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BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1914,

BY

S. G. MOSTYN, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health,

Medical Superintendent of the Borough Isolation Hospitals,
School Medical Officer.

DARLINGTON :

JAMES DODDS, PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER, ETC., NORTHGATE.

1915.

REPORT OF THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

AMERICAN

SAVINGS

BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
HEALTH AND SANITARY COMMITTEE.
GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit for your consideration my Fourth Annual Report, on the Health and Sanitary condition of Darlington during the year 1914.

Prominent among the special features of the year has been the presence in the town of a large number of troops, since the outbreak of the war. Both while the troops were in camp and in billets in the town, the staff of the Health Department did all that was in their power to help in preserving the health of the soldiers. I am glad to be able to report that the presence of this large number of men, living in conditions in which special precautions had to be taken, has not led to any appreciable increase of sickness in the town.

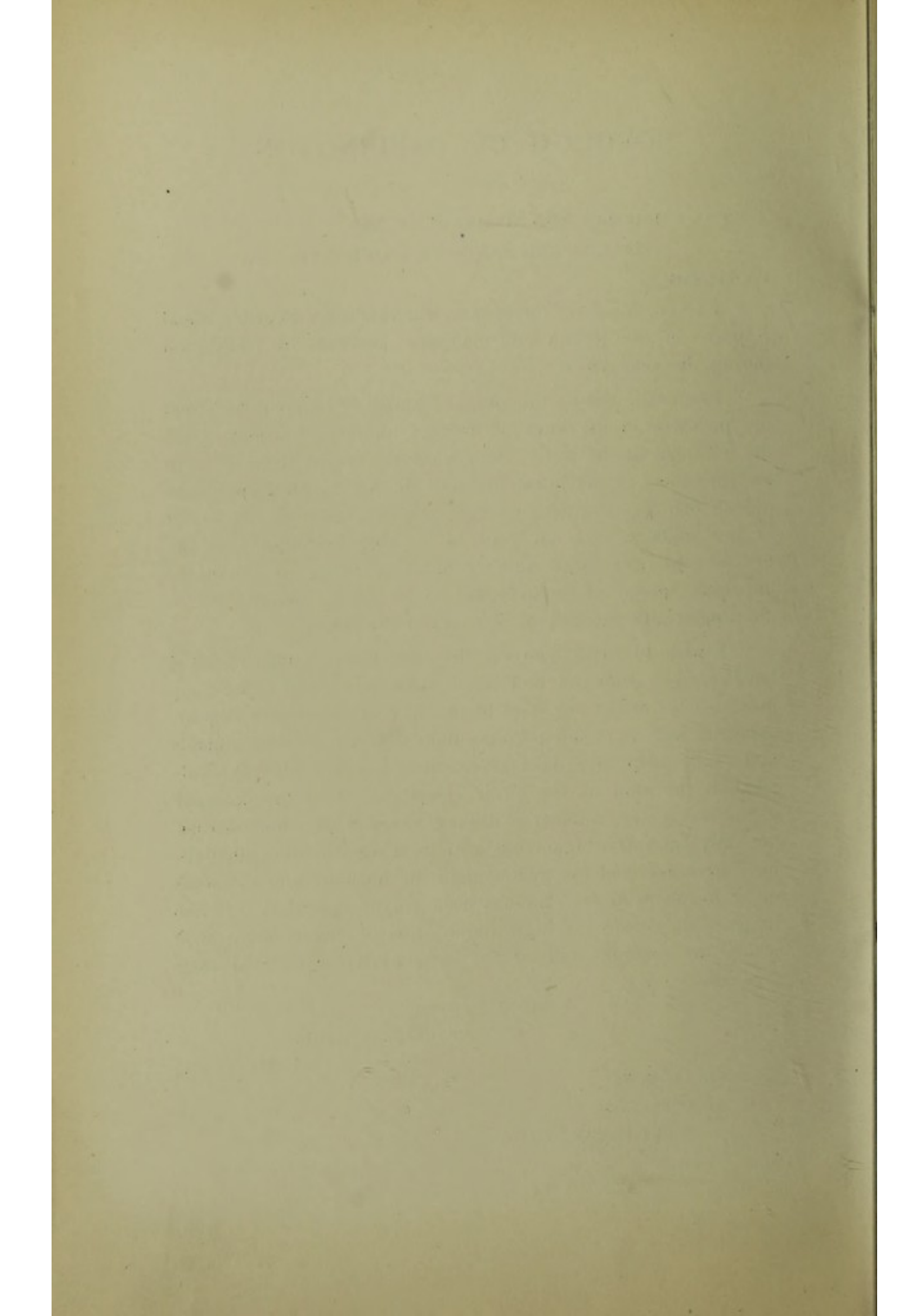
I wish to thank you for the sympathetic support that I have received from you, and at the same time would express my indebtedness to the members of the staff of the Health Department, as well as to other Corporation Officials, for the valuable and ready help they have given me. I would also specially mention the staff of the Fever Hospital. Since the outbreak of the war a large number of military cases of infectious disease, not only from Darlington but also from neighbouring districts, have been received for treatment in the hospital, and the work of all members of the staff has been greatly increased. I wish to place on record my high appreciation of the readiness with which the nursing staff of the hospital have rendered their services.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

S. G. MOSTYN.

HEALTH OFFICE,
HOUNDGATE,
19TH MAY, 1915.



HEALTH REPORT, 1914.

Area of the Borough—3,956 acres.

Excluding a detached portion of the Borough at Oxneyfield, which consists of 345 acres of agricultural land about a mile to the south of the main portion, Darlington lies at a height above sea-level varying from 123 to 223 feet. The natural drainage of the town is to the Cockerbeck and Skerne valleys.

Population.—At the 1911 census the population of the Borough was 55,631 persons, belonging to 12,289 “families or separate occupiers.” This gives an average of 4.52 persons to each family or occupier.

The census populations for the various Wards were:—

North Ward	...	...	10,997
East Ward	...	...	9,759
North-West Ward	...	...	12,487
West Ward	...	...	6,036
South Ward	...	...	8,602
Central Ward	...	...	7,750

The Registrar General estimates the population for the middle of the year, 1914, at 59,500.

From the number of names on the list of burgesses for each Ward, the populations for 1914 of the several polling districts and wards may be estimated as follows:—

			Population.
NORTH WARD.			11,982
Polling District	1—Harrowgate Hill District	...	2,856
	2—North Park District	...	3,127
	3—North Road Works District	...	1,945
	4—St. Paul's Church District	...	2,241
	5—Albert Road District	...	1,813

	EAST WARD.	11,324
Polling District	6—Springfield District ...	456
	7—Haughton Road District ...	2,437
	8—North of Yarm Road and East of Workhouse District ...	2,572
	9—Neasham Road District ...	5,859
	NORTH-WEST WARD.	14,911
Polling District	10—Stooperdale District ...	2,719
	11—Corporation Road to Cockerbeck District	2,264
	12—West Lodge and Pierremont District	4,678
	13—Easson Road and North Lodge District	3,058
	14—Four Riggs and Albion Street District	2,192
	WEST WARD.	6,132
Polling District	15—Larchfield Street to High Row District	3,000
	16—Stanhope Road, Carmel Road, District	3,132
	SOUTH WARD.	8,832
Polling District	17—Parkgate to Victoria Road District	3,058
	18—Victoria Embankment to Park Lane District	3,537
	19—Houndgate, Feethams, Grange Road District	2,237
	CENTRAL WARD.	7,793
Polling District	20—Hopetown District ...	2,703
	21—Garden Street, John Street, East Mount, District	2,035
	22—Tubwell Row, Russell Street to Parkgate, District	3,055

Estimated in this way the population of the Borough was 60,974, a number 1,474 in excess of the Registrar General's estimate, which was founded on the Census Returns.

The total number of residential houses in the Borough on the 11th March, 1914, was 13,066.

Births.—There were 1,616 births registered, of which 79 were illegitimate, in the Borough. Six births were transferable to other districts, and one other was transferable to Darlington. These give a **birth rate of 27.1 per 1,000 of the population, per annum.** The Birth rate for the Administrative County of Durham was 31.1 and for England and Wales 23.8 per 1,000 of the population.

The distribution of births with regard to sexes and legitimacy is shewn below:—

Births.			Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	..	..	787	749	1536
Illegitimate	..	..	34	41	75
Total	..	..	821	790	1611

Deaths.—During the year 831 deaths occurred in the Borough; of these 46 were of non-residents and have been transferred to other districts; on the other hand the deaths of 28 Darlington residents occurred outside the Borough. These numbers give a **death rate of 13.6 per 1,000 of the population,** if the population be taken to be 59,500 as estimated by the Registrar General.

