

[Report 1954] / Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer of Health, East Riding of Yorkshire County Council.

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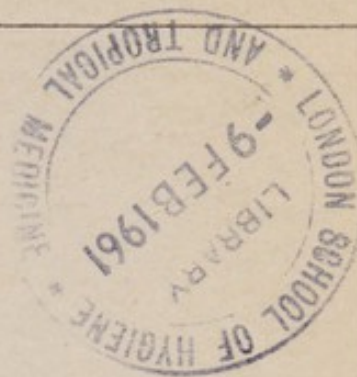
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EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

County Medical Officer

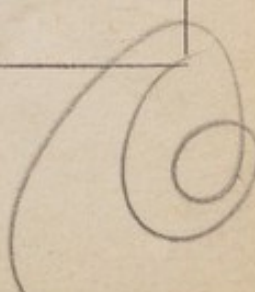
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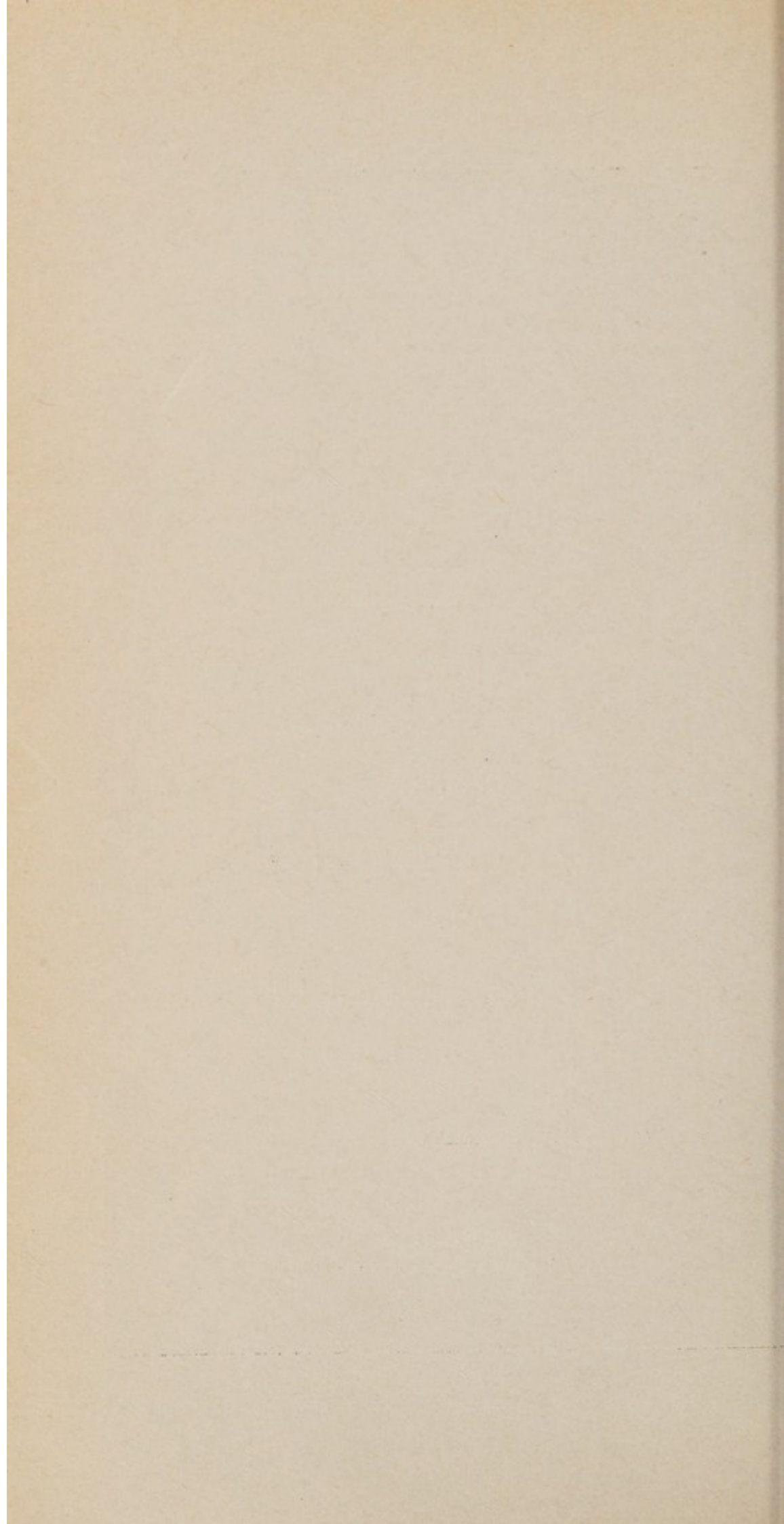
Principal School Medical Officer

For the Year 1954

Beverley:

WRIGHT & HOGGARD, PRINTERS, MINSTER PRESS.






INDEX to General Report

Ambulance Service	25	Milk Supplies, Biological Examination of ...	41
Ante-natal Care	11	Milk Supplies, Hospital	41
Ante-natal Hostel	12	Milk, Tuberculous	41
Births and Birth Rates	6	Nurseries and Child Minders	34
Blindness	29	Nursing Homes, Registration of	34
Care and After-care	28	Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	31, 43
Care of Mothers and Young Children ...	11	Poliomyelitis	43
Deaths and Death Rates	7	Population	6
Dental Care	14	Post-natal Care	12
Diphtheria	42	Post-natal Hostel	12
District Medical Officers	5	Premature Infants	15
Domestic Help Service	28	Problem Families	28
Domiciliary Nursing and Midwifery Service ...	17	Puerperal Pyrexia	43
Enteric Fever	42	Rainfall	54
Epilepsy	28	Sanitary Circumstances	34
Food, Inspection and Supervision of ...	38	Scarlet Fever	42
Health Visiting	16	School Medical Officer's Report	54
Housing	37	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	34
Illegitimacy	7	Smallpox	42
Immunisation	22	Spastic Paraplegia	28
Infant Mortality	10	Staff	2
Infant Welfare Centres	12	Tuberculosis	43
Infectious Disease, Prevalence of	42	Tuberculosis, New cases and Mortality	44
Infectious Disease, Notification of	46	Unmarried Mother and Child	15
Inquests	10	Vaccination	21
Introductory Remarks	1	Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Herds	42
Maternal Mortality	12	Vital Statistics	6
Measles	42	Vital Statistics, Tables of	49
Meningococcal Infection	43	Water Supply	34
Mental Health	31	Welfare Foods	15
Midwives	17	Whooping Cough, Protection against ...	25
Milk, Heat Treated	41		
Milk Sampling School	40		

INDEX to Principal School Medical Officer's Report

Chest, Diseases of	57	Milk in Schools	67
Child Guidance Clinic	64	Minor Ailments	57
Dental Officer, Report of	63	Orthopaedic and Postural Defects ...	63
Ear, Nose and Throat Defects	60	Physical Education	66
Eye Disease	55	School Nurses	58
Handicapped Children	60	Speech Therapy	63
Infectious Diseases	58	Statistics	55
Introductory Remarks	54	Teachers and School Welfare Officers, Co-operation with	67
Meals, School	67	Uncleanliness	57
Medical Inspections	55	Visual Defects	55
Medical Inspection and Treatment Returns ...	70	Voluntary Bodies, Co-operation with	67
Mental Condition, Examination for ...	59		



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To the Chairman and Members of the County Council.

Sir John Dunnington-Jefferson, My Lords,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Reports on the General and School Health Services of the County for the year 1954.

The vital statistics for the year show a crude birth rate of 14.2 per thousand population, which is the lowest rate on record. The crude death rate was 12.4 per thousand population, a slight increase over the previous year, but the infant mortality rate was down to 23 per thousand live births, a new low record for the County.

Use made of the various types of health services provided has continued to increase, and one new service, the distribution of Welfare Foods, had to be taken over at short notice during the year.

Among infectious diseases notified the figures were generally smaller than in the previous year, but the number of cases of tuberculosis and food poisoning notified each showed a slight increase. It is pleasing to note that for the fourth year running no cases of diphtheria have occurred. Again it must be stressed that to maintain this satisfactory position it is extremely important that a very high standard of immunisation should be achieved in the child population.

Once again I am grateful for the opportunity to record my thanks to all members of the staffs of the Health and School Medical Departments for the willing and conscientious service they have continued to give, and to express to all the members of the County Council, and especially to the members of the Health Committee and the School Welfare Sub-Committee of the Education Committee, my thanks for their continued help and support.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

R. WATSON,
County Medical Officer.

County Hall,
Beverley.

July, 1955.

STAFF OF HEALTH AND SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS, 1954.

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER AND PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.
R. Watson, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

ACTING DEPUTY COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER AND DEPUTY PRINCIPAL SCHOOL
MEDICAL OFFICER.

W. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICERS AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Buckrose Division.

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

Haltemprice Division.

L. N. Gould, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Holderness Division.

W. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Howdenshire Division.

W. Wilson, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Eileen Atkinson, M.B., Ch.B. (from 16th August, 1954).

Una Lawrie, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

J. S. M. Low, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to 31st May, 1954).

Winifred Malet, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (to 31st March,
1954).

Margaret Mulvein, M.B., Ch.B.

Elizabeth Wales, M.B., B.S.

PRINCIPAL DENTAL OFFICER.

P. S. Spence, L.D.S.

ASSISTANT DENTAL OFFICERS.

K. H. Champlin, L.D.S.

Miss J. M. Cripps, L.D.S.

P. Gray, L.D.S.

Miss K. M. Johnson, L.D.S. (part-time).

A. A. Jones, L.D.S.

Miss M. E. Philpott, B.D.S. (to 5th January, 1954).

PUBLIC ANALYST.

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

COUNTY AMBULANCE OFFICER.

G. R. Gray.

DISTRICT AUTHORISED OFFICERS.

S. Bateman.

R. Bottomley.

J. Liptrot.

K. Powls.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST.

J. G. Smith, M.A., Ed.B.

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER.

J. G. Haggett (to 16th September, 1954).

MENTAL HEALTH SOCIAL WORKER.

Miss S. Graham.

SPEECH THERAPISTS.

Miss E. Crooks, L.C.S.T. (part-time) (to 30th September, 1954).
 Mrs. V. Punt, L.C.S.T. (part-time) (to 30th September, 1954).
 Mrs. P. S. J. Souch, L.C.S.T.
 Miss M. R. Walker, L.C.S.T. (from 20th September, 1954).

WELFARE VISITOR.

Mrs. E. Williams.

ORGANISER OF DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

Mrs. J. M. Atkinson.

SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES.

Miss E. M. Bailey, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Queen's Nurse.

ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES.

Miss M. Wearmouth, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Queen's Nurse
 (to 30th April, 1954).
 Miss J. Shepherd, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Queen's Nurse
 (from 26th July, 1954).

COUNTY DISTRICT NURSES AND MIDWIVES.

Mrs. E. Allman, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. M. Anderson, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. K. M. Barnes, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.
 Miss E. Beal, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.
 Miss P. Bennett, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss K. Bratley, S.R.N., Q.N.
 Mrs. E. Bristow, S.E.A.N.
 Mrs. I. Burrill, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
 Mrs. M. A. Charter, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. L. Colbeck, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.
 Miss H. Cole, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. E. Coverdale, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss V. Crosland, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
 Miss D. Cullingworth, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
 Miss L. Danby, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
 Miss I. Derving, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.
 Miss B. Dolphin, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss D. Dove, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.
 Miss E. K. Fawley, S.R.N.
 Miss E. Ferrar, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss F. V. Fish, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. E. Foster, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. M. E. Fox, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 1st September, 1954).
 Mrs. J. E. Fraser, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.
 Mrs. B. E. Gibbs, S.C.M. (to 27th August, 1954).
 Miss N. Grantham, S.C.M.
 Mrs. H. M. Hall, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss A. Head, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss K. Heron, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (from 6th January, 1954, to
 30th April, 1954).
 Miss M. M. Hind, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss M. E. Hodgson, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss E. W. Hogg, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss D. E. Holden, S.R.N., Q.N.
 Mrs. H. A. Holdridge, S.R.N., Q.N.
 Miss E. Hutchinson, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss M. E. Jenkins, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. M. Kirkwood, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. E. Lenderyou, S.R.N.
 Miss M. Massam, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
 Mrs. M. O. Morrison, S.C.M. (to 31st January, 1954).
 Miss E. Norcliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
 Mrs. B. Oliver, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss H. Phillips, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Mrs. W. A. Place, S.C.M.
 Mrs. D. A. Ramsdale, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss G. Rider, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
 Mrs. E. E. Scrase, S.R.N.
 Mrs. E. A. M. Seal, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss B. A. Silversides, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss M. Simpson, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
 Mrs. N. Smith, S.C.M.
 Miss M. Spavin, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
 Mrs. G. M. Spieght, S.C.M.
 Mrs. M. Stevenson, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
 Mrs. L. E. Thorley, S.R.N.
 Miss M. E. Todd, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
 Miss E. Warder, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss E. E. Watson, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. H. Watson, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. K. E. Whalley, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
 Miss E. E. Wilson, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss J. M. Wilson, S.R.N., Q.N.
 Mrs. M. Wood, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss M. Warcup, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 20th September, 1954).

HEALTH VISITORS AND SCHOOL NURSES.

Mrs. D. Barry, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.C.N., H.V. Cert.
 Mrs. V. Berriman, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss E. M. Blackburn, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss P. D. Bourne, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Mrs. D. Boyes, S.R.N.
 Miss H. W. Brigham, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (from 1st November, 1954)
 Miss B. Byers, S.R.N., H.V. Cert.
 Miss M. A. C. Briggs, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Mrs. M. Clarkson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (to 30th November, 1954).
 Miss H. Dukes, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss L. Evans, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V. Cert.
 Miss O. M. H. Gardam, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Mrs. G. C. Henshaw, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss F. A. Hoggard, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss V. A. Jenkinson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss D. H. Lemar, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss W. M. Limbach, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss H. H. G. MacDonald, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss L. Morton, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (from 3rd May, 1954).
 Miss N. Pinchbeck, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (to 4th February, 1954).
 Miss E. M. E. Roddis, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss E. Scholey, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (to 31st October, 1954).
 Miss A. E. Sturdy, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss C. M. Taylor, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. W. M. Wilde, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

**Medical Officers of Health of the several Local Authorities
at 31st December, 1954.**

Local Authority.	Name of Medical Officer.
MUNICIPAL BOROUGHES.	
Beverley	W. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Bridlington	E. T. Colville, M.D., B.Hy., D.P.H.
Hedon	W. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
URBAN DISTRICTS.	
Driffeld	E. T. Colville, M.D., B.Hy., D.P.H.
Filey	E. T. Colville, M.D., B.Hy., D.P.H.
Haltemprice	L. N. Gould, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Hornsea	L. French, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Norton	W. Wilson, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Withernsea	F. R. Cripps, M.D., D.P.H.
RURAL DISTRICTS.	
Beverley	W. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Bridlington	P. D. H. Chapman, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Derwent	W. Wilson, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Driffeld	E. T. Colville, M.D., B.Hy., D.P.H.
Holderness	F. R. Cripps, M.D., D.P.H.
Howden	F. Wigglesworth, M.B., Ch.B.
Norton	W. Wilson, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Pocklington	W. Wilson, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

REPORT OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

Section 1.—Vital Statistics

POPULATION

Districts	Census, 1951	Estimated	
		1953	1954
Administrative County	211,732	214,000	217,000
Urban Districts	104,797	105,500	106,600
Rural Districts.....	106,935	108,500	110,400

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES

Birth rate per 1,000 of the Population

Districts	Average rate for the ten years		1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
	1931-40	1941-50							
Administrative County.....	14.8	17.2	16.7	16.1	15.0	14.5	14.9	15.0	14.2
Urban Districts.	14.4	17.2	16.1	15.0	14.3	14.1	14.6	14.8	14.3
Rural Districts..	14.9	17.2	17.3	17.2	15.8	14.8	15.2	15.3	14.1

The birth rate of 14.2 for the County is the lowest ever recorded, the previous lowest record being 14.3 in 1935 and 1940. The rate for England and Wales for 1954 was 15.2 per thousand population, and to compare the East Riding rate with this figure, use has to be made of the comparability factor which takes into consideration the age and sex constitution of the County. When this factor is applied to the crude birth rate for the County of 14.2, the adjusted rate so obtained is 15.5, that is, a little higher than the rate for England and Wales.

There were 3,085 live births and 65 stillbirths registered for the County during the year, making a total of 3,150. Of these births, 249 took place outside the County.

The number of births notified to my office by hospitals, practitioners, midwives, etc., was 3,705, and 44 births were reported by Registrars which were registered but not notified. Of these births, 848 were outward transfers to other areas.

The stillbirth rate was 20.6 per 1,000 total births, compared with a rate of 20.9 in 1953 and 20.1 in 1952.

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS

Districts.	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Administrative County	233	221	179	180	153	141	124	116
Urban Districts.	108	107	78	87	75	62	66	61
Rural Districts.	125	114	101	93	78	79	58	55

The illegitimate birth rate was 0.53 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.58 in the previous year.

