

**[Report 1946] / Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer of Health, East Riding of Yorkshire County Council.**

**Contributors**

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EAST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

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# ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

School Medical Officer

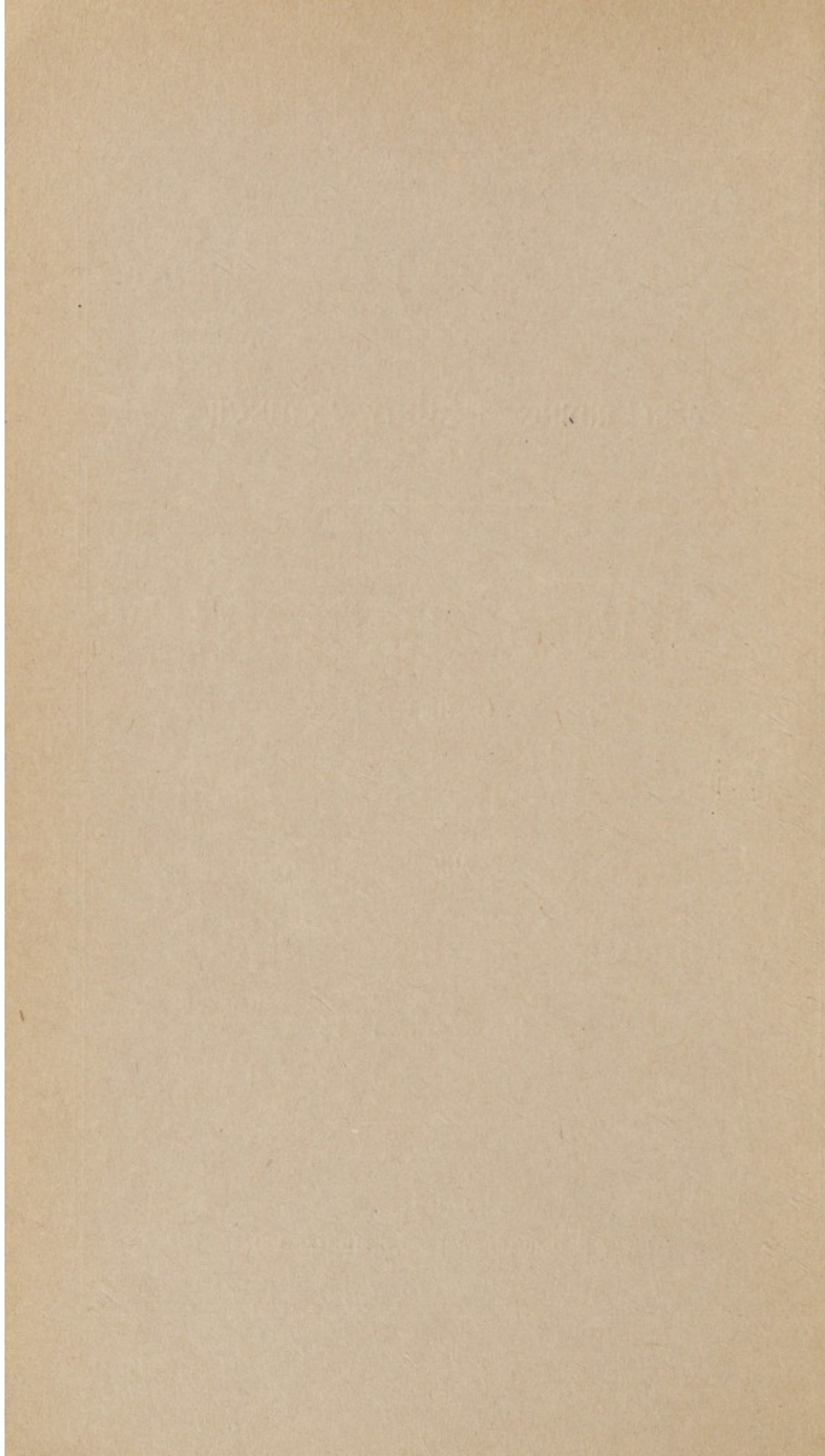
For the Year 1946

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Beverley:

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*To the Chairman and Members of the County Council.*

I beg to present my Annual Reports as County Medical Officer of Health and County School Medical Officer for the year 1946.

These reports will, I think, show the continued efforts which are being made by the Council to improve the health services, and it is disappointing to have to report that, although improved staffing has made progress possible in some directions, difficulties over approvals, and the shortage of materials, have rendered it impossible to show any noteworthy progress towards the realisation of the new and improved institutional facilities approved by the Council during this year and previous years.

Available statistics give no indication that continuing difficulties, whether local or national, have had any deteriorating effect on the health of the population, and the infectious diseases rates continued at a low level. The birth rate increased from 17.0 per 1,000 population to 19.2. The illegitimate birth rate dropped slightly but the number of such births was still approximately one-tenth of the total births of the County. The death rate has dropped from 13.1 to 12.1 per 1,000 population.

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 Department have carried out their duties during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

R. WATSON.

County Hall,

Beverley,

July, 1947.

## STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, 1946.

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.

DISTRICT SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER, BEVERLEY.

P. C. McKinlay, M.D. (part time) (to 17th August, 1946).

A. L. Thorburn, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., M.D., D.P.H. (from 19th  
August, 1946).

DISTRICT SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER, BRIDLINGTON.

E. T. Colville, M.D., B.Hy., D.P.H.

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.

Pushpa M. Shankland, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M., D.C.H., (to 31st  
January, 1946).

Winefride M. Hamilton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., L.M. (from  
12th February, 1946).

MEDICAL OFFICER, DRIFFIELD INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

J. W. Thomas, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (part-time).

MEDICAL OFFICER, "THE AVENUE" HOSPITAL, BRIDLINGTON.

H. Broadbent, M.D., D.R.C.O.G. (part-time) (to May, 1946).

Mary R. Webster, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,  
M.R.C.O.G. (part-time) (from 1st June, 1946).

RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, BEVERLEY EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

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

RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, DRIFFIELD COUNTY HOSPITAL (late E.M.S.  
HOSPITAL).

R. A. Russell Taylor, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B. (to 15th April, 1946).

R. D. Calcott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (1st June to 31st December, 1946).

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.

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

E. Beddoes, L.D.S., R.C.S. (part-time).

J. A. Stout, L.D.S., U. (part-time).

COUNTY HEALTH INSPECTOR.

G. J. Peters, A.M.I.S.E., M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES.

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



## HEALTH VISITORS AND SCHOOL NURSES.

- Miss M. Anderson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (to 31st July, 1946).  
 Miss E. M. Barnby, S.R.N., S.C.M. (retired 31st October, 1946).  
 Mrs. O. Booth, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (temporary) (to 12th November, 1946).  
 Miss P. D. Bourne, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (from 1st April, 1946).  
 Miss M. Briggs, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
 Miss H. Dukes, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (from 1st September, 1946).  
 Miss D. Hart, S.R.N.  
 Miss F. A. Hoggard, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 Miss V. A. Jenkinson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (from 14th October, 1946).  
 Miss W. M. Limbach, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (from 29th July, 1946).  
 Miss H. H. G. M'Donald, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
 Miss N. Pinchbeck, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
 Miss E. M. E. Roddis, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
 Miss A. E. Sturdy, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (from 28th October, 1946).  
 Miss C. M. Taylor, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 Miss C. H. Walker, S.R.N.  
 Miss M. M. Williams, S.R.N., S.C.M.

## COUNTY DISTRICT MIDWIVES.

- Miss P. Bennett, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 Mrs. E. Bishop, S.C.M.  
 Miss D. Dove, S.C.M.  
 Mrs. M. E. Everingham, S.C.M. (to 31st October, 1946).  
 Miss N. Fenton, S.C.M. (to 15th October, 1946).  
 Miss F. V. Fish, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 Mrs. J. E. Fraser, S.C.M.  
 Miss N. Grantham, S.C.M.  
 Miss B. E. Hicks, S.C.M.  
 Miss E. F. Jones, S.C.M.  
 Miss E. M. Melbourne, S.C.M. (from 1st August, 1946).  
 Mrs. E. Ord, S.C.M. (from 10th January, 1946).  
 Miss E. Parkinson, S.C.M.  
 Mrs. W. A. Place, S.C.M.  
 Mrs. E. A. Seal, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 Mrs. M. A. Skinner, S.C.M. (to 15th June, 1946).  
 Miss M. Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 Mrs. G. M. Spiegth, S.C.M.  
 Miss M. Wemyss, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 1st March, 1946).  
 Miss M. West, S.C.M. (from 6th August, 1946).  
 Miss E. E. Wilson, S.R.N., S.C.M.

## COUNTY WELFARE VISITOR.

- Miss D. M. Armstrong.

## ORGANISER OF HOME HELP AND DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

- Mrs. E. Silvester (from 18th November, 1946).

## MATRONS.

- "The Avenue" Hospital, Bridlington: Miss W. A. Schofield, S.R.N., S.C.M. Midwives Teachers Cert., Inst. Housekeeping Cert.  
 Infectious Diseases Hospital, Driffield: Miss E. Williams, S.R.N.  
 Raywell Sanatorium, Cottingham: Miss H. R. Todd, S.R.N.  
 Driffield Maternity Home: Miss E. M. Done, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 Beverley Emergency Hospital: Miss E. Lee, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 7th February, 1946). Miss W. A. Torr, S.R.N., S.C.M., House-keeping Cert. (from 1st February, 1946).

Driffield Emergency Hospital: Mrs. M. E. Steventon, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 Westow Croft Maternity Home: Miss C. L. Johns, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 (died 12th February, 1946). Miss F. M. Hall, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 (8th April, 1946, to 23rd June, 1946). Miss E. M. D. Saggs,  
 S.R.N., S.C.M., Housekeeping Cert. (from 24th June, 1946).

Newstead House Ante-Natal Hostel: Miss J. Sullivan, S.R.N.,  
 S.C.M. (to 4th March, 1946). Miss L. V. Dodd, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 1st March to 26th July, 1946). Miss J. H. Howes, S.R.N.,  
 S.C.M. (from 27th July, 1946).

Brandesburton Institution for Mental Defectives: Miss E. Lee,  
 S.R.N., S.C.M.

**PUBLIC ANALYST:**

D. J. T. Bagnall, A.C.G.F.C., F.R.I.C.

**Medical Officers of Health of the several Local Authorities at  
 31st December, 1946.**

Local Authority.	Name of Medical Officer.
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**MUNICIPAL BOROUGHES.**

Beverley .....	A. L. Thorburn, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., M.D., D.P.H.*
Bridlington .....	E. T. Colville, M.D., B.Hy., D.P.H.*
Hedon .....	H. Marshall, M.B., Ch.B.

**URBAN DISTRICTS.**

Driffield .....	J. W. Thomas, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Filey .....	G. A. Dibb, M.B., Ch.B.
Haltemprice .....	J. M. Hermon, M.D.
Hornsea .....	L. French, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Norton .....	F. C. Mayo, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Withernsea .....	F. R. Cripps, M.D., D.P.H.

**RURAL DISTRICTS.**

Beverley .....	A. L. Thorburn, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., M.D., D.P.H.
Bridlington .....	P. D. H. Chapman, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Derwent .....	W. B. Hill, M.D., D.P.H.
Driffield .....	A. Milner, M.B., Ch.B.
Holderness .....	F. R. Cripps, M.D., D.P.H.
Howden .....	F. Wigglesworth, M.B., Ch.B.
Norton .....	W. Thistlethwaite, M.B., Ch.B.
Pocklington .....	A. F. A. Fairweather, M.B., Ch.B.

\*Also District School Medical Officer.



# REPORT OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

## Section 1.—Vital Statistics.

### POPULATION.

Districts.	Census, 1931.	Estimated.	
		1945.	1946.
Administrative County .....	169,287	183,450	194,720
Urban Districts .....	75,206	89,360	96,210
Rural Districts.....	94,081	94,090	98,510

### BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES

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

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years.		1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	1921—1930	1931—1940							
Administrative County .....	17·9	14·8	14·3	15·8	17·0	16·6	19·2	17·0	19·2
Urban Districts..	16·6	14·4	14·7	16·5	17·4	17·6	19·4	16·9	19·5
Rural Districts...	18·8	14·9	13·8	15·2	16·6	15·7	18·9	17·0	18·9

The birth rate for the whole of England and Wales was 19·1, compared with 16·1 in the previous year.

There were 3,739 live births and 88 stillbirths registered in the County during the year, making a total of 3,827. Of this number, 818 occurred in the Boroughs of Bridlington and Beverley, leaving a total of 3,009 in the area administered by the County Council.

The number of births notified to my Office by practitioners, midwives, etc., was 2,593, whilst the Registrars in the County sent particulars of 93 births which had been registered but not notified. In the previous year, the figures were 2,258 and 74 respectively.

### ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS.

Districts.	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Administrative County .....	173	156	212	253	246	313	326	334
Urban Districts..	90	78	90	111	110	152	165	161
Rural Districts..	83	78	122	142	136	161	161	173

The illegitimate birth rate was 1·7 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 1·8 in the previous year.

