

[Report 1944] / Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer of Health, East Riding of Yorkshire County Council.

Contributors

East Riding of Yorkshire (England). County Council.

Publication/Creation

1944

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INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE
10, PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD

EAST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health


AND

School Medical Officer

For the Year 1944.

Beverley :

WRIGHT & HOGGARD, PRINTERS, MINSTER PRESS.



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To the Chairman and Members of the County Council.

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present the Annual Report on the Health Services of the County Council for the year 1944, and also, in the capacity of School Medical Officer, my report on the work of the School Medical Department for the same period. These two reports have previously been issued separately, but because the two services are so closely related, and for reasons of economy in printing and paper, there appear to be advantages in publishing both in one volume, and this is accordingly being done on this occasion.

The year has again been one of steady progress, despite difficulties, but nevertheless throughout there was a feeling of frustration due to progress and improvements in the various sections of the services being approved but their application being constantly delayed owing to circumstances entirely beyond local control. Since the end of the period to which this report relates, the War in Europe has been brought to a successful conclusion, and it is sincerely to be hoped that this partial easing of the situation may result in man power and materials becoming available to enable at least some of the schemes of improvement the Council has approved to be brought to fruition.

Available statistics show no indication that the further year of war had had any deteriorating effect on the health of the population, and the infectious diseases rates continued at a low level. The birth rate rose to 19·2 per 1,000 population (the highest rate recorded since 1923), as compared with a rate of 16·6 for 1943. It is unfortunate to have to note that the illegitimate birth rate also rose, and that approximately one-tenth of the births in the County were illegitimate. As was to be expected, with the increasing proportion of older people in the population, the death rate has risen slightly. It was 13·0 per 1,000 population as compared with 12·5 for 1943.

I desire to take this opportunity to express my thanks to the members of the Council, and especially to the members of the Public Health and Housing and Education Committees, for the continued help and support they have extended to me both individually and collectively. I also wish to record my appreciation of the way in which all members of the staff of the Public Health and School Medical Departments have carried out their duties during another rather difficult year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

R. WATSON.

County Hall,
Beverley,

August, 1945.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS, 1944.

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER, AND
TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

R. Watson, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

DEPUTY COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

G. Holroyd, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Lond.).

ASSISTANT TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER AND MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, RAYWELL
SANATORIUM.

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

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS AND ASSISTANT SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS.

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

Daisy B. Scorgie, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (temporary) (until 31st
December, 1944).

MEDICAL OFFICER, DRIFFIELD INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL (part-time).

J. W. Thomas, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

MEDICAL OFFICER, "THE AVENUE" HOSPITAL, BRIDLINGTON (part-time).

H. Broadbent, M.D., D.R.C.O.G.

RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, BEVERLEY EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

W. H. James, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, DRIFFIELD EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

R. A. Russell Taylor, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.

SENIOR SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER.

P. S. Spence, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.

ASSISTANT SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICERS.

J. Rothera, L.D.S. (temporary).

G. Fleming, L.D.S. (in H.M. Forces).

C. Millar, L.D.S. (in H.M. Forces).

COUNTY HEALTH INSPECTOR.

E. N. Firth, San. Insp. Cert. (R.S.I., S.I.E. J't B'd) (from 12th
June to 25th July, 1944).

SUPERVISER OF MIDWIVES.

Miss E. M. Bailey, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (from 9th March, 1944).

COUNTY WELFARE VISITOR.

Miss D. M. Armstrong (from 17th April, 1944).

HEALTH VISITORS AND SCHOOL NURSES.

Miss E. M. Barnby, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. O. Booth, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (temporary) (from
26th April, 1944).

Miss M. Briggs, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (on loan from Hull
Corporation).

Mrs. A. S. Gawthorpe, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (until 14th
August, 1944).

Miss D. Hart, S.R.N. (in H.M. Forces).

Miss F. A. Hoggard, S.R.N.

Mrs. F. E. Looker, S.R.N., S.C.M. (until 29th February, 1944)
(retired).

Miss H. H. G. M'Donald, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (from 5th June,
1944).

Miss N. Pinchbeck, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (from 1st December,
1944).

Miss E. M. E. Roddis, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss C. M. Taylor, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 21st May, 1944).

Miss C. H. Walker, S.R.N.

Miss M. M. Williams, S.R.N., S.C.M.

COUNTY DISTRICT MIDWIVES.

Mrs. L. A. Ayling, S.C.M. (until 8th March, 1944).
 Miss P. Bennett, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 20th March, 1944).
 Mrs. B. A. Buckley, S.C.M. (until 28th June, 1944).
 Mrs. I. Burrill, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. E. Devonport, S.R.N., S.C.M. (until 7th July, 1944).
 Miss D. Dove, S.C.M.
 Mrs. M. E. Everingham, S.C.M.
 Miss F. V. Fish, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss M. E. Fisher, S.C.M.
 Mrs. J. E. Fraser, S.C.M.
 Miss N. Grantham, S.C.M.
 Miss B. E. Hicks, S.C.M. (from 1st April, 1944).
 Miss V. Hunt, S.C.M. (until 30th April, 1944) (retired).
 Miss E. F. Jones, S.C.M.
 Mrs. E. A. Seal, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 6th November, 1944).
 Mrs. M. A. Skinner, S.C.M.
 Miss M. Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 21st May, 1944).
 Mrs. G. M. Spiegth, S.C.M.
 Mrs. A. Sutton, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss M. West, S.C.M. (from 1st June, 1944).
 Mrs. A. Wood, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 1st November, 1944).

MATRONS.

"The Avenue" Hospital, Bridlington: Miss L. Johnson, S.C.M.
 (Died 17th December, 1944).
 Infectious Diseases Hospital, Driffield: Miss E. Williams, S.R.N.
 Raywell Sanatorium, Cottingham: Miss H. R. Todd, S.R.N.
 Driffield Maternity Home:
 Miss L. M. McCulloch, S.R.N., S.C.M. (until 14th Sept., 1944).
 Miss E. M. Done, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 16th October, 1944).
 Beverley Emergency Hospital: Miss E. Lee, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Driffield Emergency Hospital: Mrs. M. E. Steventon, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Westow Croft Emergency Maternity Home: Miss C. L. Johns,
 S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Newstead House Ante-Natal Hostel:
 Miss O. E. Brown, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.S. (until 28th July,
 1944).
 Miss J. Sullivan, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 21st July, 1944).
 Stamford Bridge Ante-Natal Hostel: Miss F. A. Millard,
 S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N.

SCHOOL DENTAL ATTENDANTS.

Miss K. Lawson.
 Mrs. J. M. Hood.

REPORT OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Section 1.—Vital Statistics.

POPULATION.

Districts.	Census, 1931.	Estimated.	
		1943.	1944.
Administrative County	169,287	191,640	185,940
Urban Districts	75,206	89,540	88,350
Rural Districts.....	94,081	102,100	97,590

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES

(Birth rate per 1,000 of the Population).

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years.		1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	1921—1930	1931—1940							
Administrative County	17·9	14·8	15·2	14·9	14·3	15·8	17·0	16·6	19·2
Urban Districts..	16·6	14·4	15·1	16·3	14·7	16·5	17·4	17·6	19·4
Rural Districts...	18·8	14·9	15·2	13·5	13·8	15·2	16·6	15·7	18·9

The birth rate for the whole of England and Wales was 17·6, compared with 16·5 in the previous year.

There were 3,562 live births and 93 stillbirths registered in the County during the year, making a total of 3,655. Of this number, 674 occurred in the Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington, leaving a total of 2,981 in the area administered by the County Council.

The number of births notified to my Office by practitioners, midwives, etc., was 2,823, whilst the Registrars in the County sent particulars of 140 births which had been registered but not notified.

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS.

Districts.	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Administrative County	173	178	173	156	212	253	246	313
Urban Districts..	60	77	90	78	90	111	110	152
Rural Districts..	113	101	83	78	122	142	136	161

The illegitimate birth rate was 1·7 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 1·3 in the previous year. The proportion of illegitimate births to legitimate was 1 to 10, compared with 1 to 12 in the previous year.

The continued increase in the proportion of illegitimate births was referred to in my report for 1943, and as mentioned then the Council had decided to appoint a special Welfare Visitor to undertake work in the County to help the unmarried mother and her child in co-operation with and in extension of the work already carried out in this direction by the York Diocesan Voluntary Welfare Association. This new officer commenced her duties in April, 1944, and a report on her work is included in the section of the report which deals with Maternity and Child Welfare.

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

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years.		1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	1921--1930	1931--1940							
Administrative County	12·2	12·3	11·5	11·8	12·6	12·1	11·1	12·5	13·0
Urban Districts..	13·2	13·0	11·9	12·8	13·0	13·1	12·0	13·8	14·3
Rural Districts..	11·6	11·6	11·1	10·8	12·2	11·2	10·4	11·3	11·7

There were 2,409 deaths registered in the County in 1944, an increase of 18 on the figure for the previous year. The death rate of 13·0 per 1,000 population is higher than the death rate of 11·6 for England and Wales, which was a decrease on the 1943 figure of 12·1.

The principal causes of death in the County were once again heart disease (641), cancer (313), and intra-cranial vascular lesions (311), which accounted for over 50% of the total deaths.

The following table shows the figures for comparison for various causes for the years 1943 and 1944:—

Cause of Death.	1943.	1944.
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	5
Scarlet Fever	—	2
Whooping Cough	4	6
Diphtheria	3	2
Tub. of Resp. Sys.	59	79
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	23	22
Syphilitic Disease	9	12
Influenza	88	25
Measles	3	—
Ac. Poliomyel. and Polioenceph.	1	—
Ac. Inf. Enceph.	1	2
Cancer	337	313
Diabetes	33	20
Intracranial Vascular lesions	245	311
Heart Disease	636	641
Other dis. of circ. system	81	118
Bronchitis	115	126
Pneumonia	89	80
Other Res. Diseases	35	33
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	20	20
Diarrhoea, under 2 years	8	10
Appendicitis	9	9
Other Dig've Diseases	54	70
Nephritis	74	62
Puer. and Post-abort. Sepsis	—	2
Other Maternal Causes	2	6
Premature Birth	61	40
Con. mal. birth inj. infant. dis.	55	52
Suicide	15	22
Road Traffic Accidents	26	23
Other Violent Causes	58	60
All Other Causes	247	236
All Causes	2391	2409

DEATHS AMONGST CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

Death rate amongst Infants per 1,000 Live Births.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years.		1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	1921—1930	1931—1940							
Administrative County	61	51	42	49	43	50	40	51	44
Urban Districts..	59	50	45	46	42	55	43	54	47
Rural Districts..	63	53	39	53	44	45	38	47	41

There were 156 deaths of children under the age of one year in 1944, as compared with 161 in 1943, and the infant mortality rate has decreased from 51 to 44. The rate for England and Wales for 1944 was 46. The distribution of these infant deaths between various grouped causes is shown in the following table. The increase in deaths from infectious diseases is due chiefly to deaths from whooping cough. It is pleasing to note a marked decrease in the number of deaths due to prematurity.

