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County Council of York,
East Riding.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
For the Year 1934.

Heberley:—

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Administrative County of York, East Riding.

Medical Officers of Health of the several Local Authorities as constituted in 1934.

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.
Easingwold	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 1934.

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 14·7, and the death rate 11·8.

The infantile mortality rate is 51·2, which is a noticeable reduction on the previous year's figure of 57·1, and compares favourably with the rate of 59 for the whole of England and Wales.

The decision of the Ministry of Health with regard to the revision of County Districts was duly received, and took effect as from the 1st April, 1935. Briefly, the number of Constituent Authorities (excluding Boroughs) was reduced from 8 Urban and 12 Rural to 6 Urban and 8 Rural, and an acreage of 1,041 was transferred to the County Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull.

The year under review has been noteworthy for the very active steps taken by the Rural District Councils to ensure adequate Public Water Supplies for their areas, and to take advantage of the grants from the Ministry of Health and the financial help available from the County Council under Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1929. As a result, it is hoped that the Rural Districts of Bridlington, Driffield, Pocklington and Norton, totalling 360,916 acres, will have piped water supplies for every village in their areas.

The Report of the Survey of the Public Health Services of the County Council made by Inspectors of the Ministry in 1933 was received in October, 1934. The recommendations made have in most instances already been carried out, and the remainder are at present receiving consideration.

I wish to thank the members of the Committee for their continued 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, 1935.

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

Date.	Subject.
January	Venereal Diseases—Treatment Centres at Ports.
4th January	Nutrition.
2nd February	Treatment of Seamen suffering from Venereal Diseases.
March	Approved Centres for the Treatment of Venereal Diseases.
19th March	Costing Returns (Part I.) for 1932-33.
April	Costing Returns (Part III.) for 1932-33.
13th April	Bacteriological Investigations with reference to Puerperal Sepsis.
9th May	Memorandum on the Bed-Bug.
15th May	Nutrition.
31st May	Birth Control.
June	Use of Rainwater for Domestic Water Supplies.
25th June	Standardisation of Hospital Equipment.
25th June	Shortage of Water Supplies.
29th June	Public Health (Treatment of Infectious Disease) Regulations, 1934.
20th July	Accidents in Sewers and Sewage Tanks.
31st July	Maintenance of Dwelling Houses in a reasonably fit condition for human habitation.
10th September	Certification of Blindness.
25th October	Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health for 1934.
19th November	Audit of Accounts.
30th November	Health Services—Annual Returns.
31st December	Notification of Infectious Diseases—Weekly Return.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH INQUIRY.

The following Ministry of Health Inquiry was held during the year 1934, viz.:—

Date.	Subject.
15th August	Application by the Norton Rural District Council for sanction to borrow the sums of (a) £8,232 for works of water supply for the contributory places of Acklam-with-Barthorpe, Kennythorpe, Langton, Leppington and Westow;

(b) £12,892 for works of water supply for the contributory places of Duggleby, Kirby Grindalythe, Thirkleby, Wharram-le-Street and Wharram Percy and Butterwick, Foxholes-with-Boythorpe, Helperthorpe, Luttons Ambo and Weaverthorpe in the Driffield Rural District.

Vital Statistics.

POPULATION.

The estimated population of the County for the year 1934 was 174,350, an increase of 2,780 on the figure for the previous year, and 4,958 more than the population as revealed by the last Census in 1931.

Districts.	Census, 1931.	Estimated.	
		1933.	1934.
Administrative County	169,392	171,570	174,350
Urban Districts	72,750	74,030	75,850
Rural Districts.....	96,642	97,540	98,500

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	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Administrative County	17·9	16·4	16·0	15·7	15·7	14·9	14·5	14·7
Urban Districts..	16·6	15·2	14·8	15·0	14·2	13·9	13·4	14·6
Rural Districts...	18·8	17·3	16·9	16·1	16·7	15·6	15·4	14·7

The number of live births registered in the County in 1934 was 2,558, compared with 2,489 in 1933. Births in the Urban Districts numbered 1,111, and in the Rural District 1,447. The birth rate was 14·7, compared with 14·5 in the previous year, which was the lowest figure yet recorded for the County. It is noteworthy that the slight increase in the birth rate recorded in 1934 is the first increase since 1919, a steady and continued decline having occurred throughout the years 1920—1933.

The Sanitary Districts with the highest birth rates were:—

Hedon M.B.	18·9	per 1,000 of the population.
Cottingham U.D.	18·2	" "
Beverley M.B.	16·6	" "

The Districts with the lowest birth rates were:—

Withernsea U.D.	10·8	per 1,000 of the population.
Hornsea U.D.	11·5	" "
Bridlington M.B.	12·5	" "

The birth rate for the whole of England and Wales was 14·8, compared with 14·4 in the previous year.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

Districts.	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Administrative County	187	209	184	174	179	182	165	153
Urban Districts..	67	98	77	74	68	63	56	60
Rural Districts..	120	111	107	100	111	119	109	93

The number of illegitimate live births was 153, a decrease of 12 compared with the previous year.

The proportion of illegitimate births to legitimate was 1 to 16, and the illegitimate birth rate was '88 per 1,000 of the population, compared with '96 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	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Administrative County	12·2	11·8	12·9	11·7	13·0	12·3	12·4	11·8
Urban Districts..	13·2	12·5	13·6	12·5	14·0	13·0	13·7	12·7
Rural Districts..	11·6	11·3	12·4	11·2	12·2	11·7	11·5	11·1

The number of deaths registered was slightly lower than in the previous year, the figure being 2,058, compared with 2,136 in 1933. Deaths recorded in the Urban Districts numbered 961, and in the Rural Districts 1,097.

The death rate for the County was 11·8, compared with 12·4 in 1933.

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

Hedon M.B.	17·0	per 1,000 of the population.
Pocklington U.D.	15·6	„ „
Bridlington M.B.	14·2	„ „

The lowest rates were:—

Sherburn R.D.	7·3	per 1,000 of the population.
Cottingham U.D.	7·9	„ „
Norton U.D.	8·2	„ „

The death rate for the whole of England and Wales was 11·8, a slight decrease on the figure of 12·3 for the year 1933.

Details of the numbers of deaths from various causes in each of the Sanitary Districts of the County are given in Tables IX. and X. 45% of the total deaths recorded were due to Heart Disease (501 deaths), Cancer (269 deaths), and Cerebral Hæmorrhage (148 deaths).

DEATHS AMONGST CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

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

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1921—1930	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Administrative County	61	51	58	53	60	58	57	51
Urban Districts..	59	57	54	44	58	60	52	50
Rural Districts..	63	48	61	59	62	57	60	52

One hundred and thirty-one deaths of children under the age of one year were recorded in 1934, giving a mortality rate for the County of 51·2. This is a marked improvement on the previous year, when there were 142 deaths and the corresponding rate was 57·1.

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

Withernsea U.D.	139·5	per 1,000 registered births.
Riccall R.D.	88·2	“ “
Patrington R.D.	81·6	“ “

The lowest rates recorded were:—

Norton U.D.	15·9	per 1,000 registered births.
Hornsea U.D.	19·2	“ “
Driffield U.D.	21·5	“ “

The infantile mortality rate for the whole of England and Wales was 59 per 1,000 registered births, compared with 64 in the previous year.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 and 1915.

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 1,845, made up as follows:—

First Quarter	492
Second Quarter	449
Third Quarter	461
Fourth Quarter	443

The number of births registered in the same area was 2,071, and the percentage of births notified was therefore 89·1, compared with 93·0 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	Riceall R.	68	68	...
York	Eserick R. . . .	87	43	-44
Pocklington ...	Pocklington U. .	36	24	-12
	Pocklington R. .	161	119	-42
Howden	Howden R.	191	157	-34
Beverley	Beverley R.	169	128	-41
Sculcoates ...	Cottingham U. .	156	149	- 7
	Hessle U.	99	101	+ 2
	Hedon M. B. ...	29	31	+ 2
	Sculcoates R. ...	151	107	-44
Patrington ...	Withernsea U. .	43	45	+ 2
	Patrington R. ...	98	94	- 4
Skirlaugh	Hornsea U.	52	40	-12
	Skirlaugh R. ...	121	109	-12
Driffield	Driffield U.	93	185	+92
	Driffield R.	163	129	-34
Bridlington ...	Bridlington R. .	129	109	-20
Scarborough	Filey U.	53	48	- 5
	Sherburn R. ...	29	25	- 4
Malton	Norton U.	63	65	+ 2
	Norton R.	80	69	-11
	Totals.....	2071	1845	- 226

*Not corrected for Inward and Outward transfers.

