, or directly into water courses. The privy midden is still in existence. Every year these are giving place to pan-closets, and 31 conversions were carried out in 1930. Howden Town and Newport have a system of removal by contract.

NORTON. Report not received.

PATRINGTON. There have been no alterations of note in the District.

Approximately 74% of the houses are provided with pan closets. About 11% have water closets, and wherever practicable conversions to water closets are being made, but this depends almost entirely upon a supply of water being available.

POCKLINGTON. The most common form of closet accommodation is the privy. They number approximately 1,570, pail closets 625, and W.C.'s 340. In nearly all houses recently erected throughout the District where is a sewer is not available a W.C. has been provided and drained to a settling tank, and the effluent treated in a simple form of filter before being passed into any watercourse.

Market Weighton is the only parish where a scavenging scheme is working. In the other villages the cleansing of the ashpits, cesspools, etc., is carried out by the tenants. A general improvement has taken place within the last few years.

RICCALL. Scavenging is carried out by contract in the parishes of Barlby and Osgodby. This service should be undertaken by the local authority in the larger villages.

Conversions to water carriage have continued to be made in the parishes of Barlby and Osgodby, six in the former and one in the latter. Conversions cannot be obtained in Old Barlby and Osgodby until new sewers are installed. Some organised system of sewerage is needed for this area, and the District Council has already before it plans prepared by a Consulting Engineer for further consideration.

SCULCOATES. Preston has a sewerage system of its own. North Ferriby has a separate system with two outfalls, the Eastern one taking the whole of the sewerage with the exception of that from six houses.

The Western District Drainage system takes the sewerage from Anlaby, Kirkella, Swanland, Westella and Willerby, and was completed about 31 years ago.

Recently the Hull Corporation has laid a sewer in an Easterly direction, which is connected to the joint portion, under an agreement made between the Council and the Corporation, when the Western District Drainage scheme was under discussion, the Council receiving £700. This sum was spent on enlarging what is now the joint portion.

Melton and Welton each has a sewerage system of its own.

All the sewers in the district discharge into the Humber, and no complaints of pollution have been received nor are there likely to be, as the volume of sewage discharged is nothing compared to the quantity of water in the river.

At Salt End, Preston, the large industrial area known as Saltend Common lies very low, and is protected from the River Humber by a guard bank. There is difficulty in disposing of the sewage in an area of this description lying so low and flat, therefore collecting tanks for receiving it from the different premises have been constructed, and pumps fixed for raising it to the level of a sewer, which discharges into the River Humber.

There is still a number of houses with privies, but these are gradually being converted into pail closets or water closets.

SHERBURN. The beck at Ganton is flushed periodically. The beck at Potter Brompton has been entirely enclosed and the sewer at Flixton has been dealt with. The conservancy system is universal throughout the area. No alterations have been made in the scavenging arrangements previously in force.

SKIRLAUGH. Various small lengths of old and defective sewers have been taken up and re-laid with proper sanitary pipes, man-holes, etc.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The East Riding Administrative County is entirely agricultural, if the very small area near Selby which has taken on an industrial character during the past few years is excluded. Nuisance from the emission of smoke therefore does not arise. In fact there are not six large smoke stacks in the County. On the other hand, considerable nuisance has been caused by the

emission of a fine dust from the cement works at Melton in the Sculcoates Rural District. Recent alterations at the works have improved matters, but there is still cause for complaint, as the fine dust is capable of penetrating into the houses in the vicinity unless all ventilation is stopped.

Housing.

By the passing of the Housing Act, 1930, County Councils have been given greater responsibilities in connection with the housing of the working classes in Rural Districts. Previously the County Council was only empowered to build houses through certain Committees, more especially for the Police, School Teachers and Roadmen. During the period 1926—1930, the following houses have been erected:—6 for School Teachers, 4 for Police, 3 for Roadmen, 3 for Small Holdings Committee. During the same period there have been approximately 3,774 houses built by private enterprise and in connection with the housing schemes of the Local Sanitary Authorities.

Since the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, came into operation, seven applications for grants in respect of 30 houses have been received, and three for loans. Grants in connection with 12 houses have been made, totalling £720, but no loans have been made.

It will therefore be seen that so far as the County is concerned the Act has not been much in evidence.

Under the Housing Act, 1930, three of the Rural District Councils have applied for the grant of £1 per house for 40 years. The number of houses concerned was 52. In all probability, the demand for assistance under this Act will show greater activity than under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act.

Building Bye-laws have been adopted throughout the County except in the Urban District of Pocklington and the Rural Districts of Eserick, Howden, Norton, Pocklington and Sherburn.

The following information regarding housing conditions in the several Sanitary Districts of the County is given by the District Medical Officers in their Annual Reports for 1930:—

URBAN DISTRICTS.

BEVERLEY. The total number of new houses erected during the year was 32. The number erected by the Local Authority was 24. Since the War, the Corporation have built 110 parlour houses and 175 non-parlour houses, all of which have three bedrooms. A preliminary survey has recently been carried out with a view to submitting a programme for the provision of new houses and the demolition and repair of existing houses under the Housing Act, 1930. The number of houses to be dealt with by way of demolition was found to be 53, and the number found to be probably capable of being rendered fit for human habitation at a reasonable cost was 235, although on a more detailed survey it may be found in many cases that the defects are such as to require demolition.

The number of applicants on the waiting list for Council houses at the end of the year was 80; these, of course, were not all people without houses. There are no privately owned houses in the Borough available at reasonable rents, and no such houses are being erected by private enterprise. There have been no important changes in the population during the past five years, and there is no difficulty in acquiring sites for the erection of new houses, although the natural limits of the town prevent easy expansion. It is proposed, under the provisions of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, and the Housing Act, 1930, to erect 125 three bedroom non-parlour type houses to replace those proposed to be demolished and to meet the normal requirements of the town.

There are no areas which can be described as unhealthy, the property coming within the category of unfit being isolated houses or small rows in yards.

BRIDLINGTON. During the year, 129 houses were erected. These houses have all been built by private enterprise, and no subsidies have been granted in connection therewith. No houses have been built under a Municipal Scheme, but there are 20 in the course of erection.

During the year 1929 there were only 12 houses erected as part of a Municipal Scheme, and none during the year under review.

COTTINGHAM. Twelve new houses are being erected under the Act of 1924, and further houses are contemplated. Unfit dwelling houses, 24. Seven dwelling houses have been closed as unfit.

DRIFFIELD. Seventeen new houses were built during the year. Fifteen of these were built by private individuals without State assistance. No particulars of the housing conditions are given in the Annual Report.

HEDON. No information given.

HESSLE. Twenty-four houses have been erected by private enterprise.

With the exception of 10 or 12 old cottages, the type and quality of the houses in Hessle are very good.

There is now no overcrowding such as existed a few years ago, when two or three families were living in one house, and as there is no new industry in Hessle, and as the existing industries have contracted rather than expanded, the "working class" population seems for the present to be accommodated.

HORNSEA. Two-hundred and thirty-one houses have been built and occupied during the past five years. The Council has advanced £4,895 under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, and £10,120 on Housing Subsidy under the Housing Act, 1923.

