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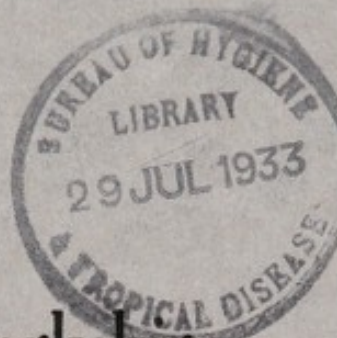
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East Riding of Yorkshire
County Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

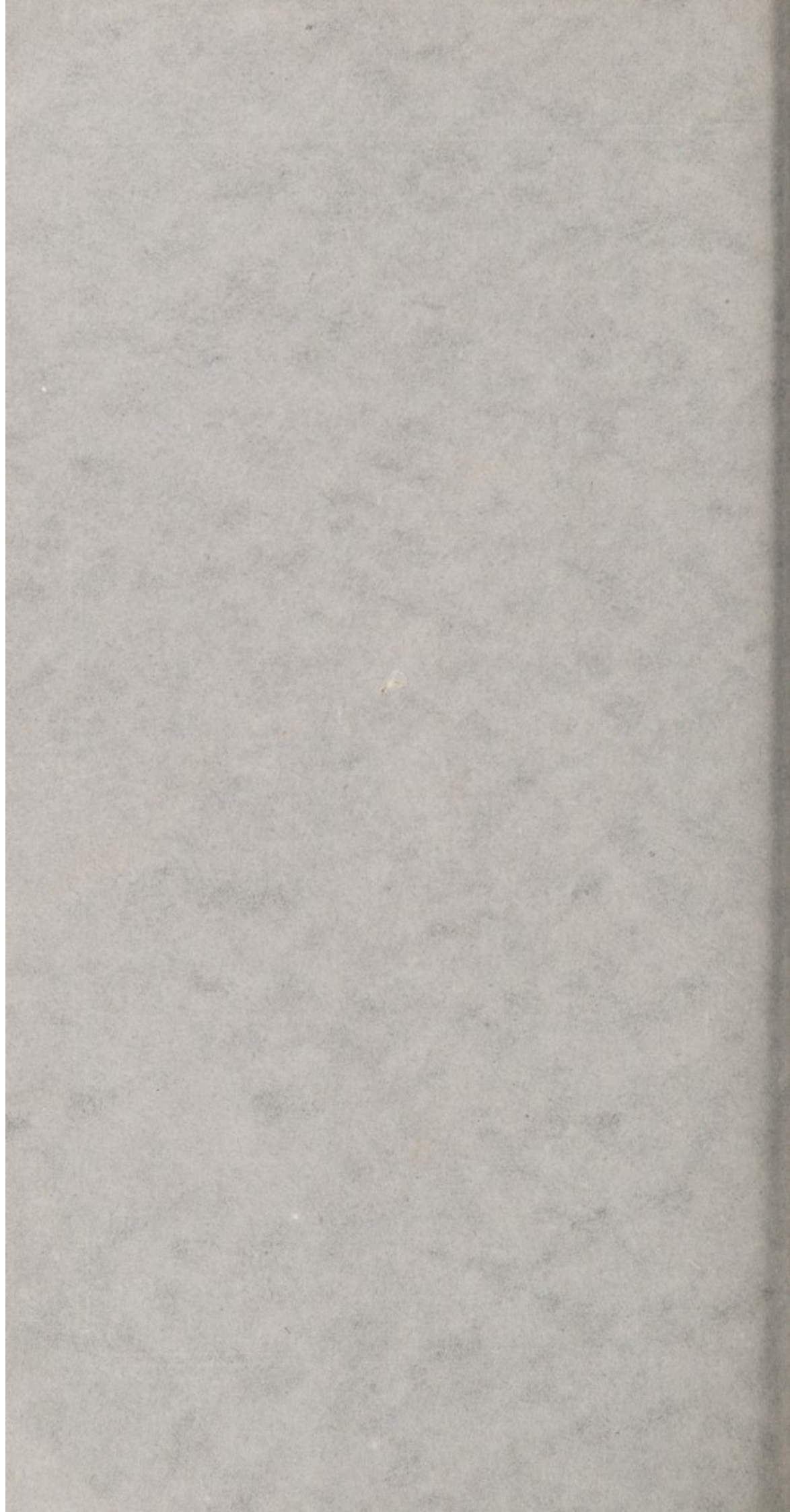
OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
For the Year 1932.

Beverley:

PRINTED BY WRIGHT & HOGGARD, MINSTER PRESS.

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Administrative County of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

Medical Officers of Health of the several Constituent Local Authorities.

Local Authority.	Name of Medical Officer.
MUNICIPAL BOROUGHES.	
Beverley	H. L. Munro, M.D.
Bridlington	E. T. Colville, M.D., D.P.H.
Hedon	J. Soutter, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
URBAN DISTRICTS.	
Cottingham	A. Tinley Sissons, M.B.
Driffield	G. Burgess, M.B.
Filey	C. Butler Simpson, M.R.C.S.
Hessle	J. M. Hermon, M.D.
Hornsea	H. D. Johns, M.D.
Norton	J. Y. Woodhouse, M.B.
Pocklington	A. F. A. Fairweather, M.D.
Withernsea	F. R. Cripps, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
RURAL DISTRICTS.	
Beverley	F. G. Dobson, D.S.O., M.B.
Bridlington	P. D. H. Chapman, M.B.
Driffield	A. Milner, M.B., Ch.B.
Escrick	N. S. Hewitt, M.B.
Howden	R. B. Brown, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
Norton	L. C. Walker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Patrington	F. R. Cripps, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Pocklington	A. F. A. Fairweather, M.D.
Riccall	W. Bertram Hill, M.D., D.P.H.
Sculcoates	J. M. Hermon, M.D.
Sherburn	W. Thistlethwaite, M.B., Ch. B.
Skirlaugh	H. D. Johns, M.D.

*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 1932.

The Report is an ordinary report, and therefore mainly statistical. The next survey report will be that for the year, 1935.

The birth rate for the year is 14·9 per 1,000 of the population, and is the lowest birth rate recorded for the County. This low figure compares with 15·7 in 1931.

The death rate is 12·3, and compares with 13·0 in the previous year.

The infantile mortality rate is 58·3 per 1,000 registered births, which compares favourably with the figure of 60·3 for the previous year.

With the exception of the typhoid fever outbreak in Malton, which resulted in an increased number of cases of the disease in the East Riding, the number of notifications of infectious disease has not been above the average. There were no cases of smallpox, and only one case of cerebro-spinal fever.

Additional accommodation for the treatment of sick persons in the care of the Public Assistance Committee was provided by the opening of the Avenue Hospital at Bridlington with accommodation of upwards of 40 patients. Several alterations and additions have been made at the other existing Institutions, resulting in much improved accommodation. None of the Institutions has been closed.

The Brandesburton Hall Institution was opened towards the end of the year for the reception of the mentally defective, with accommodation in the first instance for 120 persons.

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

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

R. L. THORNLEY.

County Hall,

Beverley,

June, 1933.

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

Date.	Subject.
12th January	Memorandum on the administration of the Acts relating to the housing of the working classes.
25th February	Bacteriological Investigation with reference to Puerperal Sepsis.
March	Administration of anti-meningococcus serum in cases of Cerebro-spinal Fever.
21st March	Reports by the Advisory Committee on Nutrition: (1) Diets in Poor Law Children's Homes; (2) Criticism and Improvement of Diets.
23rd March	Annual contributions towards expenses of voluntary Maternity and Child Welfare Associations.
14th April	Memorandum on a uniform system of notation in reporting on serum tests for syphilis.
29th April	Memorandum on Cancer (No. 9).
May	Costing Returns (Part I) for 1930-31.
4th May	Housing Acts (Form of Orders and Notices) Regulations, 1932.
7th May	Scheme under Section 102 (1) of the Local Government Act, 1929, regarding Welfare of the Blind and Voluntary Associations.
25th May	Precautions to be taken against shock from electro-medical apparatus.
22nd June	Memorandum as to the work of Local Authorities administering services for the welfare of the blind.
24th June	Circular as to Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health for 1932.
July	Costing returns (Part II. and III.) for 1930-31.
11th August	Housing Consolidated Amendment Regulations, 1932.
29th August	Memorandum on Maternal Mortality.
27th October	Circular on Nutrition.
4th November	Children and Young Persons Act, 1932.

22nd

November Circular re Annual Returns to Ministry of Health.

30th November Memorandum on Sterilised Maternity Outfits.

15th December Memorandum on Acute Poliomyelitis.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH INQUIRY.

The following Ministry of Health Inquiry was held during the year 1932, viz.:—

Date.	Subject.
9th August	Application by the Howden Rural District Council for sanction to borrow the sum of £16,700 for a scheme of water supply from Goole to the Parish of Howden.

Vital Statistics.

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General estimates the population of the Administrative County for the year 1932 at 170,250, an increase of 2,050 on the estimated population for 1931.

Separate figures are not given for birth date and death rate as in previous years, as the Registrar-General has decided to discontinue the exclusion of deaths of non-civilians from local statistics which became necessary during the War period and to revert to the pre-war practice of assigning these deaths in accordance with the general rules governing the statistical transfer of deaths occurring away from the area of usual residence.

The final Census figures for the East Riding have now been issued, and give the population of the County as 169,392, compared with 169,692 given in the preliminary figures issued soon after the Census was taken.