The number of illegitimate live births in the County was 3.8% of the total live births as compared with 4.6% for England and Wales.

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

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years.		1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
	1931-40	1941-50							
Administrative County	12.3	12.0	10.7	12.2	11.4	12.4	11.4	12.1	12.4
Urban Districts..	13.0	12.9	11.4	12.6	12.3	13.7	12.3	13.2	13.9
Rural Districts.	11.6	11.1	10.0	11.7	10.5	11.2	10.6	11.0	10.9

There were 2,687 deaths registered for the County in 1954, an increase of 105 on the figure for the previous year. This gives a death rate of 12.4 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 12.1 in 1953. The application of the comparability factor to this crude rate gives a rate of 10.9, which shows that the rate for the County again compared favourably with the rate for England and Wales, which was 11.3. The rate for England and Wales for 1953 was 11.4.

70% of all deaths occurred in people aged 65 and over, and 45% in people aged over 75.

The principal causes of death in the County were heart diseases (919), cancer (465), and vascular lesions of the nervous system (427). These three causes accounted for 67.4% of the deaths as compared with 65.3% in 1953.

Compared with 1953, the figures for 1954 show that among other decreases there was a reduction of 52 in the number of deaths due to influenza, pneumonia and other respiratory diseases, and a decrease from 19 to 10 in the number of deaths attributed to diabetes. The overall increase of 105 in the total number of deaths is due mainly to increases in the number of deaths from heart disease and cancer, which accounted for increases of 81 and 55

respectively over the 1953 figures. Accidents were responsible for 96 deaths, 26 more than in the previous year, and the number of suicides increased from 19 to 32.

Of the 465 deaths due to cancer, 265 occurred in the urban areas and 200 in rural areas, corresponding respectively to rates of 2.49 and 1.81 per thousand population. Of these deaths from cancer, 77 (16.6%) were due to cancer of the lung, 78 (16.8%) to cancer of the stomach, 74 (15.9%) to cancer of the uterus or of the breast. As was to be expected, and as for the cancer deaths as a whole, for these three special groups a higher proportion occurred in the urban than in the rural areas. Nearly 90% of the deaths from cancer of the lung were among men, but for deaths from cancer as a whole, the distribution was almost equally divided between the two sexes.

The following table shows the figures for the various causes for the year 1954:—

Cause of Death	No. of deaths		
	Male	Female	Total.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	18	14	32
Tuberculosis, other forms	2	1	3
Syphilitic disease	2	2	4
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	1	—	1
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective diseases	7	5	12
Cancer of stomach	37	41	78
Cancer of lungs, bronchus	69	8	77
Cancer of breast	—	54	54
Cancer of uterus	—	20	20
Cancer, other forms	123	113	236
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	4	4	8
Diabetes	6	4	10
Vascular lesions of nervous system	189	238	427
Coronary disease, angina	228	139	367
Hypertension with heart disease	16	27	43
Other heart disease	209	300	509
Other circulatory disease	63	67	130
Influenza	2	5	7
Pneumonia	33	28	61
Bronchitis	69	30	99
Other diseases of respiratory system	12	8	20
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	18	5	23
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhœa	3	7	10
Nephritis and nephrosis	15	14	29
Hyperplasia of prostate	29	—	29
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	—	3	3
Congenital malformations	12	7	19
Other diseases	110	137	247
Motor vehicle accidents	30	1	31
All other accidents	38	27	65
Suicide	22	10	32
Homicide	1	—	1
Totals	1368	1319	2687

The following table sets out the deaths in grouped diseases distributed according to the various age groups:—

Age Group.	Infectious Disease (including Syphilis).		Tuberculosis.		Cancer.		Heart and Circulatory Diseases.		Respiratory Diseases (including influenza).		Intestinal Diseases.		Violence.		All Other Causes.		All Causes.	
	Deaths.	%	Deaths.	%	Deaths.	%	Deaths.	%	Deaths.	%	Deaths.	%	Deaths.	%	Deaths.	%	Deaths.	%
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	4.8	1	3.0	8	6.2	53	15.4	71	2.6
1—	1	5.9	1	2.9	1	0.2	—	—	1	0.5	2	6.1	4	3.1	9	2.6	19	0.7
5—	1	5.9	1	2.9	1	0.2	—	—	3	1.6	—	—	1	0.8	6	1.7	13	0.5
15—	1	5.9	—	—	3	0.7	1	0.1	—	—	—	—	17	13.2	4	1.2	26	1.0
25—	3	17.6	14	40.0	25	5.4	18	1.2	4	2.1	—	—	18	14.0	25	7.2	167	4.0
45—	5	29.4	14	40.0	157	33.7	233	15.8	42	22.5	6	18.2	37	28.6	56	16.2	550	20.5
65—	4	21.5	3	8.5	147	31.6	389	26.3	48	25.7	16	48.5	12	9.3	60	17.4	679	25.2
75—	2	11.8	2	5.7	131	28.2	835	56.6	80	42.8	8	24.2	32	24.8	132	38.3	1222	45.5
Totals	17	—	35	—	465	—	1476	—	187	—	33	—	129	—	345	—	2687	—

The following table gives the results of the analysis of the various samples of the ore.

Sample	No.	Percentage of Iron		Percentage of Silica		Total
		Fe	Si	Fe	Si	
1	1	65.0	1.0	66.0	1.0	67.0
2	2	64.0	1.0	65.0	1.0	66.0
3	3	63.0	1.0	64.0	1.0	65.0
4	4	62.0	1.0	63.0	1.0	64.0
5	5	61.0	1.0	62.0	1.0	63.0
6	6	60.0	1.0	61.0	1.0	62.0
7	7	59.0	1.0	60.0	1.0	61.0
8	8	58.0	1.0	59.0	1.0	60.0
9	9	57.0	1.0	58.0	1.0	59.0
10	10	56.0	1.0	57.0	1.0	58.0
11	11	55.0	1.0	56.0	1.0	57.0
12	12	54.0	1.0	55.0	1.0	56.0
13	13	53.0	1.0	54.0	1.0	55.0
14	14	52.0	1.0	53.0	1.0	54.0
15	15	51.0	1.0	52.0	1.0	53.0
16	16	50.0	1.0	51.0	1.0	52.0
17	17	49.0	1.0	50.0	1.0	51.0
18	18	48.0	1.0	49.0	1.0	50.0
19	19	47.0	1.0	48.0	1.0	49.0
20	20	46.0	1.0	47.0	1.0	48.0
21	21	45.0	1.0	46.0	1.0	47.0
22	22	44.0	1.0	45.0	1.0	46.0
23	23	43.0	1.0	44.0	1.0	45.0
24	24	42.0	1.0	43.0	1.0	44.0
25	25	41.0	1.0	42.0	1.0	43.0
26	26	40.0	1.0	41.0	1.0	42.0
27	27	39.0	1.0	40.0	1.0	41.0
28	28	38.0	1.0	39.0	1.0	40.0
29	29	37.0	1.0	38.0	1.0	39.0
30	30	36.0	1.0	37.0	1.0	38.0
31	31	35.0	1.0	36.0	1.0	37.0
32	32	34.0	1.0	35.0	1.0	36.0
33	33	33.0	1.0	34.0	1.0	35.0
34	34	32.0	1.0	33.0	1.0	34.0
35	35	31.0	1.0	32.0	1.0	33.0
36	36	30.0	1.0	31.0	1.0	32.0
37	37	29.0	1.0	30.0	1.0	31.0
38	38	28.0	1.0	29.0	1.0	30.0
39	39	27.0	1.0	28.0	1.0	29.0
40	40	26.0	1.0	27.0	1.0	28.0
41	41	25.0	1.0	26.0	1.0	27.0
42	42	24.0	1.0	25.0	1.0	26.0
43	43	23.0	1.0	24.0	1.0	25.0
44	44	22.0	1.0	23.0	1.0	24.0
45	45	21.0	1.0	22.0	1.0	23.0
46	46	20.0	1.0	21.0	1.0	22.0
47	47	19.0	1.0	20.0	1.0	21.0
48	48	18.0	1.0	19.0	1.0	20.0
49	49	17.0	1.0	18.0	1.0	19.0
50	50	16.0	1.0	17.0	1.0	18.0
51	51	15.0	1.0	16.0	1.0	17.0
52	52	14.0	1.0	15.0	1.0	16.0
53	53	13.0	1.0	14.0	1.0	15.0
54	54	12.0	1.0	13.0	1.0	14.0
55	55	11.0	1.0	12.0	1.0	13.0
56	56	10.0	1.0	11.0	1.0	12.0
57	57	9.0	1.0	10.0	1.0	11.0
58	58	8.0	1.0	9.0	1.0	10.0
59	59	7.0	1.0	8.0	1.0	9.0
60	60	6.0	1.0	7.0	1.0	8.0
61	61	5.0	1.0	6.0	1.0	7.0
62	62	4.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	6.0
63	63	3.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	5.0
64	64	2.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	4.0
65	65	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
66	66	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
67	67	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
68	68	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
69	69	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
70	70	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
71	71	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
72	72	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
73	73	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
74	74	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
75	75	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
76	76	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
77	77	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
78	78	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
79	79	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
80	80	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
81	81	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
82	82	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
83	83	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
84	84	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
85	85	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
86	86	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
87	87	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
88	88	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
89	89	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
90	90	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
91	91	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
92	92	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
93	93	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
94	94	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
95	95	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
96	96	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
97	97	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
98	98	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
99	99	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
100	100	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0

DEATHS AMONGST CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR

Death rate amongst Infants per 1,000 Live Births

Districts	Average rate for the ten years		1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
	1931-40	1941-50							
Administrative County	51	39	32	30	26	28	24	27	23
Urban Districts..	50	40	36	25	23	30	27	26	23
Rural Districts..	53	39	29	34	29	26	21	28	23

There were 71 deaths of children under the age of one year in 1954 as compared with 87 in 1953, the infant mortality rate being 23 per 1,000 live births. The rate for England and Wales for 1954 was 25.5, compared with 26.8 in 1953. Fifty-four of these infant deaths occurred before the babies were one month old.

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

	Urban	Rural	Total
Pneumonia	5	6	11
Bronchitis	—	1	1
Gastro-enteritis	—	1	1
Hæmolytic Disease	4	4	8
Congenital malformations	2	4	6
Birth injury	—	6	6
Convulsions	3	1	4
Atelectasis	2	5	7
Prematurity	13	7	20
Accident	5	—	5
Other diseases and causes	—	2	2
Totals	34	37	71

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 1954	Totals for 1953
Natural Causes ..	7	—	—	2	9	18
Accidental Death	29	—	8	10	47	51
Suicide	25	2	2	—	29	15
Found drowned ..	—	—	—	—	—	7
Misadventure	36	5	2	2	45	21
Other verdicts	2	2	—	—	4	3
Totals	99	9	12	14	134	115

Section 2.—Local Health and other Services

THE CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

ANTE-NATAL CARE.

Attendances at the two ante-natal clinics at Beverley and Hessle which are provided by the County Council continued to be small, and in December the Hessle Clinic was closed. Most women obtain their ante-natal care from general practitioners and district midwives. If they have been offered beds in hospitals for their confinements they also attend at the appropriate hospital ante-natal clinic for ante-natal examinations at least on two occasions—once on booking a bed, and once again at about the thirty-sixth week of pregnancy.

Statistics relating to the attendances at Local Health Authority and Hospital ante-natal clinics are shown below:—

Clinic	No. of sessions	No. of new patients	No. of women attending	No. of attendances	Average attendances per patient	Average attendances per session
Beverley	27	77	82	169	2	6
Hessle	22	14	19	72	3	3
"The Avenue" Hospital, Bridlington	175	522	749	2756	4	16
East Riding General Hospital, Driffield	103	188	224	640	3	6
Westwood Hospital, Beverley	52	308	574	1479	3	28
Woodgates Maternity Home, North Ferriby	52	606	733	1132	2	22
Totals.....	431	1805	2380	6248	3	14

In addition, domiciliary midwives paid 10,703 ante-natal visits to women who were expecting to be confined in their own homes and general practitioners gave ante-natal services to 2,160 women, many of whom were going to hospitals for their confinements.

The interest taken by women in teaching and preparation for childbirth is increasing and a new "relaxation" class was opened in Driffield in June. Details regarding attendances, etc., at the three classes which were in operation at the end of the year are shown below:—

Clinic.	No. of sessions	No. of new attenders	No. of women attending	No. of attendances
Beverley	89	77	81	673
Driffield	20	9	9	59
Hessle	51	35	41	305
Totals ...	160	121	131	1037

POST-NATAL CARE.

Post-natal clinics are held at the Westwood, East Riding General, and "The Avenue" Hospitals for patients who have been confined in these institutions. The post-natal clinic at Hessle was closed in December. Facilities for post-natal examinations continued to be available at the Council's ante-natal and infant welfare clinics.

During the year 200 patients attended post-natal clinics in the three hospitals, and 10 were examined at the Council's clinics.

In addition, 1,974 women are reported as having had post-natal examinations by their own doctors through the National Health Service Maternity Services Scheme.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were 3 maternal deaths in the County during the year. The maternal mortality rate was 0.95 per 1,000 births.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL HOSTEL.

During the year 34 patients were admitted to the Ante-natal and Post-natal Hostel at "The Avenue" Hospital, Bridlington, which provides accommodation for eight women and eight infants. The average length of stay was 37 days.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

There has been a slight decrease in the number of children attending, but a slight increase in the total number of attendances at the infant welfare centres as compared with the figures for 1953. The number of children born in 1954 who attended the centres during the year was 1,464. This represents 47% of the registered live births in the County.

At the end of the year 52 infant welfare centres were operating. During the year a new centre at Eastrington was opened and the centres at Hedon and Preston were closed and combined in one centre held in the excellent medical accommodation now available at the new South Holderness Secondary School.

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.)

Infant Welfare Centre	Frequency of Sessions	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in:			Attendances	
		1954	1953	1952-49	Total	Average per session
Aldbrough (V)	Every 4 wks.	8	7	14	158	122
Anlaby	Weekly.	60	98	139	1953	377
Barlby	Fortnightly.	22	22	35	372	144
Beverley	Twice weekly.	230	232	315	5909	577
Bilton	Every 4 wks.	16	16	18	291	222
Bishop Burton (V) ..	" 4 "	5	13	12	189	144
Brandesburton (V) ..	" 4 "	8	16	23	221	188
Bridlington	Twice weekly.	142	127	138	3142	311
Brough	Fortnightly.	23	30	18	555	211
Burton Pidsea	Every 4 wks.	7	7	4	95	88
Cottingham	Twice weekly.	98	112	219	2736	277
Driffield	Weekly.	55	53	51	1085	211
Dunnington	Every 4 wks.	13	6	11	144	111
*Eastrington	" 4 "	9	5	4	47	88
Elvington	" 4 "	11	8	18	199	155
Filey	Fortnightly.	33	31	7	570	233
Flamborough	"	15	14	19	448	188
Flixton	Every 4 wks.	3	7	23	266	206
Fulford	Weekly.	56	62	90	1289	252
Hedon/Preston	Fortnightly.	31	46	43	661	272
Hessle	Weekly.	131	132	97	2652	515
Holme	Fortnightly.	19	29	43	737	282
Hornsea	"	52	41	37	1022	398
Howden	Every 4 wks.	22	25	25	309	242
Hunmanby	Fortnightly.	13	20	22	551	222
Keyingham	Every 4 wks.	9	7	11	104	88
Kilham	" 4 "	13	5	19	237	188
R.A.F., Leconfield (V)	" 4 "	25	21	21	242	198
Leven	" 4 "	4	8	7	107	88
Long Riston (V)	" 4 "	9	10	17	128	106
Market Weighton ..	Fortnightly.	29	26	48	712	366
Melbourne	Every 4 wks.	8	12	9	119	98
Middleton	" 4 "	3	7	14	188	166
Newport	" 4 "	18	10	8	152	131
North Cave (V)	Fortnightly.	15	23	44	556	252
North Ferriby	Every 4 wks.	27	24	38	340	266
North Newbald	Fortnightly.	9	13	20	327	157
Norton	"	23	26	18	505	198
Patrington	Every 4 wks.	17	20	39	377	252
Pocklington	Fortnightly.	24	33	34	520	266
R.A.F. Riccall	Every 4 wks.	2	4	18	94	78
Riccall	" 4 "	12	13	30	234	188
Rillington	" 4 "	8	16	23	276	222
Sherburn	" 4 "	19	19	20	354	282
South Cave	" 4 "	8	18	10	211	166
Stamford Bridge ..	" 4 "	16	19	22	204	166
Swanland	" 4 "	12	10	13	188	157
Walkington (V)	" 4 "	6	7	13	127	106
Warter	" 4 "	6	10	8	129	106
Willerby	Fortnightly.	34	51	35	836	333
Withernsea	"	24	20	24	303	242
Wold Newton	Every 4 wks.	2	5	9	119	98
Totals		1464	1596	1997	33290	-

*Centre opened during the year.

DENTAL CARE.

