

[Report 1960] / 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

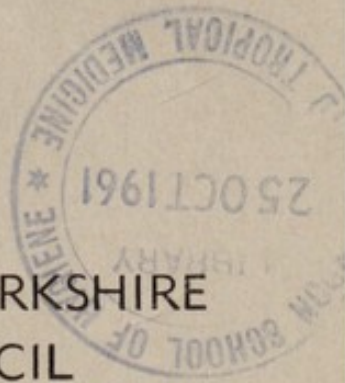
County Medical Officer

and

Principal School Medical Officer

For the Year 1960

EAST YORKSHIRE PRINTERS LTD.
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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 1960.

This year there was again another extension to the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme to allow vaccination to be offered to all persons under the age of forty. Dealing with new applications and giving third injections to those who had previously had their initial course has meant that over 31,000 persons have been given over 43,000 injections, and this work has again taken up a considerable amount of medical and administrative time.

The year has seen the coming into operation of the Mental Health Act, 1959, and the first effects of the consequent increased emphasis on the domiciliary treatment of mentally disturbed patients are already being experienced. The County Council's mental health services and the desired future developments have been reviewed, and a new scheme has been prepared and approved. A beginning has been made for the implementation of this scheme but its completion will take several years.

Compared with 1959 the vital statistics show that the estimated population had increased by over 3,000, that the birth rate had increased from 15.0 to 15.5 per thousand population, and that the death rate fell very slightly from 12.3 to 12.2. The infant mortality rate at 19 per thousand live births was slightly higher than the record low level of 18 achieved in 1959, but the stillbirth rate of 17.2 per thousand total births is the lowest on record.

Among the infectious diseases there was a further welcome absence of poliomyelitis, only one case being notified. Whooping cough was disappointingly more prevalent than it had been for three years. There were 70 new cases of tuberculosis as compared with 75 in 1959 and constant care will be necessary to see that the extent of the control over the incidence of this disease which has been achieved in recent years is maintained. The same need for watchfulness applies to diphtheria, and the fact that once again no cases of this disease have occurred must not be a reason for allowing the vital importance of immunisation, both in infancy and during school life, to be forgotten.

In May, 1960, the health services of the County lost a great deal by the death of Alderman R. C. Connor. Mr. Connor had been Chairman of the Health Committee since 1952 and the interest he took in all matters affecting the health services was of considerable value and much appreciated by all members of the staff of the department. He was particularly interested in mental health, and it is a matter of real regret that he did not live to participate in the developments now taking place.

Once again I am pleased to be able to take this opportunity to record my thanks to all members of the staffs of the Health and School Medical Departments for another year of loyal and conscientious service, and to express to 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, 1961.

STAFF OF HEALTH AND SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS, 1960

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.
Tel. No.: Office, Beverley 81281; Home, Beverley 82609.

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 Health Division. Oxford Street, Bridlington. Tel. 4653.
J. H. Maughan, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Haltemprice Health Division. Anlaby House, Anlaby. Tel. Kirkella 58445.
L. N. Gould, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Holderness Health Division. Lord Roberts Road, Beverley. Tel. 81281.
W. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Howdenshire Health Division. Burnby Lane, Pocklington. Tel. 3226.
W. Wilson, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Patricia Gabb, M.B., Ch.B.
Margaret Mulvein, M.B., Ch.B.
I. W. Sinclair, M.B., Ch.B.
Olive M. Sparrow, M.B., B.S.
Margaret L. Walker, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

PRINCIPAL DENTAL OFFICER.

G. R. Smith, L.D.S. (from 1st February, 1960).

DENTAL OFFICERS.

Miss J. M. Cripps, L.D.S.
A. A. Jones, L.D.S.
L. B. Wilson, L.D.S.

PUBLIC ANALYST.

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

COUNTY AMBULANCE OFFICER.

G. R. Gray.

MENTAL WELFARE OFFICERS.

S. Bateman.
G. E. Howes.
J. Liptrot.
K. Powls.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST.

M. W. Stone, M.A. (to 31st August, 1960).

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER.

Post vacant.

SOCIAL WORKER (CHILD GUIDANCE).

Miss S. Graham, Soc. Dip. (from 1st March, 1960).

MENTAL HEALTH SOCIAL WORKER.

Mrs. E. McCreadie, R.M.N. (from 11th April, 1960).

SPEECH THERAPISTS.

Miss S. Bellman, L.C.S.T. (from 26th September, 1960).

Miss A. Clarke, L.C.S.T. (from 1st September, 1960).

Miss P. Hart, L.C.S.T. (from 26th September, 1960).

WELFARE VISITOR.

Mrs. E. Williams.

ORGANISER OF DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

Mrs. J. M. Atkinson.

SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES/SUPERINTENDENT HOME NURSING SERVICE.

Mrs. J. Stephenson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Q.N.S.

ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES/DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT HOME NURSING SERVICE.

Miss S. M. Savage, 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. M. Bilton, S.R.N., Q.N.S.

Mrs. W. Blackburn, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. J. M. Bradford, S.R.N., S.C.M.

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.

Mrs. M. Campey, S.R.N.

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 I. M. Darley, S.R.N., Q.N.S. (from 1st September, 1960).

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.

Mrs. E. Eyre, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss E. K. Fawley, S.R.N.

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.

Miss N. Grantham, S.C.M.

Mrs. B. A. Hall, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss E. Hall, S.R.N. (from 7th March, 1960).

Miss M. Hallam, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.

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

Miss E. W. Hogg, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 28th December, 1960).

Miss D. E. Holden, 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.

Miss E. Jenkinson, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 31st October, 1960).

Mrs. A. Kerton, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 31st January, 1960).
 Mrs. M. Kirkwood, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 29th February, 1960).
 Mrs. E. Lenderyou, S.R.N.
 Miss J. M. Leonard, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss E. McFetrich, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
 Miss M. Massam, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S. (to 5th October, 1960).
 Mrs. M. Merriman, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss H. Phillips, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
 Mrs. D. A. Ramsdale, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 31st December, 1960).
 Miss G. Rider, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
 Mrs. E. Rozenbroek, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. E. E. Scrase, S.R.N.
 Mrs. P. Shearer, S.R.N.
 Mrs. N. Smith, S.C.M.
 Miss M. Spavin, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
 Mrs. G. M. Spieght, S.C.M.
 Mrs. M. Stevenson, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S. (to 31st May, 1960).
 Mrs. V. Stockdale, S.R.N. (from 1st April, 1960).
 Miss J. M. Taylor, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 18th March, 1960).
 Mrs. L. E. Thorley, S.R.N.
 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.
 Miss M. West, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.
 Miss E. E. Wilson, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss J. M. Wilson, S.R.N., Q.N.S.
 Mrs. J. Winship, S.R.N., S.C.M., 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. V. Berriman, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (to 14th December, 1960).
 Miss E. Binley, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss E. M. Blackburn, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Mrs. D. Boyes, S.R.N.
 Miss H. W. Brigham, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss L. I. Broadhurst, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Mrs. I. Burge, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 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 J. Davies, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (from 1st May, 1960).
 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 A. Hewitt, 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 D. Hunt, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss V. A. Jenkinson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (to 31st March, 1960).
 Miss D. H. Lemar, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss L. Morton, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss M. M. Reid, 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.
 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, 1960.**

Local Authority.	Name of Medical Officer
MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS	
Beverley.....	W. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Bridlington.....	J. H. Maughan, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Hedon.....	W. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
URBAN DISTRICTS	
Driffield.....	J. H. Maughan, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Filey.....	J. H. Maughan, M.B., B.S., 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.....	J. H. Maughan, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Holderness.....	F. R. Cripps, M.D., D.P.H.
Howden.....	W. Wilson, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
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	
		1959	1960
Administrative County.....	211,799	221,200	224,470
Urban Districts.....	104,822	111,200	112,540
Rural Districts.....	106,977	110,000	111,930

The rates for the various statistics given in this report are based on the Registrar General's estimated population for mid-1960, i.e., 224,470. Recently the preliminary report of the Census for 1961 has been issued which indicates that this estimate was a little on the high side as the population of the administrative county at the time the Census was taken in April, 1961, was 223,783.

Although they do not apply to this report for the year 1960, these preliminary census figures will probably be of interest and are shown in some detail in Table VI.

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

Year	Administrative County	Urban Districts	Rural Districts
1901—1910	23.5	24.0	23.8
1911—1920	20.3	19.3	20.8
1921—1930	17.9	16.6	18.8
1931—1940	14.8	14.4	14.9
1941—1950	17.2	17.2	17.2
1951	14.5	14.1	14.8
1952	14.9	14.6	15.2
1953	15.0	14.8	15.3
1954	14.2	14.0	14.4
1955	13.8	13.8	13.8
1956	14.4	14.1	14.8
1957	15.0	14.7	15.4
1958	14.3	14.2	14.4
1959	15.0	14.8	15.1
1960	15.5	15.8	15.2

* Average rate per 10 year period.

The live birth rate for the County was 15.5, a slight increase on the rate for 1959 which was 15.0. The rate for England and Wales for 1960 was 17.1 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 15.5 the adjusted rate so obtained is 16.7.

There were 3,477 live births and 61 stillbirths registered for the County during the year, making a total of 3,538. Of these births, 241 took place outside the County.

The number of births notified to my office by hospitals, practitioners and midwives was 5,538, and 15 births were reported by Registrars which were registered but not notified. Of these births, 2,256 were outward transfers to other areas.

The stillbirth rate was 17.24 per 1,000 total births, compared with a rate of 21.3 in 1959 and 24.0 in 1958. The provisional rate for England and Wales was 19.7.

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS

Number of Illegitimate Live Births in the County:—

Year	Administrative County	Urban Districts	Rural Districts
1950	180	87	93
1951	153	75	78
1952	141	62	79
1953	124	66	58
1954	116	61	55
1955	111	54	57
1956	114	67	47
1957	111	47	64
1958	101	42	59
1959	123	66	57
1960	126	60	66

There were 126 illegitimate live births—three more than in 1959.

The illegitimate birth rate was 0.56 per 1,000 of the population, the same as 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 1,000 of the Population

Year	Administrative County	Urban Districts	Rural Districts
1901—1910	13.7	15.1	13.2
1911—1920	13.6	14.6	12.9
1921—1930	12.2	13.2	11.6
1931—1940	12.3	13.0	11.6
1941—1950	12.0	12.9	11.1
1951	12.4	13.7	11.2
1952	11.4	12.3	10.6
1953	12.1	13.2	11.0
1954	12.4	13.9	10.9
1955	12.1	13.6	10.6
1956	12.4	13.8	11.1
1957	12.2	13.7	10.6
1958	12.6	13.7	11.5
1959	12.3	13.7	10.9
1960	12.2	13.4	11.1

* Average rate per 10 year period.

There were 2,745 deaths registered for the County in 1960, an increase of 23 on the figure for the previous year. This gives a death rate of 12.2 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 12.3 in 1959. The application of the comparability factor to this crude rate gives a rate of 11.25 which shows the rate for the County to be lower than the provisional rate for England and Wales, which was 11.5. The rate for England and Wales for 1959 was 11.6.

74% of all deaths occurred in people aged 65 and over and 49% in people aged over 75.

The principal causes of death in the County were heart diseases (1,042), cancer (460), and vascular lesions of the nervous system (406). These three causes accounted for 69.5% of the deaths, as compared with 67.9% in 1959.

The 1,042 deaths due to heart diseases were 104 more than in 1959 and represent a rate of 4.64 per thousand population, as compared with a rate of 4.24 in 1959.

Compared with 1959 the number of deaths attributed to cancer decreased from 483 to 460, the rate per thousand population falling from 2.18 to 2.05. Cancer of the lungs and bronchus was responsible for 96 of these deaths, an increase of 6 on the 1959 figures. This is the highest number of deaths from this cause which has been recorded. Deaths from cancer of the stomach were 58 as compared with 70 in the previous year. Leukaemia was responsible for 12 deaths as against 15 in 1959.

Of the 460 deaths due to cancer, 245 occurred in urban areas and 215 in rural areas, corresponding respectively to rates of 2.17 and 1.92 per thousand population.

Motor vehicle and other accidents were responsible for 100 deaths during the year. In 1959 deaths from these two causes numbered 95.

The following table shows the figures for the various causes of death for the year 1960:—

Cause of Death	No. of deaths		
	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory.....	4	7	11
Tuberculosis, other forms.....	—	1	1
Syphilitic disease.....	2	2	4
Diphtheria.....	—	—	—
Whooping cough.....	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection.....	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis.....	—	—	—
Measles.....	—	—	—
Other infective diseases.....	2	3	5
Cancer of stomach.....	30	28	58
Cancer of lungs, bronchus.....	86	10	96
Cancer of breast.....	1	50	51
Cancer of uterus.....	—	17	17
Cancer, other forms.....	127	99	226
Leukaemia, aleukaemia.....	6	6	12
Diabetes.....	6	14	20
Vascular lesions of nervous system..	160	246	406
Coronary disease, angina.....	319	191	510
Hypertension with heart disease.....	21	44	65
Other heart disease.....	193	274	467
Other circulatory disease.....	48	61	109
Influenza.....	5	2	7
Pneumonia.....	54	38	92
Bronchitis.....	79	41	120
Other diseases of respiratory system..	8	6	14
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum....	9	5	14
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea....	5	2	7
Nephritis and nephrosis.....	18	14	32
Hyperplasia of prostate.....	21	—	21
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion..	—	1	1
Congenital malformations.....	15	9	24
Other diseases.....	103	132	235
Motor vehicle accidents.....	23	7	30
All other accidents.....	37	33	70
Suicide.....	11	9	20
Homicide.....	—	—	—
Totals.....	1,393	1,352	2,745

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

Age Group	Infectious Disease (including Syphilis)		Tuberculosis		Malignant Disease		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	11.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3.4	—	—	1	0.8	57	17.1	67	2.4
1—	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	—	—	3	1.3	1	4.8	4	3.3	1	0.3	10	0.4
5—	1	11.1	—	—	2	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2.5	7	2.1	13	0.5
15—	—	—	—	—	5	1.1	3	0.2	1	0.4	—	—	8	6.7	4	1.2	21	0.8
25—	2	22.2	1	8.3	22	4.8	13	0.8	10	4.3	1	4.8	22	18.3	14	4.2	85	3.1
45—	4	44.5	8	66.7	154	33.5	214	13.7	43	18.5	5	23.8	33	27.5	58	17.4	519	18.9
65—	1	11.1	3	25.0	137	29.8	425	27.3	52	22.3	6	28.5	11	9.2	55	16.5	690	25.1
75—	—	—	—	—	139	30.2	902	58.0	116	49.8	8	38.1	38	31.7	137	41.2	1,340	48.8
Totals...	9	—	12	—	460	—	1,557	—	233	—	21	—	120	—	333	—	2,745	—

The following table shows the results of the experiments.

No. of Experiments	No. of Successes	No. of Failures	Total No. of Experiments	Percentage of Successes	Percentage of Failures
1	1	0	1	100	0
2	1	1	2	50	50
3	1	2	3	33	67
4	1	3	4	25	75
5	1	4	5	20	80
6	1	5	6	17	83
7	1	6	7	14	86
8	1	7	8	13	87
9	1	8	9	11	89
10	1	9	10	10	90
11	1	10	11	9	91
12	1	11	12	8	92
13	1	12	13	8	92
14	1	13	14	7	93
15	1	14	15	7	93
16	1	15	16	6	94
17	1	16	17	6	94
18	1	17	18	6	94
19	1	18	19	5	95
20	1	19	20	5	95
21	1	20	21	5	95
22	1	21	22	5	95
23	1	22	23	4	96
24	1	23	24	4	96
25	1	24	25	4	96
26	1	25	26	4	96
27	1	26	27	4	96
28	1	27	28	4	96
29	1	28	29	3	97
30	1	29	30	3	97
31	1	30	31	3	97
32	1	31	32	3	97
33	1	32	33	3	97
34	1	33	34	3	97
35	1	34	35	3	97
36	1	35	36	3	97
37	1	36	37	3	97
38	1	37	38	3	97
39	1	38	39	3	97
40	1	39	40	3	97
41	1	40	41	2	98
42	1	41	42	2	98
43	1	42	43	2	98
44	1	43	44	2	98
45	1	44	45	2	98
46	1	45	46	2	98
47	1	46	47	2	98
48	1	47	48	2	98
49	1	48	49	2	98
50	1	49	50	2	98
51	1	50	51	2	98
52	1	51	52	2	98
53	1	52	53	2	98
54	1	53	54	2	98
55	1	54	55	2	98
56	1	55	56	2	98
57	1	56	57	2	98
58	1	57	58	2	98
59	1	58	59	2	98
60	1	59	60	2	98
61	1	60	61	2	98
62	1	61	62	2	98
63	1	62	63	2	98
64	1	63	64	2	98
65	1	64	65	2	98
66	1	65	66	2	98
67	1	66	67	2	98
68	1	67	68	2	98
69	1	68	69	2	98
70	1	69	70	2	98
71	1	70	71	2	98
72	1	71	72	2	98
73	1	72	73	2	98
74	1	73	74	2	98
75	1	74	75	2	98
76	1	75	76	2	98
77	1	76	77	2	98
78	1	77	78	2	98
79	1	78	79	2	98
80	1	79	80	2	98
81	1	80	81	2	98
82	1	81	82	2	98
83	1	82	83	2	98
84	1	83	84	2	98
85	1	84	85	2	98
86	1	85	86	2	98
87	1	86	87	2	98
88	1	87	88	2	98
89	1	88	89	2	98
90	1	89	90	2	98
91	1	90	91	2	98
92	1	91	92	2	98
93	1	92	93	2	98
94	1	93	94	2	98
95	1	94	95	2	98
96	1	95	96	2	98
97	1	96	97	2	98
98	1	97	98	2	98
99	1	98	99	2	98
100	1	99	100	2	98

DEATHS AMONGST CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR

Death rate amongst Infants per 1,000 Live Births

Year	Administrative County	Urban Districts	Rural Districts
1901—1910	110	114	107
1911—1920	82	84	81
1921—1930	61	59	63
1931—1940	51	50	53
1941—1950	39	40	39
1951	28	30	26
1952	24	27	21
1953	27	26	28
1954	23	23	23
1955	24	26	22
1956	24	27	22
1957	21	23	19
1958	22	20	24
1959	18	19	17
1960	19	19	19

* Average rate per 10 year period.

There were 67 deaths of children under the age of one year in 1960, 8 more than in 1959, the infant mortality rate being 19 per 1,000 live births. The rate for England and Wales for 1960 was 21.7 compared with 22.2 in 1959.