Districts.	Census, 1931.	Estimated.	
		1931.	1932.
Administrative County	169,392	168,200	170,250
Urban Districts	72,750	71,300	73,050
Rural Districts.....	96,642	96,900	97,200

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES
(per 1000 Total Population).

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1921—1930	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Administrative County	17·9	16·9	16·9	16·4	16·0	15·7	15·7	14·9
Urban Districts..	16·6	15·7	15·5	15·2	14·8	15·0	14·2	13·9
Rural Districts...	18·8	17·8	18·0	17·3	16·9	16·1	16·7	15·6

Live births registered in the County in 1932 numbered 2,537, a decrease of 98 on the figure of 2,635 for the previous year.

The fall in the birth rate which commenced shortly after the War and has continued year by year since then is still in evidence, and the rate of 14·9 for the past year is the lowest figure recorded for the County. The previous low level was in 1930 and 1931, when the birth rate was 15·7.

The Sanitary Districts with the highest birth rates were :—

Norton U.D.	18·5 per 1,000 of the population.
Driffield U.D.	18·4 " "
Pattrington R.D.	18·4 " "

The Districts with the lowest birth rates were :—

Hornsea U.D.	10·2 per 1,000 of the population.
Hessle U.D.	10·7 " "
Withernsea U.D.	11·0 " "

The birth rate for the whole of England and Wales was 15·3, compared with 15·8 in the previous year.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

Districts.	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Administrative County	205	191	187	209	184	174	179	182
Urban Districts..	61	83	67	98	77	74	68	63
Rural Districts..	144	108	120	111	107	100	111	119

182 illegitimate births were registered in the East Riding in 1932, an increase of 3 compared with the previous year. There was one illegitimate birth to every 13 legitimate births, and the illegitimate birth rate works out at 1·07 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 1·06 in 1931.

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

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1921—1930	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Administrative County	12·2	12·3	12·9	11·8	12·9	11·7	13·0	12·3
Urban Districts..	13·2	13·4	13·7	12·5	13·6	12·5	14·0	13·0
Rural Districts..	11·6	11·5	12·3	11·3	12·4	11·2	12·2	11·7

The total number of deaths registered during the year shows a decrease of 93 on the previous year, the figure being 2,086 compared with 2,179 in 1931.

The death rate is 12·3 per 1,000 of the population, and is an improvement on the figure of 13·0 recorded in the previous year.

The highest death rates were recorded in the following Districts:—

Withernsea U.D.	17·2 per 1,000 of the population.
Hedon M.B.	17·0 „ „
Filey U.D.	15·8 „ „

The lowest rates were:—

Norton U.D.	9·8 per 1,000 of the population.
Beverley R.D.	9·9 „ „
Hessle U.D.	10·1 „ „

The death rate for the whole of England and Wales was 12·0, compared with 12·3 in the previous year.

The numbers of deaths due to the several causes are shown in Tables IX. and X. Heart Disease (483 deaths), Cancer (314 deaths), and Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. (124 deaths) again account for nearly half of the deaths recorded.

DEATHS AMONGST CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

Death-rate among Infants per 1000 Births.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1921—1930	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Administrative County	61	61	58	51	58	53	60	58
Urban Districts..	59	55	53	57	54	44	58	60
Rural Districts..	63	64	61	48	61	59	62	57

In 1932 there were 148 deaths of infants under the age of one year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 58·3 per 1,000 registered births. This shows a slight improvement on the previous year, when there were 159 deaths and the rate was 60·3.

The Sanitary Districts with the highest infantile mortality rates were:—

Skirlaugh R.D.	93·5 per 1,000 registered births.
Eserick R.D.	90·9 " "
Hornsea U.D.	87·0 " "

The Districts with the lowest rates were:—

Norton R.D.	24·7 per 1,000 registered births.
Driffield U.D.	27·5 " "
Driffield R.D.	29·9 " "

The rate for the whole of England and Wales was 65·0 per 1,000 registered births, compared with 66·0 in 1931.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 and 1915.

The number of births notified in the East Riding (excluding the Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington, which are independent Maternity and Child Welfare Authorities) was 1,908, made up as follows:—

First Quarter	461
Second Quarter	512
Third Quarter	499
Fourth Quarter	436

Births registered in the same area total 2,065. The percentage of births notified was therefore 92·0 compared with 95·0 per cent. in the previous year.

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.	82	84	+ 2
York	Eserick R.	66	50	- 16
Pocklington ...	Pocklington U.	42	30	- 12
	Pocklington R.	165	124	- 31
Howden	Howden R.	220	198	- 22
Beverley	Beverley R.	168	150	- 18
Sculcoates	Cottingham U.	85	81	- 4
	Hessle U.	68	74	+ 6
	Hedon M. B.	27	27	...
	Sculcoates R.	153	115	- 38
Patrington ...	Withernsea U.	45	46	+ 1
	Patrington R.	134	122	- 12
Skirlaugh	Hornsea U.	46	44	- 2
	Skirlaugh R.	107	97	- 10
Driffield	Driffield U.	109	158	+ 49
	Driffield R.	167	153	- 14
Bridlington ...	Bridlington R.	137	112	- 25
Scarborough ..	Filey U.	50	59	+ 9
	Sherburn R.	39	41	+ 2
Malton	Norton U.	74	63	- 11
	Norton R.	81	80	- 1
	Totals	2065	1908	- 147

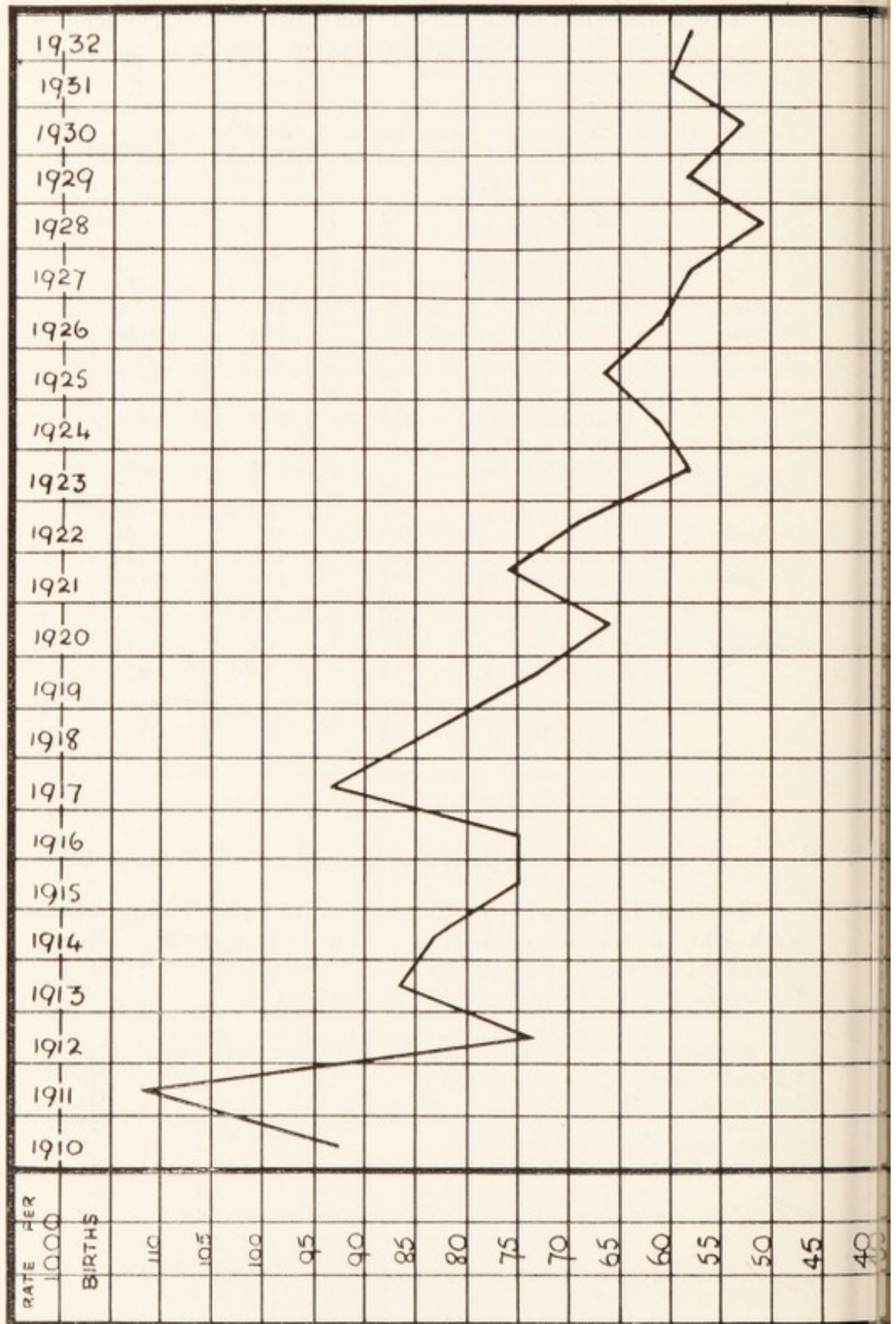
*Not corrected for Inward and Outward transfers.