One hundred and thirty-seven inhabitants of the Borough died in Institutions:—49 in the Workhouse, 38 in Greenbank Hospital, 29 in the Borough Isolation Hospital, 13 in Asylums, and 8 in other Institutions. Of the 46 "non-residents" mentioned above, 33 died in Institutions in Darlington:—10 in the

Workhouse, 16 in Greenbank Hospital, 4 in the Borough Isolation Hospital, and 3 in other Institutions.

Still Births.—The bodies of 68 stillborn children from the Borough were buried in the town Cemeteries during the year. The numbers for the various quarters of the year were 19, 19, 17, and 13, respectively.

Particulars of the causes of death, and the ages at which death took place, will be found in Table III., page 60. In Table VI., pages 64 and 65, the deaths are assigned to the wards and quarters in which they occurred.

The following Table compares Darlington with the County of Durham and the rest of England and Wales for 1914:—

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of the Population.										Annual death rate per 1,000 births.	
	Births.	Deaths.		Deaths from							Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years.	Total under 1 year.
		Crude.	Standardized.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever, Continued Fever, &c.			
England and Wales ..	23·8	14·0	13·7	0·00	0·24	0·08	0·15	0·21	0·05	20·41	105	
97 Great Towns ..	25·0	14·7	15·0	0·00	0·35	0·09	0·16	0·25	0·04	26·09	114	
145 Smaller Towns ..	23·9	12·9	13·1	0·00	0·21	0·07	0·16	0·18	0·05	19·84	104	
England and Wales less 242 Towns ..	22·2	13·4	12·4	0·00	0·12	0·06	0·14	0·17	0·05	12·64	93	
Durham Administrative County ..	31·1	14·9	15·2	0·00	0·17	0·22	0·23	0·36	0·11	36·08	134	
DARLINGTON ..	27·1	13·7	13·7	0·00	0·05	0·18	0·29	0·39	0·05	16·75	100	

The standardized death-rates are the rates which would have been recorded had the sex and age constitution of the populations of the several areas been identical with that of England and Wales as enumerated in 1901.

In the following Table statistics are given with regard to Darlington and England and Wales for the last ten years. In

this Table and throughout this Report the populations previous to 1911 given for Darlington are determined from the census returns for 1891, 1901, and 1911, by the method used by the Registrar General from 1901 to 1911, and the various rates for Darlington have been recalculated for these populations:—

YEAR.	Population.	DARLINGTON.			ENGLAND AND WALES.		
		Annual Rate per 1,000 of the Population.		Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births.	Annual Rate per 1,000 of the Population.		Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births.
		Birth.	Death.		Birth.	Death.	
1905	49,173	30.1	14.7	121	27.2	15.3	128
1906	50,283	28.2	15.7	143	27.1	15.5	132
1907	51,398	27.5	14.1	115	26.3	15.1	118
1908	52,519	30.4	14.3	119	26.5	14.8	120
1909	53,646	28.0	13.3	102	25.6	14.6	109
1910	54,779	26.5	12.9	105	24.8	13.5	106
1911	55,911	26.8	15.0	135	24.4	14.6	130
1912	57,104	25.5	12.5	84	23.8	13.3	95
1913	58,295	26.7	13.9	93	23.9	13.7	109
1914	59,500	27.6	13.7	100	23.8	14.0	105

Twenty-eight Coroner's Inquests were held in the Borough, and five outside the Borough, in connexion with deaths assignable to Darlington; the proportion of inquest cases to the total number of deaths being 4.1 per cent.

Uncertified Deaths.—During 1914 there were 37 deaths, the causes of which were not certified by medical men or the Coroner after inquest, equivalent to 4.6 per cent of the total number of deaths. As in previous years this percentage is very high, being exceeded in Gateshead and Bootle alone of the great towns of the country. As stated in my previous annual reports, in my opinion, this large number of uncertified deaths is evidence of neglect of the young and the aged, and an increase in the number of inquests would lead to the saving of life.

INFANT MORTALITY.—The number of deaths under one year of age was 161, corresponding to an **Infant Mortality Rate of 100 per 1,000 births**. There were 10 deaths of illegitimate infants assignable to the Borough, 5 males and 5 females. Comparing these with 75 illegitimate births during the year, assignable to the Borough, the death rate of illegitimate infants amounts to 120 per 1,000 births. Though it may be noticed that the death-rate of infants was lower than that for the whole of the Country, and only three-quarters of the rate for the County of Durham, there is still need for determined efforts to diminish this loss of life. Part of the saving of infant life, which is shewn by our low mortality rate, must be ascribed to the action of the County Council Health Visitors and the increased interest now being aroused in all problems connected with infants.

During the year the Health Visitors paid 1,348 first visits and 2,786 revisits to houses in which births had occurred.

Zymotic Diseases.—The principal Zymotic Diseases caused 58 deaths (see Tables III. and VI., pages 60, 64, and 65, and Table below); of these 27 were due to Diarrhœal Diseases under two years of age, 11 to Scarlet Fever, 17 to Diphtheria and Croup, and 3 to Enteric Fever.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE GIVES THE NUMBERS OF DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION FOR EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES SINCE 1891.

YEAR.	Mid Year Population.	Smallpox.		Scarlet Fever.		Enteric Fever, &c.†		Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Diarrhoea and Enteritis.*		Puerperal Fever.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Other forms of Tuberculosis.		Typhoid Deaths, excluding Tuberculosis.	
		No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1891	38,215	..	..	6	.16	13	.34	14	.37	50	1.31	30	.78	11	.29	..	.23	56	1.47	..	..	124	3.24
1892	38,837	..	..	1	.03	2	.05	6	.15	8	.21	2	.05	21	.54	9	.23	47	1.21	..	..	49	1.26
1893	39,464	..	..	2	.05	17	.43	5	.13	12	.30	11	.28	36	.91	3	.08	45	1.14	..	..	86	2.18
1894	40,097	..	..	2	.05	9	.22	10	.25	20	.50	5	.12	7	.17	1	.02	45	1.12	..	..	54	1.35
1895	40,735	..	..	2	.05	14	.34	12	.29	..	..	6	.15	55	1.35	..	..	53	1.30	..	..	89	2.18
1896	41,378	..	..	15	.36	6	.14	5	.12	19	.46	16	.39	6	.14	..	..	50	1.21	..	..	67	1.67
1897	42,028	..	..	9	.21	3	.07	4	.10	..	..	13	.31	13	.31	..	..	54	1.28	..	..	42	1.00
1898	42,681	2	.05	..	..	10	.23	5	.12	26	.61	3	.07	42	.98	1	.02	52	1.22	..	..	89	2.09
1899	43,341	..	..	11	.25	4	.09	5	.12	3	.07	11	.25	27	.62	2	.05	43	.99	..	..	63	1.45
1900	44,006	..	..	7	.16	7	.16	6	.14	9	.20	13	.30	37	.84	..	..	62	1.40	..	..	79	1.80
Mean 1891-1900.	41,078	.2	.005	5.5	.13	8.5	.21	7.2	.18	14.7	.36	11	.27	25.5	.62	1.6	.04	50.7	1.23	..	..	74	1.80
1901	44,779	..	..	4	.09	18	.40	9	.20	20	.45	7	.16	31	.69	2	.04	65	1.45	..	..	91	2.03
1902	45,873	..	..	14	.31	8	.17	28	.61	19	.41	2	.04	9	.20	..	..	51	1.11	25	..	80	1.74
1903	46,971	3	.06	3	.06	5	.11	22	.47	5	.11	23	.49	47	1.00	4	.09	57	1.21	33	..	112	2.38
1904	48,069	..	..	1	.02	5	.10	19	.40	8	.17	24	.50	34	.71	1	.02	52	1.08	30	..	92	1.91
1905	49,173	..	..	3	.06	8	.16	11	.22	11	.22	..	..	32	.65	1	.02	47	.92	24	..	66	1.34
1906	50,283	..	..	2	.04	9	.18	10	.20	10	.20	5	.10	78	1.55	..	..	51	1.01	17	..	114	2.27
1907	51,398	..	..	1	.02	5	.10	9	.18	4	.08	21	.41	3	.06	..	..	47	.91	28	..	43	.84
1908	52,519	..	..	1	.02	2	.04	10	.19	15	.29	18	.34	38	.72	..	..	57	1.19	26	..	84	1.60
1909	53,646	..	..	2	.04	4	.07	4	.07	..	..	23	.43	8	.15	2	.04	45	.84	32	..	43	.80
1910	54,779	..	..	7	.13	1	.02	4	.07	14	.26	11	.20	26	.47	1	.02	41	.75	26	..	64	1.17
Mean 1901-1910.	49,749	.3	.006	3.8	.08	6.5	.13	12.6	.25	10.6	.21	13.4	.27	30.6	.61	1.1	.02	51.3	1.03	26.8	..	79	1.59
1911	55,911	..	..	19	.34	3	.05	3	.05	11	.20	12	.21	54	.97	5	.09	60	1.07	23	..	107	1.91
1912	57,104	..	..	12	.21	2	.04	5	.09	14	.25	15	.26	8	.14	1	.02	54	.94	26	..	57	1.00
1913	58,297	..	..	7	.12	1	.02	12	.21	9	.15	6	.10	29	.50	3	.05	56	.96	33	..	67	1.15
1914	59,500	..	..	11	.18	3	.05	17	.29	3	.05	23	.39	27	.45	2	.03	60	1.01	24	..	86	1.45

* The numbers and rates for Diarrhoea and Enteritis refer to deaths under five years of age for the years 1891 to 1910 (inclusive). The numbers for 1911 onwards refer to deaths under two years of age. As most of these deaths occur under one year of age this difference is not important.

