

[Report 1956] / Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer of Health, East Riding of Yorkshire County Council.

Contributors

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EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

County Medical Officer

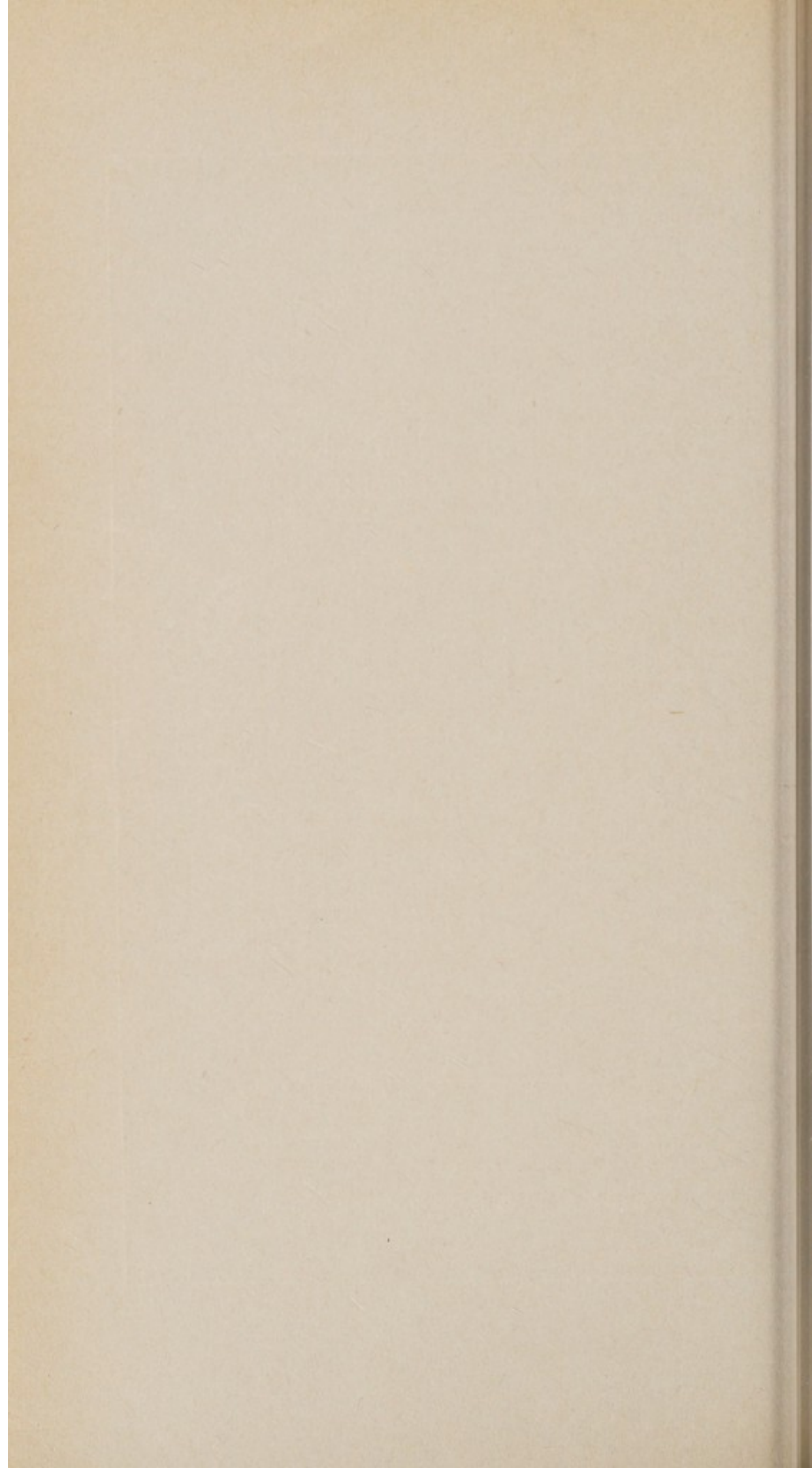
AND

Principal School Medical Officer

For the Year 1956

Beverley:

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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 for the year 1956.

The vital statistics for the year show a crude birth rate of 14.4 per thousand population, a slight improvement on the low record of 13.8 for the year 1955. The crude death rate increased slightly to a rate of 12.4 per thousand population as compared with a rate of 12.1 for the previous year. The infant mortality rate remained unchanged at a rate of 24 per 1,000 live births.

For most of the various types of health services provided by the County Council the demand remained at about the same level as for previous years. In the domiciliary nursing and midwifery service there was in fact a slight decrease in the number of visits having to be made by the nurses, but the domestic help service records show a further increase in the number of households who have requested and have been provided with this form of help. Once again the demands made on the ambulance service have increased and the number of patients carried in the year went up by nearly 5,000 to a total of over 70,000. This was an increase of over 7% on the previous year's figure and was accounted for almost entirely by increased calls to transport patients to and from hospital out-patient departments. Due to the help of radio control and to the care and co-operation on the part of the staff, it is, however, pleasing to be able to record that despite the increase in demand the mileage run by the various vehicles has been reduced by over 13,000 miles, representing a reduction of just over 2% of the previous year's total.

Two new services commenced during the year. One was a domiciliary diabetic service in connection with hospital diabetic clinics and was provided by selected members of the domiciliary nursing service. The other new service was the provision of vaccination against poliomyelitis. The limited supplies of the vaccine were to be offered in the first instance to children born in the years 1947 to 1954 inclusive, whose parents registered their names before a closing date at the beginning of April. In all, 7,725 children, representing about 30% of the total number eligible, were registered under this scheme and nearly 800 of these had been inoculated with the small amount of vaccine which was made available by the end of the year.

Except for dysentery the numbers of cases of infectious disease notified were generally on the low side. It is once again pleasing to be able to report that for the sixth year running there have been no confirmed cases of diphtheria. The continued absence of this serious disease must not, however, be allowed to permit a false sense of security to be developed. The disease can and will return

unless a high rate of immunisation is maintained by primary immunisation in infancy and "boosting" injections during school life. Constant efforts must continue to be made to keep this rate up to a safe level.

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.
August, 1957.

**STAFF OF HEALTH AND SCHOOL MEDICAL
DEPARTMENTS, 1956.**

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.

Kathleen Burn, M.B., Ch.B. (temporary) (from 1st October, 1956).

Patricia Gabb, M.B., Ch.B.

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

I. W. Sinclair, M.B., Ch.B.

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

Margaret L. Walker, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

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.

Mrs. K. M. Howard, L.D.S. (part-time).

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

W. J. Kelly, L.D.S. (to 13th January, 1956).

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 (to 31st December, 1956).

J. Liptrot.

K. Powls.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST.

J. G. Smith, M.A., Ed.B. (to 31st December, 1956).

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER.

Post vacant.

MENTAL HEALTH SOCIAL WORKER.

Miss S. Graham.

SPEECH THERAPISTS.

- Miss D. Carlisle, L.C.S.T. (part-time) (from 1st October, 1956).
 Miss E. Crooks, L.C.S.T. (part-time) (to 3rd November, 1956).
 Miss B. Pratt, L.C.S.T. (from 3rd September, 1956).

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., Q.N.S.

ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES.

- Miss J. Shepherd, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Q.N.S.

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.
 Mrs. P. Bevan, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 10th September, 1956).
 Mrs. W. Blackburn, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 1st November, 1956).
 Miss K. Bratley, S.R.N., Q.N.S.
 Mrs. E. Bristow, S.E.A.N.
 Mrs. I. Burrill, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
 Miss M. Cammidge, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 1st August, 1956).
 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.S.
 Miss L. Danby, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
 Miss R. Denny, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
 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. Farrar, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 10th September, 1956).
 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.
 Mrs. J. E. Fraser, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.
 Miss N. Grantham, S.C.M.
 Mrs. H. M. Hall, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 31st August, 1956).
 Miss A. Head, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss M. M. Hind, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 30th June, 1956).
 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.S.
 Mrs. H. A. Holdridge, S.R.N., Q.N.S.
 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.S.
 Miss V. J. Miles, S.R.N., Q.N.S. (from 1st August, 1956).
 Miss H. Phillips, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
 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.S.
 Mrs. E. E. Scrase, S.R.N.
 Mrs. E. A. M. Seal, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. P. Shearer, S.R.N. (from 15th September, 1956).

Miss B. A. Silversides, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss M. Simpson, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
 Mrs. N. Smith, S.C.M.
 Miss M. Spaven, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
Mrs. G. M. Spieght, S.C.M.
 Miss E. Stephenson, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 1st July, 1956).
 Mrs. M. Stevenson, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
Mrs. L. E. Thorley, S.R.N.
 Miss E. M. Todd, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S. (to 31st July, 1956).
 Miss M. Warcup, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss E. Warder, 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.S. (to 30th September, 1956).
Miss E. E. Wilson, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss J. M. Wilson, S.R.N., Q.N.S.
 Mrs. M. Wood, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. D. Wylie, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.

HEALTH VISITORS AND SCHOOL NURSES.

Mrs. D. Barry, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.C.N., H.V.Cert. (to 10th November, 1956).
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. (to 30th November, 1956).
Mrs. D. Boyes, S.R.N.
 Miss M. A. C. Briggs, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (to 22nd July, 1956).
 Miss H. W. Brigham, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Mrs. I. Burge, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (from 1st November, 1956).
Miss B. Byers, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.
 Miss M. K. Clarkson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Miss C. Connolly, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
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. W. M. Greysmith, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss F. A. Hoggard, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss E. M. Holden, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
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 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.
 Miss E. M. E. Roddis, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Miss A. E. Sturdy, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
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, 1956.**

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.	
Driffield	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.
Driffield	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	
		1955	1956
Administrative County	211,732	217,100	217,500
Urban Districts	104,797	107,400	108,300
Rural Districts.....	106,935	109,700	109,200

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES Birth rate per 1,000 of the Population

Districts	Average rate for the ten years		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
	1931-40	1941-50							
Administrative County.....	14.8	17.2	15.0	14.5	14.9	15.0	14.2	13.8	14.4
Urban Districts.	14.4	17.2	14.3	14.1	14.6	14.8	14.0	13.8	14.1
Rural Districts..	14.9	17.2	15.8	14.8	15.2	15.3	14.4	13.8	14.8

The birth rate for the County was 14.4, a slight increase on the rate for 1955 which was 13.8 and which was the lowest ever recorded. The rate for England and Wales for 1956 was 15.7 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 14.4 the adjusted rate so obtained is 15.7, that is, the same as the rate for England and Wales.

There were 3,141 live births and 64 stillbirths registered for the County during the year, making a total of 3,205. Of these births 231 took place outside the County.

The number of births notified to my office by hospitals, practitioners and midwives was 5,062, and 19 births were reported by Registrars which were registered but not notified. Of these births, 2,107 were outward transfers to other areas.

The stillbirth rate was 20.0 per 1,000 total births, compared with a rate of 26.6 in 1955 and 20.6 in 1954.

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS

Districts.	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Administrative County	179	180	153	141	124	116	111	114
Urban Districts.	78	87	75	62	66	61	54	67
Rural Districts..	101	93	78	79	58	55	57	47

The illegitimate birth rate was 0.52 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.51 in the previous year.

The number of illegitimate live births in the County was 3.6% of the total live births.

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

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years.		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
	1931-40	1941-50							
Administrative County	12.3	12.0	11.4	12.4	11.4	12.1	12.4	12.1	12.4
Urban Districts..	13.0	12.9	12.3	13.7	12.3	13.2	13.9	13.6	13.4
Rural Districts.	11.6	11.1	10.5	11.2	10.6	11.0	10.9	10.6	11.1

There were 2,707 deaths registered for the County in 1956, an increase of 83 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 1955. The application of the comparability factor to this crude rate gives a rate of 11.3, which shows that the rate for the County again compared favourably with the rate for England and Wales, which was 11.7. The rate for England and Wales for 1955 was also 11.7.

73% of all deaths occurred in people aged 65 and over, and 47% in people aged over 75.

The principal causes of death in the County were heart diseases (915), cancer (426), and vascular lesions of the nervous system (411). These three causes accounted for 64.7% of the deaths, as compared with 66.3% in 1955.

Compared with 1955, the figures for 1956 show that the number of deaths attributed to cancer increased from 396 to 426. Of the 426 deaths due to cancer, 239 occurred in the urban areas and 187 in rural areas, corresponding respectively to rates of 2.2 and 1.7

per thousand population. Of the deaths from cancer, 79 (18.5%) were due to cancer of the lung, 57 (13.4%) to cancer of the stomach, 53 (12.4%) to cancer of the uterus or of the breast.

Special interest is at present centred on cancer of the lungs since the publication of increasing evidence that this form of cancer is associated with smoking. For the County the numbers of deaths and the populations to which they apply are too small to justify any conclusions being drawn from the statistics, but a study of the figures given in the following table will show that since 1950 the death rate per thousand population for all forms of cancer has tended to be maintained at about the same level, varying about a mean of approximately 1.9. In comparison the death rates for cancer of the stomach and cancer of the breast and uterus, though varying considerably from year to year, have on the whole tended to fall very slightly whereas the death rates from cancer of the lung and bronchus, despite annual variations, have over the whole period shown a definite increase and for 1956 the rate was the highest on record at 0.36 per 1,000 population. Over 82% of the deaths from cancer of the lung were among men, but for deaths from cancer as a whole, the distribution was 54% men and 46% women.

CANCER DEATHS AND DEATH RATES, 1950—1956.

Year	Cancer of Breast and uterus.		Cancer of stomach.		Cancer of lungs and bronchus.		Cancer— all sites.	
	No. of deaths	Rate per 1,000 population	No. of deaths	Rate per 1,000 population	No. of deaths	Rate per 1,000 population	No. of deaths	Rate per 1,000 population
1950	58	0.27	57	0.26	42	0.19	360	1.69
1951	51	0.23	58	0.27	67	0.31	412	1.93
1952	74	0.34	68	0.32	52	0.24	405	1.90
1953	59	0.27	67	0.31	64	0.29	410	1.91
1954	52	0.24	78	0.35	77	0.35	465	2.14
1955	66	0.30	48	0.22	60	0.26	396	1.82
1956	53	0.24	57	0.26	79	0.36	426	1.96

The following table shows the figures for the various causes of death for the year 1956:—

Cause of Death	No. of deaths		
	Male	Female	Total.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	11	6	17
Tuberculosis, other forms	4	—	4
Syphilitic disease	1	2	3
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective diseases	2	2	4
Cancer of stomach	34	23	57
Cancer of lungs, bronchus	65	14	79
Cancer of breast	—	31	31
Cancer of uterus	—	22	22
Cancer, other forms	129	108	237
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	7	7	14
Diabetes	10	16	26
Vascular lesions of nervous system	160	251	411
Coronary disease, angina	282	157	439
Hypertension with heart disease	15	31	46
Other heart disease	211	219	430
Other circulatory disease	65	80	145
Influenza	5	9	14
Pneumonia	53	53	106
Bronchitis	73	41	114
Other diseases of respiratory system	13	9	22
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	17	4	21
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhœa	4	9	13
Nephritis and nephrosis	20	12	32
Hyperplasia of prostate	28	—	28
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	—	2	2
Congenital malformations	12	9	21
Other diseases	116	118	234
Motor vehicle accidents	32	2	34
All other accidents	35	31	66
Suicide	26	9	35
Homicide	—	—	—
Totals	1430	1277	2707

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—	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	2	0.1	11	4.3	—	—	4	3.0	58	16.3	76	2.8
1—	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	—	—	7	2.7	—	—	2	1.5	3	0.8	13	0.5
5—	—	—	—	—	2	0.5	1	0.1	1	0.4	—	—	3	2.2	5	1.4	12	0.4
15—	1	14.2	1	4.8	1	0.2	3	0.2	1	0.4	—	—	17	12.6	4	1.1	28	1.0
25—	—	—	3	14.3	23	5.4	12	0.8	4	1.6	—	—	20	14.8	16	4.5	78	2.9
45—	2	28.6	7	33.3	142	33.3	218	14.8	42	16.4	11	32.3	36	26.7	56	15.7	514	19.0
65—	2	28.6	6	28.6	128	30.1	413	28.1	62	24.2	12	35.3	23	17.0	66	18.5	712	26.3
75—	2	28.6	4	19.0	128	30.1	822	55.9	128	50.0	11	32.4	30	22.2	149	41.7	1274	47.1
Totals	7	—	21	—	426	—	1471	—	256	—	34	—	135	—	357	—	2707	—