There are 1,534 houses in the Urban District, of which 594 have been erected since the War period. One hundred and sixty of the total number are of the cottage type and rated under £16 per annum gross. The remainder are utilised on the ground floor as shops or are good residential properties. A small portion are very old cottages, but, generally speaking, the several types are of sound construction, and in no case is there any bad condition from overcrowding, the population only providing 3.2 persons per house.

There is no great shortage of houses.

There is no difficulty in finding housing sites within the district if necessary.

Some difficulties seem likely to arise in the future owing to the increase in camp dwellers. No Bye-laws are at present in operation in the District with regard to this matter.

NORTON. Thirty-four houses were erected during the year.

POCKLINGTON. There is still a shortage of houses for the working classes. The number of new houses erected during the year was 24.

WITHERNSEA. Eleven new houses were built during the year. All were fitted with the water carriage system and with baths.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

BEVERLEY. Fourteen new houses have been built during the year, all by private enterprise.

Regarding housing generally, good progress has been made in this area. Some 76 houses or cottages are already erected by the Council, and sites for 24 more have all been agreed upon in seven different villages.

BRIDLINGTON. Owing to the fact that the population of the District is either stationary or only slowly increasing, the provision of adequate houses does not present an acute problem.

In connection with the Housing Act of 1930, a Report was submitted to the Council on the subject, advising the dealing with individual defective houses only. Ten cottages were deemed defective, and of these it is probable that five cannot be repaired at a reasonable cost, and will therefore be demolished.

The number of houses erected during the year was 22.

DRIFFIELD. Compared with agricultural districts generally, the housing conditions of the area may be said to be fair. A survey of the housing conditions existing in the District at the end of the year 1930 revealed the fact that there were 74 houses structurally bad, chiefly owing to bad foundations and general decay, which might be regarded as unfit.

According to the Census of 1921, the number of persons per house was 4.26, the number of rooms per person being 1.26, and the estimated population in mid-1929 showed a decrease of 206. From this it appears there is not a great shortage of houses. The data obtained from the Housing Survey beforementioned confirms this, except at North Frodingham, Hutton Cranswick and Wetwang, and the Council are proceeding with a scheme to provide houses in these parishes to meet this shortage.

Overcrowding does not exist to any great extent, there being but twelve cases in the whole area.

ESCRICK. During the year, fifteen houses were built. As far as can be ascertained, this increase is adequate for the needs of the District.

No Building Bye-laws have been adopted.

HOWDEN. The general standard of houses in the area may be considered fairly good for a rural district, being in most cases of brick and tile construction, although quite a number must be regarded as being of

a very poor type with inadequate and bad arrangement of bedrooms, more particularly in those cases where the bedrooms are of the lean-to type.

With a population that is practically stationary, there does not appear to be a very real shortage of houses. On an average, during the past five years (including wooden dwellings), 25 houses per year have been erected. During the year under review, four Council houses have been erected at Howden, eight others, four at Holme and four at Hemingbrough, were in course of erection at the end of the year. The Council had also agreed to the erection of 24 houses in the ensuing year as follows:—Howden, 12; Holme, 4; Hemingbrough, 4; and Eastrington, 4.

NORTON. Report not received.

PATRINGTON. The most imperative need in the District is for better and drier houses.

Nine new houses were erected during the year.

POCKLINGTON. There is still a shortage of houses, consequently the demand for accommodation is considerable.

The total number of houses erected during the year was 28. Of this number, eight were erected by private enterprise with the assistance of a subsidy.

The supply of cottages during the last five years has been too limited. Of 100 houses built, only 25 were cottages, but these were all of the three bedroom type. The Council realised this and set on foot a scheme which would commence early in 1931. All these houses are to be of the non-parlour three bedroom type, with large living room, good working scullery, and fixed bath. Generally the lack of a good water supply in a rural area is a stumbling block to the provision of a hot water system, and the pumping arrangements to be provided in place of pressure are costly and require more attention than many country residents are prepared to give.

There is little, if any, overcrowding.

RICCALL. Twelve houses are unfit. Steps have been taken to deal with these either by closure or by extensive repair. In New Barlby there is a great deal of overcrowding. Statistics were obtained from the proprietors of the mills in the Township, who are the owners of a considerable amount of the cottage property, and these showed that there were forty instances of two families occupying one house.

The District Council has in hand a housing scheme providing for the erection of four houses in each of the Parishes of Barlby, Cliffe-cum-Lund, North Duffield, Skipwith and Kelfield.

The District Council is also engaged in the preparation of a town planning scheme comprising the Parishes of Barlby, Cliffe, Osgodby and Riccall.

Five new houses were erected during the year, all by private enterprise.

SCULCOATES. The number of houses completed this year is 172, of semi-villa type; also 24 in Willerby built by the Council under the 1924 Act.

SHERBURN. Only three new houses have been erected during the year, all by private enterprise. There are no Building Bye-laws.

SKIRLAUGH. The number of new houses erected during the year was 22, all by private enterprise. Fifteen wooden bungalows were also erected on Aldborough cliff top. These conform to the Bye-laws, have a plentiful supply of Hull water and a proper system of scavenging.

The number of new houses built during the past five years is 46. Of this number, 31 received the Government subsidy.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

Licences for the production of "Grade A" milk were held by six producers at the beginning of the year, and two new licences were issued, making a total of eight.

Three producers, two of whom had previously held licences for the production of "Grade A" milk, successfully applied to the Ministry of Health for "Certified" licences. The number of "Certified" licence holders is now six, and there is also one holder of a licence for "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" milk.

The Beverley Town Council have also granted one licence for the production of "Pasteurised" milk. This makes a total of 16 licences, compared with 13 issued during the previous year. The total amount of graded milk produced represents only a very small proportion of the total milk production of the County, but when

the advantages of using milk of special designation are more fully appreciated by the public, the demand will undoubtedly increase. The nomenclature of graded milks is somewhat confusing to the general public, many of whom are under the impression that "Grade A" milk is the highest grade obtainable. The order of their quality and cleanliness is as follows:—

- (1) Certified.
- (2) Grade A (Tuberculin Tested).
- (3) Grade A.
- (4) Pasteurised.

It is often said that the price asked for "Certified" milk is excessive. Whatever the price is in other Counties, I can only say that the price asked in this County is very moderate, namely, 4d. or 5d. a pint, and this low figure is mainly due to the fact that the "Certified" milk producers are also their own retailers.

The Ministry of Health have appointed the City Analyst in Hull and the North Riding Laboratory in Scarborough to examine samples of "Certified" and "Tuberculin Tested" milk produced within the County.

The bacterial contents of the samples of "Certified" milk were:—

TOTAL SAMPLES.	BACTERIA PER 1 C.C.			
	Under 1,000.	1,000 to 5,000.	5,000 to 30,000.	Over 30,000.
23	7	7	6	3

The permissible limit for this grade of milk is 30,000 bacteria per 1 c.c. and B. Coli must not be present in 1/10 c.c.

In three of the above samples bacillus coli was present.

In the case of "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" milk the bacterial contents were:—

TOTAL SAMPLES.	BACTERIA PER 1 C.C.		
	Under 1,000.	1,000 to 30,000.	30,000 to 200,000.
10	2	7	1

The permissible limit for this grade of milk is 200,000 bacteria per 1 c.c., and bacillus coli must not be present in 1/100th c.c.