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

	Urban	Rural	Total
Pneumonia.....	4	4	8
Bronchitis.....	1	1	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea...	1	—	1
Congenital malformations.....	11	6	17
Birth injury.....	4	1	5
Atelectasis.....	2	5	7
Prematurity.....	8	12	20
Other diseases and causes.....	3	4	7
Totals.....	34	33	67

Of the 67 infant deaths, 51 (76%) occurred during the neonatal period, that is before the baby was four weeks old, and many of these deaths took place within a few hours or a few days of birth. In 22 cases death was due to prematurity and this number again represents 32% of all the infant deaths.

Deaths which take place within the first week after birth and stillbirths are classified as perinatal deaths. Nearly all are due to causes, some of which may be preventable, which operate during the ante-natal period and during the actual process of birth. In 1960 the number of these perinatal deaths was 103 (made up of 61 stillbirths and 42 infant deaths) and represented a rate of 29.1 per 1,000 total births. In 1959 this rate was 32.0.

STATISTICS RELATING TO MOTHERS AND INFANTS

The vital statistics relating to mothers and infants are summarised below:—

Live births.....	3,477
Live birthrate per 1,000 population.....	15.49
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births...	3.62
Stillbirths.....	61
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and still births.....	17.24
Total live and still births.....	3,538
Infant deaths.....	67
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total.....	19.27
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—legitimate	19.10
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—illegitimate	23.81
Neonatal (first four weeks) mortality rate per 1,000 live births.....	14.67
Early neonatal mortality (first week) rate per 1,000 live births.....	12.07
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths during the first week) per 1,000 live and still births.....	29.11
Maternal deaths (including abortion).....	1
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	0.28

Section 2.—Local Health and other Services

THE CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

ANTE-NATAL CARE.

Most women continue to 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.

Domiciliary midwives paid 11,888 ante-natal visits to women who were expecting to be confined in their own homes, and general practitioners gave ante-natal services to 3,385 women, many of whom were going to hospitals for their confinements.*

Sessions are held in various parts of the County to give ante-natal teaching and instruction on relaxation. Details regarding attendances at the classes which were in operation during the year are shown below:—

Clinic	No. of sessions	No. of new attenders	No. of women attending	No. of attendances
Anlaby.....	48	61	64	435
Beverley.....	84	68	73	503
Cottingham.....	51	43	55	469
Hessle.....	50	84	98	729
Hornsea*.....	18	7	11	65
Withernsea†.....	21	4	10	58
Totals.....	272	267	311	2,259

* Class opened during year.

† Class closed during year.

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.

Three thousand, one hundred and ninety-two women are reported as having had post-natal examinations by their own doctors through the National Health Service Maternity Medical Services Scheme.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There was one maternal death in the County during the year. The maternal mortality rate was 0.28 per 1,000 total births.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL HOSTELS.

During the year, four cases have been provided with hostel accommodation in the Diocesan Moral Welfare Association's hostels.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

There has been an increase of 557 in the number of children attending, and an increase of 3,845 in the total number of attendances at the infant welfare centres as compared with the figures for 1959. The number of children born in 1960 who attended the centres during the year was 1,914. This represents 55% of the registered live births in the County.

At the end of the year 50 infant welfare centres were operating.

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

(N.B.—The letter "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 number attendances during the year	
		1960	1959	1958-1955	Total	per week
Albrough (V).....	Every 4 weeks	18	15	21	271	
Anlaby.....	Weekly	135	131	132	3,331	
Barlby.....	Every 2 weeks	25	29	19	409	
Beverley.....	Twice weekly	177	214	512	5,012	
Bilton.....	Every 4 weeks	21	28	38	402	
Bishop Burton (V)....	Every 4 weeks	7	6	22	168	
Brandesburton (V)....	Every 4 weeks	13	14	14	335	
Bridlington.....	3 sessions every 2 weeks	178	175	119	2,993	
Bridlington (West Hill)	Every 2 weeks	54	40	54	816	
Brough.....	Weekly	67	72	54	1,709	
Cottingham.....	Twice weekly	135	115	163	4,881	
Driffield.....	Weekly	74	61	41	1,790	
Dunnington.....	Every 4 weeks	9	12	7	130	
Elvington.....	Every 4 weeks	11	13	7	127	
Filey.....	Every 2 weeks	46	33	26	937	
Flamborough.....	Every 2 weeks	19	11	25	444	
Flixton.....	Every 4 weeks	4	1	14	77	
Fulford.....	Weekly	37	34	16	579	
Gilberdyke.....	Every 4 weeks	13	13	6	218	
Hedon.....	Every 2 weeks	35	33	50	671	
Hessle.....	Twice weekly	175	171	89	4,101	
Holme.....	Every 2 weeks	16	10	14	317	
Hornsea.....	Weekly	75	77	58	1,085	
Howden.....	Every 4 weeks	24	30	14	246	
Hunmanby.....	Every 2 weeks	30	15	34	758	
Keyingham.....	Every 4 weeks	19	13	24	246	
R.A.F. Leconfield (V) .	Every 2 weeks	26	34	77	582	
Leven.....	Every 4 weeks	8	8	12	177	
Long Riston (V).....	Every 4 weeks	13	18	30	330	
Market Weighton.....	Every 2 weeks	18	23	30	495	
Newport.....	Every 4 weeks	11	10	9	135	
North Cave (V).....	Every 2 weeks	26	17	20	515	
North Ferriby.....	Every 2 weeks	31	31	36	605	
North Newbald.....	Every 4 weeks	7	12	25	164	
Norton.....	Every 2 weeks	35	14	12	623	
Patrington.....	Every 4 weeks	10	14	18	230	
Pocklington.....	Every 2 weeks	17	14	24	393	
Preston.....	Every 2 weeks	17	26	43	615	
Riccall.....	Every 4 weeks	8	9	12	72	
Rillington.....	Every 4 weeks	11	15	18	297	
Sherburn.....	Every 4 weeks	12	19	6	186	
South Cave.....	Every 4 weeks	20	18	4	258	
Stamford Bridge.....	Every 4 weeks	9	15	11	194	
Swanland.....	Every 4 weeks	6	9	6	81	
Walkington (V).....	Every 4 weeks	4	6	27	142	
Warter.....	Every 4 weeks	3	7	10	151	
Welton*.....	Every 4 weeks	8	5	3	41	
Willerby.....	Weekly	133	67	59	2,106	
Withernsea.....	Weekly	60	51	61	1,461	
Wold Newton.....	Every 4 weeks	4	6	10	95	
Totals.....	—	1,914	1,814	2,136	42,001	

* Centre opened during the year.

DENTAL CARE.

The position with regard to availability of dental officers has continued to deteriorate and the routine treatment of school children has had to be limited to those attending secondary schools. Despite this a service has continued to be given to expectant and nursing mothers and to young children on the same basis as in previous years, but the numbers treated in each category has been rather fewer.

The need to interest expectant and nursing mothers in the need for dental care has again been brought specially to the notice of health visitors and midwives.

Domiciliary midwives have continued to make returns about the dental examination arrangements for patients booked for domiciliary confinements and during the year 782 of these reports were received. These showed that, of this number of expectant mothers, 633 stated that they were attending or intended to go to dentists in private practice for inspection and necessary treatment, and that 44 requested inspection and treatment through the County dental service. In 89 cases the women were already provided with dentures and did not require dental treatment and in 16 cases suggestions that dental inspection should be carried out were refused.

Details of the work carried out for mothers and young children by the County dental service are as follows:—

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	79	72	65	37
Children under five	139	126	124	120

Forms of dental treatment provided:—

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under five
Extractions.....	147	224
General Anæsthetics.....	23	106
Fillings.....	43	20
Scalings and gum treatment.....	11	—
Silver Nitrate treatment.....	—	—
Radiographs.....	—	—
Dentures Provided:		
Full Upper or Lower.....	16	—
Partial Upper or Lower.....	6	—
Crowns or Inlays.....	—	—

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 once again 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 215 premature live births and 37 premature stillbirths have occurred during the year. Of these 164 live births and 32 stillbirths occurred among infants born in hospitals, 48 live births and 5 stillbirths among infants born in the mothers' own homes and 3 live births among infants born in private nursing homes. Eighteen of the infants born in their mothers' own homes were transferred to hospitals.

Of the 215 premature infants born alive, 13 died before they were 24 hours old and a further 14 died before they were four weeks old. Twenty-two who died were under 4 lbs. 6 oz. in weight at birth.

CARE OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD.

The special Welfare Visitor gave help and advice in 95 new cases during the year. In addition, help was continued for 23 cases who had been first seen in 1959.

Of the cases dealt with, 93 have been completed as follows:—

Mothers returned home with child.....	49
Babies placed for adoption.....	38
Babies placed in nursery or foster home....	2
Mothers placed in residential work.....	1
Babies died or stillborn.....	5

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 again been extremely reliable and valuable. This organisation has dealt entirely with the distribution of the foods in Anlaby, Cottingham, Driffield, Dunswell, Filey, Hedon, Hessle, Hornsea, Norton, Pocklington, and Willerby. The help given by 83 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.....	51,164 tins.
Cod Liver Oil.....	13,776 bottles.
Orange Juice.....	89,417 bottles.
Vitamin Tablets.....	10,528 packets.

As compared with 1959 there have been reductions in the issues of 10,741 tins of Dried Milk and of 3,569 bottles of Orange Juice and there have been increases in the issues of 14 bottles of Cod Liver Oil and 459 packets of Vitamin A and D Tablets. The decrease in Orange Juice occurred in the July-September quarter and may have been associated with the difference between the summers of 1959 and 1960.

LIAISON ARRANGEMENTS.

The report of the Committee of the Central Health Services Council on the Welfare of Children in Hospital emphasised the importance of sick children being nursed in their own homes wherever the nature of the illness and home conditions permitted and in a Circular dated 23rd February, 1959, Local Health Authorities were requested to assist as far as possible in achieving this aim by co-operating with the family doctor and by providing where necessary the services of home nurses and domestic helps. The Report and its implications were discussed in detail by the General Practitioner Liaison Committee, which is made up of general practitioners and senior medical officers of this Authority, and appropriate personal contact was made with the paediatricians serving the area. During the year domiciliary nurses have been called in to give necessary attention to 121 children in their own homes and there have been frequent contacts between the various hospitals and health visitors in respect of those children receiving after-care following their treatment in hospital.

HEALTH VISITING

The general arrangements affecting the health visiting service were detailed in my report for 1959. During the year the establishment was increased from 25 to 30 but it was in fact not possible to maintain the staff at the original level owing to resignations and the absence of suitable candidates to fill the vacancies so caused; nor was it found to be possible to fill any of the three vacancies which exist for student health visitors.

At the end of the year the staff consisted of 22 health visitor/school nurses and two school nurses and one part-time appointment had been made of a nurse not holding the full qualifications of a health visitor to undertake some of the more routine work in clinics and in the school health services.

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

Visits to expectant mothers:—

First visits	562
Subsequent visits	369

Visits to infants under 1 year of age:—

First visits	3,475
Subsequent visits	14,171

Visits to children aged 1 and under 2 years 7,964

Visits to children aged 2 and under 5 years 16,935

Visits to tuberculosis cases 855

Visits to aged persons 1,221

Visits for care and after-care 436

Visits for other reasons 1,013

During the year health visitors have undertaken the duty of the routine testing of the urine of young infants with a view to the early diagnosis of the condition known as phenylketonuria. This condition is a very rare one but if it is present and can be found early the ill effects it has on the affected child's mental development can be mitigated or prevented by an appropriate change in diet. These tests were carried out by health visitors for more than 600 infants during the year. No cases of phenylketonuria were found.

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 there were two vacancies and the staff numbered 43 nurse/midwives and 16 domiciliary nurses, a total of 59.

Fifteen of the nurses are Queen's Nursing Sisters, as are also the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of the Home Nursing Service.

Approval has now been given, as opportunities occur, for arrangements to be made for all nurses who have not had special district training to receive that training.

Fourteen nurses attended refresher courses during the year.

At the end of 1960 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...	20
(c) Property leased from other owners.....	1
Number of nurses renting houses owned by the County District Councils.....	1
Number of nurses living in houses owned by themselves or rented from private owners.....	22
Number of nurses living in lodgings or with relatives.....	5

Transport.

Number of nurses using cars provided by the County Council.....	50
Number of nurses using their own cars.....	9

A comparison of the figures shown in the table with those of the previous year shows that visits paid to homes have decreased by 1,453 and that the number of cases which the nurses have attended during the year was 278 less than in 1959.

Nearly 57% of the patients nursed were over 65 years old and in over 15% of cases the illness was of a chronic nature necessitating visiting for more than twenty-four times in the year. Over 64% 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, 47% were to patients who had to be visited on more than twenty-four occasions.

Many visits are made to patients to give injections of various types, no special nursing attention being required. Visits of this nature represent 34% of the total visits made for all purposes during the year.

Arrangements continue to be made whereby selected domiciliary nurses undertake additional special supervisory and advisory duties for patients attending hospital diabetic clinics. At the end of 1960 eight nurses were giving this service for the areas of the County served by the diabetic clinics at the York County Hospital, the Westwood Hospital at Beverley, the East Riding General Hospital at Driffield, and the Scarborough General Hospital. During the year these selected nurses paid 956 special supervisory and advisory visits to diabetic patients.

On the domiciliary midwifery side, the number of cases attended was 986, an increase of 84 on the number attended in 1959. The number of ante-natal and lying-in visits totalled 28,731. In addition, owing to the demand on the beds in some of the maternity units, many patients are discharged before the end of the normal lying-in period of fourteen days, and the domiciliary midwife is then usually called on to visit the patient on her return to her home and continues to visit until the end of the lying-in period. Midwives were called upon to visit 752 patients under these circumstances and paid 3,693 visits to them.

The percentage of domiciliary live and still births for the County as a whole was 29%, compared with 28% in 1959. The percentage 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.....	277	91	33
Bridlington M.B.....	376	38	10
Driffield U.D.....	119	27	33
Filey U.D.....	60	28	47
Haltemprice U.D.....	694	209	30
Hedon M.B.....	39	18	46
Hornsea U.D.....	78	27	35
Norton U.D.....	77	12	16
Withernsea U.D.....	84	23	27
Aggregate of U.D.s.....	1,804	473	26
Beverley R.D.....	359	117	33
Bridlington R.D.....	143	23	16
Derwent R.D.....	230	100	43
Driffield R.D.....	166	39	23
Holderness R.D.....	317	82	26
Howden R.D.....	190	98	52
Norton R.D.....	141	33	23
Pocklington R.D.....	188	49	26
Aggregate of R.D.s.....	1,734	541	31
Total County.....	3,538	1,014	29

Due to the fact that a relatively small number of confinements are domiciliary ones, only eighteen of the midwives had more than twenty-four cases during the year.

At the end of the year, 43 County domiciliary midwives and one midwife in private practice were suitably qualified to administer analgesia. During the year, 772 domiciliary cases were given gas and air or trilene during their confinements, i.e., 76% of the women confined in their own homes had this type of help.

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

According to the returns received, during the year 538 domiciliary births were attended by midwives, no doctor being present. This represents 55% of the domiciliary births in the County.

In all, 172 midwives notified their intention to practise in the East Riding during 1960. At the end of the year there were 140 midwives in practice, 45 of whom were employed in the County service, 93 were employed in hospitals, one in a private maternity home and one in private domiciliary practice.

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..	—	8	128	136
Notification of infant death	—	21	1	22
Notification of stillbirth...	—	25	7	32
Liability to be a source of infection.....	—	2	15	17
*Artificial feeding.....	—	126	88	214
*Other reasons.....	—	2	—	2

* The requirements to notify "artificial feeding" and "having laid out a dead body" were removed from the Rules of the Central Midwives Board in July 1960.

The number of medical help forms received from midwives in domiciliary practice was equivalent to 23.8% of the cases which they attended when no doctor was present.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The arrangements for the provision of vaccination facilities continued as in previous years and the table printed below shows the number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations in respect of which returns have been received for the year 1960.

Three hundred and sixty-three vaccinations and seven re-vaccinations were performed at infant welfare centres.

The figure of 1,866 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 52.6% and that for the rural areas 54.8%.

