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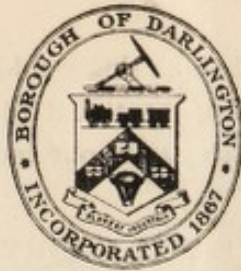
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BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH For the year ended 31st December, 1910.

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

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my report for the year just closed, which has been marked by one sad, overshadowing event: the death of his most Gracious Majesty, the late King Edward VII. In all other respects with regard to the sanitary history of the town, matters have kept an even and uneventful course. The progress and prosperity of the town have been steady and unchecked as shown by the number of new houses erected, and new streets laid out, and the plans for the same that have been put before the Committee responsible for the consideration of these questions.

AREA.

During the past year a good deal has been heard of the probable extension of the Borough, but up to the present, nothing has been done to hasten this object. There are considerations which will call for this extension in the near future. Owing to the considerable population that is arising, chiefly on the northern boundary, and the extension of the town in the directions of Cockerton and Haughton-le-Skerne, it will be an advantage from a sanitary point of view, to have these districts included within the Borough boundary. There has been no increase in the area for the year, which remains at 3,928 acres.

POPULATION.

The population has steadily increased both by natural increase, and by the gradual influx of residents, who have been drawn to the town by its various residential advantages. The building of houses has kept up to, if not above the average for the last decade, and is just nine less than in the preceding year. Since the last census, about 3,100 houses have been built, and if the rate of population is maintained which existed at the last census, there would be an increase of population during the decade, of about 17,000, which would make the

present population over 61,000. I think this would be much too high, and as we shall know the correct figure in a few months, it will be safer for the purpose of our statistics to take a moderate estimate of our increase, and base them on an estimated population of 53,000

VITAL STATISTICS.—BIRTH-RATE.

During the year, 1,451 births were registered, or 60 less than in the preceding year, and 124 less than two years ago. I have no means of ascertaining whether the marriage rate is steady or declining, but certainly the birth-rate has been conspicuously downward during the last two years. In the first quarter 364 births were registered, 376 in the second, 359 in the third, and 352 in the fourth. There were 755 males, and 696 females, giving an excess of males over females for the year, of 59. These figures give a birth-rate of 27·3 per thousand per annum, compared with 34·4, the County rate.

DEATH-RATE.

During the year, 718 deaths were registered in the district, 2 were registered in institutions in other towns belonging to our district, and 15 in the County Asylum, Sedgefield. There were registered in this Borough, the deaths of 26 people from outside districts who died in our Hospital and Workhouse &c. The nett deaths for the year amount to 709, and give a death-rate of 13·3 per thousand per annum, which is ·4 less than the preceding year, or 1·8 less than the County rate.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

During the year, 152 children died during the first year of their life. This gives a slightly higher rate than last year per thousand births viz, 104, compared with 101. Although Whooping Cough, Measles, and Scarlatina were epidemic during the last eight months of the year, the mortality among infants from these diseases was not markedly high. The deaths from premature births was above the average, and from Enteritis, nearly three times as numerous as in 1909. The months of July and August being cold and wet, there was little epidemic diarrhoea, and it all practically came in September and October. In my opinion much is needed to educate the mothers of the working class population, as to the absolute necessity of keeping their homes clean and airy if the children are to be kept strong and healthy. From their very earliest days, children should be out of doors nearly all day, and have their windows well open at night. In addition to this, the baby should, as far as possible, be fed on the breast for the first nine months. With breast-feeding, cleanliness, and plenty of out door life, the death-roll among infants would be greatly diminished. It is difficult to say which is the more important to the welfare of the infant, the food, or fresh air. I am almost inclined to think that a baby brought up on the out of door system has the best chance of survival, even though the food given be very unsuitable, but if kept indoors in a

dusty, unventilated room, its chance of becoming a healthy adult is indeed meagre. The education which is now being given to mothers, by the schools' doctor and nurse, will in due time bring about a considerable improvement in the cleanliness and ventilation of the homes, and improve the entire hygiene of the class to whom their ministrations are devoted.

ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE.

As I mentioned above, there was a great deal of epidemic disease in the town during the year, but fortunately not of a fatal character. This was due in great measure, to the almost total absence of Summer diarrhœa. The total deaths from zymotic diseases was 67, which gives a zymotic death-rate for the year of 1·3, compared with 91 and 1·7 for 1909. The rates per thousand for the different diseases were as follows :—Measles 0·26, Scarlatina 0·13, Whooping Cough 0·20, Diptheria including Croup 0·07, Enteric Fever 0·018, Diarrhœa 0·07, Enteritis 0·43, Puerperal Fever 0·018, Erysipelas 0·036. The Pthisis rate was 0·77, compared with 1·09 in 1909; and the rate for other tubercular diseases was 0·5, and that for Cancer and malignant diseases was 0·83. The deaths from diseases of the heart were above the average and gave a rate of 1·47. Though the last four diseases are not of an epidemic character, I have given their rates here because it is of interest to know their incidence on the population. The death-rate from zymotic diseases is gradually lessening, and the decline during the last year has been fairly steep, "and yet there is room."

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year there was an enormous increase in the number of notifiable diseases, chiefly in the last half of the year. The increase was almost entirely due to an epidemic of Scarlatina, which, though only moderate in amount during the early months of the year began to be pretty severe in July, and kept on steadily till the end of the year. Fortunately, it was not of a very severe type, except in a few cases, and the mortality was not high. A good many mild cases escaped observation at their own homes, and some of them were detected at the schools, either by the teachers or by the Schools' Medical Officer. These cases, of course, scattered the seeds of the disease, and there was plenty of virgin soil for it to fructify in, because for some years we have only had very few cases, and consequently a large number of children were attending school who had not previously been immunised by an attack. The number of cases to be dealt with was so great, that I was compelled to advise the Committee to provide additional accommodation, and in October a ward was put up capable of accommodating 16 to 20 cases. Much more additional accommodation would have been required had it not been for the fact that Enteric Fever and Diptheria cases were almost nil, so that I was able to use the Diptheria wards for the most of the time for the treatment of Scarlatina. Some years ago, I recommended the extension of the Hospital, to be ready for such an occasion as has now arisen, and the Council contented them-

selves with increasing the space for the domestic staff, but made no extra provision for the reception of an increased number of patients. At the time the Hospital was built, the population of the Borough was only about 30,000, and it is now nearly double that amount, hence it is obvious that an increase in the number of beds was imperative. During the year, 443 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz :—Scarlatina 342, Diphtheria and Croup 50, Enteric Fever 20, Continued Fever 4, Puerperal Fever 2, and Erysipelas 25.

FEVER HOSPITAL.

During the year 408 cases were treated in the Hospital, of these 392 were from the Borough, and 16 from the Rural Sanitary District. There were 326 cases of Scarlatina admitted from the Borough, and 4 from the Rural Sanitary District. There were 45 cases of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup admitted from the Borough, and 5 from the Rural Sanitary District. There were 21 cases of Enteric Fever from the Borough, and 7 from the Rural Sanitary District. During the year there died in the Hospital 7 cases of Scarlatina, 1 of Enteric Fever, and 2 of Membranous Croup ; a mortality of 2·4 per cent. of the cases admitted. Of the Scarlet Fever cases reported, 95·6 were removed to the Hospital, of the Diphtheria cases 90 per cent, and of the Enteric Fever cases 100 per cent.

BAKEHOUSES.