Bacillus coli was present in one sample.

"Grade A" milk. The bacterial contents in this group were:—

TOTAL SAMPLES.	BACTERIA PER CUBIC CENTIMETRE.			
	Under 1,000.	1,000 to 5,000.	5,000 to 30,000.	30,000 to 200,000.
89	6	58	25	—

The conditions as to bacterial content, etc., are the same as in the case of "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" milk.

Three of the above samples contained bacillus coli in 1/100th c.c.

Samples of graded milk are now taken for fat content.

It has not been necessary to proceed against any of the holders of graded milk licences for contravention of the regulations.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

The Tuberculosis Order, 1925, gives power to the Local Authority to slaughter tubercular cattle and to pay compensation for them on an agreed value basis.

The diseased beasts are brought to notice by:—

- (a) Notifications by veterinary surgeons.
- (b) Notifications by owners.
- (c) As the result of examination of milk samples.

The beasts slaughtered under (a) and (b) are almost entirely those which show extensive disease.

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

No. of animals slaughtered	42
Tuberculosis of the Udder	9
Tuberculous emaciation	29
Chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs of tuberculosis	4
Compensation paid	£112 15s. 0d.
Advanced cases	31
Not advanced	11
Cows in milk	30
Cows not in milk	12

The number of animals slaughtered in 1929 was 54, compared with 40 in 1928 and 75 in 1927. These figures include the animals slaughtered under 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 biological examination at the North Riding Laboratory for the detection of tubercular disease. During the year 152 samples were taken, and three of these, or 2%, were reported to contain tubercle bacilli. In the previous year the percentage of positive samples was 5%.

As the subsequent proceedings to detect the tubercular beast or beasts have not always been satisfactory or successful, I give in detail the particulars of each positive sample.

(1). Milk produced in West Riding. Information sent to West Riding County Council, who examined the two herds concerned, and also took further milk samples with negative results.

(2). Herd of nine cows examined. An aged roan cow was found with suspicious symptoms, which were confirmed microscopically. Beast slaughtered. A milk sample relating to two other beasts in the herd was also returned positive. The two animals in question were again examined without result. Individual milk samples were then taken, and the diseased beast detected and slaughtered.

(3). Clinical examination of the herd and further sampling of the milk failed to reveal any diseased beast.

Reports were also received from neighbouring authorities that samples of milk produced in the East Riding had been examined by them, and found to contain tubercle bacilli. Four samples taken in the City of Hull, and one in the City of York, were returned as positive in this way.

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

(1). Herd of six cows examined. An aged roan cow was found, on clinical examination, to be extensively diseased. Animal slaughtered.

(2). This sample related to three herds, all of which were examined without result. Separate samples were then taken from each herd, two being returned negative and one positive. The herd concerned in the latter sample was again examined, but no diseased beast found. Individual samples were then taken, but these were all returned negative.

(3). Herd of 10 cows examined, but no diseased beast found. Samples of milk taken, one of which was returned positive. Animal slaughtered.

(4). Herd of 21 cows examined, but no diseased beast detected. Samples of milk taken, one of which was returned positive. Animal slaughtered.

(5). Herd of 17 cows examined, but no diseased beast detected. Samples taken with negative results.

From the details given above, it can be readily seen that considerable time and expenditure of money is involved in an exhaustive search for the supposedly diseased beast, sometimes without result. There is, of course, the suggestion that an error had crept in somewhere, either at the laboratory or in the information supplied by the vendor of the milk as to the source of his supplies. If neither of these is the explanation, one is driven to the conclusion that, at the present time, our methods of detection of early disease are very unsatisfactory. There is, of course, the possibility that beasts with suspicious symptoms have been removed from the herd after the samples have been taken, but before the results have been received. Inquiries on this point, however, were made in every case, and the replies received showed that there had not been any changes.

There is no systematic inspection of cows in milk for the detection of tubercular disease except in the Borough of Beverley. During the year, 412 cows were examined, but no cases of tubercular disease were detected. At the same time, I think it must be generally admitted that the clinical examination of cows for the presence of tubercle is only able to reveal advanced disease, viz., tuberculosis with emaciation or marked disease of the udder. It is not possible to detect the disease in the early stages. Nor is this to be wondered at, for, bearing in mind the difficulty in diagnosing with certainty early tubercular disease in human beings, the task as regards cattle must be infinitely harder.

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., smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, fever (typhus, enteric and simple continued) and diarrhoea (under the age of two years) in 1930, was 34, giving a death rate of .2 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding rates for previous years are as follows:—

Average rate for 5 years, 1906-1910	0.80
do. do. 1911-1915	0.58
do. do. 1916-1920	0.43
do. do. 1921-1925	0.33
do. do. 1926-1930	0.26

SMALL POX.

No cases of this disease occurred in the County during 1930. There were 6 cases in 1926, 5 in 1927, 1 in 1928, and 9 in 1929.

All cases were of the mild type and except for the scare that is created by the knowledge that the disease is present in a community, with the consequent adverse effect on the holiday resorts on the coast and on trade generally, the patients might just as well be treated in their own homes so far as the need for nursing is concerned. Unfortunately this economical method of dealing with the disease is impracticable on account of the unprotected vaccination state of so large a proportion of the community.

The County Smallpox Hospital serves an area of 692,835 acres with a population of 147,237. It includes all the Sanitary Authorities in the Riding with the exception of four districts, viz., Cottingham, Hedon, Riccall and Sculcoates. The Authorities of these latter Districts have made other arrangements for the reception of their cases. The whole Administrative County is therefore covered for the Hospital isolation of smallpox cases.

The County Hospital is near the village of Shipton-thorpe in the Rural District of Pocklington. The situation is well isolated and central for the whole County. There are two pavilions (one brick built) with two wards in each. The total accommodation provided is twenty beds. The administration cottage provides quarters for the caretakers as well as accommodation for four nurses and a ward maid.

The Hospital has a steam disinfecter and a motor ambulance. Water supply is collected rain water, supplemented by a well which gives a varying amount of water on pumping with a small petrol pump. The Hospital occupies a site of just over three acres. Lighting is by oil lamps. The area occupied by the Hospital buildings is enclosed with a fence of wire, partly barbed, 6 ft. 6 ins. high.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Only 9 cases were notified, 5 from the Urban Districts and 4 from the Rural. The number of deaths recorded was 2, giving a case mortality of 22%, and a death rate of .5 per 100,000 of the population.

The disease continues to become less prevalent year by year. The numbers for the past few years are as follows:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
1905	125	16
1910	37	4
1915	20	5
1920	31	7
1925	21	2
1930	9	2

The gradual decrease may fairly be ascribed to the better education of the people in sanitary matters, the better protection of food-stuffs from flies, etc., and the cleaner habits of the bulk of the people.

SCARLET FEVER.

This disease has been less prevalent during the year under review. The notifications and deaths during the past five years have been as follows:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
1926	294	1
1927	235	1
1928	309	0
1929	494	1
1930	280	3

DIPHTHERIA.