† Including Continued Fever and Relapsing Fever.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

TABLE shewing the number of **Notifications** of notifiable Diseases, the **deaths** occurring therefrom, and also the number of Darlington Patients admitted to and discharged from the Borough Fever Hospitals during 1914:—

Diseases.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	ISOLATION HOSPITAL.					
			Number in Hospital at beginning of year.	Admitted to Hospital during year.	Discharged from Hospital.	Died in Hospital.	Remaining in Hospital at end of year.	Case Mortality Per Cent. among Patients Admitted to Hospital During the Year.
Scarlet Fever	195	11	39	176	161	10	44	5·7
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	228	17	18	216	202	17	15	7·9
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	20	3	3	18	18	2	1	11·1
Puerperal Fever	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	41	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	133	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	74	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for 1914 ..	705	119	60	411	382	29	60	7·1
Total for 1913 ..	717	113	88	392	401	19	60	4·8

Included in the above Table are 15 cases of Infectious Disease occurring among troops in Darlington. Of these, 12 are of Scarlet Fever, 2 of Diphtheria, and 1 of suspected Typhoid Fever.

In addition to these 28 other cases among troops in neighbouring districts were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for

treatment: 25 cases of Typhoid Fever, 1 of Diphtheria, and 2 of Scarlet Fever.

There were also 30 civil cases of Infectious Disease; 16 of Diphtheria, and 14 of Scarlet Fever, removed to the Isolation Hospital from neighbouring districts for treatment.

Among these cases not belonging to the Borough there were 4 deaths; 3 from Diphtheria (civil cases), and 1 from Typhoid Fever (military case).

There were no deaths from the above diseases among troops stationed in Darlington.

The average number of patients in the Hospital under treatment at one time was 50.9. Excluding fatal cases, the average duration of stay in the Hospital of patients admitted during 1914 was as follows:—For Scarlet Fever 49.6 days, Diphtheria 35.7 days, Enteric Fever 49.4 days. The deaths from Scarlet Fever in the Borough Hospital occurred after a stay of 1, 3, 6, 8, 14, 19, 22, 37, 40, and 46 days; the deaths from Diphtheria after a stay of 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 9, 9, and 43 days, and 4 on the day of admission; and the deaths from Enteric Fever after a stay of 2, 2, and 9 days.

As in the previous year, a number was assigned to each patient in the Borough Isolation Hospital, and classified lists of these numbers, shewing the condition of the patients, were posted in the town every weekday and issued to newspapers circulating in the neighbourhood.

During the year the urgent need of increased bedroom accommodation for the Nurses at the Isolation Hospital came again under notice. Owing to this want it is impossible to get full advantage from the beds in the Wards, as the Nurses required to properly staff the various blocks cannot be housed. There are also no proper sick rooms provided for the nursing and domestic staff. I strongly urge that the extensions required to adequately house a staff suitable to make full use of the existing wards should be carried out as soon as possible.

COMPARATIVE RATES OF PREVALENCE OF SICKNESS AND DEATH FROM
INFECTIOUS (NOTIFIABLE) DISEASES IN DARLINGTON.

(Rates calculated per 1,000 of the population, estimated to the middle of each year).

Year.	Smallpox		Erysipelas		Diphtheria and Membranous Group		Scarlet Fever		Enteric Fever, &c.*		Puerperal Fever.	
	Attack	Death	Attack	Death	Attack	Death	Attack	Death	Attack	Death	Attack	Death
1904	.04	..	.54	.04	3.00	.40	1.7	.02	1.58	.10	.08	.02
1905	.04	..	.59	.04	2.48	.22	2.8	.06	1.03	.10	.06	.02
1906	..	..	.42	.04	1.07	.20	2.3	.03	.80	.18	.04	..
1907	.02	..	.21	..	1.03	.18	1.0	.02	.35	.10	..	..
1908	..	..	.23	..	1.41	.19	1.0	.02	.40	.04	.04	.04
1909	..	..	.35	.02	.75	.08	1.2	.04	.55	.07	.06	.02
1910	..	..	.46	.04	.91	.07	6.2	.13	.44	.02	.04	.02
1911	..	..	.50	.04	1.02	.05	2.9	.34	.34	.05	.02	.09
1912	..	..	.35	..	.93	.09	18.9	.21	.18	.04	.02	.02
1913	..	..	.78	.02	2.21	.21	4.9	.12	.19	.02	.07	.05
1914	..	..	.69	.03	3.83	.29	3.3	.18	.34	.05	.05	.03

No cases of Typhus Fever, Asiatic Cholera, or Plague, occurred during the above period.

* Including Continued Fever and Relapsing Fever.

The following Table shews the number of **cases** of Infectious Diseases notified each month during 1914.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Totals.
January	17	12	2	14	6	..	5	56
February	11	18	3	11	8	..	2	53
March	16	25	..	18	11	1	4	75
April	11	13	..	15	6	1	2	48
May	19	23	..	12	5	..	4	63
June	11	10	1	13	8	..	5	46
July	9	20	1	16	3	..	2	51
August	10	21	..	10	6	..	4	51
September	16	11	3	5	4	..	3	42
October	19	22	4	7	4	..	4	60
November	22	38	4	10	2	1	5	82
December	34	15	2	2	11	..	1	65
Total for 1914 ..	195	228	20	133	74	3	41	694
Total for 1913 ..	288	129	11	127	112	4	46	717

The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, was brought into force within the Borough at the beginning of 1890. Since then the Notifications have been as follows:—

Disease.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Total.	Average for the 25 years.
Smallpox	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	84	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	3.92
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup ..	17	21	11	11	13	26	11	8	10	17	16	23	98	181	144	122	54	53	74	40	50	57	53	129	228	1467	58.68
Erysipelas	37	28	28	36	30	34	35	25	7	33	27	16	11	26	26	29	21	11	12	19	25	28	20	46	41	651	26.04
Scarlet Fever ..	241	104	128	92	54	71	268	228	49	270	112	196	407	125	80	137	115	52	50	63	342	719	506	288	195	4892	195.68
Enteric Fever ..	189	102	40	140	53	65	27	35	88	38	40	64	43	20	76	50	39	17	21	28	20	18	10	11	20	1254	50.16
Puerperal Fever ..	6	4	5	3	1	..	2	1	1	6	3	1	2	3	4	3	2	..	2	3	2	1	1	4	3	63	2.52
Continued and Relapsing Fevers	5	9	7	11	..	5	4	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	56	2.24
*Measles	223	1483	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1756	†842.48
†Totals without including Measles	495	268	219	295	152	201	347	298	163	365	198	302	561	439	332	344	232	135	159	154	443	824	590	478	487	8481	339.24

* Ceased to be notifiable at beginning of February, 1892.

† This is the average for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, the period during which Measles was compulsorily notifiable.

‡ Excluding Measles the total average for 25 years is based on 8,481 cases.

No cases of Typhus Fever, Asiatic Cholera, or Plague were notified during the above period.

PATIENTS TREATED IN THE DARLINGTON BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

BOROUGH PATIENTS.

Disease.	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Total.
Smallpox ..	2	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	83	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
Scarlet Fever ..	41	23	39	165	136	44	177	77	163	316	102	67	114	100	44	45	57	326	671	483	269	176	3635
Enteric Fever and Continued Fever..	68	24	32	14	19	59	31	22	48	29	14	53	43	31	13	20	25	21	10	9	11	18	614
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup ..	..	2	4	2	1	..	6	5	9	66	143	84	93	40	38	55	29	45	44	49	112	216	1043
Other Diseases ..	1	1	..	..	1	2	2	2	..	3	1	1	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	25
Total ..	112	51	75	181	157	110	216	106	220	414	343	207	252	174	98	120	112	392	725	541	392	415	5413

PATIENTS FROM OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH.