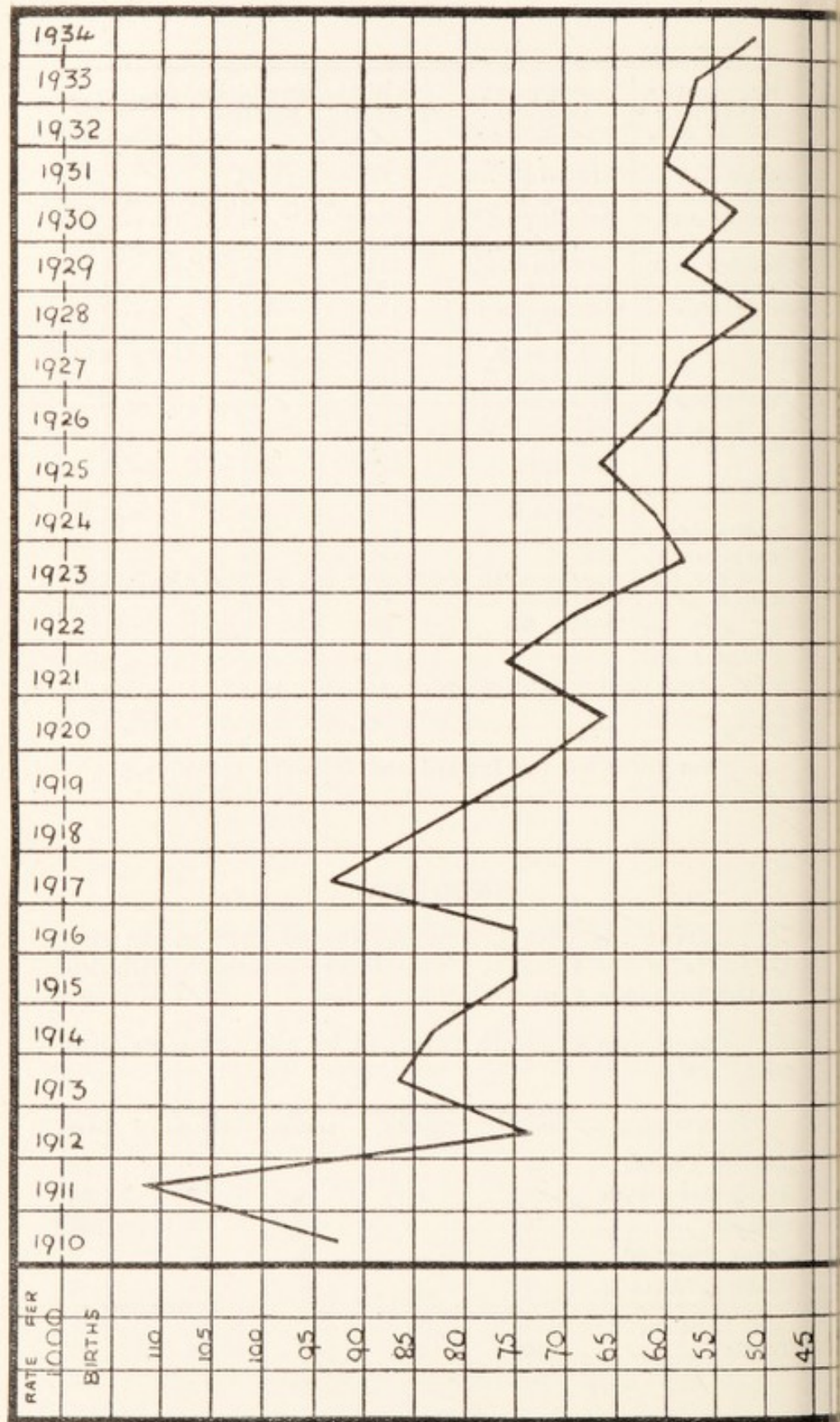
INQUESTS.

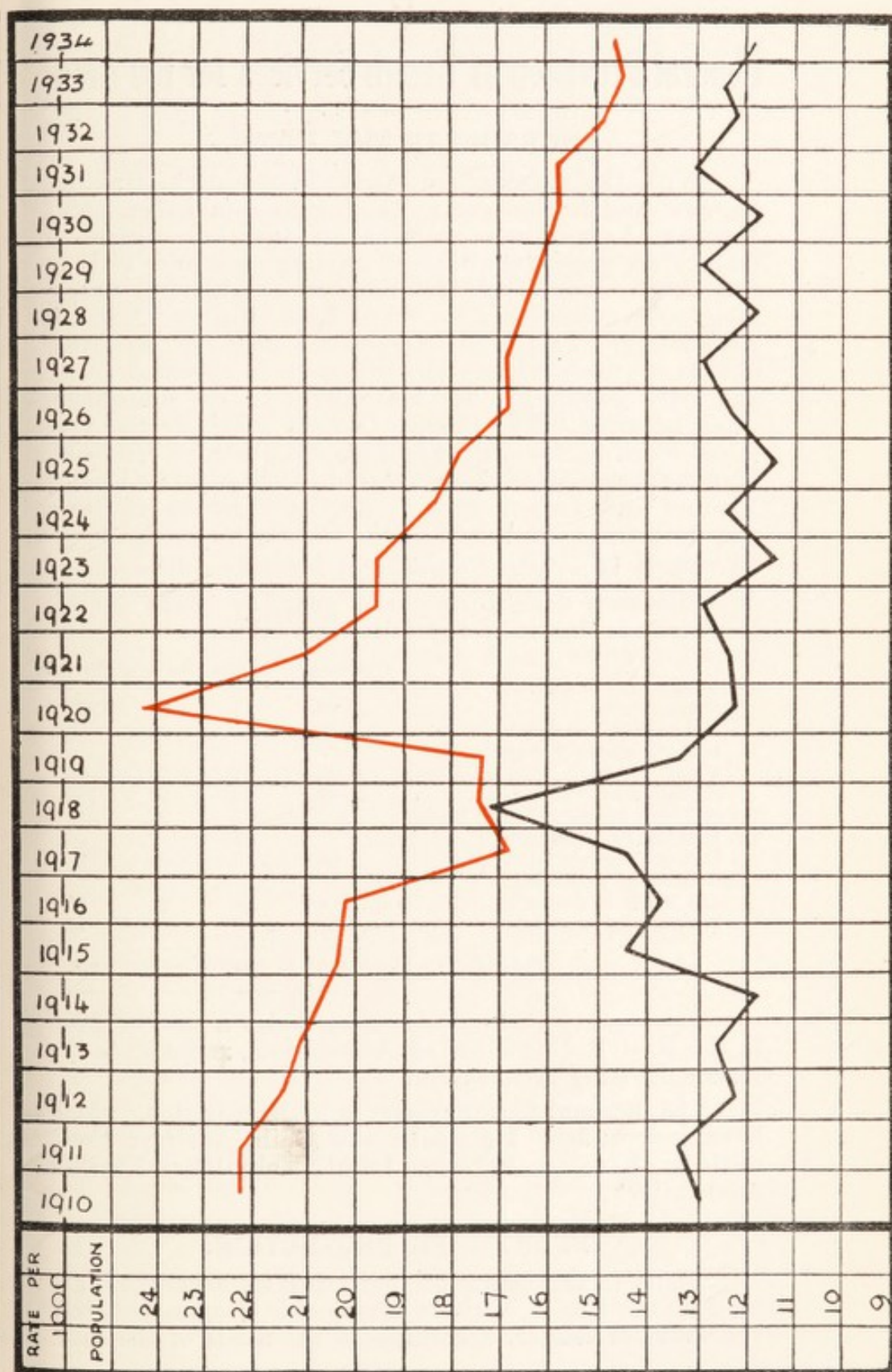
During the year 129 inquests were held in the four Districts in the County. This figure compares with 149 in the previous year and 106 in 1932.

The causes of death returned by the Coroners were as follows:—

Cause of Death.	East Riding District.	Holderness District.	Howdenshire District.	Eserick District.	Totals.
Natural Causes	25	—	1	—	26
Accidental Death ...	44	11	4	5	64
Suicide	15	8	3	5	31
Found drowned	3	—	1	—	4
Other verdicts	3	1	—	—	4
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	90	20	9	10	129
	—	—	—	—	—

Diagram showing the Infantile Mortality-rate (per 1,000 births) in the Administrative County in each of the years, 1910-1934.





A

B

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

With the exception of the Flamborough, Ganton, Hornsea and Norton areas, which have established Local Nursing Associations, persons in the Administrative County are dependent on such nursing assistance as they can obtain from their relatives or neighbours, unless they are subscribers to the East Riding Nursing Association. This latter Association does not, however, maintain nurses who reside and work in specified areas, and only supplies a resident nurse to its subscribers when required. The County Council subsidise the four Local Nursing Associations mentioned above on condition that the Nurse-Midwives employed by them act as Health Visitors and Infant Life Protection Visitors in their respective areas on behalf of the County Council.

There is no home nursing of infectious diseases.

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	20	11	22	42
Subsequent visits	27	67	50	79
To infants under 1 year:				
First visits	45	24	24	98
Subsequent visits	47	134	97	189
To children between 1 and 5 years ...	252	204	27	512
To insanitary premises	—	7	1	—
As Infant Protection Visitor	25	73	—	35
Confinements attended:				
(a) With a doctor	4	4	27	30
(b) Without a doctor	13	5	5	12
Totals	433	529	253	997

The County Council also contributes a sum of £200 to the East Riding Nursing Association, and £50 to the Hessle Nursing Association.

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

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

Visits to the homes of registered foster-mothers are paid by the Health Visitors at intervals of approximately six weeks or longer, according to the needs of the case.

There were 68 children registered in 59 homes at the end of 1934, compared with 91 children in 79 homes in 1933. The number of infants permitted to be kept by one person with no other children in the home is limited to three.

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

Infant Life Protection work in the Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington is carried out by the Local Maternity and Child Welfare Authorities.

MIDWIVES.

The number of Midwives who notified their intention to practice during the year was 60, compared with 62 in the previous year. There are still two uncertificated Midwives practising in the County.

Eighteen per cent. of the births occurring in the County were attended by Midwives with no Doctor in attendance, compared with 17 per cent. in the previous year.