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

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years.		1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	1921—1930	1931—1940							
Administrative County .....	12·2	12·3	12·6	12·1	11·1	12·5	13·0	13·1	12·1
Urban Districts..	13·2	13·0	13·0	13·1	12·0	13·8	14·3	14·0	13·0
Rural Districts..	11·6	11·6	12·2	11·2	10·4	11·3	11·7	12·1	11·3

There were 2,355 deaths registered in the County in 1946, a decrease of 41 on the figure for the previous year. The death rate of 12·1 per 1,000 population is higher than the death rate of 11·5 for England and Wales, which was a slight increase on the 1945 figure of 11·4.

The principal causes of death in the County were once again heart disease (580), cancer (368), and intra-cranial vascular lesions (321), these causes accounting for over 50% of the total deaths.

The following table shows the figures for comparison for various causes for the years 1945 and 1946:—



Cause of Death.	1945.	1946.
Cerebro-spinal Fever .....	—	3
Scarlet Fever .....	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	8	—
Diphtheria .....	—	—
Tub. of Resp. Sys. ....	67	54
Other Forms of Tuberculosis .....	23	13
Syphilitic Disease .....	11	12
Influenza .....	17	28
Measles .....	—	—
Ac. Poliomyel. and Poliœnceph. ....	—	1
Ac. Inf. Enceph. ....	6	6
Cancer .....	423	368
Diabetes .....	18	18
Intracranial Vascular lesions .....	273	321
Heart Disease .....	625	580
Other dis. of circ. system .....	122	142
Bronchitis .....	97	96
Pneumonia .....	76	71
Other Res. Diseases .....	23	36
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum .....	21	17
Diarrhœa, under 2 years .....	15	9
Appendicitis .....	12	14
Other Dig've Diseases .....	64	45
Nephritis .....	61	53
Puer. and Post-abort. Sepsis .....	—	2
Other Maternal Causes .....	8	6
Premature Birth .....	28	42
Con. mal. birth inj. infant. dis. ....	49	56
Suicide .....	20	30
Road Traffic Accidents .....	16	23
Other Violent Causes .....	67	76
All Other Causes .....	246	233
All Causes .....	2396	2355

### DEATHS AMONGST CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

Death rate amongst Infants per 1,000 Live Births.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years.		1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	1921—1930	1931—1940							
Administrative County .....	61	51	43	50	40	51	44	43	37
Urban Districts..	59	50	42	55	43	54	47	41	36
Rural Districts.	63	53	44	45	38	47	41	46	38

There were 139 deaths of children under the age of one year in 1946, as compared with 135 in 1945, and the infant mortality rate has decreased from 43 to 37 per 1,000 live births. This figure is the lowest ever recorded in the County. The previous lowest rate was 40 in 1942. The rate for England and Wales for 1946 was 43, compared with 46 in 1945.

The distribution of these infant deaths between various grouped causes is shown in the following table:—

## INFANT DEATHS FOR THE YEARS 1945 AND 1946.

	Urban.		Rural.		Total.	
	1945.	1946.	1945.	1946.	1945.	1946.
Infectious Diseases .....	5	—	4	1	9	1
Respiratory Diseases .....	11	13	13	11	24	24
Digestive Diseases .....	11	4	5	6	16	10
Prematurity .....	12	21	16	21	28	42
Birth Injury. Infantile Diseases and Congenital Malformations .....	17	23	28	27	45	50
Other Causes .....	6	7	7	5	13	12
Totals .....	62	68	73	71	135	139

### 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 1946.	Totals for 1945.
Natural Causes ...	12	3	1	3	19	14
Accidental Death.	65	7	6	2	80	79
Suicide .....	21	5	4	6	36	24
Found drowned ...	2	3	1	2	8	6
Other verdicts ....	7	3	1	—	11	6
Totals .....	107	21	13	13	154	129

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

### LABORATORY FACILITIES.

During the year the Area Laboratory at the Driffield Emergency Hospital was closed, and work was transferred to the Area Laboratory at the Beverley Emergency Hospital. Steps were taken to improve the facilities at this Laboratory to enable it to deal with the examination of milk and water samples, but at the end of the year the new arrangements had not been completed, and samples were still being sent to the North Riding Laboratory at Scarborough. This Laboratory and the Laboratory at the Hull Royal Infirmary continued to deal with specimens submitted in connection with the Venereal Diseases Treatment Scheme.



Chemical examination of milk and other foods and examination of water samples is undertaken by the Public Analyst in Hull by arrangement with the Hull Corporation.

Details of the bacteriological work carried out in 1946 are shown in the following table:—

### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

	Throat Swabs		Sputum.		Water	Milk.	Other Examinations.
	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.			
URBAN DISTRICTS.							
Beverley ... ..	1	21	3	8	...	...	20
Bridlington ... ..	37	135	8	54	19	156	264
Driffield ... ..	1	32	3	10	...	...	41
Filey... ..	...	10	...	2	...	..	3
Haltemprice ... ..	38	86	6	16	...	...	3
Hedon ... ..	...	2	1	..	...	...	...
Hornsea ... ..	...	9	2	11	...	...	8
Norton ... ..	...	15	2	3	...	...	12
Withernsea ... ..	...	5	2	4	...	...	3
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Beverley ... ..	...	8	...	7	1	...	6
Bridlington ... ..	2	10	1	17	4	...	10
Derwent ... ..	3	19	1	10	3	...	5
Driffield ... ..	3	18	2	10	18	...	21
Holderness ... ..	...	27	4	12	...	...	7
Howden ... ..	2	11	2	3	...	..	9
Norton ... ..	...	3	...	6	1	...	3
Pocklington ... ..	1	34	3	5	...	...	20
E.R.C.C.							
'Avenue' Hosp. ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	...	33
Isolation Hosp. ... ..	11	61	...	...	...	...	5
T.B. Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Committee ... ..	...	1	204	364	...	...	...
Social Welfare.. ... ..	5	33	...	3	...	...	12
Mental Hosp.... ..	...	1	1	...	...	3	5
Milk (Special Designations)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Regulations ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	530	...
Milk & Dairies Orders ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	187	...
Heat Treated... ..	...	...	...	...	...	74	...
Milk in Schools Education	...	..	...	...	...	216	...
Committee ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Beverley Emergency Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Service Cases... ..	2	20	...	6	...	...	32
M. & C. W. ....	...	3	...	...	...	...	6
Westow Croft... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Public Health .. ...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2
Newstead Ante-Natal Hostel.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ... ..	106	569	245	551	49	1166	543

### AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The ambulance facilities in the County are as follows:—

Situation.	Number.	Purpose.	Maintained by
Beverley .....	1 .....	General .....	County Council.
do. ....	1 .....	do. ....	Beverley Joint Ambulance Committee.
Bridlington .....	1 .....	do. ....	Bridlington Corporation.
do. ....	1 .....	Infectious Diseases .....	do.
Driffeld .....	1 .....	do. ....	County Council.
do. ....	1 .....	General .....	B.R.C.S. and St. John War Organisation.
Filey .....	2 .....	do. ....	S.J.A.B.
Haltemprice .....	1 .....	do. ....	Haltemprice U.D.C.
do. (Cottingham) .....	1 .....	do. ....	S.J.A.B.
Hornsea .....	1 .....	do. ....	Hornsea & Dist. Ambulance Committee.
Withernsea .....	1 .....	do. ....	Withernsea & District Ambulance Committee
Brough .....	2 .....	do. ....	S.J.A.B.
Swanland .....	1 .....	do. ....	Swanland & Dist. Ambulance Committee
Howden .....	1 .....	Infectious Diseases .....	Howden R.D.C.
do. ....	1 .....	General .....	B.R.C.S.
Market Weighton ...	1 .....	do. ....	B.R.C.S.

The County Council Ambulance stationed at the County Hall has made 226 journeys during the year, involving a mileage of 10,936, as compared with 447 journeys and a mileage of 13,489 during 1945.

### NURSING IN THE HOME.

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

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

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

The County Council paid £1,844 5s. 7d. in grants to existing District Nursing Associations during the year. Of this amount, £425 0s. 0d. was for general nursing and £1,419 5s. 7d. for midwifery work.



## HOSPITALS.

The hospital needs of the area, and the arrangements approved for meeting these needs, were fully detailed in my report for 1945, and during the year under review some progress was made towards making the arrangements operative; but owing to circumstances outside the control of the County Council this progress has been slow, and not as much has been achieved as had been hoped. Furthermore, continued shortages with respect to staffing have made it difficult to make full use of such beds as were available.

Facilities were made available for East Riding residents to be admitted to the Beverley Emergency Hospital on 1st March, 1946, and from that time an increasing proportion of the beds available in that hospital have been occupied by other than E.M.S. patients. The arrangements for the admission of acute sick cases to the York City General Hospital continued, and arrangements were also made during the year for cases to be admitted to the plastic and facial maxillary unit at St. James Hospital, Leeds.

On 1st June, 1946, the County Council took over the Emergency Hospital at Driffield, and this Hospital has since been administered by the Social Welfare Committee as a Public Assistance Hospital mainly for the chronic sick. By the end of the year, a commencement had been made in implementing the scheme for the transference to this hospital of cases from the sick wards in the various Public Assistance Institutions throughout the County.

The demand for beds for cases of infectious disease continued to be exceptionally small, and preliminary steps were taken for cases from the East Riding to be admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospitals in Bridlington, Hull, Scarborough, Selby and York, with a view to utilising the available staff at the Driffield Infectious Diseases Hospital to nurse cases of pulmonary tuberculosis at that hospital. As, however, one of the County District Councils could not agree to this change in the use of Driffield Hospital, it has not yet been possible to bring this measure into effect. This is a matter for regret because continued staff shortages at the Raywell Sanatorium have rendered it impossible to have the beds in that institution occupied to more than 50% of capacity, and, as even if all the beds at Raywell had been available they would have been insufficient to meet the needs, the net effects on waiting lists can be imagined.

In order to make it possible to carry out the desire to close the Shiptonthorpe Small-pox Hospital, a preliminary agreement had to be reached with the Hull Corporation to use accommodation to be provided in buildings in the grounds of the Hull City Infectious Diseases Hospital. By the end of the year, however, the Hull Corporation had not received the approvals necessary to enable certain alterations in their buildings to be carried out, and, as a consequence, there is



as yet no alteration to report in the facilities available for the treatment of small-pox cases. Fortunately there has been no need to call on the available facilities during the year.

Plans have proceeded towards the bringing into operation of the Council's scheme for maternity accommodation detailed in my Report for 1944, but by the end of the year no active constructional work had been completed, although alterations were in hand at the Westwood Maternity Home at the Beverley Emergency Hospital. During the year, the County Council approved schemes for the alteration of Westow Croft Maternity Home, the conversion of Patrington Public Assistance Institution into a Maternity Home, the provision of a new Maternity Home at Woodgates House, North Ferriby, and the making available of maternity accommodation at the Driffield County Hospital, but by the end of the year the final approvals necessary before work could be commenced on these projects had not been received.

### **REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.**

Two certificates of Registration were surrendered during the year. At the end of the year there were four Homes registered, providing beds as follows:—

Medical and Surgical .....	13
Maternity .....	13

Four hundred and sixty-seven patients were admitted to these Homes during the year, 432 of whom were maternity cases, whilst 6 were medical, 24 surgical and 5 convalescent and chronic.

Exemption from registration has again been granted to three local Voluntary Hospitals 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.**

Additional ante-natal clinics were opened during the year at Filey, Withernsea and Driffield. At these clinics and the clinics at Brough and Hessle, 59 sessions have been held, and 902 attendances made by 319 patients. Ante-Natal Clinics were also in operation at "The Avenue" Hospital, Bridlington, Driffield Maternity Home, and Westwood 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 .....	905
By private Medical Practitioners .....	350
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1255</b>

This total is an increase of over 400 on the 1945 figures but still only represents 40% of the births during the year and there is room for much further improvement. Steps are being taken to open further ante-natal Clinics as soon as the staffing position allows.

The services of consultant obstetricians 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 21 cases and X-ray examination carried out in 41 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 also extends to mothers who are breast feeding their infants.

During the year 35 expectant and 13 nursing mothers received dental treatment through this scheme.

### MIDWIVES.

One hundred and seven midwives notified their intention to practise in the East Riding during the year 1946. At the end of the year there were only 69 midwives in practice, 16 of whom were in private practice, 12 were employed by Voluntary Nursing Associations, 18 were Domiciliary County Midwives, and 23 were employed in County Council Homes and Institutions.

So far as the County domiciliary service is concerned the staffing position has proved to be less difficult than in previous years, the difficulties experienced being not so much the securing of midwives but of finding accommodation and motor cars for the midwives. The problem of housing resulted in a special report on the matter being considered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee, who decided that efforts should be made to provide midwives with separate houses in the centre of their areas since, as a general rule, midwives taking up domiciliary work did so because of a desire to get away from an institutional life and to have a home of their own, and the housing problem could not be solved by the provision of hostels, except possibly in areas such as Bridlington and Haltemprice. As a first step towards achieving this end, enquiries were made of all the district authorities to see if it would be possible to allocate houses to midwives from among those included in the various building programmes. I hope to be able to report next year on the result of these enquiries.