During the year the bakehouses have all been inspected regularly. In most cases the owners have all kept their premises in good order, and had them cleaned and limewashed in accordance with the bye-laws. In some cases where due cleanliness was not observed, the inspector gave informal notice to the defaulters to have their premises cleaned, and the walls washed, which was duly obeyed. In one case where the floor and ceiling, and a water-closet basin were in an insanitary condition, the defects were remedied after notice was given to put these conditions right. In a second case the walls and ceilings were dirty, and notice to cleanse and wash them had the desired effect. In a third case a dusty ceiling was limewashed after notice. In a fourth case the bakehouse and flour room were filthy, and the notice to clean and wash these was immediately attended to. In a fifth case the walls and ceiling of the bakehouse were in a filthy condition, and these were put in order after notice had been given to the owner. With these exceptions all the other bakehouses were kept in good order throughout the year.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

During the year there have been no licences granted to new premises for slaughtering, but 9 applications have been granted for a renewal of licence to old premises. In the majority of cases the slaughterhouses have been kept clean and in good order. There were four cases in which the lime washing of the walls had not been satisfactorily carried out, one case in which there was an accu-

mulation of manure on the premises, no receptacle for the refuse, and the animals being hungered were exposed to slaughtering process. These defaults were pointed out to the owners by the Inspector, and remedied. Two persons were proceeded against for slaughtering in unlicensed premises, and fined 2/6, and 25/6 costs each. With these exceptions all the owners of slaughterhouses complied with the Bye-laws and kept their premises clean and in good order. The number of slaughterhouses in the Borough is 41, and it is obvious that the inspection of all these is a matter requiring much vigilance on the Inspector and his Staff. With such a large number to deal with it is very difficult to give the supervision necessary, to insure that no diseased meat is presented for sale either in the market or private shops.

I believe, on the whole, this is fairly satisfactorily done, and that the meat on the whole, is sound and of good quality. In the near future a public abattoir will be required to ensure the proper inspection of meat, and any breaches of the Bye-laws, or neglect of their premises on the part of the butchers, will only hasten the change from private slaughterhouses to a public one.

COWSHEDS, DIARIES AND MILKSHOPS.

During the year there have been 3 new names entered on the registered list of cowkeepers, and one has discontinued the trade, making the number on the list 25, compared with 23 in the previous year. There were 13 persons added to the Register of purveyors of milk, and 8 have discontinued, an increase of 5 for the year, making the number of sellers 96, compared with 91 at the beginning of the year. Most of the cases of those who gave up the trade had no proper provision for storing the milk, and their premises were unsuitable for the business. It is most unsatisfactory and unsafe to keep milk for sale in a shop with other commodities because it is so easily contaminated, and may in this way easily be the cause of disaster to infants supplied with milk from such a source.

In three cases the walls, floors, &c. of the cowsheds were found to be in a filthy condition by the Inspector. These complaints were remedied after he had called the attention of the owners to them, and with these exceptions all the other premises were found to be in good order, and properly kept clean. All these premises were regularly visited and inspected during the year. I have no hesitation in saying that great improvement is taking place year by year, in the attention that is being given to the condition and cleanliness of the milk supply, and this is very necessary when we consider what an important article of diet it is to the infant population, and what damage may ensue by any negligence to maintain its purity and cleanliness. The guardians of the public health must always be on the alert to see that the most stringent measures are taken to keep up the purity of this indispensable food.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

During the year a licence was applied for by Messrs. Davis and Co. for fat rendering for premises in Wooler Street. The licence was granted in February, 1910, as Mr. Davis stated when before the Committee making his application, that he would use nothing but fresh butcher's fat, and manufacture pure beef dripping only. On several occasions when the Inspector visited his premises, he found that very rancid fat was being rendered, and the business was simply a tallow melting concern. The stench at times was unbearable from the premises, and numerous complaints were received from the inhabitants of Wooler Street and neighbourhood, with the result that the Committee revoked the licence on 3rd December. All the other fat renderers, tripe boilers, &c. have conducted their business satisfactorily and without any complaint from their neighbours.

SCAVENGING.