The following table shows the results of the

Year	Total	Percentage		Number	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1900	100	50	50	50	50
1901	100	50	50	50	50
1902	100	50	50	50	50
1903	100	50	50	50	50
1904	100	50	50	50	50
1905	100	50	50	50	50
1906	100	50	50	50	50
1907	100	50	50	50	50
1908	100	50	50	50	50
1909	100	50	50	50	50
1910	100	50	50	50	50
1911	100	50	50	50	50
1912	100	50	50	50	50
1913	100	50	50	50	50
1914	100	50	50	50	50
1915	100	50	50	50	50
1916	100	50	50	50	50
1917	100	50	50	50	50
1918	100	50	50	50	50
1919	100	50	50	50	50
1920	100	50	50	50	50
1921	100	50	50	50	50
1922	100	50	50	50	50
1923	100	50	50	50	50
1924	100	50	50	50	50
1925	100	50	50	50	50
1926	100	50	50	50	50
1927	100	50	50	50	50
1928	100	50	50	50	50
1929	100	50	50	50	50
1930	100	50	50	50	50
1931	100	50	50	50	50
1932	100	50	50	50	50
1933	100	50	50	50	50
1934	100	50	50	50	50
1935	100	50	50	50	50
1936	100	50	50	50	50
1937	100	50	50	50	50
1938	100	50	50	50	50
1939	100	50	50	50	50
1940	100	50	50	50	50
1941	100	50	50	50	50
1942	100	50	50	50	50
1943	100	50	50	50	50
1944	100	50	50	50	50
1945	100	50	50	50	50
1946	100	50	50	50	50
1947	100	50	50	50	50
1948	100	50	50	50	50
1949	100	50	50	50	50
1950	100	50	50	50	50
1951	100	50	50	50	50
1952	100	50	50	50	50
1953	100	50	50	50	50
1954	100	50	50	50	50
1955	100	50	50	50	50
1956	100	50	50	50	50
1957	100	50	50	50	50
1958	100	50	50	50	50
1959	100	50	50	50	50
1960	100	50	50	50	50
1961	100	50	50	50	50
1962	100	50	50	50	50
1963	100	50	50	50	50
1964	100	50	50	50	50
1965	100	50	50	50	50
1966	100	50	50	50	50
1967	100	50	50	50	50
1968	100	50	50	50	50
1969	100	50	50	50	50
1970	100	50	50	50	50
1971	100	50	50	50	50
1972	100	50	50	50	50
1973	100	50	50	50	50
1974	100	50	50	50	50
1975	100	50	50	50	50
1976	100	50	50	50	50
1977	100	50	50	50	50
1978	100	50	50	50	50
1979	100	50	50	50	50
1980	100	50	50	50	50
1981	100	50	50	50	50
1982	100	50	50	50	50
1983	100	50	50	50	50
1984	100	50	50	50	50
1985	100	50	50	50	50
1986	100	50	50	50	50
1987	100	50	50	50	50
1988	100	50	50	50	50
1989	100	50	50	50	50
1990	100	50	50	50	50
1991	100	50	50	50	50
1992	100	50	50	50	50
1993	100	50	50	50	50
1994	100	50	50	50	50
1995	100	50	50	50	50
1996	100	50	50	50	50
1997	100	50	50	50	50
1998	100	50	50	50	50
1999	100	50	50	50	50
2000	100	50	50	50	50

DEATHS AMONGST CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR

Death rate amongst Infants per 1,000 Live Births

Districts	Average rate for the ten years		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
	1931-40	1941-50							
Administrative County	51	39	26	28	24	27	23	24	24
Urban Districts..	50	40	23	30	27	26	23	26	27
Rural Districts..	53	39	29	26	21	28	23	22	22

There were 76 deaths of children under the age of one year in 1956, 5 more than in 1955, the infant mortality rate being 24 per 1,000 live births. The rate for England and Wales for 1956 was 23.8, compared with 24.9 in 1955. Fifty-three 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	6	8	14
Bronchitis	1	—	1
Hæmolytic Disease	—	1	1
Congenital malformations	7	6	13
Birth injury	2	5	7
Atelectasis	5	3	8
Prematurity	17	8	25
Accident	2	3	5
Other diseases and causes	1	1	2
Totals	41	35	76

Section 2.—Local Health and other Services

THE CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

ANTE-NATAL CARE.

Most women obtain their ante-natal care from general practitioners and district midwives and, if they have been offered beds in hospitals for their confinements, they also attend at the appropriate hospital ante-natal clinic.

Statistics relating to the attendances at 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
"The Avenue" Hospital, Bridlington	133	525	532	1934	4	14
East Riding General Hospital, Driffield.....	51	193	307	658	2	13
Fulford Maternity Home	204	131	214	578	3	3
Westwood Hospital, Beverley	52	492	705	1338	2	6
Woodgates Maternity Home, North Ferriby	51	565	694	1072	2	21
Totals.....	491	1906	2452	5580	2	11

In addition, domiciliary midwives paid 10,712 ante-natal visits to women who were expecting to be confined in their own homes, and general practitioners gave ante-natal services to 2,830 women, many of whom were going to hospitals for their confinements.

The interest taken by women in teaching and preparation for childbirth continued to increase and a new "relaxation" class was opened in Hedon in December.

Details regarding attendances, etc., at the 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	94	84	99	731
Cottingham	48	25	26	241
Driffield	39	8	8	85
Hedon	2	11	11	19
Hessle	52	66	77	458
Totals ...	235	194	221	1534

POST-NATAL CARE.

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

During the year, 179 patients attended post-natal clinics in the four hospitals.

In addition, 2,504 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 two maternal deaths in the County during the year. The maternal mortality rate was 0.62 per 1,000 births.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL HOSTEL.

The need for the special provision of an eight bedded mothers and babies hostel at "The Avenue" Hospital, Bridlington, became progressively less during recent years and the Hospital Management Committee had expressed a wish to use the space occupied by the hostel to enable them to increase the number of geriatric beds in the hospital. In view of these two factors it was decided to close this hostel and to enter into an arrangement with the York Diocesan Moral Welfare Association for the use of beds in their hostels. This new arrangement operated from 9th June, 1956.

During the year, 21 cases have been provided with hostel accommodation—16 in "The Avenue" hostel and 5 in the Diocesan Association's hostels.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

There has been a decrease of 72 in the number of children attending, and an increase of 734 in the total number of attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres as compared with the figures for 1955. The number of children born in 1956 who attended the centres during the year was 1,558. This represents 50% of the registered live births in the County.

At the end of the year 50 infant welfare centres were operating. During the year a new centre at Hedon was opened and the centres at Normandy Barracks, Beverley, and Melbourne were closed.

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:			Total numbers attendances during	
		1956	1955	1954-1949	Total	Average
Aldbrough (V)	Every 4 wks.	9	6	16	113	
Anlaby	Weekly.	78	72	86	1738	
Barlby	Every 2 wks.	27	12	20	297	
Beverley	Twice weekly.	215	196	282	4923	
Bilton	Every 4 wks.	15	15	22	304	
Bishop Burton (V) ..	" 4 "	4	9	9	134	
Brandesburton (V) ..	" 4 "	3	5	16	149	
Bridlington	Twice weekly.	160	111	149	2723	
Brough	Every 2 wks.	63	40	22	888	
Burton Pidsea	Every 4 wks.	5	7	11	79	
Cottingham	Weekly.	99	106	141	2502	
Driffield	" "	46	56	34	905	
Dunnington	Every 4 wks.	8	8	8	101	
Elvington	" 4 "	8	6	12	127	
Ffiley	" 2 "	34	48	9	731	
Flamborough	" 2 "	15	11	20	421	
Flixton	" 4 "	5	4	12	135	
Fulford	Weekly.	35	30	64	754	
†Hedon	Every 2 wks.	21	9	10	233	
Hessle	Weekly.	148	144	69	3108	
Holme	Every 2 wks.	20	20	33	522	
Hornsea	" 2 "	56	40	42	918	
Howden	" 4 "	16	19	25	251	
Hunmanby	" 2 "	19	19	18	683	
Keyingham	" 4 "	9	14	12	179	
Kilham	" 4 "	8	5	11	143	
R.A.F. Leconfield (V)	" 4 "	22	36	33	388	
Leven	" 4 "	5	4	13	148	
Long Riston (V)	" 4 "	7	12	12	153	
Market Weighton ...	" 2 "	25	24	46	547	
*Melbourne	" 4 "	—	2	6	17	
Middleton	" 4 "	5	5	13	147	
Newport	" 4 "	22	17	14	273	
North Cave (V)	" 2 "	18	12	42	573	
North Ferriby	" 2 "	40	26	34	644	
North Newbald	" 2 "	5	6	14	257	
Norton	" 2 "	22	13	18	560	
Patrington	" 4 "	19	8	24	203	
Pocklington	" 2 "	27	14	27	381	
Preston	" 2 "	26	37	41	542	
Riccall	" 4 "	14	17	19	250	
Rillington	" 4 "	12	12	18	276	
Sherburn	" 4 "	16	15	22	293	
South Cave	" 4 "	19	6	14	173	
Stamford Bridge ...	" 4 "	9	18	21	210	
Swanland	" 4 "	10	6	15	140	
*Victoria Barracks .	" 4 "	1	5	13	86	
Walkington (V)	" 4 "	7	7	9	107	
Warter	" 4 "	4	5	13	143	
Willerby	Weekly.	59	67	64	1986	
Withernsea	Every 2 wks.	37	21	29	344	
Wold Newton	" 4 "	1	2	8	96	
Totals		1558	1409	1735	31998	

*Centres closed during the year.

†Centre opened during the year.

DENTAL CARE.

The Principal Dental Officer reports as follows:—

Regular dental inspections of expectant and nursing mothers were arranged at the Beverley clinic, but the services of the dental officers were available throughout the County where treatment could be carried out in the nearest fixed or mobile clinic for any patient who might be referred to them.

Children under school age were inspected during routine visits to schools or at the Beverley and Bridlington clinics. Invitations to 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.

Details of inspection and treatment given by the County dental officers are shown below:—

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	54	49	50	31
Children under five	275	133	127	127

Forms of dental treatment provided:—

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers.	Children under five.
Extractions	153	249
Anæsthetics:		
General	18	108
Fillings	25	22
Scalings and gum treatment	7	—
Silver Nitrate treatment	—	—
Radiographs	—	—
Dentures Provided:		
Full Upper or Lower	25	—
Partial Upper or Lower	7	—
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 199 premature live births and 34 premature stillbirths have occurred during the year. Of these, 145 live births and 29 stillbirths occurred among infants born in hospitals, 43 live births and 5 stillbirths among infants born in the mothers' own homes, and 11 live births among infants born in private nursing homes. Twelve of the infants born in their mothers' own homes and one born at a nursing home were transferred to hospitals.

Of the 199 premature infants born alive, 17 died before they were 24 hours old and a further 20 died before they were four weeks old. Thirty-three 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 the 37 deaths among infants under four weeks old represent 49% of the total infant deaths in the County.

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD.

The Special Welfare Visitor gave help and advice in 113 cases during the year. In addition, help was continued for 16 cases who had been first seen in 1955.

As previously stated, 16 mothers were admitted to the hostel at Bridlington prior to its closure in June, 1956, and after this there were three admissions to the York Diocesan Moral Welfare Association's hostel at Sutton House and two to their hostel at Heworth Moor.

Of the cases dealt with, 89 have been completed as follows:—

Mothers returned home with child	50
Babies placed for adoption	27
Babies placed in nursery or foster home ...	7
Mothers placed in residential work	3
Babies died or stillborn	2

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS.

The running of this service has continued to involve a very considerable amount of work, but the help given by the Women's Voluntary Services has been extremely reliable and valuable. This organisation has dealt entirely with the distribution of the foods in Anlaby, Cottingham, Driffield, Dunswell, Filey, Hedon, Hornsea, Norton, Pocklington and Willerby. The help given by 94 voluntary distributors in the villages has also been very much appreciated.

The amounts of the various foods distributed during the year were:—

National Dried Milk	100,598 tins.
Cod Liver Oil	23,883 bottles.
Orange Juice	135,235 bottles.
Vitamin Tablets	9,241 packets.

HEALTH VISITING.

At the end of the year 20 Health Visitors were employed and there were two vacancies on the staff.

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 Health Visitors are set out below:—

Visits to expectant mothers:—	
First visits	475
Subsequent visits	267
Visits to infants under 1 year of age:—	
First visits	3065
Subsequent visits	13186
Visits to children between 1 and 5 years of age	25874
Visits to tuberculosis cases	1642
Visits as child life protection visitors	60
Visits to aged persons	924
Visits for care and after-care	371
Visits for other reasons	1252

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

DOMICILIARY NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

In the majority of instances, domiciliary nurses combine the duties of nurse and midwife, and at the end of the year the staff employed was:—

Number of Nurse-midwives	48
Number of Nurses	12
	—
Total	60
	—

Sixteen of the nurses are Queen's Nursing Sisters, as are also the Supervisor and Assistant Supervisor of Midwives.

At the end of 1956 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	10
(b) Property leased from County District Councils	21
(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	20
Number of nurses living in lodgings or with relatives	6

Transport.

Number of nurses using cars provided by the County Council	49
Number of nurses using their own cars	11

Fourteen 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 been a decrease in the amount of domiciliary nursing work. Visits paid to homes have decreased by 2,576 and the number of cases which the nurses have attended during the year were 709 less than in 1955.

Over 50% of the patients nursed were over 65 years old and in 13.7% of cases the illness was of a chronic nature necessitating visiting for more than twenty-four times in the year. Just under 62% 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, 43% were to patients who had to be visited on more than twenty-four occasions. All these figures show slight increases on the corresponding ones for 1955.

Many visits are made to patients to give injections of various types, no special nursing attention being required. Visits of this nature represent 32% of the total visits made for all purposes during the year.

The development of diabetic clinics at hospitals has been followed by the realisation that there must be close association between these clinics and the domiciliary side of a patient's treatment if unnecessary breakdowns and setbacks are to be avoided and during the year several Hospital Management Committees for hospitals where diabetic clinics had been established have requested the setting up of some form of special domiciliary diabetic services to work in association with these clinics.

Having regard to the mainly rural nature of the County, which made it all the more important that any scheme should be developed in close association with general practitioners, it was arranged that a domiciliary diabetic scheme should be developed by using the services of selected members of the domiciliary nursing staff.

When each nurse selected for these duties has been trained, she will still continue her main duties as a general domiciliary nurse or nurse-midwife within her normal area, but she will, for part of her time, also undertake special domiciliary diabetic duties of a supervisory and advisory nature over a wider area for the patients from that wider area who are attending the appropriate diabetic clinics. Her duties as a special domiciliary diabetic nurse will be :—

- (1) Attendance at weekly intervals at the hospital diabetic clinic to report to the physician in charge of the service and to receive special instructions about individual cases.
- (2) To visit as often as may be necessary new patients being stabilised at home to see that the instructions given at the clinic are being carried out, to teach the techniques of insulin injection and urine testing, and how to watch for and prevent the onset of insulin coma.
- (3) To visit all patients as may be necessary to supervise progress, watch for abnormal developments and advise on general social problems which may arise.

In all this work the nurse will keep in close touch with the patients' general practitioners and work under their immediate direction or, should a practitioner so desire, under the direction of the physician in charge of the diabetic clinic.

By the end of the year two nurses had started the service in the area of the County served by the diabetic clinic at the York County Hospital. When the whole County is covered it is anticipated that the part-time service of about twelve domiciliary nurses will be needed. This will represent the equivalent in time of two whole-time nurses and additional appointments to this extent to the general nursing and midwifery staff will be made as the need occurs.

On the domiciliary midwifery side, the number of cases attended was 901, an increase of 45 on the number attended in 1955. The number of ante-natal and lying-in visits have totalled 31,150, as against 29,086 in 1955.

The percentage of domiciliary live and stillbirths for the County as a whole was 29%, which was the same as in 1955. The percentages of the 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.	257	54	21
Bridlington M.B.	309	24	8
Driffield U.D.	100	22	22
Filey U.D.	51	27	53
Haltemprice U.D.	572	133	23
Hedon M.B.	46	10	22
Hornsea U.D.	84	18	21
Norton U.D.	77	16	21
Withernsea U.D.	73	17	23
Aggregate of U.D.'s ..	1569	321	20
Beverley R.D.	346	109	32
Bridlington R.D.	111	19	17
Derwent R.D.	209	103	49
Driffield R.D.	178	56	31
Holderness R.D.	272	89	33
Howden R.D.	196	104	53
Norton R.D.	113	37	33
Pocklington R.D.	211	80	38
Aggregate of R.D.s ..	1636	597	36
Total County	3205	918	29

At the end of the year, 48 County domiciliary midwives and 1 midwife in private practice were suitably qualified to administer gas and air analgesia. During the year, 658 domiciliary cases were given gas and air in their confinements, i.e., 73% of the women confined in their own homes had this help. In addition, 497 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 547 domiciliary births were attended by midwives, no doctor being present. These figures represent 60% of the domiciliary births in the County.

In all, 154 midwives notified their intention to practise in the East Riding during 1956. At the end of the year there were 124 midwives in practice, 6 of whom were in private practice, 49 were domiciliary County Midwives, and 69 were employed in hospitals and 1 in a private maternity home.