Difficulties continued in finding places in training schools at which midwives could attend in order to obtain the gas and air certificate, but at the end of the year 23 midwives (15 domiciliary and 8 institutional) were qualified to administer gas and air analgesia, and during the year 241 domiciliary cases were given gas and air at their confinements.

The following table shows the total number of cases attended during the year by the 85 midwives from whom returns were received:—

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	1	—	4	9
1—4 .....	2	4	2	—	5	13
5—9 .....	2	1	—	—	1	4
10—19 .....	—	3	3	1	—	7
20—29 .....	—	3	2	1	1	7
30—39 .....	—	—	2	4	—	6
40—49 .....	—	6	3	2	—	11
50—59 .....	—	—	1	2	—	3
60—69 .....	—	5	—	1	—	6
70—79 .....	—	1	1	4	—	6
80—89 .....	—	1	—	1	1	3
90—99 .....	—	1	1	1	—	3
100 and over	—	5	—	2	—	7

The work of the County Midwives during 1946 is summarised in the following table:—

District.	Ante-Natal Visits.	Nursing Visits.	Number of Bookings.	Number of Confinements attended.
Barlby .....	1135	1373	81	71
Beverley No. 1 .....	466	1537	149	109
Beverley No. 2 .....	123	406	21	21
Bilton .....	388	959	56	46
Burton Fleming .....	302	791	65	60
Driffield .....	281	829	46	39
Hedon .....	242	681	41	38
Hessle No. 1 .....	426	1510	131	91
Hessle No. 2 .....	665	1415	56	72
Holme .....	179	648	46	33
Howden .....	314	752	51	39
Market Weighton .....	317	971	60	58
Norton .....	861	931	83	68
Pocklington .....	469	1067	67	59
Skirlaugh .....	131	596	37	39
Wetwang .....	366	1102	70	59
Withernsea .....	678	1589	121	105
Relief Midwife No. 1 ...	222	839	35	38
Relief Midwife No. 2 ...	212	862	4	40
Relief Midwife No. 3 ...	126	244	—	9
Totals .....	7903	19102	1220	1094



There has been no change in the usual grants payable to the 12 District Nursing Associations for the midwifery work which they carry out on behalf of the County Council.

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 No. 1 .....	592	801	69	48
do. No. 2 .....	240	375	43	20
Bridlington .....	848	1982	147	108
Dalton Holme .....	146	584	39	33
Elloughton and Welton .....	145	470	40	28
Escrick .....	507	835	67	52
Ferriby and Swanland .....	163	373	23	18
Filey .....	298	622	41	34
Ganton .....	130	184	25	11
Hornsea .....	176	802	60	47
North Cave .....	868	697	46	40
Rowley .....	148	549	38	37
Westow .....	62	240	19	15
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>4323</b>	<b>8514</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>491</b>

Two thousand one hundred and ninety-eight births were attended by midwives with no doctor in attendance, or 57% 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 .....	4	159	295	61	519
Notification of death ...	—	12	8	2	22
Notification of stillbirth .....	—	11	14	4	29
Laying out dead body .	1	4	5	2	12
Liability to be a source of infection .....	1	3	10	—	14
Artificial feeding .....	—	27	20	1	48

The number of medical help forms received from midwives was equivalent to 24% of the cases which they attended as midwives, compared with 23% in the previous year.

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

Reference has already been made to the steps taken by the County Council towards bringing into effect the scheme approved for the provision of adequate maternity accommodation suitably distributed throughout the County—efforts which at the end of the year had unfortunately not resulted in additional beds being provided or existing facilities being improved. The continued shortage of beds and staff, and the increasing demand for accommodation, made it necessary to apply some control on bookings, and a scheme was approved whereby 25% of available bedspace was bookable on a “first come, first served” basis, the remaining facilities being reserved for those women who were expecting their first baby, or to those who had had four or more children, and for women in respect of whom it was considered desirable that their confinement should take place in hospital for medical reasons, or on account of unsatisfactory home circumstances.

At the end of the year the beds available to East Riding residents were as follows:—

“The Avenue” Hospital, Bridlington ...	28 beds.
Westwood Maternity Home, Beverley ...	12 beds
	(temporary provision).
Driffield Maternity Home .....	12 beds.
Westow Croft Maternity Home .....	8 beds.
Driffield Public Assistance Institution ...	1 bed.
Howden Public Assistance Institution .....	8 beds.

During the year, 1,315 County residents were admitted to beds in the County Maternity Institutions, representing 34% of registered births, the same percentage as in the previous year.

The need for Ante-Natal Hostel accommodation in the County has been met by the provision of accommodation (8 beds) at “The Avenue” Hospital, Bridlington. Provision for Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Hostel accommodation for Ex-Service women continued to be provided by the County Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health at Newstead House and Highfield House at Norton (40 beds).



The following are details of the work done in the various institutions during 1946:—

### COUNTY MATERNITY HOMES.

	The "Avenue" Hospital	Driffield Maternity Home.	Westwood Maternity Home.	Westow* Croft Mat. Home.
Number of maternity beds .....	28	12	12	24
Total number of admissions .....	697	229	418	379
Number of cases delivered by:—				
(i) midwives .....	526	209	214	251
(ii) doctors .....	64	16	100	122
Number of cases admitted for ante- natal reasons .....	68	4	39	1
Number of cases of puerperal pyrexia .....	8	Nil	Nil	1
Number of maternal deaths .....	1	1	2	Nil
Number of stillbirths .....	20	7	17	8
Number of infant deaths .....	12	5	9	3

\*Includes admissions from North Riding and Ex-Service cases.

### PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INSTITUTIONS.

	Driffield.	Howden.
Number of maternity beds .....	1	8
Number admitted .....	1	68
Number of cases delivered by:—		
(i) midwives .....	—	52
(ii) doctors .....	1	16
Number of cases of puerperal pyrexia .....	—	—
Number of maternal deaths .....	—	—
Number of stillbirths .....	—	—
Number of infant deaths .....	—	3

Twenty-eight abnormal midwifery cases were sent to other hospitals as follows:—

York Maternity Hospital .....	24
City of York General Hospital .....	1
Scarborough Hospital .....	2
Stockeld Park Maternity Home, Wetherby	1

### ANTE-NATAL HOSTELS.

	Newstead and Highfield House.	"Avenue Hospital."
Number of beds .....	40	8
Admissions:—		
County Residents .....	—	38
Ex-Service Women .....	107	—
Totals .....	107	38

### POST-NATAL CARE.

Very little use is made of the facilities offered for post-natal examination free of charge through the General Practitioner Scheme, only 13 women being so examined during the year. A post-natal clinic is held at the Westwood Maternity Home, Beverley, where 110 women attended.

### CONSULTANT SERVICE.

Arrangements continued whereby general practitioners can call for consultant help in domiciliary cases during pregnancy, confinement or the lying-in period, from consultant obstetricians residing in Hull, Scarborough and York, and they were called out on 21 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 the former was called out to three cases in the County. The Medical Superintendent at the Beverley Emergency Hospital has also provided a mobile transfusion service.

### HOME HELPS.

The continuation of a service of Home Helps has proved to be increasingly difficult, and at the end of the year only ten women giving part-time service were on the panel arranged by the Council. One of the two vacancies for whole-time employment was filled for a few months during the year, but by the end of the year both posts were vacant. The ten women available on the panel attended 23 cases during the year. In an attempt to improve the position and to extend the service to provide domestic help for cases of sickness and old age, the Council approved the appointment of a whole-time organiser for the Home Help service. This lady took over her duties in the middle of November, and I think that my report for 1947 will show that this appointment has had excellent results.

### MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were eight maternal deaths in the County during the year, two of which were ascribed to puerperal sepsis and six to other puerperal causes. The maternal mortality rate was 2.14 per 1,000 live births, whilst that for England and Wales was 1.43.



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.
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
1945	—	—	8	2·57	8	2·57
1946	2	·53	6	1·60	8	2·14

Confidential reports were sent to the Ministry of Health on 8 maternal deaths, two of which occurred in the area of the Bridlington Welfare Council.

### CONCEPTION CONTROL.

When it is essential on account of a woman's health that she should not bear any more children, it is possible for her to receive appropriate advice by arrangements for East Riding residents to be seen at the appropriate Clinics held at Hull and York. Four women paid visits to the Hull Clinic under these arrangements.

### INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

New Centres have been opened at Elvington, Escrick, Holme, Kilham and Stamford Bridge. Centres have also been approved for Sledmere and Newport, but these had not been opened at the end of the year.

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

(N.B.—The symbol "V" indicates that the Centre is provided by a Voluntary Committee.)

Centre.	Number who attended.		Attendances.	
	Children under one.	Children between one and five.	Total.	Average per session.
Aldbrough (V) .....	15	26	189	16
Anlaby .....	43	109	732	43
Barlby .....	26	78	343	14
Bilton .....	18	72	478	37
Bishop Burton (V) ..	4	27	261	10
Brandesburton (V) ..	11	36	168	14
Brough .....	42	110	1129	43
Cottingham .....	44	101	1125	34
Driffield .....	81	61	795	31
Dunnington .....	14	37	193	16
Elvington .....	12	15	46	15
Escrick .....	14	15	40	20
Filey .....	41	57	919	21
Flamborough .....	21	24	277	16
Flixton .....	8	27	262	22
Fulford .....	78	106	1007	29
Hessle .....	110	192	1615	62
Holme .....	16	35	333	18
Hornsea (V) .....	36	63	469	39
Howden (V) .....	20	31	135	10
Hunmanby .....	19	38	388	15
Hutton Cranswick ...	7	20	123	9
Kilham .....	10	14	58	12
Leven .....	2	11	55	6
Long Riston (V) .....	5	17	80	7
Market Weighton ...	23	52	303	13
North Cave (V) .....	23	36	438	17
Norton .....	38	70	638	25
Pocklington .....	32	46	439	18
Preston .....	37	75	507	39
Seaton (V) .....	6	9	46	5
Sherburn (V) .....	24	51	413	32
South Cave .....	27	48	312	24
Stamford Bridge ...	13	21	67	22
Walkington (V) .....	6	20	384	17
Willerby .....	24	42	636	25
Withernsea .....	124	67	875	34
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>1074</b>	<b>1859</b>	<b>16278</b>	<b>24</b>



### ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

The service was extended during the year by the provision of clinic facilities at Beverley and Bridlington, for the out-patient treatment of children crippled by tuberculosis or other causes. Nine children were sent for treatment to the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, one being admitted under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, and eight through the Tuberculosis Scheme.

The Visiting Orthopaedic Surgeon examined 103 East Riding patients at the Clinics at Beverley, Bridlington, Driffield, Malton, Scarborough and York. These patients, of whom 53 attended for the first time, paid 218 visits to the Clinics.

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

### CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

In order to obtain information regarding premature infants, arrangements continued for special attention to be drawn on the notification of birth card to any infant when birth-weight is less than 5½ lbs. and Hospitals report on all premature infants on discharge, so that they can be rapidly followed up by Health Visitors.

To improve the facilities for the hospital treatment of premature infants, the County Council in 1944 approved the special provision of a six-cot premature infant unit and extended nursery provision, at "The Avenue" Hospital, Bridlington. By the end of the year these facilities had not been provided, due, in the first instance, to delay in obtaining the necessary approvals, and later to difficulty in arranging for the work to be done.

Arrangements are made for suitable equipment for the home nursing of premature infants to be loaned from the Public Health Department, and practitioners can obtain the services of paediatricians on request. The paediatricians are also available for consultation upon infants born in County Maternity Institutions. They were called out on two occasions during the year.

During the year, 86 babies were notified on birth cards as being less than 5½ lbs. at birth. Of these, 53 were born at their own homes and 33 in maternity homes. Of those born at home, 3 were stillborn, 9 died within 24 hours of birth, and 31 were still living at the end of a month.

Of those born in maternity homes, 2 were stillborn, 2 died within 24 hours of birth, and 19 were living at the end of a month.

These figures refer to the births in the Welfare Area of the County and indicate a total number of 31 deaths in the first month of life. The Registrar-General's returns show a total of 32 deaths of infants accredited to prematurity for this area and 42 deaths for the Administrative County, including the Welfare Authorities of Beverley and Bridlington.



### TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.

Four children under school age were dealt with under this head during the year. Three children were sent to an ophthalmic surgeon on account of squint, and one was treated for 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.	
	31.12.46.	31.12.45.
Visits to expectant mothers:		
First Visits .....	234	292
Subsequent Visits .....	234	264
Visits to infants under one year of age:		
First Visits .....	3150	3055
Subsequent Visits .....	7269	6689
Visits to children between 1 and 5 years of age	15179	15040
Visits to insanitary premises .....	4	15
Number of visits as Child Protection Visitors ...	147	207

Two Health Visitors were sent to a post-graduate course during the year.

### CARE OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD.

The number of illegitimate births has continued to rise and has reached a new maximum of 340 (334 live births and 6 stillbirths) for the administrative county, representing 9% of the total registered births. The Welfare Visitor has been able to help a large number of these women in various ways.

