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Darlington (M.B)

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the year ending, 31st December, 1908.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Health and Sanitary Committee.  
Gentlemen,

The advent of another year reminds me that it is time to take stock and find out how the balance may be struck in our Sanitary assets, for the year that has just closed. One is prone to think at the beginning of a year that an immense amount of time is at one's disposal for the accomplishment of everything that can thrust itself forward to engage the attention, and as the months roll by we become conscious of what a small part of our programme has been carried out. The saying that "Rome was not built in a day" will apply to the sanitary work required to be done in most towns. The errors of the past require long and patient work for their correction; and to our successors, our corrections may seem also errors that will require correction by them in their turn. Even a thought like this must not deter us from striving after the best that our present state of knowledge attains to, and hence our wish must be to progress by the best methods in our power. The year that has just closed has been productive of a good many sanitary improvements in different parts of the Borough.

### AREA.

The area of the Borough remains the same as in former years, viz., 3,928 acres.

### POPULATION.

The population of the town continues to increase steadily, though there has not been any unusual influx of fresh inhabitants, due to the opening of new industries. The building trade has not been so active as was the case four or five years ago, but a fair number of houses, both villas and for workmen, have been completed for habitation. The supply of houses keeps pace fairly with the demand, and there is not much overcrowding, and on the other hand there are not an excessive number of empty houses. The number of houses erected and certified was 249, compared with 207 in the preceding year, an increase of 42. I find from the Surveyor's report that over 2,500 new houses have been certified as fit for habitation since the census in 1901. If these houses are nearly all occupied in like proportion to what obtained at the time of the census, the population will have increased about 12,000 since then, or a little more. This would point to a possible population of 56,000. I should rather under-estimate than over-estimate, and will base my statistics for the year on a population of 51,000.

## VITAL STATISTICS.—BIRTH-RATE.

During the year there were 1,575 births registered, of whom 800 were males and 775 females, or 162 more than in the preceding year. The birth-rate was lowest in the last quarter of the year, when there were only 363 births compared with 390 in the first, 414 in the second, and 408 in the third. These figures give a birth-rate of 30.8 per thousand, which is higher than that of recent years.

## DEATH-RATE.

During the year the deaths of 426 males were registered and 353 females, and from these must be subtracted 13 males and 7 females who died in public institutions in the town from residences outside the Borough, and to these must be added 5 males and 1 female who died in the County Asylum, Sedgefield, from the Borough. This gives a nett total of 418 males and 347 females, or 765 altogether, which gives a death-rate of 15.0 for the year and 1.0 higher than last year. The death-rate for the first and last quarters was at the rate of 17.6 per thousand per annum, owing to the prevalence of influenza, while for the second and third quarters it was only 11.8.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

During the year 187 children under one year died, compared with 163 in the preceding year. This gives a mortality of 118 per thousand births, compared with 142, the average for the last ten years. The importance of fresh air as well as suitable food for infants does not seem to be sufficiently recognised by those responsible for their upbringing. Of course fresh air both by day and night is essential to maintain anyone in robust health, but is more essential in the case of a baby, whose organs are delicate and easily disordered, than in the adult whose organisation is less sensitive to inimical influences. The clothing, too, is important. It should be clean and warm, and nothing tight or constricting around the chest to interfere with the free action of the ribs in respiration. The feeding should be at regular intervals, and from the breast always where possible, till the completion of the ninth month. When the natural food is not available, diluted cows' milk should be used and the meals given with regularity, great care being taken that such meal is freshly prepared, that enough is taken to do till the next meal is due, and what remains should be thrown away. The pernicious "Dummie teat," or Comfortor, should never be used. The inventor of the said "Dummie" may have made a fortune by it, but it would have been a good thing for the world if he had been hanged the morning before his invention was put before the public. It is the means of conveying dirt and germs of all kinds into the system, and promotes the growth of adenoids, besides interfering with and obstructing healthy respiration. Children should spend as much of each day as possible in the open air, and the more a child is out of doors the healthier and less troublesome it will be when indoors, and the more soundly will it sleep at night.

### ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE.

The season of Enteritis among children was not as usual the month of August this year, but was delayed till October, owing to the heat wave which visited us during the first week of that month. The months of August and September being wet and comparatively cool produced few cases of this disease or summer diarrhoea. Whooping Cough was prevalent during the last quarter of the year, and was attended by a fair number of victims in infants affected by it. The total deaths from zymotic diseases was 91, or 1·7 per 1,000, as follows:—Measles ·29, Scarlatina ·02, Whooping Cough ·35, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ·15, Croup ·04, Enteric Fever ·04, Diarrhoea ·55, and Enteritis ·33.