Smallpox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Scarlet Fever ..	1	4	7	9	..	7	..	..	20	..	41	21	8	2	..	..	1	10	4	19	19	11	16	221
Enteric Fever, &c.	4	2	3	2	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	4	3	1	3	4	1	2	7	2	..	..	25	69
Diphtheria, etc.	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	..	1	12	29	4	12	5	3	2	2	5	4	5	11	17	118
Other Diseases ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Total ..	5	6	11	11	8	2	25	10	13	54	54	16	15	10	8	4	14	16	25	24	22	58	411	

Scarlet Fever.—The outbreak of Scarlet Fever, which began in 1910 and reach its maximum severity in 1911 shewed further decline during 1914. The largest number of notifications was 34 in December, and the least 9 in July. The number of cases during the year was 195, of these 176, nearly 91 per cent., were treated in the Borough Isolation Hospital. Among the 195 cases there were 11 deaths, 10 in the Hospital and 1 at home, equivalent to 5.6 per cent. It was not necessary to close any of the Elementary schools on account of this disease.

Year.	Estimated Mid-Year Population.	Attack Rate per 1,000 Population.	Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	Mortality Rate per cent. of cases.	Percentage of cases removed to Hospital.	Number of cases removed to Hospital from outside Borough.
1892	38,837	3.3	.03	0.8	42	0
1893	39,464	2.3	.05	2.2	46	1
1894	40,097	1.3	.05	3.7	41	4
1895	40,735	1.7	.05	2.8	55	7
1896	41,378	6.5	.36	5.6	62	9
1897	42,028	5.4	.29	3.9	60	7
1898	42,681	1.1	..	..	90	0
1899	43,341	6.2	.25	4.8	69	20
1900	44,006	2.5	.16	6.3	71	9
1901	44,779	4.4	.09	2.0	83	10
1902	45,873	8.9	.31	3.5	78	41
1903	46,971	2.7	.06	1.4	84	21
1904	48,069	1.7	.02	1.3	84	8
1905	49,173	2.8	.06	2.2	82	2
1906	50,283	2.3	.03	1.7	88	2
1907	51,398	1.0	.02	1.9	85	0
1908	52,519	1.0	.02	2.0	90	1
1909	53,646	1.2	.04	3.8	90	10
1910	54,779	6.2	.13	2.0	95	4
1911	55,911	12.9	.34	2.6	93	19
1912	57,104	8.9	.21	2.2	95	19
1913	58,295	4.9	.12	2.4	93	11
1914	59,500	3.3	.18	5.6	91	16

In order to show the local incidence of Scarlet Fever throughout the year the cases have been arranged, in Table VII, page 66, according to Polling Districts and the months of the year in which they occurred.

Twelve cases of Scarlet Fever occurring among troops in Darlington are included among Borough patients; and 2

cases of Scarlet Fever from troops outside the Borough were treated at the Borough Isolation Hospital.

Diphtheria (Including Membranous Croup).—The number of notified cases was 228 including 2 cases among troops quartered in the Borough. There were also 4 suspected cases among soldiers stationed in Darlington which were shewn by bacteriological examinations not to be Diphtheria. These four cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital while the diagnosis was uncertain.

Of these 228 notified cases, 216, i.e., 95 per cent, were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Seventeen deaths from this disease occurred during the year, corresponding to 7.5 per cent. of the cases notified.

Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever.—Twenty cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year; 18 of these were removed to the Isolation Hospital. Three deaths occurred; 2 in Hospital and 1 at home.

Among the military patients treated in the Hospital there was one case notified as Enteric Fever from the Borough and 25 from outside the Borough.

One death occurred of a military patient from outside the Borough.

Puerperal Fever.—Three cases of this disease were notified during the year, and two deaths were registered.

Erysipelas.—Forty-one cases of Erysipelas were notified. Two deaths occurred during the year from this disease. Owing to exceptional circumstances one case was treated in the Isolation Hospital.

Diarrhœa.—Thirty deaths occurred from Diarrhœal diseases, distributed as follows:—North Ward, 8; East Ward, 3; North West Ward, 10; West Ward, 2; South Ward, 3; Central Ward, 4; in the first quarter of the year, 4; in the second quarter, 1; in the third quarter, 21; and in the fourth quarter,

4. Twenty-seven of these deaths were of children under two years of age, the numbers in the various Wards as above being 6, 3, 10, 1, 3, and 4. If skilled medical advice were sought and followed in the early stages of the disease there would be few deaths from diarrhœa among infants during the summer and autumn months; there is no reason other than ignorance and want of care why these deaths throughout the town should not be as rare as they are in the West and South Wards.

Measles caused 3 deaths and **Whooping Cough** 23. Few deaths would occur from Measles if the serious nature of this illness was realized and precautions were taken to avoid complications, and to secure early treatment when they arise. Reference to Tables V, VI, pages 62 and 64, will show that the deaths from these diseases are distributed among the Wards as follows:—North, 8; East, 5; North-West, 6; West, 0; South, 6; and Central, 1. Here too is an opportunity for saving lives.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—The compulsory notification of this disease came into force on April 1st of this year. Ten cases were notified.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—One case was notified during the year.

Tuberculosis.—There were 84 deaths from Tuberculosis during 1914, as follows:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	60
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	12
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	12
			84

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, all cases of Tuberculosis are now notifiable to Public Health Authorities. Under these and previous Orders 207 cases were notified, 120 of males, and 87 of females; 11 under 1 year of age; 19 between 1 and 5; 39 between 5 and 15; 39 between

15 and 25; 70 between 25 and 45; 25 between 45 and 65; and 4 over 65. Of these patients 43 came from the North Ward, 54 from the East Ward, 36 from the North-West Ward, 12 from the West Ward, 30 from the South Ward, and 32 from the Central Ward.

In Tables IX and IXA, the notified cases of Tuberculosis are distributed according to the Polling Districts to which they belong, and the months of the year in which they were notified.

I am indebted to Mr. C. J. Smith, the Divisional Clerk to the County of Durham Insurance Committee, for the Statistical Statement with regard to the Darlington District, which follows:

Applications for Sanatorium Benefit for the period commencing 12th January, 1914, up to the 31st December, 1914, with a record of the treatment recommended and the results thereof.

The total number of applications received was 120, classified as follows:—

(a.)	Insured Persons	...	...	...	66
	Non-Insured	...	...	...	54
					—
	Total	...	...	...	120
					—
(b.)	Males	...	...	...	74
	Females	...	...	...	46
					—
	Total	...	...	...	120
					—

AREAS IN WHICH THE PATIENTS RESIDE:—

Darlington Borough	...	...	...	114
Darlington Rural District	...	...	...	6
				—
Total	...	...	...	120
				—

SUMMARY OF THE AGES OF THE APPLICANTS:—

Applicants under 16 years of age	...	...	34
Applicants over 16 and under 21 years	...	...	14
Applicants over 21 and under 30 years	...	...	30
Applicants over 30 and under 40 years	...	...	22
Applicants over 40 and under 50 years	...	...	17
Applicants over 50 years	...	...	3
Total			120

TREATMENT GRANTED AS FOLLOWS:—

Sanatorium Treatment (38 males & 18 females)	56
Domiciliary Treatment (19 males & 6 females)	25
Dispensary Treatment (11 males & 7 females)	18
Cases withdrawn	18
Died previous to treatment	2
Removed	1
Total	120

FURTHER TREATMENT GRANTED:—

Domiciliary Treatment (43 males & 17 females)	60
Dispensary Treatment (9 males & 6 females)	15
	75

RESULTS—CASES OF INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT:—

(a.) In Sanatoria, 12th January, 1914 (6 males and 1 female	7
Awaiting Admission, 12th January, 1914 (5 males and 2 females)	7
Granted Treatment (38 males and 18 females)	56
	70

(b.)	Fit for work (13 males and 4 females)	...	17
	Improved (19 males and 3 females)	...	22
	Stationary (5 males and 1 female)	...	6
	Worse (4 males and 1 female)	...	5
			50

UNDER TREATMENT AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914:—

	In Sanatoria (8 males and 5 females)	...	13
	Awaiting Admission (7 females)	...	7
			70

SUMMARY.

Total Applications to date of Report	...	...	220
Died	...	...	39
Withdrawn	...	...	26
Removed from District	...	...	10
Enlisted	...	...	3
			78

Cases under supervision of Committee at the			
end of the year	...	...	142

The treatment of Tuberculosis during 1914 was, as in the previous year, carried out as part of the Durham County Insurance and Tuberculosis Schemes.

During the year the Health Visitors paid 232 first visits and 1,580 re-visits to houses in connexion with cases of Tuberculosis.

The proposal to make use of the Darlington Borough Small-pox Hospital as a Tuberculosis Hospital and to find

accommodation for Darlington Small-pox cases elsewhere was not carried out during the year.

I would recommend that as soon as the difficulty of providing medical attention and a nursing staff, now existing on account of the war, has disappeared that this scheme should receive attention and also that steps be taken to provide accommodation if possible in a "Hospital School" for cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in children.

No case of **Small-pox, Typhus Fever, Cholera, or Plague** occurred during the year.