Lack of nursery accommodation and of foster parents has given rise to an increase in the number of illegitimate babies placed for adoption. All arrangements for adoption are made by the Welfare Visitor, who reports that the number of adoptions in 1946 is more than double that of 1945.

The Hostel for Mothers and Babies at "The Avenue" Hospital has been widely used by the unmarried mother, the post-natal period of two months being of particular value to the mother and baby, and to the Welfare Visitor in making adoption arrangements.



The following figures give some details of the work carried out by the Welfare Visitor during 1946:—

Number of cases contacted .....	267
Number of visits paid .....	1100

During the year 179 cases have been completed as follows:—

Mothers returned home with child .....	60
Babies placed for adoption (mother returned home) .....	57
Mothers placed in residential domestic work with babies .....	19
Babies stillborn (mother returned home) .....	6
Babies placed in residential nursery or foster home .....	6
Adoptions legally settled .....	31

These cases were referred from the following sources:—

Services Hostel .....	58
Local doctors and nurses .....	24
Moral Welfare Workers .....	12
Maternity Homes .....	14
Direct Application .....	24
Other sources .....	16
	<hr/>
	148
Adoptions .....	31
	<hr/>
Total .....	179
	<hr/>

### CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

The Child Protection Visitors paid a total of 147 visits to foster mothers and children during the year, compared with 207 in 1945 and 146 in the previous year.

Number of cases on the Register at 1st January, 1946:—

(a) Children .....	22
(b) Foster-mothers .....	21
Number of children who were registered during the year .....	15
Number of new foster-mothers who were registered during the year .....	7

Number of children removed from the Register:—

(a) On attaining the age of 9 years .....	4
(b) On being transferred to the care of relatives .....	5
(c) On adoption .....	3

Number of cases under supervision at 31st December, 1946:—

(a) Children .....	25
(b) Foster-mothers .....	21

### INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

There has been no change in the provision of accommodation for mental defectives during the past year, but the Brandesburton Institution has been de-requisitioned and will be ready for the reception of patients in 1947, possibly in the early summer. The present lack of vacancies for patients should then largely be met, and in a short time it is hoped overcome. During the year, two vacancies were

found for adult female patients in the Ashton House Institution, Birkenhead.

In addition, there are 13 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 1946.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Certified Institutions .....	83	78	161
In State Institutions .....	8	5	13
Under Guardianship .....	—	1	1
On Licence .....	4	12	16
Under Statutory Supervision .....	83	78	161
Total .....	178	174	352

TABLES SHOWING AGES, SEX AND CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTIVES AT END OF 1946.

Ages.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 16 .....	41	16	57
16—20 .....	18	15	33
21—29 .....	43	45	88
30 and over .....	76	98	174
Total .....	178	174	352

Classification.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral Defectives .....	0	1	1
Feeble-minded persons .....	86	101	187
Imbeciles .....	76	55	131
Idiots .....	16	17	33
Total .....	178	174	352

NUMBER OF CASES IN INSTITUTIONS FOR WHOM THE LOCAL AUTHORITY WAS RESPONSIBLE AT THE END OF 1946.

Institution.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ashton House .....	—	2	2
Caersws Public Assistance Institution .....	1	—	1
*Claypenny Colony .....	15	6	21
Dovecot Institution .....	—	3	3
*Driffield Public Assistance Institution .....	1	12	13
East Riding Mental Hospital .....	6	12	18
*Hatfield Hall .....	—	14	14
*Howbeck House .....	—	2	2
Mid-Yorkshire Institution .....	6	—	6
Royal Albert Institution .....	14	12	26
Stoke Park Colony .....	1	—	1
Stallington Hall .....	9	2	11
*Whittington Hall .....	—	24	24
*Winestead Colony .....	34	—	34
Moss Side State Institution .....	3	1	4
*Rampton State Institution .....	5	5	10
Total .....	95	95	190

\* 4 male and 12 female patients are on licence from these Institutions.



## WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

The East Riding Blind Persons Register, which is kept by the Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind, acting as the agent of the County Council, contained on the 31st March, 1947, the names of 285 blind persons (150 males and 135 females). This compares with 265 (138 males and 127 females) at the date of the last report.

The 285 cases on the register could be classified into the following groups:—

Children at homes and schools .....	6
Employed at workshops and elsewhere .....	33
Under training at workshops and elsewhere .....	8
Not employable .....	238

The Blind Institute's workshops in Hull provided employment for 15 East Riding blind persons (10 males and 5 females), their earnings being augmented by the County Council to provide (with cost of living bonus) the minimum remuneration recommended from time to time by the North and East Riding Provincial Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers). In addition, 3 men were at the end of the year undergoing training at the workshops under arrangements made by the Education Committee.

Workers who can be provided with suitable employment in their own homes are recognised as home workers, and on the 31st March, 1947, 4 men were having their earnings augmented by the County Council under the Home Workers' Scheme.

Under the County Council's scheme for the provision of financial assistance to the unemployable blind, 151 cases were receiving grants on the 31st March, 1947, as follows:—

Grants up to 10/- per week .....	95 cases.
Grants of amounts over 10/- per week but not more than 20/- per week .....	38 cases.
Grants of amounts over 20/- per week but not more than 30/- per week .....	15 cases.
Grants of more than 30/- per week .....	3 cases.

The increase in Old Age Pensions in October, 1946, and the commencement of Family Allowances was responsible for an appreciable reduction in the amount payable to the blind by the County Council by way of domiciliary assistance. The reduction was, however, partly offset when a new scale of financial assistance to the unemployable blind was adopted by the County Council.

The incomes of blind persons are in general made up to the following amounts, but these may be exceeded in appropriate circumstances.



Single blind person .....	30/- per week, plus rent and rates.
Married couple where the husband is blind .....	46/- per week, plus rent and rates.
Married couple where the wife is blind and the husband is unemployed or otherwise in- capacitated .....	46/- per week, plus rent and rates.
Married couple where both husband and wife are blind .....	50/- per week, plus rent and rates, plus reasonable expenditure incurred on domestic help.

In addition, the following payments are made in respect of dependants:—

Adult dependants .....	16/- per week.
Dependant Children:—	
Ages 11—16 .....	10/6 per week.
5 and under 11 .....	9/- per week.
Under 5 .....	7/6 per week.

During the financial year 1946-47, grants to the amount of £6,447 0s. 11d. were given by the County Council.

Home teaching and visiting in the East Riding has been carried out by a Home Visitor employed by the Hull Blind Institute under financial arrangements made with the Council. It is anticipated that new arrangements will shortly come into force whereby the City of Hull and the East Riding will be regarded as one area for Home Teaching and visiting, and additional home teachers will be employed. It is hoped that a greatly improved service will result.

## Section 3. —Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

### WATER SUPPLIES, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

RURAL WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE ACT, 1944.

The County Council has continued to consider proposals by the District Councils for the provision of water supplies and sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements in the rural areas of the County. Ministry of Health Public Enquiries were held during the year in connection with applications for loans to carry out sewerage and sewage disposal schemes for Huggate (£7,450—Pocklington R.D.C.), Bampton and Buckton (£9,230—Bridlington R.D.C.), the "Hunsley" Water Scheme (£77,150—Beverley R.D.C.), and the construction of an additional water supply service reservoir at North Newbald (£9,900—Howden R.D.C.).

Most of the Rural District Councils have been preparing schemes to provide for almost every aggregation of dwellings and, as estimated costs continue to rise, the total proposed expenditure on this work will be formidable.

The following table gives details of the schemes which had been examined by the County Council and in respect of which agreement had been reached with the District Councils



by the end of the year. There are many other schemes still under consideration.

#### WATER SUPPLIES.

Local Authority.	Description of or Area to be served by Scheme.
Beverley R.D.C. ....	Provision of a piped supply of water to major portion of the Rural District.
Bridlington R.D.C. ....	(i) Improvement of system of distribution of water in the Hunmanby area. (ii) Seven houses at Mill Hill.
Derwent R.D.C. ....	Modified proposals for extending existing water mains to serve certain farms and other isolated dwellings.
Howden R.D.C. ....	(i) Construction of additional service reservoir at North Newbald. (ii) Extension of existing mains to serve isolated farms and groups of cottages.
Norton R.D.C. ....	(i) Three houses near railway crossing at West Heslerton. (ii) Seven houses near railway crossing at West Knapton. (iii) Parish of Thixendale. (iv) Connection of water mains in No. 2 region with the mains in the Northern region. (v) Extension of existing water mains to serve isolated farms and groups of dwellings.
Pocklington R.D.C. ...	Extension of existing water mains to serve isolated farms and groups of dwellings.

#### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Local Authority.	Description of or Area to be served by Scheme.
Beverley R.D.C. ....	Parish of Molescroft.
Bridlington R.D.C. ....	Parishes of Bempton and Buckton.
Derwent R.D.C. ....	Whole of the Rural District.
Hedon M.B. ....	The Hedon Borough and parish of Preston within Holderness Rural District.
Holderness R.D.C. ....	Parishes of Atwick, Bilton, Easington, Patrington, Preston and Roos.
Howden R.D.C. ....	Seven independent sewerage schemes including scheme for Howden.
Pocklington R.D.C. ....	Parishes of Huggate and Warter.
Withernsea U.D.C. ....	The Withernsea Urban District and parish of Holm in the Holderness Rural District.

The total cost of the above schemes has been estimated at £764,789, but this will be increased as in some cases estimates were based on 1939 prices.

#### WATER ACT, 1945.

Although the majority of the villages in the County have a piped water supply, it has not been possible to carry out much work under the powers given in the Water Act, 1945, to improve the distribution arrangements to provide supplies of water "in pipes in the house," owing to the position with regard to the supply of materials and labour and the restrictions on building work. This is to be regretted as the powers given in this Act, if widely used by Local Authorities, would permit a great step forward in connection with water supply.

#### HOUSING.

During 1946, the results of the activities of the District Councils and private enterprise in connection with the provision of new houses were to be seen in many parts of the County. Considerable progress was made in the face of



innumerable difficulties created by shortages of labour and material. The table on page 30 summarises the position at the end of the year and, in addition, gives the number of applicants for houses at that time in the various Districts. Although the high figures in the latter part of the table give some indication of the urgent need for additional houses in the area, an analysis of the applications might show many redundant applications.

Large scale activities to secure the repair of dwelling houses under the Housing Act, 1936, were not possible owing to the concentration of a considerable part of the building industry on the erection of new houses, and the restrictions placed on other classes of building work.

In view of the long period during which ordinary maintenance work has been curtailed, and as in many of the smaller dwellings no repairs have been carried out since before the war, it is to be hoped that some consideration will be given to this aspect of the housing problem. It is not sufficient only to provide new houses; many of those in which the people are at present living must be kept in a habitable condition.

The survey of rural housing has been continued during the year and details of the classification of houses inspected are given below. Owing to the expiration of the Housing (Rural Workers) Act in September, 1945, in some districts Category 4 has not been given the consideration it has received prior to that date, and if a new Act is introduced, it is probable that a greater number of houses could be classed as suitable for reconditioning, instead of being shewn in Category 3.

#### RURAL HOUSING SURVEY.

Total No. of Houses to be surveyed.	No. surveyed.	Classification Categories.				
		1	2	3	4	5
23,121	12,403	3545	3123	3810	187	1925

Note:

- Category 1. Satisfactory in all respects.
- 2. Minor Defects.
- 3. Requiring repair, structural alterations or improvement.
- 4. Appropriate for reconditioning under Housing (Rural Workers) Act.
- 5. Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable expense.

In the last Report, reference was made to the extent to which unsatisfactory temporary shacks, bus bodies and similar structures were being used as permanent dwellings. It is essential that as soon as the position with respect to the provision of additional housing accommodation is easier, every effort should be made to secure the removal of these erections. The conditions under which people have been compelled to live in temporary structures in some areas must eventually have an effect on their general health, and, in addition, development of this character is seriously detrimental to the amenities of the coastal areas of the County. It is clear that there is a need for additional powers to control temporary buildings of the type referred to above, particularly those which are used as permanent dwellings.



District.	Houses Completed.			In course of Erection.			No. of applicants for Council houses at end of year.
	Council.		Private Enterprise.	Council.		Private Enterprise.	
	Temp.	Perm.		Temp.	Perm.		
Bridlington Borough	100	—	30	—	14	84	1225
Beverley Borough	—	6	42	—	50	9	884
Hedon Borough	—	—	8	—	—	—	120
Driffield U.D.C.	—	—	6	—	—	10	231
Filey U.D.C.	—	—	3	—	56	3	250
Hornsea U.D.C.	15	—	6	—	84	3	495
Haltemprice U.D.C.	—	—	127	—	30	52	1905
Norton U.D.C.	—	—	—	6	58	1	231
Withernsea U.D.C.	30	22	1	20	12	—	400
Beverley R.D.C.	41	8	44	10	70	20	700
Bridlington R.D.C.	—	10	8	—	12	12	337
Derwent R.D.C.	—	—	33	—	62	23	470
Driffield R.D.C.	—	—	18	—	8	1	—
Holderness R.D.C.	23	52	12	—	56	8	750
Howden R.D.C.	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
Norton R.D.C.	—	3	2	—	56	1	178
Pocklington R.D.C.	—	9	18	30	100	2	600

## Section 4.—Inspection and Supervision of Food.

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Summary of Samples taken by the Sampling Officers and Analysed during the year ended 31st March, 1947.