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

Sending for medical help	74
Notification of still birth	7
Laying out a dead body	2
Liability to be a source of infection ...	13
Artificial feeding	7
Notification of death	1

The sum of £1 10s. 0d. was granted to a Midwife as compensation for her suspension from duty under the Central Midwives Board Rules in order to obviate the risk of infection.

Fees amounting to £44 17s. 0d. were paid to medical practitioners for attendance on patients to whom they were called by practising Midwives under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918, and £7 4s. 6d. was recovered from patients. These figures compare with £32 7s. 6d. and £8 18s. 0d. respectively for the year 1933.

During the year the Inspector of Midwives paid 154 visits to Midwives practising in the County.

No practising Midwives are subsidised by the County Council.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

There is no Laboratory directly under the control of the County Council.

Thirteen of the twenty-three Local Sanitary Authorities now send their bacteriological work to the Laboratory at the Hull Royal Infirmary, and the remaining ten Authorities to the North Riding Laboratory at Scarborough or the Clinical Research Association in London.

The total number of specimens submitted for examination during the year was 2,906, at a cost of £733 17s. 0d.

One half of the cost of the examinations 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.

No changes have occurred during the year either in the number or administration of the various Institutions in the County, whether voluntary or rate-aided. Details of the accommodation provided, and the staffing arrangements, were given in the last Survey Report.

The Public Assistance Institution at Patrington still remains open following the decision of the County Council, who had previously referred back for further consideration a proposal to close the Institution. In consequence, the question of carrying out extensive alterations to try to bring the buildings up to modern requirements has now to be considered. The Institution has accommodation for about 40 inmates.

MATERNITY HOMES.

Apart from the accommodation provided for maternity patients in the Public Assistance Institutions, there is only one Maternity Home directly under the control of the County Council. This Home, which is situate at Driffield, has accommodation for eight patients in two wards. The weekly charge for ordinary cases is 30s. 0d., but this may be reduced or remitted in necessitous cases. The low charge is necessary, as the wage of the agricultural worker, with which class the Home chiefly deals, is so much lower than that of the artisan.

Particulars of the work of the Home during the year are as follows:—

Total number of admissions	121
(a) Number of cases delivered by midwives	107
(b) Number of cases delivered by doctors	6
(c) Number of cases transferred to other Institutions	1
(d) Number of cases admitted for ante-natal treatment and discharged before confinement, etc.	7
Average duration of stay	14 days.
Number of cases in which Medical Assistance was required:	
(a) Ante-natal	2
(b) Post-natal	10
Number of Maternal Deaths	Nil.

The sum of £416 0s. 10d. was received in fees from patients admitted to the Home.

In the previous year there were 105 admissions and the fees received amounted to £302 13s. 0d.

In addition to the patient mentioned above who was transferred from the Driffeld Home to the Hull Municipal Maternity Home for treatment under the Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia Regulations, 47 maternity patients were sent to other Institutions on account of anticipated difficulty or for ante-natal treatment as follows:—

Hull Municipal Maternity Home	34
Hull Hospital for Women	1
York Maternity Hospital	10
York County Hospital	1
Driffeld Isolation Hospital	1

Five of the above patients were admitted on account of Puerperal Fever or Pyrexia, and two children were sent to Hospital for treatment under the Ophthalmia Neonatorum Regulations.

There were three deaths of East Riding patients in the Hull Municipal Maternity Home, the deaths being ascribed to (a) Septicæmia following abortion, (b) Myocarditis and Acute Nephritis, Ascites (operation), Pregnancy, (c) Rupture of Uterus, Forceps delivery, obstructed delivery (Hydrocephalus). One patient suffering from Puerperal Fever died in the Driffeld Isolation Hospital.

During the year, arrangements were made to secure that facilities for the treatment of children under school age suffering from ear defects should be readily available in necessitous cases. Any child referred for such treatment is dealt with, on behalf of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, by the Education Committee, who have an arrangement with various hospitals.

Two children were admitted to hospital for treatment during the year, one on account of mastoid following measles, and the other for removal of tonsils and adenoids. One infant requiring special treatment was admitted to the Infants' Hospital, Hull.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

The number of Centres established by the County Council is eight, and in addition, three (at Ganton, Hornsea and Long Riston respectively) are maintained by local voluntary effort. The latter Centres are loaned any necessary equipment and are visited in an advisory capacity by 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	17	4	1	319	14
Cottingham	51	22	—	1072	41
Driffield	57	5	—	576	21
Ganton	17	2	—	203	20
Hessle	69	17	—	770	29
Hornsea	32	7	1	369	31
Long Riston	10	1	—	133	11
Market Weighton ...	14	5	3	249	19
Pocklington	30	7	4	285	22
Preston	30	13	—	372	29
Withernsea	33	8	—	437	18
All Centres	360	91	9	4785	24

Meetings are held fortnightly at Driffield, Cottingham, Barlby, Hessle and Withernsea, and monthly at the other Centres.

The premises at Driffield and Barlby are the property of the County Council. The remaining Centres are held in rented premises, and a small charge is paid to cover the cost of heating, lighting, etc.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

Facilities for the orthopaedic treatment of any child under the age of 12, suffering from crippling due to Tuberculosis or any other cause, are available at the Yorkshire Children's Orthopaedic Hospital at Kirbymoorside. Fourteen children were admitted to this Hospital during the year, four being sent under the

Tuberculosis Scheme and the remainder by the Education Authority.

After-care treatment is available at the Clinics at Driffild, Malton and Scarborough.

In-patient treatment for crippling in adults due to tubercular disease is provided at the Orthopædic Hospital at Oswestry, or at the Beverley Road Institution in Hull. Two East Riding patients were sent to Oswestry during the year, one with tuberculosis of the forearm and the other with tubercular disease of the spine. Three patients were admitted to the Beverley Road Institution, two on account of tuberculosis of the spine, and the third owing to tubercular disease of the knee joint.

HEALTH VISITORS.

The number of whole time Health Visitors employed by the County Council has recently been increased from three to five, in addition to the Superintendent, who is also the Inspector of Midwives. This increase was absolutely necessary as the areas in which the Health Visitors had to work were too large, even with the improved transport arrangements by which the Health Visitors were permitted to make use of small cars in substitution for bicycles. Each Health Visitor is responsible for the Infant Welfare Centres in her district as well as for the supervision of infants under the Children and Young Persons Acts.

A total of 2,071 live births were registered in the area administered by the County Council, which, of course, excludes the Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington. The total number of visits paid by the Health Visitors during the year to expectant mothers was 484, and 10,606 visits were paid to children under the age of 5 years.

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

To expectant mothers:	
First visits	245
Subsequent visits	239
To infants under 1 year of age:	
First visits	1,700
Subsequent visits	3,004
To children between 1 and 5 years	5,902
To insanitary premises	12
As Infant Protection Visitor	290
Total	11,392

In the areas covered by the four local Nursing Associations which receive annual grants from the County Council, the Health Visiting of newly-born infants and the visitation of children registered under the Infant Life Protection Acts is carried out on behalf of the County Council by the Nurse-Midwives employed by the Associations. Details of the work done by the Nurse-Midwives will be found under the heading "Nursing in the Home."

SUPPLY OF MILK.

In necessitous cases milk is supplied free of charge for infants and expectant and nursing mothers on the recommendation of the Medical Officer in charge of the Clinic or the Health Visitor. The total number of applications received during the year was 320, 113 of which related to new applicants. The quantity of milk usually allowed is one pint per day, and the period covered by an order before renewal is one month. The expenditure incurred by the provision of milk during the year was £142 17s. 1d., compared with £126 11s. 1d. in the previous year, and £92 12s. 2d. in 1932. No dried milk or proprietary foods are supplied.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

Two applications for registration under the above Act were received and granted during the year. One of the Homes was registered for maternity and medical and surgical work and the other for maternity work only. Two Certificates of Registration were surrendered, one on account of removal to other premises, and the other because the Home was no longer being used as a Nursing Home.

At the end of the year there were five registered Homes in the County exclusive of those in the area of the Bridlington Corporation, to whom the County Council have delegated their powers and duties under the Act. Four of the Homes are registered for maternity and medical and surgical work. The Homes are all very small and no Bye-laws have been adopted. They are inspected by the Superintendent Health Visitor, who found no cause for adverse comment during the year. Each Home was visited twice.

Exemption under Section 6 (1) of the Act has been granted to four local Voluntary Hospitals which are not carried on for profit.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The number of maternal deaths reported during the year was 18 compared with 11 in the previous year and 4 in 1932. Seven of these deaths were ascribed to puerperal sepsis and the remaining 11 to other puerperal causes.

There was one death of a mother for every 142 births, giving a maternal mortality rate of 7.04 per 1,000 births. I append the usual table showing the maternal mortality rate over a series of years.

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.	
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
1934	7	2.74	11	4.30	18	7.04	2558

The rate for the year under review can only be looked on as very disappointing. It will be seen in the Table how the rate has fluctuated year by year, and apparently there is no satisfactory explanation forthcoming. On the other hand, the average rate for the County over a period of ten years (4.19) compares favourably with the figure of 4.28 which is the corresponding figure for England and Wales.

In the East Riding facilities have for some years been provided for the admission to Hospital of urgent and difficult confinement cases as well as for the admission of ordinary cases to the Maternity Home at Driffeld. In addition, everything possible has been done by the Health Visitors to encourage ante-natal examination. It is true that the midwifery service throughout the County is, except in the areas covered by the local Nursing Associations, practically non-existent. The presence of both a doctor and a midwife at a confinement is no guarantee of a decrease in the mortality rate if they are only called to attend an emergency, but careful ante-natal examination of all pregnant women would go far to prevent such emergencies arising.