The death-rate from zymotic cases is low compared with former years, and with the county rate, though it is higher than last year.

### NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified was small compared with what we usually have to deal with, though 24 more than in 1907. The increase was more than accounted for by the notification of diphtheria alone in excess of the former year, while the number of scarlatina cases in the two years was almost the same, and enteric fever showed an increase of 4 this year. The total number of cases reported was 160, made up in the following way:—Scarlatina 50, Diphtheria 72, Croup 3, Enteric Fever 21, Puerperal Fever 2, and Erysipelas 12. Scarlet Fever was most in evidence in September and December, Diphtheria in January, February, March, June, July, and November (least in April and October), and Enteric Fever in October and December. The increase in the number of cases of Diphtheria was largely due to a good many cases of follicular tonsillitis being reported as Diphtheria.

Two cases of Scarlatina were nursed at home, and it was found that the milk can was left at the door by the milkman, and taken into the house and emptied and then returned and mixed with the other tins. A letter was written to the Purveyor suggesting that the milk should be emptied into a vessel at the door, and not taken into the infected house, and this was done and the disease was not communicated to any one else.

### FEVER HOSPITAL.

During the year 124 cases of infectious diseases were admitted into the Hospital for treatment compared with 105 in the preceding year. These included 4 cases from the Rural Sanitary District. The Rural Sanitary Authority, in the early part of the year, again made an arrangement with the Sanitary Committee for the reception of a certain number of their infectious cases into the Borough Hospital. It is not quite satisfactory, as it does not go far enough to protect the Borough from infection from the outside district. I am aware that, like ourselves, the Rural Authority has not power for enforcing compulsory removal of infectious cases, and so could not compel all their cases to go to Hospital, even if they were inclined to do

so. It would, however, be more satisfactory if they gave facilities for the removal of all the infectious cases who were willing to be isolated, and probably better for the health of their own district as well.

There were 7 deaths in the Institution, and all of patients admitted from the Borough, including 1 from Scarlatina, 1 from Membraneous Croup, 4 from Diphtheria, and 1 from Enteric Fever. The cases admitted into the Hospital from the Borough included 45 of Scarlatina, 52 of Diphtheria, 3 of Membraneous Croup, and 20 of Enteric Fever; and from the Rural District 1 of Scarlatina, 2 of Diphtheria, and 1 of Enteric Fever. The deaths in the Institution gave a percentage mortality of 6.5 for the year.

#### BAKEHOUSES.

The Bakehouses were all regularly visited and inspected, and were all found to be in good order, and to have complied with the bye-laws. In one or two cases instructions were given verbally as to the observance of greater cleanliness, but there was nothing requiring formal notice as the verbal notices were always readily complied with.

#### SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

In my report for 1907, I said there was a slaughter-house in close proximity to a privy and sunken ashpit; this has now been replaced by a water-closet and an ash-box, and the premises are now in a good sanitary condition. One application for a licence for a new slaughter-house was granted during the year, and a licence was also granted for premises which had previously been used for other purposes which had been converted so as to make them suitable for slaughtering. One application was made for a renewal licence for an old slaughter-house, the licence for which had lapsed under the provisions of the Darlington Extension Improvement Act, 1872, the same not being used as such for over three months, and was refused. Five applications for renewal of licences were granted, and all the premises used for this purpose throughout the Borough were kept closely under observation during the year, and all were found to be clean, well kept and ventilated, and regularly lime-washed as required by the bye-laws. The number of slaughter-houses scattered all over the town makes the inspection of the meat offered to the public for sale a matter of great difficulty, and the Sanitary Committee should be well satisfied of the position and suitability of such premises before granting more licences. It is almost impossible to prevent diseased meat being brought to market at times from so many slaughter-houses as exist now, and the time cannot be far distant when a public abattoir will become a necessity, and this will be a great safeguard to the public from the risk of being supplied with either diseased or tuberculous meat. In most cases diseased meat can be recognised, but tuberculous cattle often show no sign of the disease in their flesh, but only in the internal organs, and if the animal is dressed before inspection takes place, all trace of disease can easily be got out of the way.

