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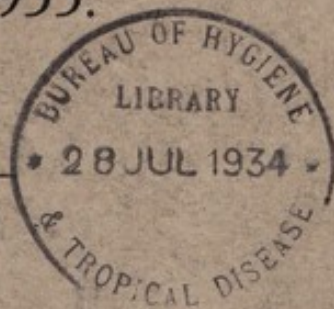


County Council of York,
East Riding.

ANNUAL REPORT

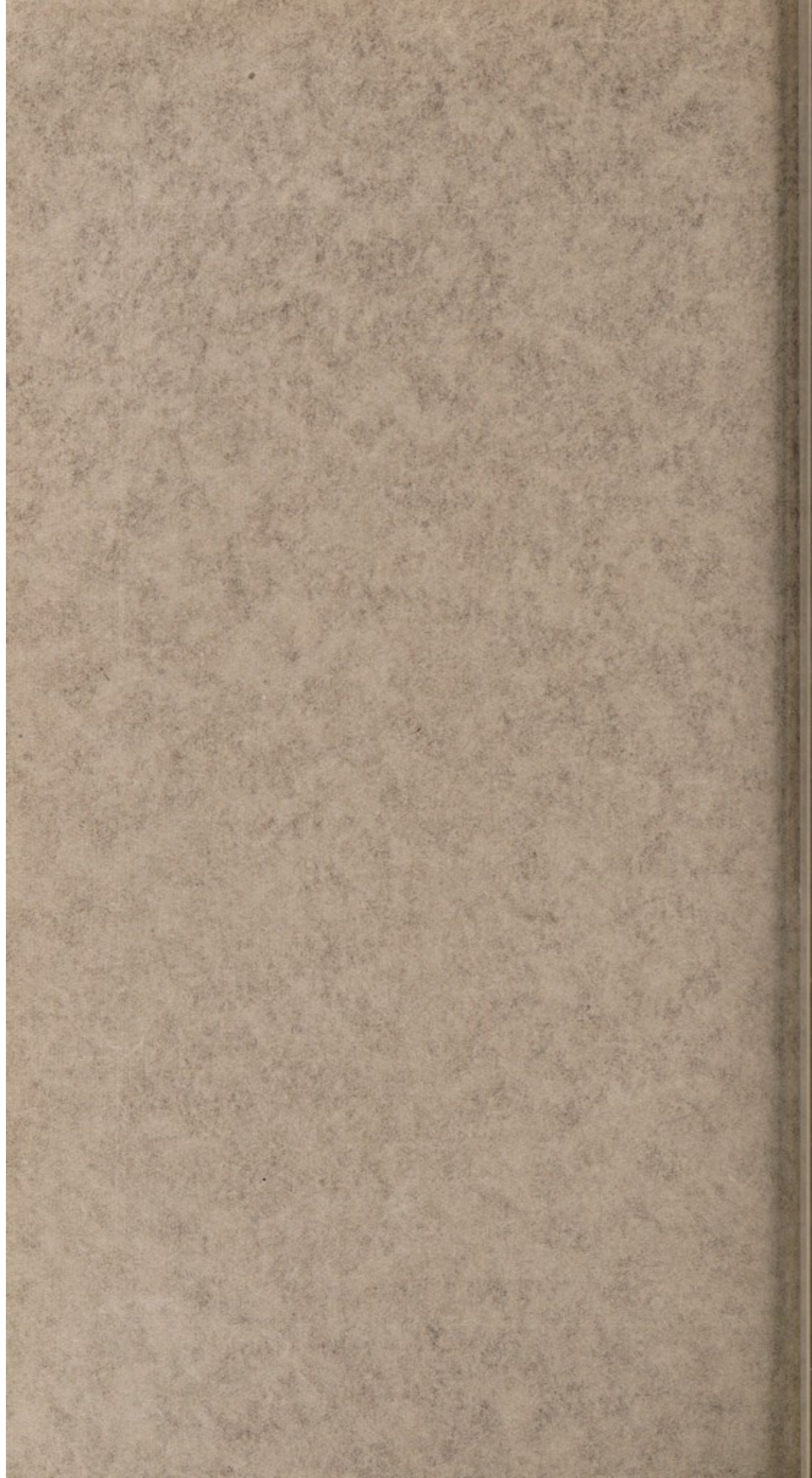
OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
For the Year 1933.



Weberley:—

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Administrative County of York, East Riding.

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. S. Soutter, M.B., B.S.
URBAN DISTRICTS.	
Cottingham	A. Tinley Sissons, M.B.
Driffield	J. W. Thomas, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Filey	E. W. Vincent, M.B., Ch.B.
Hessle	J. M. Hermon, M.D.
Hornsea	H. D. Johns, M.D.
Norton	J. Y. Woodhouse, M.B.
Pocklington	A. F. A. Fairweather, M.D.
Withernsea	F. R. Cripps, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
RURAL DISTRICTS.	
Beverley	F. G. Dobson, D.S.O., M.B.
Bridlington	P. D. H. Chapman, M.B.
Driffield	A. Milner, M.B., Ch.B.
Escrick	N. S. Hewitt, M.B.
Howden	R. B. Brown, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
Norton	L. C. Walker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Patrington	F. R. Cripps, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Pocklington	A. F. A. Fairweather, M.D.
Riccall	W. Bertram Hill, M.D., D.P.H.
Sculcoates	J. M. Hermon, M.D.
Sherburn	W. Thistlethwaite, M.B., Ch. B.
Skirlaugh	H. D. Johns, M.D.

*Vice J. Soutter, M.R.C.S. (deceased).



*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 1933.

The Report is an ordinary report, and therefore mainly statistical.

The birth rate for the year is 14·5, which is lower than in any previous year. The corresponding rate for 1932 was 14·9.

The death rate of 12·4 is slightly higher than the figure recorded in the previous year, viz., 12·3.

The infantile mortality rate is 57·1, which is a slight reduction on the previous year, and compares favourably with the rate of 64·0 for the whole of England and Wales.

The notifications of infectious disease, especially of scarlet fever, have been much above the average, and at the close of the year there were no signs of any diminution in the number of notifications received.

The Brandesburton Hall Institution for the reception of the mentally defective, with accommodation for 100 females and 21 males, is now fully occupied.

A Ministry of Health Inquiry into the proposals of the County Council for the re-arrangement of County Districts was held at the County Hall, Beverley, in November, but the decision of the Ministry has not yet been announced.

The provision of adequate water supplies for the rural districts is now in the forefront, and schemes are in process of preparation to supply a number of villages either by the extension of existing public supplies or by the utilisation of supplies hitherto allowed to run to waste.

A survey of the County Public Health Services was made by an Inspector of the Ministry during the year under review. The report is expected shortly.

I wish to thank the members of the Committee for their cordial support. I am also indebted to the District Medical Officers for their co-operation, and to my Staff for their constant and loyal help.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

R. L. THORNLEY.

County Hall,
Beverley,

May, 1934.

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

Date.	Subject.
February	Memorandum on Antimony Poisoning due to the use of Enamelled Vessels.
17th March	Welfare of the Blind (Contributions) Scheme, 1933.
6th April	Circular on Housing Act, 1930, Part I.
April	Tenth Report of the Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind.
April	Costing Returns (Part I.) for 1931-32.
May	Costing Returns (Part II.) for 1931-32.
12th May	Rural Water Supplies.
13th May	Appointment of Health Visitors.
16th May	Interest on Loans under Housing Acts, &c.
22nd May	Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1933.
22nd May	Circular as to Rural Housing.
22nd May	Welfare and Employment of the Deaf and Dumb.
22nd May	Prevention of Deafness.
June	Costing Returns (Part III.) for 1931-32.
8th June	Housing Act, 1930. Slum Clearance.
2nd October	Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health for 1933.
5th October	Certification of Blindness.
2nd November	Circular as to Ambulance Services.
7th December	Treatment of Ex-Service Men suffering from Tuberculosis.
28th December	Annual Returns—Treatment of Tuberculosis.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH INQUIRIES.

The following Ministry of Health Inquiries were held during the year 1933, viz.:—

Date.	Subject.
19th January	Application by the Bridlington Rural District Council for sanction to borrow the sum of £1,150 for works of sewerage and sewage disposal for the contributory place of Hunmanby.
20th January	Application by the Driffield Rural District Council for sanction to borrow the sum of £150 for works of water supply for the contributory place of Foxholes with Boythorpe.

Vital Statistics.

POPULATION.

The estimated population of the County for the year 1933 was 171,570, an increase of 1,300 on the figure for the previous year, and 2,178 more than the population as revealed by the last Census in 1931.