Ale, Pale .....	1	Ham & Beef Paste containing	
Arrowroot .....	1	preservative .....	1
Baking Powder .....	11	Honey .....	2
Beer, Mild .....	2	Ice Cream .....	8
Bicarbonate of Soda .....	1	Lard .....	4
Black Currant Syrup .....	1	Lemon Crystals .....	1
Bread .....	10	Malt Bars .....	1
Bread, Informal .....	1	Malt Cocoa .....	1
Butter .....	8	Malt Vinegar .....	7
Camphorated Oil .....	1	Malted Milk .....	1
Cheese .....	2	Malted Oatmeal .....	1
Cinnamon, Ground .....	1	Margarine .....	1
Cocoa .....	1	Milk .....	310
Coffee .....	7	Milk, "Appeal to Cow" .....	22
Compound Cooking Fat .....	1	Mixed Spice .....	4
Condensed Milk .....	1	Mustard .....	1
Corned Beef .....	1	Orange Cake Mixture .....	1
Cream of Tartar .....	1	Rum .....	1
Culinary Herbs .....	1	Saccharin .....	1
Curry Powder .....	2	Sage and Onion Stuffing .....	2
Dressed Crab .....	2	Sausage .....	8
Edible Gelatine with		Sausage Beef .....	2
preservative .....	1	Sausage Meat .....	3
Fever and Influenza Mixture ...	1	Sausage containing	
Flour .....	7	preservative .....	2
French Nougat .....	1	Self Raising Flour .....	2
Fruit Sauce .....	1	Semolina .....	1
Garden Mint in Vinegar .....	1	Sherry .....	1
Gelatine .....	2	Skimmed Milk .....	1
Gin .....	2	Strawberry Sponge Mixture...	1
Glycerine .....	6	Table Salt .....	1
Ground Ginger .....	5	Whisky .....	3
Ground Nutmeg .....	1	White Pepper .....	3
		Yeast .....	6
		Total .....	489

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

Baking Powder .....	1	Cautioned.
Curry Powder .....	1	No action.
Dressed Crab .....	2	1 Cautioned.
		1 no action.
Edible Gelatine .....	1	No action.
Gin .....	1	Convicted.
Glycerine .....	1	Cautioned.
Ham & Beef Paste .....	1	No action.
Lard .....	1	Proceedings by Ministry of Food.
Milk .....	23	7 convictions.
		2 dismissed.
		4 cautions.
		10 no action taken.



Milk, "Appeal to Cow" .....	14	
Sausage .....	8	Proceedings by Ministry of Food :
		2 convictions and fined £5/10/0.
		4 cautions by Ministry of Food.
		2 no action taken by Ministry of Food.
Sausage meat .....	1	Cautioned by Ministry of Food.
Sausage containing preservative .....	1	Cautioned.

Amount of Penalties, including Costs, £57 7s. 0d.  
 (The above Penalties include the Fines, amounting to £6, obtained by the Ministry of Food in their three cases.)

## SUPERVISION OF MILK SUPPLIES.

### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS.

Close attention has been paid to the production of "Tuberculin Tested" and "Accredited" milk. A policy of co-operation with the District Sanitary Officers and the appropriate officials of the War Agricultural Executive Committee (most of whom are now in the National Agricultural Advisory Service), has been followed with good results.

The increasing interest in designated milk, to which I referred in my last report, has been maintained, and I am confident that when general conditions improve and the carrying out of the necessary alterations to buildings, etc., is possible, there will be a considerable increase in the number of producers of designated milk.

In view of the difficulties encountered by farmers wishing to improve their premises, it has been surprising that so much excellent work has been accomplished. Producers have been encouraged to seek informal visits by the County Health Inspector and the other officers previously mentioned for the purpose of advising them on the best method of adapting or reconditioning old or badly arranged buildings.

During the year under review, 244 visits were made in connection with such work to examine and advise on works in progress and for associated matters.

Eighty-two routine inspections were made of licensed premises. On 31st December, 1946, 21 licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested" and 39 licences to use the designation "Accredited" were in force. At the end of the year, no information had been received respecting the fixing of the "appointed day" under the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1936/46. LICENCES IN FORCE AT END OF YEAR.

District.	Licences issued by County Council.				Licences issued by Local Authorities.					
	"Tuberculin Tested."		"Accredited."		"Tuberculin Tested."		"Accredited."		"Pasteurised."	
	Production and Bottling.	Total Licences.	Production and Bottling.	Total Licences.	Bottling.	Dealers.	Supple-mentary.	Bottling.	Dealers.	Supple-mentary.
Beverley Borough	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bridlington Borough	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—
Hedon Borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Driffield Urban	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
Filey Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haltemprice Urban	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hornsea Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norton Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withernsea Urban	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beverley Rural	1	1	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bridlington Rural	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derwent Rural	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Driffield Rural	2	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—
Holderness Rural	2	4	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Howden Rural	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norton Rural	—	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pocklington Rural	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
		21		39						



# SAMPLING OF DESIGNATED MILK.

The following table sets out details of the number of samples of milk taken from producers in the County Area and the results of the examination of the samples:—

Taken by.	Grade.	Number of Samples.	Methylene Blue Test.		Presence of Bacillus Coli.		Biological Examination.	
			Satis- factory.	Unsatis- factory.	Absent.	Present in 2 or more tubes.	Negative.	Positive.
County Council.	"T.T." .....	161	146	15	139	22	—	—
	"Accredited" .....	268	233	35	226	42	82	1
	Pre-licence "T.T." .....	12	10	2	12	Nil	—	—
	Pre-licence "Accredited" .....	21	18	3	18	3	—	—
By other Authorities from East Riding Producers.	"T.T." .....	42	42	Nil	39	3	—	—
	"Accredited" .....	50	50	Nil	50	Nil	—	—
Total number of Samples.	"T.T." .....	215	198	17	190	25	—	—
	"Accredited" .....	339	301	38	294	45	82	1
Total .....		554	499	55	484	70	82	1

*"Tuberculin Tested" Samples.* 7.9% failed to satisfy the methylene blue test, and 11.6% contained bacillus coli in two or more tubes examined.

*"Accredited" Samples.* 11.2% failed to satisfy the methylene blue test, and 13.2% contained bacillus coli in two or more tubes examined.

These results show a distinct improvement when compared with those obtained in 1945, and it should be noted that more than twice as many samples were examined in 1946.

#### MILK IN SCHOOLS SCHEME.

There were 222 schools in the County, with 236 Departments. An effort was made during the year to increase the number of schools supplied with pasteurised milk, and the position at the end of the year was fairly satisfactory.

The schools which received undesignated raw milk were mainly small village schools in situations involving long deliveries and making the supply of pasteurised milk an uneconomical matter for the dairyman. In certain cases, it has not been possible to obtain satisfactory liquid milk and the supply of National Dried Milk has been necessary. All the raw supplies were sampled regularly, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Veterinary Inspectors carried out frequent examinations of the milch cows concerned.

Milk was supplied from various sources as set out below:—

Grade of Milk.	Number of Sources of Supply.	Number of Schools receiving.	Percentage of total number of school children receiving.
Pasteurised .....	6	170	88.2%
"Tuberculin Tested" .....	6	23	5.2%
"Accredited" .....	4	5	1.6%
Ordinary Raw .....	24	24	3.8%
National Dried .....	—	10	1.2%

Of the total number of children attending schools on a day in October, 91.95% of those attending primary schools and 87.8% of those attending secondary schools were taking a supply of milk.

#### SCHOOL MILK SAMPLING.

##### *Results of Examination of Samples.*

Grade.	Number of Samples taken.	Methylene Blue Test.		Presence of Bacillus Coli.		Phosphatase Test.	
		Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Absent.	Present in two or more tubes.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Raw .....	67	48	19	48	19	—	—
Pasteurised or heat-treated .....	33	29	4	—	—	27	6



Sixty-two samples of school milk were examined biologically for the presence of tubercle bacilli. A positive result was obtained in the case of one sample.

### HEAT-TREATED MILK.

The arrangements made for the sampling of heat-treated milk from authorised heat-treatment plants and licensed pasteurising plants have continued in operation throughout the year. The owner of an additional plant at Fulford was authorised to heat-treat milk and was granted a "Pasteurising" licence by the District Council.

No areas have been specified under Defence Regulation 55G. The work carried out was, as in 1945, restricted to the collection and examination of samples at the request of the Ministry of Food, the reporting of unsatisfactory samples to the Area Milk Officer, and the forwarding of monthly returns respecting sampling undertaken. At the request of the Ministry of Food, observations were forwarded in connection with the plant of an operator applying for an authorisation, and the authorisation was not granted until the major part of works recommended by the County Health Inspector had been carried out.

During the year, 102 samples obtained from all sources were examined in accordance with requirements, as set out in the table below:—

#### *Sampling Results.*

Samples obtained by	Number of Samples.	Methylene Satisfactory.	Blue Test. Unsatisfactory.	Phosphatase Test.	
				Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Bridlington Borough ...	64	64	—	55	9
Driffield U.D.C. (on behalf of County Council)	7	5	2	5	2
County Council ..	31	27	4	25	6

These results include samples of heat-treated milk taken from schools.

### TUBERCULOUS MILK.

Sixteen notifications respecting milk certified to be tuberculous were received during the year, and, following action to find the affected animals, 5 cows were slaughtered. A number of investigations had not been completed at the end of the year.

A further 6 cows were slaughtered as a result of the enquiries into notifications outstanding from 1945.



#### UNDESIGNATED MILK—BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Two hundred and ninety samples of undesignated milk were examined biologically for the presence of tubercle bacilli. One hundred and fifty-three samples were submitted by officers of the County Council and 137 by the District Councils in the County area. Three of the samples were certified tuberculous, and appropriate action was taken to secure the slaughter of the infected animals.

#### VETERINARY INSPECTION OF DAIRY HERDS.

I am indebted to Mr. E. Varley, Divisional Veterinary Inspector, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, for the following details of the inspections of dairy herds which were carried out during the year.

Forty-two inspections of "Tuberculin Tested" herds were made and 2,180 animals were submitted to the Tuberculin Test. There were 32 reactors.

Seventy-one inspections of "Accredited" herds were carried out and 2,345 animals were examined.

Three thousand and seventy undesignated herd inspections were made and 34,176 animals were inspected.

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

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#### 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 9, giving a death rate of .05 per 1,000 of the population, which equals the previous lowest rate recorded in 1940 and 1944. The figures for 1945 were 23 and .13 respectively.

#### ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

No change has occurred in the facilities provided for the hospital treatment of cases of infectious disease. The possibility of future changes has already been referred to under the section of this report dealing with Hospitals generally.

Admissions to the County Isolation Hospital at Driffeld during 1946 numbered 63 (55 scarlet fever and 8 diphtheria), compared with 131 in 1945 and 229 in 1944. In addition,



22 patients from the Hospital area suffering from infectious diseases were admitted to other Hospitals as follows:—Hull City Infectious Diseases Hospital (4), Howden Isolation Hospital (1), Bridlington Borough Sanatorium (14) and York Isolation Hospital (3).

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

District.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Beverley M.B. ....	—	3	—	3
Driffield U.D. ....	8	7	1	16
Filey U.D. ....	—	4	1	5
Hedon M.B. ....	1	—	1	2
Hornsea U.D. ....	—	1	—	1
Norton U.D. ....	—	1	—	1
Beverley R.D. ....	—	5	2	7
Derwent R.D. ....	2	11	1	14
Driffield R.D. ....	2	2	2	6
Holderness R.D. ....	—	8	1	9
Norton R.D. ....	2	1	—	3
Pocklington R.D. ....	1	15	2	18
Totals .....	16	58	11	85

### SMALLPOX.

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

### MEASLES.

The number of notifications received during the year was 209, compared with 2,125 in 1945. Once again there were no deaths from the disease.

### ENTERIC FEVER.

Two cases of enteric fever were reported in 1946.

### SCARLET FEVER.

One hundred and fifty cases of this disease were notified during the past year, compared with 257 in the previous year. There were no deaths. The District with the highest number of notifications was the Haltemprice Urban District (31).

### DIPHTHERIA.

There were only 25 notifications of this disease and no deaths during the year 1946, as compared with 50 notifications and no deaths in 1945.

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, and to follow up specially those children whom records showed had not been immunised by the time they were fifteen months old.

The figures for immunisation of children under 5 years of age during 1946 and the previous year are as follows:—

	1946	1945
Under General Practitioner Scheme .....	1034	966
At Infant Welfare Centres, etc. ....	973	551
	<hr/> 2007	<hr/> 1517

### PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Fourteen women were reported during the year to be suffering from puerperal pyrexia. Six patients were admitted to hospital for treatment, six cases occurred at "The Avenue" Hospital, Bridlington, and the remaining two were treated at home. There were two deaths.

### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Six infants were notified as suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum during 1946. Four of the cases were treated at home and all recovered without damage to vision. The two remaining cases occurred in the area of the Beverley Welfare Council.

### CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Six cases were notified, compared with 4 in the previous year and 22 in 1944. Three of the patients were admitted to hospital, and three were treated at home. There were three 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 special hair cream containing D.D.T., 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 1,874, and 1,387 statutory declarations of objection to vaccination were received.

Detailed returns for the year ended 31st December, 1945, which have been received from the Vaccination Officer, show that 3,186 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:—

	1945.	1944.
Successfully vaccinated .....	1567	1895
Insusceptible of vaccination .....	9	20
Declaration of Conscientious Objection ...	1183	1407
Died Unvaccinated .....	106	133
Postponement by Medical Certificate .....	5	20
Removal to other areas .....	87	118
Removal to places unknown .....	48	70
Not accounted for .....	181	85

### TREATMENT OF CANCER.

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

During the past year, sixteen patients from the East Riding were sent to the Leeds General Infirmary for in-patient treatment. Six 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.
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
1945	232	2.60	191	2.03	423	2.30
1946	184	1.91	184	1.87	368	1.89

From the figures given above it will be noticed that there has been a marked drop in the deaths from this disease.

### 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, by the end of the year, only slight further progress had been made with the proposed clinic at Bridlington.

The County Council has agreed to bear one-half the cost of publicity undertaken by Local Authorities in connection with Venereal Diseases.

The following table gives particulars of cases treated during 1946:—

	Hull.	York.	Leeds.	Scarborough.	Goole.	Total 1946.	Total 1945.
Number of persons dealt with for the first time during the year and found to be suffering from:—							
Syphilis .....	20	6	—	10	1	37	27
Soft Chancre .....	9	—	—	2	—	11	1
Gonorrhœa .....	52	15	—	24	—	91	51
Non-venereal and undiagnosed conditions .....	117	22	—	19	—	158	108
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>187</b>
Total number of attendances of all patients residing in the East Riding .....	1523	520	—	923	24	2990	2303

Regulation 33B has resulted in the names of 7 “suspected persons” being submitted on Form 1 as prescribed by the Regulations. In four cases the information came from Specialist Medical Officers in H.M. Forces, and in three cases from Medical Officers of the Special V.D. Clinics.

Two of the 7 cases were male contacts. Of the other 5, the Welfare Visitor has been successful in persuading two to attend the Clinic; one she has been unable to trace after several efforts; and the remaining two have not been contacted as yet.

In addition to the above, close liaison with the Almoners at the various V.D. Clinics has been maintained, and the Welfare Visitor has followed up any cases of defaulters from treatment which have been reported to her, and she has been successful in persuading them to resume treatment.



### TUBERCULOSIS.

The arrangements for the care of persons suffering from tuberculosis have been severely affected by the continuing lack of beds, due on the one hand to the difficulty in obtaining staff for the Raywell Sanatorium, and, on the other, to the delay in obtaining accommodation at the Driffield Infectious Diseases Hospital. The staffing position at Raywell has been helped by the appointment of male staff, but even this has not resulted in more than 50% of the available beds being occupied.

Additional garden shelters have been ordered for helping those persons who, because of lack of institutional accommodation, have had to be nursed at home.

No facilities for miniature mass radiography have as yet become generally available in the County, but when these facilities were made available in Hull, the County Council agreed to refund to the Hull Authority the cost involved in examining East Riding residents working in factories situated in the City, and 175 East Riding residents were examined on this occasion.

The provision of maintenance allowances under the Government Scheme has been in operation since 1st August, 1943. At the end of 1946, 47 patients were receiving maintenance allowances, 15 discretionary allowances, 31 fuel allowances, and 10 had received special payments.

### NEW CASES AND MORTALITY.

One hundred and sixty-nine (138 pulmonary and 31 non-pulmonary) new cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year, and, in addition, 39 cases came to notice otherwise than by formal notifications. The total number of cases notified in the County shows a decrease of 38 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, 1945 .....	319	272	124	134	849
Added to the Registers:—					
(a) Cases notified for the first time during the year .....	84	58	16	16	174
(b) Un-notified cases brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification .....	19	19	3	3	44
Removed from the Registers on account of death, change of address, etc. ....	84	77	36	33	230
Number of cases on the Registers at 31st December, 1946 .....	338	272	107	120	837



The number of deaths ascribed to all forms of tuberculosis as returned by the Registrar-General was 67, compared with 90 in 1945. Fifty-four of the deaths were certified as due to pulmonary tuberculosis, and 13 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 .....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
1—5 .....	—	1	6	4	—	—	1	2
5—15 .....	2	5	5	3	—	—	—	—
15—45 .....	68	54	6	9	13	15	3	3
45—65 .....	22	6	—	2	13	7	—	2
65 and upwards	6	5	1	1	4	2	—	1
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>

The pulmonary death rate was .28 per 1,000 of the population, compared with .37 in the previous year. This figure is the lowest ever recorded in the County, the previous lowest (.31) being recorded in 1937, 1939 and 1943). The non-pulmonary death rate of .07 equals the previous lowest figure recorded in the County in 1940.

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.		1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	1921—1930	1931—1940								
Administrative County .....	0.65	0.40	0.31	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.31	0.42	0.27	0.28
Urban Districts..	0.75	0.48	0.33	0.45	0.46	0.54	0.46	0.53	0.43	0.36
Rural Districts..	0.58	0.34	0.29	0.34	0.32	0.25	0.18	0.33	0.31	0.19



## OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

District.	Average rate for the ten years.		1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	1921—1930	1931—1940								
Administrative County .....	0·18	0·12	0·13	0·07	0·10	0·12	0·12	0·12	0·13	0·07
Urban Districts.	0·19	0·11	0·17	0·12	0·06	0·16	0·07	0·12	0·10	0·07
Rural Districts..	0·17	0·12	0·09	0·03	0·14	0·09	0·17	0·11	0·15	0·06

## 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. The beds at Raywell Sanatorium were again only partly occupied during the whole year owing to shortage of nursing and domestic staff.

Thirty-seven patients were admitted to the Raywell Sanatorium, compared with 41 in the previous year. In addition, 108 patients were sent to other institutions for treatment as follows:—

Fairfield Sanatorium, York .....	26
York City General Hospital .....	15
Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside .....	9
Beverley Emergency Hospital .....	17
Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital, Mansfield .....	2
York County Hospital .....	4
Hull Sanatorium, Cottingham .....	2
Preston Hall Sanatorium .....	3
Lloyd Hospital, Bridlington .....	2
Pinderfields Emergency Hospital .....	8
Middleton-in-Wharfedale Sanatorium .....	1
Leeds General Infirmary .....	3
Poppleton Hall, York .....	8
Sutton Annexe, Hull Royal Infirmary .....	1
Pendyffryn Sanatorium, Wales .....	1
Royal National Sanatorium, Bournemouth .....	1
Cotswold Sanatorium .....	1
Haselwood Sanatorium .....	1
Marillac Sanatorium .....	2
Scarborough Hospital .....	1

Of the 149 cases dealt with at these institutions, 123 were diagnosed as suffering from tuberculosis prior to admission, whilst the remaining 26 cases were admitted for observation purposes. Thirteen 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 1/1/46 .....	25	23	18	—	2	7	75
Admitted during the year .....	57	43	23	4	1	21	149
Discharged during the year .....	48	43	29	2	1	25	148
Died in Institutions ...	8	7	2	—	—	—	17
In Institutions on 31/12/46 .....	26	16	10	2	2	3	59

The number of patients discharged from the various institutions who were definitely suffering from the disease was 137, compared with 149 in 1945. 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 ...	8	3	7	6	6	5	1	1	1
Class T.B. Plus .....	4	6	—	18	16	—	7	5	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	7	5	13	5	7	4	—	1	1
Totals.....	19	14	20	29	29	9	8	7	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 .....	—	1	12	2	—	13	—	—	—

### DISPENSARIES.

Six hundred and ninety-seven new attendances (including contacts) were made at the eight Dispensaries serving the County during the year, 111 of whom were found to be suffering from tuberculosis. In the previous year, the figures were 434 and 122 respectively.

The number of contacts examined was 348. In 7 cases, a diagnosis of tuberculosis was established, 316 patients were found to be free from the disease and the remaining 25 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:—

	1946.	1945.
Number of attendances by patients at Dispensaries (including contacts) .....	2474	1335
Number of consultations with Medical Practitioners:—		
(a) Personal .....	35	38
(b) Other .....	466	459
Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to homes (including personal consultations)...	122	112
Number of specimens of sputum, etc., examined	572	481
Number of X-Ray examinations carried out ...	1158	691
Number of patients receiving milk at end of year .....	130	89
Total cost of milk supplied .....	£1353 7s. 1d.	£1046 3s. 0d.
Pneumothorax cases:—		
Number of patients who received refills ...	36	15
Number of visits paid by these patients ...	653	281
Number of patients provided with artificial light .....	9	4
Number of visits paid by these patients .....	272	155
Number of cases on Dispensary Register at end of year .....	739	740

TABLE I.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during  
the year 1946.

Notifiable Disease.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Adminis- trative County.
Scarlet Fever .....	67	83	150
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) .....	14	11	25
Enteric Fever .....	1	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	10	4	14
Erysipelas .....	9	18	27
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	3	3	6
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	—	6	6
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	2	—	2
Measles .....	119	90	209
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	105	68	173
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	18	22	40
Pneumonia .....	65	67	132
Chicken Pox .....	60	18	78
Whooping Cough .....	199	159	358
Malaria .....	—	2	2
Meningococcal Meningitis ...	1	—	1
Totals.....	673	552	1225



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

DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.									
	Totals.	Beverley.	Bridlington.	Driffield.	Elley.	Haltemprice.	Hedon.	Hornsea.	Norton.	Withernsea
Scarlet Fever.....	67	7	11	6	6	31	1	3	2	...
Diphtheria .....	14	1	5	6	...	1	1	...	...	...
Enteric Fever .....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia..	10	...	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Erysipelas .....	9	...	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles .....	119	14	10	4	71	19	...	1	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	105	16	37	5	3	30	1	3	2	8
Other forms of Tuberculosis .....	18	3	8	1	...	6	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia .....	65	11	20	1	27	4	1	1	...	...
Chicken Pox .....	60	...	...	1	...	59	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough .....	199	76	65	17	20	9	7	2	2	1
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>

TABLE III.

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

DISEASE.	Totals.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.							
		Beverley.	Bridlington.	Derwent.	Driffield.	Holderness.	Howden.	Norton.	Pocklington.
Scarlet Fever.. .. .	83	7	2	18	5	15	20	...	16
Diphtheria .. . . .	11	...	1	3	2	...	2	2	1
Enteric Fever .. . . .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia .. . . .	4	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas .. . . .	18	...	...	3	1	1	5	1	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever .....	6	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	...
Measles .. . . .	90	10	7	6	4	22	39	2	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	68	12	7	11	5	15	5	2	11
Other forms of Tuberculosis .. . . .	22	3	1	4	3	6	1	...	4
Pneumonia .. . . .	67	5	2	11	13	23	2	1	10
Chicken Pox .. . . .	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough .. . . .	159	35	20	27	26	25	20	6	...
Malaria .. . . .	2	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...
Totals .. . . .	552	75	41	88	79	110	95	15	49



TABLE IV.

**Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1946, 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.
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 (b) 192,390	2803	14.9	140	49	2267	11.8
1940	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	13.1
1945	183,450	3109	17.0	135	43	2396	13.1
1946	194,720	3739	19.2	139	37	2355	12.1

TABLE V.

**Rainfall Returns, 1946.**

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 during last 10 years.
Hempholme .....	11 feet.	Mr. G. Ellison .....	31·69	193	26·97
Osgodby .....	29 „	Mrs. W. V. Hescock ...	29·06	174	24·58
North Cave .....	35 „	Col. W. H. Carver	32·42	157	26·92
Lowthorpe .....	63 „	Mr. W. J. Tindall ....	26·78*	180*	25·58
Scampston .....	100 „	Mr. F. Ironside .....	31·73	194	27·57
Dunnington .....	110 „	Miss E. Hildyard .....	37·24	219	28·33
Dalton Holme ....	150 „	Mr. D. F. Cullen .....	37·25	197	29·30
Beverley (E.R. Mental Hospital)	175 „	Medical Superintendent	32·90	208	26·66
Birdsall .....	304 „	Mr. James Anderson...	35·07	186	30·44

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

\*For 11 months only.





# REPORT

of the

School Medical Officer

for the

Year ended 31st December, 1946.





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## REPORT OF SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

In my Report for 1945 I detailed the general principles which had been approved by the application of which the Education Committee hoped eventually to secure comprehensive facilities for free medical treatment of school children. The difficulties anticipated due to staffing and other shortages proved not to have been over-estimated and comparatively little in the way of new provisions had been achieved by the end of 1946, although general progress had been made towards a scheme for the free hospital treatment of school children in hospitals in and around the County.

Despite difficulties, however, an increased amount of work generally has been accomplished by the School Medical Department during the year as, I think, reference to the details given in this Report will prove.