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 Trilene		No. of cases receiving Pethidine		No. of cases visited on discharge from Hospital before 14th day	No. of visits			
							Dr. not booked		Dr. booked		Dr. present at delivery	Dr. not present at delivery	Dr. present at delivery	Dr. not present at delivery	Dr. present at delivery	Dr. not present at delivery		Ante-natal	Lying-in		
							Dr. present	Dr. not present	Dr. present	Dr. not present									Domi- ciliary	Ex- hospital	
Medical	Surgical	Medical	Surgical																		
(23)	(30)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
73	20	2,856	302	44	12	1,241	—	—	9	10	—	—	—	—	1	3	7	165	298	57	
22	3	423	36	12	1	248	—	7	3	19	—	3	2	16	—	9	4	571	617	11	
45	25	1,136	736	29	12	415	—	—	8	2	6	1	—	—	4	1	1	147	180	3	
20	—	346	37	8	2	170	—	—	15	20	—	1	10	11	11	14	78	653	649	293	
28	2	1,062	44	17	7	230	—	—	6	33	—	1	5	25	3	3	19	507	723	72	
27	2	862	73	20	2	294	—	—	26	5	—	—	19	2	8	—	60	272	568	257	
94	12	1,795	550	65	29	1,086	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
87	8	1,592	571	57	21	869	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	3	
34	6	865	72	25	3	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	200	439	51	
57	11	2,278	521	36	18	1,096	—	1	20	9	3	4	—	18	4	8	2	301	315	126	
55	7	2,102	309	42	15	970	—	—	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
48	8	2,006	208	39	9	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
66	13	2,456	228	55	16	1,221	—	—	8	9	7	5	—	—	2	1	3	124	311	18	
92	10	1,554	366	74	12	307	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
91	12	2,182	207	82	11	1,169	—	1	7	3	7	4	—	—	4	—	4	240	395	27	
75	8	2,054	207	64	23	1,059	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	7	129	237	21	
48	15	2,971	155	50	5	913	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
63	30	3,017	705	57	18	1,153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
40	8	1,345	76	26	5	799	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
57	14	2,075	442	38	12	982	—	—	11	14	1	12	9	2	6	9	51	286	553	245	
32	7	1,306	102	27	7	858	—	—	12	3	6	2	2	1	10	2	29	449	583	113	
52	17	2,089	1,335	49	17	659	—	—	13	15	4	8	5	5	10	2	13	155	250	59	
42	5	2,448	196	30	11	661	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	11	4	277	406	45	
23	4	1,916	109	15	9	674	—	—	7	5	1	1	5	—	5	5	—	163	309	1	
34	6	614	66	23	2	28	—	1	3	19	—	—	2	9	—	7	1	176	308	3	
101	23	2,238	473	74	11	1,524	—	—	22	13	16	7	4	1	13	6	2	350	540	26	
98	24	2,211	65	19	3	154	—	—	12	15	—	—	—	2	10	2	341	435	7		
34	2	2,264	300	50	29	1,290	—	1	—	16	—	15	—	—	17	16	178	298	47		
56	37	2,546	472	56	21	1,454	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30	4	1,209	45	15	1	570	—	—	14	23	12	21	1	—	7	3	35	428	609	287	
17	7	1,387	223	15	9	246	—	—	5	11	4	7	—	—	2	3	34	350	394	192	
29	8	1,019	87	15	4	638	—	—	18	10	6	3	9	5	11	6	31	550	625	218	
59	37	2,763	747	58	11	1,550	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
51	22	690	162	39	5	67	—	1	5	23	—	3	5	21	3	22	12	248	585	42	
159	8	3,277	172	107	18	1,590	—	1	6	9	6	6	—	—	3	4	14	495	279	116	
6	6	2,475	403	45	2	1,751	—	1	13	5	4	3	—	—	2	—	14	127	283	94	
13	7	239	233	12	3	41	—	—	12	24	1	—	12	19	10	10	11	470	679	51	
31	9	1,349	152	24	—	1,064	—	1	1	5	—	—	—	1	6	1	4	90	144	2	
28	7	1,156	101	19	10	72	—	—	6	5	6	4	—	—	1	4	10	258	250	83	
34	11	984	174	27	8	37	—	—	11	4	9	3	2	—	7	3	9	202	256	48	
45	6	890	88	28	7	308	—	—	14	22	1	1	12	17	3	5	33	262	686	163	
53	18	1,503	647	39	9	163	—	1	4	5	—	—	4	6	4	5	12	186	274	57	
41	17	1,253	312	25	10	195	—	—	9	7	1	1	8	6	7	5	2	93	217	23	
72	20	1,567	283	58	24	444	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35	8	1,852	342	22	12	378	—	1	1	13	1	10	—	—	1	8	3	88	240	22	
42	10	2,247	322	19	12	589	—	—	2	12	2	10	—	—	1	11	3	151	243	27	
67	18	1,314	253	50	14	152	—	1	11	2	—	—	10	—	9	1	2	181	245	22	
87	20	1,801	402	58	7	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
34	7	1,018	373	25	5	287	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	2	32	8	8	
38	24	1,061	575	26	4	695	—	2	1	11	1	8	—	1	1	8	2	61	95	8	
54	11	1,981	111	25	15	1,072	—	2	6	17	4	16	—	—	3	12	13	248	447	69	
28	8	607	106	18	4	140	—	1	4	14	4	12	—	—	2	4	40	207	313	105	
53	16	1,069	224	34	9	21	—	1	8	5	3	1	5	—	6	2	2	121	278	5	
38	20	1,190	615	28	15	797	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
174	29	1,781	294	98	13	534	1	—	17	8	10	5	3	2	4	2	49	215	461	226	
42	8	2,255	18	33	11	790	—	1	4	8	1	5	—	—	1	—	2	157	196	7	
69	13	2,101	342	52	25	165	—	—	4	4	1	3	3	1	2	3	4	1	162	179	11
48	14	941	483	24	7	522	—	1	18	15	4	9	7	3	7	8	66	356	574	267	
77	43	1,965	830	61	22	1,311	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
74	19	2,484	377	45	27	769	—	—	8	7	7	5	—	—	1	3	9	115	249	38	
97	16	2,499	534	69	6	1,813	—	—	15	—	12	—	—	—	13	—	—	94	239	7	
68	18	1,880	325	49	6	1,324	—	—	4	2	4	2	—	—	4	2	—	110	73	7	
3,468	828	104,826	19,318	2,445	678	41,866	1	31	447	507	165	235	198	174	240	249	752	11,888	17,843	3,693	

* Included in columns (2) and (3)

† Included in columns (4) and (5)

‡ part year only



District	No. of Live Births	Primary Vaccinations						Re-Vaccinations					
		Under 1	1 year	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Totals	Under 1	1 year	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Totals
Filey M.B.....	273	118	4	9	8	22	161	—	—	—	3	21	24
Bridlington M.B..	371	147	8	6	14	44	219	—	—	7	9	85	101
Driffield U.D.....	118	53	2	2	1	5	63	—	—	—	—	14	14
Filey U.D.....	57	39	—	3	—	3	45	—	—	—	1	7	8
Haltemprice U.D.	684	475	9	26	21	32	563	—	—	6	15	75	96
Hedon M.B.....	38	10	1	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	2	2
Hornsea U.D.....	77	28	4	2	1	4	39	—	—	1	1	5	7
Norton U.D.....	75	21	—	1	4	1	27	—	—	—	—	3	3
Withernsea U.D..	81	42	12	4	4	7	69	—	—	1	7	6	14
Filey R.D.....	354	252	5	3	6	7	273	—	—	3	10	17	30
Bridlington R.D..	140	43	1	1	—	6	51	—	—	2	—	9	11
Driffield R.D.....	224	111	6	—	4	5	126	—	1	1	3	17	22
Hedon R.D.....	163	104	2	1	6	8	121	—	—	2	7	17	26
Holderness R.D..	309	134	19	1	1	13	168	—	—	—	8	12	20
Norton R.D.....	187	133	2	1	—	1	137	—	—	—	—	3	3
Filey R.D.....	139	55	2	—	—	3	60	—	—	—	4	13	17
Bridlington R.D.	187	101	3	1	2	6	113	—	—	2	4	21	27
Totals....	3,477	1,866	80	61	72	167	2,246	—	1	25	72	327	425

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....	1,942	115	2,060	931
At Infant Welfare Centres or at Special Sessions.....	815	354	1,169	2,408
Totals.....	2,757	469	3,226	3,339

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.....	221	23	244	278
Bridlington M.B.....	279	73	352	197
Driffield U.D.....	84	37	121	140
Filey U.D.....	57	—	57	60
Haltemprice U.D....	557	143	700	873
Hedon M.B.....	41	4	45	68
Hornsea U.D.....	66	7	73	77
Norton U.D.....	34	—	34	15
Withernsea U.D.....	81	24	105	166
Beverley R.D.....	354	76	430	593
Bridlington R.D.....	80	—	80	25
Derwent R.D.....	145	3	148	54
Driffield R.D.....	114	14	128	92
Holderness R.D.....	267	52	319	433
Howden R.D.....	131	9	140	121
Norton R.D.....	79	—	79	27
Pocklington R.D.....	167	4	171	120
Totals.....	2,757	469	3,226	3,339

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.

It is pleasing to note that despite the continuing pressure of work for poliomyelitis vaccination the number of primary immunisations against diphtheria was 300 more than in the previous year. There was, however, a fall of nearly 400 in the number of reinforcing injections given. Outbreaks of diphtheria are still possible unless a continued high level of immunity is maintained by immunisation in early life, followed by reinforcing injections at about the ages of five years and ten years and a study of the figures given in this table will show that no more than 60% of the children under five have been immunised and that, although 83% of children under 15 years of age have been immunised at some time, only 50% can be said to be reasonably protected in that their last injection was given less than five years ago.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1960

Districts	Number of children who received primary or reinforcing injections within the last five years					Number immunised more than 5 years ago	Total aged under 15 immunised at any time
	Aged under 1	Aged 1 to 4	Aged 5 to 9	Aged 10 to 14	Total aged under 15		
<i>Buckrose Health Division</i>							
Bridlington M.B.....	62	704	673	94	1,533	1,449	2,982
Drifffield U.D.....	21	214	243	80	558	411	969
Filey U.D.....	29	170	117	7	323	454	777
Bridlington R.D.....	25	221	167	52	465	739	1,204
Drifffield R.D.....	33	381	210	148	772	982	1,754
Totals.....	170	1,690	1,410	381	3,651	4,035	7,686
<i>Haltemprice Health Division</i>							
Haltemprice U.D.....	131	1,845	2,653	2,430	7,059	1,741	8,800
<i>Holderness Health Division</i>							
Beverley M.B.....	98	721	871	625	2,315	1,234	3,549
Hedon M.B.....	18	122	186	151	477	160	637
Hornsea U.D.....	14	198	243	275	730	253	983
Withernsea U.D.....	29	206	260	81	576	461	1,037
Beverley R.D.....	139	1,115	1,209	814	3,277	1,560	4,837
Holderness R.D.....	101	789	904	900	2,694	1,218	3,912
Totals.....	399	3,151	3,673	2,846	10,069	4,886	14,955
<i>Howdenshire Health Division</i>							
Norton U.D.....	18	214	160	57	449	518	967
Derwent R.D.....	52	576	409	156	1,193	1,509	2,702
Howden R.D.....	55	459	264	88	866	1,087	1,953
Norton R.D.....	36	312	174	72	594	993	1,587
Pocklington R.D.....	50	708	443	108	1,309	1,907	3,216
Totals.....	211	2,269	1,450	481	4,411	6,014	10,425
Grand Totals.....	911	8,955	9,186	6,138	25,190	16,676	41,866
Estimated child population.....	3,400	13,000	33,700		50,100		
Percentage immunised....	26.79	68.85	45.47		50.28		83.56

PROTECTION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

Upon the request of their parents or guardians, children may receive protection against whooping cough and tetanus. This protection may be given at the same time as the children are immunised against diphtheria.

During the year, 2,707 children received primary courses of anti-whooping cough injections, and 833 received "boosting" injections. These numbers are made up as follows:—

	Primary	Booster
Whooping Cough vaccine.....	247	—
Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	237	210
Combined Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.....	2,223	623
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals.....	2,707	833
	<hr/>	<hr/>

In addition, 190 children received a primary course of tetanus toxoid injections and eight received boosting injections having previously been inoculated separately against diphtheria and whooping cough and 14 children received a primary course and 13 children received boosting injections of diphtheria/tetanus vaccine.

B.C.G. VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

The scheme for protection against tuberculosis by B.C.G. vaccination, which originally applied only to children who were between thirteen and fourteen years of age, now includes students attending universities, teachers' training colleges, technical colleges or other establishments of further education and school children of 13 years of age or older and those children approaching 13 years who can conveniently be vaccinated along with others of that age.

During the year, letters explaining the scheme and accompanied by consent forms were sent to the parents of 3,491 eligible children. Parents of 2,547 (73%) children requested participation in the scheme, and of these acceptors, 2,429 were eventually Mantoux tested to find out if B.C.G. vaccination was necessary. The result of the tests showed that 1,876 (77%) were negative and therefore required vaccination, and of these 1,848 finally completed the process.

If a child gives a positive reaction to the Mantoux test, it means that at some time he has been exposed to infection and 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. 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

In February, 1960, the Scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis was extended to include those "born before 1933 who were under 40 years old". In addition to this new age group, offers of protection were continued to children and young adults and to those of any age belonging to certain priority groups so that altogether vaccination could be given to the following:—

Persons who at the time of their application for vaccination have not reached the age of 40 years. (Infants receive protection from the age of six months.)

Persons going to visit or reside in a country outside Europe, other than Canada or U.S.A.

Doctors and their families.

Dental surgeons, dental students, dental hygienists, student hygienists, dental surgeons' chairside assistants and their families.

Practising nurses and their families.

Hospital staff who come into contact with patients, and their families.

Expectant mothers.

Ambulance staff and their families.

Public health staff, who might come into contact with poliomyelitis cases, and their families.

In all, during the year 11,638 persons had their first course of two injections and in addition 19,756 had their third injection—this is given not less than seven months after the second one. This work has again taken up a considerable amount of time of both general practitioners and the members of the County medical staff.

At the end of the year nearly 29% of the population had had two injections and 24% had had three injections. Most of those vaccinated were children. The actual figures are as follows:—

Number who had received 3 injections 53,140

Number who had received 2 injections only 11,600

Those who had had at least 2 injections were distributed as follows:—

Year when vaccinated	Children and Young Persons born in the years 1943—1960	Young Persons born in the years 1933—1942	Persons born before 1933 and who are aged under 40	Other priority groups	TOTALS
1956	727	—	—	—	727
1957	5,797	—	—	—	5,797
1958	23,419	1,105	—	1,301	25,825
1959	10,285	7,903	—	2,565	20,753
1960	3,908	2,021	5,425	284	11,638
Totals . .	44,136	11,029	5,425	4,150	64,740

AMBULANCE SERVICE

At the end of the year the Council's fleet of vehicles consisted of 15 ambulances and 20 dual purpose vehicles, the latter being used mainly for sitting-case work. Use was also made of two ambulances provided by the St. John Ambulance Brigade for the Filey area. At the end of the year 45 whole-time and one part-time driver/attendants were being employed.

During the year the British Red Cross Society found it impossible to continue to staff their ambulance at Market Weighton and the service was withdrawn at the end of June. This necessitated an additional vehicle being placed at the Pocklington Station.

A reference to the tables and graphs which appear on the following pages will show that there has been an increase in the number of cases of acute illness for which ambulance transport was required and a very large increase of over 5,000 in the number of attendances at out-patient sessions made by patients using ambulances. There was also an increased use made of the service in order to transport subnormal children to and from training centres and in all there were 9,191 more patient journeys in 1960 than there were in 1959.

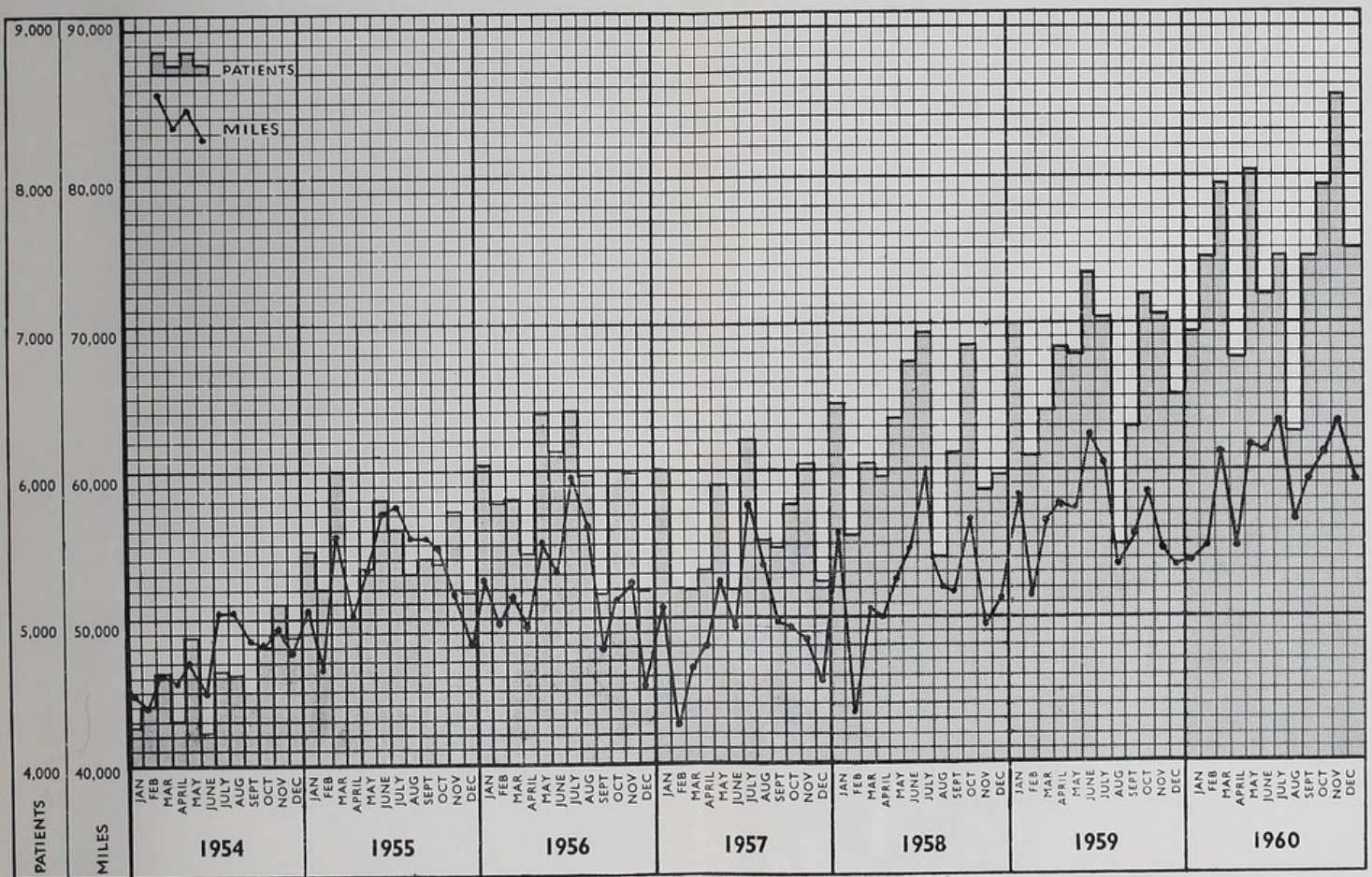
The large increase in the use made of ambulances for out-patient attendances was unexpected as during the previous year this demand had decreased considerably. The rise represents a County increase of nearly 10% on the 1959 figures but it is most marked in the south east—the stations at Beverley, Hessle and Withernsea showing percentage increases for this group of cases of 27%, 24% and 24% respectively.

It is interesting to note that although the number of patients carried has increased by 9,191 there has been a small decrease in the number of journeys. This has been achieved partly by good organisation and partly by using larger sitting-case vehicles, the average number of patients per journey being 4.0 as against 3.5 in the previous year.

Total mileage has increased by 30,755 miles, an increase of 4.5% on the previous year's figures.