The Principal Dental Officer reports as follows:—

Regular dental inspection of expectant and nursing mothers was carried out at the Beverley Clinic only, but the services of the Dental Officers were available throughout the County where treatment could be carried out in the nearest fixed or mobile clinics. Thirty-seven patients presented themselves for inspection and, of these, thirty-two were advised treatment. Except where the dental condition obviously required attention on account of pain or the necessity for dentures, there was little enthusiasm shown for treatment. In the areas not directly served by a clinic, the private practitioners, divisional medical officers or their staffs may recommend patients for treatment, but in many cases these patients do not keep appointments if the visit involves travelling a few miles to the nearest clinic.

Children under school age were inspected during routine visits to schools or at the Bridlington and Beverley Clinics. Invitations for parents to bring their younger children to school dental inspections were sent by Head Teachers, Health Visitors and School Nurses, and if treatment was necessary it was made available at the treatment sessions which followed.

The following tables give details of the work carried out during the year for mothers and young children:—

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	37	32	29	28
Children under five	260	106	98	97

Forms of dental treatment provided:—

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers.	Children under five.
Extractions	94	188
Anæsthetics:		
General	13	83
Fillings	33	34
Scalings and gum treatment	5	—
Silver Nitrate treatment	—	—
Radiographs	—	—
Dentures Provided:		
Full Upper or Lower	7	—
Partial Upper or Lower	11	—
Crowns or Inlays	—	—

P. S. SPENCE,

Principal Dental Officer.

PREMATURE INFANTS.

The arrangements for the supply on loan of suitable cots, equipment and clothing for the home nursing of premature infants continued as before but very few requests have been made for these articles.

If an infant at birth weighs $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less it is presumed to be premature and on this basis 184 premature live births and 26 premature still births have occurred during the year. Of these, 135 live births and 18 stillbirths occurred among infants born in hospitals, 37 live births and 7 stillbirths among infants born in the mothers' own homes, and 12 live births and 1 stillbirth among infants born in private nursing homes. Eight of the infants born in their mothers' own homes and 3 born in nursing homes were transferred to hospitals.

Of the 184 premature infants born alive, 12 died before they were 24 hours old and a further 16 died before they were four weeks old. Eighteen who died were under $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in weight at birth.

Prematurity is a primary or predominating contributory cause of many infant deaths and these 28 deaths represent two-fifths of the total infant deaths in the County. Similarly in two-fifths of the total stillbirths the infant was premature.

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD.

The Special Welfare Visitor gave help and advice in 116 cases during the year. In addition, help was continued for 26 cases who had been first seen in 1953.

As previously stated, 34 mothers were admitted to the Hostel at Bridlington.

Of the cases dealt with, 138 have been completed as follows:—

Mothers returned home with child	70
Babies placed for adoption	29
Babies placed in nursery or foster home	6
Mothers placed in residential work	15
Babies died or stillborn	2
Social welfare and preventive cases	16

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS.

In the middle of the year, at short notice, the County Council had to take over the distribution of Welfare Foods (National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice and Vitamin Tablets). The distribution had previously been arranged by the Ministry of Food and the Council's scheme arranged that as far as possible distribution centres continued in the towns and villages where they had previously existed, though in many instances the times of distribution and places from which the foods were distributed had to be altered.

The running of this service has involved a very considerable amount of work. The carrying out of the actual issuing of the foods to those entitled to receive them is comparatively simple, though time consuming, but the arranging for the ordering and consigning of comparatively small quantities of the various foods to many small distribution centres and the complicated and detailed records and returns which have to be prepared has taken up and will continue to take up, a very great deal of administrative and clerical time. The help given by the Women's Voluntary Services has been extremely reliable and helpful. This organisation has dealt entirely with the distribution of the foods in Anlaby, Cottingham, Driffeld, Filey, Hedon, Hornsea, Norton and Pocklington. The help given previously to the Ministry of Food has also been continued by 103 voluntary distributors in the villages and has been much appreciated. Despite all this voluntary help, however, it has been necessary to employ additional clerical help to the equivalent of three whole-time clerks to deal with the additional work which resulted from the taking over of this service.

From 28th June, 1954, the date upon which the County Council accepted responsibility for the service, the amounts of the various foods distributed were:—

National Dried Milk	61,722 tins.
Cod Liver Oil	13,239 bottles.
Orange Juice	57,438 bottles.
Vitamin Tablets	1,411 packets.

HEALTH VISITING.

During the year one additional health visitor has been appointed for the Beverley area.

All the Health Visitors also act as school nurses and tuberculosis visitors. In addition there are two school nurses.

Details of the main work done during the year by the 22 Health Visitors are set out below:—

Visits to expectant mothers:—

First visits	449
Subsequent visits	318

Visits to infants under 1 year of age:—

First visits	3138
Subsequent visits	11225

Visits to children between 1 and 5 years of age

27503

Visits to tuberculosis cases

1688

Visits as child life protection visitors

54

Visits to aged persons

568

Visits for care and after-care

396

Visits for other reasons

1023

Three Health Visitors have been sent to post-graduate courses during the year.

DOMICILIARY NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

Although provided for under two separate schemes, for the purposes of this report the domiciliary nursing and domiciliary midwifery services will again be regarded as one service, as in the majority of instances domiciliary nurses combine the duties of nurse and midwife.

At the end of the year, the staff employed was:—

Number of Nurse-midwives	48
Number of Nurses	13
	—
Total	61
	—

Seventeen of the nurses are Queen's Nurses, as are also the Supervisor and Assistant Supervisor of Midwives.

At the end of 1954 the position with regard to housing and transport of the domiciliary nursing staff was as follows:—

Housing.

Number of nurses living in accommodation provided by the County Council:—	
(a) Property owned by the County Council	11
(b) Property leased from County District Councils	20
(c) Property leased from other owners	1
Number of nurses renting houses owned by County District Councils	2
Number of nurses living in houses owned by themselves or rented from private owners	21
Number of nurses living in lodgings or with relatives	6

Transport.

Number of nurses using cars provided by the County Council	50
Number of nurses using their own cars	11

Eight nurses attended refresher courses during the year.

A comparison of the figures shown in the table with those of the previous year show that there has again been a further increase in the amount of domiciliary nursing work. Visits paid to homes have increased by nearly 4,500 and the number of cases which the nurses have attended during the year were 300 more than in 1953.

Over 38% of the patients nursed were over 65 years old and in 13% of cases the illness was of a chronic nature necessitating visiting for more than twenty-four times in the year. Just under 52% of the total visits were to patients over 65 years of age; many of these visits were to patients suffering from chronic illness, and again, out of the total visits, 38% were to patients who had to be visited on more than 24 occasions.

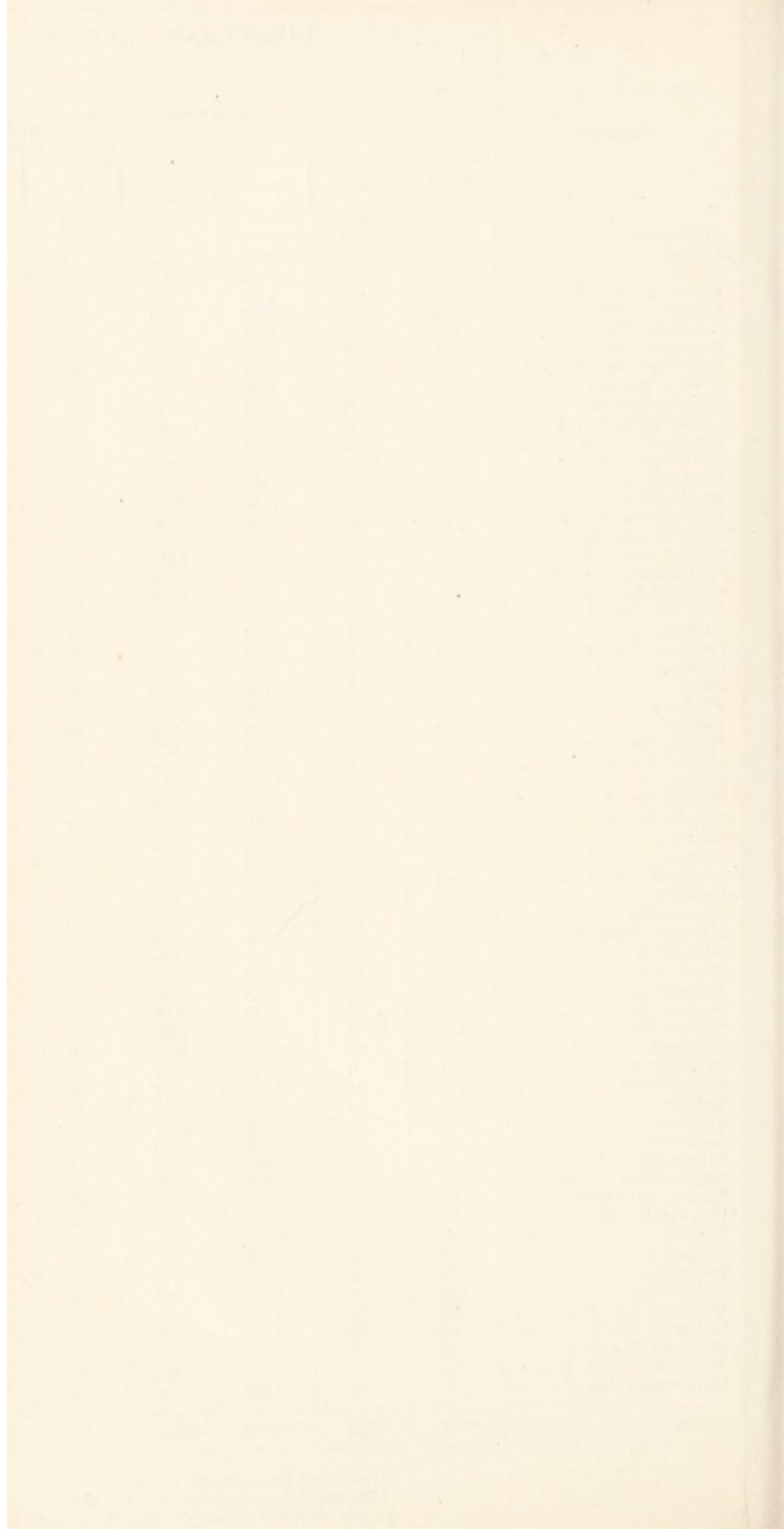
Many visits are made to patients to give injections of various types, no special nursing attention being required. Visits of this nature represent nearly 30% of the total visits made for all purposes during the year.

DOMICILIARY NURSING.								DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY.											
District.	No. of cases.		No. of visits.		No. of patients 65 or over at first visit.	No. of patients visited for more than 24 times in year.	No. of visits for injections only (no nursing given).	No. of deliveries attended.				No. of cases receiving gas and air.		No. of cases receiving Pethidine.		No. of cases visited on discharge from Hospital before 14th day.	No. of visits.		
								Dr. not booked.		Dr. booked.		Dr. present at delivery.	Dr. not present at delivery.	Dr. present at delivery.	Dr. not present at delivery.		Antenatal.	Lying-in.	
	Medical.	Surgical.	Medical.	Surgical.	Dr. present.	Dr. not present.	Dr. present.					Dr. not present.		Dr. present at delivery.	Dr. not present at delivery.	Dr. present at delivery.	Dr. not present at delivery.	Domiciliary.	Ex-hospital.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Aldbrough	64	29	1089	269	23	6	527	—	3	3	5	—	4	—	4	—	114	211	19
Barby	1	—	690	2	1	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	943	735	3
Beeford	41	16	1102	131	16	13	159	—	—	2	5	—	5	—	4	—	72	141	—
Beverley No. 1	31	9	1125	177	14	6	212	—	5	7	18	6	12	4	11	61	459	568	248
Beverley No. 2	77	16	1749	189	27	11	549	—	1	1	39	1	36	—	20	21	318	843	116
Beverley No. 3	127	13	1635	265	65	26	732	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beverley No. 4	30	2	636	184	9	1	357	—	13	10	34	7	40	2	17	46	678	976	219
Beverley No. 5	247	54	3067	483	122	23	1226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop Burton	71	10	1415	173	30	15	338	—	3	9	9	9	10	3	—	18	161	418	59
Brandesburton	49	5	1222	231	17	—	490	—	4	10	4	1	2	2	1	6	68	396	19
Bridlington No. 1	95	8	1962	138	42	19	573	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bridlington No. 2	86	15	2445	625	39	15	399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bridlington No. 3	174	24	2464	761	78	18	794	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bridlington No. 4	165	28	2270	925	73	25	706	—	1	6	9	5	7	3	2	2	189	261	4
Bridlington No. 5	142	44	1615	944	75	23	732	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	1	2	12	54	—
Bridlington No. 6	143	25	2439	746	80	16	694	—	—	—	2	5	1	3	1	3	—	69	104
Cottingham No. 1	95	19	3556	648	60	24	1856	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cottingham No. 2	176	98	4542	1444	89	37	3263	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cottingham No. 3	31	33	1078	326	17	6	333	—	3	27	9	25	9	26	5	33	500	833	59
Cottingham No. 4	92	94	2817	1392	51	21	1480	—	—	3	3	2	3	2	1	15	58	196	61
Driffield No. 1	39	23	1134	1224	18	8	670	—	—	11	9	10	9	6	7	1	173	394	4
Driffield No. 2	63	4	2627	13	34	14	639	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Driffield No. 3	26	11	1141	415	20	13	195	—	—	5	12	2	8	3	9	1	288	426	—
Easingwold	58	26	561	251	23	5	170	—	4	23	2	23	1	15	1	9	258	584	4
Filey	84	26	561	251	23	5	170	—	1	13	8	10	5	5	1	—	255	419	8
Fulford	61	16	2468	32	25	14	577	1	5	10	7	3	2	8	5	4	285	330	—
Hedon	112	68	3691	504	69	26	1901	—	6	2	9	1	12	1	11	15	127	264	71
Hessle No. 1	72	23	2015	572	49	27	1429	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hessle No. 2	37	9	1283	114	13	2	465	—	—	6	18	6	17	—	2	17	316	520	111
Hessle No. 3	69	17	1935	203	25	8	534	—	2	8	13	8	12	—	2	50	189	453	177
Hessle No. 4	36	1	1257	79	9	5	260	—	3	21	3	17	4	10	—	12	329	456	80
Hessle No. 5	72	25	2960	311	42	17	700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holme	79	36	772	312	36	9	216	1	3	3	31	4	30	2	20	9	284	616	39
Hornsea No. 1	129	12	3286	—	76	11	1159	—	2	3	20	2	2	—	—	3	343	391	66
Hornsea No. 2	100	17	1801	397	48	6	856	—	2	19	2	2	2	6	—	18	158	258	92
Howden	22	9	189	188	10	2	90	—	4	1	39	1	32	1	23	5	405	658	8
Hummanby	69	13	1536	69	20	7	919	—	1	3	8	3	7	3	5	—	73	184	—
Market Weighton	61	6	1156	124	23	9	204	1	2	4	9	4	9	4	4	21	274	384	109
Middleton	57	8	988	165	27	7	53	—	2	18	1	17	1	14	—	20	182	468	83
North Cave	53	10	929	447	37	3	112	—	7	22	6	19	2	4	4	12	380	521	79
Norton No. 1	50	12	1420	398	23	9	286	—	6	12	8	11	10	7	7	327	392	36	
Norton No. 2	32	17	635	514	25	5	85	1	3	1	3	—	5	—	—	38	147	2	
Norton No. 3	123	24	2357	267	76	23	461	—	7	4	7	3	9	2	7	4	83	278	12
Patrington No. 1	61	16	2309	239	29	16	974	—	5	2	1	2	5	2	5	1	55	265	1
Patrington No. 2	31	9	1747	590	19	13	556	—	3	10	12	13	9	11	7	—	252	485	6
Pocklington	111	34	1191	372	60	11	367	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riccall	71	54	1123	876	51	14	124	—	2	4	5	4	7	2	6	1	192	218	—
Rudston	30	27	464	1088	10	3	450	—	1	8	17	10	15	8	14	—	199	484	2
Sherburn	45	26	127	490	33	8	175	2	1	3	8	3	2	9	2	1	116	325	9
Skirlaugh	83	38	2594	246	41	25	1320	—	9	6	3	2	8	2	1	11	129	319	8
South Cave	53	13	1592	221	34	18	547	—	—	2	8	2	8	2	3	—	129	319	8
Sutton on Derwent	82	40	916	389	37	2	392	—	—	10	1	6	1	5	1	5	163	338	1
Weaverthorpe	98	83	1466	802	39	16	1660	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilton	129	28	2132	536	62	19	357	—	—	2	9	1	8	—	2	42	156	221	214
Wistow	27	7	499	141	12	—	83	—	1	1	4	1	4	1	3	—	48	143	19
Wetwang	53	10	1247	111	31	14	354	—	1	11	10	10	4	9	5	—	204	423	—
Wilberfoss	127	41	2151	698	63	17	297	—	2	7	—	6	5	1	—	—	102	273	5
Willyerby No. 1	99	26	1814	220	55	18	415	—	—	5	7	7	3	4	—	26	168	318	87
Willyerby No. 2	64	33	1665	915	31	11	896	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willyerby No. 3	65	41	1252	855	35	10	439	—	—	11	4	8	3	9	2	20	205	301	8
Withernsea No. 1	70	25	1550	893	57	13	884	—	—	4	2	3	—	4	—	4	23	119	3
Withernsea No. 2	44	16	1489	346	30	15	882	—	1	15	2	15	—	13	1	—	221	390	17
Totals	4794	1524	16964	29629	2425	795	59243	9	117	344	514	261	459	203	263	524	16962	16223	2357

*Included in columns (2) and (3).