### PIG-STIES.

A good deal of attention has been devoted by the Inspector and myself during the year to colonies of pig-sties which were located in different waste pieces of ground in the town. During a good part of the Summer many of them were empty owing to the stringent regulations for the prevention of swine fever, but it is impossible to keep pigs near dwelling-houses without a nuisance being created by them, especially in the Summer-time. To prevent this as far as possible constant observation is necessary to see that they are kept properly clean and no accumulations of filth allowed.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The chief trouble heretofore has been with the tripe boilers and fat renderers, but during the last year a good many of the small butchers who had not suitable premises have given it up and sold their offal to others whose premises were better adapted for converting it into food and fat. One merchant in this line whose premises were found to be unsuitable by the Inspector and myself has removed to premises outside the Borough, and another whose premises were unsuitable owing to their confined space and proximity to dwelling-houses, has removed to other premises in a more open space by permission of the Council. There was a nuisance caused on premises used for preparing "sausage skins" by the accumulation of much offensive refuse, and no proper drainage to the premises. Notice was served on the owner to have the refuse cleared once a week, and provide a tank for the drainage of the premises. With this exception no complaint was received during the year of any nuisance caused by these trades.

### COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

The whole of the Cowsheds, Dairies, and Milkshops have been regularly visited and inspected during the year. In the majority of the premises there was not much to be found fault with. In two cases notices were served respecting the defective condition of the paving, drainage, and water supply to the cowsheds. In one of these cases the work necessary to put the premises in a satisfactory condition has been completed. In the other case the owner contemplates giving up the trade and has practically undertaken to discontinue the business. During the year one new name has been put on the register of Cowkeepers, and three of those already on have discontinued the business, leaving 20 at the present time on the registered list. During the year 10 persons have been added to the registered list of Milk sellers, and 6 have discontinued the trade, leaving at the end of the year 83 on the register. Of these 6 who discontinued the business, 4 had no proper means of storing the milk, and their premises were consequently unsuitable for the proper precautions to be taken to insure the cleanliness of their milk. With regard to the three cases of cowkeepers who gave up the business, two cowsheds were in an unsatisfactory condition, and extensive alterations would have been necessary to make their premises fit for them to be allowed to continue as such. Notices have been served insisting

upon the thorough cleansing and lime-washing of the cowsheds, and in all cases these notices have been complied with. In several cases after the Inspector's visit these reforms were carried out without the notice being required.

#### SCAVENGING.

The streets have all been kept clean and in good order, and the mud removed directly it has been swept into heaps by the sweepers. The back streets have also received the attention necessary to remove all objectionable matter and keep them clean and presentable to view. In the dry weather they were regularly watered to keep down the dust, and were also kept in a good state of repair. The cleansing of the ashpits has also been satisfactorily done, and their disinfection has been carried out better than in former years. In my last report I mentioned that the cleaning of the ashpits was more satisfactory than formerly, and I am pleased to say that this improved condition continues. It is very important that the ashpits should be frequently emptied, especially in summer, because if they are in a foul state in hot weather they gather flies which can easily find their way into kitchens and pantries, and be the means of polluting the milk and other food, and in this way cause enteritis and diarrhoea. On this account it is of great importance to have the ashpits free from foul smelling material, if possible, and also that householders should try, as far as possible, to keep their milk and food inaccessible to the common fly. In every way the number of these pests in the summer and autumn should be kept down. The harm they can do is impossible to compute.

#### FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

A great deal of attention has been paid to the factories and workshops during the year. Since a list of these places has been made it is found that those requiring supervision can be visited and inspected more frequently, while those in which the conditions are always good require less attention. In most cases the bye-laws were carried out satisfactorily, but in a few nuisances were found to exist, chiefly due to want of cleanliness, which, on notice being served by the Inspector, were remedied. In two cases the ventilation was defective, and in two other cases there was overcrowding, and in both cases the nuisances complained of were abated after notice had been served. In three cases the sanitary accommodation was insufficient, and this was remedied after notice, and in one case there was no separate accommodation for the sexes, which was also remedied after notice had been served. During the year 28 nuisances or offences were found and remedied after notice, or after the attention of the owner had been called to it by the Inspector. It was necessary only in 10 cases to serve written notices for the abatement of nuisances under the Factory Acts. During the year 320 inspections of Factories and Workshops were made, in some cases by the Inspector, and in others by the Inspector and myself. With regard to out-workers there is little information to hand as to their condition. I said in my report last year, "Circulars have been sent out to the em-

ployers, likely to engage out-workers, but only a small number have replied by furnishing a list. Where lists have been returned the workmen have been visited at their own homes, and their premises inspected. Altogether 230 circulars have been sent to the employers calling their attention to the fact that they should furnish lists of their outworkers on the 1st February and 1st August in each year". Practically no notice has been taken of these circulars, only about 2 employers returning lists to the Inspector, so that nothing has yet been done in the way of systematic inspection of the home workers rooms. The only course to take will be to summon one or two employers and the lists will be quickly forthcoming after that.