Districts.	Census, 1931.	Estimated.	
		1932.	1933.
Administrative County	169,392	170,250	171,570
Urban Districts	72,750	73,050	74,030
Rural Districts.....	96,642	97,200	97,540

Details of the population of the several Urban and Rural Districts in the County will be found in Table VIII.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES (per 1000 Total Population).

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1921—1930	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Administrative County	17.9	16.9	16.4	16.0	15.7	15.7	14.9	14.5
Urban Districts..	16.6	15.5	15.2	14.8	15.0	14.2	13.9	13.4
Rural Districts...	18.8	18.0	17.3	16.9	16.1	16.7	15.6	15.4

The number of live births registered in the County in 1933 was 2,489, compared with 2,537 in 1932. Births in the Urban Districts numbered 991, and in the Rural Districts 1,498.

The birth rate was 14.5, compared with 14.9 in the previous year, which was the lowest figure recorded up to that time. The steady fall in the birth rate, which has been noticeable since the end of the War, when the high figure of 24.3 was recorded, still continues.

The Sanitary Districts with the highest birth rates were :—

Norton R.D.	19.8	per 1,000 of the population.
Howden R.D.	16.7	„ „
Beverley M.B.	16.5	„ „

The Districts with the lowest birth rates were :—

Hedon M.B.	10.0	per 1,000 of the population.
Hessle U.D.	10.7	„ „
Hornsea U.D.	11.3	„ „

The birth rate for the whole of England and Wales was 14.4, compared with 15.3 in the previous year.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

Districts.	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Administrative County	191	187	209	184	174	179	182	165
Urban Districts..	83	67	98	77	74	68	63	56
Rural Districts..	108	120	111	107	100	111	119	109

The number of illegitimate births was 165, a decrease of 17 compared with the previous year. The proportion of illegitimate births to legitimate births was 1 to 14, and the illegitimate birth rate was .96 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 1.07 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	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Administrative County	12.2	12.9	11.8	12.9	11.7	13.0	12.3	12.4
Urban Districts..	13.2	13.7	12.5	13.6	12.5	14.0	13.0	13.7
Rural Districts.	11.6	12.3	11.3	12.4	11.2	12.2	11.7	11.5

The number of deaths registered was slightly higher than in the previous year, the figure being 2,136, compared with 2,086 in 1932. Deaths recorded in the Urban Districts numbered 1,011, and in the Rural Districts 1,125.

The death rate for the County was 12·4, compared with 12·3 in 1932.

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

Withernsea U.D.	17·2	per 1,000 of the population.
Driffield U.D.	17·1	” ”
Sherburn R.D.	15·2	” ”

The lowest rates were:—

Sculcoates R.D.	7·9	per 1,000 of the population.
Hedon M.B.	8·7	” ”
Bridlington R.D.	10·6	” ”

The death rate for the whole of England and Wales was 12·3, which is the same as in 1931, but a slight increase on the figure of 12·0 for the year 1932.

Details of the number of deaths from various causes in each of the Sanitary Districts of the County are given in Tables IX. and X. Heart Disease (474 deaths), Cancer (282 deaths) and Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc., (142 deaths) are again the three principal causes of death and account for over 40% of the total deaths recorded.

DEATHS AMONGST CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

Death-rate amongst Infants per 1,000 Live Births.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1921—1930	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Administrative County	61	58	51	58	53	60	58	57
Urban Districts..	59	53	57	54	44	58	60	52
Rural Districts..	63	61	48	61	59	62	57	60

One hundred and forty-two deaths of children under the age of one year were recorded in 1933, the infantile mortality rate for the County being 57·1. This is a slight improvement on the previous year, when there were 148 deaths, and the corresponding rate was 58·3.

The highest infant mortality rates were recorded in the following districts:—

Hedon M.B.	266·7	per 1,000 registered births.
Sherburn R.D.	161·3	„ „
Withernsea U.D.	100·0	„ „

The lowest rates recorded were:—

Bridlington R.D.	8·5	per 1,000 registered births.
Cottingham U.D.	18·7	„ „
Filey U.D.	20·4	„ „

In view of the very small numbers upon which some of these calculations are based, undue importance should not be attached to the high rates recorded unless they continue for a series of years.

The infantile mortality rate for the whole of England and Wales was 64 per 1,000 registered births, compared with 65 in the previous year.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 and 1913.

The number of live births notified in the 21 Sanitary Districts of the Riding for which the County Council are the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority was 1,877, made up as follows:—

First Quarter	484
Second Quarter	489
Third Quarter	456
Fourth Quarter	448

The number of births registered in the same area was 2,016, and the percentage of births notified was therefore 93·0, compared with 92·0 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.	74	59	-15
York	Eserick R. . . .	92	64	-28
Pocklington ...	Pocklington U. .	31	22	- 8
	Pocklington R. .	172	142	-30
Howden	Howden R.	206	195	-11
Beverley	Beverley R.	172	153	-19
Sculcoates ...	Cottingham U. .	107	92	-15
	Hessle U.	69	73	+ 4
	Hedon M. B. ...	15	16	+ 1
	Sculcoates R....	147	109	-38
Patrington ...	Withernsea U. .	50	46	- 4
	Patrington R....	101	104	+ 3
Skirlaugh	Hornsea U.	51	48	- 3
	Skirlaugh R.	117	117	...
Driffield	Driffield U.	92	161	+69
	Driffield R.	168	145	-23
Bridlington ...	Bridlington R. .	117	109	- 8
Scarborough	Filey U.	49	46	- 3
	Sherburn R.	31	32	+ 1
Malton	Norton U.	54	57	+ 3
	Norton R.	101	86	-15
	Totals	2016	1877	-139

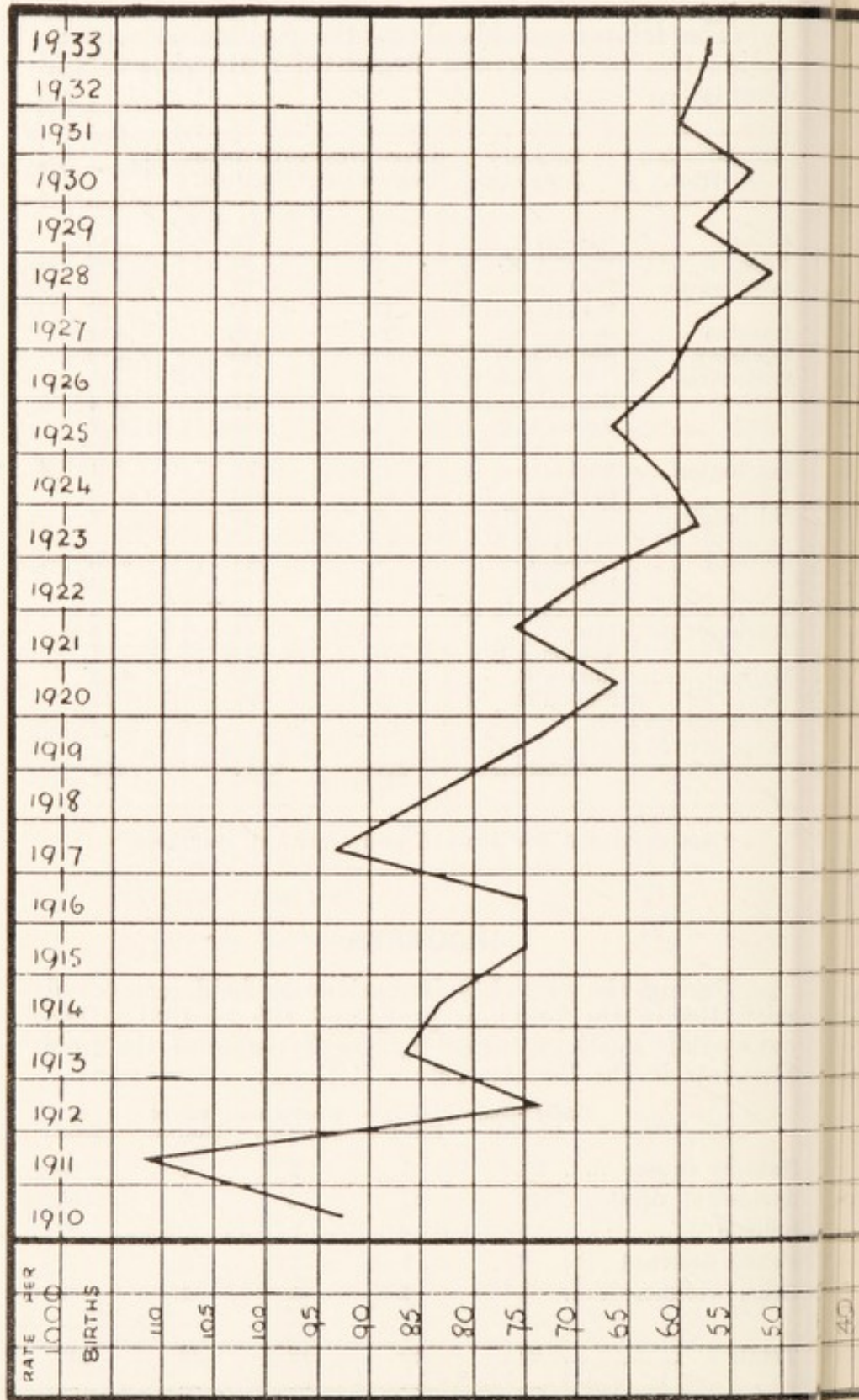
*Not corrected for Inward and Outward transfers.