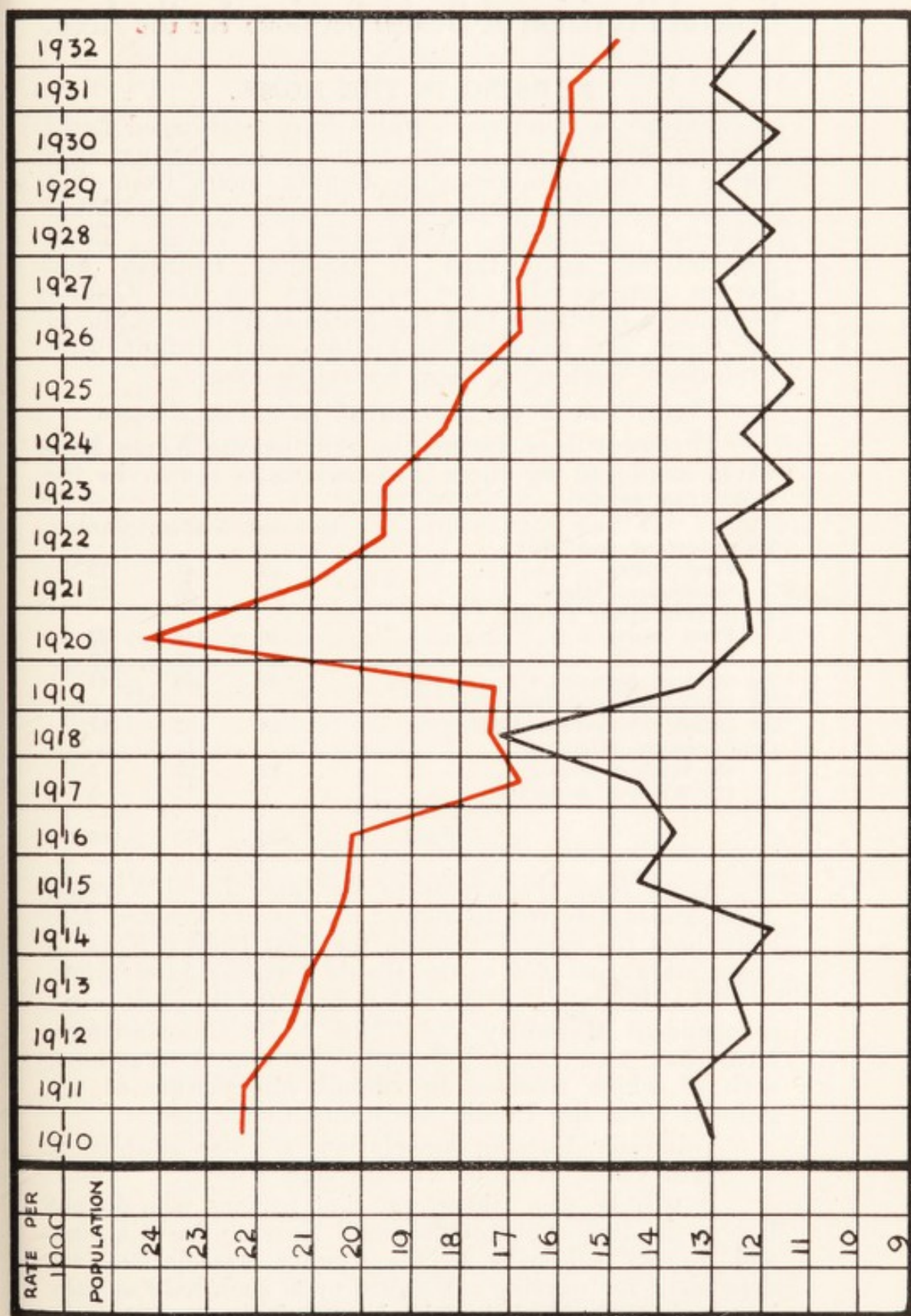
INQUESTS.

During the year, 106 inquests were held, compared with 135 in the previous year, and 112 in 1930. The causes of death returned by the Coroners of the four Districts in the County were as follows:—

Cause of Death.	East Riding District.	Holderness District.	Howdenshire District.	Eserick District	Total.
Natural causes	15	1	2	1	19
Accidental death ...	24	7	4	9	44
Suicide	21	4	—	2	27
Found drowned	1	4	—	—	5
Other verdicts	10	—	1	—	11
	—	—	—	—	—
	71	16	7	12	106
	—	—	—	—	—

Diagram showing the Infantile Mortality-rate (per 1,000 births) in the Administrative County in each of the years, 1910-1932.





A

B

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

Except in those areas which have established Local Nursing Associations, there is no home nursing anywhere in the Administrative County apart from that which is available for the subscribers to the East Riding Voluntary Nursing Association. Three Local Associations, established at Ganton, Hornsea and Norton respectively, are subsidized by the County Council on condition that the Nurse-Midwives employed by them act as Health Visitors and Infant Life Protection Visitors in their respective areas.

There is no home nursing of infectious disease.

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

	Hornsea.	Norton.	Ganton.
To expectant mothers:			
First visits	13	41	12
Subsequent visits	28	45	33
To infants under 1 year:			
First visits	30	114	37
Subsequent visits	128	37	133
To children between 1 and 5 years	140	380	344
To insanitary premises	—	—	9
As Infant Protection Visitor	18	22	91
Confinements attended:			
(a) With a doctor	12	23	5
(b) Without a doctor	7	11	5
Total	376	673	669

Apart from the grants to the three Local Nursing Associations referred to above, the County Council also contribute the sum of £200 to the East Riding Nursing Association, and £50 to the Hessle Nursing Association.

The Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington, with independent Maternity and Child Welfare Committees, have their own Local Voluntary Nursing Associations, each of which receives an annual subscription of ten guineas from the Public Assistance Committee.

Voluntary Nursing Associations are also established at North Cave, Welton, Ferriby and Filey.

It will be seen, therefore, that persons who do not live in the area of one of the small Nursing Associations, and do not subscribe to the County Association, are dependent for nursing assistance upon such help as may be obtained from their friends or relatives.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

The law relating to Infant Life Protection has been amended by Part V. of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1933. The age under which the reception of children for reward must now be notified has been raised from 7 to 9 years, and the names of 12 children who had been removed from the Register on attaining the age of 7 years and who are still under the age of 9 have accordingly been restored to the Register.

The requirements as to the notification of the reception of children have been made more stringent, and notice of the reception of a child must now be given at least 7 days before the child is received.

The number of infants under supervision at the end of 1932 was 80 in 71 homes. This is a decrease of one on the previous year. Visits are paid by the Health Visitors at intervals of six weeks or longer according to the need for supervision and the number of infants permitted to be kept by one person is limited to 3.

It was not necessary to take any action during the year to remove children on account of neglect or other unsatisfactory circumstances.

The work in the Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington is carried out by the local Maternity and Child Welfare Authorities.

MIDWIVES.

Fifty-eight midwives notified their intention to practise in the County during the year, three of whom were uncertificated. The percentage of births attended by midwives with no doctor present was 17, the same as in the previous year.

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

Sending for medical help	40
Notification of still birth	4
Laying out dead body	2
Notification of death	3
Liability to be a source of infection ...	8
Artificial feeding	3

One application for compensation was received from a midwife who had been suspended from duty under the rules of the Central Midwives Board in order to obviate the risk of infection. She was granted the sum of £2 2s. 0d.

The Inspector of Midwives paid 109 visits to practising midwives during the year.

Fees amounting to £11 16s. 0d. were paid to medical practitioners under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918, and the sum of £6 19s. 0d. was recovered from the patients.

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

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Three laboratories are concerned in this work, viz., that of the Clinical Research Association in London, the North Riding Laboratory in Scarborough and the York County Hospital Laboratory.

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

Altogether, 2,214 specimens were sent for examination at a cost of £610 12s. 11d. Although the number of specimens remains about the same, the cost shows a considerable increase on the previous year, and is to be accounted for mainly by the increased bacteriological work consequent on the typhoid fever outbreak at Malton.

Details of the specimens examined during the year will be found in Table 1.

HOSPITALS.

A detailed list of the various Institutions in the County, both voluntary and rate-aided, was given in the last Survey Report, and no changes have taken place either in their number or administration. The past year, however, witnessed the opening of the Avenue Hospital in Bridlington in order to improve the existing accommodation for the sick at the Public Assistance Institution there, and to provide further necessary accommodation for the County. This Hospital, with accommodation for upwards of 40 patients, is provided under Section 131 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and is administered by the Public Assistance Committee. The building in question has been converted for the purpose. It occupies a site of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, is well situated and enclosed, equipped with electric light, and heated by low pressure radiators.

MATERNITY HOMES.

The only Maternity Home under the control of the County Council is that at Driffield, with accommodation for eight patients. The weekly charge for patients has been fixed at the low figure of 30s., as the agricultural worker's wage is so much smaller than that which obtains in industrial districts. This charge may be reduced or remitted in necessitous cases.

The following are particulars of the work of the Home in 1932:—

Total number of admissions	86
(a) Number of cases delivered by Midwives	72
(b) Number of cases delivered by Doctors	3
(c) Number of cases transferred to other Institutions	3
(d) Number of cases admitted for ante-natal treatment, discharged before confinement, etc.	8
Average duration of stay	15 days.
Number of cases in which Medical Assistance was required:	
(a) Ante-natal	2
(b) After labour	10
Number of Maternal Deaths	Nil.

The sum of £246 19s. 9d. was received in fees.

Inclusive of the three patients transferred from the Driffield Home, 31 women were sent to other institutions on account of anticipated difficulty or for ante-natal treatment, as follows:—

Hull Municipal Maternity Home	25
York Maternity Hospital	5
York County Hospital	1

Five of the patients were sent in under the Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia Regulations, 1926. There was one death, but this was not due to septic infection.