As in former years, a confidential report was sent to the Ministry of Health on all maternal deaths which came to notice through the Registrars of Births and Deaths or from information extracted from the Quarterly Transferable Death Slips received from the Registrar-General.

Brief particulars of twelve of the eighteen deaths ascribed to the County during the year are given below. Eight of these twelve patients died in Hospital.

The maternal deaths in Beverley and Bridlington are not included in these particulars, as both Boroughs are independent Maternity and Child Welfare Authorities.

There were three maternal deaths in Bridlington and one in Beverley during the year. I have been unable to obtain particulars of the remaining two deaths which occurred in the County.

1. Patient, aged 33, had had six previous confinements, all of which were said to have been normal. No ante-natal care. Practitioner did not know patient was pregnant until called in on account of slight hæmorrhage. Patient sent to hospital as a septic incomplete abortion. On admission was found to be suffering from malignant endocarditis. Died 18 days after admission from septicæmia following abortion.

2. Patient, aged 26, had had two previous illegitimate children. Seen frequently by practitioner before confinement. Patient refused to go into an institution for the confinement. Very dirty household—overcrowded. Normal labour. Developed puerperal fever three days after confinement. Died from puerperal fever the day after admission to hospital.
3. Patient, aged 40, died in Hospital from hæmorrhage during operation for incomplete abortion. No ante-natal care. Practitioner only called in on the day patient was admitted to Hospital.
4. Patient, aged 27, had had two previous confinements, the first normal and the second with retained placenta. In the third confinement she received ante-natal treatment from a midwife. Labour normal. Twin pregnancy. Rise of temperature on third day—medical help called in. Patient and husband refused institutional treatment. House very dirty. Cause of death—syncope consequent on septicæmia following confinement.
5. Patient, aged 38, had had seven previous normal confinements. No ante-natal care. Practitioner was asked to see patient, who had weak pains, as she wished to know if she was in labour. On arrival found child born. Death occurred shortly after from post-partum hæmorrhage.
6. Patient, aged 45, had had four previous normal confinements. Examined six weeks before term—nothing abnormal. Practitioner endeavoured to deliver child by forceps unsuccessfully, so sent patient to Hospital, where the child was found to be hydrocephalic. Nine days after delivery, temperature rose suddenly, and on the tenth day patient collapsed and died immediately.
7. First pregnancy. Patient aged 20. No ante-natal care. Practitioner saw patient one week before labour and ordered her to bed on account of slight loss of blood. Called in urgently a week later and found her almost delivered of a stillborn macerated child. Child born normally—placenta expelled normally. No manual interference. Five days before death, slight rise of temperature followed by slight rigors. Cause of death—puerperal septicæmia.
8. First pregnancy. Patient aged 21. Practitioner booked for confinement. Urine tested frequently. Albumen first appeared five weeks before patient's death. Put on strict diet. As she became very toxic, and owing to twin pregnancy, patient admitted to Hospital and Cesarean section performed satisfactorily, but wound later broke down. Patient gradually weakened and died four weeks after operation. Cause of death—septicæmia, Cesarean section, toxæmia of pregnancy.
9. Patient, aged 43, had had one previous normal confinement nineteen years ago. No ante-natal care. Practitioner called in as patient had had a fit. Catheter specimen of urine showed presence of albumen. Patient found to be pregnant. This fact not previously divulged. Eclampsia diagnosed and removed to Hospital immediately. Death took place during preparation for induction of labour. Cause of death—eclampsia convulsions, pregnancy (32 weeks).

10. Patient, aged 31, had had one previous confinement, which was said to have been difficult. Labour protracted. Vertex presentation. Forceps unsuccessful. Internal version performed. After coming head could not be born. Sent to Hospital, where craniotomy was performed.
11. First pregnancy. Patient aged 19. No ante-natal care. Practitioner called in urgently and found patient with a right shoulder presentation and arm outside. Chloroform administered and abortive attempts made to turn. Forceps applied as soon as head could be reached and child born two hours later. No rupture of perineum. Placenta delivered naturally. Patient progressed satisfactorily. Two days later practitioner sent for urgently as patient was not so well. Collapsed and died.
12. Patient, aged 42, had had three previous confinements, the first with forceps delivery and other two normal. Three months pregnant. Died after laparotomy had been performed for ascites suspected to be due to carcinoma.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The accommodation at the Brandesburton Hall Colony has not yet been increased, although plans for three pavilions have been passed by the Board of Control and tenders for the work invited. Two of the new pavilions will be for adult male patients, and there will be accommodation for 60 beds in each pavilion. The other pavilion will have accommodation for 40 juvenile patients, sub-divided into two wards of 20 beds each, for low-grade and high-grade children respectively. At present the Colony has accommodation for 100 female patients in the Hall and 21 working male patients in the Quadrangle. When the three new pavilions have been completed, the present male quarters will be occupied by 20 additional high-grade female patients.

The Colony is the joint property of the East Riding and the York City Council, and two-thirds of the beds are allocated to the East Riding and one-third to York.

The only other accommodation provided for mental defectives in the Administrative County is in the Driffield Public Assistance Institution, which has been approved under Section 37 of the Mental Deficiency Act for the accommodation of 31 female and 21 male patients.

The number of defective patients from the East Riding in Out-County Institutions is now 69.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Only one ambulance is maintained by the County Council for the conveyance of non-infectious patients and accident cases. It is stationed in Beverley, and a

charge of 9d. a mile is made for its use by non-necessitous persons. During the year it made 188 journeys, with a mileage of 4,202. The sum of £160 4s. 3d. was received in fees.

An ambulance is loaned by the Red Cross Society to the Borough of Bridlington for the conveyance of non-infectious cases.

Motor ambulances for the removal of cases of infectious disease are kept at the County Isolation Hospital at Driffield, the Smallpox Hospital at Shipton-thorpe, and at the Isolation Hospitals at Bridlington and Howden.

PUBLIC HEALTH (VENEREAL DISEASES) REGULATIONS, 1916.

Clinics for the out-patient treatment of East Riding residents suffering from venereal disease are available at York, Hull and Leeds. The days and hours of attendance remain the same as in former years.

Seventy-five new patients from the East Riding attended the Clinics compared with 90 in 1933 and 70 in 1932. The total number of attendances at the Clinics was 1,370, compared with 1,146 in the previous year.

Patients in necessitous circumstances are assisted with the payment of their travelling expenses to enable them to attend the Clinics regularly for treatment. During the year 13 persons were assisted at a cost of £24 6s. 10d.

The following table gives particulars of the East Riding patients who were treated at the Treatment Centres in 1934:—

	Hull.	York.	Leeds.	Total 1934.	Total 1933.
Number of persons dealt with for the first time during the year and found to be suffering from—					
Syphilis.....	8	5	2	15	16
Soft Chancre	3	—	—	3	3
Gonorrhœa	28	7	2	37	44
Conditions other than Venereal	13	7	—	20	27
Total.....	52	19	4	75	90
 Total number of attendances of all patients residing in in the East Riding.....	 801	 529	 40	 1370	 1146
Number of doses of Arseno- benzene compounds given in the Out-Patient Clinic and In-Patient Dept.	109	72	18	199	143

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

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

The year under review witnessed practical results from the operation of Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1929, in that applications were received from several Rural District Councils for financial help towards comprehensive Water Supply Schemes in the Norton, Pocklington, Bridlington, Driffield and Howden Rural Districts. By the end of the year work had actually been commenced on two schemes at Acklam and Wharram Percy to utilize spring water supplies for ten villages in the Norton Rural District and five in the Driffield Rural District. The water supply for Howden was being proceeded with, and schemes for a supply for all the villages in the Driffield, Pocklington and Bridlington Rural Districts were in process of formation for submission to the Ministry and the County Council.

The following grants towards the cost of water supply schemes were made under Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1929:—

District Council.	Parishes to be supplied with water.	Estimated cost of scheme.	Amount of County Council's grant.
Beverley Rural.	Little Weighton	£3,270 (revised)	£735
Beverley Rural.	Walkington	£4,250	£750
Howden Rural.	Howden	£10,000	£1,800
Norton Rural. (Scheme No. 1)	Acklam	£8,231 1s. 4d.	£1,000
	Kennythorpe		
	Langton		
	Leppington		
	Westow	£7,897 3s. 8d.	£1,200
Norton Rural (Scheme No. 2)	Duggleby		
	Kirby		
	Grindalythe		
	Thirkleby	£4,994 10s. 10d.	£500
	Wharram-le-Street		
	Wharram Percy		
	Butterwick		
	Foxholes-with-Boythorpe	£3,722	£900 (not taken up)
	Helperthorpe		
	Luttons Ambo		
	Weaverthorpe		
Riccall Rural.	Cliffe-cum-Lund	£52,918	£12,600
Pocklington Rural.	35 Parishes		

The following annual contributions were also made :—

District Council.	Parish.	Contribution.
Bridlington Rural.	Flamborough.	£54 for 1933-4.
	Hunmanby.	{ £58 for 1933-4.
		{ £56 for 1934-5.
	Sewerby.	{ £28 for 1933-4.
		{ £20 for 1934-5.
Patrington Rural.		£86 10s. 0d. for 1933-4.
Skirlaugh Rural.		{ £254 for 1933-4.
		{ £121 for 1934-5.
Hornsea Urban.		£100 for 1933-4.

Housing.

After a lapse of some years applications were again received in 1934 for assistance under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts which deal with the reconstruction of rural houses and the conversion into houses of buildings not so previously used.