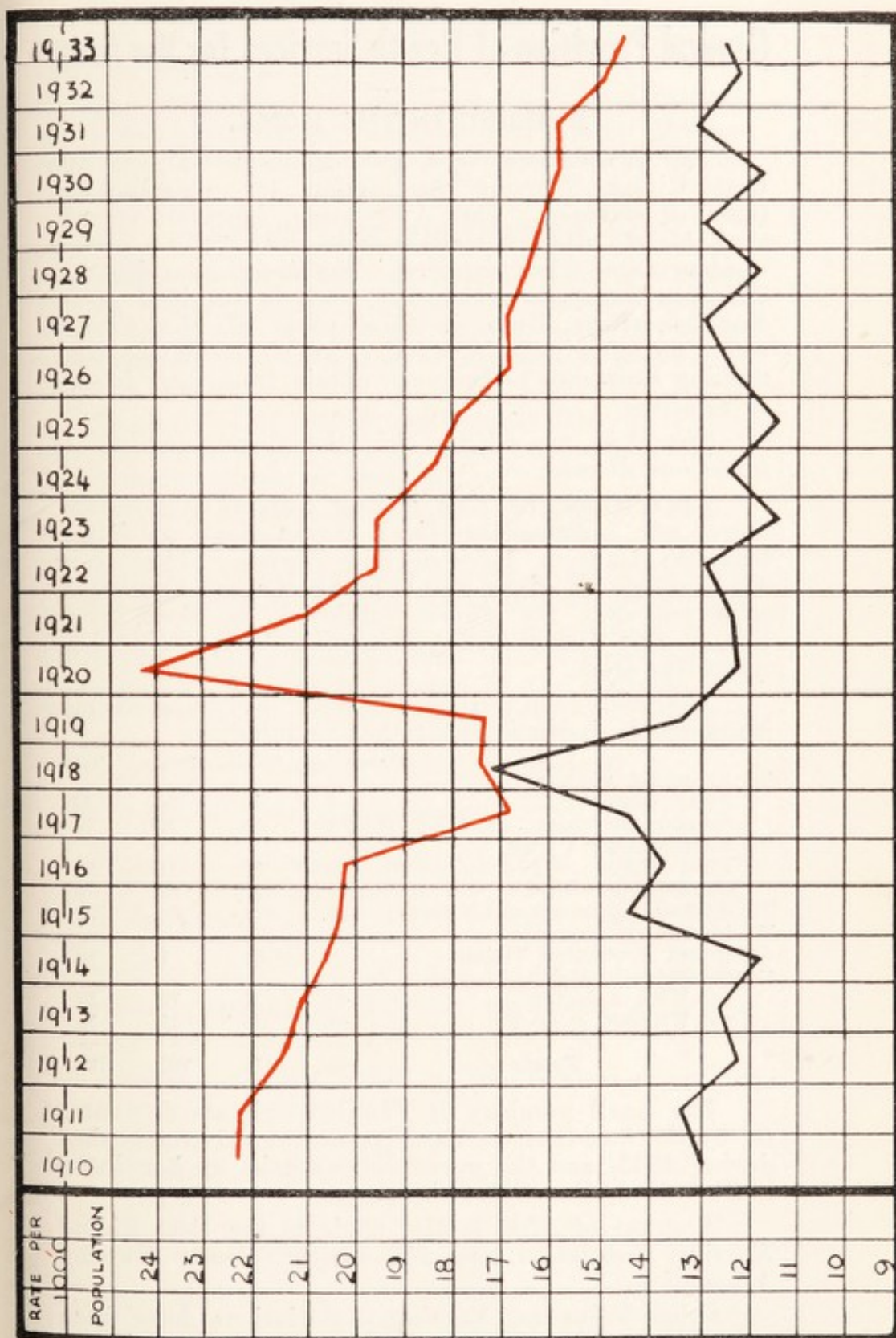
INQUESTS.

During the year 149 inquests were held, compared with 106 in the previous year, and 135 in 1931. 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.	Totals.
Natural causes	28	5	2	5	40
Accidental death ...	44	11	6	5	66
Suicide	19	4	2	2	27
Found drowned	3	1	1	2	7
Other verdicts	5	2	1	1	9
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	90	23	12	15	149
	—	—	—	—	—

Diagram showing the Infantile Mortality-rate (per 1,000 births) in the Administrative County in each of the years, 1910-1933.





A

B

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

The Administrative County relies mainly on the East Riding Nursing Association for assistance in times of sickness. This Association, however, is only available to its subscribers, who are supplied with a resident nurse when required. The Association does not maintain nurses to reside and work in specified areas. Non-subscribers, living in those parts of the County where no midwife is in practice, are dependent on such nursing assistance as they can obtain from their friends or relatives.

There is no scheme for the home nursing of infectious disease.

Apart from the East Riding Nursing Association, there are independent local Associations at Flamborough, Ganton, Hornsea and Norton. These four Associations are given grants by the County Council on condition that the nurses employed by them act as Health and Infant Life Protection Visitors in their respective areas.

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

	Flamborough.	Ganton.	Hornsea.	Norton.
To expectant mothers:				
First visits	7	10	10	44
Subsequent visits	9	30	26	77
To infants under 1 year:				
First visits	23	32	17	60
Subsequent visits	—	92	52	70
To children between 1 and 5 years ...	51	194	50	392
To insanitary premises	—	4	—	—
As Infant Protection Visitor	8	84	7	62
Confinements attended:				
(a) With a doctor	—	7	19	23
(b) Without a doctor	—	3	11	11
Totals	98	456	192	739

The small numbers at Flamborough are accounted for by the fact that the Association was only established during 1933, and the nurse did not take up her duties until towards the end of the year.

A grant of £200 is also made to the East Riding Nursing Association, and £50 to the Hessle Nursing Association.

Other Voluntary Nursing Associations have been established at North Cave, Welton, Ferriby and Filey,

but they do not receive any grants for maternity and child welfare work.

The Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington, both of which are independent Maternity and Child Welfare Authorities, have their own Local Voluntary Nursing Associations.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

This work is carried out by the County Council Health Visitors except in Beverley and Bridlington. Visits are made at intervals of six weeks or longer according to the need for supervision as revealed in previous reports.

The number of infants under supervision at the end of 1933 was 91 in 79 homes, an increase of 11 children and 8 homes compared with 1932.

It was not necessary to take any action to remove children on account of unsatisfactory circumstances.

During the year particulars were obtained from the various Boarding Schools in the County of all children who were being received under the age of nine years, as the exemption granted to such Schools under the Act of 1908 has not been re-enacted in the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932. It is not proposed, however, to subject the Boarding Schools concerned to routine visitation by the Infant Protection Visitors.

MIDWIVES.

Sixty-two midwives notified their intention to practise in the County during the year, compared with 58 in the previous year. Only two are now uncertificated.

The percentage of births attended by midwives with no doctor in attendance was 17, the same as in the previous year.

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

Sending for medical help	49
Notification of still birth	5
Laying out a dead body	3
Liability to be a source of infection ...	7
Artificial feeding	5

Two applications for compensation were received from midwives who had been suspended from duty under the rules of the Central Midwives Board in order to

obviate the risk of infection. Compensation amounting to the sum of £4 4s. 0d. was granted in these cases.

As a measure of precaution, and with a view to obviating the risk of ophthalmia neonatorum in newly born infants, arrangements were made for a supply of silver preparation to be provided for each Midwife in the Riding.

One hundred and forty-eight visits were paid by the Inspector of Midwives during the year to midwives practising in the County.

The sum of £32 7s. 6d., an increase of £20 11s. 6d. on the previous year, was paid in fees to medical practitioners under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918, and £8 18s. 0d. was recovered from the patients concerned.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The County Council have no laboratory of their own.

Arrangements had already been made for examinations to be carried out at Laboratories in Scarborough and York, and at the Clinical Research Association in London, and during the year an agreement was reached as a result of which eleven of the twenty-three Sanitary Authorities in the Riding transferred their bacteriological work to the Hull Royal Infirmary.