†Included in columns (4) and (5).

‡Area divided amongst adjoining areas during the year.



On the domiciliary midwifery side the number of cases attended was 984, a reduction of 64 on the number attended in 1953. The number of ante-natal and lying-in visits have totalled 32,542 as against 30,626 in 1953.

The percentage of domiciliary births for the County as a whole was 32%, the same as in 1953. The percentages of domiciliary births in the various County Districts can be seen from the following table:—

District.	Registered Total Births.	Domiciliary Births as Notified.	Percentage Domiciliary.
Beverley M.B.	274	100	36
Bridlington M.B.	316	31	10
Driffield U.D.	79	17	22
Filey U.D.	57	20	35
Haltemprice U.D.	540	151	28
Hedon M.B.	38	13	34
Hornsea U.D.	71	21	30
Norton U.D.	75	22	29
Withernsea U.D.	71	16	23
Aggregate of U.D.'s ..	1521	391	26
Beverley R.D.	322	100	31
Bridlington R.D.	129	20	16
Derwent R.D.	186	89	48
Driffield R.D.	181	52	29
Holderness R.D.	276	102	37
Howden R.D.	180	108	60
Norton R.D.	120	43	36
Pocklington R.D.	235	104	44
Aggregate of R.D.s ..	1629	618	38
Total County	3150	1009	32

At the end of the year 48 County domiciliary midwives and 2 midwives in private practice were suitably qualified to administer gas and air analgesia. During the year 722 domiciliary cases were given gas and air in their confinements, i.e., 72% of the women confined in their own homes had this help. In addition 479 women received administrations of pethidine.

Midwives are supplied with packs containing sterilised maternity outfits which are issued free of charge in the case of every domiciliary confinement attended by the midwife.

According to the returns received, during the year 1,450 births in institutions and 631 domiciliary births were attended by midwives, no doctor being present. These figures represent 56% of all births in the County. So far as the domiciliary confinements were concerned, in 65% of cases the midwife conducted the delivery.

In all, 133 midwives notified their intention to practise in the East Riding during 1954. At the end of the year there were 122 midwives in practice, 8 of whom were in private practice, 48 were domiciliary County Midwives, and 62 were employed in hospitals, and 4 in private maternity homes.

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

	Private Practising Midwives.	Midwives in Institutions.	County Midwives.	Total.
Sending for medical help	—	66	48	114
Notification of infant death	—	10	—	10
Notification of stillbirth	—	27	14	41
Liability to be a source of infection	—	13	13	26
Artificial feeding	1	35	80	116
Other reasons	—	16	2	18

The number of medical help forms received from midwives in domiciliary practice was equivalent to 5% of the cases which they attended as midwives.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

The arrangements for the provision of vaccination facilities continued on the lines set out in my previous reports and the table printed below shows the number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations in respect of which returns had been received by the end of the year.

One hundred and ninety-two vaccinations and 8 re-vaccinations were performed at Infant Welfare Centres.

The figure of 1,497 vaccinations among children under one year of age represents 48.5% of the live births during the same period. The average rate for the urban areas was 47.9%, and that for the rural areas 49.5%. The rate for England and Wales was 34.5%.

District	No. of Live Births.	Primary Vaccinations						Re-Vaccinations					
		Under 1	1 year	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Totals	Under 1	1 year	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Totals
Beverley M.B.	271	75	3	2	4	16	100	—	—	—	8	22	30
Bridlington M.B.	312	124	8	9	6	27	174	—	—	3	10	71	84
Driffield U.D.	79	54	—	—	—	3	57	—	—	—	3	4	7
Flley U.D.	57	20	—	—	—	2	22	—	—	—	3	8	11
Haltemprice U.D.	528	333	20	25	44	22	444	1	5	46	105	135	292
Hedon M.B.	38	18	1	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hornsea U.D.	71	17	—	—	—	2	19	—	—	1	1	7	9
Norton U.D.	72	41	—	—	1	1	43	—	—	—	1	2	3
Withernsea U.D.	69	29	—	1	5	10	45	—	1	2	—	12	15
Beverley R.D.	314	172	8	3	6	8	197	—	—	5	14	40	59
Bridlington R.D.	128	54	3	3	3	3	66	—	—	1	5	14	20
Derwent R.D.	176	68	7	1	1	4	81	1	—	3	1	14	19
Driffield R.D.	176	78	4	1	8	1	92	—	—	4	3	20	27
Holderness R.D.	269	125	6	3	1	7	142	—	—	—	—	24	24
Howden R.D.	175	96	2	2	2	10	112	—	—	—	1	17	18
Norton R.D.	119	67	1	—	—	5	73	—	—	1	—	4	5
Pocklington R.D.	231	126	6	6	2	14	154	—	—	2	14	15	31
Totals	3085	1497	69	56	83	135	1840	2	6	68	169	410	655

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

The figures for immunisation carried out during the year are as follows:—

	Aged under 5.	Aged 5—14 years.	Total.	Reinforcement Injections.
By General Practitioners	1650	96	1746	570
At Infant Welfare Centres or at Special Sessions	961	530	1491	2875
Totals	2611	626	3237	3445

The distribution of this work between the various County Districts is shown in the following table:—

District.	Primary Immunisation.			Reinforcement Injections.
	Under 5.	5—14.	Totals.	
Beverley M.B.	209	55	264	444
Bridlington M.B.	256	4	260	161
Driffield U.D.	70	1	71	18
Flley U.D.	38	—	38	8
Haltemprice U.D.	514	271	785	1234
Hedon M.B.	23	1	24	7
Hornsea U.D.	39	7	46	75
Norton U.D.	59	—	59	7
Withernsea U.D.	50	1	51	12
Beverley R.D.	260	44	304	191
Bridlington R.D.	100	5	105	26
Derwent R.D.	175	75	250	490
Driffield R.D.	120	5	124	18
Holderness R.D.	178	28	206	283
Howden R.D.	151	85	236	155
Norton R.D.	125	8	133	10
Pocklington R.D.	235	36	271	366
Totals	2611	626	3237	3445

In order to feel secure against outbreaks of diphtheria it is estimated that at least 65% of the child population should be protected against the disease, and in order to maintain the state of their immunity at an adequate level children should, after their first immunisation, receive reinforcing injections about once in every five years.

The following table shows the position in the various County Districts and Health Divisions both as regards the total numbers of children who have been immunised at any time, and also as regards those who have been immunised or re-immunised during the last five years.

Having regard to the number of births it would appear that in nearly every district there is evidence that a high proportion of children are submitted for immunisation during their first years of life, but that the great majority of parents tend to overlook the necessity for re-immunisation at five-yearly intervals unless special efforts are made to call their attention to this need. Experience has shown that this is best achieved by specially organised campaigns conducted through the schools when, not only are large numbers of schoolchildren who have been previously immunised readily submitted for "boosting" injections, but also schoolchildren or their younger brothers and sisters who have not been immunised are brought forward for primary immunisation.

A comparison of the figures given in this table with those of the previous year shows that there has been some improvement in the overall position. Nevertheless, although now 77% of the child population have been immunised at some time, still only 49.7% have been immunised or re-immunised during the last five years, and therefore just over half of the children in the County cannot be regarded as being really adequately protected against diphtheria. In some districts the position is quite good, e.g., Beverley M.B., Haltemprice U.D. and Norton R.D. all show more than 65% of the child population as having an up-to-date protection. On the other hand in some other Districts there is room for considerable improvement.

Division.	Under 10 years of age.	Aged under 5	Aged 5 to 14.	Total.	Percentage of Child Population.	more than 5 years ago.	at any one time.	of Child Population.
Buckrose Health Division.								
Bridlington M.B.	5162	710	506	1216	23.6	1835	3051	59.1
Driffield U.D.	1524	223	157	380	24.9	723	1103	72.4
Filey U.D.	1138	202	240	442	38.8	424	866	76.1
Bridlington R.D.	2347	201	177	468	19.9	662	1130	48.1
Driffield R.D.	2537	456	206	722	28.5	1059	1781	70.2
Totals	12708	1882	1346	3228	25.4	4703	7931	62.4
Haltemprice Health Division.								
Haltemprice U.D.	8371	1646	4563	6209	74.2	1194	7403	88.4
Holderness Health Division.								
Beverley M.B.	3591	712	1750	2462	68.6	849	3311	92.2
Hedon M.B.	403	132	193	325	64.6	162	487	96.8
Hornsea U.D.	1157	150	417	567	49.0	234	801	69.2
Withernsea U.D.	1095	204	424	628	57.4	275	903	82.5
Beverley R.D.	4629	911	1340	2251	48.6	1206	3517	76.0
Holderness R.D.	4645	709	1648	2357	50.7	1185	3542	76.3
Totals	15620	2818	5772	8590	55.0	3971	12561	80.3
Howdenshire Health Division.								
Norton U.D.	1115	215	294	509	45.7	286	795	71.3
Derwent R.D.	2053	580	984	1564	51.2	938	2502	82.0
Howden R.D.	2788	462	585	1047	37.6	922	1969	70.6
Norton R.D.	1862	445	909	1414	75.9	260	1674	89.9
Pocklington R.D.	3483	702	1100	1802	51.7	1078	2880	82.7
Totals	12301	2404	3932	6336	51.5	3484	9820	79.8
Administrative County	49000	8750	15613	24363	49.7	13352	37715	77.0

PROTECTION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH.

The Scheme made under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act provides that upon the request of their parents or guardians children may receive protection against whooping cough. Usually this protection is given at the same time as they are immunised against diphtheria.

During the year 2,229 children received primary courses of anti-whooping cough injections. In 2,102 cases the injections were combined with those against diphtheria. The remaining 127 cases had anti-whooping cough injections alone, having been previously immunised against diphtheria.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Ambulance Service continued to be organised as detailed in my previous reports. During the year new ambulance stations were opened at Hessle and Pocklington.

At the end of the year the Council's fleet of vehicles consisted of 12 ambulances and 17 dual purpose vehicles used mainly for sitting-case work, and use was also being made of 2 ambulances provided by the St. John Ambulance Brigade and 1 ambulance provided by the British Red Cross Society.

Thirty-nine driver/attendants were employed on a whole-time basis.

The hopes expressed in previous reports that the demands made on the ambulance service would not continue to increase have again not been realised. A reference to the details given in the following table will show that compared with 1953 there has been an increase of 3,146 in the number of cases dealt with, an increase of 6% over the previous year's figures. Most of this increase is again attributable to the demands for the transport of patients for out-patient clinic attendances at the various hospitals. In all, 41,739 out-patients were transported during the year, an increase of 2,655 over the number carried in 1953. This figure of 41,739 does not refer to the number of individual patients carried, as many patients make more than one visit, and if a patient on any occasion is transported to and from hospital this would count as two cases carried by the service as two journeys are involved.

The rise in the number of calls has, of course, resulted in an increase in the number of journeys and a total increase of 4,000 in the number of miles covered by the various vehicles. This increase, however, represents only a 0.7% increase on the 1953 figures, although, as has been said, the number of calls has increased by 6%. This result has again been achieved by the efforts of all concerned to co-ordinate journeys whenever possible, and, although the average miles per journey is nearly 29, the average miles per patient carried has been again reduced, this time from 10.8 to 10.2.

Another help in achieving this satisfactory result has been the increasing use of the dual-purpose vehicles. Though mainly used for sitting-case work, recent improvement in design has made it possible not only to carry more patients each journey but also to use these vehicles much more each succeeding year to carry stretcher cases and thus reserve the large ambulances more for their primary duty of dealing with accidents and severely ill patients. In 1954 the mileage covered by these dual-purpose vehicles represented 59% of the total mileage covered by all vehicles, and 9% of stretcher cases were satisfactorily conveyed in these vehicles. Despite the increase each year in the total number of miles run by the ambulance service as a whole the increasing use of dual-purpose vehicles has enabled an actual reduction to be achieved in the mileage run by the large ambulances.

The figures for all vehicles, i.e., County Council, Voluntary Associations and other Authorities, were as follows:—

Types of case.	1953	1954	Increase or decrease in 1954 as compared with 1953.	
			Actual	Percentage
1. Accident	1431	1510	+ 79	+ 5.5
2. Acute illness	1034	1302	+268	+25.9
3. General illness	3806	3879	+ 73	+ 1.9
4. Maternity	996	945	- 51	- 5.1
5. Tuberculosis	80	93	+ 13	+16.3
6. Infectious disease	259	180	- 79	-30.5
7. Mental	177	147	- 30	-17.0
Totals (Items 1 - 7)	7783	8056	+273	+ 3.5
8. Inter-hospital transfers ...	1172	1169	- 3	- 0.3
9. Hospital discharges	4209	4430	+221	+ 5.2
10. Out-patient and Clinic attendances	39084	41739	+2655	+ 6.8
Totals (Items 8 - 10)	44465	47338	+2873	+ 6.5
Grand Totals: Cases	52248	55394	+3146	+ 6.0
Journeys	19423	19874	+451	+ 2.3
Mileage	563137	567190	+3953	+ 0.7
Average patients per journey	2.6	2.8	—	—
Average miles per journey ...	29.0	28.7	—	—
Average miles per patient	10.8	10.2	—	—

Station.	Journeys.	Patients.	Mileage.	Average mileage per journey.	Average mileage per patient.
<i>Ambulances.</i>					
Beverley	1394	2840	33320	23.9	11.7
Bridlington	1418	2599	28796	20.3	11.1
Driffield	516	836	8952	17.4	10.7
Hessle	1057	2636	22740	21.5	8.6
Hornsea	481	1149	13329	27.7	11.6
Howden	437	1142	13261	30.3	11.6
Pocklington	441	2288	20344	46.1	8.9
Withernsea	376	1553	20880	55.5	13.4
Filey St. John ..	879	3574	28605	32.5	8.0
Market Weighton					
Red Cross	123	231	4382	35.6	19.0
W.R., Selby	843	2001	21623	25.2	10.8
N.R., Malton	423	808	7620	18.0	9.4
York C.B.	451	958	5523	12.2	5.8
Hull C.B.	60	77	521	8.7	6.8
Other					
Authorities ...	9	9	341	37.9	37.9
Totals ...	8908	22701	230237	25.8	10.1
<i>Sitting Case Cars.</i>					
Beverley	1813	4302	45110	24.9	10.5
Bridlington	2024	4451	47730	23.6	10.7
Driffield	1633	3566	25518	15.6	7.2
Hessle	896	3744	26438	29.5	7.1
Hornsea	536	1765	19234	35.9	10.9
Howden	519	1686	24012	46.3	14.2
Pocklington	870	4695	44978	51.7	9.6
Weaverthorpe ...	426	1549	18411	43.2	11.9
Withernsea	633	3406	41250	65.2	12.1
York C.B.	200	417	2662	13.3	6.4
Hull C.B.	1	2	11	11.0	5.5
Voluntary Car					
Pool	509	1067	17814	35.0	16.7
N.R. Malton	827	2004	18489	22.4	9.2
Other					
Authorities ...	6	6	267	44.5	44.5
Totals for sitting case cars	10893	32660	331924	30.5	10.2
Train	33	33	5029	152.4	152.4
Grand Totals ...	19874	55394	567190	28.5	10.2

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

The demands made on this service continue to increase year by year. At the beginning of the year domestic helps were giving service at 181 households and during the year 464 new cases have been helped, so that in all, 645 households have made use of the service during 1954, that is 70 more than in 1953. The conditions arising in households causing the requests for domestic help were general illnesses 484, tuberculosis 21, and confinements 140.

The number of domestic helps on the panel at the end of the year was 156. All were part-time workers, but two were on the retained list.

As in previous years a large proportion of the available service is ear-marked for cases needing help for a long period of time and, owing to the limited number of domestic helps available, there is often difficulty in providing help at short notice for households where difficulties have arisen over the sudden occurrence of acute illness. The long-term service is, however, in the vast majority of instances supplied to households where there are elderly people and thus helps reduce the demands made by this group of the population for beds either in hospitals or in old people's hostels.

CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

The care services have continued to be operated centrally and are referred to in various parts of this report.

The medical loan service continued to be operated on behalf of the County Council by the British Red Cross Society, who had at the end of the year a total of 45 depôts in the County. During the year 1,211 articles were loaned under this arrangement. Except in the case of patients suffering from tuberculosis and necessitous patients, small charges are made for the loan of the more expensive articles.

PROBLEM FAMILIES.

Steps have been taken to effect co-ordination between the various Departments whose officers may, in the course of their duties, come across circumstances which may pre-dispose to the development of problem family conditions. Information of this nature is to be co-related centrally with a view, where possible, to appropriate preventive action being taken.

EPILEPSY AND SPASTIC PARAPLEGIA.