Six applications relating to nine dwellings were considered by the Committee, and dealt with as follows :—

- (1) Conversion of 2 cottages into one dwelling-house Grant of £100 offered.
- (2) Improvements to cottage Grant of £66 13s. 4d. offered.
- (3) Improvements to 4 cottages Grant of £200 offered.
- (4) Conversion of 2 cottages into one dwelling-house Application for loan of £300 refused.
- (5) Improvements to cottage Grant of £55 6s. 8d. offered.
- (6) Improvements to cottage Application for grant refused.

Some years ago the Council made a grant of £720 to one applicant in respect of 12 dwellings, and the total amount granted by the Council under the Act to the end of 1934 is therefore £1,142. Further applications have since been received and various grants made.

Assistance towards the cost of providing housing accommodation for the agricultural population is pro-

vided by the County Council under Section 34 of the Housing Act, 1930. Subject to certain conditions, contributions at the rate of £1 per house for a period of 40 years are made by the County Council to Rural District Councils providing houses for agricultural workers.

117 houses had previously been approved by the Council for grants under this section, and during the year a further application from the Norton Rural District Council in respect of 13 houses was acceded to.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

A licence for the production of "Certified" milk was granted to a producer at Market Weighton by the Ministry of Health during the year. This producer had previously held a licence from the County Council for the production of "Grade A" milk.

The number of licences for the production of "Certified" milk in the County is now ten. A licence for the production of "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" milk was also issued by the Ministry of Health during the year to a producer at Howden. This is the only licence in force in the County for "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" milk.

The County Council granted two new licences for the production of "Grade A" milk, and one licence was surrendered on the death of the licence holder. There are now nine "Grade A" milk producers in the County. In six cases the licence covers a bottling establishment as well.

The number of licences will probably show a decided increase during 1935 as a result of the Accredited Producers scheme of the Milk Marketing Board.

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

"CERTIFIED" MILK.

BACTERIA PER 1 C.C.

Total Samples.	Under 1,000.	1,000 to 5,000.	5,000 to 30,000.	Over 30,000.
93	27	38	19	9

Bacillus Coli was present in 1/10th c.c. on 14 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.
103	9	46	43	4	1

Bacillus Coli was present in 1/100th c.c. on 5 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 unsatisfactory laboratory reports.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

This Order gives powers to the County Council to slaughter cattle known to be tubercular and to pay compensation.

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

No. of animals slaughtered	46
Tuberculosis of the Udder	16
Tuberculous emaciation	25
Chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs of tuberculosis	5
Compensation paid	£94 0s. 0d.
Advanced cases	38
Not advanced	8
Cows in milk	28
Cows not in milk	18

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 43.

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

Bulk samples of milk are taken throughout the County for examination by biological methods for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. When a positive result is obtained the herd is examined clinically by the County Veterinary Officer, and if no diseased beast is detected sub-samples of milk from not more than four cows each are taken for biological examination.

During the year 201 bulk samples were examined, of which number 8, or 4 per cent., were reported to contain tubercle bacilli. In the previous year 1.5 per cent. of the samples were returned positive.

Details of the eight positive samples referred to and the action taken are given below:—

(1) Herd of 12 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Milk samples taken with negative results.

(2) Herd of 25 cows examined. One animal detected with clinical evidence of tuberculosis and slaughtered.

(3) Herd of 37 cows examined. One beast found with evidence of tuberculosis of the udder. Animal slaughtered.

(4) Herd of 16 cows examined. No diseased beast detected on clinical examination. Milk samples taken with negative results.

(5) Herd of 10 cows examined. An aged red cow detected with clinical evidence of tuberculosis of the udder. Animal slaughtered. Producer fined £2 for failure to report diseased beast.

(6) Herd of 51 cows examined. Two animals found with suspicious swellings in the udder, but microscopical examination of samples of their milk proved negative. Milk samples taken from whole herd for biological examination with negative results.

(7) Herd of 11 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Milk samples taken with negative results. Since the original sample was taken one animal had been removed from the herd and sold to a butcher.

(8) Two herds comprising 18 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Milk samples taken with negative results.

Information of four positive samples of milk produced in the East Riding and sold in the City of Hull was received from the Hull Authority. Four positive samples were also reported by the Goole Authority, and one by the West Riding County Council. The action taken to trace the affected animals resulted as follows:—

(1) Herd of 14 cows examined. An aged roan cow, not in milk, showed clinical evidence of tuberculosis of the udder. Animal slaughtered. Milk samples taken from remainder of herd with negative results.

(2) Herd of 27 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Milk samples taken with negative results. Since the positive sample was taken four animals had been sold to a dealer in Hull. Hull Authority notified.

(3) Herd of 7 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. An aged red and white cow, however, showed induration of udder, but microscopical examination of its milk proved negative. Milk samples were taken for biological tests and that from the aged red and white cow proved positive. Animal slaughtered. Remaining samples negative.

(4) Herd of 22 cows examined. One animal (nearly dry) found with some induration of the udder but no tubercle bacilli found on microscopical examination of its milk. The

beast was slaughtered by the owner for beef. Milk samples were taken for biological examination from remainder of herd and one from an aged blue roan cow proved positive. Animal slaughtered.

(5) Herd of 16 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. One animal found with a suspicious enlargement in the udder but tubercle bacilli not found on microscopical examination of its milk. Samples taken from whole herd with negative results.

(6) Herd of 10 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Milk samples taken with negative results.

(7) Herd of 16 cows examined. An aged red cow showed clinical evidence of tuberculosis of the udder. Animal slaughtered. Milk samples taken from remainder of herd with negative results. Producer reported to Police with a view to prosecution for failing to report the diseased beast under Article 2 (1) of the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

(8) Herd of 13 cows examined. One animal found with slight induration of the udder, but microscopical examination of its milk proved negative. Milk samples taken from whole herd for biological tests with negative results.

(9) Herd of 38 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Milk samples taken with negative results.

It will be seen that in no less than 10 (58·8 per cent.) of the 17 positive samples investigated during the year, systematic examination of the herds concerned failed to reach a satisfactory conclusion. A satisfactory explanation of this state of affairs is not apparently forthcoming, but there is the possibility that the statements made by cow-keepers as to changes which have taken place in their herds subsequent to the taking of the positive sample are not always correct. The same comment might, of course, apply to the statements of the milk dealers as to the source of the samples obtained from them in the first instance by the Sampling Officers. Except in the Borough of Beverley there is no systematic veterinary inspection of cattle in connection with the above Order.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

The seven principal epidemic diseases, viz.:—small pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, fever (typhus, enteric and simple continued), diarrhœa (under the age of two years), were responsible for 40 deaths in 1934, compared with 48 in the previous year. The death rate was ·23 per thousand of the population, compared with ·28 in 1933.

SMALL POX.

I am glad to be able to report that this disease was again absent from the county during the year.

ENTERIC FEVER.

The number of notifications of this disease was again small, only three cases being reported during the year, compared with four in 1933. There was one death.

There has been a steady improvement in the number of notifications of enteric fever during recent years, and as the question of Public Water Supplies is receiving serious consideration in the rural parts of the county it is to be hoped that the improvement will be maintained.

SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet fever was again very prevalent in the county during the year, no less than 697 cases being reported (328 in the Urban Districts and 369 in the Rural Districts). This is the highest number ever recorded in the county. In the previous year 576 notifications were received. Despite the large number of notifications only four deaths were recorded.

DIPHTHERIA.

This disease was also very prevalent, 236 notifications being received during the year, compared with 150 in 1933. There were 17 deaths, giving a case mortality of just over 7 per cent., which is the same as in the previous year.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

The arrangements for the hospital treatment of patients suffering from infectious disease remained unaltered. There are four hospitals in the county as follows:—

County Isolation Hospital, Driffeld.
County Smallpox Hospital, Shiptonthorpe.
Borough Sanatorium for Infectious Diseases,
Bridlington.
Isolation Hospital, Howden.

The two first-named hospitals are under the control of the County Council, the hospital at Shiptonthorpe being for smallpox patients only. The other two hospitals are administered by the respective local Sanitary Authorities.

The Smallpox Hospital provides accommodation for about 20 patients, and the other three hospitals have between them approximately 110 beds, the total population served by them being 147,000.

Four Sanitary Authorities within the county are not included in the area served by the above hospitals, and have made arrangements with out-county institutions for the treatment of cases of infectious diseases occurring in their areas.

In view of the very large number of cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria which occurred during the year, the County Isolation Hospital at Driffield was, of course, extremely busy. The number of admissions was 470, the highest figure in any previous year being 372. Forty-two patients were also sent to other hospitals, as follows:—

Howden Isolation Hospital	32
Bridlington Sanatorium	5
Hull City Fever Hospital	3
York Isolation Hospital	2

The percentage of admissions to hospital was again high. Of 602 cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria notified in the county hospital area, 504, or 83·7 per cent., received hospital treatment. In the previous year the corresponding percentage was 80·3 per cent., and ten years earlier it stood at 43·1 per cent.