INFANT DEATHS FOR THE YEARS 1943 AND 1944.

	Urban.		Rural.		Total.	
	1943.	1944.	1943.	1944.	1943.	1944.
Infectious Diseases	1	10	2	1	3	11
Respiratory Diseases	16	16	10	16	26	32
Digestive Diseases	5	10	3	3	8	13
Prematurity	33	16	28	24	61	40
Birth Injury, Infantile Diseases and Congenital Malformations	23	23	27	23	50	46
Other Causes	7	5	6	9	13	14
Totals	85	80	76	76	161	156

INQUESTS.

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

Cause of Death.	East Riding District.	Holderness District.	Howdenshire District.	Eserick District.	Totals for 1944.	Totals for 1943.
Natural Causes ...	8	3	3	1	15	19
Accidental Death.	60	11	15	8	94	124
Suicide	18	3	—	3	24	23
Found drowned ...	2	1	2	2	7	2
Other verdicts	6	—	1	—	7	5
Totals	94	18	21	14	147	173

Section 2.—General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The work of dealing with the examination of bacteriological specimens for patients living in the County was continued at the Area Laboratory at the Driffield Emergency Hospital. The bacteriological and biological examination of milk continues to be undertaken at the North Riding Laboratory at Scarborough, and the examination for specimens in connection with the Venereal Diseases Scheme is carried out at the Laboratory at the Hull Royal Infirmary and at the North Riding Laboratory.

Chemical examinations of milk and other foods and examination of water samples is undertaken by the Public Analyst.

Details of the bacteriological work carried out in 1944 are shown in the following table:—

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

	Throat Swabs		Sputum.		Water	Milk.	Other Examinations.
	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.			
URBAN DISTRICTS.							
Beverley	5	37	2	34	...	...	29
Bridlington ...	8	116	11	43	13	129	260
Driffield	2	34	2	27	...	1	38
Filey... ..	...	6	...	2	...	..	7
Haltemprice ...	7	41	3	23	...	3	4
Hedon ... ..	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Hornsea ... ..	...	8	3	8	1	...	8
Norton	1	9	...	3	...	...	2
Withernsea ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	6
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Beverley	6	9	...	4	9	...	3
Bridlington ...	...	72	...	2	15	1	21
Derwent	2	13	2	9	...	...	3
Driffield	1	56	2	25	27	...	21
Holderness ...	...	36	4	19	...	...	11
Howden	1	25	3	12	...	..	11
Norton ... ..	...	11	4	2	...	...	4
Pocklington ...	4	43	...	4	...	...	7
E. R. C. C.							
'Avenue' Hosp.	20	83	...	2	...	...	25
Isolation Hosp.	36	88	...	...	...	...	2
Raywell San. ...	...	..	6	6	...	...	31
T.B. Services	...	...	315	231	...	...	1
Sub-Committee	...	...	1	...	...	...	7
Pub. Assistance	...	1	1	1	...	7	3
Mental Hosp. ...	...	...	1	1	...	7	3
Milk (Special Designations) Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	428	...
Milk & Dairies Orders ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	118	...
Beverley Emergency Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Driffield Emergency Hospital	...	32	...	...	...	...	14
Service Cases ...	...	23	...	15	...	...	293
Driffield Maternity Home ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
Westow Croft ...	6	16	...	...	...	...	...
Public Health ..	1	9	...	...	...	1	10
TOTALS ...	100	769	360	477	65	688	842

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

No change has occurred during the year in the number of ambulances provided in the County.

The County Council Ambulance stationed at County Hall has made 332 journeys during the year, involving a mileage of 12,705, as compared with 233 journeys and a mileage of 9,325 during 1943.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

Home nursing is available in the following districts where Voluntary Nursing Associations exist:—

Anlaby,	Flamborough,
Beverley,	Ganton,
Bridlington,	Hessle,
Dalton Holme,	Hornsea,
Driffield,	North Cave,
Elloughton,	Norton,
Escrick,	Rowley,
Ferriby,	Westow,
Filey,	Withernsea.

With the exception of the Beverley, Driffield, Hessle, Norton and Withernsea districts, the Nurses employed also undertake the domiciliary midwifery work for the County Council.

Much of the County is still unprovided for as regards Home Nursing, and there is a need for the formation of further Associations.

The County Council paid £2,188 18s. 10d. in grants to existing District Nursing Associations during the year. Of this amount, £284 2s. 2d. was for general nursing and £1,904 16s. 8d. for midwifery work.

HOSPITALS.

There are no General County Hospitals administered under the Public Health Acts, although "The Avenue" Hospital at Bridlington provides some beds for long stay general cases in addition to maternity beds. The arrangement whereby the Emergency Hospitals at Beverley and Driffield could admit patients for the County if they could be regarded as "transfer" cases from the Hull hospitals came to an end early in the year, when all the beds were needed for military cases and since that time the finding of accommodation for the acute sick has become more and more difficult, and the question is receiving serious consideration by the Public Health Committee.

Arrangements continue for the admission of "general" cases from the area of the County near York to be admitted to the York City General Hospital, and for patients suffering from cancer to be admitted to the Leeds General Infirmary for radium treatment.

There have been no changes in respect of the provision of hospital beds for maternity, infectious diseases or tuberculosis cases.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

One certificate of Registration was surrendered during the year. At the end of the year, there were six Homes registered, providing beds as follows:—

Medical and Surgical	43
Maternity	12

Six hundred and eighty patients were admitted to the Homes during the year, 385 of whom were maternity cases, whilst 65 were medical, 211 surgical, 17 convalescent and chronic, and 2 others.

Exemption from registration has again been granted to three local Voluntary Hospitals and one Nursing Home which are not carried on for gain.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

The area covered by these services includes the whole County with the exception of the Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington, but in both these areas the County administers the domiciliary midwifery work.

ANTE-NATAL CARE.

In an attempt to meet needs in the southern part of the County an Ante-Natal Clinic was opened in Hessle in April, 1944, and 22 sessions have been held since that date. Seventy-two women attended and these women paid a total of 248 attendances. Ante-Natal Clinics also continued in operation at "The Avenue" Hospital, Bridlington, and at the Driffeld Maternity Home, the majority of women attending these clinics being those who had booked beds in the respective institutions for their confinements. For the remainder of the County in respect of those women who had not booked a doctor for their confinements, ante-natal care was carried out by County Midwives and District Nurse Midwives with facilities to use the general practitioner scheme whereby each patient can obtain two medical examinations by her own doctor.

The number of women in the administrative maternity and child welfare area who received ante-natal care through the County Scheme was as follows:—

At Ante-Natal Clinics	571
By private Medical Practitioners	373
	<hr/>
Total	944
	<hr/>

These figures show that only 41% of these women who had booked midwives for their confinements attended ante-natal clinics or had medical ante-natal examinations. Although this is an improvement on the figures for 1943 there

is room for much further improvement and midwives are being urged to persuade their patients to take advantage of the general practitioner scheme. At the end of the year steps were being taken to open an ante-natal clinic at Brough.

The services of a consultant obstetrician for special ante-natal examinations, are available free of charge to the patient in respect of all patients who have booked a bed at a County Maternity Institution or have booked a County Midwife or District Nurse Midwife either as a midwife or as a maternity nurse. Similar facilities exist in respect of X-ray examinations. Consultant advice was sought on behalf of 13 cases and X-ray examination carried out in 12 cases.

Dental treatment, including the supply of dentures, is available through arrangements made with private dental surgeons, the patient being re-charged for the cost according to her means. This service was extended during the year so that it is now also available post-natally to mothers who are breast feeding their infants.

During the year 29 expectant and 10 nursing mothers received dental treatment through this scheme.

MIDWIVES.

One hundred and ten midwives notified their intention to practice in the East Riding during the year 1944. At the end of the year, there were only 72 midwives in practice, 21 of whom were in private practice, 14 were employed by Voluntary Nursing Associations, 17 were Domiciliary County Midwives, and 20 were employed in Institutions.

The year has again proved to be a difficult one owing to the continued shortage of midwives and the finding of suitable accommodation for such midwives as were available. Nevertheless the staffing position has improved slightly and by the end of the year the "Rushcliffe" conditions as regards the optimum number of cases to be attended, off duty periods, etc., appeared to be nearer of attainment. A Supervisor of Midwives was appointed and she took up her duties in March, 1944.

Despite difficulties, arrangements were continued for the sending of midwives for training in the administration of gas and air analgesia, and by the end of the year eleven out of the seventeen County Midwives held the necessary certificate. Unfortunately there are still many difficulties to be overcome before this valuable pain relieving service can be made available to women being delivered in their own homes. The present regulations regarding the administration of gas and air analgesia by a midwife not only require the midwife to hold the special certificate of competency, but also require that, unless, of course, a doctor is present, one

other person shall accompany the midwife and this person must be either a midwife, a nurse, or a Member of the British Red Cross Society or the St. John Ambulance Association, or the Civil Nursing Reserve of at least a year's standing and who is 21 years of age. Even in urban areas it is usually impossible to spare two midwives to attend a confinement and difficult to obtain the attendance of persons coming within the other categories allowed, but in scattered rural areas the problem has so far proved well nigh insoluble and very few women in the County have as a consequence been able to benefit from this service.