Bacteriological Examinations.—The Table below gives the results of Bacteriological Examinations of specimens sent by Medical Practitioners in Darlington to be examined in accordance with the arrangements made by the Durham County Council with the Durham College of Medicine:—

	Number of Specimens Submitted.	RESULTS.		
		Positive.	Negative.	Inconclusive
Diphtheria	96	26	69	1
Enteric Fever.. ..	9	4	5	..
Tuberculosis	118	22	96	..
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	1	..	1	..

Ten specimens also were examined at the Durham College of Medicine on behalf of the County Council, from pupils attending a school in the town. Diphtheria bacilli were found in one specimen only.

Examinations were also made at the Northern Command Laboratory, Military Hospital, York, in connexion with troops in the Isolation Hospital as follows:—

Typhoid Serum reaction	...	...	1 positive
Diphtheria	...	...	5 negative.
Typhoid faeces and urine,	9 positive,	24 negative.	

GENERAL.

Water Supply.—The Borough is supplied by the Corporation Water Works with water pumped from the Tees at the extreme west end of the Borough, and purified by filtration; a chemical and microscopical examination of its quality is regularly made by the County Analyst, who reports:—

TOWN'S WATER SUPPLY.

1. During the year ending 31st December, 1914, ten samples of the Town's supply have been collected from the following places:—No. 9, Houndgate; No. 91, Thompson Street; No. 85, Clifton Road; Sylvan Grove, Linden Avenue; The Mead, Garden Suburb; Darlington Grammar School; Clear Well, Waterworks; Bushel Hill Reservoir; Harrowgate Hill Reservoir; Water Tower, Harrowgate Hill. These have all been subjected to full chemical and microscopical examinations.

In addition, a number of other samples have been taken for the purpose of guarding against any attempt to interfere with the supply as a whole, on the part of any evilly disposed person, but there has been no indication of any such attempt.

2. The chemical analyses shew the following maxima and minima:—

Colour in a depth of 2 feet and	}	Colourless to Peaty Brown. (1 sample).	
Appearance in a depth of 2 feet.		Clear.	Not quite bright, 4.
		(5 samples).	Not quite clear, 1.
Odour when heated to 100 degrees F.	}	None.	Faint vegetable, 2.
		(5 samples).	Faint earthy, 2.
			Strong earthy, 1.

	Highest.	Lowest.
	Grains per gallon.	
Chlorine	.9100	.6300
Nitrogen as Nitrates	.0576	.0245
Ammonia, Free and Saline	.0042	None
		in 9 samples.
Albuminoid Ammonia	.0095	.0023
Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hours	.3605	.1350
Injurious Metals (Lead) (4 samples)...	.0264	None
	.0221	in
	.0224	5
	.0212	samples.
Total Solid Matter by Evaporation ...	14.0000	9.8000
Total Hardness	9.8°	4.81°

3. In five of the samples suspended matter could be detected, but in four of these the water was only just not bright, a circumstance which is, in my opinion, to be attributed to the accumulation of fine particles from the atmosphere on the shoring of the storage reservoirs, and carried down during times of rainfall. This is always liable to take place when the filtered water is exposed to the atmosphere after filtration.

The fifth sample was drawn from the Bushel Hill Reservoir and owing to a misunderstanding was taken from the surface of the water. A sample subsequently obtained from the main supplying the town from Bushel Hill Reservoir was free from objectionable suspended matters.

4. The Microscopical Examination of the samples shews that the water supply as a whole continues to be physically satisfactory.

5. The chemical composition of the water compares closely with what has been found in former years.

Five samples were found to contain lead, as against two samples in the year 1913. Of these, four were taken on the same day, and contained rather a higher proportion than is usual.

However, a special sample obtained within a fortnight afforded evidence of only the faintest trace of lead, so that the transitory appearance of the higher proportion is a matter of no importance from a health point of view, since the limit of .02 grain per gallon of lead was only just exceeded.

6. The total hardness is in close agreement with the figures found in 1913.

7. Taking the results of the chemical and microscopical examination of the town's supply as a whole, and remembering that most of the samples are drawn when the supply might be considered to be at its worst, i.e., during heavy rain at the end of a dry period, it is satisfactory that the quality of the water as supplied both to domestic and manufacturing consumers maintains its standard.

Yours faithfully,

CYRIL J. H. STOCK.

Bacteriological Examination.—In the summer of 1913 it was considered advisable to submit the Darlington water to bacteriological examination, and a series of samples was taken and examined by Professor Hutchens, at Newcastle, who reported thereon in December, 1913. Further samples have since been taken, and from both series it seems that the methods of filtration now in use would not be a sufficient safeguard against water-borne disease if the Tees should become polluted higher up. In consequence of this result the following recommendation of the Water Works Committee was approved by the Town Council on the 5th November, 1914:—

"Filtration Plant and Storage—It is recommended that
 "the Water Works Engineer be instructed to prepare plans
 "and estimates of the cost of constructing additional
 "filtration plant and storage at the Tees Cottage Water
 "Works."

It is very desirable that as little time as possible should be lost in carrying out this important work.

Rivers and Streams.—There is very little trade pollution of the rivers and streams in the town. The proposed new sewer in the Cockerbeck Valley should lead to greater cleanliness of the bed of this brook. The occupiers of gardens and allotments adjoining the Cockerbeck have from time to time caused nuisances by throwing refuse into the stream. This source of pollution will disappear when the Cockerbeck Valley improvement is completed.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The sewage of the town is all conveyed to the Sewage Farm, situated in the Skerne Valley about a mile to the south of the town. Storm overflows are provided at certain points. With regard to the re-organization of the sewers and the sewage disposal, I am informed that "plans for laying a new sewer in the Cockerbeck Valley from Northgate to Cockerton have been approved by the Council. Plans of the new purification works at the Sewage Farm have also been approved, but as loans are required for all these works they must necessarily stand over until the termination of the war, as all sanctions for loans except for special works are being refused by the Local Government Board."

Forty-three complaints were received during the year with regard to nuisances arising from the open sewer ventilators. The annoyance both to householders and to passers-by in the streets from this cause is very real. It is important that an efficient scheme for dealing with sewer ventilation throughout the town should be devised and applied without further delay.

Closet Accommodation.—In some of the older houses in the Borough the closet accommodation still consists of a privy with a midden attached. 589 conveniences of this type have been dealt with during the year. There are in the town 830 old privy middens, 6,657 small ashpit privies, 172 privy pans, and 8,061 water closets. The conversion of these conveniences to water carriage is going on at a satisfactory rate; in these cases wall tipping bins are introduced for house refuse.

Scavenging.—As in previous years the contents of the small combined privies and ashpits are removed once a week. The large midden privies of which there are now 830 have their refuse removed about once in three weeks. As this number diminishes it has been possible to remove their contents more frequently; they constitute a menace to the public health, and are a source of serious food pollution. It is of great importance, too, that midden steads in connexion with stables should be cleared at least once a week. During the hot weather this question receives special attention from the Sanitary Department. It is to be hoped that the efforts made by the Health Committee and by the public press to call attention to the serious danger arising from flies in the hot weather will be successful in diminishing this danger to health, which is especially important in the case of young children. The Health Visitors are doing valuable work in this connexion.

The Work of the Sanitary Inspectors and other Officers engaged in sanitary work, is described in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, which is printed herewith. This report gives particulars of the work done during the year to protect the food supply. The samples of milk taken were all genuine, and of remarkably good quality, as shewn by chemical analysis; and it is to be hoped that the powers of local authorities will be extended so that the public may be further protected from the dangers caused by the existence of tubercle bacilli.

Details with regard to Meat Inspection will be found on

pages 47-50. I wish to call special attention to the manner in which this very important work has been carried out, and it is a matter of great satisfaction that this has been done without friction. The standard set by this department is generally accepted as a fair and just one by the leading tradesmen concerned. The fact that there are 37 private slaughter-houses existing in the Borough makes the labour entailed in meat inspection very heavy.

Food and Drugs Acts.—These Acts have been administered in a highly satisfactory manner; particulars will be found on pages 43-46.

Housing and Town Planning.—The work done under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, is described on page 54.

The rapid growth of the town makes it very important that a Town Planning Scheme should be drawn up without delay. The best interests of the town require that the overcrowding of houses on area which has been taking place up to recent times should be stopped, and that the amenities of the neighbourhood should be preserved. This question is likely to become of still greater urgency when the war is over.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector acts as Inspector under the Shops Act, 1912, and particulars of the work done during the year under this Act will be found on pages 53 and 54.

There are in the Borough ten common lodging houses, five tripe preparers, two gut scrapers, one bone boiler, five fat renderers or fat extractors, forty-four fish fryers, eleven rag and bone dealers, and one fellmonger.

The above premises have been regularly inspected—see pages 52 and 53.