The following table gives particulars of the patients from the county hospital area treated during the year:—

District.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Beverley M.B.	18	101	...	1	120
Driffield U.D.	7	35	1	1	44
Filey U.D. ....	...	1	...	...	1
Hessle U.D.	3	16	...	...	19
Hornsea U.D.	24	...	...	...	24
Norton U.D.	4	25	2	...	31
Pocklington U.D....	15	11	...	...	26
Withernsea U.D....	2	4	...	...	6
Beverley R.D.	19	36	...	...	55
Driffield R.D.	3	38	1	...	42
Eserick R.D.	1	7	...	...	8
Norton R.D.	5	17	...	...	22
Patrington R.D. ...	3	6	...	1	10
Pocklington R.D....	19	36	...	...	55
Riccall R.D. ....	...	...	...	1	1
Sherburn R.D.	20	3	...	...	23
Skirlaugh R.D. ...	5	7	...	...	12
Staff	3	...	...	...	3
Public Assistance Committee.....	...	4	...	...	4
Joint Board (M.D.)	2	3	...	...	5
Joint Sanatorium Committee.....	...	1	...	...	1
	153	351	4	4	512

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

11 cases of puerperal fever and 13 of pyrexia were notified during the year, compared with 8 and 3 respectively in the previous year.

The Council have made arrangements under the Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia Regulations for the provision of hospital treatment at Hull, Bridlington and York, and they have also arranged for the services of consultants at Hull and York to be available for any case where a second opinion is desired. No requests for the services of either of the consultants were received during the year, but advantage was taken of hospital treatment in nine cases. There were three deaths.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Notifications of six cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were received, compared with three in the previous year. Arrangements have been made for the provision of in-patient treatment for suitable cases, and during 1934 two children (one accompanied by the mother) were admitted to the Hull Municipal Maternity Home and discharged with sight unimpaired.

Each of the midwives practising in the county has been provided with a supply of silver preparation for use in cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.

VACCINATION.

The returns received from the Vaccination Officers showed that during the year ended 31st December, 1934, 1,039 certificates of successful primary vaccination were received as against 1,178 Declarations of Conscientious Objection. These figures show that as in recent years only between 40 and 50 per cent of the juvenile population is being vaccinated.

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

At the suggestion of the Ministry of Health, the County Council have revised their Scheme under Section 2 of the Blind Persons Act and they have also adopted regulations governing the granting of domiciliary assistance to unemployable and other blind persons. The Scheme is administered through the Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind, who have continued their arrangements for the home visitation of East Riding cases.

The County Council have at present under consideration the question of adopting Form B.D. 8, recommended by the Ministry of Health, for the certification of blind persons, and it is probable that they will be able to come to an arrangement with the Hull City Council by which East Riding cases may be examined at the Clinic recently established in Hull. The Council also have under consideration the question of making some extension of the home visiting service. They have already approved arrangements for the examination by an independent ophthalmic surgeon of any blind person who may be dissatisfied with the decision of the ophthalmic surgeon of the Hull Blind Institute.

Seventeen applications for domiciliary assistance were received during the year. Grants ranging from 1s. 0d. to 25s. 0d. were made in 15 cases, the 2 remaining applications being refused. Eight increases of grants previously made were also approved. Two blind workers, trained in boot repairing and basket-making respectively, were approved as workshop employees, and a blind piano tuner was also granted augmentation as a home worker.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY.

The number of new cases of tuberculosis which came to notice in 1934 was 146 (109 pulmonary and 37 non-pulmonary). In the previous year the figures were 111 and 41 respectively. There were 68 deaths from pulmonary forms of the disease, and 19 deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Of the total number of deaths of persons between the ages of 15 and 35, 24.6 per cent. were due to pulmonary tuberculosis. The corresponding figure in the previous year was 32 per cent.

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.		Non-Pul.		Pul.		Non-Pul.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
1—5	—	—	3	3	—	—	7	1
5—15	5	2	5	6	—	1	—	2
15—25	8	11	6	3	6	12	1	—
25—45	22	33	5	3	14	16	—	2
45—65	17	7	1	—	8	6	1	3
65 and upwards	4	—	—	—	2	3	—	1
Total ...	56	53	22	15	30	38	10	9

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	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Administrative County	·65	0·61	0·57	0·58	0·57	0·52	0·43	0·50	0·39
Urban Districts..	·75	0·60	0·66	0·66	0·72	0·58	0·57	0·65	0·44
Rural Districts..	·58	0·62	0·50	0·52	0·47	0·48	0·32	0·39	0·36

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Administrative County	·18	0·14	0·16	0·16	0·10	0·17	0·14	0·15	0·11
Urban Districts..	·19	0·08	0·22	0·16	0·12	0·22	0·11	0·08	0·07
Rural Districts..	·17	0·18	0·12	0·16	0·08	0·12	0·16	0·19	0·14

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the Registers of the District Medical Officers of Health at the 31st December, 1934, was 889, an increase of 40 on the figure for the previous year.

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., 1933...	297	299	130	123	849
Added to the Registers—					
(a) Cases notified for the first time during the year	56	53	22	15	146
(b) Un-notified cases brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification	4	2	1	—	7
Removed from the Registers on account of death, change of address, etc.	38	47	17	11	113
Number of cases on the Registers at 31st Dec., 1934	319	307	136	127	889

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

The arrangements for the in-patient treatment of tuberculous patients remain unaltered. The only accommodation provided within the county is that at the Raywell Sanatorium, where sixty-seven beds are divided between the County Council and the York City Council in the proportion of two-thirds and one-third respectively. Non-pulmonary cases are sent to out-county institutions, beds being obtained as and when required. In the case of children, use is chiefly made of the Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital at Kirbymoorside, to which institution four patients were sent during the year under review.

Admissions to other institutions were as follows:—

Fairfield Sanatorium, York	2
County Hospital, York	3
Hull After-Care Colony, Walkington ...	1
Orthopædic Hospital, Owestry	2
Beverley Road Institution, Hull	3

The number of patients admitted to Raywell Sanatorium was 163, the total number at all institutions being 178.

Contributions amounting to £364 8s. 6d. were received from 95 patients towards the cost of the treatment provided. In the previous year, 60 patients contributed £221 4s. 4d.

One hundred and forty-one of the cases sent for treatment had been definitely diagnosed before admission. In the remaining 37 cases, the patients were sent in for observation. Details of these cases are given in the following table:—

	No. of Patients.			No. of Observation Cases			Total.
	Adults		Children	Adults		Children	
	M.	F.		M.	F.		
In Institutions on 1/1/34	18	10	22	—	—	4	54
Admitted during the year	48	58	35	8	12	17	178
Discharged during the year	34	41	41	8	12	21	157
Died in Institutions ...	9	5	1	—	—	—	15
In Institutions on 31/12/34	23	22	15	—	—	—	60

One hundred and thirty-one 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.		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.
Class T.B. minus.....	12	15	26	3	4	2	—	—	1
Class T.B. plus.....	5	3	—	9	11	—	8	4	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	7	10	1	1	3	1	1	—
Totals.....	21	25	36	13	16	5	9	5	1

Forty-one observation cases were also discharged, having being 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	6	9	14	2	3	7	—	—	—

DISPENSARIES.

Two Dispensaries have been established, at Beverley and Bridlington respectively, but following the report of the Ministry of Health on the county health services enquiries are being made with a view to the establishment of Dispensaries at other centres.

During the year, the Tuberculosis Officer examined 170 new cases and 40 contacts at or in connection with the Dispensaries. Further details of the work carried out are given below:—

No. of attendances at Dispensaries (including contacts)	345
No. of consultations with Medical Practitioners:—	
(a) Personal	59
(b) Other	204
No. of visits by nurses to homes for Dispensary purposes...	2059
No. of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to homes (including personal consultations)	123
No. of specimens of sputum, etc., examined in connection with Dispensary work	160
No. of X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	92
No. of persons receiving extra nourishment at the end of the year	36

Special forms of treatment were provided in three cases, one patient visiting York on 27 occasions for pneumothorax refills, and two patients paying 40 and 66 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, 1934.

	Diphtheria		Phthisis.		Water	Milk.	Other Exami- nations.
	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.			
URBAN DISTRICTS.							
Beverley	14	74	1	12	...	...	4
Bridlington	30	163	12	60	...	80	43
Cottingham	5	28	1	7	2	...	3
Driffield	6	18	...	18	1	...	5
Filey... ..	...	7	1	3	...	...	4
Hedon ... ..	...	1	...	5	...	...	2
Hessle	11	29	4	13	...	...	2
Hornsea	9	13	2	7	...	...	2
Norton	4	21	1	6	3	...	7
Pocklington	11	16	1	2	...	...	1
Withernsea	1	14	1	1	...	...	3
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Beverley	15	26	1	9	...	...	4
Bridlington	10	21	2	6	23	...	10
Driffield	4	28	...	14	2	...	5
Eserick	2	6	2	...	5	...	1
Howden	33	167	5	3	...	...	4
Norton	6	26	1	5	19	...	5
Patrington	12	40	7	9	...	...	11
Pocklington	4	26	1	5	...	...	1
Riccall	3	4	...	...	6	...	...
Sculcoates	1	18	4	3	...	...	1
Sherburn... ..	17	38	...	...	...	...	...
Skirlaugh	1	5	3	4	21	...	2
E.R.C.C.							
Public Health ..	...	1	...	12	...	...	...
Isolation Hosp.	192	668	...	...	...	...	6
J't Sanatorium	1	6	78	87	...	...	...
Pub. Assistance	1	6	3	6	...	...	...
Joint Board (M.D.)	6	19	...	...	...	...	...
Milk (Special Designations) Order .....	...	...	...	...	...	82	...
Milk & Dairies Order, 1926...	...	...	...	...	...	196	...
Other Committees	...	3	...	...	1	7	8
TOTALS ...	399	1492	131	302	83	365	134

TABLE II.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Summary of Samples taken by the Sampling Officer and Analysed during the year ended 16th March, 1935.