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	1959	1960	Increase or decrease in 1960 as compared with 1959
1. Accident.....	2,150	2,166	+16
2. Acute illness.....	1,421	2,134	+713
3. General illness.....	4,468	4,107	-361
4. Maternity.....	1,020	1,079	+59
5. Tuberculosis.....	89	78	-11
6. Infectious disease.....	122	75	-47
7. Mental illness.....	212	212	—
Totals (Items 1-7).....	9,482	9,851	+369
8. Inter-hospital transfers.....	1,337	1,344	+7
9. Hospital discharges.....	4,010	4,196	+186
10. Out-patient and Clinic attendances.....	54,762	60,014	+5,252
Totals (Items 8-10).....	60,109	65,554	+5,445
11. Other Cases.....	10,525	13,902	+3,377
Grand Totals: Cases.....	80,116	89,307	+9,191
Journeys.....	22,881	22,349	-532
Mileage.....	680,086	710,841	+30,755
Average patients per journey.....	3.5	4.0	—
Average miles per journey.....	29.7	31.9	—
Average miles per patient.....	8.5	8.0	—



Station	Journeys	Patients	Mileage	Average mileage per journey	Average mileage per patient
<i>Ambulances</i>					
Beverley.....	1,479	4,413	37,391	25.3	8.5
Bridlington.....	1,611	3,542	35,626	22.1	10.1
Driffeld.....	567	1,077	7,790	13.7	7.2
Hessle.....	1,445	6,368	38,967	27.0	6.1
Hornsea.....	548	1,526	14,553	26.6	9.5
Howden.....	244	536	7,573	31.0	14.1
Pocklington.....	765	3,880	36,922	48.3	9.5
Withernsea.....	338	1,552	18,876	55.8	12.2
Filey St. John....	916	3,847	30,718	33.5	8.0
Market Weighton					
Red Cross.....	138	323	5,230	37.9	16.2
W.R., Selby.....	876	2,552	23,263	26.6	9.1
N.R., Malton.....	388	1,336	10,075	26.0	7.5
York C.B.....	342	409	2,518	7.4	6.2
Hull C.B.....	123	136	1,661	13.5	12.2
Other Authorities.	13	17	587	45.2	34.5
Totals for ambulances....	9,793	31,514	271,750	27.7	8.6
<i>Sitting Case Cars</i>					
Beverley.....	2,060	11,027	68,976	33.5	6.3
Bridlington.....	2,468	7,759	62,118	25.2	8.0
Driffeld.....	1,999	6,629	46,977	23.5	7.1
Hessle.....	1,290	9,790	41,006	31.8	4.2
Hornsea.....	650	3,542	26,623	41.0	7.5
Howden.....	849	3,737	41,928	49.4	11.2
Pocklington.....	1,041	4,975	49,687	47.7	10.0
Weaverthorpe....	420	1,520	21,244	50.6	14.0
Withernsea.....	869	5,753	49,928	57.5	8.7
York C.B.....	25	27	223	8.9	8.3
Hull C.B.....	4	2	66	16.5	33.0
Voluntary Car					
Pool.....	58	146	2,774	47.8	19.0
N.R., Malton.....	760	2,802	21,818	28.7	7.8
Other Authorities.	4	4	136	34.0	34.0
Totals for sitting case cars.....	12,497	57,713	433,504	34.7	7.5
Train.....	59	80	5,587	94.7	69.8
Grand Totals...	22,349	89,307	710,841	31.8	8.0

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The use made of this service has again increased and during the year the number of cases provided with domestic help has risen to 1,041, an increase of 89 on the 1959 figure. The number of hours of service has also increased by over 17,000 to a total of 235,785. An analysis of the cases helped shows that these increases are again associated almost entirely with the needs of aged and chronically ill patients.

The following figures refer to the service given in 1960:—

No. of households receiving service at the beginning of 1960.....	525
New cases helped during the year.....	516
	<hr/>
Total households receiving service.....	1,041
	<hr/>
Reason for requiring domestic help:—	
Confinements.....	177
General illness.....	77
Tuberculosis.....	1
Chronic illnesses or old age.....	786

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 43 depots in the County, and by the Withernsea Old Folks' Appeal Committee, who have a depot at Withernsea. During the year, 1,255 articles were loaned under this arrangement. Hospital type beds and special mattresses, etc., were loaned through this service to 17 paraplegic patients during the year. Fireguards are also loaned through these arrangements when suggested as being necessary, especially for old people.

CHIROPODY SERVICE.

Since 1958 the Welfare Committee has agreed that chiropody for elderly people should be recognised as part of the welfare services provided by Darby and Joan Clubs and that this provision should be taken into account in assessing the annual contributions which the County Council makes to the Women's Voluntary Service in respect of such clubs. Following the intimation in 1959 by the Minister of Health that he would be prepared to approve proposals by local health authorities for the provision of chiropody services under Section 28 of the National Health Services Act, 1946, the Health Committee decided to amend the scheme made under that section so as to allow for such a service to be available to persons for medical reasons only, the service to be provided at clinics, at the chiropodists' surgeries, or, if necessary, in patients' homes.

Considerable difficulties and delays were experienced in the implementing of these additional arrangements mainly because the chiropodists who could be asked to participate had to be those who were qualified in accordance with the National Health Service (Medical Auxiliaries) Regulations, 1954, and not many living in or near the County were so qualified; nor were all these desirous of joining the scheme. Consequently by the end of the year only four patients had been referred for treatment. In three of these cases the chiropodists had to visit the patients in their own homes and in the other case arrangements were made to take the patient to the chiropodist's surgery.

Elderly patients capable of attending Darby and Joan or other old persons' clubs continue, of course, to receive chiropody services through the arrangements made by those clubs.

PROBLEM FAMILIES.

The Children's Officer has continued to act as a co-ordinating officer for the purpose of initiating meetings of persons representing the various bodies or service sections who may in the course of their duties have to deal with the various difficulties created by problem families. The meetings, which are organised on a Divisional Health Area basis and are held under the chairmanship of the Divisional Medical Officer, 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. During the year, 17 such meetings have been held and 41 individual cases dealt with.

EPILEPSY AND SPASTIC PARAPLEGIA.

On the register of handicapped persons maintained by the County Welfare Officer there are 27 epileptics and 12 spastics. Of the 27 epileptics, 7 are in residential accommodation provided by the Welfare Authority and 5 are in colonies. Of the 12 spastic cases, 10 are in their own homes, one is in a County home and one is being maintained in a special training home at the expense of the Welfare Committee.

In addition, there are 21 epileptics and 3 spastics living at home and known to the Welfare Department, but who are not registered as handicapped persons.

Among persons ascertained as mentally sub-normal, 28 children and 38 adults are known to be epileptics, and 21 children and 13 adults are known to suffer from a degree of spastic paraplegia. Of these, 11 child and 26 adult epileptics and 7 child and 7 adult spastics are in institutions.

Among educable children of school age, 10 epileptics and 23 spastics are ascertained under the Handicapped Pupils Regulations.

As may be necessary, arrangements are available for the loan of wheel chairs, walking aids, special beds and mattresses to these groups through the medical loan scheme and all cases, of course,

have access to the services being provided under the Welfare Department's scheme which now includes facilities for domiciliary occupational therapy.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

The arrangements for health education are made through the Divisional Medical Officers who are also Medical Officers of Health for most of the District Councils in their divisional areas and they co-relate general health education with any special efforts which may be made locally. Apart from any special local arrangements the main reliance for health education continues to be placed on health visitors and school nurses and the arrangement continues whereby of the four health visitors sent yearly to post-graduate courses two attend courses specially designed to help them to be better educators.

Most of this work is done by talks to small groups at clinic sessions of various types and in the Holderness divisional health area the arrangement continues at Infant Welfare Centres whereby health visitors give a regular series of talks each session. Each talk lasts about ten minutes and is based on notes prepared by the Divisional Medical Officer. In the Haltemprice divisional area the aim has been to pass on information more by displays than by set talks. All the Divisions are provided with film strip projectors and film strips on various health subjects are obtainable from the central supply maintained by the County Library.

A number of lectures and group discussions have been held by medical officers and nurses in certain of the secondary modern schools, usually at the request of head teachers or members of the school staffs who are responsible for organising courses in these schools which include health matters and this method of health education should be encouraged as much as possible.

In March the Beverley "Safety in the Home" Committee held an exhibition at the Beverley Library which incorporated all aspects of this subject. The exhibition was well patronised and was attended by groups of children from all schools in the area.

In most areas of the County cancer education, especially in relation to the connection between tobacco smoking and lung cancer, has been confined to the showing of appropriate posters. In the Haltemprice area this has been supplemented by a number of talks on the subject given by the Divisional Medical Officer to school leavers and to a number of other societies and organisations. These talks were supported by the showing of a film and film strips.

BLINDNESS.

Home visiting and home teaching for the blind is undertaken by officers of the Welfare Department.

At the end of the year there were 354 blind and 56 partially sighted persons on the register. The distribution of these persons according to sex and age is shown in the following table:—

Age Period	Blind			Partially Sighted		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—4	—	—	—	1	—	1
5—10	—	1	1	1	—	1
11—15	2	2	4	1	3	4
16—20	—	—	—	—	—	—
21—29	4	2	6	2	2	4
30—39	10	6	16	2	1	3
40—49	10	5	15	1	1	2
50—59	19	13	32	3	3	6
60—64	10	16	26	1	2	3
65—69	21	16	37	2	1	3
70 and over...	71	146	217	8	21	29
Totals..	147	207	354	22	34	56

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 1960:—

Age Period	Blind			Partially Sighted		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1	7	13	20	6	7	13
1	3	—	3	} 2	—	2
2	—	1	1			
3	2	2	4			
4	—	—	—			
5—10	8	4	12	2	6	8
11—15	6	1	7	—	—	—
16—20	5	2	7	1	—	1
21—29	9	10	19	—	—	—
30—39	11	8	19	—	1	1
40—49	16	12	28	1	1	2
50—59	19	26	45	1	2	3
60—64	7	24	31	2	3	5
65—69	9	15	24	3	2	5
70 and over...	44	89	133	4	12	16
Unknown	1	—	1	—	—	—
Totals..	147	207	354	22	34	56

During the year, 42 persons were admitted to the register of blind persons, nine of these being transferred from the partially sighted category and one person was certified to be blind but died before registration could be carried out. Twelve persons were admitted to the register of partially sighted persons. Six persons were decertified from the blind category and two persons were decertified from the partially sighted category and the names of all eight were removed from the register. Eleven persons were examined, but not considered to be certifiable and five persons were re-examined and were found to be not certifiable. Fifty-two persons already on the register were re-examined, but no changes in their categories were 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	6	15	17	43
Partially Sighted .	—	—	—	2	2	4	4	12

The causes to which blindness or partial loss of sight was attributed were as follows:—

	Blindness	Partially sighted
Cataract and Lens opacities	14	3
Retinopathy	8	1
Diabetic Retinopathy	—	1
Syphilitic Retinopathy	1	—
Glaucoma	8	3
Myopia	3	—
Thrombosis of Central Retinal Artery	1	—
Retinal Detachment	1	—
Macular Degeneration	3	2
Local Infections of the Eye:—		
Keratitis	3	—
Choroiditis	1	1
Trauma	—	1
Totals	43	12

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

No. of cases registered during the year in respect of whom Form B.D.8 recommended:—	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(a) No treatment.....	6	7	—	15
(b) (i) Medical treatment ..	2	1	—	9
(ii) Surgical treatment ..	9	2	—	2
(iii) Optical treatment . .	1	—	—	—
No. of cases shown under (b) above who have received treatment:—				
(i) Medical.....	2	2	—	8
(ii) Surgical.....	—	1	—	—
(iii) Optical.....	1	—	—	—

In three of the cases recommended for surgical treatment offers of treatment were refused, and in nine cases the operations have been deferred to a later date or until the patients' general condition improved.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

One case of ophthalmia neonatorum occurred during the year.

MENTAL HEALTH

As stated in my report for 1959, following the issue of the Ministry of Health Circular No. 9/59, a full report on the mental health services in the County and their development had been considered by the County Council and this report formed the basis upon which, as requested by Circular 28/59, proposals were formed for the modification of the existing approved scheme under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. These proposals, which were approved by the Council in February, and which were finally approved by the Minister of Health on 27th July, 1960, provide for appropriate arrangements to be made for the care and after-care of mentally disordered patients living in the community and under them the Authority will, as may be necessary, provide either directly or by other means junior training centres, adult training centres, home training, residential accommodation, day centres, social clubs, and a home visiting service. Whenever appropriate advantage will be taken of similar facilities which may be provided by other Local Health Authorities, hospitals, and voluntary organisations.

The staff requirements which will be kept under constant review will provide for a sufficient number of mental welfare officers (including "trainee" officers) and mental health and psychiatric social workers and consideration will be given as may be appropriate to the joint use of staff employed by other Local Health Authorities

and hospital or voluntary bodies. In addition to undertaking home visiting duties in co-operation with general practitioners, the Authority's officers will, as may be necessary, attend at hospital out-patient psychiatric clinics and all officers will attend appropriate courses of study and instruction on mental health and social work.

The Authority intend to exercise their functions under the Mental Health Act, 1959, in respect of persons placed under guardianship whether under that of the Authority or of other persons.

Services for mentally sub-normal patients.

By the end of 1959 arrangements had been made for fifteen patients from the East Riding to attend the Kingston upon Hull Corporation's Holden Junior Training Centre, for up to twelve places to be taken at the North Riding County Council's Junior Training Centre at Scarborough, for up to three places at the York Corporation's Centre in York, and for up to six patients to attend the children's training unit at Brandesburton Hospital. At the beginning of 1960 fifteen children were attending at the Hull Centre, six at Scarborough, four at Brandesburton and one at York. The other places could not be taken up owing partly to transport difficulties and partly to the distances from the centres at which the patients lived. A decision had already been reached to provide a new Junior Training Centre in the County and after considerable difficulty a suitable site was at last found in Driffield which the Council has decided to purchase. On this site it is proposed to erect a centre for fifty children and to combine with this centre a residential hostel with accommodation for approximately fifteen children. This latter accommodation will be required in the main for those children who will be attending the training centre whose homes are either too far away or so sited that daily travelling to and from the Centre is either not wise or not practicable.

Pending the provision of this new centre, early in the year arrangements were made with the Kingston upon Hull Corporation for a further five places to be made available for East Riding children at their Holden Centre and at the end of the year children were attending junior training centres as follows:—

Hull Centre.....	20
Scarborough Centre.....	8
Brandesburton Hospital.....	4
York Centre.....	1

Twenty-three patients, most of them children, were receiving instruction in their own homes in occupational and handicraft work from the mental health social worker who undertakes the duties of home training officer.

By the end of the year no adults were attending training centres but authority had been granted to send up to six patients to the York Corporation's adult training unit and negotiations were in hand for the reservation of ten places for East Riding residents in

the recently opened adult department of the Holden Training Centre in Hull. Approval in principle had also been given to the provision of an adult training centre in the County and search was being made for a suitable site.

Statistics relating to services for subnormal patients during 1960 are shown in the following tables:—

During 1960, a total of 37 new cases were notified from various sources, this number being made up as follows:—

New cases reported to the Health Authority before the Mental Health Act, 1959, became fully operative, that is up to 31st October—

	Males	Females	Total
Under 16 years.....	8	12	20
Aged 16 years and over.....	2	4	6
	—	—	—
Totals.....	10	16	26
	—	—	—

New cases referred after the 1st November—

	Males	Females	Total
Under 16 years.....	1	2	3
Aged 16 years and over.....	2	6	8
	—	—	—
Totals.....	3	8	11
	—	—	—

Total number of cases under Local Health Authority care at the end of 1960:—

	Males	Females	Total
Receiving home visits—			
Under 16 years.....	37	35	72
Aged 16 years and over.....	141	134	275
	—	—	—
Totals.....	178	169	347
	—	—	—

One adult woman was receiving supervisory visits whilst on leave of absence from hospital.

There were no cases under statutory guardianship at the end of the year.

During the year home visiting care was discontinued in the following number of cases—

	Males	Females	Total
Discontinued as patients were settled in the community..	11	7	18
Discontinued — home visits refused.....	13	9	22
	—	—	—
Totals.....	24	16	40
	—	—	—

Eighteen patients were admitted to hospital during the year and the total number of cases so accommodated is now made up as follows—

	Males	Females	Total
Under 16 years.....	25	22	47
Aged 16 years and over.....	126	106	232
	—	—	—
Totals.....	151	128	279
	—	—	—

At the year end there were 16 cases awaiting hospital admission, eight of which were considered to be in urgent need of a hospital vacancy.

During the year 25 cases were accommodated in hospital for periods of short term care to afford the parents some relief in caring for these patients.

Services for the mentally ill.

These services have been mainly provided on a domiciliary basis by the four mental welfare officers. These officers were previously duly authorised officers who also acted as district welfare officers for the Welfare Committee. All had attended the course of training organised by the National Association for Mental Health and as from April their duties have been wholly concerned with mental health. As from the 1st November, 1960, in accordance with the provisions of the Mental Health Act, 1959, they have been appointed to act as Mental Welfare Officers.

These officers carry out the welfare visits to patients in their homes in close co-operation with general practitioners and their link with the hospital side of the service and with patients being treated in hospital is a close one thanks to the help of the Physician Superintendent of Broadgate Hospital who arranges for them to attend at the hospital at fortnightly intervals for case conferences.

The work carried out by these officers during the year is summarised below:—

Hospital Admissions:

Up to 31st October, 1960—

Mental Treatment Act, 1930:

Voluntary Patients..... 21

Lunacy Act, 1890 (as amended):

Under Summary Reception Orders..... 36

Under 3-day Orders..... 31

Under Urgency Orders..... 34

Informal Admissions..... 86

From 1st November, 1960—

Admissions for observation (Section 25).... 2

Admissions for treatment (Section 26)..... 3

Emergency admissions (Section 29)..... 22

Informal admissions..... 53

At the end of the year 104 patients were receiving supportive visits in their homes.

During the year a Mental Health Social Club was opened at the Health Services Clinic, Cottingham, and authority was given for a similar club to be opened at Bridlington. The club at Cottingham was opened at the end of November, being held on one evening a week. Seventeen persons had attended since it opened and eleven were in attendance at the end of the year.

In addition to the provision of the above-mentioned facility for the after care of mentally ill, authority was given for places to be taken up by any East Riding person who could benefit at the short stay residential social rehabilitation hostel provided by the York Authority.

Staff.

The field staff of the mental health service at present consists of four mental welfare officers and a mental health social worker. The latter's duties at present are mainly connected with the home training of severely subnormal patients. The appointment of a "trainee" mental welfare officer has been authorised and this appointment will be made as soon as it is clear that adequate training facilities will be available. The post of psychiatric social worker has, unfortunately, been vacant all the year.

When available the psychiatric social worker also would have duties in the child guidance service provided by the Education Committee. Also in this section there is a social worker but unfortunately the post of educational psychologist became vacant during the year and it appears that once again it is going to prove to be difficult to fill this vacancy.

On the medical side no special appointments have been made to the staff to deal with mental health matters but in view of her experience Doctor M. L. Walker has allotted more of her time to mental health work and is now undertaking regular duties in the child guidance section. This also provides a link between the child guidance and maternity and child welfare services as she works in both and this enables advice on child guidance to be given if necessary to the staff of child welfare clinics on problems affecting emotional development and behaviour difficulties which they may encounter among mothers and young children. When sought, help and advice on both mental health and child guidance problems has been readily made available by the various consulting psychiatrists serving the area. Co-ordination and co-operation has also been helped by the formation of a medical mental health liaison advisory committee which consists of the consultant psychiatrists, representative medical practitioners nominated by the Local Medical Committee and the four divisional medical officers and myself.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

One new certificate of registration was issued during the year. At the end of the year there were three homes registered providing beds as follows:—

Medical and surgical.....	21
Maternity.....	12

Three hundred and ninety-four patients were admitted to these homes during the year, 338 of whom were maternity cases, whilst 11 were medical or surgical and 45 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.

Two nurseries, providing accommodation for 50 children, and seven daily minders, are registered.

Section 3.—Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

WATER SUPPLIES, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

A total of 548 samples of water were submitted by officers of the various District Councils for bacteriological examination. Fifty-six samples proved unsatisfactory and two were suspicious but a number of these related to samples examined following an original unsatisfactory sample.