The total number of specimens submitted for examination at the four Laboratories was 2,388, the cost being £868 6s. 8d.

One-half of the expense is met by the District Council concerned and the balance by the County Council.

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

HOSPITALS.

Full particulars of the various Institutions in the County, both voluntary and rate-aided, were given in the last Survey Report, and no changes have occurred in their number or administration.

A proposal to close the Public Assistance Institution at Patrington, and to transfer the few inmates to the other Institutions in the Riding, with a consequent saving of expenditure, was discussed during the year, but at a full Council Meeting the proposal was referred back for further consideration. The building in question was erected about 90 years ago, and is, in the light of modern requirements, unsatisfactory. The

general arrangement of the building is inconvenient, it is deficient in lavatory and bath-room accommodation, and the staff quarters are awkwardly placed in case of fire. The Institution only has accommodation for about 40 inmates. The matter is to be again considered.

MATERNITY HOMES.

The County Council maintains a small Home at Driffield, with accommodation for 8 patients in two wards. The weekly charge for ordinary cases is 30s. 0d., which has been fixed to enable the poorer paid workers to benefit from the Home. This charge may be reduced or remitted in necessitous cases.

The following are particulars of the work of the Home in 1933:—

Total number of admissions	105
(a) Number of cases delivered by midwives	86
(b) Number of cases delivered by doctors	5
(c) Number of cases transferred to other Institutions	8
(d) Number of cases admitted for ante-natal treatment, discharged before confinement, etc.	6
Average duration of stay	13 days.
Number of cases in which Medical Assistance was required:	
(a) Ante-natal	4
(b) After labour	11
Number of Maternal Deaths	Nil.

The sum of £302 13s. 0d. was received from patients.

In the previous year there were 86 admissions, and the fees received amounted to £246 19s. 9d.

Inclusive of the eight patients transferred from the Driffield Home, 26 women were sent to other Institutions on account of anticipated difficulty or for ante-natal treatment, as follows:—

Hull Municipal Maternity Home	22
York Maternity Hospital	4

One of the patients who was sent into the Hull Municipal Maternity Home from the Driffield Home was admitted under the Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia Regulations, and two mothers with their infants were also admitted to the Hull Home under the Ophthalmia Neonatorum Regulations.

There were two deaths of East Riding patients in the Hull Municipal Maternity Home, and these were ascribed to (a) Acute Nephritis in the Puerperium, and (b) Septicæmia following an abortion.

One infant requiring special treatment was admitted to the Infants' Hospital, Hull.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

There has not been any change in the Centres established by the County Council, which number eight. The three voluntary Centres at Ganton, Hornsea and Long Riston have also continued their work during the year.

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	19	6	4	297	13
Cottingham	54	20	—	957	38
Driffield	45	9	—	468	19
Ganton	17	8	—	371	31
Hessle	46	20	—	690	27
Hornsea	38	8	—	267	22
Long Riston	7	1	—	105	10
Market Weighton ...	17	7	4	288	22
Pocklington	15	4	13	285	22
Preston	32	13	—	377	29
Withernsea	33	13	—	493	20
All Centres	323	109	21	4598	23

Meetings are held fortnightly at five Centres and monthly at the remainder.

With the exception of the Centres at Driffield and Barlby, which are owned by the County Council, all the Centres are held in rented premises.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

This treatment is available under the Tuberculosis Scheme for all children who are crippled by tubercular disease of the bones and joints. Children not yet in attendance at school who suffer from crippling due to other causes are similarly provided for by the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority, and the Education Authority are, of course, responsible for children of school age.

Hospital treatment is provided at the Yorkshire Children's Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, and after-care treatment at Clinics at Driffield and Malton.

One child, suffering from club foot, was sent to the Hospital by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for treatment.

HEALTH VISITORS.

The number of Health Visitors employed by the County Council is three in addition to the Superintendent. The areas in which they work are very large, and may need revision. Each Health Visitor is responsible for the Infant Welfare Centres in her district, as well as the supervision of infants under the Children and Young Persons Acts. The total number of visits paid by the Health Visitors during the year to expectant mothers was 483, and 11,115 visits were paid to children under the age of five years.

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

To expectant mothers:	
First visits	237
Subsequent visits	246
To infants under 1 year of age:	
First visits	1,977
Subsequent visits	3,003
To children between 1 and 5 years	6,135
To insanitary premises	16
As Infant Protection Visitor	351
	<hr/>
Total	11,965

SUPPLY OF MILK.

Milk is supplied free of charge to infants and to expectant and nursing mothers. One hundred and thirty new applications were received during the year, all of which were granted.

The quantity of milk allowed is usually one pint per day, and the period covered by the order does not in any case exceed two months.

Dried milk and proprietary foods are not given.

The expenditure on milk during the year was £126 11s. 1d., compared with £92 12s. 2d. in the previous year, and £140 18s. 9d. in 1931.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

No new applications for registration were received in 1933, but one Certificate which had been temporarily surrendered in 1929 was restored. The number of registered Homes in the County is now five, and all of them are of a very small type. This number is, of course, exclusive of Homes in the Borough of Bridling-

ton, where the local Council are responsible for the administration of the Act.

Certificates of exemption under Section 6 of the Act have been granted to three Voluntary Hospitals and one Nursing Home not carried on for profit.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The number of maternal deaths reported during the year was 11, compared with four in the previous year and 16 in 1931. Deaths due to puerperal sepsis numbered two, and the remaining 9 were ascribed to other puerperal causes.

There was one death of a mother for every 226 births, giving a mortality rate of 4.42 per 1,000 births.

Year.	Puerperal Sepsis.		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.	
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
1933	2	.80	9	3.62	11	4.42	2489

The mortality rate for the year contrasts very unfavourably with the figure of 1.58 recorded in 1932, but that was exceptional, and far below the average figure for the previous decade. The rate for the year under review, viz., 4.4, is only slightly above the average for the County over the previous ten years. Actually, the figure is identical with that for the whole of England and Wales. Facilities have, of course, already been provided for the treatment of urgent as well as ordinary cases of confinement, and it would seem that the best prospect of securing a reduction in the rate of mortality would be by means of increased antenatal supervision. It is to be hoped that the value of such supervision will come to be more generally recognized by the community.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The Brandesburton Hall Institution under the joint control of the County Council and the York City Council is now fully occupied.

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 number at present under care has been reduced from 121 to 116, to enable one small ward to be set aside for use in case of illness necessitating isolation.

A proposal is now before the Joint Committee for the erection of two additional pavilions for male patients, both adult and children, including low grade patients.

In addition to Brandesburton Hall, there is also in the County some accommodation for mental defectives of both sexes in the Driffield Public Assistance Institution. The Certificate in this case is for the reception of 26 female and 10 male patients.

There are also 28 mental defectives being maintained by the Council in 11 out-County Institutions.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

There are four ambulances available in the County for the transport of patients suffering from infectious diseases. These are kept at the various Isolation Hospitals, and are quite sufficient for the needs of the County.

As regards the provision for non-infectious cases, the Red Cross Society loans an ambulance to Bridlington and a police and civil ambulance is stationed in

Beverley. This latter ambulance made 221 journeys with a mileage of 5,946 during the year, and the sum of £293 0s. 10d. was received in fees.

The fee for the use of this ambulance has recently been reduced from 1/- to 9d. per mile.

PUBLIC HEALTH (VENEREAL DISEASES) REGULATIONS, 1916.

A new agreement has been entered into with the Hull Corporation regarding the treatment at the Hull Clinic of East Riding residents suffering from Venereal Disease. The Corporation gave notice in 1932 terminating the existing agreement consequent on certain alterations which had been made by them regarding in-patient treatment. The new agreement provides facilities for out-patient treatment at the Mill Street Clinic, for the examination of pathological material and for in-patient treatment at the Beverley Road Institution, where there are 30 beds set aside for the treatment of patients suffering from this disease.

The agreements with the Clinics at York and Leeds remain unaltered.

Ninety new patients attended the three Clinics during the year from the County area, an increase of 20 on the previous year, and the total number of attendances was 1,146, as against 1,256 in 1932.

Grants amounting to £27 2s. 0d. were made to 18 necessitous persons to enable them to attend the Clinics for treatment.