The ascertainment of adult cases of epilepsy and spastic paraplegia in the County is by no means complete. On the register of handicapped persons maintained by the County Welfare Officer there are 14 epileptics and 4 spastics. Of the 14 epileptics 7 are

in residential accommodation provided by the Welfare Authority, and 2 are in colonies provided by voluntary societies. Of the four spastic cases three are in their own homes, and one is being maintained in a special training home at the expense of the Welfare Committee.

Among persons ascertained as mental defectives, 17 children and 35 adults are known to be epileptics and 16 children and 11 adults are known to suffer from a degree of spastic paraplegia. Of these, 12 child and 29 adult epileptics and 3 child and 6 adult spastics are in institutions.

Among educable children of school age, eight epileptics and fourteen spastics are ascertained under the Handicapped Pupils Regulations.

No special provisions are made available to these groups under the local health service arrangements, but, as may be necessary, arrangements are available for the loan of special chairs, walking aids, special beds and mattresses, through the medical loan scheme. All cases, of course, have access to the services being provided under the Welfare Department's Scheme.

BLINDNESS.

The official register of blind and partially sighted persons is maintained by the Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind, whose officers undertake home visiting and home teaching duties for the County Council.

At the end of the year there were 354 blind and 20 partially sighted persons on the Register. The distribution of these persons according to sex and age is shown in the following table:—

Age Period	Blind			Partially Sighted		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—4	—	1	1	}	—	—
5—10	3	3	6		—	—
11—15	1	1	2		3	3
16—20	—	—	—	}	1	1
21—30	7	4	11		—	—
31—39	8	7	15		3	1
40—49	15	3	18	}	—	—
50—59	18	21	39		1	1
60—64	16	14	30		—	—
65—69	21	23	44	}	5	6
70 and over ...	71	117	188		—	—
Totals ...	160	194	354	8	12	20

The following table gives an analysis of the ages at which blindness or the onset of eye trouble occurred in respect of persons on the register at the end of 1954:—

Age Period	Blind			Partially Sighted		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0	13	16	29	1	1	2
1	3	2	5	—	—	—
2	—	1	1	—	—	—
3	1	3	4	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	10	5	15	1	1	2
11—15	5	1	6	—	1	1
16—20	4	3	7	—	—	—
21—30	13	12	25	—	—	—
31—39	15	8	23	—	—	—
40—49	16	16	32	—	—	—
50—59	18	28	46	—	1	1
60—64	13	20	33	1	—	1
65—69	13	15	28	1	1	2
70 and over ...	31	61	92	2	1	3
Unknown	5	3	8	2	6	8
Totals ...	160	194	354	8	12	20

During the year 49 persons were admitted to the register after special examination. Of these, 45 were certified as blind, and four as partially sighted. One person was also specially examined who was not considered certifiable. Among persons already on the register, four were decertified, and one was transferred from the blind to the partially sighted register.

The age groups of those certified during the year as blind or partially sighted were as follows:—

	0-4	5-15	16-30	31-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90+
Blind	1	2	1	3	4	9	22	3
Partially Sighted	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—

The causes to which blindness was attributed were as follows:—

Cataract	27 cases.
Glaucoma	4 cases.
Congenital conditions ...	1 case.
Birth Injury	1 case.
Retrolental Fibroplasia .	1 case.
Myopia	1 case.
Vascular diseases	3 cases.
Septicæmia	3 cases.
Diabetes	4 cases.

The case of retrolental fibroplasia occurred in an infant who had been born prematurely. Of the four cases in which blindness was attributed to glaucoma in one instance there was no history of treatment having been received but in the other three cases previous surgical treatment had been attempted and had proved unsuccessful.

Follow-up of registered blind and partially sighted persons:—

No. of cases registered during the year in respect of whom Form B.D.8 recommended:—	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Other
(a) No treatment	18	2	1	88
(b) (i) Medical treatment ...	3	2	—	88
(ii) Surgical treatment ...	5	—	—	—
(iii) Optical treatment	2	—	—	11
No. of cases shown under (b) above who have received treatment:—				
(i) Medical	2	2	—	88
(ii) Surgical	2	—	—	—
(iii) Optical	2	—	—	1

In three of the cases recommended for surgical treatment an offer of treatment was refused on account of age or general ill-health. One case recommended for medical treatment died before treatment could be commenced.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year	1
(ii) No. of cases in which:	
(a) Vision lost	None
(b) Vision impaired	None
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	None

MENTAL HEALTH.

ADMINISTRATION.

As detailed in previous reports, the work of the Mental Health Service is dealt with by a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee consisting of 10 members who meet quarterly for the purpose of considering the reports on defectives and other persons in the care of the Committee and making recommendations to the Health Committee as to the administration of the service or any specific action to be taken in any individual cases.

Apart from myself, there are six medical officers on the Council's staff who have attended special courses on mental deficiency and are recognised for the purpose of examining educationally sub-normal children. All of these doctors are also approved as examining and certifying officers under the Mental Deficiency Acts (as amended). The County is divided into four areas controlled from the central office and in each area there is a Duly Authorised Officer. The Duly Authorised Officers are also District Welfare Officers operating under the National Assistance Act, 1948. On the central staff the establishment provides for a trained psychiatric social worker and a mental health social worker. Three members of the Council's headquarters staff are also approved as Duly Authorised Officers.

Under arrangements with appropriate Regional Hospital Boards and the Hospital Management Committees, the Council undertakes the domiciliary supervision of defectives who are on licence from institutions and other persons suffering from mental illness residing in their own homes or with friends or employers in the County.

No duties have been delegated by the Council to Voluntary Associations.

ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.

Mental Defectives.

All mental defectives residing in the County who are under Statutory Supervision or licensed from Institutions and under Guardianship Orders are regularly visited by the Council's Duly Authorised Officers or the social worker, who provide a general welfare and advisory service for the parents and guardians as well as for the defectives. During the year nine mental defectives under statutory supervision have been re-examined by the Council's approved Medical Officers, as a result of which five cases have been removed from the Council's records.

Owing to the scattered nature of the County it has not been practicable to establish occupation centres for mental defectives. Instruction in occupational and handicraft work was, however, provided by the Council during the year for 36 defectives residing in their own homes, this work being undertaken by the social worker.

Statistics relating to mental deficiency for 1954 are shown in the following table:—

No. of new cases ascertained during the year	35
No. of cases removed from register during year otherwise than by transfers	10
No. of cases admitted to institutions	14
No. of cases awaiting beds in institutions at the end of the year	30

No. of defectives on the register at the end of the year under:—

	Male	Female	Total
Statutory Supervision	158	118	276
Voluntary Supervision	13	8	21
Guardianship	2	1	3
Licence	5	12	17
	<hr/> 178	<hr/> 139	<hr/> 317

The classification of these defectives, according to sex, age and mental status is set out below:—

Ages	Male	Female	Total
Under 16	42	30	72
16 to 20	50	34	84
21 to 29	25	20	45
30 and over	61	55	116
	<hr/> 178	<hr/> 139	<hr/> 317

Mental Status.	Male	Female	Total
Feeble minded	100	88	188
Imbeciles	63	40	103
Idiots	15	11	26
	<hr/> 178	<hr/> 139	<hr/> 317

At the end of the year there were also 253 defectives in institutions, their age and sex groups being as follows:—

Ages	Male	Female	Total
Under 16	20	16	36
16 to 20	19	9	28
21 to 29	21	20	41
30 and over	63	85	148
	<hr/> 123	<hr/> 130	<hr/> 253

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.

Patients were dealt with during the year by the Duly Authorised Officers under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930 (as amended), as follows:—

Admitted to Mental Hospitals:

Certified patients	83
" Voluntary " patients	29
" Temporary " patients	2
	<hr/> 114

Other cases:

Alleged mental patients admitted to approved General Hospitals (3 day orders)	45
Cases in which advice only was given	71
	<hr/> 116

The build-up in conjunction with the Broadgate Mental Hospital of the psychiatric social side of mental health work has again suffered a serious set-back, as the worker who took up these duties in September, 1953 left in September, 1954 to take up a University appointment and it has not been found possible to obtain a successor.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

No new certificates of registration were issued during the year. At the end of the year there were three homes registered providing beds as follows:—

Medical and surgical	15
Maternity	24

Four hundred and forty-one patients were admitted to these homes during the year, 398 of whom were maternity cases, whilst 13 were medical and 30 convalescent or chronic.

NURSERY AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948.

This Act requires that every local Health Authority shall keep registers:—

- (a) of premises in their area, other than premises wholly or mainly used as private dwellings, where children are received to be looked after for the day or a substantial part thereof or for any longer period not exceeding 6 days;
- (b) of persons in their area who for reward receive into their homes children under the age of five to be looked after as aforesaid.

Premises at Cottingham, providing accommodation for 40 children, and five daily minders, are registered.

Section 3. — Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER SUPPLIES, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

A total of 576 samples of water were submitted by officers of the various District Councils for bacteriological examination and 36 for chemical analysis.

Of the 576 samples submitted, 86 proved unsatisfactory, but a number of the latter related to samples examined following an original unsatisfactory sample.

RURAL WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE ACT, 1944.

During 1954 the following schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal and water supply were considered by the County Council and in each case it was possible to inform the District Council concerned that it was not desired to offer any observations for the purposes of Section 2 (2) of the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944:—

- Beverley R.D.C. Extension of existing water scheme for the parish of Bishop Burton to serve the High Gardham area at an estimated cost of £5,023.
 Provision of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for the village of Melton at an estimated cost of £19,200.
 Revised proposals for the provision of a piped water supply to York Grounds Farm and Braffords Farm in the parish of Skidby at an estimated cost of £2,346.
 Provision of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for Tickton at an estimated cost of £17,200.
- Bridlington R.D.C. ... Modified proposals for the improvement of sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements at Hummanby at an estimated cost of £5,440.
- Driffield R.D.C. Provision of a water main extension from Garton to Elmswell at an estimated cost of £1,447.
 Revised proposals for the provision of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for Hutton Cranswick and Watton at an estimated cost of £25,399.
- Howden R.D.C. Provision of a 6in. trunk link main from Spaldington Water Tower to Howden at an estimated cost of £12,420.
- Norton R.D.C. Provision of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities at Foxholes at an estimated cost of £11,000.
 Provision of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for the village of Leavening at an estimated cost of £10,000.
 Provision of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for the village of Staxton at an estimated cost of £9,720.
 Preliminary proposals for the provision of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for the whole of the village of Weaverthorpe at an estimated cost of £13,875.
- Pocklington R.D.C. ... Laying of a 3in. diameter pipe line to extend the water supply distribution system in the village of Londesborough at an estimated cost of £1,418.
 Revised proposals in connection with the provision of a water main extension to serve farms in Skirpenbeck at an estimated cost of £525.
 Extension of existing water main, east of Kirby Underdale, to provide a piped water supply to Uncleby at an estimated cost of £1,715.

The County Council undertook to make contributions to the undermentioned District Councils in respect of schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal and water supply :—

- Beverley R.D.C. Contribution of £200 towards the cost of connecting certain farms to the Skidby sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.
 Reduction in contribution from £1,500 to £1,350 (due to final cost of scheme being less than the estimated cost of the works in respect of the sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for Swanland (Ferriby High Road)).

- Bridlington R.D.C. ... Contribution of £1,250 towards the cost of the Hunmanby sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.
- Driffield R.D.C. Contribution of £500 in respect of water main extensions carried out at Beeford, Harpham and Brigham.
- Holderness R.D.C. Contribution of £1,250 towards the cost of the first instalment of the Paul sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.
- Howden R.D.C. Increase in contribution from £8,750 to £20,000 towards the cost of the Howden sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.
 Contribution of £508 in respect of the financial year 1954/55 towards the annual expenditure incurred by the District Council in connection with the water supplies co-ordination scheme.
 Contribution of £355 in respect of the financial year 1954/55 towards the annual expenditure of the District Council in connection with water main extensions in ten parishes in the Rural District.
- Norton R.D.C. Contribution of £3,500 towards the cost of the Duggleby sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.
- Pocklington R.D.C. ... Contribution of £250 towards the cost of the water supply scheme for Givendale.
 Contribution of £5,000 towards the cost of the Market Weighton sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

An application was received from the Haltemprice Urban District Council for financial assistance under Section 307 of the Public Health Act, 1936 towards the cost of carrying out the West Hull and Haltemprice Joint Main Drainage Scheme but the County Council were unable to recommend the making of any contribution towards the cost involved in respect of the financial years 1952/53 and 1953/54.

Arising out of this application, however, the County Council subsequently considered whether they should exercise the power conferred upon them by Section 307 of the Act to contribute to any expenses incurred by a County District Council in connection with sewers or sewage disposal works and passed the following resolution :—

“(a) That the County Council do not make any contribution under Section 307 of the Public Health Act, 1936 where the rate required in any County District to meet expenses on sewerage or sewage disposal in any financial year does not exceed 3s. 6d. in the pound;

(b) that where in any County District the rate on sewerage and sewage disposal does exceed the amount mentioned in paragraph (a), viz., 3s. 6d. in the pound, a contribution be made by the County Council towards the expenditure in excess of such a rate of such amount as may be decided upon having regard to all the circumstances of the case; and

(c) that in the case of Haltemprice Urban District Council a contribution be made by the County Council of an amount equal to one-third of the expenditure in excess of a rate of 3s. 6d. in the pound in the financial year 1954/55."

Following an application by the Derwent Rural District Council for financial assistance under Section 307 of the Public Health Act, 1936 towards the cost of providing a public supply of water to outlying farms in their district at an estimated cost of £41,064, the County Council agreed to make an annual contribution in respect of the scheme, the amount of such contribution to be determined annually when the accounts relating to the scheme were available. So far as the financial year 1953/54 was concerned, a contribution of £250 was made.

HOUSING.

The number of houses completed during 1954 was 1,389—746 by the District Councils and 643 by private enterprise.

The table shown below sets out the position in the respective County Districts and gives the number of houses completed by the local authorities and by private enterprise in each area between 1st April, 1945, and the end of 1954:—

District.	Houses Completed.		In course of Erection.	
	Council.		Council Permanent.	Private Enterprise.
	Temporary.	Permanent.		
Beverley M.B.	75	611	113	6
Bridlington M.B. ...	100	517	376	46
Hedon M.B.	—	120	40	4
Driffield U.D.	—	116	84	10
Filey U.D.	—	267	57	11
Haltemprice U.D. ..	—	1239	778	126
Hornsea U.D.	15	292	120	5
Norton U.D.	6	241	25	1
Withernsea U.D.	50	154	37	3
Beverley R.D.	51	692	274	67
Bridlington R.D. ...	—	284	75	5
Derwent R.D.	—	403	251	70
Driffield R.D.	—	262	84	6
Holderness R.D.	23	596	163	14
Howden R.D.	—	388	70	5
Norton R.D.	—	302	50	4
Pocklington R.D.	45	622	168	4
Totals	365	7106	2765	387

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, 1955

Almonds, Ground	4	Meat Paste	2
Almonds, Ground (Informal)	1	Meat Paste (Informal)	1
Almond slices, Confectionery (Informal)	1	Meat, Potted	6
Almond Paste	4	Meat, Potted (Informal)	5
Baking Powder	1	Meat Paste, Potted	1
Beef, corned	1	Meat Paste, Potted (Informal)	1
Brandy	1	Meringues (Informal)	9
Brawn	1	Milk	233
Butter	3	Milk, "Appeal to Cow"	10
Butter, Peanut	1	Mincemeat	4
Cheese Spread (Informal)	1	Mince Pies (Informal)	5
Cheese Spread with shrimps	1	Mint in Vinegar (Informal)	1
Chicklettes	1	Nutmeg, Ground	1
Chocolate, Sweetened Liquid	1	Olive Oil	2
Cocoa	1	Olive Oil (Informal)	1
Coconut Oil (Informal)	1	Peel, Mixed Cut	2
Coffee and Chicory Essence	1	Peel, Mixed Cut (Informal)	1
Condiment, Non-brewed	2	Pepper, White	4
Confectionery, Sweets	11	Pie Filling, Lemon Flavour (Informal)	2
Confectionery, Sweets (Informal)	10	Pie, Pork	1
Crab, Dressed	1	Pie, Pork (Informal)	7
Crab, Dressed (Informal)	1	Plum Pudding	1
Crab Spread	1	Rum	2
Cream, Fresh (Informal)	1	Sausage, Beef	5
Cream, Goat's	1	Sausage, Beef (Informal)	1
Cream, Sterilised (Informal)	1	Sausage, Chippolata (Informal)	1
Curd	4	Sausage, Garlic	1
Curd (Informal)	2	Sausage, Pork	17
Dripping	3	Sausage, Pork (Informal)	2
Dripping (Informal)	1	Sausage, Yorkshire	1
Faggott	1	Sausage Roll (Informal)	1
Fat, Cooking, Compound	1	Savoury Ducks	1
Fish Cakes	1	Soft Drinks	7
Fish Cakes (Informal)	4	Soft Drinks (Informal)	2
Fish Paste	1	Soft Drinks, Powder	1
Fish Paste (Informal)	1	Spice, Ground Mixed (Informal)	1
Gelatine, Powdered (Informal)	1	Stuffing, Sage and Onion	1
Gin	1	Suet, Shredded Beef	1
Ham Cheese Spread (Informal)	1	Sugar and Honey Spread	1
Honey	1	Sugar, Scotch Moist	1
Ice Cream	10	Tea	1
Ice Cream (Informal)	15	Tomato Juice	1
Jam	1	Tonic Water, Indian	1
Lard	6	Vinegar, Malt	3
Lard (Informal)	1	Vinegar, Malt (Informal)	1
Margarine	4	Whisky	1
Margarine (Informal)	1	Wine, Alcoholic (British Sherry)	1
Marzipan	4		
Marzipan (Informal)	1		
		Total	476

**Samples adversely reported upon and administrative
action taken**

Article	No. of samples	Remarks
Almond Paste	1	Contained not more than 10% Almonds. Manufacturer advised.
Almond Slices (Informal)	1	Contained no almonds and therefore it should have been sold as "Almond flavoured slices." Manufacturer advised.
Confectionery (Creamy Milk Caramels)	1	Contained partly skimmed milk or its equivalent, containing one half of the average fat content of milk and therefore the description "Creamy Milk Caramels" applied to this sample was false. Manufacturer advised.
Confectionery (Creamy Milk Caramels) (Informal)	1	In connection with the above.
Confectionery (Creamy Mints)	1	Contained no butter-fat and therefore the use of the word "Creamy" in the description was not justified. Manufacturer advised.
Curd, Fresh	1	The sample was sour when taken and therefore the description "Fresh Curd" was misleading. Producer cautioned.
Curd, Fresh	2	Contained flour. It should not contain flour unless its presence is declared to the purchaser. Producer advised.
Curd, Fresh	1	Contained excess moisture. Producer advised.
Curd, Fresh (Informal)	1	In connection with the above.
Dripping	1	Contained excess water. Producer advised.
Ice Cream	1	Deficient in Fat. Legal proceedings. Convicted.
Ice Cream (Informal)	1	In connection with the above.
Marzipan, Pure Almond	2	As liquid glucose and not pure glucose was used as an ingredient, it should have been described as such. Manufacturer advised.
Marzipan, Pure Almond (Informal)	1	In connection with the above.
Meat Paste	1	Deficient in meat content. Producer cautioned.
Meat, Potted	5	Contained excess moisture. Producer advised.
Meat, Potted	2	Deficient in meat content and should have been described as "Meat Paste." Producer advised.
Meat, Potted (Informal)	3	In connection with the above.
Meat Paste, Potted	1	Deficient in meat content. Producer advised.
Meat Paste, Potted (Informal)	1	In connection with the above.