In addition, seven samples were submitted for chemical analysis and 25 were examined for free chlorine.

RURAL WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE ACTS, 1944—1955.

During 1960, 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:—

Bridlington R.D.C. Provision of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for certain villages in the Skipsea area at an estimated cost of £106,550.

- Derwent R.D.C.....Provision of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for the parish of Hemingbrough at an estimated cost of £45,065.
- Provision of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for the village of Elvington at an estimated cost of £17,456.
- Driffield R.D.C.....Provision of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for the village of Wetwang at an estimated cost of £14,150.
- Norton R.D.C.....Provision, at an estimated cost of £32,347, by the District Council (or by the Ryedale Joint Water Board when reconstituted) of an extension of water supplies from parishes in the North Riding via Yedingham to Knapton where a link is to be effected with the District Council's existing distribution system.

In the case of the two following schemes which were submitted by the Norton Rural District Council, the County Council submitted for the purposes of Section 2(2) of the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944, the observations set out below:—

- (a) Provision of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for the village of Thixendale at an estimated cost of £10,000—the desirability of (i) providing more effective treatment works, and (ii) receiving into the sewers drainings from a farmyard in order to safeguard water supplies drawn from the chalk from the possible danger of pollution;
- (b) Provision of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for the village of Burythorpe at an estimated cost of £9,800—desirability of providing comprehensive sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for Burythorpe, Kennythorpe and Langton.

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:—

- Filey U.D.C.....Variation in contribution from £7,000 to £6,800 in respect of the cost of carrying out the Filey sewerage and sewage disposal scheme (southern area) following a variation in the Exchequer contribution.
- Beverley R.D.C.....Contribution of £17,500 towards the cost, estimated at £67,939, of carrying out the second stage of the Woodmansey sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.
- Variation in contribution from £8,000 to £9,000 in respect of the cost of carrying out the Melton sewerage and sewage disposal scheme following a variation in the Exchequer contribution.
- Bridlington R.D.C.....Increases in contributions in respect of the cost of carrying out the following sewerage and sewage disposal schemes as a result of variations in the Exchequer contributions:—
- Haisthorpe.....£1,950 to £2,000
- Hunmanby.....£7,000 to £8,000
- Derwent R.D.C.....Contribution of £7,000 towards the cost, estimated at £42,041, of carrying out the Dunnington sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.

- Driffield R.D.C.....Contribution of £1,250 towards the cost, estimated at £6,277, of carrying out the Sledmere sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.
- Contributions as set out below in respect of the financial year 1960/61 towards the annual expenditure incurred by the District Council in connection with the Regional Water Supply Scheme for the whole of their area:—
- | | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Section A of Scheme..... | £90 |
| Section B of Scheme..... | £900 |
| Section C of Scheme..... | £540 |
- Howden R.D.C.....Contributions in respect of the financial year 1960/61 towards the annual expenditure incurred by the District Council in connection with—
- the provision of a 6" trunk link main from Spaldington Water Tower to Howden.....£160
 - water main extensions in ten parishes in the Rural District.....£355
 - the water supplies co-ordination scheme.....£641
- Norton R.D.C.....Variations in contributions in respect of the cost of carrying out the following sewerage and sewage disposal schemes as a result of variations in the Exchequer contributions:—
- | |
|---|
| East Heslerton, reduced from £2,400 to £1,600 |
| Foxholes.....increased from £1,500 to £2,000 |
| Sherburn.....increased from £2,350 to £2,800 |
- Pocklington R.D.C.....Variation in contribution from £13,000 to £15,000 in respect of the cost of carrying out the Wilberfoss/Newton-on-Derwent sewerage and sewage disposal scheme following a variation in the Exchequer contribution.
- Contributions in respect of the financial year 1960/61 towards the annual expenditure incurred by the District Council in connection with—
- the water supplies co-ordination scheme.....£170
 - the cost of carrying out a water main extension in the parish of Kirby Underdale.....£36
- Contribution of £13,500 towards the cost, estimated at £98,732, of carrying out the Pocklington, Barmby Moor and Allerthorpe sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.

Following an application by the Beverley Rural District Council for a contribution towards the cost, estimated at £13,100, of a scheme for providing increased reservoir capacity at High Hunsley and South Cave, the County Council decided to follow their usual practice of not making lump sum contributions in respect of water supply schemes but to consider each year what contribution, if any, they would make towards the annual expenditure which the District Council incurred on the scheme.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1958.

The County Council decided to make no contributions in respect of the financial year 1959/60 under Section 56(1) of the Local Government Act, 1958, to the Haltemprice Urban District Council towards the cost of carrying out the West Hull and

Haltemprice Joint Main Drainage Scheme or to the Derwent Rural District Council towards the cost of providing a public supply of water to outlying farms in their district.

After considering an application by the Withernsea Urban District Council for a contribution under this Act towards the cost, estimated at £104,990, of carrying out their main drainage scheme, an undertaking was given to the District Council that consideration would be given each year following the incurring of expenditure on this scheme as to what contribution, if any, the County Council would make towards the total rate burden of the District Council. In considering this matter, it was also decided that the total rate burden of all other County Districts in the County should be borne in mind.

WATER ACT, 1945.

Information was received during the year that negotiations for the formation of a Water Board (which would be known as the East Yorkshire Water Board and which would comprise the Borough of Bridlington, the Urban Districts of Driffield and Filey and the Rural Districts of Beverley, Bridlington, Driffield, Howden and Pocklington, less the parishes in the Beverley Rural District supplied by the Kingston upon Hull Corporation) had been satisfactorily concluded. A draft Order had been prepared providing, inter alia, for (i) the constitution of the Board which would consist of 22 members (two members from each of the constituent Councils other than the Bridlington Borough which would have eight members), (ii) differential rates and charges, and (iii) the acquisition by the Board of the Driffield Water Company's Undertaking.

During the year, an invitation was received from the Ryedale Joint Water Board inviting the County Council to make annual contributions under Section 9(4) of the Water Act, 1945, towards the expenses of the Board (which was to be reconstituted and which would include the Norton Rural District) and enquiring whether the Council would wish the proposed Order reconstituting the Board to include provision for the appointment of a representative of the Council on that Board. The County Council decided that they did not wish to make annual contributions or to secure representation on the Board.

ACQUISITION BY THE SHEFFIELD CITY COUNCIL OF AN ADDITIONAL MAJOR SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY FROM THE YORKSHIRE DERWENT.

Mention was made in my Annual Reports for 1957 and 1959 of the steps which the Sheffield City Council were taking to inaugurate a scheme for the abstraction of water from the Yorkshire Derwent at Stamford Bridge in the East Riding which would not only give additional supplies to Sheffield but also to a number of other authorities in the West Riding, including Barnsley, Leeds and Rotherham. During the past year, the Sheffield Corporation applied for an Order under the Water Act, 1945, which, inter alia, would enable them to construct and maintain certain works in

the East Riding (which would form part of their water undertaking), to take 15 million gallons of water per day from the River Derwent and to supply water from that river in bulk to the Barnsley, Leeds and Rotherham Corporations. The Order was made by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in January, 1961.

HOUSING

The number of houses completed during 1960 was 1,401. Of these 234 were built by the District Councils and 1,167 by private enterprise.

The table shown below sets out the position in the respective County Districts and gives the number of houses completed by the local authorities and by private enterprise in each area between 1st April, 1945, and the end of 1960:—

District	Houses Completed		In course of Erection	
	Council	Private Enterprise	Council	Private Enterprise
Beverley M.B.....	989	365	26	39
Bridlington M.B.....	776	1,183	—	144
Hedon M.B.....	144	76	—	14
Driffield U.D.....	120	237	—	6
Filey U.D.....	277	104	—	6
Haltemprice U.D.....	1,755	2,486	—	139
Hornsea U.D.....	296	327	—	21
Norton U.D.....	257	71	—	4
Withernsea U.D.....	207	54	—	16
Beverley R.D.....	996	915	32	240
Bridlington R.D.....	341	171	—	12
Derwent R.D.....	479	526	28	25
Driffield R.D.....	300	173	—	25
Holderness R.D.....	740	701	9	233
Howden R.D.....	506	209	—	19
Norton R.D.....	370	103	4	2
Pocklington R.D.....	704	347	25	41
Totals.....	9,257	8,048	124	986

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, 1961.

Article	No. of Samples	Article	No. of Samples
Almonds, Ground.....	8	Ginger Cordial.....	1
Apples, Bramley, with Sugar..	1	Glucose.....	1
Arrowroot.....	1	Hamburgers.....	1
Asparagus Tips.....	1	Ham, Canned.....	2
Baking Powder.....	1	Ham Loaf, Chopped.....	1
Beans in Tomato Sauce.....	1	Honey.....	1
Beef Curry with Rice.....	1	Honey Mixture.....	1
Beef Dish.....	1	Ice-cream.....	26
Beef, Minced Loaf.....	1	Ice-cream Mixture.....	1
Beef, Minced, savoury with mashed potatoes.....	1	Ice-Lollie.....	1
Beef, Minced, with onion gravy	1	Jam.....	4
Bread Sauce.....	1	Jelly, Table.....	1
Butter.....	13	Lard.....	6
Cake Covering, Chocolate....	1	Lemon Curd.....	3
Caper Relish.....	1	Lemon Juice, Pasteurised....	1
Cereal, Breakfast.....	1	Lemon Squash.....	1
Cheese.....	48	Lime Juice Cordial.....	2
Cheese, Double Cream.....	1	Macedoine.....	1
Cheese Spread.....	2	Margarine.....	4
Cherries, Glacé.....	1	Margarine, Vegetarian.....	1
Chicken, Boneless, in jelly....	1	Marmalade.....	2
Cocoa.....	1	Marzipan.....	6
Coffee.....	3	Meat, Casserole.....	1
Coffee and Chicory Essence...	1	Meat, Luncheon.....	1
Condiment, Non-brewed.....	1	Meat, Luncheon, Pork.....	5
Confectionery (Biscuits).....	6	Meat, Luncheon, Pork and Beef	1
Confectionery (Cream Cake)..	5	Meat, Minced, Loaf.....	2
Confectionery (Dairy Mousse).	1	Meat Paste.....	1
Confectionery (Sweets).....	24	Meat Paste, Potted.....	1
Corn Oil.....	1	Meat, Savoury.....	1
Cough Mixture.....	1	Milk.....	276
Crab Spread.....	1	Mince-meat.....	8
Cream.....	4	Mushrooms, Creamed.....	1
Cream, Double.....	3	Mussels.....	1
Cream, Sterilised.....	1	Onions, Dried.....	1
Cream, Whipped.....	1	Peas, Canned.....	2
Curd.....	3	Peel, Mixed.....	2
Custard, Egg, with Rice.....	1	Peppermint Cordial.....	1
Dessert Compound.....	1	Piccalilli.....	1
Dessert Powder.....	1	Pineapple Juice.....	1
Dinner, Ready Canned.....	1	Plums in Heavy Syrup.....	2
Drink, Bitter Lemon.....	1	Pork Kidneys, Chopped.....	1
Drink, Fruit.....	1	Pork, Minced.....	1
Drink, Orange.....	3	Pork Roll, Stuffed.....	1
Drinks, Soft.....	4	Pork Roll with Stuffing.....	1
Fish Cakes.....	3	Prunes.....	1
Fish, Canned.....	1	Pudding, Christmas.....	2
Fish Cutlets.....	1	Pudding, Sponge.....	1
Fish Fillets.....	1	Raisins, Stoned.....	1
Flour, Wholewheat.....	1	Raspberries, Canned.....	1
Fruit, Dried, Mixed.....	3	Rice, Creamed.....	1
Game Pie in Wine Sauce.....	1	Rice Pudding.....	3
Gingerade.....	1	Salts, Health.....	1

Article	No. of Samples	Article	No. of Samples
Sauce, White.....	1	Suet, Beef.....	4
Sausages, Beef.....	5	Sugar, Demerara.....	3
Sausages, Pork.....	7	Syrup, Milk Shake.....	2
Sausage Patties.....	1	Tea.....	3
Shrimps, Canned.....	1	Tomato Juice.....	1
Soup, Canned.....	2	Tomato Ketchup.....	1
Soup, Double.....	1	Trifle, Sherry.....	1
Spaghetti.....	1	Vegetable Juices.....	1
Spaghetti Dinner.....	1	Vinegar, French Wine.....	1
Spirits.....	34	Vinegar, Malt.....	6
Steak and Kidney, Braised.....	1	Wines, Alcoholic.....	2
Steak and Kidney Pie.....	3	Yeast.....	1
Steak, Beef, Stewed.....	1	Yoghurt.....	1
Steak, Minced, with Spaghetti.....	1		
Steak, Stewed.....	1		
Steak, Stewed with Gravy.....	2		
Strawberries in Syrup.....	2	Total.....	654

Samples adversely reported upon and administrative action taken.

Article	No. of samples	Remarks
Braised Steak and Kidney.....	1	Ingredients included "Beef Stock" and the Public Analyst is of the opinion that the proper description of this article is "Braised Steak and Kidney in Gravy". The firm have been communicated with and steps taken by them to amend the label accordingly.
Cheese.....	17	Imported Cheeses. Samples taken for comparison by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food with standards of fat and moisture content applying within the countries of origin. Three samples contained moisture in excess of the standards.
Cream.....	1	Contained 9.5 instead of not less than 18 per cent of milk-fat, as required by the Food Standards (Cream) Order, 1951. A "follow-up" sample has been taken but the report has not yet been received.
Cutlets.....	1	There is a growing practice of describing an article as ".....Cutlets" which includes a considerable proportion of cereal and fat in the form of a batter. The Public Analyst considers that an article so described should consist of not less than 95 per cent of the article named in the description. An article described as "Fish Cutlets" contained not more than 52 per cent of fish, calculated as raw. The manufacturer admits to a fault in mixing. A much higher fish content is ordinarily manufactured. A further sample to be taken.

Article	No. of samples	Remarks
Glacé Cherries	1	<p>The carton stated ingredients were "Cherries, Sugar, Glucose and Colouring". The Public Analyst reported that the article contained "Liquid Glucose" and expressed the opinion that as "Liquid Glucose" contains other substances in addition to Glucose, it should be described as such.</p> <p>The packers of this article have been informed.</p>
Ham, canned	1	<p>Ham, calculated as raw pork, 91 per cent, salt 3 per cent, gelatine 1 per cent, water 5 per cent.</p> <p>The Public Analyst is of the opinion that the article should contain not less than 95 per cent of ham, calculated as raw pork, and that the presence of salt should be declared.</p> <p>Importers traced so that the opinion of the Public Analyst may be passed to them. No action.</p>
Macedoine	1	<p>Ingredients not stated in the order required by the Labelling of Food Order, 1953. The Public Analyst also considers that there was an excess of potato and a deficiency of carrot for an article described as "Macedoine".</p> <p>These matters have been pointed out to the packers.</p>
Marzipan	1	<p>The label bore the following:—"Sugar and Almonds only". The Public Analyst expresses the opinion that as the article contained "Liquid Glucose", this item should be declared in accordance with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.</p> <p>The importers have been communicated with and the request made for them to get in touch with the manufacturers.</p>
Milk	6	<p>Four deficient in milk-fat.</p> <p>Two contained extraneous water.</p> <p>In the case of three of the samples, cautions were sent to the producers. Of the remaining three, "follow-up" samples were taken which proved to be satisfactory.</p>
	(Formal)	
Milk Chocolate Cigarettes	1	<p>Made in France. The ingredients were not stated in the order required; some ingredients were incorrectly described.</p> <p>Importers traced and manufacturers informed.</p> <p>In my opinion these articles are "Sugar Confectionery" which has not yet been defined. If that is so, the ingredients need not be stated, but if they are, they must be given according to the terms of the Order.</p>
Sweet Chocolate Cigarettes	1	

Article	No. of samples	Remarks
Mincemeat.....	1	Contained 57.3 per cent of soluble solids. The Food Standards (Preserves) Order, 1953, required mincemeat to contain not less than 65 per cent of soluble solids. A caution has been sent to the maker.
Minced Meat Loaf.....	2	Two samples of Minced Meat Loaf,
Meat, Luncheon.....	1	one sample each of Luncheon Meat
Meat, Pork Luncheon.....	1	and Pork Luncheon Meat were adversely reported upon by the Public Analyst. There is no statutory standard of meat content for these articles, but according to a code of practice agreed with the Association of Public Analysts, they should contain not less than 80 per cent of meat. The samples of Minced Meat Loaf only contained 73 and 75 per cent of meat respectively, and were manufactured in Australia. The sample of Luncheon Meat also contained only 73 per cent of meat and the Pork Luncheon Meat only 70 per cent. The importers of each of these articles have been informed.
Mixed Fruit.....	1	In the case of these pre-packed articles,
Mixed Peel.....	1	the wording on the package did not
Polafrite (Ice Lollie).....	1	fully satisfy the requirements of the
Piccalilli.....	1	Labelling of Food Order, 1953.
Golden Fillets.....	1	In all instances, the attention of the Inspector for the appropriate area, or of the packers, has been drawn to the matter.
Potted Meat Paste.....	1	Meat 63 per cent. The Public Analyst is of the opinion that "Potted Meat" and "Meat Paste" are two distinct articles, containing not less than 95 and 55 per cent respectively, and therefore that the description "Potted Meat Paste" is a contradiction of terms. This was not labelled as "Potted Meat Paste" but was described as such by the shop assistant. The shopkeeper, who was the manufacturer, has been informed of the meanings of the terms and asked to advise his assistants accordingly.
Pork Sausage.....	3	In the case of two of the samples, the meat content was 58 and 59 per cent respectively, instead of not less than 65 per cent. A caution was sent to the manufacturer of these samples. In the case of the third sample the meat content was 62 per cent and no action was taken.