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	—	26	49	75
Notification of infant death	—	13	1	14
Notification of stillbirth	—	25	4	29
Liability to be a source of infection	—	1	14	15
Artificial feeding	—	67	82	149
Other reasons	—	8	1	9

The number of medical help forms received from midwives in domiciliary practice was equivalent to 9% of the cases which they attended when no doctor was present.

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 have been received for the year 1956.

Three hundred and fifteen vaccinations and 27 re-vaccinations were performed at Infant Welfare Centres.

The figure of 1,688 vaccinations among children under one year of age represents 53.7% of the live births during the same period. The average rate for the urban areas was 52.7% and that for the rural areas 54.7%.

District.	DOMICILIARY NURSING.						DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY.														
	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.				
	Medical.	Surgical.	Medical.	Surgical.				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.			
					Dr. present.	Dr. not present.	Dr. present.	Dr. not present.	Domiciliary.	Ex-hospital.											
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)		
Aldbrough	89	37	1042	374	54	17	986	—	3	5	11	2	9	4	8	171	300	39			
Barby	6	—	537	2	3	1	129	—	—	—	40	—	36	—	17	—	988	829	—		
Becford	44	12	1061	680	21	8	298	—	—	—	6	1	6	2	5	—	122	169	—		
Beverley No. 1	43	7	1060	103	28	7	545	—	3	8	19	6	13	6	10	60	420	591	286		
Beverley No. 2	49	9	1609	335	34	7	696	—	—	4	19	3	16	4	15	30	354	581	151		
Beverley No. 3	111	40	2967	744	104	29	1182	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	29	2	5	47		
Beverley No. 4	58	11	1336	198	40	17	519	—	4	3	10	2	9	1	4	81	256	361	314		
Beverley No. 5	102	45	2695	838	77	27	1306	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Bishop Burton	49	17	1514	485	35	13	397	—	—	11	11	9	9	2	20	133	327	72	—		
Brandesburton	76	23	2627	705	50	16	965	—	—	15	7	—	4	5	7	297	476	45	—		
Bridlington No. 1	169	7	2362	186	78	15	881	—	1	5	4	3	4	1	2	1	73	211	11	—	
Bridlington No. 2	70	16	2223	371	47	12	355	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Bridlington No. 3	132	22	2834	654	114	22	1004	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Bridlington No. 4	127	11	2452	289	80	23	967	—	6	7	6	5	1	3	2	149	224	5	—		
Bridlington No. 5	110	12	1895	554	75	8	697	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	2	1	53	59	—	—	
Bridlington No. 6	43	6	557	196	38	—	294	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cottingham No. 1	108	10	3480	249	65	14	1555	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	
Cottingham No. 2	125	32	4625	1101	86	6	3590	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cottingham No. 3	12	17	1289	171	8	2	765	—	2	20	12	19	14	15	11	32	470	750	39	—	
Cottingham No. 4	87	41	2911	414	60	3	1825	—	1	7	1	3	—	2	8	54	182	27	—	—	
Driffield No. 1	45	13	1246	1252	40	10	783	—	—	12	19	10	18	10	13	274	644	4	—	—	
Driffield No. 2	37	5	1768	290	28	9	706	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Driffield No. 3	17	—	586	1	9	1	228	—	—	1	5	1	2	1	5	1	47	100	9	—	
Elsick	82	18	1100	214	51	7	229	—	1	1	34	—	25	1	26	1	355	612	5	—	
Elsey	105	11	2325	205	66	16	869	—	—	17	11	15	7	12	6	2	342	419	23	—	
Fulford	40	12	2345	98	25	11	235	—	—	10	8	3	7	3	1	530	345	51	—	—	
Hedon	99	47	3007	441	58	43	1672	—	3	3	14	3	12	3	14	21	197	259	81	—	
Hessle No. 1	111	20	2193	395	71	23	1198	—	—	7	14	—	6	12	2	32	287	412	231	—	
Hessle No. 2	59	11	2014	176	94	7	875	—	—	5	11	4	9	2	3	37	125	336	261	—	
Hessle No. 3	40	15	2159	725	32	14	691	—	—	2	19	5	10	2	11	3	14	402	505	88	—
Hessle No. 4	35	8	2059	172	15	9	607	—	—	2	19	5	4	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Hessle No. 5	55	41	2771	595	47	13	999	—	1	1	3	29	3	28	1	24	6	291	480	22	—
Holme	68	19	563	166	33	3	161	—	—	6	5	4	2	2	4	—	148	189	73	—	
Hornsea No. 1	119	2	2540	15	72	17	1138	—	—	1	15	7	3	1	2	19	171	311	75	—	
Hornsea No. 2	80	15	2577	175	44	10	1707	—	—	2	3	26	3	23	2	20	7	500	719	24	—
Howden	17	—	396	219	9	3	118	—	—	—	10	1	8	1	5	—	85	176	2	—	
Hunmanby	67	9	1488	139	28	5	1132	—	1	1	1	10	1	8	1	16	231	422	73	—	
Market Weighton	41	9	1331	154	33	12	364	—	—	14	3	12	1	9	—	12	213	332	45	—	
Middleton	40	13	926	351	27	7	168	—	—	2	16	18	15	16	5	23	556	598	132	—	
North Cave	64	6	1293	471	45	15	328	—	—	14	7	14	7	13	7	7	257	368	25	—	
Norton No. 1	42	18	1012	154	24	2	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Norton No. 2	52	9	1598	338	33	9	74	—	—	4	3	6	3	8	2	7	68	216	1	—	
Norton No. 3	80	23	1578	304	48	12	75	—	—	1	7	9	6	8	7	6	5	169	289	12	—
Patrington No. 1	48	20	1979	487	29	11	729	—	—	5	4	6	4	9	1	10	6	159	276	16	—
Patrington No. 2	42	12	1805	420	24	7	620	—	—	—	14	6	7	—	13	3	342	426	61	—	
Pocklington	72	17	933	391	34	10	182	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Riccall	60	31	1815	636	42	16	225	—	—	4	9	4	6	3	3	—	39	—	—	—	
Rudston	52	14	1327	1068	38	12	544	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sherburn	74	24	456	432	41	8	68	—	—	6	8	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Skirlaugh	46	9	1929	72	27	29	783	—	—	3	1	1	—	3	—	10	62	181	23	—	
South Cave	44	6	1460	157	35	10	391	—	—	4	18	4	16	—	4	—	184	514	177	—	
Sutton on Derwent	69	22	862	352	33	4	98	—	—	15	3	9	2	9	2	1	141	425	3	—	
Weaverthorpe	64	45	1558	693	37	16	642	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Welton	129	47	2463	432	98	11	424	—	—	2	4	7	3	8	1	49	192	243	129	—	
Wetwang	53	4	1552	10	31	16	332	—	1	—	6	12	6	7	6	8	—	290	466	—	—
Wilberfoss	77	13	1496	473	43	19	174	—	—	4	4	3	3	5	3	1	142	172	12	—	
Willyerby No. 1	106	29	1486	421	66	20	671	—	—	6	6	6	4	3	1	26	234	272	154	—	
Willyerby No. 2	71	49	1750	767	50	19	1050	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Willyerby No. 3	75	35	1540	511	32	10	517	—	—	8	10	7	7	3	4	43	291	398	197	—	
Withernsea No. 1	90	31	1932	639	65	14	862	—	—	8	—	7	—	6	—	37	172	8	—	—	
Withernsea No. 2	84	34	1640	268	57	29	712	—	—	1	15	1	13	—	13	1	238	292	24	—	
Totals	4259	1168	107107	24407	2740	742	42331	3	51	351	496	254	404	208	289	656	11037	17087	3026	—	

*Included in columns (2) and (3).
†Included in columns (4) and (6).

District	No. of Live Births.	Primary Vaccinations					Totals	Re-Vaccinations					Totals
		Under 1	1 year	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over		Under 1	1 year	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	
ey M.B.	250	108	4	2	3	8	125	—	—	—	—	3	3
ngton M.B.	298	127	4	2	3	31	167	—	1	12	14	111	138
l U.D.	97	52	1	1	—	11	65	—	—	—	2	5	7
U.D.	50	25	1	2	1	2	31	—	—	—	—	7	7
price U.D.	562	377	15	18	10	26	446	—	—	3	12	75	90
M.B.	45	24	—	—	—	1	25	—	—	—	—	3	3
a U.D.	81	22	2	1	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	4	4
U.D.	74	38	—	1	—	15	54	—	—	—	—	4	4
helsea U.D.	72	34	—	1	1	5	41	—	—	—	—	8	8
y R.D.	343	241	8	7	3	7	266	—	—	1	3	8	12
ngton R.D.	109	43	4	1	—	1	49	—	—	—	1	8	9
at R.D.	208	94	1	4	5	5	109	—	—	—	4	16	20
l R.D.	171	64	—	—	—	2	66	—	—	—	2	11	13
ness R.D.	270	156	3	5	5	3	172	—	—	—	—	9	9
n R.D.	190	103	1	2	4	4	114	—	—	—	1	13	14
R.D.	112	65	—	1	1	1	68	—	—	2	—	16	18
ngton R.D.	209	115	1	3	6	6	131	—	1	1	3	15	20
Totals	3141	1688	45	51	42	128	1954	—	2	19	42	316	379

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	1672	93	1765	605
At Infant Welfare Centres or at Special Sessions	738	249	987	2363
Totals	2410	342	2752	2968

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.	180	22	202	219
Bridlington M.B. ...	176	2	178	112
Driffield U.D.	52	3	55	16
Filey U.D.	63	—	63	—
Haltemprice U.D. ..	547	130	677	1352
Hedon M.B.	41	10	51	72
Hornsea U.D.	38	—	38	80
Norton U.D.	71	—	71	93
Withernsea U.D. ...	57	6	63	75
Beverley R.D.	250	49	299	268
Bridlington R.D. ...	103	2	105	34
Derwent R.D.	137	4	141	58
Driffield R.D.	78	5	83	21
Holderness R.D.	229	62	291	449
Howden R.D.	95	19	114	10
Norton R.D.	106	6	112	36
Pocklington R.D. ...	187	22	209	73
Totals	2410	342	2752	2968

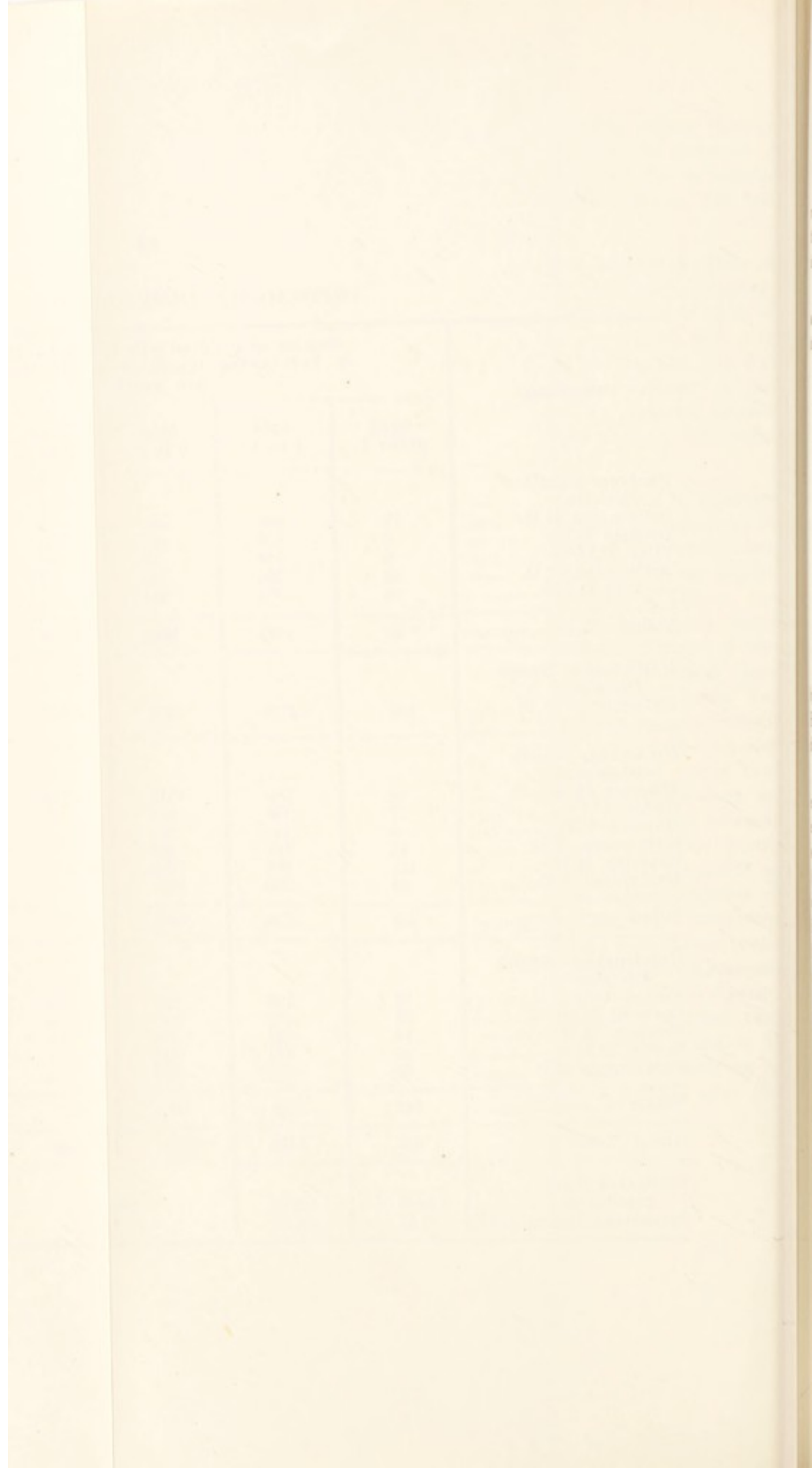
The following table shows the position in the various County Districts and Health Divisions both as regards the total numbers of children who have been immunised at any time, and also as regards those who have been immunised or re-immunised during the last five years.

A comparison of the figures given in this table with those of the previous year shows that there has again been some improvement in the overall position. Nevertheless, although now 82% of the child population have been immunised at some time, still only 55% have been immunised or re-immunised during the last five years, and therefore only just over half of the children in the County can be regarded as being really adequately protected against diphtheria by virtue of recent inoculation, and there is still room for considerable improvement.

For the purpose of compiling these figures no child is regarded as having been immunised unless a card recording that fact is to be found in the files. These cards are those completed by doctors when the immunising injections are given. In the Holderness Health Divisional area Dr. Ferguson, the Divisional Medical Officer, has recently carried out a check to try to ascertain whether these records could be regarded as giving an accurate picture of the immunisation situation. For this purpose Health Visitors have made a special survey of their records for all children under five years old not shown on their immunisation records as having been immunised. This survey, covering a limited area of the County and for a limited age group, shows that parents have stated that children have been immunised in 252 cases where there were no official records to this effect. It may, of course, be that in some instances parents may have given inaccurate information to health visitors, but in most cases the parent's opinion can be regarded as correct and it must be assumed that for quite a large number of children general practitioners are not submitting the completed record cards. If the findings from this local survey are representative of the whole County then the actual number of children immunised will be nearly 10% more than is indicated by the official figures. It would, of course, be much better if one could be satisfied that these official figures gave a reasonably accurate picture, and it is hoped that general practitioners will help to this end by sending in records for all children they immunise as soon as possible after the last injection has been given.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1956.

Districts.	Number of children who received primary or re-inforcing injections within the last five years.					Number immunised more than 5 years ago.	Total immunised at any one time.
	Aged under 1.	Aged 1 to 4.	Aged 5 to 9.	Aged 10 to 14.	Total under 15.		
<i>Buckrose Health Division.</i>							
Bridlington M.B.	17	660	441	68	1186	1781	2967
Driffield U.D.	3	228	129	31	391	647	1038
Filey U.D.	5	188	76	57	326	603	929
Bridlington R.D.	12	325	170	31	538	760	1298
Driffield R.D.	10	372	244	45	671	1073	1744
Totals	47	1773	1060	232	3112	4864	7976
<i>Haltemprice Health Division.</i>							
Haltemprice U.D.	192	1718	2776	2588	7337	1168	8505
<i>Holderness Health Division.</i>							
Beverley M.B.	43	660	1117	749	2569	828	3397
Hedon M.B.	13	108	163	76	360	165	525
Hornsea U.D.	5	148	262	192	607	337	944
Withernsea U.D.	13	186	309	172	680	321	1001
Beverley R.D.	111	902	1070	602	2685	1390	4075
Holderness R.D.	58	722	1031	732	2543	1261	3804
Totals	243	2726	3952	2523	9444	4302	13746
<i>Howdenshire Health Division.</i>							
Norton U.D.	27	197	298	126	648	264	912
Derwent R.D.	31	473	718	542	1764	745	2509
Howden R.D.	14	425	461	376	1276	802	2078
Norton R.D.	22	422	415	492	1351	375	1726
Pocklington R.D.	49	692	914	815	2470	768	3238
Totals	143	2209	2806	2351	7509	2954	10463
Grand Total	625	8489	10594	7694	27402	13288	40690
Estimated child population	3060	12740	33900		49700		49700
Percentage immunised...	20.42	66.63	53.95		55.13		81.9



PROTECTION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS.