One woman with her infant was admitted to the Withernsea Convalescent Home, and another infant requiring special treatment was sent to the Infants' Hospital, Hull.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Eight Centres have been established by the County Council and three, at Ganton, Long Riston and Hornsea respectively, by voluntary bodies. These latter are, however, provided by the County Council with all the necessary equipment, and receive advisory visits from the Superintendent Health Visitor.

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	23	6	6	490	16
Cottingham	42	21	1	886	34
Driffield	46	6	—	464	19
Ganton	31	58	—	286	36
Hessle	54	9	—	737	28
Hornsea	16	20	—	205	17
Long Riston	13	7	—	206	16
Market Weighton	15	9	5	268	21
Pocklington	20	7	7	330	25
Preston	33	5	1	360	28
Withernsea	51	23	—	600	23
All Centres	344	171	20	4832	24

The Centres are held monthly with the exception of those at Driffield, Cottingham, Barlby, Hessle and Withernsea, where the Meetings are held fortnightly. The premises at Driffield and Barlby are the property of the County Council. The other Centres are rented.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

All children, whether of school age or under five, are included in the County Orthopaedic Scheme. Infants in need of treatment are usually brought to notice through the Welfare Centres. In-patient treatment is provided at the Kirbymoorside Orthopaedic Hospital, and after-care treatment at the Out-Patient Clinic at Driffield, which is held monthly. Seven children under the age of five were sent to Kirbymoorside for treatment during the past year, the reasons for admission being Infantile Paralysis (4), Little's Disease, Rickets, and Congenital dislocation of left hip.

HEALTH VISITORS.

A total of 2,065 births were registered in the area for which the County Council is responsible for Maternity and Child Welfare.

Including the visits paid by the Nurses employed by the Local Nursing Associations, three in number, a total of 611 visits were paid during the year to expectant mothers, and 14,509 to children.

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

To expectant mothers:	
First visits	195
Subsequent visits	244
To infants under 1 year of age:	
First visits	1940
Subsequent visits	3675
To children between 1 and 5 years	7551
To insanitary premises	10
As Infant Protection Visitor	286
	<hr/>
Total	13901
	<hr/>

The number of Health Visitors employed by the Council is three in addition to the Superintendent. The areas in which they work have been considerably extended since they were given permission to make use of small motor cars in place of bicycles.

SUPPLY OF MILK.

The Public Health Committee continues to supply milk to infants and expectant and nursing mothers on the recommendation of the Health Visitors. Seventy-one new applications were received during the year, all of which were granted. Applications for renewal numbered 156. The quantity of milk allowed is usually one pint a day, and the period covered by an order before renewal is one month. The expenditure during 1932 was £92 12s. 2d., compared with £140 18s. 9d. in the previous year. No dried milk or allied preparations are supplied.

Speaking generally, no milk is granted to families drawing unemployment benefit or in receipt of public assistance.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

One new application for registration under the above Act was received and granted during the year. There are now four registered Homes in the County, exclusive of those in the Borough of Bridlington, to whose Council the powers and duties of the County Council under the Act have been delegated.

All the Homes are registered for both maternity cases and medical and surgical work.

The Homes are very small, and in view of their number, no bye-laws have been adopted by the Council. They are inspected regularly by the Superintendent Health Visitor.

Exemption under Section 6 (1) has been granted to four local Voluntary Hospitals.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The number of maternal deaths which occurred during the year was four. One of the deaths was due to puerperal sepsis, and the remainder to other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition.

There was one death of a mother for every 634 births and the mortality rate per 1,000 births was 1.58. This figure is a welcome improvement on that for the previous year and is in fact the lowest recorded.

I have appended the usual table showing the maternal mortality rates over a series of years. As will be seen, the rate has varied considerably from the low figure of 1.58 for the year under review to the very high figure of 6.07 in 1931.

It is a noteworthy fact that in two successive years the mortality rates were respectively the highest and lowest recorded. It is difficult to advance any explanation for this huge difference, for although there seems to be a greater desire on the part of expectant mothers to avail themselves of invaluable ante-natal treatment, it is not to be supposed that the sudden improvement can be due to this factor alone. It should be explained, however, that in view of the small number of deaths on which the figures are based the mortality rate for a single year cannot be regarded as an accurate indication of maternal mortality. Only if a high or low figure is recorded for a number of consecutive years can any great measure of importance be attached to it.

Year.	Puerperal Sepais.		Other Puerperal causes		All Causes.		No of live births.
	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 births.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 1000 births.	
1917	2	·73	10	3·66	12	4·39	2729
1918	2	·70	11	3·87	13	4·57	2843
1919	6	2·17	8	2·89	14	5·06	2764
1920	2	·52	10	2·59	12	3·11	3861
1921	3	·87	10	2·90	13	3·77	3445
1922	2	·62	13	4·03	15	4·65	3229
1923	5	1·54	12	3·70	17	5·24	3244
1924	8	2·61	9	2·93	17	5·54	3067
1925	3	1·00	8	2·66	11	3·66	3004
1926	4	1·40	4	1·40	8	2·80	2858
1927	3	1·04	5	1·73	8	2·77	2888
1928	3	1·04	10	3·49	13	4·53	2864
1929	5	1·76	11	3·89	16	5·65	2830
1930	2	·74	7	2·61	9	3·35	2679
1931	5	1·90	11	4·17	16	6·07	2635
1932	1	·39	3	1·18	4	1·58	2537

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

After prolonged deliberations with various Local Authorities for the establishment of a colony for the care of the mentally defective, a scheme was eventually decided upon by the York City Council and the East Riding County Council jointly to purchase the Brandesburton Hall Estate of 98 acres, and to adapt it as a colony. The Estate is well situated on flat ground just off the main Bridlington—Beverley Road, a short distance from the village of Brandesburton. The Mansion has been adapted to accommodate female patients together with nursing and domestic staff. Quarters for adult males have been provided in the Quadrangle.

The Certificate of the Board of Control permits the reception of a total of 65 medium to high grade females (sub-divided into juveniles and young adults), 35 active low grade females of all ages, and 21 working male patients over the age of 16 years.

The Hall was opened for the reception of patients in November, but in the first instance, owing to the non-completion of the sewage disposal system, only 30 admissions were permitted. As soon as this is finally completed, the full number of patients will be admitted.

Lighting is by electricity from the public supply. Heating is by low pressure radiators, and the water supply is from the Hull Waterworks mains, supplemented by a supply from a bore in the grounds and pumped to an overhead service reservoir. The sewage disposal is through tanks and sprinkler over a large circular filter bed, and the effluent is discharged into a large drain which eventually enters the Humber. The colony, before completion, envisages the building of pavilions for male adults and low grade males of all ages.

There are two cottages on the Estate for workmen.

In addition to Brandesburton Hall, the only other building within the County licensed by the Board of Control is the Driffeld Public Assistance Institution, where accommodation for 26 female and 10 male mentally defective persons has been set apart. 47 other defectives in 12 Institutions are under care. All these latter will eventually be transferred to Brandesburton.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Apart from the motor ambulances kept at the Isolation Hospitals, there are only two ambulances in the County for the transport of sickness and accident cases. One, loaned by the Red Cross Society, is stationed at Bridlington, and the other is garaged in Beverley. This latter ambulance belongs to the Police, but is available for civilian use. During the year it made 195 journeys, with a mileage of 5,552. The sum of £278 0s. 6d. was received in fees.

PUBLIC HEALTH (VENEREAL DISEASES) REGULATIONS, 1916.

Three Clinics are available at Hull, York and Leeds, although the number of attendances at Leeds is negligible so far as this County is concerned. The days and hours of attendance remain unaltered.

Seventy new patients attended the Clinics, compared with 93 in 1931 and 113 in 1930.

Necessitous persons are refunded the cost of their travelling expenses to attend the Centres. During the year, 18 persons were assisted at a cost of £30 9s. 3d.

The total number of attendances was 1,256, compared with 1,404 in the previous year.

RETURN relating to persons residing in the East Riding of Yorkshire who were treated at the Treatment Centres in 1932.

	Hull.	York.	Leeds.	Total 1932.	Total 1931
Number of persons dealt with for the first time during the year and found to be suffering from—					
Syphilis.....	12	2	1	15	15
Soft Chancre	4	—	—	4	8
Gonorrhœa	30	7	—	37	47
Conditions other than Venereal	9	4	1	14	23
Total.....	55	13	2	70	93
Total number of attendances of all patients residing in in the East Riding.....	768	425	63	1256	1404
Aggregate number of "In- patient days".....	42	24	—	66	39
Number of doses of Arseno- benzene compounds given in the Out-Patient Clinic and In-Patient Dept.	82	43	29	154	224

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Details regarding water supplies, and sewage and refuse disposal, taken from the reports of the District Medical Officers, were given fully in the Survey Report for 1930.

The County Council have recently received a report on a comprehensive survey of the water resources of the County, which was authorised by the Finance Committee in January, 1930.

The terms of reference were:—

- (1) To report on the possible sources of water supply for the East Riding.
- (2) To report upon the best means of conserving such supplies.
- (3) To report on the best means of utilising these supplies for suitable areas.

The report, which is accompanied by various tables and maps, goes into considerable detail as regards public water supplies as well as the sources of supply (*e.g.*, wells and collected rain water) to the villages and small hamlets.

To summarize the report, it may be said that very large quantities of water derived from deep wells in the chalk will be found (a) immediately South of Driffeld, (b) East of South Dalton, Arram, etc., (c) East of a line from Cottingham to Walkington, *e.g.*, Dunswell, and (d) Anlaby.