Article	No. of samples	Remarks
Pork Roll, Stuffed.....	1	<p>The sample contained a mixture of pork and beef. The Public Analyst is of the opinion that the description "Stuffed Pork Roll" is liable to be misleading and that an appropriate description would be "Stuffed Pork and Beef Roll".</p> <p>The manufacturer has been so informed.</p>
Rice Pudding.....	1	<p>Contained 2.3 per cent milk-fat; 7.2 per cent non-fat milk solids and 2.0 per cent Liquid Glucose. The label bore the following statement—"Made with FULL CREAM MILK" and "Now with Glucose". The stated ingredients were "Fresh Milk, Rice, Sugar, Glucose". The Public Analyst is of the opinion that (1) the milk present in the sample contained less than 3 per cent of milk-fat and therefore the term "Full Cream Milk" was not justified, (2) the sample contained a trivial proportion of glucose and therefore no special claim should have been made of its presence and (3) the ingredient described as "Glucose" should be amended to "Liquid Glucose" which contains other substances in addition to glucose.</p> <p>The manufacturers have now agreed to amend the description.</p>
Sherry Trifle.....	1	<p>Fruit consisted of peach and pineapple and the list of ingredients included—"Apricots, Bananas, Cherries, Peaches, Pears, Pineapple as available". The Public Analyst is of the opinion that the list of ingredients should only include the items actually present in the product, in accordance with the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.</p> <p>The manufacturers have withdrawn the article from sale.</p>
Soft Drinks.....	2	<p>(1) <i>Jaffajuce</i>.</p> <p>The label bore the following:—"Jaffajuce Sweetened Orange". The Public Analyst is of the opinion that the label is liable to mislead the ordinary purchaser into thinking that the article consists simply of sweetened orange juice. Moreover, the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, requires the label of a pre-packed food made of two or more ingredients to bear the common name of the food which, in this case, is "Orange Squash".</p> <p>The matter is under discussion with the manufacturer.</p> <p>(2) <i>Blackcurrant</i>.</p> <p>Description liable to be misleading. It is a Soft Drink and not a Fruit Juice, and should be stated "ready to drink" or</p>

Article	No. of samples	Remarks
		"to be diluted" according to the principles of the Code of Practice for Soft Drinks.
		The matter is under discussion with the manufacturer.
Stewed Steak with Gravy.....	1	Meat 68 per cent. The Public Analyst is of the opinion that a product described as "English Stewed Steak in Gravy" should contain not less than 75 per cent of meat. The manufacturers have been communicated with.
Mixed Fruit Sponge Pudding..	1	The description "Dried Fruits" used in the list of ingredients is, in the opinion of the Public Analyst, a generic one and not permitted by the Labelling of Food Order, 1953. No action taken.

No proceedings were instituted for any offences.

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 . . .	2	2	—	—	—	—
Heat-treated ..	226	222	2	2†	226	—

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

HEAT-TREATED MILK.

Sampling of processed milk has been continued throughout the year and, as the results of examinations show, the milk heat-treatment plants in the County 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, 350 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	Number of Samples	Methylene Blue Test			Phosphatase Test	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Tests not done	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
County Council.....	257	253	2	2†	257	—
Bridlington Borough.	82	82	—	—	82	—
Filey U.D.....	7	7	—	—	7	—
Norton U.D.....	4	4	—	—	4	—
Total.....	350	346	2	2	350	—

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

HOSPITAL MILK SUPPLIES.

Twenty-three 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. Six samples were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli and brucella abortus. All these samples were found to be negative for tubercle bacilli and brucella abortus.

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Six samples of milk were taken by officers of the County Council and 56 by officers of certain of the County District Councils and were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli. Fifty-eight of the samples proved negative for tubercle bacilli and one proved positive for brucella abortus. In the case of four samples, the guinea pig used for the tests died before the result could be obtained.

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 Herds.....	1,644	70,494
Non-Designated Herds.....	249	8,571

No confirmed cases of tuberculosis were found during the year.

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

SMALLPOX

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

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVER

No cases of typhoid or paratyphoid fevers were reported in 1960.

SCARLET FEVER

One hundred and thirty-four cases of this disease were notified during the past year, compared with 125 in the previous year.

DIPHTHERIA

There were no notifications of diphtheria during the year 1960.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

Only one case of poliomyelitis was notified during the year.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Thirteen women were reported during the year to be suffering from puerperal pyrexia, compared with 18 in the previous year. Nearly all the cases were notified from hospitals.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

One case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified during the year.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION

One case was notified, compared with two cases in the previous year.

MEASLES

The number of notifications received during the year was only 73, compared with 3,549 in 1959. There were no deaths from this disease.

WHOOPIING COUGH

There were 235 notifications of whooping cough during 1960, as compared with 60 in 1959 and 83 in 1958. This number of cases is still low compared with the incidence in the years prior to 1958 but the hopes I expressed in my last report that the number of cases would remain on the same level as occurred in 1958 and 1959 have not materialised.

TUBERCULOSIS

The 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.

During the year the various chest physicians have reported that 268 contacts of newly notified cases of tuberculosis have been examined. This represents an average of 4 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 40 patients were supplied with milk for varying periods and at the end of the year two 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, 198 persons have been vaccinated. This figure includes 30 infants vaccinated soon after birth. 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 Mass Miniature Radiography Unit based on Hull visited the following places in the County during the year:—

Anlaby,	Driffield,	Holme-on-Spalding Moor,
Beverley,	Eastrington,	Howden,
Brandesburton,	Escrick,	Kirk Ella,
Bridlington,	Filey,	Newport,
Brough,	Hemingbrough,	North Cave,
Cottingham,	Hessle,	Osgodby.

During the year 10,711 people attended at these sessions, among whom 10 cases of active tuberculosis were diagnosed.

The unit also visited the Brandesburton Hall Hospital, Winestead Hall Hospital and Everthorpe Borstal Institution, and at these visits 395 persons were examined.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY.

During the year, 63 primary notifications of tuberculosis were received (52 pulmonary and 11 non-pulmonary). Seven other cases (six pulmonary and one non-pulmonary) also came to notice from death returns from Local Registrars, transferable deaths from the Registrar-General or posthumous notifications. The total number of new cases in the year was, therefore, 70, a decrease of five 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:—

Age periods	Primary Notifications				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
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
2—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
10—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
20—	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—
25—	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	1
35—	6	9	1	—	—	—	—	—
45—	6	1	—	—	1	2	—	—
55—	5	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
65—	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
75—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals..	30	22	3	8	3	3	—	1

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.....	660	564	1,224
Non-pulmonary.....	136	172	308

The number of deaths from the disease during the year was 12 (11 pulmonary and one non-pulmonary), which was the same number as occurred in 1959.

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—	—	—	—	—
25—	—	—	—	1
45—	4	4	—	—
65—	—	3	—	—
75 and over.....	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	4	7	—	1

The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.05 per thousand population, the same as for the previous year. The death rate for non-pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.004 per thousand population, as compared with 0.009 in 1959.

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

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Year	Administrative County	Urban Districts	Rural Districts
1901—10	0.86	1.10	0.70
1911—20	0.77	0.89	0.70
1921—30	0.65	0.75	0.58
1931—40	0.40	0.48	0.34
1941—50	0.36	0.44	0.29
1951	0.18	0.25	0.12
1952	0.17	0.23	0.12
1953	0.13	0.17	0.08
1954	0.15	0.16	0.14
1955	0.06	0.09	0.04
1956	0.08	0.08	0.07
1957	0.07	0.07	0.06
1958	0.09	0.11	0.06
1959	0.05	0.04	0.05
1960	0.05	0.08	0.02

* Average rate per 10 year period.

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS

Year	Administrative County	Urban Districts	Rural Districts
1901—10	0.30	0.39	0.30
1911—20	0.30	0.30	0.30
1921—30	0.18	0.19	0.17
1931—40	0.12	0.11	0.12
1941—50	0.10	0.10	0.09
1951	0.02	0.03	0.02
1952	0.03	0.05	0.02
1953	0.03	0.04	0.02
1954	0.01	0.01	0.02
1955	0.01	0.01	0.02
1956	0.02	0.03	0.01
1957	0.005	—	0.009
1958	0.005	—	0.009
1959	0.009	0.009	0.009
1960	0.004	—	0.009

* Average rate per 10 year period.

TABLE I

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during
the year 1960.

Notifiable Disease	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Administrative County
Scarlet Fever.....	92	42	134
Whooping Cough.....	126	109	235
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)....	—	—	—
Measles.....	43	30	73
Pneumonia.....	30	39	69
Meningococcal Infection....	1	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis:—			
Paralytic.....	1	—	1
Non-paralytic.....	—	—	—
Encephalitis:—			
Infective.....	—	—	—
Post-infectious.....	—	—	—
Dysentery.....	200	53	253
Ophthalmia Neonatorum....	1	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	12	1	13
Smallpox.....	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers.....	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever....	—	—	—
Food Poisoning.....	31	11	42
Erysipelas.....	3	8	11
Malaria.....	—	—	—
Tuberculosis:—			
Pulmonary.....	37	15	52
Meninges and C.N.S....	1	—	1
Other forms.....	6	4	10

TABLE II

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified.

URBAN DISTRICTS

DISEASE	Totals	Beverley	Bridlington	Driffield	Filey	Haltemprice	Hedon	Hornsea	Norton	Withernsea
Scarlet Fever.....	92	4	9	2	3	72	—	1	1	—
Crouping Cough.....	126	48	14	4	—	56	—	—	—	4
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles.....	43	2	9	2	8	19	—	3	—	—
Scarlatina.....	30	1	7	—	4	15	—	—	—	3
Staphylococcal Infection.	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cerebral Poliomyelitis:—										
Atrophic.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Paralytic.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-infectious.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erythema.....	200	1	—	14	—	185	—	—	—	—
Erythema Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
General Pyrexia.....	12	11	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic Typhoid Fevers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic or Typhoid Fever.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning.....	31	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea.....	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Jaundice.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leucoderma.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leucoderma:—										
Erythematous.....	37	—	9	—	—	24	—	—	2	2
Erythematous & C.N.S....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other forms.....	6	—	1	—	—	4	1	—	—	—

TABLE III

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified.

RURAL DISTRICTS

DISEASE	Totals	Beverley	Bridlington	Derwent	Driffield	Holderness	Howden	Norton	Pocklington
Scarlet Fever.....	42	18	1	4	8	1	7	3	—
Whooping Cough.....	109	38	—	2	12	19	31	4	3
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles.....	30	7	6	1	7	3	5	—	1
Pneumonia.....	39	2	1	10	4	4	8	1	9
Meningococcal Infection..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis:—									
Paralytic.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis:—									
Infective.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-Infectious.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery.....	53	3	1	1	2	14	—	32	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning.....	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10
Erysipelas.....	8	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2
Malaria.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis:—									
Pulmonary.....	15	4	1	2	1	4	3	—	—
Meninges & C.N.S.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms.....	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1

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 1960

DISTRICT	POPULATION		BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FROM VARIOUS CAUSES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION																				STILLBIRTHS		DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE			
	Census 1951	Estimated 1960 mid-year	Live Births				Illegitimate Live Births		Deaths				Principal Epidemic Diseases		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other forms of Tuberculosis		Respiratory Disease		Heart Disease						Malignant Disease	
			No.	Crude Rate	Comparability factor	Adjusted Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Crude Rate	Comparability factor	Adjusted Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate per 1,000 total births	No.	Rate per 1,000 live births
Administrative County... M.Bs. and U.Ds..... Rural Districts.....	211,799 104,822 106,977	224,470 112,540 111,930	3,477 1,774 1,703	15.49 13.76 15.21	1.08 1.06 1.11	16.73 16.71 16.88	126 60 66	0.56 0.53 0.59	2,745 1,505 1,240	12.23 13.37 11.08	0.92 0.88 0.98	11.25 11.77 10.86	5 3 2	0.02 0.03 0.02	11 9 2	0.05 0.08 0.02	1 — 1	<0.01 — 0.01	226 128 98	1.01 1.14 0.88	1,042 578 464	4.64 5.14 4.15	460 245 215	2.05 1.92 1.38	61 30 31	17.24 16.63 17.88	67 34 33	19.27 19.17 19.38
BUCKROSE DIVISION																												
Bridlington M.B.....	24,661	25,500	371	14.55	1.13	16.44	13	0.51	437	17.14	0.75	12.86	1	0.04	3	0.12	—	—	26	1.02	213	8.35	67	2.63	5	13.30	7	18.87
Driffield U.D.....	7,006	7,020	118	16.81	0.97	16.31	3	0.43	139	19.80	0.55	10.89	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1.71	56	7.98	15	2.14	1	8.40	4	33.90
Filey U.D.....	4,765	4,800	57	11.88	1.05	12.47	—	—	67	13.96	0.93	12.98	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.21	21	4.38	13	2.71	3	50.00	—	—
Bridlington R.D.....	8,875	9,440	140	14.83	1.12	16.61	6	0.64	102	10.80	0.96	10.37	—	—	—	—	1	0.11	6	0.64	55	5.83	10	1.06	3	20.98	2	14.29
Driffield R.D.....	11,159	11,270	163	14.46	1.13	16.34	13	1.15	112	9.94	1.00	9.94	—	—	1	0.09	—	—	3	0.27	36	3.19	21	1.86	3	18.07	2	12.27
Totals.....	56,466	58,030	849	14.63	—	—	35	0.60	857	14.77	—	—	1	0.02	4	0.07	1	0.02	48	0.83	381	6.57	126	2.17	15	17.36	15	17.67
HALTEMPRICE DIVISION																												
Haltemprice U.D.....	35,654	41,340	684	16.55	1.06	17.54	20	0.48	432	10.45	1.00	10.45	2	0.05	2	0.05	—	—	50	1.21	140	3.39	72	1.74	10	14.41	9	13.16
HOLDERNESS DIVISION																												
Beverley M.B.....	15,504	16,060	273	17.00	1.00	17.00	8	0.50	158	9.84	0.98	9.64	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	0.87	55	3.42	29	1.81	4	14.44	7	25.64
Hedon M.B.....	1,994	2,260	38	16.81	1.00	16.81	3	1.33	38	16.81	0.98	16.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1.77	12	5.31	5	2.21	1	25.64	1	26.32
Hornsea U.D.....	5,324	5,760	77	13.37	1.13	15.11	2	0.35	94	16.32	0.72	11.75	—	—	2	0.35	—	—	10	1.74	36	6.25	15	2.60	1	12.82	1	12.99
Withernsea U.D.....	5,098	4,960	81	16.33	1.09	17.80	6	1.21	78	15.73	0.84	13.21	—	—	1	0.20	—	—	9	1.81	21	4.23	16	3.23	3	35.71	—	—
Beverley R.D.....	21,294	22,760	354	15.55	1.12	17.42	10	0.44	225	9.89	1.06	10.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	0.70	87	3.82	41	1.80	5	13.93	7	19.77
Holderness R.D.....	19,133	20,540	309	15.04	1.14	17.15	8	0.39	216	10.52	0.96	10.10	2	0.10	—	—	—	—	20	0.97	75	3.65	40	1.95	8	25.24	3	9.71
Totals.....	68,347	72,340	1,132	15.65	—	—	37	0.51	809	11.18	—	—	2	0.03	3	0.04	—	—	73	1.01	286	3.95	146	2.02	22	19.06	19	16.78
HOWDENS DIVISION																												
Norton U.D.....	4,816	4,840	75	15.50	1.09	16.90	5	1.03	62	12.81	1.01	12.94	—	—	1	0.21	—	—	2	0.41	24	4.96	13	2.69	2	25.97	5	66.66
Derwent R.D.....	12,923	13,760	224	16.28	1.05	17.09	8	0.58	167	12.14	0.86	10.44	—	—	1	0.07	—	—	25	1.82	51	3.71	29	2.11	6	26.09	3	13.39
Howden R.D.....	11,728	12,110	187	15.44	1.08	16.68	10	0.83	145	11.97	0.91	10.89	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	0.91	49	4.05	31	2.56	3	15.79	4	21.39
Norton R.D.....	7,599	7,420	139	18.73	1.07	20.04	5	0.67	85	11.46	1.02	11.69	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	0.94	38	5.12	14	1.89	2	14.18	5	35.97
Pocklington R.D.....	14,266	14,630	187	12.78	1.07	13.67	6	0.41	188	12.85	0.97	12.46	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	0.68	73	4.99	29	1.98	1	5.32	7	37.43
Totals.....	51,332	52,760	812	15.39	—	—	34	0.64	647	12.26	—	—	—	—	2	0.04	—	—	55	1.04	235	4.45	116	2.20	14	16.95	24	29.56

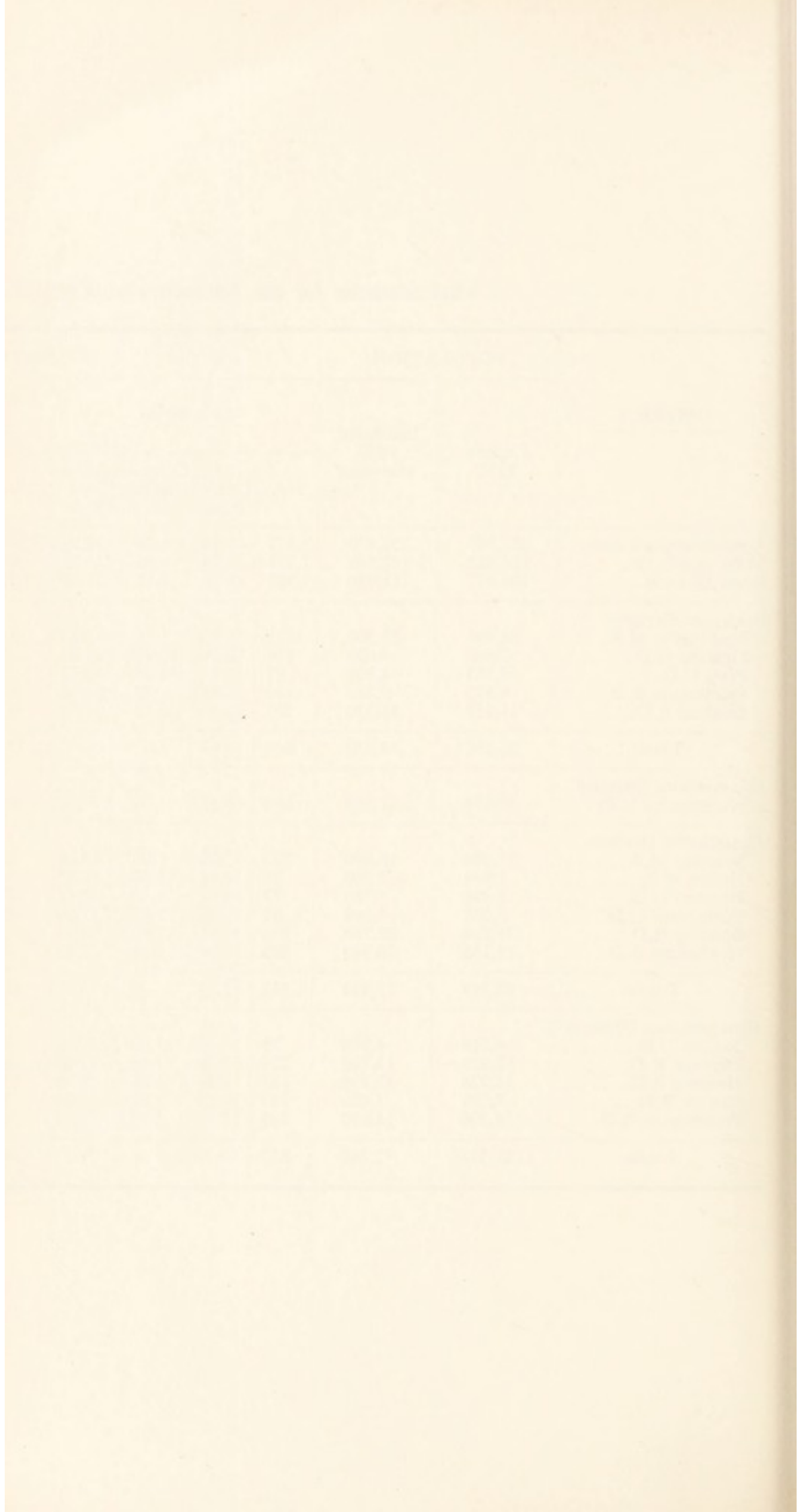


TABLE V
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1960,
and previous Years