Meringues (Informal)	6	6	Contained cellulose derivatives and no appreciable amount of albumin in the sugary portion of the sample. Cellulose derivatives have no food value and therefore this substitution for albumin in meringues is to the prejudice of the purchaser, unless it is notified.
Milk	9	2	Legal proceedings—Added water. 2 Convictions. 2 Cautions. 5 deficiencies only slight. No action.
Mincemeat	1	1	Deficient in soluble solids. Producer advised.
Pork Pie	1	1	Contained flour in the filling. It should not contain flour unless its presence is declared to purchaser. Producer advised.
Pork Pie (Informal)	7	7	In connection with the above.
Sausage, Beef	1	1	Contained preservative. Producer advised that he must declare the presence of preservative at the time of sale.
Sausage, Pork	7	7	Deficient in meat content. Producer advised.
Sausage, Pork (Informal)	1	1	In connection with the above.
Total ...		62	

SUPERVISION OF MILK SUPPLIES

SCHOOL MILK SAMPLING.

Results of Examination of Samples.

No.	Number of Samples taken.	Methylene Blue Test.			Phosphatase Test.		Turbidity Test.	
		Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Tests not done.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
red	28	23	4	1	—	—	—	—
ated ..	241	231	1	9†	241	—	—	—
ld	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	2

†In these cases the methylene blue test was not done owing to the atmospheric shade temperature being above 65° Fahrenheit.

Six samples of untreated milk from Schools were examined biologically for the presence of tubercle bacilli. All the samples were reported as negative.

HEAT-TREATED MILK.

No new Dealers' (Pasteurisers') licences were granted during the year. Sampling of processed milk has been continued throughout the year and, as the results of examinations show, the heat-treatment plants have been operated reasonably satisfactorily. It has been necessary on very few occasions to take action following the receipt of adverse reports.

During the year 413 samples (including samples of heat-treated milk taken from schools) were obtained from all sources and examined with results as set out in the table below:—

Sampling Results.

Samples obtained by	No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Test			Phosphatase Test		*Turbidity Test	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Test not done†	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
County Council	287	274	1	12	273	2	12	—
Bridlington Borough	69	69	—	—	69	—	—	—
Filey U.D.	25	24	—	—	24	—	1	—
Haltemprice U.D.	11	8	—	—	8	—	3	—
Norton U.D.	18	17	—	1	18	—	—	—
Beverley R.D.	3	3	—	—	3	—	—	—

*Sterilised milk only.

†In these cases the methylene blue test was not done owing to the atmospheric shade temperature being above 65° Fahrenheit.

HOSPITAL MILK SUPPLIES.

Forty-six samples of milk produced at Hospital dairy farms have been obtained and submitted to the methylene blue test at the request of the Ministry of Health. Sixteen samples were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli and brucella abortus. All of the samples were reported as negative for the presence of tubercle bacilli and for the presence of brucella abortus.

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Sixty-nine samples of undesignated milk were obtained by officers of the County Council and examined biologically for the presence of tubercle bacilli. Sixty-four of the samples proved negative, 2 proved positive, and in the remaining 3 cases the guinea pigs died before the examination could be completed.

In addition to the above samples, 160 samples were taken by certain of the County District Councils for the presence of tubercle bacilli. Appropriate action was taken to secure the slaughter of the infected animals in those cases where positive results were reported. Details of these samples are as follows:—

Biological Sampling by District Councils.

	No. of samples taken	Negative	Positive	Guinea pig died
Beverley M.B. ...	16	16	—	—
Bridlington M.B.	47	44	1	2
Fleay U.D.	1	1	—	—
Haltemprice U.D.	82	80	1	1
Norton U.D.	8	6	2	—
Beverley R.D. ...	6	5	—	1
Total	160	152	4	4

VETERINARY INSPECTION OF DAIRY HERDS.

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

	No. of Herd Inspections.	No. of Cattle Examined.
Attested and Tuberculin Tested Herds	480	23,383
Accredited Herds	39	747
Non-Designated Herds	344	4,009

Number of confirmed cases of tuberculosis during the year, 19.

(The above figure includes 17 cases of tuberculosis of the udder.)

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

SMALLPOX.

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

MEASLES.

The number of notifications received during the year was 675, compared with 1,575 in 1953. There were no deaths from the disease.

ENTERIC FEVER.

No cases of enteric fever were reported in 1954.

SCARLET FEVER.

Two hundred and eighteen cases of this disease were notified during the past year, compared with 240 in the previous year.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were no notifications of this disease during the year 1954.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

Thirty-four paralytic and 5 non-paralytic cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year. There was one death from this disease.

Six of these cases occurred in the early months of the year. They were isolated cases and widely distributed over the eastern half of the County. The remaining thirty-three cases occurred in the months from June to October and all but six were in the relatively built-up areas of the County within ten miles of Hull. Haltemprice and Beverley were most affected with 14 and 6 cases in each area respectively.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Thirty-four women were reported during the year to be suffering from puerperal pyrexia. Thirty-one cases occurred in institutions, and three were cases confined at home.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

One case was notified as suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum, as compared with 7 during 1953.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION.

Seven cases were notified, compared with five in the previous year. There were no deaths.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The tuberculosis service for the County is divided between three Consultant Chest Physicians whose administrative centres are in Hull, Pontefract and York. These officers and the Assistant Chest Physicians working with them are all responsible to the Council for the preventative side of their work and for the special problems associated with care and after-care and rehabilitation in respect of any patients resident in the County who come under their care. Their chief link with the County Health Services is through the health visitors, all of whom act as tuberculosis visitors.

Upon the health visitors falls the main responsibility of seeing that contacts of notified cases of tuberculosis attend at the various chest centres for physical and X-ray examinations. During the year the various Chest Physicians have reported that 342 contacts of newly notified cases of tuberculosis have been examined. This represents an average of two contacts for every new case.

As the need arises and on the recommendation of the Chest Physicians, patients being treated in their own homes are supplied with extra milk and garden shelters free of charge. During the year 215 patients were supplied with milk for varying periods and at the end of the year 9 garden shelters were in use.

The Chest Physicians have been responsible for arranging to provide B.C.G. vaccination for contacts where they consider this to be advisable and during the year 91 persons have been vaccinated.

Arrangements have been made to vary the scheme made under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act to enable B.C.G. Vaccination to be offered to schoolchildren when they are between

13 and 14 years of age. The work will be undertaken by specially approved medical officers on the staff of the Health Department.

No special case-finding surveys were undertaken but the Miniature Mass Radiography Unit based on Hull visited the following places in the County during the year:—

Bridlington.	Rillington.
Filey.	Sherburn.
Norton.	

Advantage is taken of these visits to offer X-ray examination to all school leavers and teachers and many have taken advantage of this offer.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY.

One hundred and seventy-five new cases of tuberculosis (145 pulmonary and 30 non-pulmonary) were notified during the year and, in addition, 23 cases came to notice otherwise than by formal notification. The total number of new cases in the County shows an increase of forty on the figure for the previous year.

The numbers of cases on the Registers kept by the District Medical Officers of Health at the end of the year were as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Pulmonary	558	456	1014
Non-Pulmonary	117	156	273

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

Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.....	3	2	2	1	—	—	1	—
.....	4	2	6	10	—	1	—	—
.....	55	53	4	3	7	7	—	—
.....	30	8	2	3	9	3	1	1
upwards	6	4	—	—	2	3	—	—
Totals	98	69	14	17	18	14	2	1

The number of deaths from the disease during the year was 35, as compared with 33 during 1953.

The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.15 per thousand population as compared with 0.13 for the previous year. The death rate for non-pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.01 per thousand population, which was the same as the rate recorded for 1953.

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.		1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
	1931-40	1941-50							
Administrative County	0·40	0·36	0·34	0·23	0·30	0·20	0·18	0·17	0·13
Urban Districts..	0·48	0·44	0·41	0·26	0·29	0·20	0·25	0·23	0·17
Rural Districts..	0·34	0·29	0·28	0·20	0·31	0·20	0·12	0·12	0·08

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

District.	Average rate for the ten years.		1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
	1931-40	1941-50							
Administrative County	0·12	0·10	0·06	0·08	0·05	0·04	0·02	0·03	0·03
Urban Districts..	0·11	0·10	0·07	0·12	0·05	0·04	0·03	0·05	0·04
Rural Districts..	0·12	0·09	0·06	0·04	0·05	0·04	0·02	0·02	0·02

TABLE I.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during
the year 1954.

Notifiable Disease.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Adminis- trative County.
Scarlet Fever	149	69	218
Whooping Cough	271	140	411
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	—	—	—
Measles	416	259	675
Pneumonia	72	81	153
Meningococcal Infection	6	1	7
Acute Poliomyelitis :—			
Paralytic	24	10	34
Non-paralytic	3	2	5
Acute Encephalitis :—			
Infective	—	—	—
Post-infectious	—	—	—
Dysentery	6	5	11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	12	22	34
Smallpox	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers	3	1	4
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	69	15	84
Erysipelas	12	21	33
Malaria	1	—	1
Tuberculosis :—			
Pulmonary	96	49	145
Meninges and C.N.S.	—	3	3
Other forms	13	14	27
Totals	1153	693	1846

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified.
Urban Districts.

DISEASE	Totals	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.								
		Beverley.	Bridlington.	Driffield.	Filey.	Haltemprice.	Hedon.	Hornsea.	Norton.	Withernsea.
Scarlet Fever	149	33	13	3	...	97	...	...	...	3
Whooping Cough	271	5	54	1	43	167	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	416	31	14	2	5	207	2	55	1	99
Pneumonia	72	8	20	3	7	30	...	...	...	4
Meningococcal Infection ...	6	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	1
Acute Poliomyelitis:—										
Paralytic	24	6	2	...	...	13	2	...	...	1
Non-paralytic	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Acute Encephalitis:—										
Infective .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post-infectious .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	6	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia										
Neonatorum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	12	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1
Smallpox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paratyphoid Fevers	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Enteric or Typhoid Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food Poisoning	69	3	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	5
Erysipelas	12	1	2	...	1	7	...	...	...	1
Malaria	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis:										
Pulmonary	96	11	23	5	4	42	3	...	6	2
Meninges & C.N.S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms	13	5	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
Totals	1153	114	130	14	61	647	7	55	7	118

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	69	21	6	7	16	8	3	4	4
Whooping Cough	140	16	30	8	5	35	35	7	4
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	259	91	6	37	3	86	9	24	3
Pneumonia	81	6	...	14	16	16	9	2	18
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis:—									
Paralytic	10	2	1	...	2	5	...	...	...
Non-paralytic	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Acute Encephalitis:—									
Infective .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post-infectious .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	5	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Conjunctivitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neonatorum ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermittent Pyrexia	22	8	...	13	...	...	...	1	...
Smallpox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paratyphoid Fevers	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacterial or Typhoid Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food Poisoning	15	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	5
Erysipelas	21	1	...	4	2	5	...	1	8
Malaria .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis:									
Pulmonary	49	14	1	4	5	9	2	8	6
Meninges & C.N.S. ...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Other forms	14	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	6
Totals	693	167	47	89	51	176	60	49	54

TABLE IV

Vital Statistics for the Administrative County, the Divisional Health Areas, and for the several Urban and Rural Districts in the Riding during the Year 1954

DISTRICTS.	POPULATION.		BIRTHS AND DEATH RATES FROM VARIOUS CAUSES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.																								STILLBIRTHS.		DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.		
	Census, 1951.	Estimated 1954 mid-year.	Live Births.				Illegitimate Live Births.				Deaths.				Principal Epidemic Disease.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Other forms of Tuberculosis.		Respiratory Disease.		Heart Disease.		Cancer.						
			No.	Crude Rate.	Compara- bility factor.	Adjusted Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Crude Rate.	Compara- bility factor.	Adjusted Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	Rate per 1,000 total births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 live births.
Administrative County	211,799	217,000	3,085	14.22	1.09	15.50	116	.53	2,687	12.38	.88	10.89	12	.06	32	.15	3	.01	180	.83	919	4.24	465	2.14	65	20.63	71	23.01			
M.B.'s and U.D.'s	101,822	106,600	1,497	14.04	1.07	15.02	61	.57	1,481	13.89	.83	11.53	6	.06	17	.16	1	.01	97	.91	552	5.18	265	2.49	24	15.78	34	22.71			
Rural Districts	106,977	110,400	1,588	14.38	1.10	15.82	55	.50	1,206	10.92	.93	10.16	6	.05	15	.14	2	.02	83	.75	367	3.32	200	1.81	41	25.17	37	23.30			
BRIDLESON DIVISION.																															
Bridlington M.B.	24,661	24,470	312	12.75	1.14	14.54	19	.78	420	17.16	.71	12.18	2	.08	5	.20	—	—	33	1.35	164	6.70	85	3.47	4	12.66	9	28.85			
Driffield U.D.	7,006	6,900	79	11.45	.97	11.11	4	.58	81	11.74	.75	8.81	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	.43	33	4.78	12	1.74	—	—	2	25.32			
Filey U.D.	4,765	4,790	57	11.90	1.06	12.61	1	.21	61	12.73	.75	8.81	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	.43	33	4.78	12	1.74	—	—	2	25.32			
Bridlington R.D.	8,875	9,450	128	13.54	1.13	15.30	11	1.16	103	11.11	.88	9.78	2	.21	1	.11	—	—	3	.22	32	3.39	23	2.43	1	7.75	3	23.44			
Driffield R.D.	11,159	11,270	176	15.62	1.14	17.81	5	.44	127	11.27	.94	10.59	1	.09	3	.27	—	—	7	.62	41	3.64	23	2.04	5	27.62	4	22.73			
Totals	56,466	56,880	752	13.22	—	—	40	.70	794	13.96	—	—	5	.09	11	.19	1	.02	48	.84	205	5.19	155	2.73	10	13.12	19	25.27			
HALFHAMPSHIRE DIVISION.																															
Halfhampton U.D.	35,654	37,720	528	14.00	1.08	15.12	13	.34	491	13.02	.95	12.37	3	.08	5	.13	1	.03	29	.77	194	5.14	94	2.49	12	22.22	10	18.94			
BEVERLEY DIVISION.																															
Beverley M.B.	15,504	15,390	271	17.61	1.00	17.61	12	.78	189	12.28	.91	11.17	1	.06	3	.19	—	—	12	.78	61	3.96	31	2.01	3	10.95	5	18.45			
Hedon M.B.	1,994	2,090	38	18.18	1.04	18.91	1	.48	30	14.35	.89	12.77	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	.78	61	3.96	31	2.01	3	10.95	5	18.45			
Hornsea U.D.	5,324	5,450	71	13.03	1.14	14.85	1	.18	90	16.51	.67	11.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	.55	28	5.11	14	2.57	—	—	2	28.17			
Withernsea U.D.	5,098	4,960	69	12.91	1.10	15.30	6	1.21	65	13.10	.77	10.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	.60	11	2.22	8	1.61	2	28.17	2	28.99			
Beverley R.D.	21,294	21,620	314	14.52	1.13	16.41	9	.42	248	11.47	1.02	11.70	—	—	4	.19	—	—	23	1.06	84	3.89	31	1.43	8	24.84	8	25.48			
Holderness R.D.	19,133	19,870	269	13.51	1.13	15.30	7	.35	238	11.98	.90	10.78	2	.10	2	.10	—	—	13	.65	59	2.97	36	1.81	7	25.36	7	26.02			
Totals	68,347	69,280	1,032	14.87	—	—	36	.52	860	12.40	—	—	3	.04	11	.16	—	—	57	.83	254	3.66	123	1.77	20	10.61	25	24.22			
HOWESHAM DIVISION.																															
Norton U.D.	4,816	4,830	72	14.91	1.10	16.40	4	.83	54	11.18	.93	10.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1.86	25	5.18	6	1.24	3	40.00	2	27.78			
Derwent R.D.	12,923	13,930	176	12.63	1.03	13.01	1	.07	139	9.98	.94	9.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1.86	25	5.18	6	1.24	3	40.00	2	27.78			
Howden R.D.	11,728	11,680	175	14.98	1.08	16.18	12	1.03	122	10.45	.88	9.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	1.22	41	2.94	28	2.01	10	33.76	6	34.09			
Norton R.D.	7,599	7,530	119	15.80	1.08	17.06	—	—	69	9.16	.94	8.61	1	.13	4	.53	—	—	3	.40	22	2.92	9	1.20	1	8.33	2	16.81			
Pocklington R.D.	14,266	15,050	231	15.35	1.08	16.58	10	.66	158	10.50	.92	9.66	—	—	1	.07	—	—	10	.66	60	3.99	31	2.06	4	17.02	3	12.99			
Totals	51,332	53,020	773	14.58	—	—	27	.51	542	10.22	—	—	1	.02	5	.09	1	.02	46	.87	176	3.32	93	1.75	23	28.89	17	21.99			

TABLE V.

**Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1954, 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.
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
1947	200,110	3872	19.4	155	40	2405	12.0
1948	205,900	3432	16.7	111	32	2205	10.7
1949	209,343	3308	16.1	98	30	2498	12.2
1950	212,070	3187	15.0	83	26	2423	11.4
1951	212,900	3079	14.5	87	28	2646	12.4
1952	212,600	3173	14.9	76	24	2432	11.4
1953	214,000	3219	15.0	87	27	2582	12.1
1954	217,000	3085	14.2	71	23	2687	12.4

TABLE VI.

Rainfall Returns, 1954.

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 the 10 years 1944 to 1953.
			Inches		Inches
Hempholme	11 feet.	Mr. G. Ellison	30.91	180	26.1
Osgodby	29 "	Station discontinued ..	—	—	28.2
North Cave	35 "	Col. W. H. Carver	31.11	166	26.6
Hornsea	35 "	Mr. G. L. Plastow	26.27	195	—
Bridlington	60 "	Mr. Q. Campbell	31.51	207	—
Lowthorpe	63 "	Mr. W. Tindall	29.89	218	26.5
Scampston	100 "	Mr. E. Hodgson	27.21	178	25.9
Dalton Holme	150 "	Mr. W. F. Cullen	35.37	189	28.4
Beverley (E.R. Mental Hospital)	175 "	Physician Superintendent	32.51	186	25.2
Birdsall	304 "	Mr. James Anderson ..	37.48	201	29.9

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

REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer

FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1954

Report of the Principal School Medical Officer

*To the Chairman and members of the
Education Committee.*

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the work of the School Health Service for the year 1954.

There is once again a slight increase in the school population. Each Division had a full complement of school medical officers throughout the year and as a result there has been a substantial increase in the total number of medical examinations carried out. It has also been possible to provide a comprehensive dental service throughout the County as the Authority was fortunate in having the largest staff of dentists in any one year since the inception of the dental scheme. The number of dentists employed in the County compares favourably with any other area in the Country.

The Education Committee agreed in principle to the introduction of B.C.G. Vaccination in the 13-14 year old age group of school children. This service will be commenced in 1955, and will give these children a measure of protection against tuberculosis. It will also minimise the haphazard risk of immunity being acquired by either drinking tuberculous milk or coming into contact with tuberculous persons.

Co-operation with the general practitioners continues to be satisfactory and there would appear to be an increased number of children referred by their family doctors to the school medical service for an opinion on a child's mental or physical disability. The importance of routine school medical examinations lies in the bringing together of parent, teacher and doctor in consultation on the various problems connected with children, and when this consultation takes place in a congenial and unhurried atmosphere the best results can be expected.

Reports by the Principal School Dental Officer, the Educational Psychologist and the Organisers of Physical Education are included in this report.

My thanks are due to Dr. W. Ferguson for his help with the preparation of this report.

R. WATSON,
Principal School Medical Officer.

June, 1955.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Number of Primary Schools	207
Number of pupils on Primary School Registers	23,360
Number of Secondary Schools in the administrative County	12
Number of pupils on Secondary School Registers ...	6,522

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Routine medical inspections have been carried out in all the primary and secondary schools.

ROUTINE EXAMINATIONS.

Entrants	3,601
Second Age Group	3,508
Third Age Group	1,959
Other routine examinations	186

Total routine examinations	9,254
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Number of defects found to require treatment	743
----------------------------------------------------	-----

Number of defects found to require observation	2,897
-----------------------------------------------------	-------

Special examinations and re-examinations numbered 5,947, and these resulted in 814 defects being found which required treatment, and 1,507 defects which were kept under observation.

The total examinations carried out in 1954 numbered 15,201 compared with 14,436 in 1953. There were 1,100 more routine medical inspections carried out than in 1953, but 220 fewer defects were found requiring treatment or observation.

GENERAL CONDITION

Very few children were found to be in poor general condition and when present this was usually caused by some form of disease rather than by neglect or undernourishment. During the year 41 children have been classified at routine medical inspections as in poor general condition; this figure represents .315 per cent. of the total routine examinations.

VISUAL DEFECTS AND EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE

Three hundred and forty-seven children were found at medical inspections to be in need of treatment for eye defects as compared with 433 in 1953. In addition 1,257 children were under observation for these defects.

The refraction clinic service is staffed by a medical officer approved by the Regional Hospital Board, and clinics are held at 11 centres in the County (see table on page 16).

During the year 1,558 individual children were seen at these clinics, making a total of 1,633 attendances. Compared with those for the previous year these figures show a decrease of 164 in the number of individual children seen and a decrease of 194 in the total

number of attendances made. Of the 1,558 individual children attending 345 were new cases, and 1,213 attended for re-examination. Glasses were prescribed for the first time for 203 children, and a change of glasses was ordered in 515 of the cases re-examined. According to the records obtained from the hospitals through which all prescriptions have to be passed 672 children are known to have obtained glasses during the year.

When glasses are prescribed at a clinic a prescription form is issued, which is sent direct to the appropriate Hospital Management Committee Secretary who forwards the prescription and authorisation to obtain glasses to the child's parent. The parent then takes the child to an optician of his own choice, who dispenses the glasses and then submits the account to the Management Committee for payment. Only when the claim for payment is received from the optician do the hospital authorities have evidence of glasses being supplied.

The services of an orthoptist were available at the York County Hospital, and twenty children attended this clinic on thirty-eight occasions.

EAR DISEASE AND DEFECTIVE HEARING

The pure tone audiometer obtained in 1953 has proved to be a very satisfactory instrument for ascertaining minor degrees of deafness amongst school children. It is hoped to expand this service to include an audiometer examination on all new entrants to the infants schools, so that any hearing defects can be ascertained as early as possible in school life.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS

The total number of children referred for treatment was 505, or 40 more than in the previous year.

During the year 409 children were referred to hospitals with a view to removal of tonsils and adenoids. Returns received from the various hospitals show that 830 school children received operative treatment for nose and throat defects, including tonsillectomy.

When the operation for tonsillectomy or adenectomy is recommended by a school medical officer the case is referred, after informing the family doctor, to a consultant, who confirms the necessity for operation before the pupil's name is placed on the waiting list. The waiting time for tonsillectomy varies between 4 and 28 months, depending on the hospital to which the case is referred. In those cases in which the delay is prolonged the Authority's medical staff is often approached by the parents to expedite their child's operation. This can only be done at the expense of another child on the waiting

list, and the solution would appear to be the extension of hospital facilities for this form of treatment at least for a temporary period until the waiting lists have been reduced to reasonable numbers.

DISEASE OF THE CHEST

As a result of routine examinations 37 children have been found to require treatment for chest disease. It is important for the medical officers to be kept informed about children who attend the various chest clinics, and in certain areas of the County the liaison between the Chest Physicians and the School Medical Officers is excellent, and reports are received regarding all cases of school children attending chest clinics.

Arrangements were made for school children in the leaver's age group residing in the Haltemprice area to visit the Mass Radiography Unit in Hull. In other areas many school leavers attended the Unit when it visited the various districts of the County during its annual tour.

The Authority has approved a scheme for the B.C.G. Vaccination of the 13-14 year old age group of school children. This work will be carried out by specially trained staff and three medical officers in the County have so far been designated as competent to carry out this work. One medical officer and a nurse were sent to Edinburgh to make a special study of the scheme which has been operating there for some time.

UNCLEANLINESS

Cleanliness surveys are carried out in all schools each term by the nurses. 83,149 examinations were carried out and 713 pupils were found to be unclean. There still remains a relatively small number of children who are infested with lice, despite routine examination and treatment; however, the numbers have once again fallen to the comparatively low figure of 2.4 per cent. of the school population as compared with 3.1 per cent. in 1953.

MINOR AILMENTS

Minor ailment clinics are held in eight centres in the County (see table on page 16). There is no doubt that the need for this service still exists, as proved by the number of children attending these clinics. During the year an additional clinic was started at the South Holderness County Secondary School, and it is hoped to extend these clinics as premises in new schools become available.

The following table shows the number of cases of minor ailments of various types dealt with at these clinics by the school nurses during the past two years:—

Defects.	1953.			1954.		
	Clinics.	Nurses.	Totals.	Clinics.	Nurses.	Totals.
Ringworm (head) ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Ringworm (body) ...	9	—	9	6	—	6
Scabies	12	—	12	3	—	3
Impetigo	171	12	183	167	13	180
Other Skin Diseases.	722	27	749	864	33	897
Minor Eye defects ...	437	24	461	505	31	536
Minor Ear defects and Deafness	467	2	469	527	5	532
Minor Injuries, Bruises, etc.	3975	74	4049	4435	65	4500
Totals	5795	139	5934	6507	147	6654

SCHOOL NURSES

The following table shows the number of visits and examinations carried out by the school nurses throughout the County during 1954:—

Visits to Schools:—

Routine examinations	768
Follow-up visits	130
Number of children examined	80,072

Visits to Homes:—

Number of homes visited	3,124
Number of visits paid	3,678

Reasons for these visits:—

Uncleanliness	541
Minor Ailments	466
Nutrition	376
Other reasons	2,295

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

An epidemic of influenza (type B) began among school children in November. This outbreak started in the south-eastern part of the County in the Holderness area. In the vicinity of one school where about 200 cases occurred home visits were paid during the outbreak. These showed that the infection was mainly confined to school children as very few adults complained of any symptoms during the epidemic period. It was also evident that the close proximity of the pupils in schools was probably the most important factor in the spread of infection as classes of children became affected in sequence. The epidemic spread to the northern schools in the County along the main routes of communication during the months of November and December. The predominant symptoms were those of upper respiratory infection associated with headaches, cough and occasional sickness. The condition was not serious and the majority of children returned to school within 10-14 days.

There were no other major outbreaks of infectious disease in the school population during the year.

EXAMINATION FOR MENTAL CONDITION

During the year 106 children were specially examined as compared with 87 in 1953. The following table shows the results of these examinations:—

Normal intelligence	10
Educationally sub-normal:—	
(a) for education in special classes	16
(b) for education in special schools	35
For notification under the Mental Deficiency Act:—	
(a) Under Section 57 (3) of the Education Act, 1944	11
(b) Under Section 57 (4) of the Education Act, 1944	1
(c) Under Section 57 (5) of the Education Act, 1944	13
Not considered to require supervision after leaving School	17
Decision deferred	3

Compared with 1953 there was an increase of 15 children ascertained as educationally sub-normal. The number of children at present on the waiting list for admission to the Etton Pasture Residential School for educationally sub-normal children is 97 compared with 94 in the previous year. The medical care of the children at this school is in the hands of a local practitioner and dental treatment is given by the Authority's dental officers. In addition, speech therapy and minor ailment clinics are held each week, the latter being in charge of a school nurse.

The headmaster of the school reports that the health of the children has been excellent, and that the hospital ward has been used on very few occasions. At one period seven boys developed impetigo, which was introduced by a pupil after a holiday period.

One child was admitted to the Castle Hill Hospital suffering from encephalitis and another to the East Riding General Hospital with bronchial pneumonia. Tonsillectomy was performed on nine children and one had antrum lavage. The physical development of the children under conditions of regular feeding, sleeping and exercise has been remarkably good and their mental outlook has improved in many cases. In difficult cases the advice of the consultant psychiatrist or the educational psychologist is always available.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Particulars of the number of children ascertained as handicapped pupils are given in the following table and compared with 1953 there is an increase of seven in the educationally sub-normal group and of eleven in the physically handicapped group. There are no local facilities for physically handicapped pupils, and consequently the Authority has to apply for vacancies in residential schools in other areas and often suitable accommodation is difficult to find. Educationally sub-normal children are catered for at the Etton Pasture Residential Special School.

The number of children attending special schools during recent years is as follows:—

	Blind	Deaf	Epileptic	Delicate	Physically handicapped	Maladjusted	Educ. Sub-normal
1952 ...	8	18	2	9	6	1	41
1953 ...	8	17	5	7	9	2	59
1954 ...	5	20	4	9	8	2	54

At the end of the year 14 children were waiting to be placed in special schools for physically handicapped pupils; the greatest single group of these is 7 spastic children.

NUMBER OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1954.

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.	Blind Children, i.e., suitable for education by methods not involving the use of sight	1	—	—	1	2	—
B.	Partially-sighted Children, i.e., suitable for education by special methods involving the use of sight	4	1	1	—	1	5
C.	Deaf Children, i.e., suitable for education by methods for those without naturally acquired speech	11	—	1	—	3	9
D.	Partially Deaf Children, i.e., suitable for education by special methods involving the use of speech	9	7	—	1	4	13
E.	Educationally Sub - Normal Children, i.e., those needing a specialised form of education	55	150	—	2	132	75
F.	Epileptic Children, i.e., those who should be educated in special schools	4	4	—	—	4	4
G.	Maladjusted Children, i.e., those who require special educational treatment	2	5	—	—	3	4
H.	Physically Handicapped Children, i.e., those with disease or crippling defect who should be educated in special schools	9	34	—	21	42	22
I.	Pupils suffering from Speech Defect, i.e., those who require special educational treatment	1	652	—	—	435	218
J.	Delicate Children, i.e., those who for health reasons should not be educated under normal school regime	9	22	2	5	18	20
K.	Pupils suffering from Multiple Disabilities	4	1	—	4	4	5

Particulars regarding handicapped pupils 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.	In at 31.12.53.	Admitted during 1954.	Discharged during 1954.	Number maintained at 31.12.54.
Blind	Yorkshire School for the Blind	2	1	1	2
	Swamley School for the Blind, Kent	1	—	1	—
	Hull, Wold Road Special School	2	—	—	2
	Northwood (Sunshine Home)	1	—	1	—
	Chorleywood College, London	1	—	—	1
	Coventry (Exhall Grange)	1	—	1	—
Deaf	Doncaster	11	2	2	11
	Sutton	5	—	—	5
	Leeds	—	2	2	—
	Brighton (Hamilton Lodge)	1	—	—	1
	Newbury (M. Hare Gr)	—	1	—	1
	Sheffield (M. Maxfield)	—	3	1	2
Epileptic	Lingfield	3	1	1	3
	Liverpool (Maghull) ..	2	—	1	1
Delicate	Southport (Bradstock- Lockett)	2	3	1	4
	Sevenoaks (Oak Bank)	2	1	2	1
	Bexhill-on-Sea (Wrestwood)	1	—	—	1
	Woodford Bridge (Essex)	1	—	—	1
	St. Leonards (St. Vin- cent's Open Air) ...	—	1	1	—
	West Kirby (Children's Con. Home)	—	1	—	1
	Hull, Cottingham Road	1	—	—	1
Malad- justed	Allerton Bywater (Ledston Hall)	1	1	1	1
	Wentworth (Hoover House)	1	—	—	1
Physically Handi- capped	Hull (Park Avenue) ..	2	1	1	2
	Hambledon (St. Dominics)	1	—	1	—
	Southport (Brad- stock Lockett)	—	1	—	1
	Fulford	1	—	—	1
	Salford (Bethesda Home)	1	—	—	1
	Welburn Hall	3	—	—	3
Educa- tionally Sub-normal	Lichfield (Beacon School)	1	—	1	—
	Etton Pasture	58	6	10	54
	Doncaster (Rossing- ton Hall)	—	1	1	—
	Camphill House, Milton	—	1	—	1

Two of the above, one deaf and one delicate, are maintained by the Secondary and Further Education Sub-Committee.