Notifications of 157 cases were received during the year. The notifications and deaths during the past five years have been as follows:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
1926	155	13
1927	205	7
1928	222	8
1929	191	14
1930	157	6

The provision for combating the disease in the County includes a sufficiency of Isolation Hospital accommodation, the free provision of anti-toxin by the local sanitary authorities, and the free bacteriological examination of suspected material. In spite of these facilities there are too many fatal results, due mainly to the inability to put cases under treatment with anti-

toxin early enough. In many cases the parents neglect to send for medical help until too late, partly on account of the expense involved, and partly because the thought never enters their minds that the sore throat of which their child complains may be diphtheria. Some practitioners also defer the use of anti-toxin pending the receipt of the report from the laboratory confirming the diagnosis bacteriologically. This report may not be received for 12 or 36 hours after the child was first seen, which, in the case of a patient who may have had the disease for two or three days before calling in medical aid, makes the chance of recovery remote, and accounts for a mortality rate which is capable of improvement.

There was one death in hospital, eight days after admission.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

The County has now good provision for the treatment of infectious disease.

There are three Hospitals, at Driffield, Howden and Bridlington respectively.

The Howden Isolation Hospital with accommodation for 20 patients serves the Howden Rural District.

The Sanatorium at Bridlington, with accommodation for 28 patients, is maintained by the Borough, but contracts to admit a certain number of cases from the Bridlington Rural District.

The Isolation Hospital at Driffield is under the control of the County Council. This Hospital has only recently been built to take the place of the wooden, asbestos lined building which was destroyed by fire in September, 1928. The new Hospital serves an area of 551,445 acres with a population of 107,599. It includes 16 of the 23 sanitary authorities which make up the Administrative County. The Hospital is brick built. It has accommodation for 62 patients in four pavilions. One of the pavilions has six cubicles with a room for discharging patients. The three other pavilions, two of which have 20 beds each, and the other 16 beds, each have two main wards and two small side wards for special cases. The administration block, with accommodation for Nursing and Domestic Staff, has been so designed to permit of enlargement with little structural alteration if the Hospital should need to be enlarged in the future by the addition of two more pavilions. Provision for this has been made in the general lay-out of the grounds.

The Hospital grounds comprise an area of just over 8 acres. A porter's lodge provides accommodation for the ambulance driver, and a bungalow in the grounds is occupied by the engineer. The Hospital is lighted by electricity, and heated by low pressure wall panels from a central heating apparatus. The electricity is generated at the Hospital by a 20 h.p. Crossley crude oil engine directly coupled to the dynamo. A duplicate plant is provided as a stand-by. Storage batteries are provided for the night load. The laundry machinery is also driven by electricity.

As only one pavilion was in use during the past year pending the completion of the Hospital, the admissions numbered only 86; 1 for enteric fever, 16 for diphtheria and the remainder for scarlet fever. Cases which could not be admitted to Driffield were sent to the Isolation Hospitals at Howden (49), Hull (12), York (17) and Bridlington (5). Altogether 169 patients from the County Hospital Area were under treatment as shown in the following table:—

District.	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Cerebro Spinal M'ningitis	Total.
Beverley M.B.	14	7	...	...	21
Driffield U.D.	4	3	...	1	8
Filey U.D. ....	...	...	...	...	...
Hessle U.D.	22	10	...	...	32
Hornsea U.D.	3	...	...	...	3
Norton U.D. ....	...	2	...	...	2
Pocklington U.D. ..	3	2	...	...	5
Withernsea U.D. ..	...	3	...	...	3
Beverley R.D.	6	7	...	...	13
Driffield R.D.	6	9	1	...	16
Escrick R.D. ....	...	14	...	...	14
Norton R.D.	2	14	...	...	16
Patrington R.D. ...	...	2	...	...	2
Pocklington R.D. ..	10	14	1	...	25
Sherburn R.D. ....	...	...	...	...	...
Skirlaugh R.D. ...	4	3	...	...	7
Staff .....	...	2	...	...	2
	74	92	2	1	169

There were three deaths, one from Cerebro-Spinal meningitis, one from diphtheria and one from scarlet fever.

The Sanitary Authorities not included in the County Isolation Hospital Area have made arrangements for the treatment of infectious disease as under:—

Cottingham U.D.	} Hull City Fever Hospital.
Hedon M.B.	
Sculcoates R.D.	
Riccall R.D.	Selby Joint Isolation Hospital.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

On the 1st October, 1926, the Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1926, came into force. These regulations made the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority responsible for the administrative measures in connection with the provision of treatment. The County Council therefore made arrangements with the following Hospitals for the treatment of puerperal fever and pyrexia:—

Hull	Royal Infirmary, Municipal Maternity Home.
York.....	County Hospital.
Bridlington.....	Lloyd Hospital.
Driffeld	Cottage Hospital.

During the year under review notifications were received of nine cases of puerperal fever and fifteen cases of puerperal pyrexia. Hospital treatment was provided for four of the former and two of the latter.

There were two deaths after removal to Hospital. Home nursing was not provided for any case as Hospital treatment is the only satisfactory method in a cottage home with no accommodation for a resident nurse.

The ability to deal promptly with all cases is of great value, and it is to be hoped that requests for treatment will be made as early as possible in the illness, and not wait until the disease is well established. The County Council has arranged with Consultants in Hull and York whose services will be available free of cost at the request of any practitioner.

VACCINATION.

Under Section 2 (b) of the Local Government Act, 1929, it is provided that functions relating to vaccination shall be discharged by the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs as functions relating to public health.

The number of public vaccinators in the Riding is 41 for the 56 vaccination districts. According to the latest available returns, the total number of primary vaccinations for the year ending 30th September, 1930, was 1,038, and re-vaccinations, 222. The certificates of exemption which were given numbered 1,035.

The Vaccination Order, 1930, has altered the actual method of vaccination, by which four insertions were made at one time, to one linear scratch not more than a quarter of an inch long merely through the epidermis. Primary vaccination is to be performed in infancy as

at present, but now re-vaccination is to be offered when the child enters school (5 to 7 years) and again on leaving (14 to 16 years). In all probability, parents will be satisfied with the primary vaccination with one linear scratch, so that in the absence of some severe outbreak of smallpox compelling re-vaccination, the juvenile population of the country will be almost wholly unprotected against smallpox, for it is very unlikely that one linear insertion will protect for long.

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

The scheme approved by the Ministry of Health in 1921 for promoting the welfare of the blind persons living within the Administrative County provides for (a) employment of suitable cases in the workshops, (b) augmentation of wages, (c) home teaching and visiting, (d) supervision of blind persons employed in their own homes, (e) registration of blind persons ordinarily resident in the area, and (f) the provision of lodgings for blind persons who require such accommodation.

The scheme is administered by the Public Health Committee, who have entered into an agreement with the Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind for the services of a visitor who, at regular intervals, visits all blind persons and home workers, gives lessons in Braille and reports any cases of hardship in the homes of the blind which come under his notice. He forwards detailed reports of his visits to the Public Health Committee at fortnightly intervals. The visitor is himself a blind person, and consequently in very sympathetic touch with the persons to be visited.

The Hostel for blind women workers together with the adjacent workshops are the property of the East Riding Institute, and are situated within the City of Hull. At the end of the year three women workers were employed in the workshops and ten men. Two of the women workers live in the Hostel. The male workers are provided with approved lodgings in the vicinity of the workshops under the general supervision of the Institute. One blind worker is also maintained at the Yorkshire School for the Blind in York. During the year the cost of maintenance, including augmentation of wages, was £736 19s. 9d.