The report further states that there are no underground supplies of any magnitude in the Howden—Pocklington area, but that there are good springs in the neighbourhood of North and South Cave and North and South Newbald, as well as at Warter and Givendale.

A scheme is suggested to supply all the areas in the County at present deficient in water by means of a main pumping Station at Driffeld.

Four schemes are proposed, covering separate areas of the County, also combinations of these schemes, and a complete scheme which is the most comprehensive inasmuch as it covers the whole of the East Riding, and would conveniently link up with all the existing sources of supply.

Since the receipt of the survey, the City of Hull, having decided not to proceed in their intention to obtain water from the neighbourhood of Driffield (Hull Corporation Act, 1930), have obtained powers to develop their Farndale Scheme. This involves the building of a reservoir in the North Riding to impound the head water of the River Dove, the water being carried in mains through the North and East Ridings. Clauses have been inserted in the Bill which will enable the Rural Authorities on the pipe line to obtain supplies on certain agreed terms. The main will follow roughly a line from near Norton and Driffield to Cottingham.

Several applications under Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1929, were received from District Councils in the Riding for assistance towards the cost of water supply schemes and sewage disposal works, and the following grants were made, viz.:—

	£
Hornsea U.D. Water Supply	150
Escrick R.D. Sewerage Scheme for Fulford	60
Bridlington R.D. ... Water Supply for Flamborough	72
Water Supply for Hunmanby	81
Water Supply for Sewerby	26

A complaint of shortage of water at Elloughton and Brough, in the Beverley Rural District, resulted in the Hull City Waterworks taking over the local Waterworks.

The year also witnessed the continued progress of the scheme initiated by the Borough of Bridlington to increase the supply to all parts of the Borough, and the introduction of a piped supply to Sherburn from the abundant springs on the Northern slopes of the wolds above the village.

Housing.

Further progress in the provision of houses was made during 1932, although in view of the prevailing financial difficulties, the rate of progress was somewhat slower than in the years immediately preceding. In accordance with Part 4 of the Housing Act, 1930, which provides for the co-operation of the County Council with the Rural District Councils regarding housing in Rural Districts, information has again been obtained as to the housing situation in the several Rural Districts in the County, and the position may be summarised as follows:—

(1) Number of houses known to be unfit for human habitation, or otherwise requiring to be demolished	173
(2) Estimated number of houses required to meet overcrowding	78
(3) Total number of houses erected or in course of erection during the year ended 31st December, 1932	67
(4) Total number of houses contemplated for erection in the year ended 31st December, 1933	57

(These figures relate to 10 of the 12 Rural District Councils in the Riding. Returns not yet received from two authorities.)

During the year, five applications were received from Rural District Councils for grants under Section 34 of the Housing Act, 1930, towards the provision of houses for the agricultural population. The applications related to a total of 28 houses, and the County Council agreed to make contributions in accordance with the Act at the rate of £1 per house for 40 years. Including the above, the number of houses now approved for grant totals 115, the situation of the houses in question being as follows:—

Beverley Rural District	38 houses.
Howden Rural District	36 „
Norton Rural District	22 „
Pocklington Rural District	19 „

No further applications were received for assistance under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, in respect of the reconstruction and improvement of houses or conversion of buildings to dwellinghouses. The County Council are empowered to give assistance either by way of grant or by way of loan, and the number of applications received under these heads total 8 and 3 respectively. The 8 applications for assistance by way of grant related to 31 houses, and grants amounting to £720 were made in respect of 12 dwellings. In the remaining cases, which related to 19 houses, the applications were refused. Of the three applications for assistance by way of loan, two were refused by the Council and one withdrawn by the applicant.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

No new licences for either "Certified" or "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" milk were granted by the Ministry of Health during the year. There are now 10 licences for the production of "Certified" milk in the County.

The County Council have granted 8 licences for the production of "Grade A" milk, seven of which cover a bottling establishment as well.

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

"CERTIFIED" MILK.

TOTAL SAMPLES.	BACTERIA PER 1 C.C.			
	Under 1,000.	1,000 to 5,000.	5,000 to 30,000.	Over 30,000.
70	18	30	15	7

Bacillus coli was present in 1/10th c.c. on 9 occasions.

"GRADE A" MILK.

TOTAL SAMPLES.	BACTERIA PER 1 C.C.			
	Under 1,000.	1,000 to 5,000.	5,000 to 30,000.	30,000 to 200,000.
106	15	60	29	2

Bacillus coli was present in 1/100th c.c. on two occasions.

It was not found necessary to proceed against any of the holders of "Grade A" milk licences for contravention of the Regulations, but the attention of the producer is always drawn to an unsatisfactory sample.

The Ministry of Health suspended one licence for the production of "Certified" milk for three months on account of the Producer's failure to supply the necessary Veterinary Certificate.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

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

No. of animals slaughtered	57
Tuberculosis of the Udder	28
Tuberculous emaciation	27
Chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs of tuberculosis	2
Compensation paid	£163 5s. 0d.
Advanced cases	41
Not advanced	16
Cows in Milk	35
Cows not in Milk	19
Other bovine animals	3

The above figures, which include the animals detected as a result of the administration of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, show an increase on the previous year, when the number of animals slaughtered was 50.

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

There is no systematic inspection of milch cows by whole or part time veterinary surgeons (except in the Borough of Beverley). On the other hand, bulk samples of milk are taken for the detection of Tubercle Bacilli by biological methods, and the herd involved in any positive sample is systematically examined. If necessary, group samples of milk are taken for examination at a Laboratory in an endeavour to find the infected beast.

During the year, 157 bulk samples were examined, of which number 7, or just over 4 per cent., were reported to contain Tubercle Bacilli. In the previous year, 6 per cent. of the samples were returned positive.

Investigations were made in each of the seven positive cases with the following results:—

(1) Herd of 18 cows examined. A polled roan cow found with tuberculosis of the udder. Animal slaughtered.

(2) Herd of 10 cows examined. An aged animal found with clinical signs of tuberculosis of the udder. Animal slaughtered. Producer prosecuted for failing to report under Article 2 (1) of the Tuberculosis Order, and fined £2.

(3) Only two cows concerned in this sample. An aged red and white cow was found with clinical evidence of tuberculosis, which was confirmed on post-mortem. Producer prosecuted and fined £2.

(4) Herd of 13 cows examined. One animal found with chronic swelling in the udder, which was confirmed by an examination of the milk. Animal slaughtered.

(5) Herd of 10 cows examined. One beast showed clinical evidence of tuberculosis of the udder. Animal slaughtered.

(6) Herd of 14 cows examined, but no diseased beast detected. Further milk samples taken. One sample from a red and white cow proved positive. Animal slaughtered.

(7) Herd of 23 cows examined, but no diseased beast detected. An aged red cow showed suspicious symptoms, which were not confirmed. Further milk samples taken with negative results.

Notifications were received from the City of Hull of 12 positive samples of milk sold in the City but produced at farms within the East Riding. One positive sample was also reported from the City of York, and one from the Urban District of Goole.

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

(1) Herd of 41 cows examined, but no diseased beast detected. Four cows had, however, been sold since the sample was taken. Milk samples taken from the remaining cows with negative results.

(2) Herd examined, but no diseased beast detected. Samples taken from two cows with suspicious symptoms, one of which was returned positive. Animal slaughtered.

(3) Herd examined, and an aged cow found with tuberculosis of the udder. Animal slaughtered.

(4) Herd of 14 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Further samples taken, one of which proved positive. Animal slaughtered.

(5) Herd of 9 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Further samples taken with negative results.

(6) Herd of 21 cows examined. One animal, a red cow in very good condition, found with symptoms of tuberculosis of the udder and slaughtered.

(7) Herd of 11 cows examined. An aged red cow found with clinical signs of tuberculosis, which were confirmed on post-mortem.

(8) Herd of 16 cows examined, but no diseased beast detected. Two group samples taken, both of which proved positive. As a result of a further clinical examination, one animal was slaughtered, and an individual sample taken from a suspected cow. This proved positive, and the animal was slaughtered.

(9) Herd of 8 cows examined. Milk samples taken. One sample from aged red polled cow positive. Animal slaughtered.

(10) Herd of 4 cows examined. An aged red and white cow in milk found with clinical evidence of tuberculosis. Animal slaughtered.

(11) Herd of 8 cows examined. An aged red and white cow found with tuberculosis of the udder. Animal slaughtered.

(12) Herd of cows examined. An aged red and white cow found with tuberculosis of the udder. Animal slaughtered. Samples taken from remainder of herd, one of which proved positive. No diseased beast detected on clinical examination. Individual samples then taken, and affected beast detected and slaughtered.

(13) Herd of 5 cows examined, but no diseased beast detected. Further milk samples taken, one of which proved positive. Animal slaughtered.

(14) Herd of 6 cows examined. An aged black and white cow showed symptoms of tuberculosis of the udder. Animal slaughtered.

The results obtained in 1932 as given above show an improvement on the previous year, as the 21 cases reported resulted in the detection and slaughter of 20 diseased beasts and only in 3 cases did the enquiries fail to reach a satisfactory conclusion.

In the Borough of Beverley, no diseased beasts were found as the result of direct veterinary inspection.

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, namely:—Smallpox; Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Fever (Typhus, Enteric and simple continued), Diarrhœa (under the age of 2 years) was 33, giving a death rate of .19 per thousand of the population. This compares with 51 deaths and a death rate of .3 in the previous year.

SMALL POX.

No cases of this disease were reported during the year.

ENTERIC FEVER.