In view of the fact that no patient can be given gas and air by a midwife unless the woman has been medically examined within a month of her confinement, that the special apparatus is so designed that not more than a set percentage of gas can be administered, that analgesia and not anæsthesia is desired, that so far as I am aware, there is no risk with the administration and that the control of the flow of gas is entirely automatic, depending solely upon whether the patient is sufficiently conscious to hold the mask down to her face, it is difficult to see why the presence of someone in addition to the midwife is necessary, and it is to be hoped that the regulation will soon be relaxed so that these pain relieving facilities may be available to all women and not be limited to those fortunate enough (for this particular purpose) to reside in areas where other "approved" persons besides the midwife are readily available.*

In making these remarks it should be noted that the mere provision of gas and air analgesia facilities is not sufficient to ensure the absence or great diminution of pain in all confinement cases. The administration must be combined with a degree of confidence on the part of the patient, which can only be obtained by careful mental preparation on the midwife's part, which preparation should include a preliminary introduction to the gas and air apparatus so that the patient is not a stranger to it when the time arrives for it to be brought into use. This, incidentally, is an added reason why midwives should be in sufficient numbers to enable them to spend this time in the ante-natal care and preparation of their patients.

The following table shows the total number of cases attended during the year by one hundred and one midwives from whom returns were received:—

*Since going to press, the Central Midwives Board has ruled that the "other person" need only be someone "acceptable both to the midwife and to the patient."

No. of Cases.	Midwives residing outside the County.	Midwives employed in Institutions.	Midwives employed by Nursing Associations (inc. reliefs).	County Midwives (inc. temporary relief Midwives).	Private Practising Midwives.	Total.
0	4	5	2	—	4	15
1—4	—	9	3	1	4	17
5—9	4	6	1	3	2	16
10—19	1	3	1	1	2	8
20—29	—	1	3	—	—	4
30—39	—	1	1	3	—	5
40—49	—	—	4	2	—	6
50—59	—	1	2	4	—	7
60—69	—	2	1	1	—	4
70—79	—	—	—	3	1	4
80—89	—	—	—	2	—	2
90—99	—	3	1	3	—	7
00 and over	—	6	—	—	—	6

The work of the County Midwives during 1944 is summarised in the following table:—

District.	Ante-Natal Visits.	Nursing Visits.	Number of Bookings.	Number of Confinements attended.
Barlby	482	1569	106	91
Beverley No. 1	376	1482	87	83
Beverley No. 2	408	1442	91	88
Burton Fleming	159	225	36	17
Driffield	292	1148	99	78
Hedon	338	910	50	51
Hessle	403	1615	81	93
Howden	500	1034	89	65
Market Weighton	361	1207	79	83
Norton	838	990	72	66
Pocklington	392	983	66	58
Skirlaugh	171	1127	82	64
Withernsea No. 1	501	1838	126	101
Withernsea No. 2	160	1044	25	43
Relief Midwife No. 1	75	827	7	50
Relief Midwife No. 2	175	731	9	44
Cyclist Relief Midwife	276	1165	47	63
Totals	5907	19337	1152	1138

There has been no change in the usual grants payable to the 13 District Nursing Associations for the midwifery work which they carry out on behalf of the County Council, except that with the adoption of the Rushcliffe scales for District Nurses the County Council has agreed to pay 75% of additional expenditure insofar as such expenditure is not attributable to nurses employed solely on general sick nursing.

Details of the midwifery cases attended by the District Nurses employed by these Associations are as follows:—

Nursing Association.	Ante-Natal Visits.	Nursing Visits.	Number of Bookings.	Number of Confinements attended.
Anlaby, Kirkella and Willerby	650	1578	81	83
Bridlington	793	1775	124	97
Dalton Holme	138	850	37	44
Elloughton and Welton	221	623	48	32
Eserick	365	958	78	48
Ferriby and Swanland	353	568	36	28
Filey	333	919	53	48
Flamborough	89	181	5	9
Ganton	163	301	13	16
Hornsea	146	1160	72	70
North Cave	406	638	49	44
Rowley	238	717	48	47
Westow	86	351	29	23
Totals	3981	10619	673	589

Two thousand three hundred and one births were attended by midwives with no doctor in attendance, or 63% of the total births registered, which is a slight increase on the figure for the previous year.

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

	Private Practising Midwives.	Midwives in Institutions.	County Midwives.	Nursing Association Midwives.	Total.
Sending for medical help	19	117	237	70	443
Notification of death ...	1	1	8	4	14
Notification of stillbirth	2	2	17	4	25
Laying out dead body .	—	2	8	2	12
Liability to be a source of infection	1	4	6	2	13
Artificial feeding	1	3	14	13	31

The number of medical help forms received from midwives was equivalent to 19% of the cases which they attended as midwives, compared with 22% in the previous year.

MATERNITY HOMES AND ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL HOSTELS.

As I reported last year, owing to the continued increasing demand for institutional maternity accommodation, the Council has decided to take steps to provide additional accommodation in various parts of the County, so that, having due regard to anticipated facilities in adjacent areas and to

beds in private maternity homes, there would eventually be maternity beds and ante-natal accommodation to cope with 60% of the total births in the area.

It is proposed that these beds should be distributed approximately as follows:—

Beverley area	20 beds.
Bridlington area	30 ,,
Driffield area	10 ,,
Holderness area	8 ,,
Howden area	12 ,,
Norton area	10 ,,

Beds, of course, already exist at "The Avenue" Hospital, Bridlington (31 beds), The Driffield Maternity Home (12 beds), and the County Council has a right of user of some of the 25 beds provided at the Westow Croft Emergency Maternity Home near Norton.

Steps have been taken since the end of the year to which this report applies to bring this scheme into operation in the Norton area by the acquisition of Westow Croft. Enquiries are proceeding regarding suitable accommodation in the Holderness and Howden areas, and during 1944 plans were completed for the conversion of the Infirmary Block at the Beverley Emergency Hospital into a Maternity Unit containing 20 beds. Unfortunately, however, by the end of the year, it had not proved possible to put these plans into effect.

Pending the completion of these plans, use is still being made of maternity beds at the Driffield and Howden Public Assistance Institutions.

At "The Avenue" Hospital, the need became apparent for extended nursery provision, and plans were approved for a new nursery and a premature infant unit. Owing to the restrictions on the use of available building labour and materials, permission has not yet been granted to proceed with these proposals.

Owing to enemy action affecting London, increased provision had to be made for evacuated expectant mothers, and the Emergency Maternity Home at Settrington House was opened for a period of ten weeks from 28th July to 7th October, 1944.

During the year, increased facilities have been shown to be necessary for the ante-natal and post-natal accommodation of ex-Service women, and Newstead House Emergency Ante-Natal Hostel was taken over entirely for this purpose. This in turn resulted in further accommodation being found for evacuated mothers, and the Stamford Bridge Minor Infectious Diseases Hospital was converted into an Ante-Natal Hostel to accommodate 20 women. For a period of some four weeks in the middle of the year, an emergency ante-natal hostel was opened at the Ganton Golf Club House, where very satisfactory arrangements were made for the temporary accommodation of expectant mothers evacuated from London.

The ante-natal and post-natal hostel accommodation in the County has all been provided at the request of the Ministry of Health for the accommodation of women not normally resident in the County, but the need has become apparent for similar accommodation for County residents, chiefly unmarried mothers. Arrangements were accordingly made to use such beds as were available at the Stamford Bridge Ante-Natal Hostel, and the Council has decided to provide other accommodation if and when the Stamford Bridge facilities cease to be available.

The following are details of the work done in the various institutions during 1944:—

COUNTY MATERNITY HOMES.

	" The Avenue " Hospital.	Driffield Maternity Home.
Number of maternity beds	31	12
Total number of admissions	712	201
Number of cases delivered by:—		
(i) midwives	496	191
(ii) doctors	159	6
Number of cases admitted for ante-natal reasons	61	5
Number of cases of puerperal pyrexia	3	1
Number of maternal deaths	nil	nil
Number of stillbirths	15	3
Number of infant deaths	11	3

EMERGENCY MATERNITY HOMES.

	Westow Croft.	Settrington House.
Number of beds	25	17
Admissions:—		
County Residents	113	—
Evacuated Mothers	97	34
Ex-Service Women	26	—
Non-County Residents	61	1
Totals	297	35
Number of women delivered by:—		
(i) midwives	264	30
(ii) doctors	33	5
Number of cases of puerperal pyrexia	1	—
Number of maternal deaths	1	—
Number of stillbirths	12	1
Number of infant deaths	4	—

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INSTITUTIONS.

	Driffield.	Howden.
Number of maternity beds	2	8
Number admitted	4	66
Number of cases delivered by:—		
(i) midwives	4	50
(ii) doctors	—	13
Number of cases of puerperal pyrexia	—	—
Number of maternal deaths	—	1
Number of stillbirths	—	6
Number of infant deaths	—	1

Nineteen abnormal midwifery cases were sent to other hospitals as follows:—

York Maternity Hospital	10
City of York General Hospital	2
Scarborough Hospital	3
Hope Hospital, Leeds	2
Beverley Emergency Hospital	2

EMERGENCY ANTE-NATAL HOSTELS.

	Newstead House.	Stamford Bridge Hostel.	Ganton Golf Club.
Number of beds	16	20	15
Admissions:—			
County Residents	29	14	—
Evacuated Mothers	34	54	11
Ex-Service Women	35	—	—
Non-County Residents ..	1	—	—
Totals	99	68	11

CONSULTANT SERVICE.

Arrangements exist whereby general practitioners can call for consultant help in domiciliary confinements from consultant obstetricians residing in Hull, Scarborough and York, and they were called out on 10 occasions during the year. Arrangements have also been made for the use of Mobile Blood Transfusion Units for domiciliary cases. These units are stationed in Hull and Scarborough, and were called out to six cases in the County.

HOME HELPS.

The continuation of a service of Home Helps has proved to be increasingly difficult, and at the end of the year only five women's names were on the panel arranged by the Council. In an attempt to help the position, the Council authorised the appointment of two whole-time Home Helps,

but by the end of the year no suitable applicants had been forthcoming. The five women available on the panel attended 13 cases during the year.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were eight maternal deaths in the County during the year, two being ascribed to puerperal sepsis and six to other puerperal causes. The maternal mortality rate was 2.25 per 1,000 live births, whilst that for England and Wales was 1.93.