Upon the request of their parents or guardians children may receive protection against whooping cough and tetanus. Usually this protection is given to children at the same time as they are immunised against diphtheria.

During the year, 2,325 children received primary courses of anti-whooping cough injections, and 707 received "boosting" injections. These numbers are made up as follows:—

	Primary.	Booster.
Whooping Cough vaccine	16	1
Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough ...	1683	653
Combined Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	626	53
	2325	707

B.C.G. VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

The Scheme for protection of school leavers against tuberculosis by B.C.G. vaccination which was commenced in 1955 in the Holderness and Haltemprice Divisional Health areas was extended during the year to the Buckrose area.

Children who are between thirteen and fourteen years of age are entitled to participate in this scheme and during the year letters explaining the scheme and accompanied by consent forms were sent to the parents of 1,811 eligible children. Parents of 1,158 (64%) children requested participation in the scheme, and of these acceptors, 1,101 were eventually Mantoux tested to find out if B.C.G. vaccination was necessary. The results of these tests showed that 776 (70.5%) were negative and therefore required vaccination, and of these, 767 finally completed the process.

If a child gives a positive reaction to the Mantoux test it means that at some time he has contracted the infection and in all probability has overcome it. To make certain that there is no evidence of active disease all children having this positive result to the test are offered special examinations, including chest X-ray, and the adult members of their families are also offered X-ray examination in case there may be undetected cases of the disease among them.

PROTECTION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

The County Council agreed to participate in the scheme for administration of poliomyelitis vaccine and parents of children born between 1st January 1947 and 31st December 1954, who wished these children to be inoculated were requested to register their

names before the beginning of April. In all, 7,725 children's names were registered, representing about 30% of the children in this eight-year age group. The age and sex distribution of these registrations was as follows:—

	Year of Birth.								Total all years.
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	
Boys	802	748	700	714	333	235	259	183	3974
Girls	786	721	685	606	318	252	218	165	3751
Total ..	1588	1469	1385	1320	651	487	477	348	7725

Having regard to the child population for each year, these figures show that for those born in the years 1947 to 1950 and who were from 6 to 10 years old at the time of registration, just over 40% were registered for vaccination. For those born in 1951 the rate was 20%, for those born in 1952 and 1953, 15%, and for the two-year olds, that is, those born in 1954, the rate dropped to just over 10%.

Small amounts of the vaccine were made available in May and again in November. The distribution of the May issue was limited by the Ministry of Health to children in selected age groups from among those registered, the months of birth selected being August 1947 to 1954 and October 1951 to 1954, with the month of May 1947 to 1954 being used as a "reserve month."

By the end of the year, within these selected age groups 393 girls and 400 boys had received two injections of the vaccine and 8 boys and 2 girls had each had one injection.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

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 made of 2 ambulances provided by the St. John Ambulance Brigade for the Filey area, and 1 ambulance provided by the British Red Cross Society at Market Weighton.

Each year in this report hopes have been expressed that the peak has been reached in the number of calls made on the ambulance service, and each succeeding year the records have shown a further increase in demands. In this respect 1956 is no exception and the total cases dealt with reached a new maximum of 70,071. This is an increase of 4,762, or 7.3%, on the 1955 figures, and is due entirely to further extra calls on the use of the ambulance service to transport patients to and from out-patient clinics. In connection with journeys of this nature attention must once again be drawn to the fact that ambulance transport ought only to be provided for patients who are, in a doctor's opinion, unfit to travel by other means and that, when it is considered necessary for a patient to have transport to an out-patient clinic, after the first of such visits the responsibility for authorising the transport rests with the medical staff of the hospital concerned.

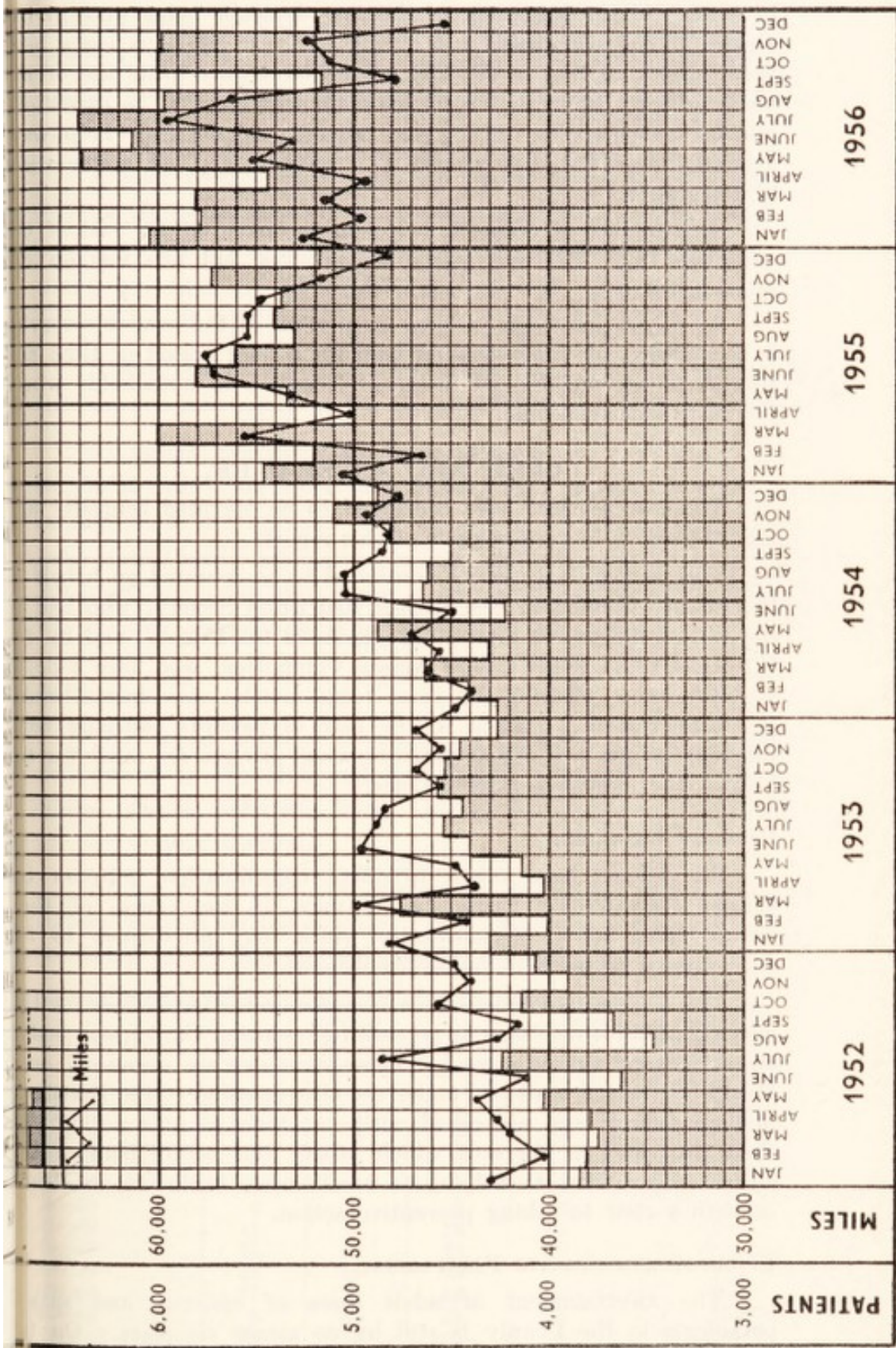
Despite this increase in the demands made on the service, it is pleasant to be able to report for the first time that there has been a reduction in the total number of miles covered. This dropped from 637,767 in 1955 to 624,210 in 1956, a reduction of 13,557 miles corresponding to 2.1%. The carrying of more patients with no increase in vehicles or staff, and with a reduced overall mileage, has been made possible by the availability of radio control and the intelligent use made of this facility by all members of the staff of the service. As a result the average patient load per journey has been increased from 3.0 to 3.4 and the average number of miles per patient journey has dropped from 9.8 to 8.9.

The installation of radio control began in the third quarter of 1955, but did not become fully operative until the end of that year. During 1956 it has been fully operative and there is no doubt that the efficiency of the service has been improved in all respects. Without this form of control there is no doubt that both the staff and the number of vehicles would have had to be increased in order to cope with the increased demands, but another big advantage has been that it has been possible with the existing fleet of vehicles more and more to allot sitting-case transport to the dual purpose type of vehicle and to reserve the use of the larger ambulances for dealing with accidents and the conveying of the more severely ill patients for which purpose these ambulances were originally designed and intended.

The following tables give details of the various types of work done by the service as a whole and by the various sections, and the graph shows changes month by month in the number of cases dealt with and the number of miles travelled during the last five years.

Types of case.	1955	1956	Increase or decrease in 1956 as compared with 1955.	
			Actual	Percentage
1. Accident	1689	1669	- 20	- 1.2
2. Acute illness	1124	1226	+102	+ 9.1
3. General illness	4191	4138	- 53	- 1.3
4. Maternity	1091	1065	- 26	- 2.4
5. Tuberculosis	233	96	-137	-58.8
6. Infectious disease	163	148	- 15	- 9.2
7. Mental	217	240	+ 23	+10.6
Totals (Items 1 - 7)	8708	8582	-126	- 1.5
8. Inter-hospital transfers ...	1364	1371	+ 7	+ 0.5
9. Hospital discharges	4511	3994	+517	-11.5
10. Out-patient and Clinic attendances	50726	55570	+4844	+ 9.5
Totals (Items 8 - 10)	56601	60935	+4334	+ 7.7
11. Other Cases	—	554	+554	—
Grand Totals: Cases	65309	70071	+4762	+ 7.3
Journeys	21445	20736	-709	- 3.3
Mileage	637767	624210	-13557	- 2.1
Average patients per journey	3.0	3.4	—	—
Average miles per journey ...	29.7	30.1	—	—
Average miles per patient	9.8	8.9	—	—

Station.	Journeys.	Patients.	Mileage.	Average mileage per journey.	Average mileage per patient.
<i>Ambulances.</i>					
Beverley	1280	3383	29560	23.1	8.7
Bridlington	1372	2807	27836	20.3	9.9
Driffield	487	965	7091	14.6	7.3
Hessle	996	2650	22171	22.3	8.4
Hornsea	521	1515	15432	29.6	10.2
Howden	381	1062	11654	30.6	11.0
Pocklington	431	2639	19329	24.8	7.3
Withernsea	326	1459	17214	52.8	11.8
Filley St. John ..	887	4054	31220	35.2	7.7
Market Weighton					
Red Cross	157	567	6596	42.0	11.7
W.R., Selby	899	2338	21513	23.9	9.2
N.R., Malton	340	680	7848	23.1	11.5
York C.B.	350	590	3681	10.5	6.4
Hull C.B.	66	72	718	10.9	10.0
Other					
Authorities ...	3	3	84	28.0	28.0
Totals for ambulances ...	8496	24784	221947	26.1	9.0
<i>Sitting Case Cars.</i>					
Beverley	2218	7171	58850	26.5	8.2
Bridlington	2070	5201	55215	26.7	10.6
Driffield	2146	5719	35940	16.7	6.3
Hessle	1072	5732	36620	34.2	6.4
Hornsea	568	2620	24129	42.4	9.2
Howden	532	2400	29056	48.8	10.9
Pocklington	925	6682	54712	59.1	8.2
Weaverthorpe ...	436	1345	19440	44.6	14.5
Withernsea	783	4673	47784	61.0	10.2
York C.B.	149	214	1442	9.7	6.7
Hull C.B.	3	1	68	12.7	68.0
Voluntary Car					
Pool	368	966	13865	37.7	14.4
N.R., Malton ...	913	2488	21250	23.3	8.5
Other					
Authorities ...	5	5	82	16.4	16.4
Totals for sitting case cars	12188	45217	395453	32.4	8.7
Train	52	70	6810	131.0	97.3
Grand Totals ...	20736	70071	624210	30.1	8.9



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 303 households and during the year 495 new cases have been helped, so that in all, 798 householders have made use of the service during 1956, that is 85 more than in 1955. The conditions arising in households causing the requests for domestic help were general illness 152, tuberculosis 11, confinements 114 and chronic illnesses 521.

The number of domestic helps on the panel at the end of the year was 182. All were part-time workers, but one was 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 this is, in the majority of instances, supplied to households where there are elderly people.

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 44 depôts in the County, and by the Withernsea Old Folks Centre Appeal Committee, who have a depôt at Withernsea. During the year, 1,060 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.

The Children's Officer who acts as Co-ordinating Officer for this purpose initiates meetings of persons representing the various bodies or service sections concerned. These meetings are organised on a Health Divisional basis and under the chairmanship of the Divisional Medical Officer, and are called whenever there is information that there are cases in the area which justify this action being taken either with a view to helping to ameliorate established conditions or with a view to taking preventive action.

EPILEPSY AND SPASTIC PARAPLEGIA.

The ascertainment of adult cases of epilepsy and spastic paraplegia in the County is still by no means complete. On the register of handicapped persons maintained by the County Welfare Officer there are 21 epileptics and 4 spastics. Of the 21 epileptics 9 are in residential accommodation provided by the Welfare

Authority, and 4 are in colonies. 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. In addition, there are 27 epileptics and 5 spastics living at home and known to the Welfare Department, but who are not registered as Handicapped Persons.

Among persons ascertained as mental defectives, 25 children and 33 adults are known to be epileptics and 18 children and 15 adults are known to suffer from a degree of spastic paraplegia. Of these, 14 child and 27 adult epileptics and 6 child and 7 adult spastics are in institutions.

Among educable children of school age, 4 epileptics and 22 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 347 blind and 38 partially sighted persons on the Register. The distribution of these persons according to sex and age is shown in the following tables:—

Age Period	Blind			Partially Sighted		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—4	—	1	1	—	—	—
5—10	1	2	3	1	1	2
11—15	1	1	2	—	2	2
16—20	—	—	—	1	3	4
21—30	4	4	8	3	—	3
31—39	11	7	18	2	1	3
40—49	13	5	18	2	1	3
50—59	21	18	39	—	2	2
60—64	17	9	26	—	1	1
65—69	8	23	31	4	1	5
70 and over	84	117	201	5	8	13
Totals	160	187	347	18	20	38

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 1956:—

Age Period	Blind			Partially Sighted		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1	9	15	24	4	7	11
1	3	1	4	}	2	4
2	—	1	1			
3	1	3	4			
4	—	—	—			
5-10	10	3	13	1	2	3
11-15	5	1	6	—	—	—
16-20	4	3	7	1	—	1
21-30	13	13	26	—	—	—
31-39	17	9	26	—	—	—
40-49	15	17	32	1	1	2
50-59	19	25	44	—	1	1
60-64	10	19	29	4	3	7
65-69	12	14	26	3	1	4
70 and over ...	35	61	96	2	2	4
Unknown	7	2	9	—	1	1
Totals ...	160	187	347	18	20	38

During the year 51 persons were admitted to the register of blind and partially sighted. Of these, 33 were certified as blind and 18 partially sighted. In addition, 3 persons were transferred from the partially sighted to the blind category and 1 person was decertified from the blind category and removed from the register. Eight persons were examined but not considered certifiable and 8 persons already on the register were re-examined but no change in category was made.

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+	Total
Blind	—	—	1	4	4	11	16	36
Partially Sighted	—	1	1	4	4	5	3	18

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

	Blindness	Partially sighted
Cataract	15	3
Congenital Defects	—	1
Diabetic Retinopathy	—	2
Glaucoma	5	2
Local Infection of coats of the eye	3	2
Myopic Error	2	—
Vascular Diseases	5	3
Other primary ocular defects	6	5
Totals	36	18

Of the 5 cases in which blindness was attributed to glaucoma, in one instance there was no history of treatment having been received.

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

Number of cases registered during the year in respect of whom Form B.D.8 recommended:—	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(a) No treatment	3	1	—	16
(b) (i) Medical treatment ...	2	2	—	10
(ii) Surgical treatment ...	12	1	—	—
(iii) Optical treatment ...	—	—	—	1
Number of cases shown under (b) above who have received treatment:—				
(i) (i) Medical	1	1	—	9
(ii) (ii) Surgical	—	—	—	—
(iii) (iii) Optical	—	—	—	1

In two of the cases recommended for surgical treatment, offers of treatment were refused, three cases died before treatment could be commenced, and one case was not fit to be operated on.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases of ophthalmia neonatorum occurred during the year.