#### FOOD AND DRUGS.

During the year a large number of samples of food drugs and spirits have been submitted for analysis. There were 99 samples of milk taken, and 18 were found to be more or less below the standard of pure milk, 16 of the purveyors were written to by the Town Clerk, and in one case where the fat was deficient to the extent of 11·3% proceedings were taken, and also in another case where the deficiency of fat was 12%, both cases were dismissed. It is useless for the Sanitary Authority to try to maintain the standard of purity in food, if in such cases as these, the Magistrates will not assist them in their efforts, which are not due to vindictiveness, but to maintain the standard of purity of the food supply, and to act as a guarantee to the purchaser that he will get what he asks for when he goes to the market. One sample of gin was found to be 40 degrees under proof, and one sample of Scotch whiskey 25 degrees under proof. The vendor of the gin was fined five shillings and costs, and the vendor of the whiskey written to by the Town Clerk. A letter of warning was also written to the vendor of a sample of milk containing 49 grains per gallon of boric acid, but otherwise of standard quality. One sample of treacle was found to contain glucose syrup, and no action has been taken in this case, but instructions issued for further samples to be taken. There were samples of the following taken among others, and all found pure, viz., butter, flour, bread meal, oatmeal, tapioca, lard, arrowroot, ground rice, and raspberry jam. Altogether 150 samples were analysed during the year.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The water used for drinking and domestic purposes generally, is all derived from the river Tees, and has been regularly analysed, and found to be of excellent quality and purity throughout the year, and also abundant in quantity. I think there are very few private pumps or wells remaining in the town at the present time. There has not been any illness that pointed to polluted water being the cause.

#### HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The supply of houses for the working classes was equal to the demand, and there were very few cases of over-crowding brought to the notice of the Authority.



Closing orders were applied for in two cases, in both of which the premises were put into habitable repair and the orders were cancelled. A good deal of trouble has been caused to the Inspector and his staff by numbers of gipsy vans taking up their stand on various vacant pieces of ground within the Borough. They were unprovided with water, and sanitary accommodation. On being served with notice to provide these requisites they removed themselves beyond the Borough Boundary. A notice of the above nature always had the desired effect of moving them on.

#### SANITARY WORK OF THE YEAR.

There is nothing of a striking nature to record. There have been several new streets paved and taken over by the Authority, and also several back streets paved with Scoria bricks. The new streets have had the footpaths flagged, and some streets and parts of streets have been laid down with tar-Macadam. This material for a street pavement is one of the best for the prevention of dust due to motor traffic. There have also been the usual nuisances due to attend to such as structural defects of dwellings, ashpits and privies, yard pavements, foul yards, defective water-closets, defective traps, stopped up drains, animals and poultry improperly kept, etc., etc. All these nuisances have been remedied, after the serving of formal or informal notice to the number of nearly 2,000 during the year. In former reports I have dealt with the necessity of doing away with old-fashioned privies and capacious sunken ashpits, and last year I gave the number of such that had been converted during the last ten years. I am keeping the object of removing all these insanitary conveniences steadily before me, and during the year 76 water-closets have replaced the old privies, and 44 small privy ashpits, making a total of 120 for the year, and 102 sunken ashpits have been replaced by ash-boxes. This is a line I am persuaded to be the best to follow till the whole lot be converted into water-closets or small privy ashpits. I am more in favour of water-closets where water-carriage is abundant as in our case, than the privy ashpit, because the latter in confined situations are liable to become malodorous, especially in summer. All the cases of infectious diseases were visited, and most of them sent to the Isolation Hospital for treatment, and their houses, bedding, &c., disinfected. Those who would not send their cases to the hospital were supplied with disinfectants, and their homes and bedding disinfected at the end of the illness. The policy of the Council in laying down bowling greens in the various parks of the town is deserving of mention from a sanitary point of view. The game provides a healthy outdoor recreation for the summer months both for those who play and also much interest for the spectators. I think few towns can compare with Darlington in the number, extent, and equipment of their recreation grounds. These, together with its educational advantages and railway facilities, are destined to make it in the future a residential town of some importance as well as a health resort.