Apricots (Tinned)	1	Lard	15
Bacon	5	Lemonade	1
Banana Cream	1	Lemonade Crystals	1
Bitter Beer	3	Lemonade Powder	1
Black Currant Jam	1	Lemon Conserve	1
Boracic Ointment	1	Lemoncup	1
Boracic Powder	2	Lemon Curd	2
Brandy	2	Lobster Paste	1
Brawn	2	Malt Vinegar	15
Butter	38	Margarine	1
Cake	2	Marmalade	1
Calves Feet Jelly	2	Mild Beer	2
Camphorated Oil	2	Milk	301
Candied Lemon Peel	1	Milk, " Certified "	2
Candied Orange Peel	1	Milk, " Grade A "	18
Cheese	1	Mince Meat	1
Cheshire Cheese	2	Olive Oil	2
Cocoa	2	Peaches	1
Coffee	10	Pears (Tinned)	1
Crab Apple Jelly	1	Peas	2
Cream	16	Peas (Tinned)	1
Cream Cheese	1	Pepper	3
Cream, Ice	2	Pine Apple	1
Cream, Pastries	1	Poloney	1
Cream, Puffs	1	Pork Pies	1
Curd	3	Port Type Wine	1
Currants	1	Potted Meat	3
Dairy Cream Biscuits	1	Raisins	1
Dessert Fruits	1	Red Cherries	1
Dripping	2	Rice	1
Fruit Salad (Tinned)	2	Rum	5
Fruit Wine	1	Salmon (Tinned)	1
Galantine Roll	2	Salmon Paste	1
Gin	2	Sausage	19
Ginger Wine	1	Scotch Whisky	3
Glace Cherries	1	Self-Raising Flour	1
Grape Fruit (Tinned)	2	Sulphur Ointment	1
Grape Fruit Crush	1	Sultanas	2
Ground Almonds	10	Syrup of Figs	1
Ground Cocoa Nut	1	Tapioca	1
Ground Ginger	3	Tea	4
Ground Rice	1	Tincture of Iodine	3
Honey	5	" Vitalade "	1
Ice Cream	2	Whisky	16
Icing Sugar	2	White Pepper	5
Iodine	1	Yeast	2
Jam	18		
Lambs' Tongue	1	Total	615

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

Dairy Cream Biscuits	1	No Proceedings.
Milk	64	4 Convictions
		6 Dismissed.
Milk, " Grade A "	6	54 No Proceedings.
		1 Conviction.
Potted Meat	1	5 No Proceedings.
Rum	1	Dismissed on payment of £2 0s. 0d. towards costs.
		Dismissed on payment of costs and analyst's fee.

Amount of Penalties, including Costs, £18 17s. 0d.

TABLE III.
Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during
the year 1934.

Notifiable Disease.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Adminis- trative County.
Small-Pox .....	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	328	369	697
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	105	131	236
Enteric Fever	2	1	3
Puerperal Fever	5	6	11
Puerperal Pyrexia	10	3	13
Erysipelas	19	34	53
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	3	6
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	2	4
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	2
Acute Polio-Encephalitis .....	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	...	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	55	56	111
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	20	16	36
Pneumonia	73	60	133
Anthrax	1	...	1
Malaria .....	...	1	1
Pemphigus	1	...	1
Totals.....	625	684	1309

TABLE IV.

1934.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified.

Urban Districts.

DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.											
	Totals	Beverley	Bridlington	Cottingham	Driffield	Filey	Hedon	Hessle	Hornsea	Norton	Pocklington	Withernsea
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Small-Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	328	114	68	17	43	4	5	23	1	31	7	15
Diphtheria	105	19	12	9	6	...	1	3	24	6	20	5
Enteric Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Puerperal Fever..	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	10	3	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	19	6	6	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neonatorum ...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lethargica ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio- Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis ...	55	7	15	5	6	1	4	2	3	4	4	4
Other forms of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis ...	20	6	8	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	73	25	15	4	11	13	2	2	...	...	...	1
Anthrax	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pemphigus	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals... ..	625	182	137	40	73	20	13	30	28	44	31	27

TABLE V.

1934.

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

DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.											
	Totals	Beverley	Bridlington	Driffield	Eserick	Howden	Norton	Patrington	Pocklington	Ricall	Sculcoates	Sherburn
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Small-Pox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever.....	369	46	40	50	8	90	15	18	30	7	42	8
Diphtheria.....	131	23	8	8	3	24	6	9	17	3	5	19
Enteric Fever.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever.....	6	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Erysipelas.....	34	4	3	3	...	4	...	8	2	3	..	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Acute Polio-Encephalitis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	56	3	3	1	6	10	2	10	6	3	4	2
Other forms of „.....	16	3	1	...	3	2	1	3	1	2	...	...
Pneumonia.....	60	11	5	9	...	5	...	8	6	6	...	7
Anthrax.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pemphigus.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	684	90	93	74	21	136	24	60	64	26	51	40

TABLE VI.

COUNTY OF YORK, EAST RIDING.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1934, 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
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
1934	174,350	2558	14·7	131	51	2058	11·8

TABLE VII.
Rainfall Returns, 1934.

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.	Meteorological Office ...	21·40	171	25·67 for 12 years
Hempholme	11 "	Mr. F. J. Affleck	23·92	141	25·63 for 12 years
Spurn Head	29 "	Meteorological Office ...	20·39	169	22·53 for 12 years
North Cave	35 "	Major W. H. Carver, M.P.	22·03	175	26·95 for 12 years
Lockington	40 "	Mr. W. J. Algar	24·88	178	26·60 for 12 years
Lowthorpe	63 "	Mr. F. K. Hawes	24·46	175	26·62 for 12 years
Rise	73 "	Mr. A. Alderman	23·63	166	26·71 for 12 years
Filey	95 "	Rev. Canon Cooper ..	26·57	183	26·45 for 12 years
Scampston	100 "	Mrs. St. Quintin	24·38	171	29·32 for 12 years
Dunnington	110 "	Miss E. Hildyard	25·43	211	28·12 for 12 years
Dalton Holme	150 "	Mr. J. P. Jobling	24·03	189	28·35 for 12 years
Beverley (E.R. Mental Hospital)	175 "	Medical Superintendent	24·33	172	26·79 for 12 years
Westow	190 "	Rev. G. T. W. Purchas	21·80	186	26·61 for 7 years
Birdsall	304 "	Mr. James Anderson...	27·53	174	31·10 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 1934.**

DISTRICTS.	Population.		Live Births.		Deaths.		Death Rates from various causes per 1000 of the Population.						Deaths of Infants under one year.	
	Census, 1931.	Estimated 1934 (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	174350	2558	14.7	2058	11.8	.23	.39	.11	.94	2.87	1.54	131	51.2
Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts	72750	75850	1111	14.6	961	12.7	.18	.44	.07	.84	3.31	1.59	56	50.4
Borough of Beverley	14012	14110	294	16.6	177	12.5	.28	.21	—	.85	3.97	1.06	13	55.6
" Bridlington	19705	20320	253	12.5	288	14.2	.20	.44	.10	.74	2.80	2.02	17	67.2
" Hedon	1501	1531	29	18.9	26	17.0	.65	.65	—	1.96	7.18	1.31	—	—
Urban Districts—														
Cottingham	6179	8570	156	18.2	68	7.9	—	.82	.23	.93	1.52	1.40	6	38.5
Driffield	5915	5872	93	15.8	81	13.8	—	.51	.17	1.36	5.62	1.20	2	21.5
Filey	3733	3657	53	14.5	48	13.1	—	—	—	.82	3.55	1.09	3	56.6
Hessle	6429	6596	99	15.0	79	12.0	—	.61	—	.15	2.88	2.27	5	50.5
Hornsea	4450	4518	52	11.5	63	13.9	.66	.22	—	.89	2.21	1.99	1	19.2
Norton	3935	4003	63	15.7	33	8.2	.25	—	—	1.00	2.50	.50	1	15.9
Pocklington	2640	2691	36	13.4	42	15.6	—	.37	—	.74	5.20	2.97	2	55.6
Withernsea	4251	3977	43	10.8	56	14.1	.25	1.01	—	1.01	3.77	1.51	6	139.5
Rural Districts	98642	98500	1447	14.7	1097	11.1	.26	.36	.14	1.02	2.54	1.50	75	51.8
Beverley	12260	12040	169	14.0	118	9.8	.33	.33	.25	.83	2.49	1.00	11	65.1
Bridlington	7561	7935	129	16.3	102	12.9	—	.25	.13	1.01	3.40	1.39	4	31.0
Driffield	11050	10840	163	15.0	126	11.6	.28	—	—	.92	2.49	1.85	9	55.2
Eccleick	5873	5940	87	14.6	55	9.3	—	.67	.17	.67	1.52	1.18	3	34.5
Howden	12377	12280	191	15.6	151	12.3	.57	.33	.24	1.22	1.71	2.61	12	62.8
Norton	5229	5123	80	15.6	52	10.2	—	—	.20	.39	4.29	1.17	5	62.5
Patriington	7936	7470	98	13.1	100	13.4	.27	.67	.27	1.47	2.54	1.87	8	81.6
Pocklington	10631	10830	161	14.9	141	13.0	.55	.83	—	1.20	2.59	1.75	7	43.5
Riocal	5289	5095	68	13.3	53	10.4	.39	.20	—	1.57	2.75	.20	6	88.2
Sculcoates	9487	11100	151	13.6	106	9.6	.09	.18	.18	1.17	2.34	1.26	5	33.1
Sherburn	2209	2181	29	13.3	16	7.3	—	1.38	—	—	2.29	—	—	—
Skirlaugh	7340	7666	121	15.8	77	10.0	.13	.13	.13	.78	2.87	1.57	5	41.3

1. *Staphylococcus aureus* (10⁸ CFU/ml)
 2. *Staphylococcus aureus* (10⁷ CFU/ml)
 3. *Staphylococcus aureus* (10⁶ CFU/ml)
 4. *Staphylococcus aureus* (10⁵ CFU/ml)
 5. *Staphylococcus aureus* (10⁴ CFU/ml)
 6. *Staphylococcus aureus* (10³ CFU/ml)
 7. *Staphylococcus aureus* (10² CFU/ml)
 8. *Staphylococcus aureus* (10¹ CFU/ml)
 9. *Staphylococcus aureus* (10⁰ CFU/ml)
 10. *Staphylococcus aureus* (10⁻¹ CFU/ml)

TABLE IX.