The following table gives particulars of the East Riding patients who were treated at the Treatment Centres in 1933:—

	Hull.	York.	Leeds.	Total 1933.	Total 1932.
Number of persons dealt with for the first time during the year and found to be suffering from—					
Syphilis.....	13	3	—	16	15
Soft Chancre	3	—	—	3	4
Gonorrhoea	35	9	—	44	37
Conditions other than Venereal	22	4	1	27	14
Total.....	73	16	1	90	70
Total number of attendances of all patients residing in in the East Riding.....	712	387	47	1146	1256
Number of doses of Arseno- benzene compounds given in the Out-Patient Clinic and In-Patient Dept.	64	58	21	143	154

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Full details of the water supplies of the County, as well as of drainage, sewerage and refuse disposal, were extracted from the Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health and given in the Survey Report for 1930, and it is not considered necessary to repeat them here.

The Report on the survey of the water resources of the County by the late Dr. Lapworth is to be revised in view of the decision of the Hull City Council not to proceed with their intention to obtain water from the neighbourhood of Driffield.

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

<i>District Council.</i>	<i>Grant.</i>
Hornsea U.D. Water Supplies	£173.
Beverley R.D. Sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for parishes of Brantingham and Elloughton	£13 10s. per annum for Brantingham for 2 years. £35 per annum for Elloughton for 2 years.

Schemes for a supply of water to several villages in the Norton Rural District were the subject of negotiations between the Local Sanitary Authority and the County Council, but no decision had been reached by the end of the year under review.

Housing.

Part IV. of the Housing Act, 1930, provides for the co-operation of the County Council with the Rural District Councils regarding housing in rural areas, and requires the County Council to keep themselves informed from time to time of the housing conditions prevailing in the several Rural Districts of the County.

As in former years, steps have been taken to obtain information from the several Rural District Councils in the Riding as to the position in their respective areas, and the following particulars, which relate to ten authorities, have been received:—

(1) Number of houses at 31st December, 1933, known, to be unfit for human habitation or otherwise requiring to be demolished	392
(2) Estimated number of houses at 31st December, 1933, required to meet overcrowding	53
(3) Number of houses erected by Rural District Councils during the year ended 31st December, 1933	66
(4) Number of houses contemplated for erection by Rural District Councils in the year ended 31st December, 1934	124

Under Section 34 of the Housing Act, 1930, the County Council are required to make grants to Rural District Councils towards the provision of houses for the agricultural population. During the past year, applications under the Section were received from the Norton Rural District Council and the Pocklington Rural District Council, each in respect of 12 houses.

In accordance with the Act, contributions at the rate of £1 per house for 40 years will, subject to certain conditions, be payable by the County Council in respect of these houses. The number of houses approved by the County Council under these provisions is now 117.

Although several inquiries were received during the past year, no further applications have been made for assistance under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts which deal with the re-conditioning of rural houses and the conversion into houses of buildings not so previously used.

Little advantage has been taken of the facilities provided by the Acts, only 11 applications for assistance having been received since the Acts came into operation. In one case, a grant of £720 was made in respect of 12 dwellings, but in the remaining cases either the assistance offered was declined by the applicant or the Council could not see their way clear to make any grant or loan.

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, but one "Certified" licence was cancelled by the Ministry on account of the holder's failure to comply with the conditions laid down. This producer was subsequently granted a licence by the County Council for the production of "Grade A" milk, and all the samples of his milk taken for examination up to the present time have complied with the Regulations.

There are now nine premises licensed for the production of "Certified" milk in the County.

The County Council have granted nine 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.
98	16	40	30	12

Bacillus Coli was present in 1/10th c.c. on 16 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.	Over 200,000.
104	13	50	36	2	3

Bacillus Coli was present in 1/100th c.c. on four 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 producers is always drawn to an unsatisfactory sample

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

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

No. of animals slaughtered	43
Tuberculosis of the Udder	10
Tuberculous emaciation	29
Chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs of tuberculosis	4
Compensation paid	£86 10s. 0d.
Advanced cases	33
Not advanced	10
Cows in Milk	25
Cows not in milk	16
Other bovine animals	2

The above figures, which include the animals detected as a result of the administration of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, show a decrease on the previous year, when the number of animals slaughtered was 57.

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

By arrangement with the Beverley Corporation, a systematic inspection of all milch cows in the Borough is carried out by the Corporation's Veterinary Surgeon. No diseased beasts were detected as a result of his inspections during the year.

In the remainder of the County, there is no systematic inspection of herds, but bulk samples of milk are taken, and in cases where the examination reveals the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, the herd or herds concerned are inspected by the County Veterinary Surgeon.

One hundred and ninety-one samples of milk were taken during the year for examination for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. Three, or 1·5%, were found to be positive. In the previous year, the percentage of positive samples was 4. The following is a summary of the action taken in the case of the three positive samples:—

- (1) Herd of 4 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Milk samples taken. Result—negative.
- (2) Herd of 10 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Group samples taken. One sample positive, but

no tubercular beast found on clinical examination. Individual samples taken, all of which were negative. One beast, which was thought to be responsible for the positive sample, was removed from the herd and sold to a butcher before the individual samples were taken.

(3) Herd of 9 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Milk samples taken, and one from a red polled cow proved positive. Animal slaughtered.

Notifications were received from the City of Hull of 5 positive samples of milk sold in the City but produced at farms within the East Riding. Three positive samples were also reported from the City of York, and two by a West Riding Authority.

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

(1) Herd of 21 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Milk samples taken with negative results.

(2) Herd of 18 cows examined, but no diseased beast detected. Milk samples taken, two of which were reported positive. One animal was slaughtered. The other positive sample related to a beast which had already been removed from the herd and slaughtered.

(3) Herd of 12 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Further milk samples taken. Result—negative.

(4) Herd of 34 cows examined, but no diseased beast detected. Milk samples taken with negative results. One animal which was “dry” when the latter samples were taken was later reported as tuberculous. Animal slaughtered.

(5) Herd of 16 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Milk samples taken with negative results.

(6) Three herds (numbering 26, 15 and 11 cows respectively) were concerned. No tubercular beast detected on clinical examination. Milk samples taken. Result—negative.

(7) Herd of 8 cows examined, and an aged white cow found with clinical evidence of tuberculosis of the udder. Animal slaughtered.

(8) Herd of 44 cows examined, but no diseased beast detected. Milk samples taken with negative results.

(9) Herd examined, but no diseased beast detected. Milk samples taken. One positive. Animal slaughtered.

(10) Same herd as Case 9. This sample was taken ten days after the sample referred to above, and presumably the tubercular beast which was slaughtered was responsible for the second positive report.

A careful perusal of the details relating to the above samples can only result in a disquieting conclusion, for it will be seen that in 6 out of 13 cases,

although the original sample was said to be positive, there was no confirmation either on clinical examination of the beasts concerned or as a result of further sub-sampling.

A possible explanation, if the Laboratories are correct in their findings, is that the excretion of tubercle bacilli may be intermittent, otherwise one is at a loss to suggest a satisfactory explanation.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

There were 48 deaths in 1933 due to the seven principal epidemic diseases, namely:—Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Fever (Typhus, Enteric and simple continued), Diarrhœa (under the age of 2 years), compared with 33 in the previous year. The death rate was '28 per 1,000 of the population, compared with '19 in 1932.

SMALL POX.

No cases of this disease were reported during the year.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Only four notifications of this disease were received, compared with 46 in the previous year, when the Malton epidemic occurred. There were 6 deaths. The number of notifications has for the past few years shown a steady and marked reduction with the exception of the year 1932, and should show a still further decrease in the future with the extension of public water supplies in the rural districts to replace the use of surface wells.

SCARLET FEVER.

Notifications of this disease numbered 576 (363 in the Urban and 213 in the Rural Districts), the highest number recorded in the Administrative County since 1901, when there were 665 cases. In 1932 the number was 243. The Borough of Beverley was responsible for no less than 191 of the notified cases. The epidemic seems to have been fairly widespread throughout the North-Eastern counties of England. There was only one death, and the disease generally was of a mild type.

DIPHTHERIA.

The total number of cases notified was 150, compared with 120 in the previous year. There were 11 deaths, giving a case mortality of just over 7 per cent. The type of disease does not appear to have been so severe as that recorded in the neighbouring County Boroughs.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

There are four Isolation Hospitals in the County, at Bridlington, Driffield, Howden and Shipton respectively. The last-named is for the treatment of Small Pox only, and is under the control of the County Council. It has accommodation for about 20 patients in two pavilions. The Hospital at Driffield is also under the County Council, but those at Bridlington and Howden are administered by the Local Sanitary Authorities. In order to utilise the Hospital accommodation of the whole County to the best advantage, the County Council have entered into reciprocal agreements with both these Authorities for the treatment of infectious diseases. As a result of these arrangements, approximately 110 beds are available for a population of 147,000.