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. 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 Duty 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 four 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 30 defectives residing in their own homes, this work being undertaken by the social worker. One patient attended daily at the York Corporation's occupation centre.

Statistics relating to mental deficiency for 1956 are shown in the following table:—

No. of new cases ascertained during the year	49
No. of cases removed from register during year otherwise than by transfers	43
No. of cases admitted to institutions	14
No. of cases awaiting beds in institutions at the end of the year	15

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

	Male	Female	Total
Statutory Supervision ...	157	148	305
Voluntary Supervision ...	16	19	35
Guardianship	—	1	1
Licence	5	14	19
Totals ...	178	182	360

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

Ages	Male	Female	Total
Under 16	35	33	68
16 to 20	47	44	91
21 to 29	46	37	83
30 and over	50	68	118
Totals ...	178	182	360

Mental Status	Male	Female	Total
Feeble minded	111	113	224
Imbeciles	58	57	115
Idiots	9	12	21
Totals ...	178	182	360

At the end of the year there were also 245 defectives in institutions, their age and sex groups being as follows:—

Ages	Male	Female	Total
Under 16	25	18	43
16 to 20	13	9	22
20 to 29	19	20	39
30 and over	56	85	141
Totals ...	113	132	245

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	123
“ Voluntary ” patients	51
“ Temporary ” patients	5
Total	179

Other cases:—

Alleged mental patients admitted to approved General Hospitals (3 day orders)	63
Cases in which advice only was given	69
Total	132

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

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

Medical and surgical	8
Maternity	22

The registration of one nursing home was surrendered during the year.

Four hundred and seventy-nine patients were admitted to these homes during the year, 455 of whom were maternity cases, whilst 3 were medical or surgical, and 21 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 6 daily minders, are registered.

Section 3. — Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER SUPPLIES, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

A total of 458 samples of water were submitted by officers of the various District Councils for bacteriological examination. Of these 458 samples, 63 proved unsatisfactory, but a number of the latter related to samples examined following an original unsatisfactory sample.

In addition, 37 samples were submitted for chemical analysis.

RURAL WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE ACTS, 1944—1955.

During 1956 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 Councils 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:—

Fliley U.D.C.	Sewering of the southern area of the Urban District at an estimated cost of £17,500.
Beverley R.D.C.	Improvements to the sewerage system in Elloughton and Brantingham at an estimated cost of £39,276.
	Increasing the reservoir capacity at High Hunsley and South Cave, and laying of certain link mains in the Queensgate Road area at a total estimated cost of £17,428.
	Additional proposals connected with the co-ordination of water supplies (in conjunction with the Pocklington Rural District Council) at an estimated cost of £13,913.
Bridlington R.D.C.	Provision of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for the village of Haisthorpe at an estimated cost of £8,300, due to the development by Bridlington Corporation of a new borehole source about 400 yards to the east of the village.

- 1 Derwent R.D.C. Sewering of the parishes of Fulford and
Heslington and part of the City of York
at an estimated cost of £105,000.
- 2 Holderness R.D.C. Provision of sewerage and sewage disposal
facilities for certain properties and camps
in the parish of Hollym at an estimated
cost of £10,628.
- 3 Norton R.D.C. Extensions to No. 4 Regional Water Scheme at
an estimated cost of £3,500.
- 4 Pocklington R.D.C. Provision of sewerage and sewage disposal
facilities for Melbourne at an estimated
cost of £25,156.
Extension of Londesborough water supply from
Loaningdale to Londesborough Wold and
Middlethorpe at an estimated cost of £854.
Additional proposals connected with the co-
ordination of water supplies (in conjunction
with the Beverley Rural District Council)
at an estimated cost of £49,500.

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

- 5 Beverley R.D.C. Provisional contribution of £26,000 towards the
cost, estimated at £81,320, of carrying out
the Woodmansey sewerage and sewage
disposal scheme. (Contribution of £9,000
made towards the cost, estimated at
£29,436, of carrying out the first instalment
of the scheme.)
Contribution of £3,300 towards the cost, esti-
mated at £9,892, of laying a joint trunk
sewer between South Cave and North Cave,
in conjunction with the Howden Rural
District Council.
Reduced contribution from £5,400 to £4,550
towards the cost of constructing, with the
Howden Rural District Council, a joint
trunk sewer between South Cave and
Crabley Creek, due to the final cost being
less than the estimate on which the original
contribution was determined.
Contribution of £8,000 towards the cost, esti-
mated at £29,714, of the Melton sewerage
and sewage disposal scheme.
- 6 Holderness R.D.C. Contribution of £3,000 towards the cost, esti-
mated at £18,502, of carrying out the second
stage of the Bilton sewerage and sewage
disposal scheme.
- 7 Howden R.D.C. Contribution of £12,000 towards the cost,
estimated at £41,146, of carrying out the
second stage of the North Cave joint sewer-
age scheme (with the Beverley Rural
District Council) and the North Cave
Village sewerage scheme.
In addition to the annual grants made in
respect of the financial years 1952/53 to
1955/56 inclusive, a further lump sum grant
of £880 in respect of the financial years
referred to, in connection with the scheme
for the co-ordination of water supplies in
the Howden and adjoining rural districts.

- Reduced contribution from £7,750 to £6,550 towards the cost of constructing, with the Beverley Rural District Council, a joint trunk sewer between South Cave and Crabley Creek, due to the final cost being less than the estimate on which the original contribution was determined.
- Contribution of £698 in respect of the financial year 1956/57 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 1956/57 towards the annual expenditure incurred by the District Council in connection with water main extensions in ten parishes in the Rural District.
- Norton R.D.C. Contribution of £5,000 towards the cost, estimated at £14,750, of carrying out the Weaverthorpe sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.
- Contribution of £2,400 towards the cost, estimated at £8,250, of carrying out the East Heslerton sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.
- Contribution of £7,000 towards the cost, estimated at £21,505, of carrying out the Sherburn sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.
- Increased contribution from £3,500 to £3,650 in respect of the Duggleby sewerage and sewage disposal scheme, due to the final cost of the scheme being in excess of the estimated cost.
- Pocklington R.D.C. Contribution of £170 in respect of the financial year 1956/57 towards the annual expenditure incurred by the District Council in connection with the water supplies co-ordination scheme.

In connection with the carrying out by the Driffield Rural District Council of a Regional Water Supply Scheme for the whole of their area at an estimated cost of £207,148, the County Council decided to consider each year what contribution, if any, should be made towards the annual expenditure to be met by the District Council in respect of this scheme. A contribution of £270 in respect of the financial years 1954/55, 1955/56 and 1956/57 was made in respect of Section A of the scheme, and £1,084 in respect of the financial year 1956/57 in connection with Section B of the scheme.

During the year steps were taken by the Pocklington Rural District Council to acquire the Pocklington Water Company Ltd.'s Water Undertaking at a cost of £7,515.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

In accordance with the County Council's practice of making annual contributions towards expenditure incurred by District Councils in connection with water supply schemes, a contribution of £185 in respect of the financial year 1955/56 was made to the

Derwent Rural District Council under Section 307 of the Public Health Act, 1936, towards expenditure incurred by the District Council in providing a public supply of water to outlying farms in their district.

A contribution of £4,030 was made to the Haltemprice Urban District Council in respect of the financial year 1955/56 towards the cost of carrying out the West Hull and Haltemprice Joint Main Drainage Scheme.

During the year, the County Council reviewed the basis under which contributions were made under Section 307 of the Public Health Act, 1936, towards expenses incurred by District Councils on sewerage and sewage disposal and passed the following resolution:—

- (a) That, in respect of the financial year 1956/57, 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 does not exceed 2/- in the pound; and
- (b) that where in any County District the rate on sewerage or sewage disposal does exceed the amount mentioned in paragraph (a), viz., 2/- in the pound, a contribution be made by the County Council in respect of the financial year 1956/57 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.

WATER ACT, 1945.

Following the receipt of Ministry of Housing and Local Government circular No. 52/56 regarding the re-grouping of water undertakings, the County Council agreed that a conference of the various local authorities in the County should be convened to discuss the question of re-grouping. The conference was held in November, 1956, when it was decided, on the recommendation of the County Council's Consulting Engineer, that the respective water undertakers should hold further conferences on the basis of the groups outlined in the Consulting Engineer's "Report on the East Riding Water Authorities" which was published in 1949.

HOUSING.

The number of houses completed during 1956 was 1,080—328 by the District Councils and 752 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 enterprises in each area between 1st April, 1945, and the end of 1956.

District.	Houses Completed.			In course of Erection.	
	Council.		Private Enterprise.	Council Permanent.	Private Enterprise.
	Temporary.	Permanent.			
Beverley M.B.	75	787	144	96	7
Bridlington M.B. ...	100	599	614	105	68
Hedon M.B.	—	144	67	—	—
Driffield U.D.	—	116	138	—	23
Filey U.D.	—	277	79	—	1
Haltemprice U.D. ..	—	1423	1391	115	110
Hornsea U.D.	15	294	156	2	27
Norton U.D.	6	257	43	—	1
Withernsea U.D.	50	154	42	13	2
Beverley R.D.	51	902	440	50	75
Bridlington R.D. ...	—	313	85	—	7
Derwent R.D.	—	425	386	22	18
Driffield R.D.	—	280	110	—	9
Holderness R.D.	23	648	217	—	15
Howden R.D.	—	480	111	4	6
Norton R.D.	—	346	63	2	8
Pocklington R.D.	45	646	226	—	11
Totals	365	8091	4312	409	388

Section 4.—Inspection and Supervision of Food

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Summary of samples taken by the Sampling Officers and analysed during the year ended 31st March, 1957

Almonds, Ground	13	Confectionery—Puff Pastry	11
Almond Mixture, Ground	3	Confectionery—Sweets	12
Baking Powder	1	Confectionery—Sweets (Informal)	7
Beef	2	Cornflour, Flavoured	11
Biscuits (Informal)	2	Crab, Dressed	11
Biscuits, Milk Chocolate Cream (Informal)	1	Crab Meat 100% pure (Informal)	11
Brawn	1	Cracklings, Cocktail	11
Bread (Brown Loaf)	1	Cream	11
Bread Crumbs with edible colour	1	Cream, Double	11
Butter	17	Cream, Double (Informal)	11
Butter, Peanut	1	Cream, Fresh	11
Cake Covering	1	Cream, Pure Dairy	2
Cake Mixture	1	Cream, Sterilised	11
Cake Mixture (Informal)	2	Cream, Salad	11
Cheese, Cheshire	2	Curd	6
Cheese, Grated Parmesan	1	Curry Paste	1
Cheese Spread	1	Custard, Egg, with Rice	2
Cheese and Tomato Spread (Informal)	1	Custard Powder	1
Cherries, Glace	2	Drinks, soft	6
Chutney, Sliced Mango	1	Drinks, soft (Informal)	2
Coffee	2	Drinks, soft, crystals (Informal)	1
Coffee, Instant	1	Dripping	2
Condiment, Non-brewed	5	Fat, cooking	2
Confectionery—Cakes	1	Fat, cooking (Informal)	1
Confectionery—Cakes (Informal)	2	Fish Cakes	6
Confectionery—Pork Pie	1	Fish Dressing	1
		Fish Fingers (Informal)	1
		Fish Paste	3

Fish, Tuna	1	Parsley and Thyme Savoury and	
Flavouring, Food (Informal)	1	Stuffing (Informal)	1
Flour, Self Raising	1	Peanuts, Salted	1
Flour, Wheatmeal	1	Peanuts, Salted Roasted	
Food, Infants	1	(Informal)	2
Gelatine (Informal)	1	Peel, Cut Mixed	4
Gin	4	Pepper, White	4
Ginger, Ground	1	Pickled Red Cabbage	1
Glycerine	1	Prescription (Informal)	1
Glycerine (Informal)	1	Pudding, Christmas	1
Honey	3	Raisins	1
Honey Compound (Informal)	1	Ravioli in Tomato Sauce	1
Ice Cream	23	Rice, Creamed	2
Ice Cream (Informal)	17	Rice, Ground	1
Ice Cream Lollie	1	Rum	5
Jam	3	Rusks	1
Jelly, Table	3	Salmon	1
Jelly, Table (Informal)	2	Sausage, Beef	7
Lard	13	Sausage, Pork	12
Lard (Informal)	1	Sausage, Pork (Cooked)	
Lemon Cheese	2	(Informal)	1
Lemon Curd	3	Sausage, Tomato Pork	1
Lemon Juice	1	Sausage Meat, Beef	1
Margarine	3	Sausage Meat, Beef (Informal)..	1
Marzipan	19	Sausage Meat, Pork	1
Meat Paste	3	Shrimps, Potted	2
Meat, Potted	14	Soup Nuts, Italian (Informal)...	1
Meat, Potted (Informal)	2	Soup Powders (Informal)	2
Meat, Potted Beef	1	Suet, Shredded Beef	4
Meat, Potted Paste (Informal) ...	1	Sugar, Pure Cane Caster	1
Milk	280	Sugar	2
Milk (Informal)	2	Sugar (Informal)	2
Milk "Appeal to Cow"	1	Tomato Juice	1
Milk Loaf	1	Tea	1
Mincemeat	9	Tea (Informal)	2
Mushroom, Creamed	1	Treacle, Black	1
Mustard	1	Vinegar, French Wine	1
Nut Mix, Ground	1	Vinegar, Malt	6
Nuts, Cashew, Salted (Informal) 1		Whisky	10
Nutmeg, Ground	1	Yeast	3
Olive Oil	1	Yeast, Dried (Bakers)	
Onions, Cocktail	1	(Informal)	1
Onions, Pickled	1		
Orange Drink	1		
			656

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

Article	No. of samples	Remarks
A Almonds, Ground	1	Adulterated with peanuts. Information passed on to officer in whose area the article was made.
B Bread, Milk Loaf	1	Deficient in non-fatty milk solids. Information passed on to the officer in whose area it was made.
C Cake Mixture (Informal)	1	Contained liquid glucose. Manufacturer instructed to describe this ingredient correctly in future. He has agreed to do so.

Cherries, Glace	1	Contained liquid glucose. Manufacturer instructed to describe this ingredient correctly in future. He has agreed to do so.
Chutney, Sliced Mango	1	Ditto.
Confectionery—Sweets:—		
Rum and Butter	1	No rum but only rum flavouring. Manufacturer has agreed to describe it as such in future.
Pure Dutch Butter Snips ...	1	Contained liquid glucose. Manufacturer written to and has agreed to describe this ingredient correctly in future.
Whipped Cream Walnuts ...	1	The filling consisted of a substance resembling whipped cream in appearance but which was neither cream, reconstituted cream, nor imitation cream, therefore the use of the word "cream" in the description is prohibited by law. On attention of the manufacturer being drawn to this description, it appears that the manager of their branch stores failed to destroy the old ticket. This has now been done, and there should be no further cause for complaint.
Curd	4	Contained excess moisture.
	1	Contained starch without declaration. The attention of the maker was drawn in each case to these requirements.
Custard Powder	1	Contained sulphur dioxide without declaration in the list of ingredients. The attention of the maker was drawn to the omission.
Glycerine (Informal)	1	Deficient in glycerine. A formal "follow up" sample was taken and found to be satisfactory.
Ice Cream	2	Deficient in fat. Maker cautioned in each case.
Jam—Black Currant	1	The sample was blackberry and not black currant. Maker cautioned.
Marzipan	10	Deficient in almonds.
	4	Ingredients described as "Glucose" instead of "Liquid Glucose." In each case the attention of the manufacturer was drawn to the deficiency or to use the proper description.
Meat, Potted Beef	1	Deficient in meat content.
Meat, Potted	10	Deficient in meat content.
Meat, Potted (Informal)	2	Taken in connection with two of the above samples.
Meat, Potted Paste (Informal) ..	1	Deficient in meat content. Maker advised in each case and cautioned.
Milk	7	2 Legal proceedings—added water and deficiency in milk fat. Convictions 2.
		1 Caution.
		3 Deficiencies only slight. No action.
		1 No action, contained added water.

1	Peanuts, Salt Roasted (Informal)	2	No action.
2	Sausages, Pork	2	Deficient in meat content.
2	Sausages, Tomato Pork	1	Deficient in meat content.
2	Sausages, Meat Pork	1	Deficient in meat content. Maker advised in each case and cautioned.
2	Suet, Shredded Beef	1	Deficient in beef fat. Cautioned.
2	Sugar (Informal)	2	Contaminated with washing soda. Formal samples taken and found to be satisfactory.
1	Tomato Juice	1	Labelled "Tomato concentrate . . ." Contained excess moisture and therefore the label is misleading, inasmuch that it implies that the product is a concentrated one. The manufacturer's attention was drawn to the opinion expressed by the Public Analyst concerning this description.

SUPERVISION OF MILK SUPPLIES

SCHOOL MILK SAMPLING.

Results of Examination of Samples.