There are three blind people employed in the Home Workers' Scheme at present, as follows:—

One piano tuner,
One chair caner, and
One hand knitter.

The number of blind persons on the register at the end of the year was 188, made up as follows:—

Under 16 years of age	5
Over 16 and under 21	6
Over 21 and under 50	52
Over 50 and under 70	63
Over 70	62

The County Council are now providing all assistance to blind persons, and none are in receipt of out-door relief from the Guardians. During the year 36 cases of hardship amongst the indigent blind in the Administrative County were relieved by weekly grants which ranged from 2s. 0d. to 15s. 0d. per week. The total number of persons receiving grants at the end of the year was 54, as follows:—

2s. 0d. per week	3
2s. 3d. per week	1
2s. 6d. per week	7
3s. 0d. per week	10
3s. 6d. per week	1
5s. 0d. per week	20
6s. 6d. per week	2
7s. 6d. per week	1
8s. 0d. per week	2
10s. 0d. per week	4
12s. 6d. per week	1
15s. 0d. per week	2

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

The work in connection with the blind carried out by the Public Health Committee does not interfere with the duty of the Education Authority to provide education and training for the blind, whether of Elementary or Secondary scholars. In view of the fact that as from the 1st April, 1930, the detailed supervision which the Minister has exercised through his inspectors under the Regulations of 1919 ceased, it became necessary to make fresh arrangements for the continuance of the supervision. This has been arranged for by affiliation with the Northern Counties Association for the Blind, who have appointed a Supervisor of Blind Welfare, who will act in an advisory capacity in this area.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Nine cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified by medical practitioners during the year. Two of the cases occurred in Public Assistance Institutions. With one exception all the remaining cases were treated at home. One case was admitted to the Hull Royal Infirmary at a cost of £19 7s. 0d. The child, which was illegitimate, became totally blind and died a victim of gonorrhoeal ophthalmia. It had been under medical care from birth, and was admitted to Hospital the same day the request for in-patient treatment was received.

All notified cases are enquired into so as to ensure the provision of medical or hospital treatment where necessary, but even when a notification is sent to the County Medical Officer within 24 hours of its receipt by the District Medical Officer of Health, the delay in the Rural Districts is considerable.

Notifications of ophthalmia neonatorum.

Year.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 births.
1926	3	1.05
1927	11	3.80
1928	6	2.09
1929	8	2.83
1930	9	3.35

The increase in the rate for 1930 is disappointing after the drop in the two previous years.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY.

During 1930, 192 new cases of tuberculosis came to notice, this number being 8 less than in the previous year. There were 115 deaths from all forms of the disease. This again is a decrease on the previous year, when the number was 130. The following table shows the cases which came 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
1—5 .....	...	1	7	2	...	1	1	1
5—15	7	6	11	8	...	1	1	1
15—25	15	20	6	2	7	12	4	1
25—45	35	38	3	1	27	25	3	1
45—65	11	11	3	...	14	8	...	...
65 and upwards	2	1	1	...	2	1	2	1
Totals ...	70	77	31	14	50	48	11	6

The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis is .57, and from other forms of tuberculosis .10.

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

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years. 1921—1930	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Administrative County .....	.65	0.64	0.65	0.74	0.60	0.61	0.57	0.58	0.57
Urban Districts..	.75	0.72	0.73	0.85	0.72	0.60	0.66	0.66	0.72
Rural Districts..	.58	0.59	0.56	0.67	0.52	0.62	0.50	0.52	0.47

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Administrative County .....	.18	0.24	0.23	0.16	0.20	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.10
Urban Districts..	.19	0.27	0.27	0.13	0.26	0.08	0.22	0.16	0.12
Rural Districts..	.17	0.22	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.18	0.12	0.16	0.08

According to a summary issued by the Ministry of Health for the year 1929, the death rate in the East Riding from all forms of tuberculosis was 737 per million of the population. The rate in other Counties varied from 1,090 (London) to 475 (Westmorland), the figure for all County Councils being 804.

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 721, as follows:—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Cases on the Registers at 31st Dec., 1929 ...	252	240	96	86	674
Cases added to the Registers during the year	71	78	32	16	197
Cases removed from the Registers during the year	63	60	14	13	150
Number of Cases on the Registers at 31st Dec., 1930 ...	260	258	114	89	721

RAYWELL SANATORIUM.

The County Sanatorium is at Raywell, about four miles from Cottingham Station.

It is under the joint control of the City of York and the East Riding County Council. There is accommodation for 67 patients of whom 47 are adults and 20 children.

The buildings and grounds, which occupy a site of 50 acres, comprise an administration block, a hospital pavilion for both sexes, and pavilions for male and female ambulant cases. The children have sleeping accommodation in the administration block, but during the day make use of their pavilion for education, meals and recreation. They are thus entirely removed from the adult patients.

Water supply is abundant and obtained from one of the service reservoirs of the Hull Corporation.

Electric current for light and power is generated in the Institution, and a fully equipped laundry is provided.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

The number of beds available during the year is shown in the following table, which includes both accommodation at Raywell and beds in out-county Institutions of which use was made 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	1	—
Children under 15	14	—	—	8	—
Total	14	21	10	9	—

One hundred and fifty-seven persons, consisting of 115 patients in whom the disease had been definitely diagnosed and 42 observation cases, were admitted to sanatoria during the year, compared with a total of 180 in the previous year.

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

	No. of Patients.				No. of Observation Cases				Total.
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
In Institutions on 1/1/30	13	15	14	11	2	—	1	—	56
Admitted during the year	45	37	16	17	9	11	11	11	157
Discharged during the year	34	30	19	16	10	9	12	10	140
Died in Institutions ...	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	17
In Institutions on 31/12/30	16	14	11	12	1	2	—	—	56

The following table shows the immediate results of treatment of the 115 cases which had been definitely diagnosed before admission.

Classification on Admission.	Condition at time of Discharge.			
	Quiescent	Improved	No material improvement.	Died in Institutions.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis				
Class T.B. minus.....	M. 5 F. 4 C. 11	5 5 12	1 — 2	— — —
Class T.B. plus.....	M. — F. 1 C. —	15 13 —	7 5 —	8 8 —
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	M. — F. — C. 3	1 1 5	— 1 2	— — —
Totals.....	24	57	18	16

The following table shows the condition at time of discharge of the 42 observation cases:—

Classification on Admission.	Condition at time of discharge.		
	Tuberculous.	Non-Tuberculous	Doubtful.
Observation for purpose of diagnosis	M. 5	5	—
	F. 14	5	—
	C. 10	13	—
Totals.....	19	23	—

Patients whose financial circumstances permit it are expected to make a contribution towards the cost of their treatment. During 1930 fifty-eight patients contributed in this way, the total amount of their contributions being £169 2s. 3d.

DISPENSARY.

There is a Central Dispensary at Beverley which is open on two afternoons each week. In the rest of the County the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer sees any patients referred to him at their homes either independently or in consultation with the practitioners concerned. It has not been necessary to establish other Dispensaries, as generally speaking the centres of population are too small to justify them.