There are four Sanitary Authorities in the County which are not included in the areas served by the three Infectious Diseases Hospitals referred to above, and these have made arrangements with neighbouring authorities for the treatment of infectious disease. Three Councils, namely, Cottingham U.D., Hedon M.B., and Sculcoates R.D., have an agreement with the Hull City Council, and Riccall R.D. with the Selby Joint Isolation Hospital.

During the year, 372 patients were admitted to the County Isolation Hospital at Driffield, and owing to pressure on the accommodation there, 56 patients were sent to other Hospitals as follows:—

Howden Isolation Hospital	39 cases.
Bridlington Sanatorium	15 cases.
Hull City Fever Hospital	2 cases.

Of the total number of cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria notified in the County Hospital area, 425, or 80·3% were admitted to Hospital. Ten years ago, the corresponding percentage was 43·1.

Considerable overcrowding was experienced at both Driffield and Howden owing to the efforts made to cope

with the demand for beds. At one time, 106 patients were under treatment at Driffield, where the accommodation is 62 beds, and at Howden (where there are 20 beds) as many as 32 patients from the County Hospital area were accommodated at one time. The question of increased accommodation at Driffield has been carefully considered in connection with the last epidemic, but a definite decision has not been reached pending the findings of the Ministry of Health regarding the review of County Districts.

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

District.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Beverley M.B.	13	165	...	1	179
Driffield U.D.	1	36	...	...	37
Filey U.D.	1	...	...	...	1
Hessle U.D.	14	14	...	...	28
Hornsea U.D. ....	...	...	...	...	...
Norton U.D.	6	5	...	...	11
Pocklington U.D....	...	9	...	...	9
Withernsea U.D....	4	5	...	...	9
Beverley R.D. ....	...	46	...	1	47
Driffield R.D.	7	13	...	...	20
Escrick R.D. ....	...	3	...	...	3
Howden R.D.	1	1	...	...	2
Norton R.D. ....	...	9	1	...	10
Patrington R.D. ..	3	8	...	...	11
Pocklington R.D....	2	16	...	...	18
Riccall R.D. ....	...	1	...	...	1
Sherburn R.D.	2	1	...	...	3
Skirlaugh R.D. ...	3	2	...	...	5
Staff .....	...	3	...	...	3
Public Assistance Committee	11	8	...	...	19
Joint Board (M.D.)	11	1	...	...	12
	79	346	1	2	428

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

There were 8 cases of puerperal fever and 3 of pyrexia reported during the year, compared with 4 and 7 respectively in the previous year. One patient was admitted to Hospital for treatment, and there were two deaths.

Institutional treatment is provided at Hull, Bridlington and York under the Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia Regulations.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Three cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified giving a rate of 1·2 per 1,000 births. Two children, accompanied by their mothers, were sent to the Hull Municipal Maternity Home for in-patient treatment with satisfactory results.

VACCINATION.

The number of Public Vaccinators in the County is 41, and the number of Districts 62. The total number of primary vaccinations for the year ended 30th September, 1933, was 1,165, and 1,103 Statutory Declarations of Objection were received. Roughly one-half of the children in the County are vaccinated yearly.

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

The number of persons on the Register is now 197 inclusive of children of school age.

All relief to necessitous blind persons is given by the Public Health Committee. At the close of the year, 63 persons were receiving grants varying from 1s. 6d. to 25s. 0d. per week, at a total cost of £22 4s. 9d. per week.

All blind persons are visited at short intervals by a visitor of the Hull and East Riding Institute, with which body the County Council have an arrangement for the provision of certain services for the blind.

At the present time, 13 male and 4 female workers from the East Riding are employed in the Hull Institute workshops and receive augmentation in accordance with the approved scale. The female workers are accommodated in the Institute's Hostel, but the male workers live in lodgings or houses in the vicinity of the workshops. Six blind persons have also been approved as Home Workers.

A scheme has been prepared by the Ministry of Health under Section 102 (1) of the Local Government Act, 1929, for payment by the County Council of contributions to voluntary associations providing services for the welfare of the blind in the County. The grants payable under the scheme are as follows, and apply for four years:—

	£
Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind	1401
Northern Counties Association for the Blind	31
National Library for the Blind	30
National Institute for the Blind	31

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY.

One hundred and fifty-two new cases of tuberculosis (111 pulmonary and 41 non-pulmonary) came to notice during 1933, compared with 169 in the previous year.

Deaths from pulmonary forms of the disease numbered 86, and there were 25 deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Thirty-two per cent. of the total deaths of persons between the ages of 15 and 35 were ascribed to pulmonary tuberculosis. In the previous year the corresponding figure was 38%.

The following table gives particulars of new cases notified and deaths from both forms of the disease as returned by the Registrar-General:—

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pul.	F.	Non-Pul.	F.	Pul.	F.	Non-Pul.	F.
0—1	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	2
1—5	1	—	5	7	2	—	1	6
5—15	5	5	7	6	1	1	2	2
15—25	12	21	2	7	11	12	1	2
25—45	24	19	1	1	12	18	3	1
45—65	14	4	1	1	20	2	—	2
65 and upwards	5	1	—	—	3	3	—	1
Total ...	61	50	17	24	49	37	9	16

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	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Administrative County	·65	0·60	0·61	0·57	0·58	0·57	0·52	0·43	0·50
Urban Districts..	·75	0·72	0·60	0·66	0·66	0·72	0·58	0·57	0·65
Rural Districts..	·58	0·52	0·62	0·50	0·52	0·47	0·48	0·32	0·39

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years. 1921—1930	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Administrative County	·18	0·20	0·14	0·16	0·16	0·10	0·17	0·14	0·15
Urban Districts..	·19	0·26	0·08	0·22	0·16	0·12	0·22	0·11	0·08
Rural Districts..	·17	0·15	0·18	0·12	0·16	0·08	0·12	0·16	0·19

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the registers of the District Medical Officers of Health at the 31st December, 1933, was 849, an increase of 25 on the figure for 1932.

The following table shows the position as regards 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., 1932 ...	286	298	126	114	824
Added to the Registers—					
(a) Cases notified for the first time during the year	60	48	18	22	148
(b) Un-notified cases brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification	1	2	—	1	4
Removed from the Registers on account of death, change of address, etc.	50	49	14	14	127
Number of cases on the Registers at 31st Dec., 1933	297	299	130	123	849

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

Facilities for the treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis are provided at the Raywell Sanatorium, near Cottingham. This Institution of 67 beds is the joint property of the East Riding County Council and the York City Council. Two-thirds of the accommodation is reserved for the County Authority and the remainder for York.

Use is made of the Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital at Kirbymoorside, and vacancies are also obtained at other out-County Institutions as required. Nine patients were sent to Kirbymoorside during the year under review.

Contributions amounting to £221 4s. 4d. were received from 60 patients towards the cost of the treatment provided. In the previous year 47 patients contributed £194 2s. 8d.

Admissions to Sanatoria in 1933 numbered 168. In 131 of these cases the disease had definitely been diagnosed, and the remaining 37 patients were 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 1/1/33	20	15	22	1	2	7	67
Admitted during the year	41	43	47	7	10	20	168
Discharged during the year	32	43	46	8	12	23	164
Died in Institutions ...	11	5	1	—	—	—	17
In Institutions on 31/12/33	18	10	22	—	—	4	54

One hundred and thirty-eight patients in whom the disease had definitely been diagnosed were discharged from Sanatoria during the year as 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.....	10	16	29	—	3	4	1	1	—
Class T.B. plus.....	1	4	—	20	12	—	9	4	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	4	13	—	4	—	1	—	1
Totals.....	12	24	42	20	19	4	11	5	1

Observation cases to the number of 43 were also discharged having been diagnosed as follows:—

Classification on Admission.	Condition at time of Discharge.								
	Tuberculous.			Non-Tuberculous			Doubtful.		
				M.	F.	C.			
Observation for purpose of diagnosis	7	8	20	1	4	3	—	—	—

DISPENSARIES.

The County Council have established two Dispensaries, at Beverley and Bridlington respectively. Sessions at the former are held twice weekly, and at Bridlington the Tuberculosis Officer attends at the Lloyd Hospital once per month.

The number of new cases seen by the Tuberculosis Officer at or in connection with the Dispensaries was 146 and in addition 38 contacts were also dealt with. Further details of the work carried out are given below:—

No. of attendances at Dispensaries (including contacts) ...	310
No. of consultations with Medical Practitioners:—	
(a) Personal	29
(b) Other	215
No. of visits by Nurses to homes for Dispensary purposes...	1691
No. of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to homes (including personal consultations)	109
No. of (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined	123
(b) X-ray examinations made	76
in connection with Dispensary work.	
No. of persons receiving extra nourishment at the end of the year	33

Three patients were provided with special forms of treatment, one visiting York on 17 occasions for pneumothorax refills, and two paying 43 and 62 visits respectively 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, 1933.