Grade.	Number of Samples taken.	Methylene Blue Test.			Phosphatase Test.	
		Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Tests not done.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Untreated	11	10	1	—	—	—
Heat-treated ..	247	235	4	8†	246	1

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

One sample of untreated milk from schools was examined biologically for the presence of tubercle bacilli. The sample was 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 407 samples (including samples of heat-treated milk taken from schools) were obtained from all sources and examined, with the results as set out in the table below:—

Sampling Results.

Samples obtained by	No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Test			Phosphatase Test	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Test not done	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
County Council	318	304	4	10†	311	7
Bridlington Borough	67	67	—	—	67	—
Piley U.D.	22	22	—	—	22	—
Total	407	393	4	10†	400	7

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

HOSPITAL MILK SUPPLIES.

Forty-eight 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. Twenty 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.

Forty-five samples of undesignated milk were obtained by officers of the County Council and examined biologically for the presence of tubercle bacilli. Forty of the samples proved negative, in the remaining four cases the guinea pigs died before the examination could be completed and in one case the bottle was broken before the sample was examined.

In addition to the above samples, 103 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. ...	11	10	1	—
Bridlington M.B.	47	41	1	5
Haltemprice U.D.	36	30	3	3
Norton U.D.	6	6	—	—
Derwent R.D.	3	3	—	—
Total	103	90	5	8

SPECIFIED AREA.

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the Minister of Health, made an order, which came into operation on 1st October, 1956, and which applied the provision of Section 19 (1) of the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, to the following County District areas:—Norton U.D., Derwent R.D., Howden R.D., Norton R.D. and Pocklington R.D.

This means that the whole of the County is now a "specified area" in which no milk can be sold retail unless it is under special designation, that is, either "Pasteurised," "Sterilised" or "Tuberculin Tested."

VETERINARY INSPECTION OF DAIRY HERDS.

I am indebted to the Divisional Veterinary Officer, 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	650	30,415
Non-Designated Herds	93	1,103

Number of confirmed cases of tuberculosis during the year, 14.

(The above figure includes 11 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 1,000, compared with 3,761 in 1955. There were no deaths from this disease.

ENTERIC FEVER.

One case of enteric fever was reported in 1956.

SCARLET FEVER.

One hundred cases of this disease were notified during the past year, compared with 101 in the previous year.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were no notifications of this disease during the year 1956.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

One paralytic case of poliomyelitis was notified during the year. There were no deaths from this disease.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Sixty-six women were reported during the year to be suffering from puerperal pyrexia.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

No cases were notified as suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum, as compared with one during 1955.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION.

Nine cases were notified, compared with four in the previous year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The three Consultant Chest Physicians, with administrative centres in Hull, Pontefract and York, and the Assistant Chest Physicians working with them, are all responsible to the Council for the preventive side of tuberculosis work and for dealing with 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 332 contacts of newly notified cases of tuberculosis have been examined. This represents an average of three contacts for every new case.

As the need arises, and on the recommendations 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, 179 patients were supplied with milk for varying periods and at the end of the year 5 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 120 persons have been vaccinated. Details about the B.C.G. vaccination of school children are given elsewhere in this Report.

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:—

Anlaby,	Gilberdyke,	Naburn,
Brandesburton,	Hedon,	North Ferriby,
Bridlington,	Hessle,	Norton,
Brough,	Holme-on-Spalding-	Rillington,
Bubwith,	Moor,	Sherburn,
Cottingham,	Howden,	Stamford Bridge,
Filey,	Leven,	Sutton-on-Derwent.

During the year 5,599 people attended at these sessions.

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.

During the year 109 primary notifications of tuberculosis were received (79 pulmonary and 30 non-pulmonary). Eleven other cases also came to notice from death returns from Local Registrars, transferable deaths from the Registrar-General and posthumous notifications. The total number of new cases in the year was, therefore, 120, a decrease of 4 on the corresponding figure for the previous year.

Details of the primary notifications and new cases which came to notice are given in the following table:—

Periods.	Primary Notification				New cases which came to notice otherwise than by formal notification			
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
2	1	—	9	7	—	—	1	—
10	9	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
14	19	—	3	2	—	—	—	—
12	7	—	2	—	2	1	1	—
3	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
over	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Totals	43	36	17	13	4	5	2	—

The number 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	615	524	1139
Non-pulmonary	127	146	273

The number of deaths from the disease during the year was 21 (17 pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary), as compared with 17 during 1955.

Details of these deaths, classified according to age at death, are given below:—

Age periods	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—
15—	—	—	1	—
25—	1	2	—	—
45—	3	1	3	—
65—	5	1	—	—
75 and over ..	2	2	—	—
Totals	11	6	4	—

The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.08 per thousand population, as compared with 0.06 for the previous year. The death rate for non-pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.02 per thousand population, as compared with 0.01 in 1955.

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.		1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
	1931-40	1941-50							
Administrative County	0.40	0.36	0.30	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.13	0.15	0.06
Urban Districts..	0.48	0.44	0.29	0.20	0.25	0.23	0.17	0.16	0.09
Rural Districts..	0.34	0.29	0.31	0.20	0.12	0.12	0.08	0.14	0.04

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

District.	Average rate for the ten years.		1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
	1931-40	1941-50							
Administrative County	0.12	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01
Urban Districts..	0.11	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.01
Rural Districts..	0.12	0.09	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02

TABLE I

Grains of Infectious Diseases World-Wide during the year 1934

Grain	Number of grains	Number of grains	Number of grains
Wheat	100	100	100
Rice	100	100	100
Barley	100	100	100
Oats	100	100	100
Maize	100	100	100
Sorghum	100	100	100
Buckwheat	100	100	100
Millet	100	100	100
Rye	100	100	100
Tritic	100	100	100
Speltz	100	100	100
Emmer	100	100	100
Einkorn	100	100	100
Wild rice	100	100	100
Amaranth	100	100	100
Quinoa	100	100	100
Barnyard grass	100	100	100
Digitaria	100	100	100
Eleusine	100	100	100
Hordeum	100	100	100
Lolium	100	100	100
Pennisetum	100	100	100
Setaria	100	100	100
Taraxacum	100	100	100
Xanthoxylum	100	100	100
Zizania	100	100	100
Other	100	100	100

TABLE I.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during
the year 1956.

Notifiable Disease.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Administrative County.
Scarlet Fever	77	23	100
Whooping Cough	279	469	748
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	—	—	—
Measles	523	477	1000
Pneumonia	67	74	141
Meningococcal Infection	6	3	9
Acute Poliomyelitis :—			
Paralytic	1	—	1
Non-paralytic	—	—	—
Encephalitis :—			
Infective	—	—	—
Post-infectious	—	—	—
Dysentery	381	101	482
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	60	66
Smallpox	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers	2	—	2
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	1	1
Food Poisoning	58	3	61
Erysipelas	8	9	17
Malaria	—	1	1
Tuberculosis :—			
Pulmonary	47	32	79
Meninges and C.N.S.	—	2	2
Other forms	17	11	28

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified.
Urban Districts.

DISEASE	Totals.	Beverley.	Bridlington.	Driffield.	Filey.	Haltemprice.	Heston.	Hornsea.	Norton.	Withernsea
Measles	77	9	15	3	1	48	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	279	24	83	32	37	74	12	7	4	6
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	523	12	41	23	16	322	1	5	...	103
Scarlet Fever	67	9	31	4	4	16	...	...	...	3
Staphylococcal Infection	6	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...
Polio-myelitis:—										
Paralytic	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis:—										
Acute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post-infectious	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric	381	74	1	...	...	291	...	15	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Pyrexia	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Typhoid Fevers	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food Poisoning	58	...	1	...	...	57	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	8	1	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis:—										
Pulmonary	47	8	13	1	...	22	...	...	1	2
Extragenital & C.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms	17	4	2	...	...	10	...	...	1	...

TABLE III.

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

DISEASE.	Totals	Beverley	Bridlington	Derwent	Driffield	Holderness	Howden	Norton	Pocklington
Scarlet Fever	23	8	3	3	2	2	1	2	2
Whooping Cough	469	44	9	15	64	81	59	58	138
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	477	236	26	4	23	107	22	16	43
Pneumonia	74	6	1	16	10	7	15	2	17
Meningococcal Infection ...	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis:— Paralytic .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-paralytic .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis:— Infective .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post-infectious .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	101	47	...	28	1	19	6	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	60	1	...	59	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paratyphoid Fevers .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Food Poisoning	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	9	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	3
Malaria	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis:— Pulmonary	32	14	...	4	1	6	1	2	4
Meninges & C.N.S. ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Other forms	11	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	5

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 1956

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 1956 mid-year.	Live Births.				Illegitimate Live Births.		Deaths.				Principal Epidemic Diseases.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Other forms of Tuberculosis.		Respiratory Disease.		Heart Disease.		Cancer.		No.	Rate per 1,000 total births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 live births.	
			No.	Crude Rate.	Com-parability factor.	Adjusted Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Crude Rate.	Com-parability factor.	Adjusted Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.					
																													No.
Administrative County	211,799	217,560	3,141	14.44	1.09	15.74	114	.52	2,707	12.45	.91	11.33	4	.02	17	.08	4	.02	242	1.11	915	4.21	426	1.96	64	19.97	76	24.29	
M.B.'s and U.D.'s	104,822	108,300	1,529	14.12	1.07	15.11	67	.62	1,493	13.79	.87	12.99	3	.03	9	.08	3	.03	110	1.02	528	4.88	239	2.21	40	25.49	41	26.81	
Rural Districts	106,977	109,260	1,612	14.76	1.10	16.24	47	.43	1,214	11.12	.96	10.68	1	.01	8	.07	1	.01	132	1.21	387	3.54	187	1.71	24	14.67	35	21.71	
ROCKBURN DIVISION.																													
Bridlington M.B.	24,661	24,590	298	12.12	1.14	13.82	20	.81	414	16.84	.76	12.80	1	.04	6	.24	1	.04	21	.85	180	7.32	64	2.60	11	35.60	6	20.13	
Bridlington U.D.	7,006	6,910	97	14.04	.97	13.62	3	.43	81	11.72	.78	9.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	.87	23	3.33	13	1.88	3	30.00	3	39.93	
Filey U.D.	4,765	4,840	59	10.33	1.06	10.95	4	.83	71	14.67	.93	13.64	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1.45	23	4.75	15	3.10	1	19.61	3	60.00	
Bridlington R.D.	8,875	9,400	109	11.99	1.13	13.11	4	.43	104	11.96	.96	10.62	1	.11	1	.11	1	.11	6	.64	34	3.62	20	2.13	2	18.92	2	18.35	
Driffield R.D.	11,159	10,960	171	15.60	1.14	17.78	3	.27	129	11.77	1.02	12.01	—	—	—	—	—	5	.46	43	3.92	21	1.92	7	39.33	3	17.54		
Totals	56,466	56,700	725	12.79	—	—	34	.60	799	14.09	—	—	2	.04	7	.12	2	.04	45	.79	303	5.34	133	2.35	24	32.04	17	23.45	
HALTEMPRECE DIVISION.																													
Haltemprece U.D.	35,654	38,940	562	14.43	1.08	15.58	11	.28	480	12.33	.92	11.34	1	.03	1	.03	1	.03	43	1.10	165	4.24	67	1.72	10	17.48	16	28.47	
HOLDERNESS DIVISION.																													
Beverley M.B.	15,504	15,576	250	16.06	1.00	16.06	13	.83	195	12.52	.97	12.14	1	.06	1	.06	1	.06	18	1.16	64	4.11	37	2.38	7	27.24	8	32.00	
Hedon M.B.	1,994	2,220	45	20.27	1.04	21.08	2	.90	29	13.06	.97	12.67	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	.90	13	5.86	4	1.80	1	21.74	2	44.44	
Hornsea U.D.	5,324	5,440	81	14.89	1.14	16.97	3	.53	94	17.28	.73	12.61	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1.10	22	4.04	16	2.94	3	35.71	1	12.35	
Withernsea U.D.	5,698	4,980	72	14.46	1.10	15.91	6	1.20	75	15.06	.84	12.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1.00	19	3.82	15	3.61	1	13.70	1	13.89	
Beverley R.D.	21,294	21,560	343	15.91	1.13	17.98	4	.19	236	10.95	.90	9.86	—	—	1	.05	—	—	40	1.86	68	3.15	28	1.30	3	8.67	10	23.15	
Holderness R.D.	19,133	19,940	270	13.51	1.13	15.50	7	.35	209	10.48	.96	10.06	—	—	2	.10	—	—	25	1.25	59	2.96	39	1.96	2	7.35	6	22.22	
Totals	68,347	69,710	1,061	15.22	—	—	35	.50	838	12.02	—	—	1	.01	4	.06	1	.01	96	1.28	245	3.54	139	1.99	17	15.77	28	26.90	
HOWDEN DIVISION.																													
Norton U.D.	4,816	4,810	74	15.38	1.10	16.92	5	1.04	54	11.23	1.01	11.34	—	—	1	.21	—	—	2	.42	19	3.95	8	1.66	3	38.96	1	15.51	
Derwent R.D.	12,923	13,620	208	15.27	1.03	15.73	7	.51	160	11.75	.86	10.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	1.17	51	3.74	24	1.76	1	4.78	4	19.23	
Howden R.D.	11,728	11,730	190	16.20	1.08	17.50	10	.85	125	10.66	.92	9.81	—	—	1	.09	—	—	21	1.79	39	3.32	20	1.71	6	30.61	4	21.65	
Norton R.D.	7,599	7,460	112	15.01	1.08	16.21	5	.67	92	12.33	1.02	12.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	.94	36	4.83	15	2.01	1	3.85	2	17.86	
Pocklington R.D.	14,266	14,350	209	14.38	1.08	15.53	7	.48	159	10.94	.97	10.61	—	—	3	.21	—	—	12	.83	57	3.92	20	1.38	2	9.48	4	19.14	
Totals	51,332	52,160	793	15.21	—	—	34	.65	590	11.31	—	—	—	—	5	.10	—	—	58	1.11	202	3.87	87	1.67	13	16.13	15	18.92	

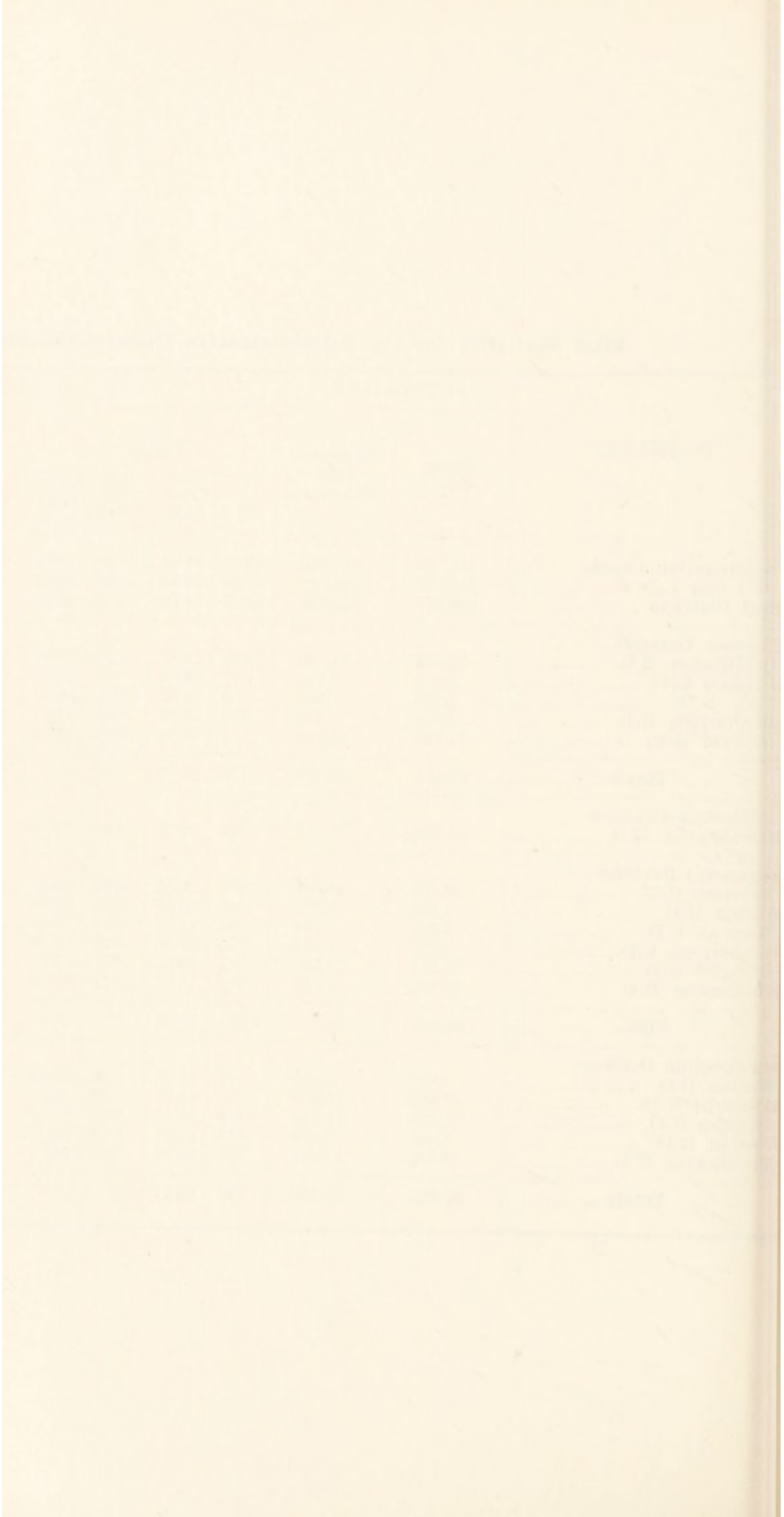


TABLE V.