The following table gives the mortality rate for the County over a series of years:—

Year.	Puerperal Sepsis.		Other Puerperal causes		All Causes.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 births.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 1000 births.
1928	3	1.04	10	3.49	13	4.53
1929	5	1.76	11	3.89	16	5.65
1930	2	.74	7	2.61	9	3.35
1931	5	1.90	11	4.17	16	6.07
1932	1	.39	3	1.18	4	1.58
1933	2	.80	9	3.62	11	4.42
1934	7	2.74	11	4.30	18	7.04
1935	3	1.21	11	4.44	14	5.66
1936	1	.39	7	2.72	8	3.11
1937	1	.38	6	2.26	7	2.63
1938	2	.71	11	3.93	13	4.64
1939	1	.35	3	1.05	4	1.40
1940	2	.71	6	2.13	8	2.84
1941	7	2.30	5	1.65	12	3.95
1942	2	.60	5	1.50	7	2.11
1943	—	—	2	0.63	2	0.63
1944	2	.56	6	1.68	8	2.25

Confidential reports were sent to the Ministry of Health on seven maternal deaths.

CONCEPTION CONTROL.

In certain instances it is essential on account of a woman's health that she should not bear any more children. Under these circumstances it is possible for arrangements to be made for her to receive appropriate advice, and during the year arrangements have been made for East Riding residents to be seen and advised at the appropriate Clinics held at Hull and York. Six women paid ten visits to these Clinics.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

New Centres have been opened at Brough (County Council) and Bishop Burton, Seaton and Walkington (British Red Cross Society).

Particulars of the work carried out during the year at the Centres in the County are given in the following table:—

	Number who attended.		Attendances.	
	Children under one.	Children between one and five.	Total.	Average per session.
Anlaby	33	71	472	36
Barlby	43	50	483	19
Bilton	29	60	360	28
Bishop Burton	2	15	91	13
Brough	26	60	352	27
Cottingham	73	152	1995	80
Driffeld	75	91	1001	44
Filey	38	67	870	18
Flamborough	6	34	145	6
Flixton	11	20	234	17
Ganton	24	58	412	32
Hessle	101	175	1561	60
Hornsea	50	82	487	37
Howden	15	25	158	12
Hunmanby	27	51	530	20
Leven	16	20	112	9
Long Riston	3	7	57	7
Market Weighton ...	9	15	176	14
Norton	15	63	704	18
Pocklington	38	43	413	24
Preston	27	62	318	24
Seaton	3	13	22	11
Walkington	5	11	51	13
Willerby	30	44	425	35
Withernsea	45	115	638	26
Totals	744	1404	12067	630

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

There has been no change during the year in the arrangements for the out-patient treatment of children crippled by tuberculosis or other causes.

Eleven children were sent for treatment to the Adela Shaw Orthopædic Hospital, Kerbymoorside, five being admitted under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, and six through the Tuberculosis Scheme.

The Visiting Orthopædic Surgeon examined 95 East Riding patients at the Clinics at Driffield, Malton, Scarborough and York. These patients, of whom 46 attended for the first time, paid 182 visits to the Clinics.

Thirteen adult patients were sent to Out-County Institutions for the treatment of bone and joint tuberculosis.

TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.

Eight children under school age were dealt with under this head during the year. Six children were sent to an ophthalmic surgeon on account of squint, and two were admitted to hospital for removal of tonsils and adenoids.

HEALTH VISITORS.

There has been no change in the arrangements for the health visiting of children up to the age of five years.

Details of the work done by the Health Visitors is contained in the following table:—

	Year ended.	
	31.12.44.	31.12.43.
Visits to expectant mothers:		
First Visits	226	90
Subsequent Visits	120	152
Visits to infants under one year of age:		
First Visits	2817	2129
Subsequent Visits	4335	4280
Visits to children between 1 and 5 years of age	10114	9746
Visits to insanitary premises	10	8
Number of visits as Child Protection Visitors ...	146	225

CARE OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD.

As referred to earlier in the report, the number of illegitimate births has created increasing problems, and the Council decided to appoint a Special Welfare Visitor whose duty it would be to contact as many unmarried expectant mothers as possible and help them in various ways. This work is an extension to that previously performed in the County by the various voluntary agencies with whom the Welfare Visitor works in close co-operation. For those mothers needing ante-natal and post-natal accommodation, arrangements exist whereby they can be admitted to the Stamford Bridge Emergency Ante-Natal Hostel.

The Welfare Visitor took up her duties in April, 1944, and the following are details regarding the cases she has contacted during the year:—

Number of women contacted before their confinements ...	106
Number of women contacted after their confinements	17
	123
Total	123

Number of visits paid to these women 432

Of these, 57 were confined before the end of the year, and eventual arrangements for the mother and her child were made as follows:—

Mother and child returned to the mother's home	27
Mother and child went to live with a friend	7
Mother and child returned to a Moral Welfare Home	5
Mother obtained residential employment keeping the child	6
Mother and child admitted to a Public Assistance Institution	1
Mother obtained employment and placed child:—	
(i) in a Residential Nursery	1
(ii) with a foster parent	1
Child adopted and mother returned home	8
Child stillborn and mother returned home	1

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

The Child Protection Visitors paid a total of 146 visits to foster mothers and children during the year, compared with 225 in 1943 and 302 in the previous year.

Number of cases on the Register at 1st January, 1944:—	
(a) Children	40
(b) Foster-mothers	36
Number of children who were registered during the year	14
Number of new foster-mothers who were registered during the year	8
Number of children removed from the Register:—	
(a) On attaining the age of 9 years	8
(b) On being transferred to the care of relatives	9
(c) On leaving the County	2
(d) On adoption	1
Number of children who were transferred to the care of other foster-mothers in the County	4
Number of cases under supervision at 31st December, 1944:—	
(a) Children	30
(b) Foster-mothers	26

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The only change in the provision of accommodation for mental defectives during the past year has been the acceptance by the Stallington Hall Certified Institution, Staffordshire, of defectives from the East Riding. Eleven patients were admitted to the Institution during the year, and the names of others have been placed on the Institution's waiting list. There are now 179 mental defectives in 13 institutions outside the Riding. In addition, there are 14 patients in the Driffield Public Assistance Institution which is certified to receive mental defectives under Section 37 of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

Details are shown in the following tables:—

NUMBER OF DEFECTIVES ON REGISTER AT END OF 1944.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Certified Institutions	86	85	171
In State Institutions	7	5	12
Under Guardianship	1	2	3
On Licence	2	8	10
Under Statutory Supervision	61	67	128
Totals	157	167	324

TABLES SHOWING AGES, SEX AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF DEFECTIVES AT END OF 1944.

Ages.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 16	32	15	47
16—20	13	11	24
21—29	51	52	103
30 and over	61	89	150
Total	157	167	324

Classification.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral Defectives	0	1	1
Feeble-minded persons	72	100	172
Imbeciles	67	50	117
Idiots	18	16	34
Total	157	167	324

NUMBER OF CASES IN INSTITUTIONS FOR WHOM THE LOCAL AUTHORITY WAS RESPONSIBLE AT THE END OF 1944.

Institution.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Caersws Public Assistance Certified Institution	1	0	1
*Claypenny Colony	14	7	21
Dovecot Institution	0	3	3
Driffild Public Assistance Certified Institution ...	1	13	14
East Riding Mental Hospital	8	13	21
*Hatfield Hall	0	14	14
*Howbeck House Institution	0	2	2
Mid-Yorkshire Institution	5	0	5
Royal Albert Institution	15	14	29
*Whittington Hall	0	25	25
Winestead Colony	35	0	35
Stallington Hall	9	2	11
Moss Side State Institution	2	2	4
Rampton State Institution	5	3	8
Totals	95	98	193

*2 male and 8 female patients on licence leave from Institutions.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

The total number of blind persons now on the East Riding Register is 252 (131 men and 121 women), as compared with 243 (125 men and 118 women) at the date of the last report.

Financial assistance is granted to 154 unemployable blind persons in necessitous circumstances. As from the 1st

July, 1944, such financial assistance has been granted as will bring the incomes of blind persons with no dependents to 32/6 per week. The cases of blind persons with dependents continue to be dealt with on merit. These cases are reviewed periodically by the Blind Persons Sub-Committee, and all blind persons resident in the County are visited by the Blind Visitor appointed by the Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind.

Employment is provided in the workshops of the Institute for 6 men and 3 women. Seven men and 2 women are recognised as Home Workers.

During the year under review, after several conferences with representatives of the Hull Corporation and the National League of the Blind, agreement was reached on a uniform scale of augmentation of earnings of blind workers employed in the workshops. The revised scheme was adopted by the Hull Corporation and the County Council for a trial period of twelve months and was brought into operation on the 1st September, 1944. At the end of the period the scheme will be again reviewed.

Section 3. —Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Arrangements have been completed by the Beverley Rural District Council for the extension of a piped water supply to the parish of Cherry Burton, and serious consideration is being given in all areas to action which can possibly be taken under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944, to provide these amenities where they are at present inadequate.

The occupation of various military camps in the Wolds area of the County caused some anxiety regarding the possible pollution of the water supplies in the Driffield and Bridlington areas. This was due to the difficulties encountered in the disposal of excreta as incineration proved to be incapable of dealing with the quantity produced. Recourse had to be had to transporting excreta in suitably equipped lorries and spreading it on selected fields to be subsequently ploughed in. Providing that there was adequate co-operation between the Surveyors of the various Sanitary Authorities, the removal contractors and the Camp Commandants, this method of disposal proved to be satisfactory and caused no nuisance or untoward effects to water supplies. Chlorination of water supplies was to some extent increased to meet any possible increased risk of pollution.

HOUSING.

There was little activity under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 to 1942, during the year, only four applications (relating to twelve houses) being received. In one case the owner subsequently decided not to proceed with his application, whilst in another (relating to seven dwellings) it was found that the scheme was not eligible for assistance under the Acts. In the two remaining cases, grants of £166 13s. 4d. and £200 respectively were made by the Council. Each of these applications related to two dwellings, and the grants made were the maximum amounts permitted under the Acts.

During the year, consideration was given to the Report on Rural Housing prepared by a Sub-Committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Arthur Hobhouse, which made a comprehensive survey of the whole field of Local Authority housing in the rural areas of England and Wales and recommended means for remedying the shortcomings and defects in existing housing administration in order to bring all rural housing up to proper standards within a reasonable period of years.

After consultations with representatives of the several Rural District Councils in the Riding, it was decided to constitute a Rural Housing Advisory Committee on the lines suggested in the Hobhouse Report, the representation being as follows:—

Two representatives appointed by each of the eight Rural District Councils in the Riding	16
Six representatives of the County Council	6
One representative appointed by each of the following:—	
The Land Agents' Society (Yorkshire Branch), The Yorkshire County Federation of Women's Institutes, The National Union of Agricultural Workers	3
	—
	25
	—

This Joint Committee now has in hand the carrying out of a comprehensive survey of housing conditions in the rural areas of the County.