	Diphtheria		Phthisis.		Water	Milk.	Other Exami- nations.
	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.			
URBAN DISTRICTS.							
Beverley	6	45	3	24	...	...	4
Bridlington ...	10	117	7	73	...	59	48
Cottingham ...	3	31	3	24	...	...	1
Driffield	1	12	3	20	2	...	3
Filey... ..	1	15	1	5	...	..	3
Hedon ... ..	...	2	1	4	...	...	...
Hessle	16	42	5	14	...	...	1
Hornsea ... ..	...	13	2	5	...	...	...
Norton	5	15	...	3	28	...	2
Pocklington ...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...
Withernsea ...	10	36	2	8	...	...	5
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Beverley ... ..	...	23	1	13	...	...	...
Bridlington ...	4	14	2	10	9	...	18
Driffield	4	22	1	15	9	...	10
Eserick	1	6	2	1	10	...	4
Howden	22	153	4	8	...	...	6
Norton ... ..	...	6	...	4	17	...	...
Patrington ...	5	32	...	14	...	...	11
Pocklington ...	...	16	...	4	...	...	1
Riccall ... ..	...	1	...	...	8	...	2
Sculcoates ...	14	40	3	12	...	...	3
Sherburn... ..	2	11	...	...	...	...	...
Skirlaugh ...	1	12	...	5	9	...	4
E.R.C.C.							
Public Health ..	...	...	1	9	...	...	...
Isolation Hosp.	40	230	...	...	...	...	167
J'nt Sanatorium	...	6	61	84	...	...	...
Pub. Assistance	5	20	1	5	...	...	2
Joint Board (M.D.)	30	82	...	...	...	...	8
Milk (Special Designations) Order .....	...	...	...	...	...	85	...
Milk & Dairies Order, 1926...	...	...	...	..	...	178	...
Other Committees	...	1	...	...	...	5	8
TOTALS ...	180	1005	105	368	92	327	311

TABLE II.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Summary of Samples taken by the Sampling Officer and Analysed
during the year ended 17th March, 1934.

11 Apricot Jam	1	Malt Vinegar	4
21 Baking Powder	1	Margarine	3
31 Bi-Carbonate of Soda	1	Milk	254
41 Black Currant Jam	5	Milk, " Certified "	1
51 Boracic Acid	3	Milk, " Grade A "	54
61 Bramble Seedless Jam	1	Milk, " Pasteurised "	3
71 Brandy	1	Mincedmeat	3
81 Brawn	2	Mint	1
91 Butter	38	Olive Oil	1
101 Camphorated Oil	1	Orange Quinine	1
111 Castor Oil	1	Pepper	3
121 Cheese	1	Plum Jam	1
131 Coffee	1	Pork Pie	1
141 Cream	15	Potted Meat	3
151 Cream Cheese	1	Potted Salmon	1
161 Cream of Tartar	1	Raspberry Jam	2
171 Cream (Tinned)	9	Red Plum Jam	1
181 Curd	1	Rolled Oats	1
191 Damson Jam	1	Rum	2
201 Friar's Balsam	1	Sago	1
211 Gin	3	Scotch Whisky	3
221 Ground Almonds	5	Stoneless Plum Jam	1
231 Ground Ginger	2	Strawberry Jam	8
241 Ground Rice	2	Sultanas	1
251 Honey	3	Tea	1
261 Icing Sugar	1	Tincture of Iodine	2
271 Lard	8	Vinegar	1
281 Lemon Cheese	2	White Pepper	5
291 Lemon Curd	4	Yeast	4
301 Liquid Paraffin	1		
		Total	484

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

11 Butter	3	2 Convictions.
		1 No Proceedings.
21 Cream	1	1 Withdrawn.
31 Curd	1	No Proceedings.
41 Gin	1	1 Conviction.
51 Milk	32	5 Convictions.
		27 No Proceedings.
61 Milk, " Grade A "	1	No Proceedings.
71 Sago	1	No Proceedings.

Amount of Penalties, including Costs, £8 17s. 6d.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during
the year 1933.

Notifiable Disease.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Adminis- trative County.
Small-Pox .....	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	363	213	576
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	78	72	150
Enteric Fever	1	3	4
Paerperal Fever	2	6	8
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	1	3
Erysipelas	18	24	42
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	1	3
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	...	2	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	4	6	10
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	2	1	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	1	2	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	74	37	111
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	23	15	38
Pneumonia	102	90	192
Dysentery .....	...	2	2
Malaria	1	...	1
Relapsing Fever	1	...	1
Totals.....	674	475	1149

TABLE IV.

1933.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified.
Urban Districts.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.											
	Totals	Beverley	Bridlington	Cottingham	Driffield	Filly	Hedon	Hessle	Hornsea	Norton	Pocklington	Withernsea
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Small-Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	363	191	65	25	41	...	1	14	...	5	10	11
Diphtheria	78	18	8	11	5	2	5	16	...	6	...	7
Enteric Fever	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever..	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	18	2	9	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	1
Ophthalmia												
Neonatorum ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis												
Lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute												
Poliomyelitis...	4	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-												
Encephalitis	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal												
Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Pulmonary												
Tuberculosis ...	74	13	20	2	6	2	1	7	2	3	4	14
Other forms of												
Tuberculosis ...	23	10	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...
Pneumonia	102	51	29	2	9	2	1	4	1	...	3	...
Dysentery .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Relapsing Fever	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals... ..	674	289	141	42	65	9	9	41	4	22	18	34

TABLE V.

1933.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified.
Rural Districts.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.												
	Totals	Beverley	Bridlington	Driffield	Eserick	Howden	Norton	Patlington	Pocklington	Riccall	Sculcoates	Sherburn	Skipton
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Small-Pox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever.....	213	58	6	20	4	16	11	33	19	7	22	14	1
Diphtheria.....	72	...	8	7	1	7	...	8	2	1	15	2	2
Enteric Fever.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Puerperal Fever.....	6	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas.....	24	8	...	3	...	4	...	1	4	...	1	2	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	6	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	37	3	7	3	4	6	2	5	5	...	...	1	...
Other forms of „.....	15	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	1	3	3	1	...
Pneumonia.....	90	13	11	14	...	10	...	12	16	8	4	...	...
Dysentery.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS...	475	86	34	50	11	51	14	61	49	20	46	22	3

TABLE VI.

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

**Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1933, 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
1919	159,010	2764	17·4	206	74	2040	13·4
1920	158,887	3861	24·3	258	67	1953	12·3
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
1933	171,570	2489	14·5	142	57	2136	12·4

TABLE VII.
Rainfall Returns, 1933.

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 of series of years.
Hull	8 feet.	The Meteorological Office	23.70	172	26.18 for 15
Hempholme	11 „	F. J. Affleck, Esq.	25.30	139	25.77 for 15
Spurn Head	29 „	The Meteorological Office	22.57	150	22.21 for 15
North Cave	35 „	Major W. H. Carver, M.P.	25.31	170	27.46 for 15
Lockington	40 „	Mr. W. J. Algar	26.01	173	26.87 for 15
Lowthorpe	63 „	F. K. Hawes, Esq.	24.53	183	26.78 for 15
Rise	73 „	Mr. A. Alderman	25.85	162	27.01 for 15
Filey	95 „	Rev. Canon Cooper ..	21.45	176	26.54 for 15
Scampston	100 „	Mrs. St. Quintin	26.93	174	29.65 for 15
Dunnington	110 „	Miss E. Hildyard	25.32	193	28.24 for 15
Dalton Holme	150 „	Mr. J. P. Jobling	27.01	168	28.79 for 15
Beverley (E.R. Mental Hospital)	175 „	Medical Superintendent	28.09	162	26.89 for 15
Westow	190 „	Rev. G. T. W. Purchas	23.98	178	27.41 for 6
Birdsall	304 „	Mr. James Anderson...	27.29	161	31.48 for 15

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 1933.