One hundred and thirty new cases and 68 contacts were seen by the Tuberculosis Officer at or in connection with the Dispensary during the year. Attendances at the Dispensary numbered 297, and 166 visits were paid by the Tuberculosis Officer to patients in their own homes. Visits paid by the Nurses numbered 1,377 compared with 1,256 in 1929. Extra nourishment was granted to 36 persons, and shelters were supplied to 6 persons.

It was not found necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under the Public Health Act, 1925. The Regulations contain powers to prevent persons suffering from tuberculosis from engaging in employment connected with milk or dairies, and the Public Health Act (Section 62) provides for the compulsory removal to Hospital of tuberculous persons.

tion of each District compared (a) with the 1921 Census population, which was known to be too high, and (b) with the 1921 estimated population:—

District.	Census, 1921.	Census, 1931.	(a)		Estimated, 1921.	Census, 1931.	(b)	
			Increase. Increase.	Decrease. Decrease.			Increase. Increase.	Decrease. Decrease.
URBAN :—								
Beverley	13,469	14,011	542	—	13,550	14,011	461	—
Bridlington	23,101	19,704	—	3,397	15,557	19,704	4,147	—
Cottingham	5,018	6,182	1,164	—	5,035	6,182	1,147	—
Driffield	5,674	5,916	242	—	5,680	5,916	236	—
Filey	4,549	3,730	—	819	3,372	3,730	358	—
Hedon	1,321	1,509	188	—	1,318	1,509	191	—
Hessle	5,588	6,430	842	—	5,583	6,430	847	—
Hornsea	4,279	4,450	171	—	3,700	4,450	750	—
Norton	3,854	3,934	80	—	3,800	3,934	84	—
Pocklington	2,645	2,640	—	5	2,633	2,640	7	—
Withernsea	4,701	4,251	—	450	3,839	4,251	382	—
Total Urban Districts	74,199	72,757	—	1,442	64,147	72,757	8,610	—
RURAL :—								
Beverley	11,774	12,257	483	—	11,790	12,257	467	—
Bridlington	7,817	7,557	—	260	7,473	7,557	84	—
Driffield	11,646	11,048	—	598	11,650	11,048	—	602
Eserick	5,909	5,869	—	40	5,880	5,869	—	11
Howden	13,006	12,377	—	629	12,674	12,377	—	297
Norton	5,398	5,557	159	—	5,320	5,557	237	—
Patrington	7,577	7,336	—	241	7,450	7,336	—	114
Pocklington	10,898	10,631	—	267	10,810	10,631	—	179
Riccall	5,332	5,285	—	47	5,310	5,285	—	25
Sculcoates	7,437	9,479	2,042	—	7,446	9,479	2,033	—
Sherburn	2,094	2,210	116	—	2,075	2,210	135	—
Skirlaugh	7,112	7,329	217	—	7,075	7,329	254	—
Total Rural Districts	96,000	96,935	935	—	94,953	96,935	1,982	—
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY	170,199	169,692	—	507	159,100	169,692	10,592	—

TABLE I.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1930.

	Diphtheria		Phthisis.		Water	Milk.	Other Exami- nations.
	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.			
URBAN DISTRICTS.							
Beverley	22	96	5	22	...	...	6
Bridlington ...	44	133	16	38	...	32	56
Cottingham ...	3	43	4	27	...	...	10
Driffield	5	21	2	23	...	...	6
Filey... ..	5	12	2	2	...	...	2
Hedon ... ..	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Hessle	25	38	4	8	...	...	1
Hornsea	1	11	...	5	...	...	3
Norton ... ..	...	3	1	5	...	...	1
Pocklington ...	1	8	...	3	...	...	1
Withernsea ...	1	11	3	8	...	...	2
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Beverley	9	42	4	16	...	...	5
Bridlington ...	5	24	1	4	3	...	8
Driffield	4	24	4	14	2	...	7
Escrick ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howden	68	367	2	16	...	...	4
Norton ... ..	...	5	1	2	...	...	1
Patrington ...	5	12	3	15	...	...	14
Pocklington ...	2	21	1	3	...	...	5
Riccall	2	8	...	1	...	...	...
Sculcoates ...	1	19	3	7	...	...	...
Sherburn... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skirlaugh ...	2	23	2	7	13	...	5
E.R.C.C.							
Public Health ..	...	...	6	13	3	...	1
Isolation Hosp.	12	31	...	...	...	...	4
J'nt Sanatorium	...	1	70	45	...	...	3
Mental Hospital	...	1	2	1	...	13	6
Elementary Education .	2	1	...	...	...	...	30
Venereal Diseases Regs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mental Def'ncy	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Milk (Special Designations) Order .....	...	...	...	...	...	70	...
Milk & Dairies Order .....	...	...	...	...	...	134	...
TOTALS ...	219	955	136	289	24	249	182

TABLE III.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Summary of Samples taken by the Sampling Officer and Analysed
during the year ended 21st March, 1931.

Article Analysed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Samples (other than Milk) adulterated, and Milk below the presumptive limits of the Sale of Milk Regulations.	Remarks.
Bicarbonate of Soda.	3		
Black Currant Jam..	6		
Boracic Acid	5		
Brandy	3		
Butter	30	2	No proceedings.
Camphorated Oil ...	2		
Castor Oil	1		
Cheese	1		
Cream	13		
Eucalyptus Oil	1		
Friar's Balsam	1		
Gin	6		
Glycerine	1		
Ground Almonds ...	2		
Ground Ginger	1		
Ground Rice	2		
Honey	1		
Lard	9		
Malt Vinegar	2		
Milk	245	33	14 Prosecutions (10 Con- victions, 1 dismissed, 3 withdrawn on payment of costs by defendants). 19 No proceedings.
Milk, "Certified" ..	3		
Milk, "Grade A" ...	80	2	No proceedings.
Milk, "Tuberculin Tested"	1		
Milk, "Pasteurised".	2		
Olive Oil	2		
Pearl Barley	2		
Pepper	7		
Plum Jam	3		
Raspberry Jam	3		
Rum	2		
Scotch Whisky	7		
Strawberry Jam	3		
Tea	11		
Yeast	3		
	465	37	

Amount of Penalties, including costs, £29 19s. 0d.

TABLE IV.
Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during
the year 1930.

Notifiable Disease.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Adminis- trative County.
Small-Pox .....	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	66	214	280
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	94	63	157
Enteric Fever	5	4	9
Puerperal Fever	4	5	9
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	9	15
Erysipelas	24	22	46
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	3	9
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	4	5
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	4	6
Acute Polio-encephalitis .....	...	2	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	4	1	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	77	65	142
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	25	20	45
Pneumonia	73	57	130
Dysentery .....	...	1	1
Totals.....	387	474	861

TABLE V.

1930.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified.
Urban Districts.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.											
	Totals	Beverley	Bridlington	Cottingham	Driffield	Filey	Hedon	Hessle	Hornsea	Norton	Pocklington	Withernsea
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Small-Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	66	8	15	10	2	1	2	13	...	3	4	8
Diphtheria	94	18	21	13	6	4	5	18	6	...	2	1
Enteric Fever ...	5	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever..	4	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	24	12	5	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	1
Ophthalmia												
Neonatorum...	6	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis												
Lethargica ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Acute												
Poliomyelitis...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Acute Polio- Encephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal												
Fever	4	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pulmonary												
Tuberculosis ...	77	19	15	5	4	3	...	7	3	3	2	16
Other forms of												
Tuberculosis ...	25	12	10	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	73	32	16	2	3	4	5	6	...	...	3	2
Dysentery .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	387	105	92	32	25	17	12	45	11	7	11	30

TABLE VI.