The notifications of this disease were unduly high chiefly owing to the epidemic in Malton, which town is separated from Norton only by the river. A number of persons from Norton and district contracted the disease through drinking the Malton water. Altogether 46 notifications were received compared with 7 in 1931 and an average of 15 for the previous 10 years. Over 50% of the cases were in connection with the Malton outbreak. There was one death.

SCARLET FEVER.

Notifications numbered 243 and there were three deaths. In the previous year the figures were 196 and one respectively.

DIPHTHERIA.

There was a distinct improvement in the number of cases of diphtheria notified in 1932, only 120 notifications being received, compared with 212 in the previous year. There were 7 deaths giving a case mortality of just under 6 per cent. The delay in administering anti-toxin, unavoidable in some cases, accounts for the mortality which should be quite low.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

In accordance with Section 63 of the Local Government Act, 1929, the County Council have prepared a scheme which has been approved by the Minister of Health for the provision of adequate hospital accommodation for the treatment of infectious diseases within the County. There are four Infectious Diseases Hospitals in the East Riding as follows:—

FOR SMALLPOX.

County Smallpox Hospital, Shiptonthorpe,
20 beds.

FOR OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

County Isolation Hospital, Driffild, 62 beds.
Borough Isolation Hospital, Bridlington, 28
beds.

Howden Isolation Hospital, 20 beds.

The population of the areas served by the three infectious diseases hospitals is approximately 146,000, and with 110 beds available, the County can be said to be well provided with hospital accommodation.

The authorities controlling the three hospitals referred to have entered into reciprocal agreements in order that the accommodation available may be used to the best advantage.

There are four Sanitary Authorities in the County, viz., Cottingham U.D., Hedon M.B., Sculcoates R.D. and Riccall R.D. which are not in any of the three hospital areas and these districts have made arrangement with neighbouring authorities for the treatment of their cases of infectious diseases. The first three Councils have an arrangement with the Hull Corporation, and Riccall with the Selby Joint Isolation Hospital.

216 patients were admitted to the County Isolation Hospital at Driffield during the year and 29 cases had to be sent to other Hospitals.

The following table gives particulars of the patients treated during the year:—

District.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Cerebo-Spinal Enteric			Total.
		Fever.	Meningitis.	Fever.	
Beverley M.B.	13	32	...	1	46
Driffield U.D.	2	1	...	...	3
Filey U.D.	1	...	...	...	1
Hessle U.D.	11	13	...	2	26
Hornsea U.D.	4	6	...	...	10
Norton U.D. ....	...	1	...	9	10
Pocklington U.D....	...	7	...	...	7
Withernsea U.D....	3	1	...	...	4
Beverley R.D.	3	6	...	...	9
Driffield R.D.	3	3	...	2	8
Eserick R.D.	1	7	...	...	8
Norton R.D. ....	...	1	...	8	9
Patrington R.D. ...	5	2	...	...	7
Pocklington R.D....	2	20	1	6	29
Sculcoates R.D. ...	...	1	...	...	1
Sherburn R.D.	1	...	...	...	1
Skirlaugh R.D. ...	4	8	...	3	15
Staff .....	...	1	...	1	2
Raywell					
Sanatorium ...	2	1	...	...	3
Public Assistance					
Committee ...	1	...	...	...	1
Malton					
U.D. & R.D. ...	...	...	...	45	45
	—	—	—	—	—
	56	111	1	77	245
	—	—	—	—	—

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

The number of cases notified shows an improvement on the previous year. There were only 4 cases of puerperal fever and 7 of puerperal pyrexia compared with 6 and 14 respectively in 1931. 5 patients were sent to Hospital and there was one death.

Besides providing institutional treatment under the Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia Regulations, the Council have made arrangements for the services of Consultants at Hull and York to be available for any practitioner requiring a second opinion, but no requests for assistance under this head were received during the year.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

10 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified, giving a rate of 3·8 per 1,000 births. 2 infants (one accompanied by the mother) were sent to the Hull Municipal Maternity Home for in-patient treatment and both children recovered without permanent damage to the sight.

VACCINATION.

The arrangements regarding Public Vaccination in the East Riding remain unaltered. The 62 Vaccination Districts of the County are served by 41 Public Vaccinators. During the year ended 30th September, 1932, 957 children were primarily vaccinated and in addition 38 re-vaccinations were performed.

Full advantage continues to be taken by parents of the facilities provided for exemption from vaccination on conscientious grounds, and 1,093 certificates of this nature were received by the Vaccination Officers during the period referred to. It is clear, therefore, that less than 50 per cent. of the juvenile population is being vaccinated.

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

The Council's scheme for the welfare of the blind is administered through the Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind.

Suitable cases are employed in the Workshops and have their wages augmented in accordance with a scheme adopted by the County Council.

17 Blind persons (13 men and 4 women) have been approved for augmentation in this way. 5 blind persons have also been granted augmentation as Home Workers.

Since the Local Government Act, 1929, came into operation, out-door relief to necessitous blind persons has been discontinued by the Guardians Committees and cases of this kind are now considered by the Public Health Committee and grants made in suitable cases. At the present time, 57 blind persons of this class are receiving grants varying from 1/6 to 13/- per week at a total cost of approximately £792 per annum. As a general rule a grant is made sufficient to bring the income of the blind person up to 15/- per week.

TUBERCULOSIS. NEW CASES AND MORTALITY.

New cases of tuberculosis notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, numbered 161, and, in addition, 8 cases came to notice otherwise than by formal notification, making a total of 169 compared with 150 in 1931.

Deaths from pulmonary forms of the disease number 73 and there were 24 deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, making a total of 97. Of the total number of deaths recorded between the ages of 15 and 35, no less than 38 per cent. were due to pulmonary tuberculosis.

The following table shows the new cases which came to notice and the deaths 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 .....	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...
1—5	1	...	4	4	...	2	4	2
5—15	5	4	8	10	1	2	3	2
15—25	14	24	7	9	4	17	3	2
25—45	26	23	3	2	14	10	1	3
45—65	11	3	2	1	8	8	2	1
65 and upwards .....	...	4	...	1	5	1	...	...
Total ...	57	60	25	27	32	41	14	10

The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis is .43 per 1,000 of the population compared with .52 in the previous year, and from non-pulmonary forms of the disease .14, compared with .17 in the previous year.

The death rates per 1,000 of the population for a series of years are given below:—

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years. 1921—1930	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Administrative County	·65	0·74	0·60	0·61	0·57	0·58	0·57	0·52	0·434
Urban Districts..	·75	0·85	0·72	0·60	0·66	0·66	0·72	0·58	0·575
Rural Districts..	·58	0·67	0·52	0·62	0·50	0·52	0·47	0·48	0·323

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Administrative County	·18	0·16	0·20	0·14	0·16	0·16	0·10	0·17	0·14
Urban Districts..	·19	0·13	0·26	0·08	0·22	0·16	0·12	0·22	0·11
Rural Districts..	·17	0·17	0·15	0·18	0·12	0·16	0·08	0·12	0·16

At the 31st December, 1932, there were 824 notified cases of tuberculosis on the registers of the District Medical Officers of Health, an increase of 71 on the previous year.

The following table gives details of the additions to and removals from the Registers during the year:—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of cases on the Registers at 31st Dec., 1931 ...	264	272	122	95	753
<i>Added to the Registers—</i>					
(a) Cases notified for the first time during the year	54	57	25	25	161
(b) Cases previously removed which have been re- stored to the Registers ...	...	2	...	...	2
(c) Un-notified cases brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification ...	4	3	...	2	9
Removed from the Registers on account of death, change of address, etc.	36	35	22	8	101
Number of cases on the Registers at 31st December, 1932	286	299	125	114	824

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

Accommodation is provided for 67 patients at the Raywell Sanatorium, near Cottingham, and two thirds of these beds are reserved for East Riding cases, the remainder being at the disposal of the City of York, by whom the Institution is jointly controlled.

Children suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis are sent to the Children's Orthopaedic Hospital at Kirbymoorside, and occasional vacancies for special cases, both children and adults, are obtained in other Institutions as required.

Patients admitted to Raywell are asked to make a contribution towards the cost of their treatment, and 47 persons did so during the year under review. The amount received was £194 2s. 8d., compared with £206 1s. 4d. in the previous year.

During 1932, 157 patients were admitted to Sanatoria for treatment. These consisted of 117 patients in whom the disease had been definitely diagnosed and 40 patients sent in for observation. The following table gives particulars of these cases:—

	No. of Patients.			No. of Observation Cases			Total.
	Adults		Children	Adults		Children	
	M.	F.		M.	F.		
In Institutions on 1/1/32	12	14	22	—	—	—	48
Admitted during the year	43	36	38	5	11	24	157
Discharged during the year	30	32	37	4	9	16	128
Died in Institutions ...	5	3	1	—	—	1	10
In Institutions on 31/12/32	20	15	22	1	2	7	67

The immediate results of treatment of 108 definitely tuberculous patients discharged from Sanatoria during the year are shown in the following table:—

Classification on Admission.	Condition at time of Discharge.								
	Quiescent.			Not Quiescent.			Died in Institutions.		
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis									
Class T.B. minus.....	11	13	20	2	1	2	—	—	—
Class T.B. plus.....	1	2	—	13	13	1	4	3	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis									
	2	2	10	1	1	4	1	—	1
Totals.....	14	17	30	16	15	7	5	3	1

30 cases admitted for observation were discharged and diagnosed as follows:—

Classification on Admission.	Condition at time of Discharge.								
	Tuberculous.			Non-Tuberculous			Doubtful.		
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.
Observation for purpose of diagnosis	3	3	12	1	6	5	—	—	—

DISPENSARIES.