In my Quarterly Report to the Committee for the quarter ending 30th June, 1908, referring to the number of deaths due to Phthisis (18) I said: "The above

tables are very satisfactory, as indicating an unusually high birth-rate and a low death-rate. This is the more satisfactory because the zymotic death-rate is also low, except for measles, which was epidemic during the whole of the quarter. The black spot in the tables is the large number of deaths due to Phthisis and other tubercular diseases. To combat this I think the Smallpox Hospital, which is, and is likely to be, unused probably for years, might be converted into a Sanatorium, to which purpose it could be easily adapted. If any fear was entertained of the patients contracting Smallpox, it would only be necessary to insist on their being revaccinated successfully before admission. If the Hospital were needed for Smallpox at any time it could be quickly cleared, disinfected, and devoted to its original use. At present it is only deteriorating, and might be made useful and the means of restoring health and life to many who must otherwise perish. Probably the Local Government Board will object, but some means should be found to overcome their objection for the sake of doing our duty to try and root out a disease that is causing misery and desolation in so many homes." I believe the Local Government Board's sanction of this scheme has been obtained, and I recommend the Committee to carry it out at as early a date as possible.

In conclusion, I have to express my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health and Sanitary Committee for the manner in which they have received the advice I have given them, to the Town Clerk and Borough Surveyor for their advice and co-operation, and though last, not least, to the energetic Inspector of Nuisances for the way in which he has carried out my instructions.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES LAWRENCE, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.

## VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1908 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898	42,000	1,181	28.1	168	142	678	15.7			14		
1899	43,000	1,227	28.5	189	154	680	15.9		7	11	682	15.8
1900	43,500	1,324	30.4	197	148	763	17.4		15	9	757	17.3
1901	44,500	1,322	29.4	215	162	710	15.8	94	15	9	704	15.7
1902	46,000	1,382	30	165	119	691	15.1	97	16	10	692	15
1903	46,500	1,364	29.3	253	185	856	18.4	92	24	8	832	17.8
1904	47,500	1,449	30.5	199	137	806	16.9	94	11	9	806	16.9
1905	48,500	1,477	30.4	179	121	720	14.5	105	11	14	709	14.5
1906	49,500	1,422	28.7	203	142	800	15.9	99	20	11	791	15.9
1907	50,000	1,413	28.2	163	115	739	14.7	97	23	9	722	14
Averages for years 1898-1907.	46,100	1,356	29.3	193	142	744	17	97	15	10	743	15.8
1908	51,000	1,575	30.8	187	112	765	15.3	113	20	6	765	15

\*Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)—3928

Total population at all ages	..	44,511	} At Census of 1901.
Number of inhabited houses	..	9,073	
Average number of persons per house		4.9	

TABLE II.

VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1908  
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under one year.
1898 ..	42,000	1,181	678	168
1899 ..	43,000	1,227	680	139
1900 ..	43,500	1,324	763	197
1901 ..	44,500	1,322	710	215
1902 ..	46,000	1,382	691	165
1903 ..	46,500	1,364	856	253
1904 ..	47,500	1,449	806	199
1905 ..	48,500	1,447	720	179
1906 ..	49,500	1,422	800	203
1907 ..	50,000	1,413	739	163
Averages of } Years 1898 } to 1907. }	46,100	1,356	744	193
1908 ..	51,000	1,575	765	187

TABLE III.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE  
YEAR 1908.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	YEARS.							Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	
Diphtheria and membranous croup..	74		27	37	6	4		57
Erysipelas .. .. .	12	1			3	7	1	
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	50		18	27	3	2		45
Enteric fever .. .. .	21		1	7	4	9		20
Puerperal fever .. .. .	2				1	1		
Totals .. .. .	159	1	46	71	17	23	1	122

Isolation Hospital—The Borough Hospital, Hunden's Lane. Total available beds 42. Number of cases that can be concurrently treated, 3.

TABLE IV.

## CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the district.							Total deaths whether of residents or non-residents in public institutions in the district.
	All ages.	Under one year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
Measles .. .. .	15	3	10	2				
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	1		1					1
Whooping-cough .. .. .	18	10	8					
Diphtheria and membranous croup	8		3	5				6
Croup .. .. .	2		2					
Enteric Fever .. .. .	2					2		1
Epidemic influenza .. .. .	23					11	12	2
Diarrhœa .. .. .	28	18	8				2	
Enteritis .. .. .	17	8	4	2		2	1	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	57			5	19	33		2
Other tuberculous diseases .. .. .	26	8	8	1	4	5		5
Cancer (malignant diseases) .. .. .	34					23	11	8
Bronchitis .. .. .	61	22	7	1		9	22	4
Pneumonia .. .. .	28	4	3	1		16	4	2
Pleurisy .. .. .	1						1	
Other diseases of respiratory organs	35	12	6	3		5	9	2
Alcoholism (cirrhosis of liver) .. .. .	5					4	1	
Venereal diseases .. .. .	1	1						1
Premature births .. .. .	19	19						2
Diseases and accidents of parturition	2				1	1		2
Heart diseases .. .. .	66		1	1	4	26	34	16
Accidents .. .. .	14	1	1	1	3	6	2	8
Suicides .. .. .	6				1	3	2	1
Marasmus .. .. .	21	19	2					
Other septic diseases .. .. .	4		1		1	2		1
All other causes .. .. .	271	62	13	11	6	77	102	48
All causes .. .. .	765	187	78	33	39	225	203	113

TABLE V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.  
DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS  
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Causes.	Certified	.. 36	8 13	7	64	20	14	14	11	7	6	12	6	6	12	4	176	
	Uncertified	.. 5	..	..	5	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	10	
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	10
Diarrhœa, all forms	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	1	4	3	1	1	2	2	..	1	..	18
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis	}	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
Gastro-enteritis		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	}	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	10
Premature Birth		..	18	..	1	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conganital Defects	..	8	3	1	..	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Injury at Birth	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	}	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Atrophy, Debility		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marasmus	}	7	3	1	4	15	10	5	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	38
Tuberculous Meningitis		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Tuberculous Peritonitis, Tabes Mesenterica	}	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	5
Other Tuberculous Diseases		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Convulsions	..	.. 5	.. 1	2	8	1	2	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Bronchitis	..	..	..	5	..	5	1	2	3	3	1	2	4	2	1	7	..	31
Pneumonia	..	..	.. 1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other causes	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	7
		41	8 13	7	69	20	15	14	12	8	7	12	7	6	12	4	186	

DISTRICT—Darlington Urban. Population (estimated to middle of 1908), 51,000. Births in the year, legitimate, no information; illegitimate, no information. Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, no information; illegitimate infants, no information. Deaths from all causes at all ages, 765.

## FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

## 1.—INSPECTION.

Premises	Number of	
	Inspections	Written Notices
FACTORIES .. .. . (Including Factory Laundries)	56	2
WORKSHOPS .. .. . (Including Workshop Laundries)	258	8
WORKPLACES .. .. . (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	6	
Total .. .. .	320	10

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defect	
	Found	Remedied.
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—		
Want of Cleanliness .. .. .	15	15
Want of Ventilation .. .. .	2	2
Overcrowding .. .. .	2	2
Sanitary Accommodation—		
Insufficient, unsuitable or defective .. .. .	3	3
Not separate for sexes .. .. .	1	1
Other offences .. .. .	5	5
Total .. .. .	28	28

## HOMEWORK.—SECTION 107,

Lists received from Employers. Once in the year. Making wearing apparel—  
Lists, 2 ; Outworkers, 2. Twice in the year—Lists, 1 ; Outworkers, 1.

Registered Bakehouses, 65 ; Other Workshops, 359—Total 424.



FACTORY WORKING HOURS AND WAGES

Year	Number of workers	Hours worked	Wages
1910	100	1000	1000
1911	105	1050	1050
1912	110	1100	1100
1913	115	1150	1150
1914	120	1200	1200
1915	125	1250	1250
1916	130	1300	1300
1917	135	1350	1350
1918	140	1400	1400
1919	145	1450	1450
1920	150	1500	1500
1921	155	1550	1550
1922	160	1600	1600
1923	165	1650	1650
1924	170	1700	1700
1925	175	1750	1750
1926	180	1800	1800
1927	185	1850	1850
1928	190	1900	1900
1929	195	1950	1950
1930	200	2000	2000
1931	205	2050	2050
1932	210	2100	2100
1933	215	2150	2150
1934	220	2200	2200
1935	225	2250	2250
1936	230	2300	2300
1937	235	2350	2350
1938	240	2400	2400
1939	245	2450	2450
1940	250	2500	2500
1941	255	2550	2550
1942	260	2600	2600
1943	265	2650	2650
1944	270	2700	2700
1945	275	2750	2750
1946	280	2800	2800
1947	285	2850	2850
1948	290	2900	2900
1949	295	2950	2950
1950	300	3000	3000

Source: Bureau of Economic Warfare, *War Production Statistics*, 1945-1950.