Section 4.—Inspection and Supervision of Food.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1938.

Summary of Samples taken by the Sampling Officer and Analysed during the year ended 24th March, 1945.

Baking Powder	8	Lard	8
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	Liquid Paraffin, medicinal ...	1
Butter	6	Malt Vinegar	10
Camphorated Oil	3	Margarine	1
Castor Oil	1	Milk	212
Cocoa	3	Milk Informal	7
Coffee	3	Non-Alcoholic Tonic Wine ...	1
Cough Mixture	1	Non-Alcoholic Wines	2
Concentrated Culinary Essence, Lemon Flavour .	1	Patent Groats	1
Culinary Herbs	1	Pepper	1
Custard Flavour	1	Sausage	1
Fish Cakes	1	Sausage Meat	1
Glycerine	1	Semolina	1
Gelatine, Edible	2	Senna Leaves	1
Ground Ginger	3	Soya Flour	1
Ground Mixed Spice	1	Tea	1
Ground Almond Substitute ...	1	White Pepper	4
Iron Tonic with Quassia	1	Yeast	5
		Total	298

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

Cough Mixture ...	1	No action.
Milk	27	4 Convictions, 3 Cautions, 20 No action.
Milk Informal	7	7 No action.

Amount of Penalties, including Costs, £28 1s. 5d.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1936—1943.

Seven licences (three for "Accredited" and four for "Tuberculin Tested" milk) were granted during the year. Two producers of "Accredited" Milk did not renew their licences at the beginning of 1944, and three "Accredited" and two "Tuberculin Tested" milk producers surrendered their licences during the year. At the end of the year there were 41 "Accredited" and 9 "Tuberculin Tested" licences in force in the County. Six of the "Tuberculin Tested" herds are "Attested" herds.

During the year, 237 samples of designated milk produced in the County were submitted to the tests prescribed by the above Regulations, with the following results:—

	“ Tuberculin Tested ” Milk.	“ Accredited ” Milk.
Failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test	6	20
Contained Coliform Bacillus ...	1	14
Failed both tests	4	17
Passed both tests	38	137

One hundred and twenty-eight bulk samples of “ Accredited ” milk were submitted to the biological test for tubercle bacilli during the year, none of which was returned positive.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1938.

The following are details of the work done during the year and during 1943 under the above Order:—

	1944.	1943.
Number of animals slaughtered	58	56
Tuberculosis of udder	18	10
Tuberculous emaciation	2	1
Chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs of tuberculosis	38	45
Advanced cases	35	29
Not advanced cases	23	27
Cows in milk	46	49
Cows not in milk	12	6
Other bovine animals	0	1

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915, and MILK AND DAIRIES ORDERS, 1926 and 1938.

There has been no change in the arrangements for the routine clinical examination of dairy cattle by Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Two hundred and thirty-five bulk samples of milk (inclusive of the 128 referred to under the heading, “ Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936—1943 ”) were taken by the Council’s Sampling Officers for biological examination, 1 (or 0·4%) of which was reported to contain tubercle bacilli. In the previous year, the figures were 251 and 2 (0·8%) respectively. One diseased animal was detected and slaughtered.

Seven positive samples produced in the County were also reported during the year by the Medical Officer of Health for Hull. In four herds, no diseased beast could be detected, but in the other three, animals were found to be suffering from tuberculosis, and consequently slaughtered.

Section 5.—Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES

The number of deaths due to the seven principal epidemic diseases, viz., smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, fever (typhoid and simple continued) and diarrhoea (under the age of two years) was 10, giving a death rate of '05 per 1,000 of the population, which equals the previous lowest rate recorded in 1940. The figures for 1943 were 18 and '09 respectively.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

No change has occurred in the facilities provided for the hospital treatment of cases of infectious disease.

Admissions to the County Isolation Hospital at Driffield during 1944 numbered 229 (191 scarlet fever, 34 diphtheria, 2 measles, 1 mumps, and 1 cerebro-spinal meningitis), compared with 176 in 1943 and 191 in 1942. In addition, 28 patients from the Hospital area suffering from infectious diseases were admitted to other Hospitals as follows:—Hull City Infectious Diseases Hospital (7), York City Fever Hospital (3), Howden Isolation Hospital (3), and Bridlington Borough Sanatorium (15).

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

District.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Beverley M.B.	7	32	3	42
Driffield U.D.	6	6	—	12
Filey U.D.	—	16	—	16
Hornsea U.D.	—	3	2	5
Norton U.D.	2	10	—	12
Beverley R.D.	9	21	2	32
Derwent R.D.	3	24	3	30
Driffield R.D.	—	14	—	14
Holderness R.D.	2	7	1	10
Norton R.D.	2	4	—	6
Pocklington R.D.	3	61	—	64
Service Cases	8	4	—	12
Staff	1	—	1	2
Totals	43	202	12	257

SMALLPOX.

As in the previous year, no cases of this disease were reported.

MEASLES.

The number of notifications received during the year was 156, compared with 3,055 in 1943. There were no deaths from the disease.

ENTERIC FEVER.

One case of enteric fever was reported in 1944, which did not prove fatal. There has been a marked increase in the notifications of dysentery, but no serious cases or serious outbreaks of the disease have been encountered.

SCARLET FEVER.

Four hundred and forty-three cases of this disease were notified during the past year, compared with 432 in the previous year. There were two deaths. The District with the highest number of notifications was the Haltemprice Urban District (83).

DIPHTHERIA.

There were 63 notifications of this disease and two deaths during the year 1944, as compared with 79 notifications and three deaths in 1943.

Further progress has been made with the work of immunisation. As in previous years, the various Sanitary Districts have been responsible for the immunisation of children of school age, and the County Council has been responsible for the immunisation of children under five years of age (except for the Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington). This is carried out mainly through the General Practitioner Scheme, but immunisation is also available in every Welfare Centre. Health Visitors were again requested to carry out a special "drive," and to continue to "survey" their areas so far as immunisation was concerned.

The figures for immunisation during 1944 are as follows:

Children of school age	503
Children under five years of age:—	
Under General Practitioner Scheme ...	699
At Infant Welfare Centres, etc.	820
	<hr/>
	2022
	<hr/>

"Survey" returns up to 31st December, 1944:—

Number of children under five visited	5040
Number found to be immunised	2779 (55%)
Number willing for immunisation	1618 (32%)
Number refusing immunisation	643 (13%)

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Twenty-eight women were reported during the year to be suffering from puerperal pyrexia. Five patients were admitted to Hospital for treatment, and four were treated at home by the practitioners in charge, with satisfactory results. Thirteen of the remaining cases occurred at the Hull Corporation's "Greystones" Maternity Home at Cottingham, where the necessary facilities were available for treatment. Six cases occurred in the areas of the Bridlington (5) and Beverley (1) Welfare Councils.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Seven infants were notified as suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum during 1944. Two of the cases were treated at home by the practitioners in charge, with satisfactory results, and three were admitted to Hospital for treatment. All recovered without damage to vision. The two remaining cases occurred in the Greystones Maternity Home.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Twenty-two cases were notified, compared with 15 in the previous year, and 28 in 1942. Nine of the patients were admitted to Hospital, 10 were non-civilians, and the remaining three patients were treated at home. There were five deaths.

CONTROL OF INFESTATION.

Most of the action taken regarding the control of infestation by lice is undertaken as part of the School Medical Service, and is referred to in the section of the report dealing with that service. The Health Visitors also act as School Nurses, and cases of infestation coming to their notice in schools are followed up as a routine by a visit to the children's homes, where it is explained that the infestation may possibly have affected other members of the family, and appropriate action is taken to deal with the problem. The nurses all carry supplies of "Lethane" special hair oil, which is supplied with full instructions as to the method of application. No cleansing stations have been set up in the County area, nor has there been any necessity shown for any to be established.

VACCINATION.

The total number of primary vaccinations during the past year was 1,774, and 1,404 statutory declarations of objection to vaccination were received.

Detailed returns for the year ended 31st December, 1943, which have been received from the Vaccination Officers, show that 3,296 children whose births were registered during the

year were dealt with as shown below. The figures for the previous year are also given for comparison:—

	1943.	1942.
Successfully vaccinated	1640	1619
Insusceptible of vaccination	20	27
Declaration of Conscientious Objection ...	1234	1408
Died unvaccinated	154	118
Postponement by Medical Certificate	8	10
Removal to other areas	77	100
Removal to places unknown	57	72
Not accounted for	106	76

TREATMENT OF CANCER.

There has been no change in the arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of patients suffering from cancer.

The County Council has decided to participate in the work of the Yorkshire Cancer Committee with a view to the preparation of a joint scheme for the treatment of cancer in the Yorkshire area.

During the past year, seventeen patients from the East Riding were sent to the Leeds General Infirmary for in-patient treatment, and one to the City of York General Hospital. Five patients also attended at Leeds for out-patient treatment.

Deaths from cancer over a series of years are given in the following table:—

Year.	Urban Districts.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.	Rural Districts.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.	Whole County.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
1938	173	1.94	145	1.52	318	1.72
1939	185	1.98	134	1.36	319	1.66
1940	175	1.85	165	1.65	340	1.75
1941	159	1.76	164	1.61	323	1.68
1942	162	1.78	167	1.61	329	1.69
1943	197	2.20	140	1.37	337	1.76
1944	158	1.79	155	1.59	313	1.68

VENEREAL DISEASES.

No changes have occurred during the year in the arrangements made for the treatment of venereal diseases. Owing to difficulties chiefly associated with the supply of building labour and materials, no further progress has been made with the proposed Clinic at Bridlington.

The large rate of increase in the number of new cases noted last year has not been maintained, but where an increase has occurred it is in the number of new cases of syphilis.

The following table gives particulars of cases treated during 1944:—

	Hull.	York.	Leeds.	Scarborough.	Goole	Total 1944	Total 1943.
Number of persons dealt with for the first time during the year and found to be suffering from :—							
Syphilis	27	7	—	4	—	38	33
Soft Chancre	4	—	—	1	—	5	9
Gonorrhœa	41	8	—	7	—	56	56
Non-venereal and undiagnosed conditions	104	13	2	11	2	132	116
Total	176	28	2	23	2	231	214
Total number of attendances of all patients residing in the East Riding	1394	446	6	388	11	2245	1993

Regulation 33 B has resulted in the names of 38 "suspected persons" being submitted on Form 1 as prescribed by the Regulations. In all but one case the information came from Specialist Medical Officers in H.M. Forces. In no case were two forms received in respect of the same suspected person.