DISTRICTS.	Population.		Live Births.		Deaths.		Death Rates from various causes per 1000 of the Population.						Deaths of Infants under one year.	
	Census, 1931.	Estimated 1933 (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	171570	2489	14.5	2136	12.4	.28	.50	.15	1.12	2.76	1.64	142	57.1
Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts	72750	74030	991	13.4	1011	13.7	.26	.65	.08	1.22	3.30	1.89	52	52.5
Borough of Beverley	14012	14090	232	16.5	208	14.8	.28	.64	.14	1.35	4.33	2.13	12	51.7
" Bridlington	19705	19860	241	12.1	277	13.9	.30	.65	.10	1.56	3.02	2.01	16	66.4
" Hedon	1501	1500	15	10.0	13	8.7	.67	—	—	—	1.33	2.00	4	266.7
Urban Districts—														
Cottingham	6179	7452	107	14.4	80	10.7	.40	.94	—	1.48	2.82	1.07	2	18.7
Driffield	5915	5832	92	15.8	100	17.1	.17	1.03	—	1.71	3.60	2.23	4	43.5
Filey	3733	3645	49	13.4	47	12.9	—	.55	.27	.82	3.57	2.74	1	20.4
Hessle	6429	6422	69	10.7	82	12.8	.16	.31	—	1.09	2.80	2.18	2	29.0
Hornsea	4450	4501	51	11.3	57	12.7	—	.22	.22	.67	1.56	2.22	3	58.8
Norton	3935	4031	54	13.4	44	10.9	.50	.50	—	.74	2.98	.99	2	37.0
Pocklington	2640	2678	31	11.6	34	12.7	—	.37	—	.75	3.73	1.49	1	32.3
Withernsea	4251	4019	50	12.4	69	17.2	.25	1.24	—	.25	4.73	2.74	5	100.0
Rural Districts	96642	97540	1498	15.4	1125	11.5	.30	.39	.19	1.05	2.36	1.38	90	60.1
Beverley	12260	12070	172	14.3	135	11.2	.25	.58	.08	.99	2.65	.99	8	46.5
Bridlington	7561	7896	117	14.8	84	10.6	.13	.38	—	1.01	1.27	1.77	1	8.5
Driffield	11050	10970	168	15.3	139	12.7	.46	.18	.18	1.19	2.46	1.37	10	59.5
Eserick	5873	5846	92	15.7	68	11.6	.17	.34	.17	.51	2.74	1.20	6	65.2
Howden	12377	12330	206	16.7	142	11.5	.32	.41	.24	1.22	2.68	.81	11	53.4
Norton	5229	5112	101	19.8	70	13.7	.20	.39	.20	.39	3.72	.98	9	89.1
Patrington	7336	7338	101	13.8	88	12.0	.27	.27	.14	1.36	2.04	2.04	3	29.7
Pocklington	10631	10820	172	15.9	129	11.9	.46	.18	.09	1.76	2.13	2.13	14	81.4
Riocal	5289	5138	74	14.4	57	11.1	—	.19	.58	.97	3.50	1.56	6	81.1
Soulecoates	9487	10350	147	14.2	82	7.9	.29	.39	.39	.68	1.55	.87	6	40.8
Sherburn	2209	2167	31	14.3	33	15.2	.46	.46	.46	.46	1.85	4.15	5	161.3
Skirlaugh	7340	7503	117	15.6	98	13.1	.40	.93	.13	.93	2.27	1.07	11	94.0

TABLE IX.

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the Year 1933, in the URBAN Districts.

DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO DISTRICTS AT SUBDIVIDED AGES.											DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO EACH DISTRICT (AT ALL AGES)										
CAUSES OF DEATH.																					
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.		Beverly.	Hridlington	Collingham	Driffield.	Foley.	Hedon.	Hesle.	Hornsea.	Norton.	Pocklington.	Withernsea
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		208	277	80	100	47	13	82	57	44	34	69
All Causes	1011	52	9	13	22	28	80	231	254	322											
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Measles	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Whooping Cough	5	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
5. Diphtheria	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Influenza	42	2	1	2	1	2	13	12	9	10	14	2	7	1	...	...	4	...	...	3	1
7. Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Cerebro-spinal fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	48	1	...	1	2	11	19	12	2	9	13	7	6	2	...	...	2	1	2	1	5
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	6	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
11. Syphilis	4	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Cancer, malignant disease	147	...	...	...	...	1	11	56	52	27	30	40	8	13	10	3	14	10	4	4	11
14. Diabetes	16	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	7	3	5	4	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	1
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	23	27	13	13	3	8	5	2	9	7	...	2	3
16. Heart Disease	244	...	...	1	2	7	47	69	118	61	60	21	21	13	2	18	7	12	10	19	...
17. Aneurysm	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Other circulatory diseases	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	14	32	8	11	10	6	1	1	...	8	2	4	4
19. Bronchitis	45	2	...	...	...	2	6	11	24	8	21	4	4	4	1	...	4	...	1	1	1
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	34	3	2	3	2	...	3	4	12	5	8	7	6	4	1	...	3	2	2	1	...
21. Other respiratory diseases	11	...	3	...	...	1	3	2	2	3	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
22. Peptic Ulcer	6	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	...
23. Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 yrs.)	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1
24. Appendicitis	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Other diseases of Liver, &c.	7	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	...
27. Other digestive diseases	13	2	...	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	2
28. Acute and chronic nephritis	20	...	...	...	1	...	8	9	2	2	2	9	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2
29. Puerperal sepsis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Other puerperal causes	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, &c.	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	2	3	...	...	2	2	1	1	1	3
32. Senility	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	45	6	6	18	...	7	1	...	8	1	...	2	8
33. Suicide	9	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...
34. Other violence	25	1	...	1	2	1	5	6	1	8	4	9	...	3	1	...	1	3	1	2	1
35. Other defined diseases	99	8	1	1	6	6	11	31	23	12	22	25	7	9	2	1	7	9	10	3	4
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Totals	1011	52	9	13	22	28	80	231	254	322	208	277	80	100	47	13	82	57	44	34	69

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the Year 1933, 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.	Reverley.	Bridlington.	Drimad.	Kestrel.	Howden.	North.	Pairington.	Riceall.	Scalcoates.	Sherburn.		
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		1125	90	22	18	22	33	81	248	254	357	135	84	139	68	142	70	88	129	57	82	33	98
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers		3					1	1	1					1					1				1
2. Measles		2			1	1													1				1
3. Scarlet Fever		1						1							1		1						
4. Whooping Cough		4	2	2								1	1						1				
5. Diphtheria		9		1	2	6						1	4					2	1		1		
6. Influenza		86	1	3			2	9	18	20	33	11	9	12	8	10	4	5	9	3	7	3	
7. Encephalitis lethargica		2		1			1						1			1							
8. Cerebro-spinal fever		3	1			1		1							2				1				
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system		38		1			12	11	10	2	2	7	3	2	2	5	2	2	2	1	4	1	7
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases		19	1	3	3	4	2	3	2		1	1		2	1	3	1	1	1	3	4	1	1
11. Syphilis																							
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis		4						1	2	1		1	1			2							
13. Cancer, malignant disease		135						2	57	46	30	12	14	15	7	10	5	15	23	8	9	9	8
14. Diabetes		17				1	1	2	5	6	2	2		3		3	3	3		1		2	
15. Cerebral hemorrhage, &c.		77						3	12	31	31	9	10	11	3	6	2	3	10	3	9	1	10
16. Heart Disease		230				1	1	9	50	74	95	32	10	27	16	33	19	15	23	18	16	4	17
17. Aneurysm																							
18. Other circulatory diseases		66							1	16	49	9	7	12	1	9	7	9	3		3	3	3
19. Bronchitis		39	3		1				2	7	26	3	1	5	2	6	1	8	6	2	2	1	2
20. Pneumonia (all forms)		48	8	5	3		1	3	12	9	7	6	7	6	1	5	1	13	2	3		4	
21. Other respiratory diseases		15						1	7	2	5	3		2		4		2		1	2		1
22. Peptic Ulcer		10						3	6	1				1	1	1	1	3		1		2	
23. Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)		13	7	3	1					1	1	2				3		1		2	1	1	1
24. Appendicitis		4				2	1			1		1				2						1	
25. Cirrhosis of Liver																							
26. Other diseases of Liver, &c.		11					1	2	3	3	2	1	1	2		2			1		2		2
27. Other digestive diseases		22	2		1			4	9	2	4	2	1	4	4	3	3		3	2	1		2
28. Acute and chronic nephritis		21			1	1	1	2	5	7	4	2	1	3		4	1	1	3	3	1		2
29. Puerperal sepsis		1						1													1		
30. Other puerperal causes		4						4				1	1	1						1			
31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.		51	51									4		5	3	6	8	1	9	3	2	3	7
32. Senility		45								4	41	2	7	3	7	7	1	6	4	1	3		4
33. Suicide		13						3	6	2	2	2	3	1		1		1	2			2	1
34. Other violence		40	1			1	9	7	8	7	7	6	5	7	3	6	2	4	1	2	2	1	1
35. Other defined diseases		89	13	3	5	4		8	31	11	14	14	2	9	8	7	8	9	8	3	6	2	13
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown		3							1	1	1	1						1		1			
Totals		1125	90	22	18	22	33	81	248	254	357	135	84	139	68	142	70	88	129	57	82	33	98