YEAR	Estimated Population	LIVE BIRTHS		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
				Under 1 year of age		At all ages	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Number	Rate
1944	185,940	3,562	19.2	156	44	2,409	13.1
1945	183,450	3,109	17.0	135	43	2,396	13.1
1946	194,720	3,739	19.2	139	37	2,355	12.1
1947	200,110	3,872	19.4	155	40	2,405	12.0
1948	205,900	3,432	16.7	111	32	2,205	10.7
1949	209,343	3,308	16.1	98	30	2,498	12.2
1950	212,070	3,187	15.0	83	26	2,423	11.4
1951	212,900	3,079	14.5	87	28	2,646	12.4
1952	212,600	3,173	14.9	76	24	2,432	11.4
1953	214,000	3,219	15.0	87	27	2,582	12.1
1954	217,000	3,085	14.2	71	23	2,687	12.4
1955	217,100	3,999	13.8	71	24	2,624	12.1
1956	217,500	3,141	14.4	76	24	2,707	12.4
1957	218,500	3,280	15.0	69	21	2,657	12.2
1958	218,900	3,136	14.3	70	22	2,753	12.6
1959	221,200	3,307	15.0	59	18	2,722	12.3
1960	224,470	3,477	15.5	67	19	2,745	12.2

TABLE VI

CENSUS 1961

The Preliminary Report of the Census 1961 issued by the General Register Office gives the following figures relating to the East Riding:—

Area	Population			Intercensal increase or decrease	
	Estimated mid-1960	1961 Census	1951 Census	Number	Per cent
Administrative County .	224 470	223,783	211,799	11,984	5.7
<i>M. Boroughs and Urban Districts:</i>	112,540	114,037	104,822	9,215	8.8
Beverley M.B.	16,060	16,024	15,504	520	3.4
Bridlington M.B.	25,500	26,007	24,661	1,346	5.5
Driffield U.D.	7,020	6,890	7,006	-116	-1.7
Filey U.D.	4,800	4,705	4,765	-60	-1.3
Haltemprice U.D.	41,340	42,388	35,654	6,734	18.9
Hedon M.B.	2,260	2,338	1,994	344	17.3
Hornsea U.D.	5,760	5,949	5,324	625	11.7
Norton U.D.	4,840	4,773	4,816	-43	-0.9
Withernsea U.D.	4,960	4,963	5,098	-135	-2.6
<i>Rural Districts:</i>	111,930	109,746	106,977	2,769	2.6
Beverley R.D.	22,760	23,133	21,294	1,839	8.6
Bridlington R.D.	9,440	8,699	8,875	-176	-2.0
Derwent R.D.	13,760	13,631	12,923	708	5.5
Driffield R.D.	11,270	10,860	11,159	-299	-2.7
Holderness R.D.	20,540	20,367	19,133	1,234	6.4
Howden R.D.	12,110	12,115	11,728	387	3.3
Norton R.D.	7,420	7,008	7,599	-591	-7.8
Pocklington R.D.	14,630	13,933	14,266	-333	-2.3

TABLE VII

Rainfall Returns, 1960

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 1950 to 1959
pholme	11 feet	Mr. G. Ellison	36.87	188	26.24
rley	34 feet	Mr. H. Tomkys	32.60	189	25.26
h Cave	35 feet	Col. W. H. Carver	32.13	195	26.25
nsea	35 feet	Mr. J. H. D. Howlett . . .	34.65	206	23.80
lington	60 feet	Mr. Q. Campbell	39.64	202	27.34
thorpe	63 feet	Mr. C. Kettlewell	36.81	189	26.83
apston	100 feet	Mr. R. Atkinson	32.66	176	26.55
'	122 feet	Mr. M. Hyslop	33.14	194	— *
on Holme . .	150 feet	Mr. R. C. Crossley	35.04	201	28.62
sall	304 feet	Mr. J. Anderson	39.61	215	31.20

* Average for past ten years not available.

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 1960

Report of the Principal School Medical Officer

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

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the School Health Service for the year 1960.

There have again been no changes among the whole-time medical staff, but during the year Dr. M. L. Walker arranged to take over regular duties in the Child Guidance Clinic and as a result Dr. E. M. Redfern has worked a larger number of sessions than she had done previously.

Mr. G. R. Smith took up his duties as Principal School Dental Officer on 1st February, and has from the beginning had to deal with the problems created by the shortage of dental officers. For a period of three months Mrs. R. M. Nixon returned to give part-time service in the Haltemprice area, but since she left at the end of August the staffing situation has remained at the low level of four whole-time and two part-time officers, a level which is quite inadequate to meet the needs of the County.

Difficulties have also been experienced in filling vacancies for health visitors and school nurses especially in the Howdenshire and Buckrose Divisional Health areas. The Child Guidance Service, which has always worked under considerable difficulty, was also affected by the resignation in September of Mr. Stone, the Educational Psychologist, when he was appointed as County Inspector of Schools, and no suitable replacement had been made by the end of the year.

After a period of over a year without any speech therapists, the Authority was, however, fortunate in being able to appoint three newly qualified therapists, Miss A. Clarke, Miss P. Hart and Miss S. Bellman, who commenced work in September.

The total number of routine and special medical examinations carried out has increased by 1,401 compared with 1959, but due to staffing difficulties there have been reductions in the amount of work undertaken by school nurses and the number of examinations they carried out in schools was nearly 300 less than in 1959. They also paid slightly fewer visits to children in their own homes.

Compared with 1959, increases have taken place in the number of children found to require treatment for defects of vision. This increase may be accounted for by the more frequent testing of children's eye-sight in schools and clinics and indicates the continued justification for routine eye testing.

There were also increases in the number of children attending minor ailment clinics and in the number of special examinations which were carried out by the medical staff for the ascertainment of educationally sub-normal children. More children also have been tested and found to be in need of B.C.G. vaccination. The clerical work associated with the continued extension of the B.C.G. vaccination scheme has put quite a heavy strain on the staffs of the various Divisional Health Offices.

Reports by the Principal School Dental Officer, the Organiser of Physical Education and the Organiser of the School Meals Service are included with this report.

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

R. WATSON,
Principal School Medical Officer.

March, 1961.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Number of Primary Schools.....	193
Number of Secondary Schools.....	19
Number of pupils on Primary School Registers	19,919
Number of pupils on Secondary School Registers :—	
(a) Attending schools in the County.....	11,670
(b) Attending schools maintained by other Authorities... ..	1,197
Total number of pupils on the school registers.....	32,786
Number of pupils on the roll at the Etton Pasture (E.S.N.)	
School :—	
(a) From the County.....	85
(b) From other areas.....	26
Total.....	111
Number of pupils on the roll at the Manor Nursery School	40

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

The detailed figures relating to routine medical examinations which have been conducted during the year are shown in the table on page 85.

The total number of pupils submitted for routine medical examinations was 10,370 and among these were found 784 defects needing treatment and 2,607 defects requiring further observation.

In addition to these routine inspections, 4,264 special examinations and re-examinations were carried out. As a result of these examinations 397 defects were found which required some form of medical treatment and 40 defects were noted for which only observation was necessary.

The total number of routine and special medical examinations was 14,634 ; this is an increase of 1,401 examinations on the previous year.

WORK OF THE SCHOOL NURSES

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

The following table shows the number of visits and examinations carried out by the school nurses throughout the County during 1960.

Visits to schools :—

Number of routine examination sessions...	644
Number of follow-up visits.....	79
Number of examinations carried out.....	67,641

Visits to homes :—

Number of homes visited.....	1,691
Number of examinations carried out.....	1,905

Reasons for these examinations :—

Uncleanliness.....	331
Minor ailments.....	234
General condition.....	104
Other reasons.....	1,236

GENERAL CONDITION

The assessment of the general condition of all children examined at routine medical inspections is based on the individual opinion of each doctor. Medical officers have been asked to record the general condition of the children they examined as either "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory" and the results are shown in the table below :—

	No. of pupils inspected	No. found in "unsatisfactory" condition	Percentage
1956	9,784	59	0.6
1957	8,862	18	0.2
1958	6,583	14	0.2
1959	9,627	11	0.1
1960	10,370	11	0.1

VISUAL DEFECTS AND EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE

Five hundred and twenty-six children were found at periodic and special medical inspections to be in need of treatment for eye defects ; of these 459 had defective vision, 46 were suffering from squint and 21 had other defects. In addition, 1,004 children were under observation as compared with 833 in the previous year. Of these 845 were under observation on account of defective vision, 145 because of squint and 14 were suffering from other defects.

Refraction clinics were held at eleven centres in the County, and these were staffed by a medical officer appointed by the Regional Hospital Board. During the year 1,380 individual children were seen at these clinics. Of the children attending 449 were new cases and 931 attended for re-examination. Among the new cases seen 257 (i.e., 57%) were recommended spectacles and among those re-examined 187 (i.e., 20%) were found to need a change in the spectacles they were wearing. In all cases the prescriptions for spectacles are taken by parents to opticians of their own choice.

Five children made eleven attendances at the orthoptic clinic held at the York County Hospital.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS AND DEFECTIVE HEARING

The number of children referred for ear, nose and throat treatment was 177 compared with 248 in 1959. One hundred and thirty children were specially examined by means of pure tone audiometers, and, of these, 11 children were referred for specialist treatment. The total number of ascertained partially deaf children in the County is 17, ten of whom are in special schools. Five partially deaf pupils do not need special education and are attending primary schools and the remaining two children may be admitted to special residential schools on attaining the age of five years.

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

Orthopaedic clinics were held in Bridlington, Malton, Scarborough and York and 60 East Riding children were seen, of whom two were new cases.

Sixteen children were admitted and six discharged from the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside.

UNCLEANLINESS

The school nurses made 67,641 individual examinations during the year and 362 children were found to be infested, compared with 70,555 examinations and 531 infestations for the previous year. The degree of infestation, which represents 1.1% of the school population, has been reduced from 1.6% in the previous year. In 14 instances it was necessary to serve cleansing notices on parents. Insecticidal hair lotions are distributed to parents by the school nurses free of cost.

The following table gives particulars of uncleanliness during the past ten years :—

Year	Number of examinations	Number of unclean children	School population	Percentage of school population infested
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	713	29,882	2.4
1955	77,410	607	30,146	2.0
1956	77,185	469	30,823	1.5
1957	71,095	551	31,071	1.7
1958	71,802	506	31,180	1.6
1959	70,555	531	33,577	1.6
1960	67,641	362	32,786	1.1

MINOR AILMENTS

The table below shows the total number of children attending minor ailment clinics throughout the County and the various types of defect which were treated, together with the number of home visits paid by school nurses :—

Defects	1959			1960		
	No. of children attending clinics	Nurses home visits	Total	No. of children attending clinics	Nurses home visits	Total
Ringworm (head) . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ringworm (body) . . .	7	—	7	2	—	2
Scabies	1	—	1	—	—	—
Impetigo	101	—	101	108	8	116
Other skin diseases . .	749	—	749	760	57	817
Minor eye defects . . .	234	8	242	213	14	227
Minor ear defects and deafness	207	1	208	186	7	193
Minor injuries, bruises, etc.	1,999	45	2,044	2,405	107	2,512
Totals	3,298	54	3,352	3,674	193	3,867

The total number of attendances at the Authority's minor ailment clinics was 12,929, an increase of 3,028 over the previous year. Although only 376 more children attended minor ailment clinics this year than last, the increase of 3,028 in the number of attendances can probably be accounted for by the incidence of verrucas in certain schools, as the treatment of this condition necessitates a number of visits before a cure can be effected.

A verruca is a wart on the sole of the foot probably caused by a virus infection which can be picked up from dusty floors, shower baths or swimming baths. Preventive measures carried out in the schools when the condition became prevalent were the thorough cleansing of the floors of shower baths, the wearing of shoes by all children carrying out physical education or dancing in the school gymnasium, routine foot inspections of all children in the school followed by treatment of those affected and exclusion of all children affected from using the swimming baths until the condition had been cleared up.

Twenty-eight children received ultra violet light treatment and made 219 attendances.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN SCHOOLS

An outbreak of food poisoning occurred at Heslington School at the end of March, the average duration of the illness was 24 hours and a total of 15 pupils were so affected. The clinical features consisted of vomiting and abdominal pain some eight or nine hours after the ingestion of the school meal. The canteen supplying this

meal also distributed meals to two other schools in the area but no cases occurred in either school. No specimens of food or samples from cases were obtained for bacteriological examination. The meat forming part of the main course had been cooked the previous day and re-heated.

At Willerby County Secondary School an outbreak of virus vomiting occurred in September, and in the first place 30 children developed acute nausea and vomiting. This outbreak lasted for three weeks and 175 children and 16 staff were affected from a school population of 540 children and 26 staff. All bacteriological examinations proved negative and it was assumed that a virus was responsible.

The number of absences from school due to infectious diseases was 4,517, the main causes being mumps, chicken pox, and to a lesser extent, measles and influenza.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER

It is unfortunate that I have to record in my first report the resignation of one part-time dental officer and the failure to offset this resignation. Including myself, the staff, therefore, now consists of four full-time dental officers and two dental surgeons giving part-time service each to the extent of one session a week. Few young dental surgeons appear to be applying for appointments with Education Authorities, nor are they likely to until the rewards to be obtained in local authority service approximate with those in private practice, and until every other possible measure has been taken to improve the School Dental Service as a whole. In any circumstance, however, it must be anticipated that the shortage of dentists will continue for some time, and in an attempt to overcome this difficulty to some extent, plans are being made to provide dental auxiliaries. In October an establishment for the training of these officers was opened in London and the first of these auxiliaries are expected to become available by the end of 1962. These auxiliaries will be able to carry out only certain items of treatment, such treatment being prescribed by the dental officers who would have to supervise the work being done. If these auxiliaries are to be employed, the planning of clinics to accommodate both dental officers and auxiliaries in adjoining surgeries is therefore going to be essential.

Other help to providing a suitable service would be the appointment of dental hygienists, who have an invaluable part to play, especially with regard to dental health education. Courses of training for them have recently been resumed, though it will possibly be some time before there are sufficient numbers of trained hygienists available when it is to be hoped that at least one will be appointed to work in this County.

In the County there are five mobile and four fixed dental clinics. Whereas it is true that mobile dental clinics are indispensable for the treatment of children in the rural parts of the County, I feel that additional fixed clinics are going to be required if the service is to progress and it will always be essential to keep in mind the necessity

for keeping all the clinics equipped up to modern standards. Well-equipped clinics not only benefit both patient and dental officer but also can help to attract new recruits to the service.

During the year one of the mobile dental clinics was replaced by a new vehicle. The equipment of this caravan includes X-ray facilities and the vehicle is provided with a small dark-room for the processing of films. Two of the mobile dental clinics are therefore now equipped with X-ray apparatus, as are also the fixed clinics at Beverley and Bridlington.

The number of children supplied with dentures was 47, this is an increase of one over the previous year. That there should be a relatively large number of dentures supplied is partly due to the decision to concentrate treatment on children attending secondary schools. It does, however, also underline the very great need for prevention of dental disease.

Many of the measures suggested to reduce dental caries are often submitted to ridicule and condemnation because they may perhaps demand a certain amount of self-denial and are time-consuming, but it is encouraging to be able to record the help given by some head teachers who are showing films on dental health in their schools and are helping very actively to promote dental health. Some have also responded favourably to the appeal put out in the November circular to schools asking them to cut down the sale of "tuck" in the form of carbohydrates and sweets during morning break. Efforts such as these will definitely lead to an improvement in dental health and our duty must be to encourage children to take a pride in their teeth and ensure that they do not become denture wearers before leaving school.

Some comment is necessary on the scheme for the inspection and treatment of school children as detailed in the report in 1959. The working of this scheme should have resulted in all children in their first year at a secondary school being inspected and treated. Unfortunately this result has not been achieved and this is due to the fact that the staff of dental officers became further depleted during the year and consequently the number of emergency treatments, which was only slightly fewer than in the previous year, had to be dealt with by the remaining staff to the detriment of the routine work.

There is a vast amount of dental disease to be dealt with, but headway against this accumulation can only be satisfactorily made if the dental service can expand and every effort must continue to be made to achieve this aim.

Thanks are due to the medical, dental and clerical staff and to the head teachers for their very helpful co-operation.

G. R. SMITH,
Principal School Dental Officer.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

B.C.G. vaccination is available to school children from the age of 13 years and also to students at University and Training Colleges. During the year this type of vaccination was offered to 3,491 pupils of whom 73% accepted. A total of 2,429 children were skin-tested and of these 1,876 or 77% showed a negative test, and therefore needed vaccination with B.C.G. Arrangements were made as far as possible for all children with a positive skin test to be X-rayed and for this facility to be extended to members of their families.

The following table gives details of B.C.G. vaccination carried out during the past five years :—

Year	No. of school children Mantoux tested	Positive reactors	Negative reactors	Number vaccinated
1956	1,101	321 (29.2%)	776	767
1957	679	182 (26.8%)	497	494
1958	1,123	309 (26.0%)	832	767
1959	1,723	292 (16.9%)	1,423	1,408
1960	2,429	538 (22.1%)	1,876	1,848

SPEECH THERAPY

The Authority did not have the services of a speech therapist for the first eight months of the year, but were fortunate in being able to appoint three newly qualified therapists who commenced work in September. Clinics were re-established at sixteen centres in the County, the locations of which are listed on page 84.

The speech therapists made every effort to reduce the large waiting list and by the end of the year 179 children had received treatment. Of this total, 155 children were treated at clinics and 24 received individual tuition at home or in school. Sixty-seven children were discharged from the clinic register.

The following table shows the number of children treated and the type of defect for which treatment was given :—

	Number of children treated
Dyslalia	106
Dysphasia	15
Dysarthria	4
Cleft Palate	10
Stammer	44
Total	179

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Under Section 34 of the Education Act, 1944, it is the duty of the Local Education Authority to ascertain those children who require special educational treatment. These children are usually reported to the School Medical Officer by head teachers or are found at routine medical inspections. The total number of children ascertained as handicapped was 84, and the following table shows the results of these examinations in the various categories :—

Category	Recom- mended for education in special schools	Recom- mended for education in ordinary prim./sec. schools	Recom- mended for hospital special schools	Recom- mended for home tuition
Blind	—	—	—	—
Partially-sighted	1	—	—	—
Deaf	—	—	—	—
Partially-deaf	1	—	—	—
Educationally sub-normal	35	18*	—	—
Epileptic	1	2	—	1
Maladjusted	1	2	—	—
Physically handicapped	1	9	1	2
Delicate	4	5	—	—
Totals	44	36	1	3

* This figure includes 15 children who were admitted to the special classes for educationally sub-normal children in an ordinary primary school.