1930.

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

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.												
	Total	Beverley	Bridlington	Driffield	Eserick	Howden	Norton	Patrington	Pocklington	Riccall	Sculcoates	Sherburn	Skidlaugh
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Small-Pox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever.....	214	11	7	12	17	56	22	30	28	10	10	...	11
Diphtheria.....	63	11	13	7	...	4	2	6	9	...	4	...	7
Enteric Fever.....	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Puerperal Fever.....	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	9	2	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
Erysipelas.....	22	2	3	4	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Encephalitis Lethargica.....	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-Encephalitis.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	65	11	7	5	1	4	7	7	2	6	4	1	10
Other forms of „.....	20	1	2	2	...	1	1	7	...	2	1	3	...
Pneumonia.....	57	13	4	8	...	6	...	6	9	...	6	3	2
Dysentery.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS.....	474	52	36	42	21	73	39	67	54	19	27	7	37

TABLE VII.

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.
vital Statistics of Whole District during 1930, 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
1930	(a) 168,220 (b) 168,400	2679	15·7	141	53	2004	11·7

(a) Population for Death-Rate.

(b) Population for Birth-Rate.

TABLE VIII.
Rainfall Returns, 1930.

Station.	Height of Rain Gauge above Sea Level.	Observer.	Total Rain-fall.	Number of days on which one-tenth of an inch or more of rain fell.	Average rainfall over series of years.
Hull	8 feet.	The Meteorological Office	27·87	205	25·53 for 12 years
Hempholme	11 „	W. Evans, Esq.	29·59	187	24·80 for 12 years
Spurn Head	29 „	The Meteorological Office	25·79	179	21·37 for 12 years
North Cave	35 „	Major W. H. Carver, M.P.	29·93	194	27·20 for 12 years
Lockington	40 „	Mr. W. J. Algar	28·35	186	24·57 for 12 years
Lowthorpe	63 „	F. K. Hawes, Esq.	30·52	200	26·28 for 12 years
Rise	73 „	Mr. A. Alderman	29·82	187	26·16 for 12 years
Filey	95 „	Rev. Canon Cooper ...	31·49	198	26·23 for 12 years
Scampston	100 „	W. H. St. Quintin, Esq.	34·09	205	29·11 for 12 years
Dunnington	110 „	Miss E. Hildyard	30·64	226	27·22 for 12 years
Dalton Holme	150 „	Mr. J. P. Jobling	30·01	193	28·40 for 12 years
Beverley (E.R. Mental Hospital)	175 „	Medical Superintendent	29·34	194	26·11 for 12 years
Westow	190 „	Rev. G. T. W. Purchas	30·80	204	28·98 for 3 years
Birdsall	304 „	Mr. James Anderson...	36·63	178	31·18 for 12 years
Thixendale	425 „	Mrs. Schofield	26·11*	121*	30·92 for 12 years

* Records cover eight months only.

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

TABLE IX.

Birth and Death Rates for the Administrative County and for the several Urban and Rural Districts
in the Riding during the year 1930.

DISTRICTS.	Population.		Live Births.		Deaths.		Death Rates from various causes per 1000 of the Population.						Deaths of Infants under one year.	
	Census, 1931.	Estimated 1930 (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	168220	2679	15.7	2004	11.7	.20	.57	.10	1.09	2.33	1.54	141	52.6
Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts.....	72757	71440	1092	15.0	908	12.5	.17	.72	.12	1.09	2.35	1.76	48	44.0
Borough of Beverley	14011	13870	264	19.0	175	12.6	.14	.87	.22	1.44	3.03	1.66	13	49.2
" Bridlington.....	19704	18860	270	14.3	265	14.1	.21	.74	.16	1.22	2.23	2.39	11	40.7
" Hedon	1509	1503	25	16.6	26	17.3	—	.97	.67	1.33	3.99	2.66	1	40.0
Urban Districts—Cottingham	6182	5931	89	13.1	79	11.7	.30	.59	.15	1.03	2.07	1.33	4	44.9
Driffield.....	5916	5983	113	18.9	73	12.2	—	.33	—	1.17	1.84	1.50	6	53.1
Filey	3730	3681	51	13.9	45	12.2	.54	1.09	—	1.09	2.99	2.44	1	19.6
Hessle	6430	6226	83	12.5	59	8.9	.30	.30	—	.75	2.26	.60	1	12.0
Hornsea	4450	4390	62	14.1	48	10.9	—	.68	—	.46	1.14	1.37	3	48.4
Norton	3934	3831	64	16.7	53	13.8	—	—	—	.26	3.65	3.13	4	62.5
Pocklington.....	2640	2742	29	10.6	34	12.4	—	.73	—	1.09	.73	.36	1	34.5
Withernsea	4251	4423	42	9.5	51	11.5	—	1.81	.23	1.13	2.03	1.36	3	71.4
Rural Districts	96935	96780	1587	16.1	1096	11.2	.22	.47	.08	1.10	2.31	1.38	93	58.6
Beverley	12257	12050	182	14.9	127	10.5	.17	.83	.17	1.24	2.74	1.16	10	54.9
Bridlington	7557	7832	129	16.5	75	9.6	.26	.26	—	.51	1.40	1.15	7	54.3
Driffield	11048	11250	198	17.6	124	11.0	.36	.27	.09	1.07	1.96	1.33	7	35.4
Eaerick	5869	5894	83	14.1	67	11.4	.17	.17	—	.68	3.39	1.02	7	84.3
Howden.....	12377	12580	210	16.7	136	10.8	.24	.24	—	1.83	1.59	1.43	16	76.2
Norton	5557	5449	74	13.6	66	12.1	.18	.73	.18	1.47	2.75	1.47	4	54.1
Patrington	7336	7354	111	15.1	96	13.1	.27	.54	.27	1.09	1.90	2.18	11	99.1
Pocklington.....	10631	10670	200	18.7	137	12.8	.37	.56	—	1.03	3.66	1.97	12	60.0
Riocal	5285	5289	92	17.4	54	10.2	—	.95	—	.95	2.27	.57	3	32.6
Sculcoates	9479	9015	144	13.9	105	10.1	.19	.48	—	.97	1.93	1.06	8	55.6
Sherburn	2210	2221	36	16.2	19	8.6	—	—	—	.45	2.25	.90	2	55.6
Skirlaugh	7329	7176	128	17.8	90	12.5	.14	.42	.28	.97	2.23	1.67	6	46.9

TABLE X.