The streets have been kept clean and in good order during the year. This applies also to the back streets, which being beautifully paved with Scoria brick, afford an even surface from which the contents of the ashpits, and any other refuse can be completely removed. I am glad to be able to state that the privies and ashpits have been more regularly cleared, and fewer accumulations have been found than in former years. I hope in the future this work will be carried out with even greater efficiency, because it is of the utmost importance to the health of the town that the sanitary premises of the dwellings should be kept free from pollutions of decaying animal or vegetable matter. I have no doubt that a foul state of privies and ashpits has much to do in the generation of such diseases as Enteritis and Diarrhœa, and probably also of Enteric Fever. These conveniences are the resort and breeding place of flies, and thence they get into the pantries and larders, and so contaminate food, that is impossible to compute that for which they are responsible. For this reason as I have said above, frequent emptying and disinfection of these places is imperative in order to keep down the number of these zymotic cases.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

During the year all the factories and workshops have been regularly visited and inspected. There was no overcrowding in any of them, and all the defects in their condition and sanitary arrangements were remedied after notice had been served by the Inspector. Now that they are all registered, and the owners have grasped the fact that they are under observation, and legally bound to keep them in order, a notice pointing out any breach of the bye-laws governing them is all that is needed to obtain compliance therewith. In some cases there was want of proper cleanliness of the walls, ceilings, and floors, a few defects in the sanitary conveniences and drains, and defective roofs, &c. The following were some of the cases requiring notice—

Tailor's Workshop, No. 1, the gas stove had not suitable provision for carrying off the products of combustion—complied.

Tailor's Workshop, No. 2, filthy condition of the walls and ceilings of two work-rooms—complied.

Saddler's Workshop, defective condition of water-closet roof, filthy condition of the closet walls and basin, and defective condition of the fittings of the cistern—complied.

Joiner's Workshop, No. 1, dirty condition of the walls—complied.

Joiner's Workshop, No. 2, water-closet and urinal drains stopped up—complied.

Joiner's Workshop, No. 3, no water supply to water-closet—complied.

Tailor's Workshop, No. 3, dirty condition of walls and ceilings of 4 workrooms—complied.

Tailor's Workshop, No. 4, dirty condition of walls and ceiling of workshop—complied.

Picture Framer's Workshop, dirty condition of the walls and ceiling—complied.

Shoemaker's Workshop, No. 1, dirty condition of the walls and ceiling—complied.

Shoemaker's Workshop, No. 2, insanitary condition of the floor of the workroom—complied.

Milliner's Workroom, dirty condition of the walls—complied.

Basket Maker's Workshop, dirty condition of workshop—complied.

Joiner's and Printer's Workshops, dirty condition of the water-closet and water-closet basin—complied.

Engineer's Factory, filthy condition of water-closet basin—complied.

Blacksmith's Workshop, defective condition of the roof—complied.

Coachbuilder's Workshop, defective condition of the roof—complied.

Plumber's Workshop, no water supply, and no cistern fixed in connection with the water-closet—complied.

In all the above cases written notices were served on the owners, and the defects were remedied forthwith.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

During the year a large number of samples were taken by the Inspector, and submitted to Mr. Stock for analysis. The following were among the articles taken :—milk, butter, cheese, yeast, sago, flour, oatmeal, bread meal, arrowroot, lard, coffee, pepper, mustard, ground ginger, ground almonds, cream of tartar, cinnamon, tartaric acid, glycerine, camphorated oil, olive oil, bicarbonate of soda, sweet spirits of nitre, tincture of myrrh, tincture of rhubarb, calcined magnesia, methylated spirit, whisky, rum and gin, a total of 158 samples. There were 59 formal samples, and 99 informal samples taken. Of the formal samples of milk analysed, 3 were found to be slightly deficient in fat, and 1 in non-fatty solids. Of the informal samples, 2 of coffee, and 2 of flour were declared to be adulterated, and letters of warning were sent to the vendors by the Town Clerk.

One sample of whisky, and one of gin, were slightly below the standard, and letters of warning to the purveyors of these were sent by the Town Clerk. All the other samples taken were pure and of good quality. A considerable quantity of unsound articles of food were seized and destroyed during the year as follows :

January 5th—1 bag of cockles.

January 15th—44 stones weight of fish.

February 7th—13 rabbits.