The total number of children on the Register of Handicapped Pupils at the 31st December, 1960, is shown in the following table :—

	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
Blind	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
Partially-sighted	5	1	—	3	—	—	6	3
Deaf	8	—	—	—	—	1	3	6
Partially-deaf	10	2	2	3	—	—	6	11
Educationally sub-normal ...	84	77	—	50	—	—	139	72
Epileptic	1	1	—	5	2	—	5	4
Maladjusted	1	1	—	2	—	1	4	1
Physically handicapped	12	3	6	29	13	—	38	25
Delicate	5	9	—	12	2	—	14	14

Details of handicapped pupils admitted to and discharged from special schools during the year are as follows :—

Defect	Special School	Number maintained at 31.12.59	Admitted during 1960	Discharged during 1960	Number maintained at 31.12.60
Blind and partially-sighted	Exhall Grange, Coventry	1	1	—	2
	Wavertree School, Liverpool.....	1	—	1	—
	Sunshine House, Leamington.....	—	1	—	1
	Henshaws, Manchester.	1	1	—	2
	Sheffield School.....	1	—	—	1
	Blatchington Court, Seaford.....	1	—	—	1
	Worcester College.....	1	—	1	—
Deaf and partially-deaf	St. Johns, Boston Spa..	3	—	1	2
	Hamilton Lodge, Brighton.....	1	—	—	1
	Yorkshire Res. School, Doncaster.....	16	1	3	14
	Sutton School, Hull....	3	—	1	2
Educationally sub-normal	Etton Pasture.....	85	14	15	84
Epileptic	Sedgwick House, Kendal	1	—	—	1
Maladjusted	Etton Pasture.....	1	—	—	1
	Rudolph Steiner, Sussex	1	—	—	1
Physically handicapped	Irton Hall, Cumberland	1	—	1	—
	Ld. Mayor Treloar College, Froyle.....	1	—	—	1
	Park Avenue, Hull.....	5	1	—	6
	Ian Tetley, Killinghall..	1	—	1	—
	Welburn Hall, Kirby-moorside.....	5	—	—	5
	Moor House School, Oxted.....	1	—	1	—
	Bradstock Lockett, Southport.....	1	—	1	—
Delicate	Ingleborough Hall, Clapham.....	—	1	—	1
	Suntrap School, Hayling Island.....	1	—	1	—
	Park Place, Henley-on-Thames.....	—	1	—	1
	Laleham House, Margate.....	1	—	1	—
	Netherside Hall, Skipton	1	2	—	3

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

	Blind and partially- sighted	Deaf and partially- deaf	Educ. Sub- normal	Epileptic	Malad- justed	Physically handicapped	Delicate
1956	4	19	62	1	1	10	7
1957	5	22	74	—	1	12	3
1958	7	19	90	—	1	15	5
1959	6	23	85	1	2	15	3
1960	7	19	84	1	2	12	5

EXAMINATION FOR MENTAL CONDITION

Ninety-seven children were specially examined and the following table indicates the results of these examinations :—

Found to be educationally sub-normal :—

- (a) Suitable for education in ordinary schools..... 2
- (b) Suitable for education in special classes..... 16
- (c) Suitable for education in special schools..... 35

Found to be suitable for notification to the Local Health Authority :—

- (a) Under Section 57(3) of the Education Act, 1944 19
- (b) Under Section 57(5) of the Education Act, 1944 2
- (c) Under Section 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944,
as amended by the Second Schedule of the
Mental Health Act, 1959..... 1

Not considered to require supervision after leaving
school..... 19

Decision deferred..... 2

In addition, one case was reviewed at the request of the parents under Section 57A of the Education Act, 1944.

ETTON PASTURE SPECIAL SCHOOL

The routine medical care of all children in this school is in the hands of a local general practitioner who visits the school at least once a week and also sees any children at his surgery as required. In addition the school nurse holds a minor ailments clinic at the school three times per week.

The medical conditions occurring in the school during 1960 included an outbreak of impetigo in November which was traced to a boy returning to school with this complaint after mid-term holiday.

A number of children developed infections of ear, nose and throat and were seen by a hospital consultant. Three children were admitted to hospital ; two boys for operations for undescended testes and one girl following injuries received in a road accident while she was at home.

Twenty-three children attended the ophthalmic clinic for eye-testing.

A routine dental inspection was carried out and about half the children in the school required dental treatment, some of which was of a minor nature.

The services of a speech therapist were resumed at the school in September.

CHILD GUIDANCE

There have been several changes in the clinic staff since the beginning of the year ; the social worker became a full-time member of the staff in March, the psychiatrist left the Authority in June, and the educational psychologist took up another appointment in August. However, since October, Dr. Margaret L. Walker, one of the assistant school medical officers has held regular clinic sessions in Beverley, and she and the social worker have endeavoured to continue all the activities of the clinic.

During the year 159 clinic sessions were held and 174 children were referred for attention.

The table below shows the sources from which the cases were referred to the clinic :—

Educational.....	81
Medical.....	60
Parent.....	15
Court.....	9
Social agency (e.g., Children's Dept.).....	9
Total.....	174

The main work of the clinic is summarised in the following table :—

Diagnostic interviews	Treatment interviews	Reviews	Parent interviews	Total No. interviews
135	143	17	274	569

Twenty-nine children remained on the waiting list from 1959, and 60 cases were carried over requiring further attention. This made a total of 263 children to be seen during 1960, and of this number 250 were seen by the clinic staff. One hundred and ninety-seven cases were closed, leaving 13 on the waiting list.

The total case load, that is children already seen who may require further attention or treatment, at the end of the year was 53.

SUMMARY OF CASES CLOSED

1. Improved or completed.....	162
2. Placement (Special School, Children's Home, etc.).....	2
3. Not followed up (lack of co-operation, symptoms cleared, etc.).....	29
4. Transfer to other area or agency.....	4
Total.....	197

The new cases who were referred to the clinic were, after diagnosis, first placed into broad categories according to the type of problem and the future clinical work that they would require.

NEW CASES 1960

Advisory	Treatment	School problems	Test only	Not followed up
65	17	28	45	29

SUMMARY OF MAJOR CLINIC CASES EXAMINED

Nervous disorders.....	4
Habit disorders.....	15
Behaviour disorders.....	36
Psychotic behaviour.....	2
Educational and vocational difficulties.....	25
Total.....	82

During the course of the year a total of 368 visits were made by members of the clinic staff, 121 of these being to schools.

The clinic for enuretic children held regularly at the Child Guidance Clinic by Dr. Walker continued to function. There were 47 new cases referred for this particular problem and a total of 235 visits to the clinic were made. Parents continue to be very co-operative and are attending very well. The five cases who are waiting have in no instance been on the waiting list longer than four weeks. Five cases were referred to the Child Guidance Clinic after their first visit.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The Organiser of Physical Education has supplied the following information :—

Activity in physical education in our schools depends to a large extent on the weather. Compared with the weather of 1959, this year's was a complete contrast ; instead of sunshine we experienced unusually long periods of rain, and consequently less outdoor games and physical education could be given to our school children. In spite of this curtailment of normal routine, the wide programme of inter-school and county events was completed, at some inconvenience, in such activities as netball, hockey, football, cricket, athletics, rounders and folk dancing.

This year the total number of children in the county receiving swimming instruction increased. Lessons during school time were given at the Beverley, Norton, Selby, Goole, Hull and Withernsea baths. It was a great help to be able to use the Withernsea baths which were re-opened this year. Some schools which cannot be accommodated during school hours are doing commendable work by taking classes of children swimming after school hours. This is only one example of a great deal of voluntary work in physical education which teachers willingly give in the interests of their pupils. The ideal is for a school to have its own swimming pool on the premises and a few of our schools are making a great effort financially to build their own pools. Apart from the enjoyment and health-giving effects of regular swimming which would accrue from such a scheme, we should approach the goal that must always be before us, namely, of teaching all our boys and girls to swim in order to reduce loss of life by drowning.

A number of older boys in secondary schools and youth clubs began to work for the Duke of Edinburgh's Award in 1959 and continued with the second stage of the scheme during the past year. In the section devoted to physical education they worked hard at physical fitness tests and preparation for the expedition on foot, camping out for two nights in tents and covering at least thirty miles. This preparation included studying map reading, first aid, the country code, camp craft and camp cooking. They were tested over rough moorland country in North Yorkshire. At Bridlington in November, Sir John Hunt, who is the secretary of the Award Scheme, presented certificates and silver badges to twenty-six boys and two girls who had successfully passed the second series tests. It is hoped that these will now strive for the final, gold award. Nationally the girls' scheme started later than the boys', but during the past year girls in the East Riding have begun work on the Award. The camping gear provided by the Authority has been in great demand throughout the year.

County youth teams have participated in netball, table tennis, badminton, and tennis competitions held by the Yorkshire Youth Organisations' Sports Association. Evening classes in physical education covering a wide variety of activities were held during the year.

PROVISION OF MILK AND MEALS

The following information has been supplied by the Organiser of the School Meals Service :—

The number of pupils present in maintained schools in October was 30,386 of whom 23,385 took school milk daily, a percentage of 77.38. The respective percentages of children present and drinking milk in maintained primary and secondary (including grammar) schools were 90.08 and 55.10. In addition, 1,668 pupils in non-maintained schools received milk under arrangements made by the Education Authority. 99.58% of supplies were pasteurised, the remaining 0.42% being tuberculin tested. All milk was supplied in one-third pint bottles, except to three small schools for which supplies had to be accepted in one pint bottles.

The number of pupils taking school meals was 16,666, a percentage of 55.36 of pupils present, and an increase of 2.83% over the figure for 1959.

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

I again record my appreciation of the co-operation of school staffs in dealing with the clerical work necessitated by medical inspections and in weighing children prior to such inspections.

The local Inspectors of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the School Welfare Officers continue to be most helpful.

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

All candidates for admission to training colleges and new entrants to the teaching profession are now examined by a school medical officer of the Local Education Authority before they commence work.

During the year a total of 129 candidates for admission to training colleges and 18 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:—

Type of clinic	Location	Frequency of sessions
A. Minor ailment and other non-specialist examination and 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 Clinic	Two sessions weekly
	Etton Pasture (E.S.N.) School	Three sessions weekly
	Hessle C.E. Infants School	Two sessions weekly
	Hessle, Penshurst Avenue School	Two sessions weekly
	Hornsea County Sec. School	Two sessions weekly
	South Holderness Co. Sec. School	Two sessions weekly
B. Dental *	Beverley School Clinic, Lord Roberts Road	Two sessions weekly
	Bridlington School Clinic, Oxford Street	Four sessions weekly
	Pocklington Co. Primary School	One session weekly
C. Ophthalmic	Barlby I.W.C.	Two sessions every four weeks
	Beverley, Lord Roberts Road	Six sessions every four weeks
	Bridlington School Clinic, Oxford Street	Four sessions every four weeks
	Driffield I.W.C.	Four sessions every twelve weeks
	Fulford I.W.C.	Two sessions every four weeks
	Hessle, Penshurst Avenue School	Eleven sessions every three months
	Market Weighton Co. Sec. School	Two sessions every three months
	Norton, Church Hall, Langton Road	Two sessions every four weeks
	Pocklington School Clinic	Twelve sessions annually
	South Holderness Co. Sec. School	Two sessions every eight weeks
	Withernsea High School	Two sessions every eight weeks
D. Orthopaedic	Bridlington School Clinic, Oxford Street	As required

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

Type of Clinic	Location	Frequency of Sessions
E. Speech therapy	Barlby I.W.C.	Two sessions weekly
	Beverley, Tiger Lane	Four sessions weekly
	Bridlington, Hilderthorpe Jnr. School	Three sessions weekly
	Cottingham Clinic	One session weekly
	Driffeld I.W.C.	One session weekly
	Etton Pasture (E.S.N.) School	One session weekly
	Filey, Conference Hall	One session weekly
	Fulford I.W.C.	Two sessions weekly
	Hessle C.E. Jnr. School	Two sessions weekly
	Hessle, Penshurst Avenue School	One session weekly
	Hornsea, County Library	Two sessions weekly
	Market Weighton, Co. Sec. School	One session weekly
	Norton, County Library	Two sessions weekly
	Pocklington Co. Primary School	One session weekly
F. Ultra violet light	South Holderness Co. Sec. School	One session weekly
	Withernsea High School	One session weekly
	Beverley School Clinic, Lord Roberts Road	Two sessions weekly

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1960

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

PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age groups inspected (by year of birth)	Number of pupils inspected	Physical condition of pupils inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No. (3)	% of Col. 2 (4)	No. (5)	% of Col. 2 (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1956 and later	47	47	100.00	—	—
1955	1,521	1,516	99.67	5	.33
1954	1,317	1,315	99.85	2	.15
1953	903	901	99.78	2	.22
1952	107	107	100.00	—	—
1951	60	60	100.00	—	—
1950	2,208	2,206	99.90	2	.1
1949	677	677	100.00	—	—
1948	120	120	100.00	—	—
1947	33	33	100.00	—	—
1946	2,208	2,208	100.00	—	—
1945 and earlier	1,169	1,169	100.00	—	—
Totals.....	10,370	10,359	99.9	11	.1

PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

(excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)

Age groups inspected (by year of birth)	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For other conditions	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1956 and later	—	4	4
1955	38	73	103
1954	28	74	95
1953	24	42	60
1952	2	4	5
1951	3	3	6
1950	113	88	187
1949	37	12	48
1948	8	2	10
1947	—	—	—
1946	99	67	161
1945 and earlier	43	20	62
Totals.....	395	389	741

OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of special inspections	1,032
Number of re-inspections	3,232
Total.....	4,264

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons.....	67,641
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested.....	362
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944).....	14
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944).....	—

DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION
DURING THE YEAR

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

N.B.—The symbol 'T' indicates need for treatment and 'O' indicates need for observation.

Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections							
	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
Skin.....	2	20	12	12	4	16	18	48
Eyes—								
a. Vision.....	75	188	142	343	178	299	395	830
b. Squint.....	27	52	5	22	13	70	45	144
c. Other.....	7	5	1	4	7	4	15	13
Ears—								
a. Hearing.....	13	44	10	13	10	22	33	79
b. Otitis Media.....	3	35	3	2	3	6	9	43
c. Other.....	1	10	—	2	—	5	1	17
Nose and Throat.....	45	300	8	31	36	157	89	488
Speech.....	26	52	7	10	13	10	46	72
Lymphatic Glands.....	—	59	1	5	3	48	4	112
Heart.....	2	17	1	12	—	13	3	42
Lungs.....	1	60	—	12	3	42	4	114
Developmental—								
a. Hernia.....	5	7	5	—	2	2	12	9
b. Other.....	1	56	7	16	2	38	10	110
Orthopaedic—								
a. Posture.....	1	5	2	15	1	18	4	38
b. Feet.....	3	40	1	9	2	31	6	80
c. Other.....	2	30	4	27	5	32	11	89
Nervous System—								
a. Epilepsy.....	—	9	—	2	2	7	2	18
b. Other.....	—	15	—	2	2	15	2	32
Psychological—								
a. Development.....	1	13	4	5	4	23	9	41
b. Stability.....	3	45	2	2	13	51	18	98
Abdomen.....	3	9	—	7	3	7	6	23
Other.....	17	31	16	15	9	21	42	67

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect or Disease	Special Inspections	
	Pupils requiring treatment	Pupils requiring observation
Skin.....	125	1
Eyes—		
a. Vision.....	64	15
b. Squint.....	1	1
c. Other.....	6	1
Ears—		
a. Hearing.....	4	5
b. Otitis Media.....	4	—
c. Other.....	8	1
Nose and Throat.....	29	5
Speech.....	10	1
Lymphatic Glands.....	2	—
Heart.....	—	1
Lungs.....	—	1
Developmental—		
a. Hernia.....	—	—
b. Other.....	—	—
Orthopaedic—		
a. Posture.....	2	—
b. Feet.....	1	2
c. Other.....	54	1
Nervous System—		
a. Epilepsy.....	1	—
b. Other.....	—	—
Psychological—		
a. Development.....	1	2
b. Stability.....	2	1
Abdomen.....	—	1
Other.....	83	1

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND
ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint...	227
Errors of refraction (including squint).....	1,380
Total.....	1,607
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed.....	444

DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(a) For diseases of the ear.....	2
(b) For adenoids and chronic tonsilitis.....	255
(c) For other nose and throat conditions.....	27
Received other forms of treatment.....	126
Total.....	410
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1960.....	—
(b) in the previous years.....	2

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments.....	60
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects.....	—
Total.....	60

DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanliness)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—	
(a) Scalp.....	—
(b) Body.....	2
Scabies.....	—
Impetigo.....	116
Other skin diseases.....	817
Total.....	935

CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics.....	82

SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Pupils treated by speech therapists.....	179

OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments.....	2,705
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements.....	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination.....	1,848
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above—	
Ultra Violet Light.....	28
Physiotherapy.....	3

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY
THE AUTHORITY

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers :			
(a) At periodic inspections.....	7,997		
(b) As specials.....	1,112		
	—	Total (1)	9,109
(2) Number found to require treatment.....			5,945
(3) Number offered treatment.....			5,396
(4) Number actually treated.....			3,817
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at 11(h).....			6,768
(6) Half-days devoted to :—			
(a) Periodic (school) inspection.....	74		
(b) Treatment.....	1,459		
	—	Total (6)	1,533
(7) Fillings :—			
(a) Permanent teeth.....	4,905		
(b) Temporary teeth.....	211		
	—	Total (7)	5,116
(8) Number of teeth filled :—			
(a) Permanent teeth.....	4,350		
(b) Temporary teeth.....	202		
	—	Total (8)	4,552
(9) Extractions :—			
(a) Permanent teeth.....	1,561		
(b) Temporary teeth.....	3,779		
	—	Total (9)	5,340
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction.....			1,952

(11) Orthodontics :—

(a) Cases commenced during the year.....	69
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year.....	36
(c) Cases completed during the year.....	41
(d) Cases discontinued during the year.....	6
(e) Pupils treated with appliances.....	156
(f) Removable appliances fitted.....	128
(g) Fixed appliances fitted.....	—
(h) Total attendances.....	621

(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth..... 47

(13) Other operations :—

(a) Permanent teeth.....	916	
(b) Temporary teeth.....	212	
	——	Total (13)
		1,128

[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a list or a series of entries, possibly related to a historical record or a scientific study. The text is organized into several paragraphs, with some lines indented. The overall structure suggests a formal document, such as a report or a journal entry.]