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the Year 1930, 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 under wards.	Beverley.	Bridlington.	Cottingham.	Driffield.	Flitely.	Hedon.	Hesle.	Horssea.	Norton.	Pocklington.	Withernsea.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
All Causes		908	48	6	10	15	30	92	208	212	287	175	265	79	73	45	26	59	48	53	34	51
Enteric Fever		1							1				1									
Small Pox																						
Measles		1				1						1										
Scarlet Fever																						
Whooping Cough		4	3			1						1	1			1		1				
Diphtheria		4			2	1			1			1	1	1		1		1				
Influenza		10				1		2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1		4	1	1		1	
Encephalitis lethargica		2							1	1								2				
Meningococcal meningitis		3	1		2								1		1			1				
Tuberculosis of respiratory system		52					9	29	12	1	1	12	14	4	2	4	1	2	3		2	8
Other Tuberculous Diseases		9	1		1		3	3		1		3	3	1			1					1
Cancer, malignant disease		128				1		9	43	53	22	23	45	9	9	9	4	4	6	12	1	6
Rheumatic Fever		5					2	1	2				3				1					1
Diabetes		18					1	2	7	5	3	2	8		1		4	1		1	1	
Cerebral hemorrhage, &c.		74						1	14	26	33	11	15	6	6	3	1	8	10	6	4	4
Heart Disease		171					3	7	34	50	77	42	42	14	11	11	6	15	5	14	2	9
Arterio-sclerosis		51							8	10	33	11	12	8	4	1	2	1	3	4	5	
Bronchitis		36	1		1	1	1		7	6	19	11	12	1	2	3			2	1	1	3
Pneumonia (all forms)		35	2	2	1	1	1	2	5	12	9	8	9	6	4		2	3			2	1
Other respiratory diseases		8	1						3	2	2	1	2		1	1		2				1
Ulcer of Stomach or duodenum		7						3	4			1	3					1		1		1
Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 yrs.)		5	2			1		1	1			1	1									
Appendicitis and Typhlitis		9				1	1	2	4	1			2	1		1		3			1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver		3							2	1			3									
Acute and chronic nephritis		36						5	14	9	8	7	13	4	2			1	2	3	3	1
Puerperal sepsis																						
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition		1						1					1									
Congenital Debility & Malformation, Premature Birth		26	24	2								7	1	3	4		1	2	3	3	1	1
Suicide		9				1	2	2	3	1		2	2	2								
Other Deaths from Violence		21	1	1		1	3	6	5	1	3	6	5	1	3	2	2	1				1
Other Defined Diseases		179	12	1	3	4	4	16	34	30	75	25	64	16	22	8	1	9	10	5	11	11
Causes ill-defined or unknown.																						
Totals		908	48	6	10	15	30	92	208	212	287	175	265	79	73	45	26	59	48	53	34	51

TABLE XI.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1930, 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 upwards.	Beverley.	Bridlington.	Driffield.	Eastwick.	Howden.	Norton.	Patrington.	Pocklington.	Ridgely.	Sherburn.	Skirbrough.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	1096	93	16	17	26	40	88	222	248	346	127	75	124	67	136	66	96	137	54	105	19	90
All Causes {																						
Enteric Fever	1						1											1				
Small-pox			2														1	1				
Measles	2																			1		
Scarlet Fever	3		1	1				1								1		1				
Whooping Cough	2	1		1									2									
Diphtheria	2			1	1							1										
Influenza	19	2						8	4	5		1	6	1	2	1		3	1	4		
Encephalitis lethargica	3						3						1						1			1
Encephalitis lethargica	3																1					1
Meningococcal meningitis	2				1	1																
Meningococcal meningitis	2				1	1																
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	46				1	10	23	10	1		10	2	3	1	3	4	4	6	5	5		3
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	46				1	10	23	10	1		10	2	3	1	3	4	4	6	5	5		3
Other Tuberculous Diseases	8			1	2	2	1		2		2		1			1	2					2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	8			1	2	2	1		2		2		1			1	2					2
Cancer, malignant disease	135						6	46	43	40	14	9	15	6	18	8	16	21	3	11	2	12
Cancer, malignant disease	135						6	46	43	40	14	9	15	6	18	8	16	21	3	11	2	12
Rheumatic Fever	5				1		2	2			1				1		2	1				
Rheumatic Fever	5				1		2	2			1				1		2	1				
Diabetes	15					2		3	8	2		1	2	4	1		1	2	1	3		
Diabetes	15					2		3	8	2		1	2	4	1		1	2	1	3		
Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	79							18	28	33	9	7	11		8	6	4	7	6	8	3	10
Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	79							18	28	33	9	7	11		8	6	4	7	6	8	3	10
Heart Disease	227			1	2	3	6	49	72	94	38	11	22	20	20	15	14	39	12	20	5	16
Heart Disease	227			1	2	3	6	49	72	94	38	11	22	20	20	15	14	39	12	20	5	16
Arterio-sclerosis	51								16	35	7	6	9	1	9	1	8	2	2	3	1	2
Arterio-sclerosis	51								16	35	7	6	9	1	9	1	8	2	2	3	1	2
Bronchitis	37	6	2					1	3	3	22	2	1	7	1	10	1	3	4	2	4	1
Bronchitis	37	6	2					1	3	3	22	2	1	7	1	10	1	3	4	2	4	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	56	9	2	2	3	1	6	9	14	10	12	2	5	3	9	5	3	4	3	5		5
Pneumonia (all forms)	56	9	2	2	3	1	6	9	14	10	12	2	5	3	9	5	3	4	3	5		5
Other respiratory diseases	15	2		1			2	1		9	1	1			4	2	2	3		1		1
Other respiratory diseases	15	2		1			2	1		9	1	1			4	2	2	3		1		1
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	13						2	7	2	2	3	1	1	1	1			1	1	1		3
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	13						2	7	2	2	3	1	1	1	1			1	1	1		3
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	14	10	2							1	2	1	2	1	3		1	1		1		
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	14	10	2							1	2	1	2	1	3		1	1		1		
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	3			1				1	1							1		2				
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	3			1				1	1							1		2				
Cirrhosis of Liver																						
Cirrhosis of Liver																						
Acute and chronic nephritis	30						2	4	7	11	6	4	3	1	4	3	4	1		4		2
Acute and chronic nephritis	30						2	4	7	11	6	4	3	1	4	3	4	1		4		2
Puerperal sepsis	2												1				1					
Puerperal sepsis	2												1				1					
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	6										2				1		1	1				1
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	6										2				1		1	1				1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	50	48	1		1						4	4	3	7	8	2	4	9	1	2	2	4
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	50	48	1		1						4	4	3	7	8	2	4	9	1	2	2	4
Suicide	9						2	5	2			1	1		1	1		2	3			
Suicide	9						2	5	2			1	1		1	1		2	3			
Other deaths from violence	49	1		5	3	10	10	12	3	5	3	4	6	2	6	2	2	5	5	7	1	6
Other deaths from violence	49	1		5	3	10	10	12	3	5	3	4	6	2	6	2	2	5	5	7	1	6
Other Defined Diseases	209	14	6	2	11	8	10	40	36	82	18	18	23	17	28	12	21	18	8	25	4	19
Other Defined Diseases	209	14	6	2	11	8	10	40	36	82	18	18	23	17	28	12	21	18	8	25	4	19
Causes ill-defined or unknown	3							1		2							1	2				
Causes ill-defined or unknown	3							1		2							1	2				
Totals	1096	93	16	17	26	40	88	222	248	346	127	75	124	67	136	66	96	137	54	105	19	90