178 new cases and 31 contacts were seen by the Tuberculosis Officer at or in connection with the Dispensaries at Beverley and Bridlington. Details of the work carried out during the year are as follows:—

No. of attendances at Dispensaries (including contacts)... 269

No. of consultations with Medical Practitioners:—

(a) Personal 55

(b) Other 203

No. of visits by Nurses to homes for Dispensary purposes... 1662

No. of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to homes
(Including personal consultations) 106

No. of (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined 146

(b) X-Ray examinations made 73

in connection with Dispensary work.

No. of persons receiving extra nourishment at the end of
the year 34

Three patients were provided with special treatment, one visiting Leeds on eight occasions for pneumothorax refills, and two patients who paid 30 visits to Hospital for "light treatment."

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

TABLE I.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1932.

	Diphtheria		Phthisis.		Water	Milk.	Other Exami- nations.
	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.			
URBAN DISTRICTS.							
Beverley	7	56	5	13	...	...	2
Bridlington ...	27	146	14	69	...	52	58
Cottingham ...	5	27	5	22	...	...	...
Driffield ... ..	...	21	1	15	1	...	4
Filey... ..	1	9	...	9	...	..	2
Hedon ... ..	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
Hessle	11	39	1	12	...	...	8
Hornsea	3	17	...	9	2	...	...
Norton ... ..	...	4	1	2	2	2	8
Pocklington ...	...	11	2	...	...	...	2
Withernsea ...	5	23	4	15	...	...	2
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Beverley	1	18	2	9	...	...	5
Bridlington ...	6	15	...	15	9	...	18
Driffield	3	21	2	17	17	...	12
Eserick	1	9	2	3	7	...	2
Howden	36	225	...	8	...	...	5
Norton ... ..	...	13	...	9	...	...	...
Patrington ...	4	17	1	18	4	...	8
Pocklington ...	1	25	...	8	...	...	14
Riccall	1	3	...	1	1	...	1
Sculcoates ...	8	15	6	10	...	...	7
Sherburn... ..	1	4	...	2	...	...	...
Skirlaugh ...	2	10	1	8	8	...	5
E.R.C.C.							
Public Health ..	...	...	1	6	...	...	1
Isolation Hosp.	21	234	...	...	...	...	42
J'nt Sanatorium	1	17	85	96	...	...	1
Pub. Assistance	...	4	1	6	...	...	...
Milk (Special Designations) Order .....	...	...	...	...	...	94	...
Milk & Dairies Order, 1926...	...	...	...	...	...	151	...
Other Committees	...	...	...	...	1	6	2
TOTALS ...	145	983	135	385	52	305	209

TABLE II.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Summary of Samples taken by the Sampling Officer and Analysed during the year ended 24th March, 1933.

Black Currant Jam	5	Milk, "Grade A" (Tuberculin Tested)	1
Black Currant Jam (informal)...	1	Milk, "Homogenised"	1
Boracic Powder	1	Milk, "Pasteurised"	10
Brandy	1	Olive Oil	2
Butter	32	Plum Jam	6
Camphorated Oil	2	Raspberry Jam	3
Cheese	3	Rum	1
Compound Syrup of Figs	1	Scotch Whisky	8
Cream	16	Skimmed Condensed Milk	1
Fin	5	Strawberry Jam	5
Ground Almonds	4	Sweets	1
Ground Cocoanut	1	Sugar	1
Ground Rice	5	Tea	15
Lard	13	Tincture of Iodine	1
Lemon Curd	4	Vinegar	1
Liquorice Powder	1	Yeast	5
Malt Vinegar	2		
Milk	282		
Milk "Certified"	2	Total	537
Milk, "Grade A"	94		

Samples adulterated or below the presumptive limits of the

Sale of Milk Regulations.

Butter	1	No Proceedings.
Milk	37	8 Convictions.
		3 Dismissed—Costs Remitted.
		26 No Proceedings.
Milk, "Grade A"	3	1 Conviction.
		2 No Proceedings.
Milk, "Pasteurised"	2	2 Convictions.
Olive Oil	1	1 Withdrawn.

Amount of Penalties, including Costs, £21 19s. 6d.

TABLE III.
Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during
the year 1932.

Notifiable Disease.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Administrative County.
Small-Pox .....	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	110	133	243
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	57	63	120
Enteric Fever	14	32	46
Puerperal Fever	3	1	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	5	7
Erysipelas	20	16	36
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	5	10
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	...	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	6	7
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	1	1	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	...	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	59	55	114
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	25	24	49
Pneumonia	78	57	135
Dysentery .....	...	...	...
Totals	376	399	775

TABLE IV.

1932.

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

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.											
	Totals	Beverley	Bridlington	Cottingham	Driffield	Elley	Hedon	Hessle	Hornsea	Norton	Pocklington	Withernsea
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Small-Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	110	37	12	11	1	1	1	14	7	6	7	13
Diphtheria	57	14	11	13	1	2	3	6	3	...	...	4
Enteric Fever ...	14	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	...
Puerperal Fever..	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	20	5	7	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	2	...
Ophthalmia												
Neonatorum ...	5	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Encephalitis												
Lethargica ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Acute												
Poliomyelitis...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Polio-												
Encephalitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal												
Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary												
Tuberculosis ...	59	8	21	8	4	1	1	2	3	2	2	7
Other forms of												
Tuberculosis ...	25	7	9	2	1	...	...	...	1	3	2	...
Pneumonia	78	32	17	3	13	6	...	...	...	...	5	2
Dysentery .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	376	106	83	38	25	15	5	24	15	19	18	28

TABLE V.

1932.

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

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.											
	Total	Beverley	Bridlington	Driffield	Eserick	Howden	Norton	Patrington	Pocklington	Riccall	Sculcoates	Sherburn
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Small-Pox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever.....	133	12	11	4	8	21	2	20	27	13	4	2
Diphtheria.....	63	5	7	4	6	5	...	14	2	1	13	1
Enteric Fever.....	32	...	3	2	4	1	9	2	7	...	1	...
Puerperal Fever.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia..	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Erysipelas.....	16	1	...	1	1	4	1	6	1	1	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum..	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...
Encephalitis Lethargica...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	6	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	55	3	3	5	5	8	2	7	2	5	7	...
Other forms of ..	24	1	3	1	5	1	1	4	3	2	...	2
Pneumonia.....	57	14	4	5	2	3	...	8	9	3	7	...
Dysentery.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS...	399	36	33	24	31	47	15	64	53	26	33	5

TABLE VI.

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

Statistical Statistics of Whole District during 1932, 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
1918	162,699	2843	17·5	241	85	2496	17·2
1919	159,010	2764	17·4	206	74	2040	18·4
1920	158,887	3861	24·3	258	67	1953	12·8
1921	162,917	3445	21·1	263	76	2013	12·4
1922	164,094	3229	19·6	224	69	2127	12·9
1923	165,170	3244	19·6	188	58	1895	11·5
1924	166,120	3067	18·5	189	62	2070	12·5
1925	166,690	3004	18·0	200	67	1909	11·5
1926	168,820	2858	16·9	173	61	2072	12·3
1927	170,580	2888	16·9	167	58	2194	12·9
1928	174,460	2864	16·4	147	51	2057	11·8
1929	176,420	2830	16·0	165	58	2277	12·9
1930	168,400	2679	15·7	141	53	2004	11·7
1931	168,200	2635	15·7	159	60	2179	13·0
1932	170,250	2537	14·9	148	58	2086	12·3

TABLE VII.
Rainfall Returns, 1932.

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	22.44	194	25.57 for 12 years
Hempholme	11 „	F. J. Affleck, Esq.	22.87	157	25.09 for 12 years
Spurn Head	29 „	The Meteorological Office	20.04	158	21.42 for 12 years
North Cave	35 „	Major W. H. Carver, M.P.	24.92	197	26.88 for 12 years
Lockington	40 „	Mr. W. J. Algar	23.68	195	25.96 for 12 years
Lowthorpe	63 „	F. K. Hawes, Esq.	25.00	227	26.29 for 12 years
Rise	73 „	Mr. A. Alderman	23.82	183	26.31 for 12 years
Flley	95 „	Rev. Canon Cooper .	22.97	201	26.27 for 12 years
Scampston	100 „	W. H. St. Quintin, Esq.	24.97	203	29.14 for 12 years
Dunnington	110 „	Miss E. Hildyard	25.89	220	27.63 for 12 years
Dalton Holme	150 „	Mr. J. P. Jobling	24.06	198	28.12 for 12 years
Beverley (E.R. Mental Hospital)	175 „	Medical Superintendent	24.51	194	26.13 for 12 years
Westow	190 „	Rev. G. T. W. Purchas	22.57	208	28.09 for 5 years
Birdsall	304 „	Mr. James Anderson...	25.90	173	31.03 for 12 years

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

TABLE VIII.

Birth and Death Rates for the Administrative County and for the several Urban and Rural Districts
in the Riding during the year 1932.