Since the appointment of the Special Welfare Visitor, this Officer has done her best to follow up cases reported in this way, and when the information has been sufficient to enable her to trace the "contact," she has been successful in a large number of instances in persuading the "contact" to receive treatment. By close liaison with the Almoners at the various V.D. Clinics, the Visitor is also able to follow up defaulters from treatment and to persuade them to continue their course.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Comparatively little has been accomplished with respect to the recommendations for the improvement of the Tuberculosis Service as approved by the Council and outlined in my last report. This is chiefly due to the staffing and supply difficulties which apply especially to nursing and domestic staff at Raywell Sanatorium. Here once again it must unfortunately be reported that, despite a waiting list of patients, staffing difficulties have rendered it impossible to bring all the available beds at the Sanatorium into occupation.

During the year, some extensions to the service have, however, been made possible. These include the appointment of Mr. P. R. Allison as Consulting Thoracic Surgeon, the installation of an X-ray apparatus at Raywell Sanatorium, the opening of a new Dispensary in Hessle, and the making of arrangements with the West Riding County Council for

the joint use of that Authority's Dispensaries at Selby and Goole, and with the North Riding County Council for the Dispensary at York. An additional Dispensary was also opened at Cottingham for a short period, but had to be temporarily closed owing to the premises then used being required for other purposes.

Additional X-ray facilities were made available by making it possible for X-ray examinations to be conducted at the Beverley and Driffield Emergency Hospitals and also at the York City General Hospital.

No facilities for miniature mass radiography have as yet become available in the County, but anticipatory steps have been taken to make use of the apparatus at present in Leeds when it can be released to serve this part of the area. When these facilities are made available in York, however, the County Council has agreed to refund to the York Authority the cost involved in examining East Riding residents working in factories situated in the City.

The provision of maintenance allowances under the Government Scheme has been in operation since 1st August, 1943. At the end of the year, 45 patients were receiving maintenance allowances, 18 discretionary allowances, 34 fuel allowances, and 4 had received special payments.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY.

One hundred and fifty (119 pulmonary and 31 non pulmonary) new cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year, and, in addition, 42 cases came to notice otherwise than by formal notification. The total number of cases notified in the County shows an increase of 12 on the figure of the previous year.

The following table shows the additions to and removals from the Registers kept by the District Medical Officers of Health:—

	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of cases on the Registers at 31st December, 1943	397	335	180	189	1101
Added to the Registers:—					
(a) Cases notified for the first time during the year	60	58	17	17	152
(b) Un-notified cases brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification	14	16	5	6	41
Removed from the Registers on account of death, change of address, etc.	90	82	34	43	249
Number of cases on the Registers at 31st December, 1944	381	327	168	169	1045

The number of deaths ascribed to all forms of tuberculosis as returned by the Registrar-General was 101, compared with 82 in 1943. Seventy-nine of the deaths were certified as due to pulmonary tuberculosis, and 22 to the other forms of the disease.

The new cases notified during the year are shown in the following table, together with the deaths from tuberculosis as returned by the Registrar-General:—

Age periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
1—5	1	2	5	5	—	1	2	2
5—15	1	2	6	7	1	—	2	1
15—45	51	61	7	8	15	26	4	5
45—65	16	5	3	1	25	5	2	3
65 and upwards	6	3	—	—	2	3	—	—
Totals	75	74	22	21	43	36	11	11

The pulmonary death rate was '42 per 1,000 of the population, compared with '31 in the previous year. The non-pulmonary death rate of '12 is the same figure as for the two previous years.

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

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

District.	Average rate for the ten years.		1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	1921—1930	1931—1940								
Administrative County	0·65	0·40	0·31	0·34	0·31	0·40	0·39	0·39	0·31	0·42
Urban Districts..	0·75	0·48	0·31	0·47	0·33	0·45	0·46	0·54	0·46	0·53
Rural Districts..	0·58	0·34	0·31	0·22	0·29	0·34	0·32	0·25	0·18	0·33

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

District.	Average rate for the ten years.		1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	1921—1930	1931—1940								
Administrative County	0·18	0·12	0·09	0·09	0·13	0·07	0·10	0·12	0·12	0·12
Urban Districts.	0·19	0·11	0·06	0·09	0·17	0·12	0·06	0·16	0·07	0·12
Rural Districts..	0·17	0·12	0·12	0·08	0·09	0·03	0·14	0·09	0·17	0·11

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

No change has occurred in the facilities provided for the treatment of persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, but considerable difficulties continue to exist in finding accommodation, and at one period of the year the beds at Raywell Sanatorium were only partly occupied owing to shortage of nursing and domestic staff.

Seventy-five patients were admitted to the Raywell Sanatorium, compared with 72 in the previous year. In addition, 78 patients were sent to other institutions for treatment as follows:—

Fairfield Sanatorium, York	33
York City General Hospital	16
Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside	8
Beverley Emergency Hospital	6
Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital, Mansfield	1
York County Hospital	3
Hull Sanatorium, Cottingham	4
Scotton Banks Sanatorium	1
Doncaster Borough Sanatorium	1
Pinderfields Emergency Hospital	3
Brompton Hospital, Frimley	1
Anlaby Road Institution, Hull	1

Of the 153 cases dealt with at these institutions, 120 were diagnosed as suffering from tuberculosis prior to admission, whilst the remaining 33 cases were admitted for observation purposes. Six of the latter patients were subsequently diagnosed as tuberculous. Details of the cases treated are set out in the following table:—

	No. of Patients.			No. of Observation Cases			Total.
	Adults		Children	Adults		Children	
	M.	F.		M.	F.		
In Institutions on 1/1/44	22	20	8	2	2	8	62
Admitted during the year	53	57	10	5	6	22	153
Discharged during the year	50	48	10	5	7	18	138
Died in Institutions ...	10	12	2	—	—	—	24
In Institutions on 31/12/44	15	17	6	2	1	12	53

The number of patients discharged from the various institutions who were definitely suffering from the disease was 132, compared with 113 in 1943. The following table shows the condition of these patients at the time of their discharge:—

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	3	3	3	11	—	1	2	—
Class T.B. Plus	7	7	—	22	26	—	7	10	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	7	1	7	1	—	—	2	—	2
Totals.....	24	11	10	26	37	—	10	12	2

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

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	2	—	4	3	7	14	—	—	—

DISPENSARIES.

Four hundred and eighty-five new cases (including contacts) were seen at the nine Dispensaries in the County during the year, 126 of whom were found to be suffering from tuberculosis. In the previous year, the figures were 408 and 120 respectively.

The number of contacts examined was 163. In 6 cases, a diagnosis of tuberculosis was established, 135 patients were found to be free from the disease, and the remaining 22 cases are still under observation.

The following table gives details of the work done during the year, and also shows the corresponding figures for the previous year:—

	1944.	1943.
Number of attendances by patients at Dispensaries (including contacts)	1290	1046
Number of consultations with Medical Practitioners:—		
(a) Personal	80	61
(b) Other	420	455
Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to homes (including personal consultations) .	118	184
Number of specimens of sputum, etc. examined	541	369
Number of X-ray examinations carried out ...	644	428
Number of patients receiving milk at end of year	80	52
Total cost of milk supplied	£620 16s. 5d.	£520 3s. 6d.
Pneumothorax cases:—		
Number of patients receiving refills	11	14
Number of visits paid by these patients ...	212	248
Number of patients provided with artificial light	9	5
Number of visits paid by these patients	248	166
Number of cases on Dispensary Register at end of year	734	696

TABLE I.
Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during
the year 1944.

Notifiable Disease.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Administrative County.
Scarlet Fever	237	206	443
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	32	31	63
Enteric Fever	1	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	23	5	28
Erysipelas	12	21	33
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	2	7
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	16	6	22
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	2
Measles	75	81	156
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	84	62	146
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	19	21	40
Pneumonia	138	96	234
Chicken Pox	168	28	196
Whooping Cough	291	318	609
Malaria	43	3	46
Dysentery	81	40	121
Totals.....	1226	921	2147

TABLE II.

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

DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.									
	Totals.	Beverley.	Bridlington.	Driffield.	Filey.	Haltemprice.	Hedon.	Hornsea.	Norton.	Withernsea.
Scarlet Fever.....	237	72	39	7	17	83	1	5	11	2
Diphtheria	32	4	7	5	...	13	...	...	3	...
Enteric Fever	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia..	23	1	5	2	..	14	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	12	1	2	1	5	1	2	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	5	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	16	2	2	1	8	2	...	...	...	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	75	3	13	...	15	18	1	7	18	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	84	9	24	3	5	25	1	8	1	8
Other forms of Tuberculosis	19	...	5	...	1	10	...	1	2	...
Pneumonia	138	34	43	10	40	2	4	3	...	2
Chicken Pox	168	...	..	...	122	10	...	...	36	...
Whooping Cough	291	15	65	71	79	19	...	1	41	...
Malaria.....	43	1	3	...	39	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	81	4	73	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	1226	148	282	102	334	200	9	25	112	14

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified.
Rural Districts.

DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.								
	Totals.	Beverley.	Bridlington.	Derwent.	Driffeld.	Holderness.	Howden.	Norton.	Pocklington.
Scarlet Fever.....	206	33	5	27	23	14	33	6	65
Diphtheria	31	6	1	8	5	5	2	...	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	2	...	...	...	3	..	...	...
Erysipelas	21	4	1	4	...	5	3	...	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	6	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	81	3	6	3	15	7	20	25	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	62	6	5	7	9	12	12	7	4
Other forms of Tuberculosis	21	5	1	4	1	4	1	2	3
Pneumonia	96	21	8	10	23	14	9	...	11
Chicken Pox	28	5	...	...	19	...	...	...	4
Whooping Cough	318	36	6	12	31	91	100	39	3
Malaria	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	40	...	3	3	34	..	...	...	...
Totals	921	126	37	80	161	156	182	79	100

TABLE IV.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1944, 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.
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	174,250	2558	14.7	131	51	2058	11.8
1935	173,600	2475	14.3	129	52	2090	12.0
1936	177,440	2572	14.5	126	49	2208	12.4
1937	181,840	2658	14.6	140	53	2330	12.8
1938	184,630	2800	15.2	117	42	2119	11.5
1939	(a) 188,180	2803	14.9	140	49	2267	11.8
1940	(b) 192,390						
	194,530	2772	14.3	121	43	2456	12.6
1941	192,170	3037	15.8	156	50	2322	12.1
1942	194,680	3310	17.0	133	40	2169	11.1
1943	191,640	3181	16.6	161	51	2391	12.5
1944	185,940	3562	19.2	156	44	2409	13.0

TABLE V.