### GENERAL STATISTICS.

Number of Primary Schools .....	207
Number of pupils on Primary School Registers .....	20,171
Average attendance .....	17,323
Number of Secondary Schools in the Administrative County .....	8
Number of pupils on Secondary School Registers ...	1,286
Average attendance .....	1,141

### MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

It has been possible to carry out 211 primary school medical inspections and four secondary school inspections during the year.

	East Riding.	Number found to require Treatment.	Observation.
Routine examinations.			
Entrants .....	3018	1315	2190
Second age groups .....	2890		
Third age group .....	1818		
Other routine examinations .....	431		
Total routine examinations .....	8157		
Special examinations			
and re-inspections .....	2327	213	449
Total examinations .....	10484		

These figures indicate an increase of 2056 on the number of examinations held in 1945. At the routine examinations 16% of the children were found to require treatment as against 17.5% in 1945, and 27% of the children were found to need further observation as against 22% in 1945.

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



### GENERAL CONDITION.

Out of 8,157 children examined for classification, 92.7% were marked excellent or normal as regards nutrition, and 0.33% as "Poor." The numbers of these cases are approximately the same as in 1945, and the following-up reports of the Health Visitors and School Nurses indicate that in the majority of the children concerned their low nutrition standard was not due to the lack of food, or to poverty, and that in most cases the home circumstances were quite good. 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 547 children were referred from School Medical Inspections as needing treatment for eye defects as compared with 379 children referred for these defects in 1945.

In the period under review additional facilities were provided by arranging for another refraction clinic to be opened in Beverley, and towards the end of the year a further refraction clinic was opened in Withernsea.

The number of cases treated during the year under the authority's specialist scheme, either at clinics or as individual cases was 796. Glasses were prescribed in 492 cases. These figures represent an increase of 410 and 220 respectively over the 1945 figures.

The eye conditions dealt with during the year fall into the following categories:—

Hypermetropic Astigmatism .....	13.8%
Hypermetropia .....	20.6%
Myopia .....	16.6%
Myopic Astigmatism .....	5.5%
Mixed Astigmatism .....	6.4%
Other defects .....	37.1%

During the year 32 children made 375 attendances for treatment at the Orthoptic Clinic held at the York County Hospital.

Minor eye defects were reported in the cases of 214 children. In all but 69 cases the defects had been remedied by the end of the year.

New arrangements were approved during the year for the provision of spectacles. This scheme enables parents to take prescriptions to be dispensed by any O.B.A.C. approved optician who has indicated a willingness to participate in this scheme. The conditions of the scheme are that spectacles will be provided free of charge to the parents up to O.B.A.C. Class II. standard, provided with white metal pad-bridge frames with xylo-covered eye wires and half xylo-covered



curl sides. Parents may, if they desire, obtain frames of a more expensive nature, and provided that any frames supplied are selected from the O.B.A.C. range, are provided with curl sides and are not rimless, the Education Committee will still meet the cost up to the Class II. standard, the parent being responsible for payment of the additional cost involved.

For repairs or replacements other than replacements rendered necessary by a changed prescription, the Education Committee will only accept financial responsibility to the extent that the cost can be met under Class I. (pad-bridge frame) standard charges.

Forty-seven Opticians with premises either in the County or in the large towns adjoining the County boundaries, have indicated willingness to participate in this scheme, which appears to have worked satisfactorily.

### NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS.

No changes have occurred in the arrangements previously reported for the treatment of ear, nose and throat defects, including operative treatment for tonsils and adenoids.

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.
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
1945	8530	490	358	4.4
1946	10484	697	314	2.99

### 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 or Defective Hearing.	Remedied.	Being Treated.
49	21	28

Children suffering from ear discharge can attend the Aural Clinics established in Beverley, Scarborough and York.



## DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND DELICATE CHILDREN.

No children were reported with definite signs of Pulmonary Tuberculosis at medical inspections, but 21 children were referred to the Tuberculosis Officer for special examination. 28 school children were sent to Sanatoria or Hospitals by the Tuberculosis Officer for observation or treatment. Of these 10 were discharged as non-tubercular, 2 were for further supervision after discharge, 6 had reached the "quiescent" stage on discharge, and the remainder were still under treatment in Institutions at the end of the year.

During the year 6 tubercular children attended Ultra Violet Light Clinics and received a total of 244 treatments. In addition delicate children received 573 treatments by Ultra Violet Light in Beverley.

## UNCLEANLINESS.

In their cleanliness surveys the School Nurses made 91,689 examinations. On an average each child was examined four times during the year, and the nurses found 4,611 cases of uncleanness. This number of cases represented uncleanness in the 2,010 individual children, i.e., 7% of the school population.

No cleansing stations are established and the responsibility for carrying out advice as to remedial treatment and prevention rests with parents.

School Nurses are supplied with a Hair Cream containing D.D.T. and also Lethane Hair Oil for distribution to parents as required.

## MINOR AILMENTS.

Children in Beverley and Bridlington attend Minor Ailments Clinics in the School Clinics in these two towns. For the rest of the County, the work in connection with the treatment of minor ailments is carried out as far as possible by the School Nurses.

The Nurses are supplied with a special Benzyl Benzoate preparation for the treatment in their own homes of children and their families infected with scabies.

The total number of cases dealt with in the Clinics and by the School Nurses during the year is shown in the following table, viz.:—

Defect.	No. of cases reported.
Ringworm (head) .....	4
Ringworm (body) .....	18
Scabies .....	175
Impetigo .....	357
Other Skin Diseases .....	479
Minor Eye defects .....	295
Minor Ear defects .....	235
Deafness .....	23
Minor Injuries, Bruises, etc. ....	2436
Miscellaneous .....	380
Total .....	4402



## SCHOOL NURSES.

In carrying out their various duties in connection with the School Medical Service the School Nurses carry out routine cleanliness surveys at least once a term and generally more often in each school. At these visits many cases of minor ailments also come to their notice. The visits are followed up, if necessary, by further visits to the school to re-examine those children found with defects and by a visit or visits to the homes of all children needing attention.

Figures relating to this work for 1946 are as follows:—

Visits to Schools:—	
Routine examinations .....	1196
Follow-up visits .....	533
No. of examinations .....	91689
Visits to Homes:—	
No. of homes visited .....	3752
No. of children seen on these visits .....	5141
Reasons for these visits:—	
Uncleanliness .....	2955
Minor Ailments .....	1227
Nutrition .....	540
Other reasons .....	611

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

With the exception of Chicken Pox, there was a general decrease in the incidence of Infectious Disease in 1946. It was not necessary to take any action with regard to the closure of schools.

## EXAMINATION FOR MENTAL CONDITION.

It has been possible to give more attention to this problem during the year and 174 children were specially examined as compared with 99 in 1945. The findings of these special examinations were as follows:—

Normal Intelligence .....	11
Educationally Sub-Normal:—	
(a) for education in special classes .....	50
(b) for education in special schools .....	72
For notification to the M.D. Acts Committee .....	41

## HANDICAPPED CHILDREN.

Work has continued in an attempt to obtain an accurate assessment of the position in the County with regard to the handicapped children in the various categories. Unfortunately owing to the lack of Special School facilities both locally and elsewhere in the country, it has been impossible in many instances to take appropriate action in the case of children found to be handicapped, and a reference to the tables which follow will show to what a large extent many of these children are still having to be educated in ordinary schools.

The biggest need is for a residential school for educationally sub-normal children. A provisional agreement has been reached with the Hull Education Authority for the joint provision of a Residential Special School in the southern part of the County by the two Authorities, but at the end of the year no progress had yet been possible in this direction.



## NUMBER OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN.

GROUP	Defect	In Special Schools	In main- tained Pri- mary or Secondary Schools	In Independ- ent Schools	At no School or Institution	TOTAL	
						Boys	Girls
A.	<i>Blind Children, i.e. suitable for education by methods not involving the use of sight .....</i>	9	—	—	—	5	4
B.	<i>Partially-sighted Children, i.e. suitable for education by special methods involving the use of sight .....</i>	1	2	—	—	2	1
C.	<i>Deaf Children, i.e. suitable for education by methods for those without naturally acquired speech .....</i>	19	—	—	—	10	9
D.	<i>Partially Deaf Children, i.e., suitable for education by special methods involving the use of speech .....</i>	—	1	—	—	—	1
E.	<i>Delicate Children, i.e. those who for health reasons should not be educated under normal school regime</i>	—	51	—	6	35	22
F.	<i>Diabetic Children, i.e. children who through need of treatment need residential care .....</i>	1	—	—	—	1	—
G.	<i>Educationally Sub - Normal Children, i.e. those needing a specialised form of education :—</i>	5	166	6	13	133	
H.	<i>Epileptic Children, i.e. those who should be educated in special schools .....</i>	1	5	—	1	5	2
I.	<i>Maladjusted Children, i.e., those who require special educational treatment .....</i>	—	10	—	—	8	2
J.	<i>Physically Handicapped Children, i.e. those with disease or crippling defect who should be educated in special schools :—</i>	3	59	2	12	42	34
K.	<i>Pupils suffering from Speech Defect, i.e., those who require special educational treatment .....</i>	—	11	—	1	10	2
L.	<i>Pupils suffering from Multiple Disabilities .....</i>	1	6	—	2	5	4

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



Defect.	Special School.	Number maintained.	Number admitted during year.	Number discharged during year.
Blind .....	York .....	8	1	—
do. ....	Sheffield .....	1	—	—
Deaf .....	Doncaster .....	11	3	1
do. ....	Sutton .....	3	1	1
do. ....	Leeds .....	3	—	—
do. ....	Boston Spa .....	2	2	—
Epileptic	Liverpool .....	1	—	—
Educa- tionally				
Sub-Normal	Knotty Ash .....	5	2	1
do. ....	Otley .....	1	—	1
do. ....	Selby .....	1	1	—
Diabetic ...	Shenfield, Essex .....	1	—	—
Crippled ...	Leatherhead .....	1	1	—
do. ...	Cripplegate .....	1	1	—
do. ...	London .....	1	—	—

Of the above, five of the blind and two crippled persons are maintained by the Secondary and Further Education Sub-Committee.

### ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

The same facilities continued as in previous years for examinations of children suffering from crippling defects at Orthopaedic Clinics held at Beverley, Bridlington, Driffield, Malton, York and Scarborough, and for hospital treatment at Kirbymoorside.

In the year under review 256 children (of whom 111 were new cases) made 668 attendances at the above Clinics.

Eleven were admitted to Kirbymoorside for operative treatment and, if necessary, afterwards supplied with appliances. Thirteen were discharged in the year.

### CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS.

There are no Child Guidance Clinics actually in the East Riding area, but a Clinic at York is utilised by arrangement with the York Education Authority for East Riding cases. As anticipated, the number of children put forward for examination has increased, and during 1946, 21 children were recommended as suitable for the Clinic. Some of them have had to travel a considerable distance to attend, and it is hoped that a Clinic will be provided in Hull to cope with children living in that district, which is the most populous part of the East Riding.



## REPORT OF THE CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1946.

As forecast in my previous Report, the number of schools visited for dental inspection and treatment shows a considerable decrease compared with 1945. 118 primary schools and 5 secondary schools received visits from the Dental Officers. This left 98 primary schools and one secondary school which were not visited.

Until the staff is considerably increased the dental scheme planned for this Authority will be incomplete and it will not be possible to visit each school even annually. In September, Mr. Fleming returned to duty after five years' service with the R.A.F., and this eased the position a little, but use cannot as yet be made of his services for the country districts owing to the difficulty he is experiencing in obtaining a car. Previous to September the staff consisted of two whole-time dental officers and attendants and two part-time dental officers working at Beverley and Bridlington.

To ensure that the maximum number of schools would receive a treatment visit, inspection time was reduced to the minimum and consequently any type of propaganda was impossible. There was no change in the type of treatment offered. Conservative work with a risk of failure was not attempted, diseased teeth showing extensive caries or sepsis being extracted. Extractions, permanent or deciduous, were done under a local anaesthetic, regional or infiltration as conditions demanded. Extensive treatment was withheld in certain cases and children who had refused on more than two previous occasions without good reason were not offered treatment. This procedure under present circumstances is justified as more children anxious to obtain regular treatment can be seen annually.

A Walton Gas apparatus has just been obtained and will be in use in one of the trailer clinics next year for emergency gas administration. Regular gas sessions for the County or certain areas will be organised as and when staff is available, as the Ministry do not approve of gas sessions where the same dental officer acts as anaesthetist and operator.

A small number of simple cases of malocclusion were treated by means of an appliance, and all results were satisfactory. This important branch of dentistry cannot be developed under present conditions and most cases have to be treated as far as possible by extraction.

The Authority took delivery of the third trailer clinic, which was allotted to the use of Mr. Fleming, and this mobile surgery serves the West side of the County. The towing arrangements whereby the County Garage moves the caravans to the desired location are most satisfactory. There is no doubt that the mobile clinics are ideal in this area and provide most comfortable accommodation for patient and dentist. Parked as they are next to the school, no unnecessary



time is lost through broken appointments and the patient does not miss more education than necessary. This latter consideration was specially appreciated by the secondary schools which received a visit this year.