February 12th—11 stones weight of meat (decomposing).

June 11th—2 stones of shrimps.

June 18th—18 pounds weight of shrimps.

July 27th—lungs and head of beast (tuberculosis).

July 28th—180 pounds weight of plums.

August 18th—17 stones and 4 pounds weight of plums.

September 3rd—48 rabbits.

September 16th—60 pounds weight of plums.

November 17th—Carcase of beast (tuberculosis).

November 30th—lungs of beast (tuberculosis).

December 4th—14 pounds weight of apples.

December 30th—14 pounds of apples.

December 31st—3 geese, 2 ducks, 1 turkey, and 162 rabbits.

In the last case of 162 rabbits seized on 31st December, proceedings were taken against the owner, and a fine of £3, and £2 4s. costs was inflicted. In all the other cases the owners consented to the unsound articles being destroyed, and no proceedings were taken.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply is taken from the river Tees at the pumping station, two miles above the town. Here it is filtered, and stored for distribution to the town by the works belonging to the Corporation. It is regularly analysed, and has always been found during the year, to be excellent and free from suspicion. This is the public supply, and there are now very few private wells in the town.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

There have not been many cases of overcrowding reported during the year, and the supply of houses which is kept up by private enterprise is equal to the demand. No closing orders have been applied for during the year, in the case of any premises that were considered unfit for habitation, and fewer vans have been allowed to settle in the unoccupied patches where they formerly frequented, because the Inspector at once gives them notice to provide themselves with a water supply and sanitary conveniences on penalty of prosecution, and this has the effect of moving them off.

SANITARY WORK OF THE YEAR.

The work of the Sanitary Staff during the year has been very much of the usual kind. In the early part of the year, the office lost one of its oldest members by the death of the late Mr. William Reed, Assistant Sanitary Inspector. By his removal we have lost a member of our staff whose knowledge and experience were most helpful, and who knew, I might say, every yard and closet and ashpit in the town. In Mr. Reed's place the Committee have appointed Mr. Francis Arnold, from the Sanitary Staff of the Borough of Kidderminster, who holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors.

Owing to the amount of Scarlet Fever cases reported and removed to the Hospital for treatment, a good deal of extra work has been thrown on the Inspector's staff in visiting these houses, removing the bedding, &c. for disinfection, and also the carrying out of the disinfection of the rooms. This will be apparent when it is seen from the Inspector's report that 379 lots of bedding were stoved or destroyed, that 387 houses were disinfected, and 2 schools. The necessity for visiting all the houses when infectious disease is reported, urging the removal of the patients to the Hospital for treatment, and the subsequent disinfection necessary entails a considerable amount of care and attention to detail, so as to prevent the spread of infection as far as possible. During the year in various districts of the town, I have accompanied the Inspector in house to house visitation, and investigated all the complaints of nuisances reported, all the cases of diseased or unsound meat seized, and the numerous other occasions where we thought it desirable to make inspections, or keep ourselves informed of the sanitary condition of the district, specially and generally. We have followed up the idea of steadily reducing the old fashioned privy ashpits, and getting them converted into water-closets as occasion offers. In a town like Darlington with an abundant water supply, and a large sewage farm, the best method of disposing of human dejecta is by water carriage, and this means should be utilised at as early a date as possible by steady perseverance in this direction, and without resorting to revolutionary measures on the subject. The refuse tips in different parts of the area are a source of complaint, and a nuisance, and as soon as a suitable site can be obtained a refuse destructor should be erected. This is a subject I have mentioned in previous reports, and the expense which it will entail causes careful thought and deliberation before the scheme is adopted. The question of an abattoir is also one that will facilitate the inspection of the meat provided for the use of the public, and this, too, is an outlay which the town will have to face in the near future. In former reports I have advocated the provision of a Sanatorium for the treatment of Phthisis by the Sanitary Authority. I am glad to say that the subject is engaging the attention of the Committee, and something will probably soon be done to put forward a scheme of this kind.