The following Acts of Public Health interest have been adopted in the Borough:—

Baths and Wash-houses Acts of 1846 and 1847.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (except sections 48, 82, 83, 92, and 94).

The most important local Act dealing with Public Health matters is the Darlington Extension and Improvement Act, 1872. This Act conferred on the Darlington Council powers with regard to closing property unfit for human habitation, of the same character as those contained in the most recent Acts.

On May 30th, 1911, an Order was obtained from the Local Government Board, under Section 50 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, declaring the trades of fat melter or fat extractor, fish fryer, gut scraper, rag and bone dealer, and candle maker within the Borough to be offensive trades.

Section 92 of the Darlington Extension and Improvement Act, 1872, requires that all private slaughter-houses in the Borough should be licensed. Steps were taken during the year to bring this clause into operation. All slaughter-houses in the Borough are in consequence now licensed.

On the 16th March, 1914, an appeal was made to the Local Government Board against the procedure of the Corporation in abolishing the old insanitary privy middens. An Inquiry was consequently held on the 2nd of December, with the result that the decision of the Council was confirmed. While this Inquiry was pending there was some delay in the work of converting insanitary privy middens to water carriage, as it was felt that the case in question should be considered as a test case to settle the principles involved.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
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CHICAGO, ILL.
1900

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1000
CHICAGO, ILL.
1900

BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR,

JNO. R. COPPING, A. R. SAN. I.,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.

DARLINGTON:

JAMES DODDS, PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER, ETC., NORTHGATE.

1915.

FOR OUTLET OF DANIELSON

ALVA L. BARNES

CHIEF, BUREAU OF LANDS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1907

RECEIVED

1907

1907

1907

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1907

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1914.

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

Madam and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting for your information and consideration my Annual Report for 1914, as your Borough Sanitary Inspector.

The work of the department has been well maintained in all its branches, and along with the Medical Officer of Health, I have had a considerable amount of additional work thrown upon me since the outbreak of War in connexion with the troops quartered in the Borough, both whilst in camps and when billeted in schools and other buildings. It has, however, been a pleasure to do all that one possibly could, both in the interests of the troops and also of the health of the inhabitants of the Borough, and to receive the appreciation of the Officers commanding the various units.

I was pleased to be able to assist the Town Clerk in supplying the necessary information respecting my department, in support of the application for Extension and County Borough powers which he carried to such a successful issue.

The extension of the boundaries by the inclusion of Cockerton and Harrowgate Hill will, of course, increase the work of this department as sanitary improvements in several directions in these districts are needed.

During the year there has been one change in my staff. One of the Assistant Inspectors (Mr. Ernest Brittain) who had been in the department nearly three years resigned his position in February, 1914, and in May, 1914, Mr. Kenneth Elliott was appointed as Junior Assistant.

General Sanitary Work.—During the past year 975 Informal Notices were served upon the owners of property in respect of nuisances existing thereon, and in very many cases the nuisances were abated without further action being necessary. The remaining cases where the notices were not complied with were included in my monthly reports submitted to you. Upon your instructions, 1,734 Statutory Notices for the abatement of nuisances were served during the year, including 589 notices for the substitution of Water Closets and Ashbins in place of the old type of privies and ashpits.

The following is a summary of the various headings under which such Statutory Notices were served:—

	Number of Informal Notices by Inspector.	Number of Formal Notices by order of Council.	Number of Nuis- ances abated after Notice.
Dwelling Houses and Schools—			
Foul Conditions	26	3	29
Structural Defects	296	691	425
Overcrowding	2	...	2
Lodging-houses	4	1	5
Bakehouses	5	...	5
Ashpits and Privies	142	625	391
Deposits of Refuse and Manure ...	23	...	23
Water Closets—			
Drains stopped up	19	1	20
Defective Fittings	79	21	80
Defective Yard Paving	63	115	64
House Drainage—			
Defective Traps	27	23	33
No disconnection from Sewers	19	51	33
Other Faults—			
Yard, Scullery, & Cellar Drains, Down Pipes stopped up and Defective Drains	153	30	166
Water Supply to Houses	...	3	1
Water Supply to Water Closets ...	11	3	12
Animals and Poultry improperly kept	12	4	16
Smoke Nuisances	1	...	1
Offensive Trades	1	...	1
Defective Sinks or Slopstones ...	72	41	59
Houses not provided with Sinks or Slopstones	20	112	19
Houses not provided with Food Store	...	7	1
Living Vans—Contravention of Bye- laws	...	3	3
Total... ..	975	1734	1389

At the end of the year there were 723 nuisances outstanding in respect of which Statutory Notices had been served.

Many of these nuisances have since been abated, and in other cases the work is in hand. It should also be mentioned that 325 of the above cases are where notices were served under Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for the substitution of Water Closets, and the compulsory powers under that Act were not exercised owing to the fact that an Appeal to the Local Government Board in a case where such compulsory powers had been put into operation by the Corporation, and the alterations carried out, was pending during almost the whole year, the Inquiry being held on the 2nd December last, by Major Norton on behalf of the Local Government Board.

Sanitary Conveniences.—The work of dealing with the old insanitary privy-middens which constitute nuisances has been continued during the past year, and 589 notices were served under Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for the substitution of Water Closets and Ashbins in their stead.

Only 264 of such notices were complied with, which is a large decrease on the number for the two previous years. This decrease is undoubtedly attributable to the fact that many property owners were awaiting the result of the Appeal to the Local Government Board by Mr. H. M. Cartwright in a case where the Corporation exercised their compulsory powers under the Act of 1875, and had the alterations duly carried out in default of the owner. This work was executed in December, 1913, and on the 2nd March, 1914, demand was made upon Mr. Cartwright for payment of the cost of such work. Mr. Cartwright refused to pay the account, and on the 16th March, 1914, submitted an Appeal to the Local Government Board under Section 268 of the Public Health Act, 1875, upon the grounds stated therein. This Appeal was pending nearly the whole year, and on the 2nd December, 1914, a Local Enquiry was held by Major Norton on behalf of the Local Government Board. The appellant was represented by Council, and the Town Clerk appeared on behalf of the Corporation.

One of the principal objects of the Appeal was to show that the Council were proceeding to secure a general substitution of Water Closets for the privies and ashpits throughout the Borough at the expense of the individual property owner, instead of at the joint expense of the Corporation and the owner, and that the Corporation ought to have carried out the work under the powers of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, and paid one half the cost thereof.

The merits of the case were very fully and exhaustively gone into by the Inspector, and on the 15th February, 1915, the award of the Local Government Board was received, in which they stated as follows:—"We hereby confirm the decision of the Urban Authority with respect to the aforesaid expenses, and order that the Appellant shall pay to the Urban Authority the sum demanded as aforesaid."

This decision is eminently satisfactory and fully upholds the advice given by the Town Clerk to the Council, and also the opinion of Counsel upon this very vexed question.

There should now be very little difficulty in securing the conversion of the 722 privy-middens in respect of which notices have been served, and which were outstanding at the end of the year.

The following are particulars of the number of notices served and conversions made during the three years 1912-13-14:—

Year.	Notices Served.	Complied with at 31st Dec., 1914.	Outstanding at 31st Dec., 1914.
1912	743	669	74
1913	777	454	323
1914	589	264	325
	2109	1387	722

It will be observed that during the past three years, 2109 notices have been served, 1387 Water Closets and Ashbins have been substituted, and 722 of such notices were outstanding at the 31st December, 1914.

The total number of sanitary conveniences in the Borough is as follows:—

WATER CLOSETS:—

Number at 31st December, 1913	...	7444
Number of New Houses erected during 1914		248
Number of Water Closets substituted for privy-middens during 1914		366
Number of Water Closets substituted for privy-ashpits (voluntary) during 1914		3
		8061
Privy-middens		830
Combined privy-ashpits		6657
Privy-pans		172
		15720
Total	...	15720

Infectious Disease.—During the year 195 cases of Scarlet Fever, 228 of Diphtheria, 20 of Enteric Fever, 41 of Erysipelas, and 3 of Puerperal Fever were notified to the Medical Officer of Health. Full enquiries were made into each case and all necessary steps taken to prevent the spread of infection.

It will be observed from the report of the Medical Officer of Health, that 12 cases of Scarlet Fever, 2 cases of Diphtheria, and 1 case of suspected Enteric Fever, occurred amongst the troops billeted in the Borough and neighbouring districts, and

quantities of bedding and wearing apparel were disinfected and premises fumigated in such cases.

With reference to the troops stationed in the Borough, many cases of verminous conditions occurred both whilst in the camps and after removal to the schools and other buildings, and in such cases every assistance was given to the Military Authorities by this department in the cleansing of persons, disinfection of bedding and clothing, and the fumigation of billets. Valuable assistance was also rendered in this respect by the Officials of the Union Workhouse, who placed their Baths and Steam Disinfector at the disposal of the troops when occasion arose.