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the Year 1934, 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.	Wiley.	Hedon.	Hessle.	Hornsea.	Northon.	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		901	56	6	7	18	25	75	220	245	309	177	288	68	81	48	26	79	63	33	42	56
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers		1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
2. Measles		1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Scarlet Fever		2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Whooping Cough		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1
5. Diphtheria		5	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Influenza		6	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
7. Encephalitis lethargica		4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Cerebro-spinal fever		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system		33	...	...	...	...	7	16	8	2	...	...	3	9	7	3	1	4	1	...	1	4
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases		5	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Syphilis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis		7	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
13. Cancer, malignant disease		121	...	...	...	...	...	4	45	41	31	15	41	12	7	4	2	15	9	2	8	6
14. Diabetes		18	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	6	4	3	3	2	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	4
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.		87	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	33	34	18	25	6	4	10	2	9	6	3	...	4
16. Heart Disease		251	...	...	...	4	1	9	47	80	110	56	57	13	33	13	11	19	10	10	14	15
17. Aneurysm		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Other circulatory diseases		55	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	14	31	9	11	8	3	1	2	2	10	3	6	...
19. Bronchitis		21	4	...	1	...	...	1	3	7	5	5	7	2	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	1
20. Pneumonia (all forms)		31	6	3	1	...	1	3	12	3	2	6	7	4	6	1	2	1	...	2	...	2
21. Other respiratory diseases		12	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	4	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	2	2	1	1
22. Peptic Ulcer		6	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...
23. Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 yrs.)		7	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
24. Appendicitis		4	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Cirrhosis of Liver		3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Other diseases of Liver, &c.		10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	6	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...
27. Other digestive diseases		18	1	...	1	2	...	1	8	...	5	4	8	1	...	3	...	1	1	2	1	...
28. Acute and chronic nephritis		24	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	11	4	4	10	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	2	2
29. Puerperal sepsis		2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Other puerperal causes		7	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1
31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, &c.		33	31	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	10	2	1	1	...	4	1	1	2	4
32. Senility		47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	42	4	27	...	5	...	1	3	1	...	3	3
33. Suicide		8	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	2	...	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
34. Other violence		34	1	...	2	2	5	10	7	3	4	11	9	...	4	2	1	4	1	...	...	2
35. Other defined diseases		95	9	1	1	2	3	7	24	24	24	21	29	4	7	6	...	9	9	4	2	4
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals		901	56	6	7	18	25	75	220	245	309	177	288	68	81	48	26	79	63	33	42	56

COUNTRY OR DISTRICT	SPECIES OF ORIGINATING TO OR FROM										SPECIES OF ORIGINATING TO EACH DISTRICT																		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. Canada	100	20	0	1	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	192	202	212	222	232	242	252
2. United States	100	20	0	1	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	192	202	212	222	232	242	252
3. Mexico	100	20	0	1	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	192	202	212	222	232	242	252
4. Central America	100	20	0	1	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	192	202	212	222	232	242	252
5. Caribbean Islands	100	20	0	1	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	192	202	212	222	232	242	252
6. South America	100	20	0	1	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	192	202	212	222	232	242	252
7. Europe	100	20	0	1	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	192	202	212	222	232	242	252
8. Asia	100	20	0	1	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	192	202	212	222	232	242	252
9. Africa	100	20	0	1	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	192	202	212	222	232	242	252
10. Australia	100	20	0	1	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	192	202	212	222	232	242	252
11. New Zealand	100	20	0	1	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	192	202	212	222	232	242	252
12. Antarctica	100	20	0	1	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	192	202	212	222	232	242	252
13. Arctic Regions	100	20	0	1	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	192	202	212	222	232	242	252
14. Subarctic Regions	100	20	0	1	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	192	202	212	222	232	242	252
15. Temperate Regions	100	20	0	1	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	192	202	212	222	232	242	252
16. Subtropical Regions	100	20	0	1	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	192	202	212	222	232	242	252
17. Tropical Regions	100	20	0	1	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	192	202	212	222	232	242	252
18. Desert Regions	100	20	0	1	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	192	202	212	222	232	242	252
19. Mountain Regions	100	20	0	1	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	192	202	212	222	232	242	252
20. Coastal Regions	100	20	0	1	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	192	202	212	222	232	242	252
21. Island Regions	100	20	0	1	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	192	202	212	222	232	242	252
22. Polar Regions	100	20	0	1	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	192	202	212	222	232	242	252
23. Subpolar Regions	100	20	0	1	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	192	202	212	222	232	242	252
24. Subtropical Regions	100	20	0	1	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	192	202	212	222	232	242	252
25. Tropical Regions	100	20	0	1	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	192	202	212	222	232	242	252
26. Desert Regions	100	20	0	1	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	192	202	212	222	232	242	252
27. Mountain Regions	100	20	0	1	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	192	202	212	222	232	242	252
28. Coastal Regions	100	20	0	1	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	192	202	212	222	232	242	252
29. Island Regions	100	20	0	1	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	192	202	212	222	232	242	252
30. Polar Regions	100	20	0	1	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	192	202	212	222	232	242	252

TABLE X.

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the Year 1934, 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).												
		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 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and under 75 years.	75 and under 85 years.	Beverley.	Brighthelm.	Driffield.	Eastcote.	Howden.	Notton.	Parlington.	Pocklington.	Riccall.	Sculcoates.	Sherburn.	Skirringth.	
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		1097	75	16	20	23	39	76	226	256	366	118	102	126	55	151	52	100	141	53	106	16	77	
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers																								
2. Measles		2				1		1								1			1					
3. Scarlet Fever		2			1			1											2					
4. Whooping Cough																								
5. Diphtheria		12			3	5	2	2				3	3	3		3			2	1				
6. Influenza		17	1			1			4	6	5	1	4	3	1	2	1	1			2	1	1	
7. Encephalitis lethargica		2							1	1								2						
8. Cerebro-spinal fever		3		1	1		1						2	1										
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system		35					1	11	14	6	3		4	2		4	4		5	9	1	2	3	1
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases.		14	1	3	5	2		2	1				3	1		1	3	1	2		2		1	1
11. Syphilis		1	1										1											
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis.		5								4	1									1	1	2		
13. Cancer, malignant disease		148						6	59	46	37	12	11	20	7	32	6	14	19	1	14		12	12
14. Diabetes		18							6	7	5	1	2	1	1	6		1	4		1		1	1
15. Cerebral hemorrhage, &c.		61							13	21	27	13	3	5	3	9	2	6	5	2	10		3	3
16. Heart Disease.		250					3	8	47	71	121	30	27	27	9	21	22	19	28	14	26	5	22	
17. Aneurysm																								
18. Other circulatory diseases		103						1	11	28	63	8	20	19	5	17	3	9	9	3	3	2	5	5
19. Bronchitis		27	3	1					3	9	11			2	4	3	4	1	3	5	1	3		1
20. Pneumonia (all forms)		57	4	7	5	5	2	9	9	9	7	9	6	3		8	1	7	5	6	7		5	
21. Other respiratory diseases		16	1	1	3	1			4	1	5	1		3	1	3		1	3	1	3			
22. Peptic Ulcer		6							3	1	2					1	2			2	1			
23. Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)		12	8	2						1	1	1	1			3		2	1	1	1		1	
24. Appendicitis		3					2		1					2		1								
25. Cirrhosis of Liver.		3							2	1			1	1										
26. Other diseases of Liver, &c.		10						1	3	3	3	1		2		1	1		4		1			
27. Other digestive diseases		16	1				2	5	2	3	3	4	1		2	1		2	3		2	2	1	
28. Acute and chronic nephritis.		28				1	1	1	10	10	5	6	3	6	1	2	2	1	1		4	2		
29. Puerperal sepsis		5					2	3				1	2		1							1	1	
30. Other puerperal causes		4					1	2	1												1	3		
31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.		46	44			2						7	3	8	2	6	4	4	6	2	1		3	
32. Senility		39								1	38	2	3	3	4	2	1	9	5	2	4		4	
33. Suicide		12					1	4	6	1			1		1	1		2	4				3	
34. Other violence		42	2		1	1	7	5	12	8	6	2	3	5	2	4	2	4	7	3	7		3	
35. Other defined diseases		97	9	1	1	3	4	11	18	24	26	8	5	8	8	15	3	6	17	11	10		6	
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown		1									1									1				
Totals		1097	75	16	20	23	39	76	226	256	366	118	102	126	55	151	52	100	141	53	106	16	77	