**ital Statistics of Whole District during 1956, 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.
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	93	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
1955	217,100	2999	13.8	71	24	2624	12.1
1956	217,500	3141	14.4	76	24	2707	12.4

TABLE VI.

Rainfall Returns, 1956.

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 1946 to 1955.
			Inches		Inches
Hempholme	11 feet	Mr. G. Ellison	29·05	183	26·18
Beverley	34 ..	Mr. H. Tomkys	27·70	181	25·5
North Cave	35 ..	Col. W. H. Carver	27·18	159	26·48
Hornsea	35 ..	Mr. G. L. Plastow	24·45	187	*
Bridlington	60 ..	Mr. Q. Campbell	30·11	198	*
Lowthorpe	63 ..	Mr. C. Kettlewell	27·82	195	26·48
Scampston	100 ..	Mr. E. Hodgson	31·98	184	25·2
Dalton Holme	150 ..	Mr. W. F. Cullen	33·34	180	28·68
Birdsall	304 ..	Mr. James Anderson...	35·09	187	29·98

*Figures for the rainfall during the ten years 1946 to 1955 are not available for these stations.

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

REPORT

OF THE

Principal School Medical
Officer

FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1956

1952-1953

REPORT

REPORT

Principal School Medical Officer

Year ended 31st December, 1952

FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1952

Principal School Medical Officer

Year ended 31st December, 1952

Report of the Principal School Medical Officer

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

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the work of the School Health Service for the year 1956.

The number of medical officers employed in the school health service has been up to establishment throughout the year, but the dental staff was reduced by the resignation of one dental officer whom it has not yet been possible to replace, and only five full-time and three part-time dentists are at present employed in this service.

The continuity of the child guidance service was affected by the resignation of the Educational Psychologist at the end of December. As the need for preventive measures among children in the mental health field is now generally accepted it is to be hoped that this vacancy will soon be filled.

A number of changes occurred among the speech therapists. At the year end two speech therapists, one full-time and one part-time, were employed, and speech therapy clinics were being held at 13 centres in the County.

In general it can be said that the health of the school children has been satisfactory. Routine medical examinations were carried out in all schools in the County and a total of 14,637 routine and special examinations were undertaken.

Although the number of defects requiring treatment did not greatly differ from previous years more children were found with defective vision, and this may be due to the improved arrangements for visual testing of the seven year old group by the school nurses. New glasses were prescribed in 282 cases.

There is a growing awareness of the needs of partially deaf children and every endeavour was made to ascertain those children who may require special provision in school in order to overcome this handicap. Routine audiometric examinations are carried out as far as possible on all new entrants to schools, and, where necessary, special sessions are arranged for those requiring further testing.

Considerably fewer children had their tonsils and adenoids removed; this may be accounted for to some extent by the changed attitude of the medical profession to this operation. A more conservative line of treatment is now prevalent as there is no doubt that many children with enlarged tonsils and adenoids who suffer from frequent colds and nasal catarrh around the age of 5 to 6 years "grow out of this trouble" without operative interference, and enlarged tonsils *per se* are not considered a sufficient indication for tonsillectomy.

There are now 244 educationally sub-normal pupils in the County, of whom 60 are being educated at the Etton Pasture Residential School, and 112 have been recommended for admission to special schools and are awaiting vacancies. It must unfortunately be expected that when vacancies in a special school do occur in a number of these cases the parents will refuse the offer.

The position as regards physically handicapped children is satisfactory as most of these requiring residential schools can be readily placed. Ten physically handicapped children are at present in special residential schools.

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

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

R. WATSON,

Principal School Medical Officer.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Number of Primary Schools	206
Number of pupils on Primary School Registers	22,691
Number of Secondary Schools in the administrative County	15
Number of pupils on Secondary School Registers ...	7,972
Number of pupils on roll at Etton Pasture School...	120
Number of pupils on roll at Manor Nursery School	40

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

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

ROUTINE EXAMINATIONS.

Entrants	3,326
Second Age Group	3,442
Third Age Group	2,409
Other routine examinations	607

Total routine examinations ... 9,784

Number of defects found to require treatment	848
Number of defects found to require observation	2,632

In addition to the routine inspections shown in the above table a total of 4,853 special examinations and re-examinations were carried out. Among these children the number found to require some form of medical treatment was 669 and 1,349 defects were noted in which only observation was necessary.

The total number of routine and special medical examinations was 14,637; this is an increase of practically 1,000 examinations on the previous year.

WORK OF THE SCHOOL NURSES

In addition to assisting with routine and special medical inspections school nurses carry out regular cleanliness surveys in the schools and pay follow up visits to children in their own homes as may be necessary.

The following table shows the number of visits and examinations carried out by the school nurses throughout the County during 1956:—

Visits to Schools:—

Routine examinations	759
Follow-up visits	123
Number of children examined	77,185

Visits to Homes:—

Number of homes visited	2,527
Number of visits paid	2,939

Reasons for these visits:—

Uncleanliness	397
Minor ailments	439
General condition	354
Other reasons	1,749

GENERAL CONDITION

The general condition of all children is assessed at routine medical inspections. The lack of physical defects, together with nutritional state and mental and physical development are factors taken into account by each school medical officer when assessing a child. Only 0.6% of the children examined were classified as in poor general condition.

VISUAL DEFECTS AND EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE

Six hundred and nine children were found at medical inspections to be in need of treatment for eye defects as compared with four hundred and seventy-nine in 1955. In addition, 1,310 children were under observation for these defects.

Refraction clinics were held at eleven centres in the County; these clinics are staffed by a medical officer appointed by the Regional Hospital Board.

During the year, 1,841 individual children were seen at these clinics and made a total of 1,882 attendances. Of the 1,841 individual children attending, 516 were new cases and 1,325 attended for re-examination. Glasses were prescribed for the first time for 282 children, and a change of glasses was ordered in 475 of the cases re-examined. The various Hospital Management Committees, through which all the prescriptions have to be passed, report that 629 children are known to have obtained glasses during the year. Glasses were obtained from the opticians chosen by the parent. (Details of the clinics and sessions are given on page 16.)

Nine children made eighteen attendances at the orthoptic clinic held at the York County Hospital.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS

A total of 146 children were referred for treatment of ear, nose and throat defects, the majority for examination with a view to tonsillectomy and adenectomy. These children usually have a history of recurrent sore throats and head colds often associated with nasal catarrh and inflammation of the ear. Many of these cases clear up under medical treatment, but tonsillectomy is often considered necessary and was carried out in 439 children during the year. This

is considerably less than in previous years, as is shown by the following table, which indicates a more conservative attitude towards operative treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids. The waiting time for tonsillectomy is now about 8 weeks in the County area, although it is still 6 months for children going into hospitals in Hull.

Year.	Number medically examined.	Number referred for treatment.	Number received operative treatment.	Percentage of those examined who received operative treatment.
1953	8,152	337	806	9.9
1954	9,254	409	830	8.97
1955	8,698	227	705	8.1
1956	9,784	146	439	4.5

DEFECTIVE HEARING

Routine audiometric tests are carried out as far as possible by the school nurses on all infants during their first two years in school, and all cases of suspected deafness are referred for further examination by a school medical officer, who checks the audiometrics findings of the nurses. All children who are found to have some degree of deafness are then referred to a consultant aural surgeon for advice and any necessary treatment. No special teachers for deaf children are employed by the Authority, but where possible partially deaf children receive lip-reading instruction, and all school teachers are informed when a child is found to be partially deaf so that special provision can be made for him in the class-room. One child was supplied with a hearing aid during 1956.

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

Orthopaedic clinics were held in Bridlington, Malton, Scarborough and York, at which 152 East Riding children, of whom 25 were new cases, made 164 attendances.

Seventeen children were at some time in-patients at the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, near York. Thirteen of these were admitted and fourteen discharged during the year.

UNCLEANLINESS

Unless circumstances indicate that more frequent inspections are necessary the school nurses carry out inspections at least once per term in each school, and 77,185 individual examinations were carried out during the year; of these, 469 individual children were found to be infested, giving a percentage of 1.5, compared with 2.01 in 1955. The school nurses make home visits where

necessary in order to give advice about the treatment and prevention of uncleanliness and eleven cleansing notices were served during the year. The following table gives particulars of uncleanliness during the past ten years and shows that a steady improvement has been maintained:—

Year.	Number of examinations.	Number of Unclean Children.	School populations.	Percentage of school population infested.
1947	84,372	1,376	24,489	6.0
1948	75,975	1,354	25,449	6.0
1949	70,290	974	26,272	4.0
1950	58,238	665	26,540	2.5
1951	62,121	646	27,601	2.3
1952	70,654	838	28,728	2.9
1953	79,424	931	29,767	3.1
1954	83,149	712	29,882	2.4
1955	77,410	607	30,146	2.0
1956	77,185	469	30,823	1.5

MINOR AILMENTS

The minor ailment clinics which are held in nine centres in the County continue to serve a need amongst school children. In addition, in the rural areas, school nurses see some children in their own homes. Details of cases dealt with in 1955 and 1956 are shown in the following table:—

Defects.	1955.			1956.		
	Clinics. Attendances.	Nurses Home Visits.	Totals.	Clinics. Attendances.	Nurses Home Visits.	Totals.
Ringworm (head) ...	—	1	1	1	—	11
Ringworm (body) ...	7	4	11	7	1	88
Scabies	2	—	2	5	—	55
Impetigo	268	16	284	214	7	221
Other Skin Diseases.	812	36	848	595	18	615
Minor Eye defects ...	337	6	343	301	20	321
Minor Ear defects and Deafness	389	3	392	265	2	267
Minor Injuries, Bruises, etc.	3865	68	3933	3,980	57	4,037
Totals	5680	134	5814	5,368	105	5,473

There were 25 children referred for ultra violet light treatment at the Beverley clinic in 1956. These children made 235 attendances.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER

The staff was depleted through the resignation in January of Mr. Kelly, who worked mainly in the north western part of the County. It was not possible to replace this dental officer. This, together with my absence through illness for just over four months,

has had a serious effect on the total work done during the year. Since February the staff has consisted of five full-time and three part-time dental officers. Mr. Champlin continued his work mainly in Haltemprice, Miss Cripps and Mr. Jones in the eastern part, while Mr. Gray carried out his duties in the western region. Mr. Beddoes and Mr. Booth worked two sessions in the Beverley clinic and Mrs. Howard six sessions in the Bridlington clinic. Most of the work was done in the four mobile clinics.

Treatment was carried out as in previous years and every effort was made to ensure that each child accepting conservative treatment was made dentally fit. Conservative work has been mainly on the permanent teeth. Until the staff position improves, conservative work on the temporary dentition must be limited and treatment here has consisted mainly of extractions. Most of the extractions, both of permanent and deciduous teeth, were done under nitrous oxide and oxygen, anaesthetic sessions being held for this purpose. The demand for orthodontic treatment continued and 138 children had irregularities corrected by means of appliances. A further 118 children were treated by the judicious extraction of certain teeth. Parents and patients usually co-operate well in this work and are most grateful to the dental officer concerned for the treatment.

17 part dentures were supplied and 668 scalings done.

P. S. SPENCE.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During April an outbreak of Sonne dysentery occurred in the Cottingham Primary School, and 49 children were affected. Routine specimens were examined from all school children and any symptomless excretors were excluded from school. Teaching and canteen staff also voluntarily submitted stool specimens for bacteriological examination. Preventive measures taken during this outbreak included more frequent and regular disinfection of the school toilets, a strict hand-washing routine for all children before and after using the toilet, and the use of paper towels. No case was re-admitted to school until two consecutive negative stool specimens had been obtained. In October, 1956, another outbreak of Sonne dysentery affected 48 children in the Hessle area; these children attended Infant and Primary Schools. Similar precautions were taken to prevent the spread in these schools.

It is considered that these cases were mostly spread by personal contact as in neither of the outbreaks was any outside source of infection traced. Bacteriological examinations of canteen workers, cooking and kitchen utensils all proved negative.

EPIDEMIC WINTER VOMITING.

In November a large outbreak of epidemic vomiting occurred in a Primary school in Haltemprice when 66 children were affected. One class teacher and one canteen server were also attacked. The symptoms consisted of the sudden onset of vomiting associated in a number of cases with diarrhœa. All bacteriological investigations were negative and the diagnosis of epidemic winter vomiting was made on clinical grounds. All the cases with the exception of one occurred in children under 7 years of age and the majority of these children were taught and had their school meals in a separate part of the school building, thus suggesting that personal contact was the main cause of spread. All cases recovered promptly without complications.

TUBERCULOSIS.

A child from the Brandesburton village school developed tuberculous meningitis and arrangements were made to have all the school children and teaching staff Mantoux tested. Thirty-nine of these proved to be positive re-actors. With the co-operation and help of the Chest Physician all the positive re-actors were X-rayed. The X-ray findings brought to light one doubtful chest condition in which there was considerable enlargement of both root shadows. This child was re-examined and all family contacts were followed-up to exclude any possible latent cases of tuberculous infection. Thirteen of the remaining children were followed-up by further X-rays as a precautionary measure after an interval of three months, but no definite case of tuberculosis was brought to light.

GLANDULAR FEVER.

Six cases of glandular fever were reported in a Hessle school during the year.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

During the year it was possible to extend the offer of B.C.G. vaccination to more of the 13-14 year age group of school children and 64 per cent of those to whom it was offered accepted the procedure and were Mantoux tested. Of these, 70 per cent were negative re-actors and therefore received B.C.G. vaccination.

All positive Mantoux cases are followed-up by the school nurses and arrangements made with the Miniature Mass Radiography Unit for these children to be X-rayed along with all adult house-hold contacts willing to attend.

No. of Acceptors.	No. Mantoux Tested.	Positive Reactors.	%	Negative Reactors.	Number Vaccinated.
1158	1101	321	29.16	776	767

The number of ascertained handicapped children at 31st December, 1956, is shown in the following table:—

GROUP	Defect.	Recommended for Education in Special Schools			Not Recommended for Education in Special Schools		Attending Independent Schools	TOTAL	
		In Special Schools	Attending Prim/Sec. Schools	Not Attending School	Attending Prim/Sec. Schools	Not Attending School		Boys	Girls
A.	Blind Children	4	—	—	—	1	—	3	2
B.	Partially-sighted Children ..	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
C.	Deaf Children	9	—	—	—	—	1	2	8
D.	Partially-deaf Children	9	5	—	8	—	—	8	14
E.	Educationally Sub-normal Children	62	112	—	68	2	—	160	84
F.	Epileptic Children	1	—	—	2	1	—	2	2
G.	Maladjusted Children	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	1
H.	Physically Handicapped Children	9	3	6	37	11	—	41	25
I.	Pupils suffering from Speech Defect	1	—	—	411	—	—	274	138
J.	Delicate Children	7	5	—	15	8	—	12	23
K.	Pupils suffering from Multiple Defects	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	3

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 31.12.55.	Admitted during 1956	Discharged during 1956.	Numbers maintained at 31.12.56.
Blind	Yorkshire School for the Blind	1	—	—	1
	Worcester College	1	—	—	1
	Hull, Wold Road Special School	1	—	1	—
	Sheffield Sc.	1	—	—	1
	Chorleywood College, London	1	—	1	—
	Kingswinford, Staffs.	—	1	—	1
Deaf	Doncaster	13	2	2	13
	Sutton	5	—	2	3
	Leeds	1	—	1	—
	Brighton (Hamilton Lodge)	1	—	—	1
	Newbury (M. Hare Gr)	1	—	—	1
	Sheffield (M. Maxfield)	1	—	—	1
Epileptic	Lingfield	1	—	1	—
	Liverpool (Maghull) ..	1	—	—	1
Delicate	Southport (Bradstock- Lockett)	5	—	1	4
	Sevenoaks (Oak Bank)	—	1	—	1
	Bexhill-on-Sea (Wrestwood)	1	—	1	—
	Ingleborough Hall ...	—	1	—	1
	Coventry (Exhall Grange) ...	1	—	1	—
	Margate (Laleham House) ...	1	—	1	—
	Hull, Cottingham Road	1	—	—	1
Malad- justed	Allerton Bywater (Ledston Hall)	1	—	1	—
	Wentworth (Hooper House)	1	—	1	—
	Acaster Malbis	1	—	1	—
	Horbury, St. Peter's ...	1	—	1	—
	Rudolph Steiner, Sussex	—	1	—	1
	Physically Hand- capped	Hull (Park Avenue) ..	2	1	—	3
Southport (Brad- stock Lockett)	1	—	—	1	
Fulford	1	—	—	1	
Hinwick Hall, Wellingbrough	—	2	1	1	
Moorhouse Sc., Oxted.	—	1	—	1	
Welburn Hall	3	—	—	3	
Educa- tionally Sub-normal	Etton Pasture	57	23	20	60
	Camphill House, Milltimber	1	—	—	1
	Fulford (Day Sc.) ...	1	—	1	—
	Hull, Northumberland Avenue	—	1	—	1

Three of the above, one deaf and two blind, are maintained by the Secondary and Further Education Sub-Committee :—

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

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

	Blind	Deaf	Epileptic	Delicate	Physically handicapped	Malad- justed	Educ. Sub- normal
1954 ...	5	20	4	9	8	2	54
1955 ...	5	20	2	8	7	4	59
1956 ...	4	19	1	7	10	1	62

At the end of the year nine children were waiting to be placed in special schools for physically handicapped pupils; of these, three were spastic children.