Rainfall Returns, 1944.

Station.	Height of Rain Gauge above Sea Level.	Observer.	Total Rain-fall.	Number of days on which one-tenth of an inch or more of rain fell.	Average rainfall over a series of years.
Hempholme	11 feet.	Mr. G. Ellison	30·47	163	27·19 (10 years)
Osgodby	29 „	Mrs. W. V. Hescocock ...	27·07	158	24·55 (9 years)
Withernsea	30 „	Discontinued owing to the War.			
North Cave	35 „	Col. W. H. Carver, M.P.	31·12	166	26·75 (10 years)
Lowthorpe	63 „	Mr. F. K. Hawes	27·74	201	25·97 (10 years)
Wise	73 „	Discontinued owing to the War.			
Scampston	100 „	Mr. F. Ironside	30·08	164	27·83 (10 years)
Dunnington	110 „	Miss E. Hildyard	32·27	170	27·67 (10 years)
Dalton Holme	150 „	Mr. D. F. Cullen	30·89	171	29·12 (10 years)
Severley (E.R. Mental Hospital)	175 „	Medical Superintendent	28·55	177	27·15 (10 years)
Birdsall	304 „	Mr. James Anderson...	33·26	170	30·23 (10 years)

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

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REPORT

of the

School Medical Officer

for the

Year ended the 31st December, 1944.

REPORT

of the

School Medical Officer

for the

Year ended the 31st December, 1944

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REPORT OF SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

Normal inspections have been carried out throughout the year and the work done, except as regards dental work, is almost comparable with pre-war years. The number of East Riding children at the end of the year was 17,630, but the number of evacuees had decreased from 1,946 in December, 1943, to 1,087 in December, 1944.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

	East Riding.		Evacuees.	
	1944.	1943.	1944.	1943.
Routine Examinations.				
Entrants (5—7)	2351	2236	100	120
Intermediates (8—10)	1620	1850	101	200
Leavers (10—14)	1367	1566	116	191
Other Routine	257	335	47	48
Total Routine Examinations	5595	5987	364	559
Special Examinations	1424	1724	84	145
TOTAL EXAMINATIONS	7019	7711	448	704

Particulars as to the Dental work done are given later in this Report under Dental Defects.

NUTRITION.

Out of 5,959 children examined for classification, 89.95% were marked excellent or normal as regards nutrition, 8.95% slightly sub-normal, and 1.1% as "Bad." While the number of these cases, i.e., Category "D", have increased from 29 to 65 as compared with 1943, the following-up reports of the Health Visitors and School Nurses indicate that the majority of the children concerned were delicate, or in poor health, and that their low nutritional standard was not due to the lack of food, or to poverty. On the contrary, most of the homes are quite good. It is rare for the Nurses, who follow up all "C & D" cases, to report that parents are negligent, although in some cases dietetic advice is called for. Supplies of Cod Liver Oil and Malt, as well as free meals and milk, are available for the children of parents whose incomes render them necessitous on the County Council's scale.

VISUAL DEFECTS AND EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.

During the year 396 children, including 44 evacuees, were referred from the school medical inspections as needing treatment for eye defects. Comparative figures for 1943 were 402 and 66.

The number of these cases treated under the Authority's Specialist's Scheme during the year, and for whom the Authority paid wholly or partially for the treatment, was 263, of whom 34 were evacuees. Glasses were prescribed in 208 cases.

In addition, 71 children had examinations made by private arrangement.

The refractive errors dealt with during the year fall into the following categories:—

	East Riding.	Evacuees.
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	70	5
Hypermetropia	40	4
Myopia	29	3
Myopic Astigmatism	27	2
Mixed Astigmatism	24	4
Other defects	66	10

During the year 11 children made 88 attendances for treatment at the Orthoptic Clinic held at the York County Hospital.

Minor eye defects were reported in the cases of 40 East Riding children and 4 evacuees—a total of 44 cases. In all but 7 cases the defects had been remedied by the end of the year.

NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS.

Comparative statistics of the children referred for treatment and who received treatment during the last nine years are given as follows:—

Year.	Number medically examined.	Number referred for treatment.	Number received operative treatment.	% who received operative treatment to No. Med. examined.
1936	8180	622	295	3.6
1937	8162	634	269	3.29
1938	8255	616	276	3.34
1939	7927	501	200	2.5
1940	8268	293	152	1.8
1941	7675	301	119	1.5
1942	9269	623	203	2.19
1943	8415	552	238	2.8
1944	7467	672	185	2.4

Of the children who received operative treatment, the Authority paid for 145 children and also for 6 children from other areas.

EAR DISEASE AND DEFECTIVE HEARING.

Children with ear discharge, or who had defective hearing, reported from Routine Inspections or by School Nurses were as under, viz.:—

	Ear discharge.	Remedied.
East Riding	21	10
Evacuees	2	1
	23	11

(The 12 remaining are being treated.)

TUBERCULOSIS.

No children with definite signs of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were reported at medical inspections. Cases for observation are sent to the Fairfield Sanatorium, and 20 children were admitted during 1944, four less than in 1943. Seven definite cases were receiving treatment in the Sanatorium at the end of the year.

UNCLEANLINESS.

In their cleanliness surveys the School Nurses made 83,876 examinations; on an average each child was examined four times during the year. Out of approximately 19,000 school children 879 were found to be unclean, representing 4.4% as compared with 4.2% in 1943. The term "unclean" includes children having nits in their hair no matter how few these nits may be in number. Detailed statistics are given below:—

	No. found to have live vermin.	Per cent of school popn.	No. found to have many nits.	Per cent of school popn.	No. found to have few nits.	Per cent of school popn.
East Riding children	161	.89	292	1.62	351	1.95
Evacuated children	28	1.7	14	.89	33	2.09
Totals ...	189	.96	306	1.56	384	1.96

	Total.	% of school population.
East Riding children	804	4.45
Evacuated children	75	4.75
Total	879	4.40

The majority of these cases had been remedied by the end of the year, but the condition is one that calls for constant attention and supervision on the part of the School Nurses, a matter of some difficulty in rural areas with scattered populations. The School Nurses carry supplies of Lethane Hair Oil and advise parents as to the use of the preparation, attention being constantly directed towards the necessity for examining and treating all members of the family who may be infected.

MINOR AILMENTS.

It is pleasing to be able to record a slight decrease in the number of scabies cases reported during the year. (In 1943 the figure was 220, and in 1944 it was 160.) This disease, which is one that is very difficult to control unless every member of the family of an infected individual receives treatment at the same time, irrespective as to whether they show any symptoms of the disease, and the School Nurses carry supplies of Benzyl Benzoate Cream with full instructions as to its use so that treatment can be carried out in the children's homes.

The incidence of other forms of skin disease has not varied to any appreciable extent.

The figures for 1944 are as follows:—

	No. of cases reported.			No. of cases remedied.		
	E.R.	Evac.	Total.	E.R.	Evac.	Total.
Scabies	151	9	160	130	9	139
Impetigo	93	6	99	83	4	87
Other skin diseases	21	—	21	18	—	18
Ringworm (head) .	8	—	8	1	—	1
Ringworm (body) .	15	1	16	13	1	14

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Statistics regarding infectious diseases are given below:—

Disease.	No. of cases reported.	
	1943.	1944.
Measles	1635	448
Mumps	278	124
Whooping Cough	227	297
Scarlet Fever	100	84
Diphtheria	17	4
Typhoid Fever	—	—
Chicken Pox	306	394
	<hr/> 2563	<hr/> 1351

The number of children excluded because they had been in contact with actual cases was 262 as against 406 in the previous year.

No schools were closed by the School Medical Officer or the District Medical Officers of Health.

EXAMINATION FOR MENTAL CONDITION.

During the year 42 children were examined, and of these 25 were considered to be feeble-minded and suitable for admission to Special Schools. Two vacancies were secured during the year. The remaining 17 children were considered to be ineducable and were notified to the Mental Deficiency Act Committee as being defectives within the meaning of the Mental Deficiency Acts.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN.

Various conditions have operated since the war began to interfere with the recording and examination of handicapped children, but during the year steps were taken anticipatory once more to the obtaining of a complete and up-to-date record of those children who for various reasons should be in receipt of some special form of educational treatment. The figures given below are the ones resulting from this preliminary survey, but they are as yet incomplete and cannot be taken as indicating the total requirements of the area for special educational provisions. They are sufficient, however, to show that a need exists especially in the case of crippled children and of educable mentally defective children—or as the latter are now to be called—educationally sub-normal

children. No special schools of any type exist in the County and it is extremely difficult to obtain accommodation in schools in other parts of the country. All that can be done, therefore, in the meantime, is to arrange, when possible, for these children to be admitted to ordinary schools so long as it can be ascertained that their presence in the schools will not detrimentally effect the other children or themselves.

PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF HANDICAPPED PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN.

	At Special Schools	At Primary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	TOTAL
<i>Blind Children, i.e. suitable for education by methods not involving the use of sight</i>	8	—	—	—	8
<i>Partially-sighted Children, i.e. suitable for education by special methods involving the use of sight</i>	—	2	1	—	3
<i>Deaf Children, i.e. suitable for education by methods for those without naturally acquired speech</i>	5	3	1	3	12
<i>Delicate Children, i.e. those who for health reasons should not be educated under normal school regime</i>	—	16	—	—	16
<i>Educationally Sub - Normal Children, i.e. those needing a specialised form of education:—</i>					
(1) already ascertained ...	5	25	—	—	30
(2) reported but not yet finally ascertained ...	—	54	—	—	54
<i>Epileptic Children, i.e. those who should be educated in special schools</i>	—	2	—	—	2
<i>Physically Handicapped Children, i.e. those with disease or crippling defect who should not be educated in ordinary schools:—</i>					
(1) Crippled children	8	15	4	—	27
(2) Children with heart disease	—	1	—	1	2
(3) Children with pulmonary tuberculosis ...	—	—	7	—	7

Particulars regarding handicapped children admitted to or discharged from Special Schools or Institutions during the year are given below, together with information as to the number maintained at such schools:—

Defect.	Special School.	Number of children maintained.	Number admitted during year.	Number discharged during year.
Blind	Hull & E.R. Inst. ...	2	—	—
do.	Nottingham	1	—	—
do.	York	7	1	—
do.	Royal Normal College	1	—	—
do.	Sheffield	3	—	2
do.	Chorley Wood	1	—	—
do.	Manchester	1	—	—
Deaf	Doncaster	3	1	1
do.	Hull	3	—	—
do.	Manchester	2	—	—
Epileptic	Maghull	1	—	1
Mental	Knotty Ash	4	1	1
Defective	Monyhull	1	1	—

Of the above, six of the blind and two of the deaf and dumb children are maintained by the Higher Education Sub-Committee.