The following are particulars of the fumigations of houses, schools, and other buildings, and the disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., during the year.

	Fumigations.			Lots of Bedding and Clothing Disinfected.
	Houses.	Schools and other Buildings.	Rooms.	
Infectious Disease other than Tuberculosis,				
Cancer, etc. ..	378	12	445	510
Tuberculosis	73	..	102	34
Cancer	14	..	19	12
Measles, etc.	1	..	2	1
Total	466	12	568	557

One large room which was converted into a Military Hospital was thoroughly fumigated prior to being used for that purpose, and is included in the above figures.

Four Red Cross wagons, used for conveying cases of Enteric Fever from Bishop Auckland to Darlington, were thoroughly fumigated at Bank Top Station, and the bedding disinfected.

In addition to the above figures, 10 lots of bedding were destroyed after cases of Infectious Disease.

Factories and Workshops.—The number of Workshops including Bakehouses, on the Register, has not varied much during the past year, the total now being 341 as against 338 on the 31st December, 1914.

Particulars of the trades carried on in these Workshops will be found in the table given below:—

Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	57
Dressmaking, Millinery, &c.	...	...	...	67
Boot Repairing	...	...	...	34
Joiners, Cabinet Makers, &c.	...	...	...	31
Tailors	...	...	...	36
Plumbers	...	...	...	14
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	11
Painters	...	...	...	14
All other Workshops	...	...	...	77
Total				... 341

The whole of the above Workshops have been regularly inspected, and the following is a list of the defects found and dealt with:—

	Found.	Re- medied.
Sanitary Accommodation—		
Insufficient	7	6
Unsuitable or Defective	6	6
Not Separate for Sexes... ..	1	1
Want of Cleanliness	8	8
Want of Ventilation	4	4
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses	3	3
Yard and Water Closet Drains Stopped up and Defective	4	4
Structural Defects	8	8
Accumulation or Deposits of Refuse ...	3	3
Insufficient or Defective Receptacles for Refuse	4	4
Total ...	48	47

There are also 120 Factories in the Borough, and the Sanitary Conveniences in connection with such Factories were also regularly inspected during the year.

Thirteen notices of defects to be dealt with under the Public Health Acts were received from the Factory Inspector, and in each case the premises were inspected, notices served where necessary, and the defects remedied.

Outworkers.—During the year I sent notices to 21 persons calling their attention to the provisions of Section 107 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, respecting Outworkers. I received 22 lists containing the names of 24 Outworkers, and the premises of such Outworkers were also inspected.

Food and Drugs.—During the year 116 samples were taken for analysis as follows:—

Articles Taken.					No. of Samples		Genuine.	Adulterated.
					Formal	Informal.		
Milk :—								
Morning Samples	...	...			33	1	34	...
Afternoon Samples	...	...			6	...	6	...
Total					39	1	40	...
Whiskey	...	...	...		2	10	8	4
Rum	...	...	...		2	...	1	1
Gin	...	...	...		2	...	2	...
Pepper	...	...	...		...	5	5	...
Yeast	...	...	...		...	5	5	...
Flour	...	...	...		...	5	5	...
Bread Meal	...	...	...		...	2	2	...
Cheese	...	...	...		...	5	5	...
Lard	...	...	...		...	6	6	...
Oatmeal	...	...	...		...	5	5	...
Butter	...	...	...		...	6	6	...
Ground Almonds	...	...	...		...	1	1	...
Sago	...	...	...		...	2	2	...
Baking Powder	...	...	...		...	5	5	...
Jam	...	...	...		2	9	9	2
Treacle	...	...	...		...	2	2	...
					47	69	109	7
					69	...	7	...
Total					116	...	116	...

From the above Table it will be seen that the 116 samples are made up as follows:—

Milk	...	...	...	...	...	40
Spirits	...	...	...	...	...	16
Provisions, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	60
Total	...	...	...	...	...	116

Of the 40 samples of Milk, 25 were from Purveyors of Milk residing and carrying on business in the Borough, and 15 were from Purveyors of Milk carrying on business but not residing in the Borough. 34 of such samples were morning samples, and 6 were afternoon samples.

It is pleasing to report that the whole of the 40 samples were of genuine quality.

The following are particulars of the average percentages of fat and non-fatty solids:—

				N.F.	
				Fat.	Solids.
Average percentages for the whole 40 samples				3.64	8.83
„	„	for 34 morning	„	3.52	8.89
„	„	for 6 afternoon	„	4.34	8.51

The milk supply of the Borough has generally been of a satisfactory nature, but during 1914 has been above the average, and well above the presumptive Standard set up in the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, namely:—Fat, 3%; Non-fatty solids, 8.5%.

All the 58 Informal Samples of provisions were found to be genuine with the exception of one sample of Jam, and in this case Formal samples were subsequently taken and one was found to be adulterated, and a letter of warning was written by the Town Clerk to the Purveyor of the sample.

In two cases where Informal samples of Spirit were found to be below the required strength, Formal samples were sub-

sequently taken, and 2 samples of Whiskey and 1 of Rum were found to be slightly below the standard, and letters of warning were written by the Town Clerk to the Purveyors of such samples.

Well Water.—During the year, 4 samples of Water were taken from private wells in connection with dwelling-houses, and submitted to the Public Analyst, and in each case he reported that the water was not satisfactory for drinking and domestic purposes.

In each case the well was the only water supply to the premises. Notices were served upon the owners of the premises in each case, and in 3 cases the town's water supply has been connected to the premises, and in the remaining case the work is in hand.

Inspection of Meat and other Foods.—This important branch of the work of the Department has received most careful attention during the year, and although the work takes up a very considerable amount of time, I think you will agree that the results obtained fully justify the time spent.

I am pleased to be in a position to state that I as your chief Inspector and responsible for the condemnation of all articles of food, and also one of my Assistant Inspectors (Mr. A. E. Wade), who performs the routine work, now hold the Special Diploma of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspectors of "Meat and other Foods," obtained after undergoing the necessary Qualifying Examination, in addition to the Inspector of Nuisances Certificate of the same Institute.

The approximate number of animals slaughtered does not vary much, and is about the same as the previous year, namely:—25,000, of which about 20,000 are sheep and pigs, leaving the number of beef and veal animals slaughtered at about 5,000, of which no less than 4,612 were inspected at the time of slaughter or immediately afterwards.

I am also called upon to make special inspections in the country in cases of emergency slaughter where animals have been killed outside the Borough, and the meat is intended for sale in the Borough. During the year 45 such inspections were made, with the result that 4 whole carcasses were condemned, portions of 3 carcasses, and the organs only, in respect of other 5 carcasses.

This work is often performed at great inconvenience, but I consider it to be most important, and give every encouragement to our butchers to acquaint me of all such cases in order that inspection may take place, and I am pleased to say that the response is fairly satisfactory.

The inspection of Meat in the Borough is carried out systematically, and necessitates inspections not only during the daytime but also at nights, and occasionally on Sundays, and in spite of all our efforts cannot be said to be altogether satisfactory with the existing system of private slaughter-houses, of which we have 37 in the Borough, and without any restriction as to the times of slaughtering therein.

All Fruit Warehouses, Markets, and Shops, are also systematically inspected.

The total weight of food surrendered and destroyed during the year was 9 tons, 6 cwts., 1 st., 3 lbs., as against 13 tons, 18 cwts., 5 stones, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. for the preceding year. Although this total shows a considerable reduction, there was actually an increase of 3 tons, 1 cwt., 1 stone, 5 lbs. in the quantity of meat dealt with, the reduction being in fruit, due to the restricted quantity of fruit imported into the country owing to the war.

The whole of the food condemned was voluntarily surrendered to me by the owners, and destroyed.

The following list gives particulars of all food condemned during the year:—

MEAT (ENGLISH).

BEEF—Whole Carcass and Organs.

No.	Nature of Disease.	Weight.
8 Cows	... Tuberculosis	... 308 stones.
7 Heifers	... Tuberculosis	... 240 „
1 Bullock	... Tuberculosis	... 31 „
3 Cows	... Septicæmia	... 136 „
1 Cow	... Johnes Disease	... 28 „
20 Carcasses.	Total weight—4 tons, 12 cwts., 7 stones.	

VEAL—Whole Carcasses and Organs.

5 Carcasses	... Gastro Enteritis	... 19 st., 6 lb.
2 „	... Umbilical Pyæmia	8 st., 4 lb.
1 Carcass	... Osteo-Myelitis	... 12 st., 0 lb.
8 Carcasses.	Total weight—4 cwts., 7 stones, 10 lbs.	

PORK—Whole Carcasses and Organs.

3 Carcasses	... Tuberculosis	... 38 stones.
4 „	... Asphyxia	... 26 „
1 „	... Choking	... 6 „
8 Carcasses.	Total weight—8 cwts., 6 stones.	