EXAMINATION FOR MENTAL CONDITION

During the year 140 children were specially examined; this is an increase of 34 on the previous year. The following table shows the results of these examinations:—

Normal intelligence	13
Educationally sub-normal:—	
(a) for education in special classes	13
(b) for education in special schools	49
For notification under the Mental Deficiency Act:—	
(a) Under Section 57 (3) of the Education Act, 1944	16
(b) Under Section 57 (4) of the Education Act, 1944	—
(c) Under Section 57 (5) of the Education Act, 1944	15
Not considered to require supervision after leaving School	25
Decision deferred	9

The number of children ascertained as educationally sub-normal is now 244, three less than in 1955. The problem of obtaining satisfactory education for this group of children has only been partially solved by the provision of a special school at Etton, as there are still 180 ascertained educationally sub-normal pupils in ordinary schools. Of these, there are 112 who are considered suitable and are on the waiting list for admission to a special school, and the remainder are in need of education in special classes.

ETTON PASTURE SPECIAL SCHOOL

The health of the children attending the Etton Pasture (E.S.N.) Special Residential School has been consistently satisfactory throughout the year. There have been no cases of infectious diseases or serious injury. The school is visited weekly by a local practitioner who is the family doctor for all the children in the school. In addition, a school nurse makes four morning visits each week to

treat any minor ailments among the children. Otitis media was the most common condition requiring treatment; some 10 children have received treatment for this condition. Children requiring dental treatment are taken to the dental clinic at Beverley, and thus the standard of dental fitness among the pupils is maintained at a satisfactory level. The provision of stronger frames for glasses has resulted in a considerable reduction in the number of breakages.

SPEECH THERAPY

Although four speech therapists were employed at different times during the year, the number in terms of full-time employment against an establishment of three was equivalent to 1.4 compared to 2.7 in 1955. Miss M. R. Walker was wholly employed from the 1st January to the 28th March, and Miss B. Pratt from the 3rd September to the 31st December, 1956. Miss E. Crooks worked eight sessions weekly from the 1st January to the 3rd November, and Miss D. Carlisle five sessions weekly from the 1st October to the 31st December, 1956.

Clinics were held at thirteen centres, and as a result of the changes in the speech therapy staff the sessions at certain of these centres had to be discontinued from time to time.

Two hundred and thirty children made 2,527 attendances at the clinics, and in addition 49 children were given individual treatment in their own homes. The types of defect receiving treatment are as follows:—

Stammer	121
Dyslalia	113
Cleft Palate	21
Cerebral Palsy	8
Other defects	16
	<hr/>
	279
	<hr/>

There were 131 children on the waiting list for speech therapy at the end of the year.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

The following report is submitted by the Educational Psychologist:—

There have been no changes in the clinic staff, which consists of the consultant psychiatrist, the educational psychologist and the mental health social worker. The work has been severely limited, however, not only in the field of home visiting by the absence of a psychiatric social worker, but also on the clinical side, as the educational psychologist has been available only on a half-time basis.

During the year, 92 cases were referred to the clinic from the following sources:—

School Medical Officers	35
General Practitioners	10
Hospital	2
Head Teachers	14
Children's Officer	3
Continued from 1955	28
	—
	92
	—

Of the total of 92, 85 were treatment cases, while 7 were tested and assessed for various purposes. Those accepted for treatment comprised 2 pre-school children, 16 from infant schools, 43 from junior and 24 from senior schools.

SUMMARY OF CASES EXAMINED.

Habit disorders	28
Anti-social behaviour	17
Aggressive behaviour	15
Nervous disorders	9
Anxiety states	10
Backwardness causing emotional complications	6
	—
	85
	—

Those children most commonly referred by head teachers tend to fall into the categories of anti-social and anxious behaviour and backwardness. The very considerable reduction in referrals from schools is undoubtedly due to the unavoidable curtailment of school visiting by the educational psychologist, and stresses the importance of a member of the clinic staff maintaining close contact with the schools if the service is to be fully utilised. On the other hand, referrals from medical sources have fallen but slightly, and are comprised of the two main groups of enuretic and aggressive children. This latter group has made disproportionate demands on the time of the clinic staff, and is one which probably benefits most from close consultation between home, school and clinic.

SUMMARY OF CASES, WITH TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL.

Maximum improvement obtained	70
Tested and assessed; report issued	7
Transferred to other areas	2
Responding, treatment continuing	7
On waiting list	6
	—
	92
	—

There were 206 clinic sessions, involving 52 diagnostic interviews, 176 treatment interviews, 183 interviews with parents and 146 visits to schools or to homes. The psychiatrists had 18 interviews with children and 21 with parents.

J. G. SMITH,
Educational Psychologist.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The Chief Education Officer has supplied the following information about physical education during the year.

Courses for teachers in different areas of the county were continued during the past year and some eighty teachers attended courses at Weaverthorpe and Leconfield. In a few secondary schools work is still limited, owing to the lack of fully qualified specialist teachers, but those who are filling the breach are hard-working and enthusiastic. The co-operation of the English Folk Dance and Song Society Representative has been secured, and training courses for teachers and youth leaders have been held. It is pleasing to note that a growing interest is shown in our traditional dances. School Folk Dance Festivals were well attended during the summer evenings at Beverley, Bridlington, Norton, Hessle, Withernsea and Driffield.

After a year's closure, the Beverley Swimming Baths were once more available to schools for swimming instruction and scholars were almost more eager than usual to start swimming this year. The new filtration plant is a great boon and, apart from the hygienic advantages, has made swimming in this bath much more enjoyable. Schools were taken, wherever practicable, from surrounding areas for instruction at the Norton, Selby, Goole and Hull Baths.

Coinciding with Olympics Year, our schools participated in athletics on a record level. After a most successful championships meeting at Bridlington, the county sent a strong team of sixty-seven competitors to the Yorkshire Schools' Sports at Barnsley and did extremely well. It was once again an honour to have seven East Riding competitors chosen in the Yorkshire Team which went down to Plymouth in July and won the English Championships.

Netball as a girls' game continues to grow in popularity and better surfaced playgrounds are helping the game to be played with more skill and in greater safety. Rallies throughout the county were held and helped to raise the standard of play and to provide opportunities for girls of different schools to mix together in friendly and stimulating circumstances. Hockey, because of the limited number of schools with suitable pitches, has not yet provided the activity so far offered by netball. However, as new schools are opened with full facilities for the game, we shall no doubt find more inter-school hockey being played. A day's hockey courses was held for teachers at Beverley in October.

Football continued as a major activity in physical education and schools participated in the various leagues and competitions. At Easter, thirty-one boys from eight of our schools were invited to the Evangelical School, Michelbach, in Germany. They were received most kindly, played six football games during their fortnight's stay, and visited many places of interest. A return visit

by the German boys will be made to the East Riding during Easter, 1957. Teachers and youth club members attended football courses in Driffield and Hull.

Classes in physical education and folk dancing have been provided for members of youth clubs and evening institutes. Activities in games and athletics continued as in past years.

PROVISION OF MILK AND MEALS

The daily number of children taking milk in school in 1956 was 23,040 (or 79.3%) compared with 22,810 (or 79.05%) in the previous year. It was possible to obtain supplies of liquid milk from approved sources for all but two schools. One of these schools was supplied with milk tablets and the other with reconstituted National Dried Milk. A source of supply of liquid milk has been suggested for the school at present supplied with milk tablets, and it is hoped that this school will have liquid milk very soon. Of the liquid milk supplies obtained, 98.1% was pasteurised and 1.8% tuberculin tested.

The number of children taking meals daily last year was 14,262 (or 49.49%), a slight reduction on the previous year, the figures for which were 14,525 (or 50.7%).

Six new school canteens, two of them at new schools, were opened during the year.

CO-OPERATION WITH TEACHERS, SCHOOL WELFARE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES

As in past years, the co-operation of school staffs has been invaluable in dealing with the clerical work in connection with Medical inspections, and in weighing children prior to such inspection. For this assistance and for that given by the School Welfare Officers, we would like to record my appreciation. Co-operation with the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has again been excellent, and the local Inspectors have continued to be most helpful.

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

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

During the year a total of 87 candidates for admission to Training Colleges and 21 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 being held, viz. :—

Type of Clinic.	Location.	Frequency of Sessions.
A. 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 C.E. Infants School	Two sessions weekly
	Hessle, Penshurst Avenue School South Holderness Co. Sec. School	Two sessions weekly
B. Dental. (*)	Beverley School Clinic (Lord Roberts Road)	Two sessions weekly
	Bridlington School Clinic (Oxford Street)	Six sessions weekly
C. 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	Six sessions every three months
	Market Weighton Co. Sec. School	Two 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 eight weeks
Withernsea High School	Two sessions every eight weeks	
D. Orthopædic.	Bridlington School Clinic (Oxford Street)	One session monthly
E. Speech Therapy.	Barlby (I.W.C.)	One session weekly
	Beverley—Register Square	One session weekly
	Longcroft Co. Sec. School	One session weekly
	Bridlington School Clinic (Oxford Street)	Two sessions weekly
	Cottingham, King Street Rooms	One session weekly
	Driffield I.W.C.	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
	Market Weighton (Co. Sec. School)	One session weekly
	Pocklington (School Clinic)	Two sessions weekly
South Holderness Co. Sec. School	One session weekly	
Withernsea High School	One session weekly	
F. 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, 1956.

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS).

A. *Periodic Medical Inspections.*

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups.

Entrants	3326
Second Age Group	3442
Third Age Group	2409
	—
Total	9177
Number of Additional Periodic Inspections	607
	—
Grand Total	9784
	—

B. *Other Inspections.*

Number of Special Inspections	1459
Number of Re-Inspections	3394
	—
Total	4853
	—

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 IIIA.	Total individual pupils
Entrants	53	177	207
Second Age Group	188	174	339
Third Age Group	103	70	164
Total (prescribed groups)	344	421	710
Additional Periodic Inspections	20	60	76
Grand Total	364	481	786

D. CLASSIFICATION OF THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED
IN THE AGE GROUPS RECORDED IN TABLE IA.

Age Groups (1)	Number of Pupils Inspected (2)	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No. (3)	% of Col. 2 (4)	No. (5)	% of Col. 2 (6)
Entrants	3326	3307	99.4	19	.6
Second Age Group	3442	3410	99.1	32	.9
Third Age Group	2409	2408	99.95	1	.05
Additional Periodic Inspections	607	600	99.85	7	.15
Total	9784	9725	99.4	59	.6

TABLE II.

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	77185
(ii) Total number of <i>individual</i> pupils found to be infested	469
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	11
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	—

TABLE III.

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

A. PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.

Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections				Total (including all other age groups inspected)	
	Entrants		Leavers		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation		
Skin	35	21	10	7	90	49
Eyes—						
a. Vision	53	125	103	244	364	628
b. Squint	38	75	1	22	77	136
c. Other	5	4	6	14	18	32
Ears—						
a. Hearing	—	17	1	10	6	43
b. Otitis Media ..	2	13	2	8	6	30
c. Other	4	5	5	1	26	12
Nose or Throat	42	408	5	14	73	548
Speech	19	54	3	1	29	71
Lymphatic Glands	5	140	—	4	12	205
Heart	3	28	2	20	15	72
Lungs	3	112	5	23	13	172
Developmental						
a. Hernia	3	7	1	1	7	10
b. Other	—	15	4	5	9	65
Orthopaedic—						
a. Posture	—	9	1	16	5	53
b. Feet	3	55	6	10	15	93
c. Other	7	41	6	20	23	104
Nervous System—						
a. Epilepsy	—	6	—	1	2	11
b. Other	1	11	—	3	7	27
Psychological—						
a. Development	2	3	1	12	7	27
b. Stability	2	34	1	4	11	61
Abdomen	2	4	1	3	4	15
Other	3	79	9	22	29	168

TABLE III. (continued).

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

B. SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

Defect or Disease	Special Inspections	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
Skin	190	18
Eyes—		
a. Vision	114	418
b. Squint	17	77
c. Other	19	19
Ears—		
a. Hearing	6	23
b. Otitis Media ..	26	20
c. Other	11	9
Nose or Throat	73	227
Speech	21	59
Lymphatic Glands	3	50
Heart	4	33
Lungs	2	81
Developmental		
a. Hernia	—	5
b. Other	1	18
Orthopædic—		
a. Posture	3	16
b. Feet	3	34
c. Other	67	48
Nervous System—		
a. Epilepsy	2	12
b. Other	2	20
Psychological—		
a. Development	2	66
b. Stability	2	15
Abdomen	1	3
Other	99	78

TABLE IV.

TREATMENT TABLES.

B. GROUP 1.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	No. of cases dealt with.
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1841
Other defect or disease of the eyes	—
Total	1841
Number of Pupils for whom spectacles were	
(a) Prescribed	757
(b) Obtained	629

GROUP 2.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	Total number treated
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	19
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	418
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ...	2
Received other forms of treatment	676
Total	1115
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids	
(a) in 1956	1
(b) in previous years	5

GROUP 3.—ORTHOPEdic AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools	17
(b) Number treated otherwise, <i>e.g.</i> , in clinics or out-patient departments	146

GROUP 4.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness).

(a)	Number of cases treated, or under treat- ment during the year.
Skin—	
Ringworm—Scalp—	
(i) X-Ray treatment	—
(ii) Other treatment	1
Ringworm—Body	8
Scabies	6
Impetigo	221
Other skin diseases	613
Eye Disease	321
(External and other, but excluding errors of re- fraction, squint and cases admitted to hospital).	
Ear Defects	267
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.)	4037
B.C.G. Vaccination	767
Ultra Violet Light	25
Total	6265

(b) Total number of attendances at Authority's minor ailments
clinics, 19016.

GROUPS 5 AND 6.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT AND SPEECH THERAPY.

Number of pupils treated—

(a) under Child Guidance arrangements	92
(b) under Speech Therapy arrangements	279

TABLE V.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

4) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:	
(a) Periodic age groups	17218
(b) Specials	1001
Total (1)	18219
5) Number found to require treatment	10808
6) Number offered treatment	10293
7) Number actually treated	6757
8) Attendances made by pupils for treatment	10137
9) Half-days devoted to—	
(a) Inspection	141
(b) Treatment	1709
Total (6)	1850
10) Fillings—	
Permanent Teeth	7894
Temporary Teeth	203
Total (7)	8097
11) Number of teeth filled—	
Permanent Teeth	6978
Temporary Teeth	194
Total (8)	7172
12) Extractions—	
Permanent Teeth	1984
Temporary Teeth	9956
Total (9)	11940
13) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	4029
14) Orthodontics—	
(a) Cases commenced during the year	256
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year	86
(c) Cases completed during the year	215
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	12
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	138
(f) Removable appliances fitted	136
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	—
(h) Total attendances	877
15) Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures	17
16) Other operations—	
Permanent Teeth	663
Temporary Teeth	5
Total (13)	668

TABLE I
Summary of the results of the experiments on the effect of the concentration of the solution on the rate of the reaction.

Concentration of the solution (M) ...
Rate of the reaction (M/min) ...

TABLE II

Summary of the results of the experiments on the effect of the temperature on the rate of the reaction.

Temperature (°C) ...
Rate of the reaction (M/min) ...

10 0.015

20 0.030

30 0.060

40 0.120

50 0.240

60 0.480

70 0.960

80 1.920

90 3.840

100 7.680

110 15.360

120 30.720

130 61.440

140 122.880

150 245.760

160 491.520

170 983.040

180 1966.080

190 3932.160

200 7864.320