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

The ascertainment and treatment of minor orthopaedic and postural defects is very important, and one which can be dealt with adequately by the School Medical Service. Even a minor deviation from the normal can prevent a pupil from gaining full benefit from the education and recreational facilities provided at school. Orthopaedic clinics are held in Beverley, Bridlington, Malton, Scarborough and York, at which 208 children made 331 attendances.

Nineteen children were at some time in-patients at the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside. Seventeen of these were admitted and fifteen were discharged.

SPEECH THERAPY

Children found at periodical medical inspections to require speech therapy are referred to one of the County's speech therapists. It is intended that from January, 1955, this service will be extended when the equivalent of three full-time speech therapists will be employed, and although there were 333 children on the waiting list for speech therapy at the end of the year this list should be considerably reduced by the increased staff.

Clinics were held at 14 centres in the County (see table, page 16).

The clinic at Hedon was transferred to the South Holderness County Secondary School in March, 1954, and new clinics were opened at Cottingham and Hornsea in April, 1954.

Three hundred and five children made 3,660 attendances at 709 half-day sessions, and 13 children were given individual treatment in their own homes. The types of defect receiving treatment are as follows:—

Stammer	114
Dyslalia	163
Cleft Palate	23
Cerebral Palsy	14
Other defects	14
Total	328

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER

During the year there were no changes in the professional staff, which consisted of five full-time and three part-time dental officers. This is the largest staff employed for a complete year since the inception of this dental scheme, and as a result it was possible to provide a more comprehensive service, which included more orthodontic treatment. The full-time officers continued their work in their respective areas—Mr. Champlin in Haltemprice, Miss Cripps

in the south-east of the County, Mr. Jones in Bridlington and the north, and Mr. Gray in the west. Miss Johnson worked six sessions weekly in the Driffeld area, while Mr. Beddoes and Mr. Booth each attended one session weekly at the Beverley Clinic.

The full-time officers carried out their work in the mobile clinics, of which there were five in regular use. During the holidays two of the earlier clinics were modernised by installing hot and cold running water and an extractor fan, all electrically controlled. The fan, by reducing the temperature in summer and by preventing much condensation in the colder wet weather, makes conditions in the confined space of the clinic more congenial for patients and dentists. These clinics continue to be popular with dental officers, teachers, patients and parents. Teachers appreciate that no time is wasted by the children in travelling or waiting and children feel that a dental visit is part of the school curriculum. Parents appear to have such confidence in the school staffs and dentists that they attend treatment sessions only when their presence is requested to explain the necessity for a particular type of treatment or to ensure co-operation in wearing a regulation appliance.

There were no changes in the arrangements made for routine inspection and treatment and each child accepting conservative treatment was made dentally fit. Regular sessions were held for the administration of nitrous oxide and oxygen anaesthesia.

The demand for orthodontic treatment continued to be heavy and the better staffing position enabled more cases to be undertaken. More than twice the number of children were successfully treated in 1954, compared with 1953. One hundred and thirty-two children had irregularities corrected by means of an appliance and a further 170 were treated by the judicious extraction of certain teeth. It is pleasing to record the co-operation of patients undergoing this treatment and the gratitude of the parents on the satisfactory completion of the work. Nine dentures were supplied. Other operations included 294 scalings.

Details of treatment carried out appear in the table at the end of this report.

In conclusion, I thank teachers for their co-operation, and the dental officers and their attendants for their conscientious work during the year under review.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

The following report is submitted by the Educational Psychologist:—

During this year clinic sessions have been held, as before, on Tuesday and Wednesday of each week. The staff, consisting of the educational psychologist, the psychiatric social worker and the

mental health social worker, continued unchanged until September, when the psychiatric social worker, who was making a considerable contribution to the work of the clinic, left the Authority to take up a new appointment.

In September the Regional Hospital Board was able to make available the services of Dr. J. Newcombe as consultant psychiatrist, and he is now attending the clinics regularly for one session each week.

During the year 181 cases were referred to the clinic from the following sources:—

School Medical Officers	73
General Practitioners	14
Hospitals	3
Head Teachers	62
Children's Officer	6
Continued from 1953	23
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Total	181
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The number of referrals has increased once more, but despite the limitations imposed by a two-day clinic it has been possible to restrict the waiting list to 18 at the end of this year. Of the total of 181, 139 were treatment cases while 42 were tested and assessed for various purposes. Those accepted for treatment comprised 6 pre-school children, 39 from infant schools, 66 from junior schools, and 28 from senior schools. The continuing tendency for children to be referred at an early age has proved most helpful to all concerned.

SUMMARY OF CASES EXAMINED.

(Classified according to main presenting symptom.)

Habit disorders (enuresis, incontinence, sickness)	43
Anti-social behaviour (truancy, wandering, pilfering, lying) ...	23
Aggressive behaviour (tantrums, destructiveness, disobedience)	17
Nervous disorders (hysteria, obsessions, emotional immaturity)	18
Anxiety states (attention seeking, jealousy, night terrors)	18
Backwardness (causing emotional complications)	20
<hr/>	
Total	139
<hr/>	

The number of referrals from medical sources has grown considerably during the year and is directly related to the large number of children presenting habit disorders as parents naturally prefer to bring difficulties of this kind to the notice of the family or school doctor rather than to the notice of the head teacher. It is surprising to find that so many parents have suffered the problem of enuresis to continue for many years before seeking advice of any kind. As a result the bed-wetting has become a well established habit, causing unhappiness to the older child and creating friction in the

home due to the additional work involved. While a number of cases do not respond to the help offered by a clinic of this kind, nevertheless, the proportion of success is sufficient to indicate that it can make a significant contribution to the problem.

SUMMARY OF CASES REFERRED FOR TREATMENT.

Maximum improvement obtained	88
Transferred to other areas	1
Responding, treatment continuing	32
On waiting list	18
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Total	139
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There were 105 clinic sessions involving 132 diagnostic interviews, 285 treatment interviews, 285 interviews with parents, and 364 visits to schools or to homes. The psychiatrist had 24 interviews with children and 22 with parents.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

During the year work in the schools based on the Ministry of Education's handbooks "Moving and Growing" and "Planning the Programme" has been encouraged. These books lay stress on the great variety in the rate and range of development of children and the need to cater for this in physical education, both by teaching methods and the adequate provision of suitable apparatus. One of the aspects which receives considerable emphasis in these publications is the use of climbing apparatus, and a few schools have been supplied with simple tubular steel erections which have proved extremely beneficial, according to head teachers' reports. In order to assist teachers in the interpretation of these books, courses have been held in Norton, Pocklington, Howden and Bridlington areas, attended by approximately 200 teachers from primary schools.

The type of resurfacing of school playgrounds has in many cases been more satisfactory than in the past, and this has enabled lessons to be taken with greater regularity.

In January a two-day Athletics Course was held in Beverley and attended by 45 men and women teachers. The sessions were taken by Mr. G. Dyson, Chief Coach to the Amateur Athletic Association.

The East Riding acted as host to the Yorkshire Schools' Athletics Association for the County Championship Sports at Longcroft County Secondary School in June. More than 1,000 competitors took part and the East Riding team gained first place of being chosen for the Yorkshire team which came first out of on total points. Seven East Riding boys and girls had the honour of being chosen for the Yorkshire team which came out first out of

37 counties at the English Schools' Sports held at Ashington in July.

Owing to matters of economy the number of visits to swimming baths has been reduced, but the number of schools receiving instruction has been maintained at the same level as before.

The interest in Folk Dancing has continued and the customary festival was held at Market Weighton County Secondary School, when nearly 400 girls and boys took part. A short course for teachers in other aspects of dancing met with a good response.

Hockey is now an accepted winter game for girls where facilities for playing exist, and a one-day course for teachers taken by the national coach, Miss M. Cadell, has given an additional stimulus to the game. Netball is the only major game for many schools and a large number took part in rallies. The season culminated in the finals at Anlaby, when teams of juniors, intermediates and seniors came from all parts of the Riding. The mixed teams of the smaller schools are gradually becoming fewer as reorganisation takes place. Activity in football has continued at a high level, with schools participating in the usual leagues and competitions. An innovation this year was a residential two-day course for the East Riding team at Bridlington during the summer holidays.

CO-OPERATION WITH VOLUNTARY BODIES

During the year the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children again gave able assistance in dealing with cases where children were neglected or required some form of protection.

CO-OPERATION WITH TEACHERS AND SCHOOL WELFARE OFFICERS

The help of teachers in connection with the clerical work necessitated by medical inspections and in weighing children is gratefully acknowledged. I would also add my thanks to School Welfare Officers for their willing assistance.

PROVISION OF MILK AND MEALS

In October, 1954, the number of children taking milk in school was 22,673, or 80.6 per cent., compared with 21,140 children, or 76.5 per cent., in the previous year. It was found necessary to continue the supply of sterilised milk to those schools for which daily delivery of pasteurised milk could not be arranged, and there is now only one school in the County for which liquid milk from an approved source cannot be obtained. The Local Education Authority is now responsible for the payment of the milk supplied to all schools and for the distribution, and most schools have continued to obtain their milk from the same source.

During the year fourteen new school canteens were opened, this included three new schools. A total of 13,465 children, representing

48.12 per cent., took school meals during the year; this is an increase of 2.64 per cent. over the figure for 1953, but is still lower by 3.73 per cent. than the number of children taking school meals before the charges were increased in March, 1953.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO TRAINING COLLEGES, ETC.

As a result of the revised procedure

- (a) All candidates for admission to Training Colleges, etc., are required to undergo an examination by the School Medical Officer of the area in which they are resident.
- (b) Entrants to the teaching profession, other than those who have completed an approved course of training, are to be examined by the School Medical Officer of the Local Education Authority by whom they are appointed.

During the year a total of 76 candidates for admission to Training Colleges and 26 entrants to the teaching profession were examined by the medical staff of the School Health Service.

CLINICS

At the end of the year the following clinics were held, viz.:—

Type of Clinic.	Location.	Frequency of Sessions
Minor Ailment and other non-specialist examination or treatment.	Beverley School Clinic (Lord Roberts Road)	Six sessions weekly
	Beverley, Longcroft Co. Sec. School	Two sessions weekly.
	Bridlington School Clinic (Oxford Street)	Six sessions weekly
	Cottingham Council Offices	Two sessions weekly
	Etton Pasture (E.S.N.) School	Two sessions weekly
	Hessle, Penshurst Avenue School	Two sessions weekly
	South Holderness Co. Sec. School	Two sessions weekly
	Willerby Carr Lane School	Two sessions weekly
Dental. (*)	Beverley School Clinic (Lord Roberts Road)	Two sessions weekly
	Bridlington School Clinic (Oxford Street)	Six sessions weekly
Ophthalmic.	Barlby I.W.C.	Two sessions every four weeks
	Beverley—Register Square	Six sessions every four weeks
	Bridlington School Clinic (Oxford Street).	Four sessions every four weeks
	Driffield I.W.C.	Two sessions every four weeks
	Fulford I.W.C.	Two sessions every four weeks
	Hessle, Penshurst Avenue School	Two sessions every four weeks
	Market Weighton Co. Sec. School	Four sessions every three months
	Norton U.D.C. Buildings	Two sessions every four weeks
	Pocklington School Clinic	Two sessions every three months
	South Holderness Co. Sec. School	Two sessions every six weeks
	Withernsea U.D.C. Buildings	Two sessions every four weeks
Orthopædic.	Beverley School Clinic (Lord Roberts Road)	One session monthly (approx.)
	Bridlington School Clinic (Oxford Street)	One session monthly
Speech Therapy.	Barlby I.W.C.	One session weekly
	Beverley—Register Square	Two sessions weekly
	Bridlington School Clinic (Oxford Street)	Two sessions weekly
	Cottingham Council Offices	One session weekly
	Driffield I.W.C.	One session weekly
	Etton Pasture (E.S.N.) School	One session weekly
	Fulford I.W.C.	One session weekly
	Hessle, Penshurst Avenue School	One session weekly
	Hessle C.E. Junior School	One session weekly
	Hornsea Co. School	One session weekly
	Market Weighton Co. Sec. School	One session weekly
	Norton U.D.C. Buildings	Two sessions weekly
	Pocklington School Clinic	Two sessions weekly.
	South Holderness Co. Sec. School	One session weekly
Ultra Violet light.	Beverley School Clinic (Lord Roberts Road)	Two sessions weekly

(*) In addition five mobile dental clinics were constantly in use in different parts of the County.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1954.

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

A. *Periodic Medical Inspections.*

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups.

Entrants	3601
Second Age Group	3508
Third Age Group	1959
Total	9068
Number of other Periodic Inspections	186
Grand Total	9254

B. *Other Inspections.*

Number of Special Inspections	1466
Number of Re-Inspections	4481
Total	5947

C. *Pupils found to require treatment.*

Number of individual pupils found at periodic medical inspection to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin).

Group.	For defective vision (excluding squint).	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIA.	Total individual pupils.
Entrants	13	299	303
Second Age Group	80	190	260
Third Age Group	60	73	132
Total (prescribed groups)	153	562	695
Other Periodic Inspections	10	2	12
Grand Total	163	564	707

TABLE IIA.

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Defect or Disease.	Periodic Inspections. No. of defects.		Special Inspections. No. of defects.	
	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.
in	56	76	268	39
es— a. Vision	163	541	96	468
b. Squint	38	124	7	78
c. Other	25	31	18	15
rs— a. Hearing	14	35	9	18
b. Otitis Media ..	14	40	26	15
c. Other	15	14	18	7
se or Throat	252	738	157	252
eech	17	65	14	35
ryical Glands	18	398	6	66
art and Circulation..	8	73	3	43
ngs	16	136	21	78
Developmental				
a. Hernia	1	13	—	6
b. Other	12	58	1	36
thopædic—				
a. Posture	6	71	4	22
b. Flat Foot	6	90	13	48
c. Other	28	93	49	62
rvous System—				
a. Epilepsy	3	13	—	12
b. Other	1	25	1	13
ychological—				
a. Development	5	65	5	102
b. Stability	21	73	12	11
her	24	125	86	81

TABLE IIB.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE AGE GROUPS.

Age Groups (1)	Number of Pupils Inspected (2)	A. (Good)		B. (Fair)		C. (Poor)	
		No.	% of col 2	No.	% of col 2	No.	% of col 2
Entrants	3601	1422	39.49	2156	59.87	23	.64
Second Age Group	3508	1518	43.27	1977	56.36	13	.37
Third Age Group	1959	934	47.68	1020	52.07	5	.25
Other Periodic Inspections	186	94	50.54	92	49.46	—	—
Total	9254	3968	42.88	5245	56.68	41	.44

TABLE III.

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	83149
(ii) Total number of <i>individual</i> pupils found to be infested	713
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	2
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	—

TABLE IV.

TREATMENT TABLES.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness).

(a)	Number of cases treated, or under treatment during the year.
Skin—	
Ringworm—Scalp—	
(i) X-Ray treatment	—
(ii) Other treatment	—
Ringworm—Body	6
Scabies	3
Impetigo	180
Other skin diseases	897
Eye Disease	536
(External and other, but excluding errors of refraction, squint and cases admitted to hospital).	
Ear Defects	532
Treatment for serious diseases of the ear (<i>e.g.</i> operative treatment in hospital) not recorded here but in the body of this Report.	
Miscellaneous (<i>e.g.</i> minor injuries, bruises, sores chilblains, etc.)	4500
Total	6654

(b) Total number of attendances at Authority's minor ailments clinics, 17050.

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	No. of cases dealt with.
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1558
Other defect or disease of the eyes	—
Total	1558
No. of Pupils for whom spectacles were	
(a) Prescribed	718
(b) Obtained	672

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

	Total number treated.
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	29
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	777
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	24
Received other forms of treatment	982
Total	1812

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) No. treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools	19
(b) No. treated otherwise <i>e.g.</i> in clinics or out-patient departments	208

GROUP V.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT AND SPEECH THERAPY.

No. of pupils treated—	
(a) under Child Guidance arrangements	181
(b) under Speech Therapy arrangements	318

TABLE V.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:	
(a) Periodic age groups	15603
(b) Specials	634
Total (1)	16237
(2) Number found to require treatment	9563
(3) Number referred for treatment	9531
(4) Number actually treated	7181
(5) Attendances made by pupils for treatment	9977
(6) Half-days devoted to—	
(a) Inspection	128
(b) Treatment	1954
Total (6)	2082
(7) Fillings	
Permanent Teeth	8637
Temporary Teeth	162
Total (7)	8799
(8) Number of teeth filled—	
Permanent Teeth	7710
Temporary Teeth ..	132
Total (8)	7842

(9) Extractions—		
Permanent Teeth	1924	
Temporary Teeth	10440	
	Total (9)	12364
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	4140	
(11) Other operations—		
Permanent Teeth	740	
Temporary Teeth	56	
	Total (11)	796