DISTRICTS.	Population.		Live Births.		Deaths.		Death Rates from various causes per 1000 of the Population.						Deaths of Infants under one year.	
	Census, 1931.	Estimated 1932 (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	169392	170250	2537	14.9	2086	12.3	.19	.43	.14	.94	2.84	1.84	148	58.3
Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts	72750	73050	1018	13.9	952	13.0	.16	.57	.11	.94	3.11	2.05	61	59.3
Borough of Beverley	14012	14080	225	16.0	177	12.6	.28	.50	.14	.92	3.69	1.70	10	44.4
" Bridlington	19705	19840	247	12.4	265	13.4	—	.40	.10	.76	3.07	2.37	21	85.0
" Hedon	1501	1530	27	17.6	26	17.0	—	1.31	—	.65	4.58	2.61	1	37.0
Urban Districts—														
Cottingham	6179	6381	85	13.3	77	12.1	.47	.31	.16	.94	2.04	2.35	7	82.4
Driffield	5915	5910	109	18.4	78	13.2	.34	1.02	.34	.85	3.05	1.18	3	27.5
Filey	3733	3645	50	13.7	58	15.8	.27	.27	—	1.37	3.57	1.92	4	80.0
Hessle	6429	6350	68	10.7	64	10.1	—	.79	—	1.42	1.57	1.73	4	58.8
Hornsea	4450	4500	46	10.2	58	12.9	—	.44	—	1.11	2.89	.89	4	87.0
Norton	3935	3999	74	18.5	39	9.8	.25	—	.25	.75	3.75	2.00	4	54.1
Pocklington	2640	2737	42	15.3	40	14.6	—	.37	—	1.46	1.83	4.02	—	—
Withernsea	4251	4078	45	11.0	70	17.2	.25	1.96	—	.74	4.90	2.94	3	66.7
Rural Districts	98642	97200	1519	15.6	1134	11.7	.22	.32	.16	.94	2.63	1.69	87	57.3
Beverley	12260	12180	168	13.8	121	9.9	.08	.08	.08	.90	2.55	1.89	6	35.7
Bridlington	7561	7894	137	17.4	93	11.8	.13	.51	.38	1.01	2.66	.89	6	43.8
Driffield	11050	11110	167	15.0	129	11.6	.27	.18	.27	.72	2.34	1.53	5	29.9
Eserick	5873	5859	66	11.3	69	11.8	—	.17	.17	1.19	2.39	2.39	6	90.9
Howden	12377	12350	220	17.8	139	11.3	.40	.40	.16	1.05	2.02	2.51	9	40.9
Norton	5229	5159	81	15.7	61	11.8	.19	.39	.19	.58	3.49	1.36	2	24.7
Patrington	7336	7273	134	18.4	107	14.7	.27	.41	—	1.79	2.20	2.06	10	74.6
Pocklington	10631	10800	165	15.3	134	12.4	.37	.19	.19	.37	3.43	1.48	10	60.6
Riccall	5289	5193	82	15.8	63	12.1	—	.39	.19	1.73	2.70	1.54	7	85.4
Seulcoates	9487	9856	153	15.5	102	10.3	.20	.71	.10	.61	3.04	1.01	13	85.0
Sherburn	2209	2181	39	17.9	28	12.8	—	—	—	1.83	3.21	1.38	3	76.9
Skirlaugh	7340	7345	107	14.6	88	12.0	.27	.27	.14	.08	2.31	1.77	10	98.5

TABLE IX.

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the Year 1932, 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.	Beverly.	Bridlington.	Cottingham.	Driffield.	Killey.	Hedon.	Heala.	Hornsea.	Norton.	Pocklington.	Withernsea.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
All Causes		952	61	9	9	15	31	65	218	226	318	177	265	77	78	58	26	64	58	39	40	70
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Measles		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3. Scarlet Fever		3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Whooping Cough		2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
5. Diphtheria		4	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	1
6. Influenza		12	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	4	...	3	1	1	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
7. Encephalitis lethargica		3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
8. Cerebro-spinal fever		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system		42	1	...	1	2	12	10	4	...	...	7	8	2	6	1	2	5	2	...	1	8
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases		8	...	3	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
11. Syphilis		7	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis		3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Cancer, malignant disease		150	...	...	...	1	...	4	65	42	38	24	47	15	7	7	4	11	4	8	11	12
14. Diabetes		13	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	7	2	1	5	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	2	...
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.		56	...	...	...	...	...	16	17	23	9	13	1	4	11	2	3	5	...	...	4	4
16. Heart Disease		227	...	...	...	1	...	6	44	73	103	52	61	13	18	13	7	10	13	15	5	20
17. Aneurysm		1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Other circulatory diseases		52	...	...	...	1	...	4	14	33	13	12	5	3	4	4	2	4	6	...	2	1
19. Bronchitis		27	3	...	...	...	...	3	4	17	5	6	2	...	...	1	1	4	3	1	1	3
20. Pneumonia (all forms)		29	7	2	1	1	2	2	5	5	4	5	8	4	3	3	...	2	2	...	2	...
21. Other respiratory diseases		13	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	3	1	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	2	1	...
22. Peptic Ulcer		6	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
23. Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 yrs.)		2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Appendicitis		9	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
25. Cirrhosis of Liver		8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	1	2	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1
26. Other diseases of Liver, &c.		8	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
27. Other digestive diseases		19	1	...	2	...	1	4	8	2	1	2	8	...	3	1	1	...	2	...	1	1
28. Acute and chronic nephritis		27	...	1	...	1	1	2	6	8	9	4	8	6	2	1	1	2	...	1	2	...
29. Puerperal sepsis		1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Other puerperal causes		2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, &c.		39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	5	2	3	1	2	2	4	...	3
32. Senility		54	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	45	...	...	26	1	8	...	1	7	4	...	4	3
33. Suicide		15	...	...	...	...	3	4	6	1	1	5	3	3	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...
34. Other violence		25	...	2	...	...	4	5	5	3	6	5	7	1	3	...	2	1	2	...	2	2
35. Other defined diseases		81	4	...	1	4	2	14	20	19	17	20	15	11	8	4	2	4	5	4	2	6
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown		3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals		952	61	9	9	15	31	65	218	226	318	177	265	77	78	58	26	64	58	39	40	70

TABLE X.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1932, in the RURAL Districts.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO THE DISTRICTS AT SUBJOINED AGES.										DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO EACH DISTRICT (AT ALL AGES).											
		All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and up-wards.	Beverly.	Brighthelm.	Driffield.	Eastwick.	Howden.	Norton.	Parrington.	Pocklington.	Ridgely.	Shearburn.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
All Causes		1134	87	16	10	24	36	83	218	272	303	121	93	129	69	139	61	107	134	63	102	28	88
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers		1					1							2			1				1		
2. Measles		3		1	1																		
3. Scarlet Fever		11	8	1	2								1	1	4		1	3				1	
4. Whooping Cough		3			1	2									1		1					1	
5. Diphtheria		25		4		1		3	7	4	6	5	3	3	2	4		4	1		1	1	1
6. Influenza		2						1		1				1						1			
7. Encephalitis lethargica		1						1															
8. Cerebro-spinal fever																							
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system		31		1			9	12	6	2		1		1	1	2	1	1				1	
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases		16	1	1	2	3	3	3	3			1	3	3	1	2	1		2	1	1		1
11. Syphilis																							
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis.		8								5	2	1			1	1	2	1				1	
13. Cancer, malignant disease		164					4	9	60	54	37	23	7	17	14	31	7	15	16	8	10	3	13
14. Diabetes		17						2	3	7	5		1	3		2	2	2	1	1	2		3
15. Cerebral hemorrhage, &c.		68							11	24	33	5	8	5	1	3	7	5	9	10	4	2	9
16. Heart Disease.		256				1	2	8	41	86	118	31	21	26	14	25	18	16	37	14	30	7	17
17. Aneurysm																							
18. Other circulatory diseases		80							6	17	57	6	11	17	5	6	5	11	8	1	4	2	4
19. Bronchitis		46	7	1			1		1	14	22	4	4	5	6	5	1	8	2	1	3	4	3
20. Pneumonia (all forms)		34	5	5	1	1	2	2	5	3	10	7	3	2	1	4	2	3	2	6	2		2
21. Other respiratory diseases		11			1		2	1	2	2	3		1	1		4		2		2	1		
22. Peptic Ulcer		8							5		3	2	1			1		2	2				
23. Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)		7	3				1				3	1						1			1		
24. Appendicitis		5				2		2			1				1	1	2						
25. Cirrhosis of Liver		3								1	2							3					
26. Other diseases of Liver, &c.		6						1	2	2	1	2				1	1	1	1		1		
27. Other digestive diseases		20	1			1		1	5	8	4	5		2	1	1	1	4	1		3	1	5
28. Acute and chronic nephritis		25						1	5	10	9	4	2	3	5	4	1	1	2	1	1		1
29. Puerperal sepsis																							
30. Other puerperal causes		1						1										1					
31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.		53	52		1							4	3	3	3	6	1	5	7	4	9	1	7
32. Senility		50								5	45	3	4	3	2	10		8	10	4	3		3
33. Suicide		12					2	3	6		1	2	2	1				1	4	1			1
34. Other violence		48	2	2	1	6	6	11	9	3	8	4	3	5	5	7	2	4	4	2	4	2	6
35. Other defined diseases		114	8			5	3	23	27	26	22	11	8	22	6	11	6	8	14	4	13	3	8
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown		5							2	1	2								1			1	1
Totals		1134	87	16	10	24	36	83	213	272	303	121	93	129	69	139	61	107	134	63	102	28	88

12. Смерть неизвестная

13. Смерть известная

14. Дифтерия

15. Смерть известная

16. Смерть известная

17. Смерть известная

18. Смерть известная

19. Смерть известная

20. Смерть известная

21. Смерть известная

22. Смерть известная

23. Смерть известная

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35. Смерть известная

36. Смерть известная

37. Смерть известная