In conclusion, I have to thank the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee for the courteous manner in which they have received my advice during the year. Also my thanks are due to the Town Clerk for his advice upon the legal points that have presented themselves during the year ; to the Borough Surveyor, for the information with which he has supplied me from time to time, and to the Sanitary Inspector for his energy and promptness in carrying out my instructions.

JAMES LAWRENCE, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1910 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.	Net 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
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·
1908	51,000	1,575	30·8	187	112	765	15·3	113	20	6	765	15·8
1909	52,000	1,511	29·	154	101	716	13·7	100	16	14	714	13·7
Averages for years 1900-1909	48,200	1,423	29·5	191	134	756	15·7	99	17	9	749	15·6
1910	53,000	1,451	27·3	152	104	718	13·5	114	26	17	709	13·3

*Rates in Columns 4 and 8 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 1910
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under one year.
1900 ..	43,500	1,324	763	139
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
1908 ..	51,000	1,575	765	187
1909 ..	52,000	1,511	714	154
Averages of Years 1900 } to 1909. }	48,200	1,423	756	191
1910 ..	53,000	1,451	718	152

TABLE III.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE
YEAR 1910.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	At all ages
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	50
Erysipelas	25
Scarlet Fever	342
Enteric Fever	20
Continued Fever	4
Puerperal Fever	2
Total	443

Isolation Hospital—The Borough Hospital, Hunden's Lane, Total available
beds, 60. Number of diseases that can be concurrently treated, 3

This does not include the Smallpox Hospital which is separate.

TABLE IV.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1910.

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	14	3	10	1	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever	7	..	3	3	..	1	..	4
Whooping cough	11	8	3	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and membranous croup..	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	3
Croup	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Enteric fever	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Epidemic influenza	5	..	..	..	..	3	2	..
Diarrhœa	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis	23	19	3	1	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Erysipelas	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)..	41	..	..	..	13	26	2	2
Other tuberculosis diseases ..	26	8	10	3	2	3	..	1
Cancer (malignant diseases) ..	44	..	..	..	..	26	18	3
Bronchitis	55	15	4	..	..	19	17	9
Pneumonia	29	2	5	1	3	15	3	2
Pleurisy	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
Other diseases of respiratory organs	22	7	8	0	0	4	3	..
Alcoholism (cirrhosis of liver) ..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	1
Venereal diseases	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Premature births	32	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases and accidents of parturition	6	..	..	..	1	5	..	1
Heart diseases	78	..	1	5	4	42	26	13
Accidents	13	1	0	3	4	1	4	10
Suicides	6	..	..	..	2	4	..	..
Cerebro spinal meningitis	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Other septic diseases	7	3	1	..	..	3	..	..
Rheumatism	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
All other causes	252	52	19	8	10	56	107	..
All causes	694	152	72	27	39	220	184	..

This includes two cases from the Borough who died in Public Institutions outside, but not the 15 cases who died in the County Asylum, Sedgefield.

TABLE V.
 INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1910.
 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
	Measles..	1	1	..	1	..	3
Whooping cough	1	2	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	8
Diarrhœa, all forms	1	..	1	..	2
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, } Gastro-enteritis	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	..	..	1	17
Gastritis, Gastro- intestinal Catarrh }	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Premature birth	18	3	3	2	26	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Congenital defects	..	4	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Atrophy, Debility, } Marasmus	..	3	2	1	1	7	..	4	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	18
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	4
Tuberculous Peritonitis, } Tabes Mesenterica	1	1	..	1	..	..	3
Convulsions	6	2	1	..	9	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	15
Bronchitis	1	..	1	3	2	..	..	1	2	2	1	2	1	16
Pneumonia	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other causes	6	1	3	..	10	3	..	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	..	27

DISTRICT—Darlington Urban. Population (estimated to middle of 1910), 53,000. Births in the year, legitimate, not known; illegitimate, not known. Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, not known; illegitimate infants, not known. Deaths from all causes at all ages, 694.

MC