Mr. Beddoes and Mr. Stout continued their duties as part-time officers in the fixed clinics at Beverley and Bridlington. The figures relating to this work are incorporated with those of the County schools in the following tables.

The figures below show the work done in the year:—

	No. Inspected.	No. found Defective.	No. Treated.	Attendances for Treatment.	Extractions. Temp. and Perm.	Half days devoted to Inspections and Treatment.
E.R. ....	9558	5036	3081	3882	5510	819
Beverley ....	1636	705	705	985	701	193
Bridlington .	1346	621	864	1562	794	169
Total ...	12540	6362	4650	6429	7005	1181

	Anæsthetics.		Fillings.	Other Operations.	
	Local.	General.		Temp.	Perm.
E.R. ....	4183	—	5608	85	379
Beverley ....	186	121	945	—	26
Bridlington ....	29	397	294	25	128
Total ...	4398	518	6847	110	533

In conclusion, my grateful thanks go to the office staff for their willing help, and to all teachers for their interest and co-operation which is necessary for the success of a school dental service.

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

### CO-OPERATION WITH VOLUNTARY BODIES.

Co-operation with the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has always been regarded as an important matter, and the help of their Inspectors has been freely given in a good many cases which required long term supervision.

School Welfare Officers have instructions, when necessary, to report children direct, and this is done in really urgent cases. Apart from these, eight families, involving 27 children, have been notified by the Chief Education Officer, or myself, to the Society. Close and regular supervision by the Inspectors was sufficient to effect improvement in the majority of the cases, but in two of them warnings were ineffective and proceedings were taken by the Society. In one case the parents were fined, and the six children concerned were committed to the care of the Education Authority. In the other case the eight children concerned have been removed to a place of safety, and the case against the parent has been adjourned.



## CO-OPERATION WITH TEACHERS AND SCHOOL WELFARE OFFICERS.

A good deal of clerical work connected with the task of Medical Inspection falls upon teachers who, in addition, assist by weighing children to be examined. For this valuable assistance I am glad to have the opportunity of thanking all teachers for the help they give during the year.

I should also like to add a note of thanks to School Welfare Officers who encourage parents to accept offers of treatment, transport children to clinics when necessary, and report cases of neglect for my attention.

## PROVISION OF MILK AND MEALS.

The Government's decision to provide milk free under the Milk in Schools Scheme from August, 1946, increased the number of children taking milk in school but reduced the quantity permitted per child to  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint a day. The total number of children who took milk in school on a day in October (the latest day during the year for which a return was prepared) was 19,933 (including 316 children who received National Dried Milk), this being 91.3% of the children in attendance. At the end of the year there were only two schools in which milk was not being provided.

With regard to the provision of meals, there were 52 canteens open at the end of the year providing meals for children from 72 school departments. The number of meals provided on the latest day in the year for which information is available (October) was 5,882, this being 27.2% of the number of day pupils in attendance in Primary and Secondary Schools.

## PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

(Report submitted by the Organiser of Physical Education.)

1946 has shown, on the whole, a marked advancement in the standard of all forms of physical education, with a resultant improvement in general posture.

*Standard of Work.* More regular continuity was noticeable in the lessons, while the return of more men teachers from the "Forces" has brought new vigour into the work of the older boys.

In schools where portable apparatus has been provided the work is more interesting, because of the stronger type and variety of exercises which it is possible to give, and the physical value of the exercises is considerably increased.

A tendency to sacrifice the full extent of movement to rhythm is evident in some classes, more especially in balance and lateral movements.

In general more stress should be given to footwork, and in particular the schools which are handicapped for lack of space during inclement weather could give more time to corrective foot exercises in the classrooms.



*Posture.* Good posture is not the outcome of efforts made in physical training only, and for that reason every encouragement must be given to strive for and to maintain a good carriage of the body at all times. Results have been most encouraging where the staff in several schools have introduced additional exercises with a view to making the pupils "posture conscious".

It must always be remembered that the incidence of bad posture may be the effect of some ailment which only a qualified doctor may diagnose. Thus consultation with the School Medical Officers might prove helpful if more individual non-routine cases were brought to the notice of these Officers during their school visits.

*Games.* Games lessons throughout the area showed a great achievement in that not only were they used as a means of recreation, but as a definite mental and moral training. This training begins early in the Infant Department and continues progressively until games demanding skill and co-operation in a high degree are reached.

Infant and lower Junior classes usually make full use of playground facilities, but where schools make use of fields there has been a tendency to curtail the major playground games. The latter are a definite and progressive preparation for the major field games and every effort should be made to play those playground games demanding a tactical knowledge. Too frequently the Seniors only make use of playground games when fields are unplayable owing to weather conditions, and even then some teachers tend to play only those games which have already been taught in the Infant and Junior classes.

Most schools would benefit by devoting more attention to the actual practices of throwing, catching, aiming, bowling, shooting, etc., as a means of developing correct style in the playing of games.

In general more regular and liberal use of available games apparatus is essential for the encouragement of individual and small group practices.

The standard of play in field games has shown steady progress, chiefly brought about by the better analysis of the major games.

The older children from the smaller rural schools have benefited greatly by the introduction of a scheme whereby they travel—mostly by bicycle—to join a neighbouring school for games activities. In many cases boys who have only had a woman teacher all their schooldays have by this venture come under the influence of a male teacher.

The girl's netball teams from several schools competed in the East Riding County Netball Association Rally, and in an exciting final game of a high standard between a Hull School and an East Riding School the latter triumphed.

Healthy plans were made in the Autumn to form boys' football leagues to increase the playing of the game throughout the East Riding, but unfortunately the weather interrupted many of the fixtures arranged.



*Athletics.* Athletic training is desirable, and where running, jumping and hurdling have been added to the range of group activities results have been good and much additional zest has been given to the outdoor games lesson.

Five District Sports Meetings were held during 1946 and the winners met at Driffield in July, when a most successful County Sports Meeting took place.

The East Riding was represented at the Yorkshire Sports in Leeds, when our pupils brought home five first, three second and one third certificates. As a result, six pupils were selected to take part in the All England Sports on "the playing fields of Eton," where they won two second places.

*Dancing.* Dancing as a form of physical education continues to make good progress, various types being encouraged. Still more schools could profitably include the boys in this branch of the work.

More schools have introduced systematic dancing as a part of the physical education of the children, and much voluntary work has been done out of school hours by interested teachers. This joyful use of leisure hours is an excellent social training which aids materially in creating a co-operate spirit as well as raising the standard of the work done.

*Swimming.* There is every reason for much satisfaction regarding the utility of greater swimming facilities resulting in a general contribution to the physical needs of the East Riding children.

During the time which must elapse before adequate provision of swimming facilities can be made within the area it is gratifying to report that arrangements have been made to transport as many children as possible to participate in swimming at baths in neighbouring areas.

All this indicates an increased interest in this very important phase of physical education, and this is borne out by the generally improved standard—not only of swimming but in personal cleanliness.

The introduction of an "open day" at Beverley baths for the parents of rural children receiving regular instruction was a happy innovation, and satisfaction was expressed on every hand that primary education was benefiting by such a scheme.

The Annual Galas at Beverley were well organised by the teachers and showed a considerable improvement in style and splendid progress in life-saving.

*Clothing.* It has long been recognised that the wearing of correct gymnastic clothing is desirable from a hygienic as well as a personal safety standpoint. It is gratifying to note that the Education Committee have made a greater contribution to provide plimsolls, and the teaching staffs of many of our schools have laboured energetically to provide suitable clothing. These commendable efforts have resulted in the production of a higher standard of work.

*Teachers' Courses.* The success of any scheme of training is dependent ultimately on the knowledge and enthusiasm of



those who are engaged in the actual teaching of the subject. The gathering together of a number of teachers intent on the acquisition of new ideas keeps enthusiasm alive, and much of the success in the East Riding is due to the fact that the refresher courses given for teachers have been well utilised.

The following classes have taken place during 1946:—

Eight session course at Beverley (58 enrolments).

Eight session course at Bridlington (46 enrolments).

Two-Saturday classes at Filey (33 enrolments).

Two-Saturday classes at Fulford (25 enrolments).

Two-Saturday classes at Norton (47 enrolments).

All the above classes were for physical training, covering group activities, games, rhythmic work, and the use of small equipment. In addition, there was an eight session course for ballroom dancing at Pocklington (12 enrolments).

*Evening Institutes.* Many forms of physical education (including physical training, keep-fit, dancing, games, athletics, boxing and swimming) have been encouraged in the Evening Institutes, and the number of classes held in 1946 showed an increase, although the attendance at some classes dropped considerably during the year.

It is a matter of regret that full use is not made of the facilities provided. While many young people indulge in various forms of recreative activities as members of appropriate clubs and evening classes, there is still a large proportion of the school leaving population which fails entirely to take up the pursuit of any health practices and so widen the scope of their recreative activities which have had such a promising start during their school life.

The difficulties of a widely scattered rural area like the East Riding are many, but throughout the year the cheerful help which I have received on every hand has been a constant source of inspiration. I am grateful for the kindly help and guidance of the Administrative Staff, for the friendliness and willing co-operation of the Head Teachers and their Staffs, and finally for the generous support of the Education Committee on all matters of physical education.

MARGARET A. G. RICHARDSON,

Organiser of Physical Education.

## MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT RETURNS.

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1946.

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

### A. *Routine Medical Inspections.*

#### (1) Number of Inspections.

Entrants 3018 Second Age Group 2890 Third Age Group 1818

(2) Number of other Routine Inspections . . . . . 431

Total Routine Inspections, 8,157.

### B. *Other Inspections.*

Number of Inspections, Special and Re-inspections . . . . .

2327



TABLE II.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.

Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly Sub-normal)		D (Bad)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
8157	1024	12.5	6538	88.17	564	7.0	31	.33

TABLE III.

GROUP I.—TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS).

Total number of defects or under treatment during the year under the Authority's scheme: 4402.

GROUP II.—TREATMENT FOR DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	Under the Authority's Scheme.
Errors of refraction, including squint .....	796
Number of children for whom spectacles were—	
(a) Prescribed .....	492
(b) Obtained .....	456

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

	Under the Authority's Scheme.
Received Operative treatment .....	314
Received other forms of treatment .....	—
Total number treated .....	314

TABLE IV.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of children inspected by Dentist:	
(a) Routine Age Groups .....	12523
(b) Specials .....	17
(c) Total (Routine and Special) .....	12540
(2) Number found to require treatment .....	6362
(3) Number actually treated .....	4650
(4) Attendances made for treatment by children .....	6429
(5) Half-days devoted to—	
Inspection .....	111
Treatment .....	1117
Total .....	1228
(6) Fillings—	
Permanent Teeth .....	6834
Temporary Teeth .....	13
Total .....	6847
(7) Extractions—	
Permanent Teeth .....	1181
Temporary Teeth .....	7005
Total .....	8186
(8) Administration of general anaesthetic for extractions	518
(9) Other operations—	
Permanent Teeth .....	533
Temporary Teeth .....	110
Total .....	643



TABLE V.

## VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i) Average number of visits per school made during the year by School Nurses or other authorised persons .....	7.2
(ii) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses or other authorised persons .....	91,689
(iii) Number of individual children found unclean .....	2,010
(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

## SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Defect.	Routine Inspection.		Special Inspection.	
	Requiring Treatment.	Put Forward for Observation.	Requiring Treatment.	Put Forward for Observation.
Vision .....	87	106	13	26
T. & A. ....	29	46	5	4
Sub Max & Cervical Glands .....	—	3	—	—
External Eye Disease ..	—	4	—	—
Squint .....	—	1	—	—
Ear Disease .....	—	6	1	—
Hearing .....	—	4	—	—
Nose & Throat .....	—	10	—	—
Speech .....	—	4	—	—
Heart & Circulation ....	—	15	—	—
Lungs .....	—	9	—	3
Nervous System .....	—	11	—	2
Tuberculosis .....	—	2	—	—
Rickets .....	—	—	—	—
Deformities, etc. ....	—	4	2	—
Inf. or Contagious Diseases .....	—	1	—	—
Other Diseases or Defects .....	7	35	—	4
Total .....	123	261	21	39

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Defect.	Routine Inspection.		Special Inspection.	
	Requiring Treatment.	Put Forward for Observation.	Requiring Treatment.	Put Forward for Observation.
Vision .....	390	362	57	88
T. & A. ....	570	783	93	146
Sub Max & Cervical Glands .....	2	95	—	13
External Eye Disease ..	11	38	3	10
Squint .....	2	28	5	9
Ear Disease .....	15	27	2	4
Hearing .....	2	35	1	14
Nose & Throat .....	3	81	5	11
Speech .....	1	36	3	7
Heart & Circulation ....	—	84	—	22
Lungs .....	8	62	8	33
Nervous System .....	—	49	—	19
Tuberculosis .....	2	2	—	7
Rickets .....	8	9	—	—
Deformities, etc. ....	—	17	8	—
Inf. or Contagious Diseases .....	—	2	5	—
Other Diseases or Defects .....	178	228	2	27
Total .....	1192	1938	192	410