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

The same facilities continued as in previous years for the examination of children suffering from crippling defects at Orthopaedic Clinics held at Driffield, Malton, Scarborough and York, and for hospital treatment at the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital at Kirbymoorside. Additional Clinic facilities are needed in the southern part of the County. In the year under review 239 children made 508 attendances at the Clinics, and 6 admitted to the hospital mentioned for operative treatment, and, if necessary, afterwards supplied with appliances. Ten were discharged in the year. As regards after-care, when a crippled child reaches a suitable age, it can be sent to a Special School for training in a trade or occupation. One girl was sent in 1944 and two boys sent in 1940 and 1942 respectively were discharged during the year.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS.

There are no Child Guidance Clinics actually in the East Riding area, and there is only one such Clinic on the borders of the area. This is at York and is used for East Riding cases by arrangement with the York Education Committee. Cases can be put forward by Head Teachers, Medical Practitioners, Parents, School Welfare Officers and Probation Officers. There is no doubt that this work will continue to increase, and it is hoped that the number of Clinics will grow to meet the increasing need. A Clinic in Hull would be more conveniently situated to meet the needs of the most populous part of the East Riding area, and it is understood that there is a possibility of one being established in the city, in which case it is anticipated that the East Riding Committee would be prepared to make use of it.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Medical Inspections were carried out at five of the six Aided Schools in the Riding, two Girls' and two Boys' Schools. Examinations were held in accordance with the regulations of the Board of Education. In the year under review 1,140 pupils, including 10 evacuees, were examined, and 172, including 5 evacuees, were found to be in need of treatment. Parents of pupils suffering from defects are advised through the Headmaster or Headmistress to consult their own medical practitioners.

The Authority paid wholly, or in part, for the treatment of defective vision in three cases.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER FOR 1944.

The acquisition of the Mobile Clinic has been acclaimed by parents and teachers. An increased acceptance rate has resulted in the area in which the caravan has been in use and there is no doubt that the dental service has been enhanced by the purchase of this vehicle. The provision of complete surgeries in which dental operations can be accomplished under conditions favourable to the patient and the Dental Officer have been a necessity in the Riding for some time and it is hoped that similar clinics will be provided for the Dental Officers on their return from Active Service.

It has not been possible to visit every school for dental inspection and treatment during the year, and 51 schools did not receive a visit. This number would have been much greater if the East Riding Dental Service was comprehensive and if facilities for treatment had been granted to all children. The delay in the regular visitation of so many schools and the absence of complete treatment is due to the fact that the present staff is inadequate, consisting, as it does, of only two dentists. To provide a dental service for the elementary school children only in this administrative area requires a staff of at least four Dental Officers and attendants, and until the staff is strengthened there can be no increase in the facilities offered, nor can additional health services be undertaken. To avoid unnecessary delay in visiting schools, work on the temporary dentition was curtailed and emergency treatment only was carried out in many other cases.

The general principles of treatment have undergone no change. Conservative work with a risk of failure is not attempted, diseased teeth showing extensive caries and sepsis being extracted. In a scattered area where the Dental Officer may be many miles from patients this procedure can be appreciated. In larger schools where visits are extended over a fair period of time, successful pulp treatments have been accomplished in anterior teeth much to the appreciation of parents and children.

Malocclusion in most instances is rectified as far as possible by extraction. Where a simple appliance can be constructed and time permits the adjustments necessary, this treatment has been carried out successfully. Though many cases are seen which would benefit by an appliance, it has not been possible to institute an orthodontic scheme.

The improvement in the teeth of entrants persists and it is unusual, compared with pre-war years, to find mouths where multiple extractions were indicated on account of extensive caries and sepsis. Extractions, permanent and deciduous, are done under a local anæsthetic, regional or infiltration as conditions demand.

The same treatment is available for evacuees as for East Riding children. Of the East Riding children inspected, 60·7% were referred for treatment, and 60·9% of these were actually treated. 6% of the children dentally unfit attended their own dentists. Of the evacuees inspected 53·5% were referred for treatment. The acceptance rate among the evacuees was 72%, while 1·6% had private treatment. It is unfortunate that many children miss dental treatment through illness or removal. Details of treatment are available in Table IV. of this Report.

In conclusion I would thank the staff and the teaching profession for their kindness, co-operation and help, which is so essential for a school dental visit.

(Sgd.) P. S. SPENCE, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.

PROVISION OF MILK AND MEALS.

There were 26 School Canteens open at the end of the year, three of which were receiving meals from a British Restaurant. These canteens were serving children from 39 schools or departments, three schools (seven departments) receiving meals in the three canteens served by British Restaurants.

On a selected day in February, 1944, 1,452 children had a meal in a school canteen, this being 42·8% of the children present on that day in those schools for which canteen facilities were available.

On a similar day in October, 1944 (the latest date during the year for which a return was prepared) 1,881 children, or 40·2% of the children in schools for which canteen facilities were available, had a meal, an increase in the number of meals but a slight decrease in the percentage of children present in school. The coming year should see the opening of a number of new school canteens.

With regard to the provision of milk the October return (the last one prepared during the year) showed that 11,902 children were receiving milk and 191 receiving malted milk or cocoa, a percentage of 71·6 of the children present in school.

The percentage for the corresponding return in 1943 was 65·8. The coming year should see more schools receiving milk under the Milk in Schools Scheme in spite of the difficulty in finding suitable sources of supply.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The organiser of Physical Education reports as follows:—

During the early months of the year I made an introductory visit to each of the schools in the East Riding and so gained a first-hand impression of existing conditions. Owing to the extensive nature of the area these visits were short, but proved most valuable in deciding where and how the most effective help could be given.

These introductory visits were followed with visits to see all branches of physical education—physical training, dancing, games—in the different types of school, and many demonstration lessons have been given. Approximately 30 schools have not had a second visit.

Throughout the area I have been impressed by the willing co-operation of the teachers. In spite of the general lack of indoor accommodation (unfortunately in the Haltemprice area where halls are most numerous they are at present housing one or two classes) and the unfavourable weather the various staffs have the physical well-being of their pupils at heart. It is especially encouraging to note the large number of teachers who are endeavouring to teach their classes to appreciate good poise—not only for the sake of appearance, but to enable the children to use their bodies as an effective instrument for the movements of everyday life.

War-time restrictions have made the provision of equipment a difficult task, but the ingenuity of many teachers and pupils has overcome this problem to some extent. The actual equipment on stock in the schools is being well and carefully preserved. The greatest difficulty is in the shortage of plimsolls, especially of small sizes. It is hoped that the day is not far distant when the infants can be provided with suitable footwear for the physical training lesson.

I regret that the area is far from well equipped to allow instruction of swimming in the school timetables in general, and trust that some thought will be given to developing and improving facilities in future "Town and Country Planning" programmes.

(Sgd.) MARGARET A. G. RICHARDSON.

CO-OPERATION WITH VOLUNTARY BODIES.

For many years close co-operation has been maintained with the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in dealing with cases of child neglect. The School Nurses and School Welfare Officers have instructions to report every case which comes under their notice during their

day-to-day visitations either direct to the Inspectors of the Society or through the Education Offices. Apart from the urgent cases reported direct to the Inspectors, ten families involving thirty-one children were reported by the Chief Education Officer and myself. In two of the families, concerning eleven children, the Society had to resort to instituting legal proceedings against the parents. In one case the mother was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and her three children were sent to Children's Homes and subsequently committed by the Court to the care of their grandparents. In the second case, both parents were fined and the eight children, whose ages ranged from one to thirteen years, were committed to the care of the Education Committee and were subsequently boarded-out with foster-parents.

Co-operation also exists with Dr. Barnardo's Homes and suitable cases are submitted for consideration by the Headquarters of that Institution. Three children were admitted to the Homes during the year.

CO-OPERATION WITH TEACHERS AND SCHOOL WELFARE OFFICERS.

Teachers take an active interest in the work of medical inspection and a good deal of the clerical work devolves upon them. In addition, teachers assist by weighing children to be examined and by testing their eyesight. For this valuable assistance I am glad to have the opportunity of thanking them for the help they gave during 1944.

Assistance is also given by the School Welfare Officers, who endeavour to encourage parents to accept the offer of treatment for their children, and who report cases of apparent neglect by parents. Such cases are also reported by School Nurses and Health Visitors. I am indebted to them for the assistance they have given.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT RETURNS. YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1944.

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

A. *Routine Medical Inspections.*

(1) Number of Inspections.

E.R. :	Entrants 2351	Second Age Group 1620	Third Age Group 1367	
Evac. :	Entrants 100	Second Age Group 101	Third Age Group 116	
		Totals	E.R. 5338	Evac. 317
	(2) Number of other Routine Inspections .	E.R. 257	Evac. 47	
	Grand Total ...	E.R. 5595	Evac. 364	

B. *Other Inspections.*

Number of Special Inspections and Re-inspections	E.R. 1424
	Evac. 84

(7) Extractions—			
Permanent Teeth	117	1183	
Temporary Teeth	543	7173	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total	660	8356	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
(8) Administration of general anaesthetics for extractions	nil	nil	
(9) Other operations—			
Permanent Teeth	60	569	
Temporary Teeth	—	—	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total	60	569	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	

TABLE V.

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses or other authorised persons	4.43
(ii) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses or other authorised persons:—	
East Riding	77,483
Evacuees	6,393
(iii) Number of individual children found unclean:—	
East Riding	804
Evacuees	75
(iv) Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921	Nil
(v) Number of cases of which legal proceedings were taken:—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	Nil
(b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws	Nil