MUTTON—Whole Carcasses and Organs.

3 Carcasses	... Asphyxia	... 190 lbs.
3 „	... Dropsy & Emaciation	130 „
1 „	... Braxy	... 56 „
7 Carcasses.	Total weight—3 cwts., 2 stones, 12 lbs.	

ORGANS OF ANIMALS.

Disease.	Organs.	Weight.
Tuberculosis—	6 Pigs Plucks	... 50 lbs.
	5 Ox Heads & Tongues	87 „
	34 sets Beasts Lungs	...230 „
	12 Beasts Livers	...144 „
	1 Cows Mesentery	... 20 „
	3 sets Beasts Stomachs...	58 „
Parasitic Invasion—	10 Pigs Plucks	... 56 „
	5 Sheeps Plucks	... 40 „
	2 sets Pigs Lungs	... 9 „
	1 set Cows Lungs	... 8 „
	22 Beasts Livers	...352 „
Actinomycosis—	1 Ox Head & Tongue...	7 „
Abscesses—	1 Ox Head & Tongue...	24 „
	9 Beasts Livers	...128 „
Lymphadenoma—	1 Bullocks Liver	... 14 „
Nephritis—	4 pairs Ox Kidneys	... 10½ „
Mastitis—	1 pair Cows Udders	... 20 „

Total weight—11 cwts., 1 stone, 11½ lbs.

PORTIONS OF CARCASSES.

Disease.	Portions of Carcass.	Weight.
Tuberculosis—	Flank of Beef	... 3 st., 7 lbs.
Accidental Injury—	Round of Beef	... 4 st., 0 lbs.
Unsound—	Leg of Mutton	... 1 st., 6 lbs.
Abscesses—	Belly Pork	... 1 st., 0 lbs.
Unsound—	Mutton	... 3 st., 3 lbs.
Unsound—	Tripe	... 0 st., 13½ lbs.

Total weight—1 cwt., 7 stone, 6½ lbs.

MEAT (FOREIGN).

Unsound—	62 Carcasses Mutton ...	3455 lbs.
"	29 Carcasses Lamb ...	906 "
"	Portions of Carcasses	
	of Mutton ...	188 "
"	1 Forequarter Beef ...	167 "

Total weight—2 tons, 2 cwts., 0 stone, 12 lbs.

66 Rabbits ... 11 stones, 11 lbs.

Mussels ... 3 cwts., 4 stones.

FRUIT.

Cherries—	5 Parcels ...	1 cwt., 3 stones, 4 lbs.
Apples—	1 Consignment 3 "	6 " 0 "
Strawberries—	1 Parcel ...	0 " 1 " 6 "
Pears—	1 Parcel ...	0 " 2 " 0 "
Plums—	2 Consignments 10 "	3 " 0 "

Total weight—15 cwts., 7 stones, 10 lbs.

SUMMARY.

MEAT (ENGLISH).

	Tons.	Cwts.	Stones.	Lbs.
43 Whole Carcasses and Organs ...	5	9	7	8
Organs of Animals ...	0	11	1	11½
Portions of Carcasses ...	0	1	7	6½

MEAT (FOREIGN).

91 Whole Carcasses ...	1	18	7	7
Portions of Carcasses ...	0	3	1	5

	Total ...	8	5	1	10
Fruit ...	...	0	15	7	10
66 Rabbits ...	...	0	0	11	11
Mussels ...	...	0	3	4	0

Total Meat and Food Condemned 9 6 1 3

Slaughter-Houses.—The number of slaughter-houses in the Borough at 31st December, 1914, was 37, the same as in the previous year.

Only 11 of these Slaughter-houses were licensed and as stated in my last Annual Report steps had been taken during 1913 to compel the occupiers of the remaining 26 to apply for licenses in pursuance of Section 92 of the Darlington Extension and Improvement Act, 1872, which provides as follows:—
 “It shall not be lawful for any person to slaughter for sale any
 “animal, or to dress for sale the carcass of any animal in any
 “place within the Borough, other than a slaughter-house pro-
 “vided or licensed by the Local Board, and if any person acts
 “in any respect in contravention of this Section he shall be
 “liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.”

This matter was strenuously opposed by the Darlington Butchers Association, supported by the Federation of Butchers, and after numerous interviews with the Committee, Town Clerk, and myself, it became necessary in the end to take the matter into Court, and a summons was issued by the Town Clerk on the 4th December last in one case, which was to be considered as a test case, for an offence under the Darlington Extension and Improvement Act, 1872.

The hearing of the case was fixed for the 10th December, 1914, and on the 8th December a deputation from the Darlington Butchers Association waited upon the Town Clerk and after a long discussion, agreed on behalf of the Butchers concerned, that if the summons was withdrawn no further opposition to the Council's request would be offered.

A letter signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Darlington Butchers' Association was on the 9th December, 1914, received by the Town Clerk, in which they undertook that on the summons being withdrawn the members of the

Association would comply with the request of the Corporation and apply for Licenses.

The summons was accordingly withdrawn.

Applications for Licenses were subsequently received from the whole of the occupiers of slaughter-houses in the Borough, and such Licenses granted for a period of 3 years, a very satisfactory ending to a vexed and most troublesome question.

Offensive Trades.—During the year 2 applications were received to establish offensive trades in the Borough and both were granted.

The number of premises used for offensive trades now upon the Register is 14 as follows:—

- 1 Bone Boiler.
- 2 Gut Scrapers.
- 1 Tripe Boiler.
- 4 Fish Fryers.
- 1 Fellmonger.
- 4 Fat Rendering and Tripe Boiling.
- 1 Fat Rendering.

There are also 40 Fried Fish Shops in the Borough which are not on the Register, as they were established prior to the date of the Order under which they were Scheduled as Offensive Trades.

The Bye-laws for controlling all offensive trades were approved by the Local Government Board on the 4th December, 1914, and are now in operation and will be of valuable assistance in our inspections, and in securing an improved standard of cleanliness and method in conducting such businesses and particularly the Fish Fryers, where the construction of the Frying range and the ventilation of the premises is in some cases not satisfactory.

The whole of the premises have been inspected from time to time, and in two or three cases improvements have been effected after the attention of the proprietors has been drawn to the defects.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.—There were 22 Cowsheds and 96 Milksellers upon the Register at the 31st December, 1914, being a decrease of 1 cowshed and 7 milksellers as compared with the previous year, 1 cowshed and 22 milksellers having been discontinued and 15 milksellers added to the register.

All the premises have been inspected from time to time, and whilst the premises where milk is stored have not always been found in that degree of cleanliness which is desired, they may be said to be fairly well kept.

Living Vans, Tents, and Sheds.—It has only been necessary to serve notices in 3 cases where there has been contravention of the Bye-laws relating to the above, and these were promptly complied with, whilst in several other cases a verbal request to "*Move on*," has been sufficient.

Shops Acts, 1912-13.—The administration of the above Acts entails a considerable amount of work and takes up a good deal of time.

There are still 2 compulsory Orders in operation affecting respectively shops in which is carried on the Sale of Meat, and shops in which is carried on the Sale of Fruit, Vegetables, and Flowers, which were exempted trades under the Act, and the Orders were made on the petition of the traders.

It was necessary after repeated warnings to take proceedings against a tradesman for a contravention of one of the

above Orders, he was convicted and fined 10s. and costs, and in two other cases special warnings were given by the Town Clerk.

Common Lodging-houses.—There are still 10 Common Lodging-houses on the Register and the accommodation remains at 428.

The whole of the Lodging-houses are regularly and frequently inspected and the same are kept in fair good condition and the Bye-laws fairly well observed.

Four Informal and one Formal Notices were served during the year for the abatement of nuisances and have all been complied with.

Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.—During the year, 1,194 houses were inspected, and 116 Informal and 194 Formal Notices were served under the Public Health Acts in respect of certain defects and 76 Informal and 61 Formal notices were complied with, leaving 133 Informal and 40 Formal notices outstanding at the end of the year.

Under the Powers of the Darlington Extension and Improvement Act, 1872, Closing Orders were made in respect of 3 houses, representing 4 tenements, which were reported to be unfit for human habitation.

There are many other houses in the town, chiefly of the tenement type, where the conditions are not satisfactory but effective action has been delayed owing to the difficulty the displaced occupants experience in finding other dwellings.

Enquiries were made into 5 cases of alleged overcrowding where complaints were received from outside sources but only in one case was overcrowding found to exist and a notice served which was complied with.

In one other case which was found on enquiries being made in respect of a case of Infectious Disease which had occurred upon the premises, overcrowding was found to exist which was abated after a letter written to the occupant of the premises.

In conclusion I take this opportunity of tendering to you my thanks for the support I have at all times received from you and also to my staff for the valuable assistance rendered in the work of the department.

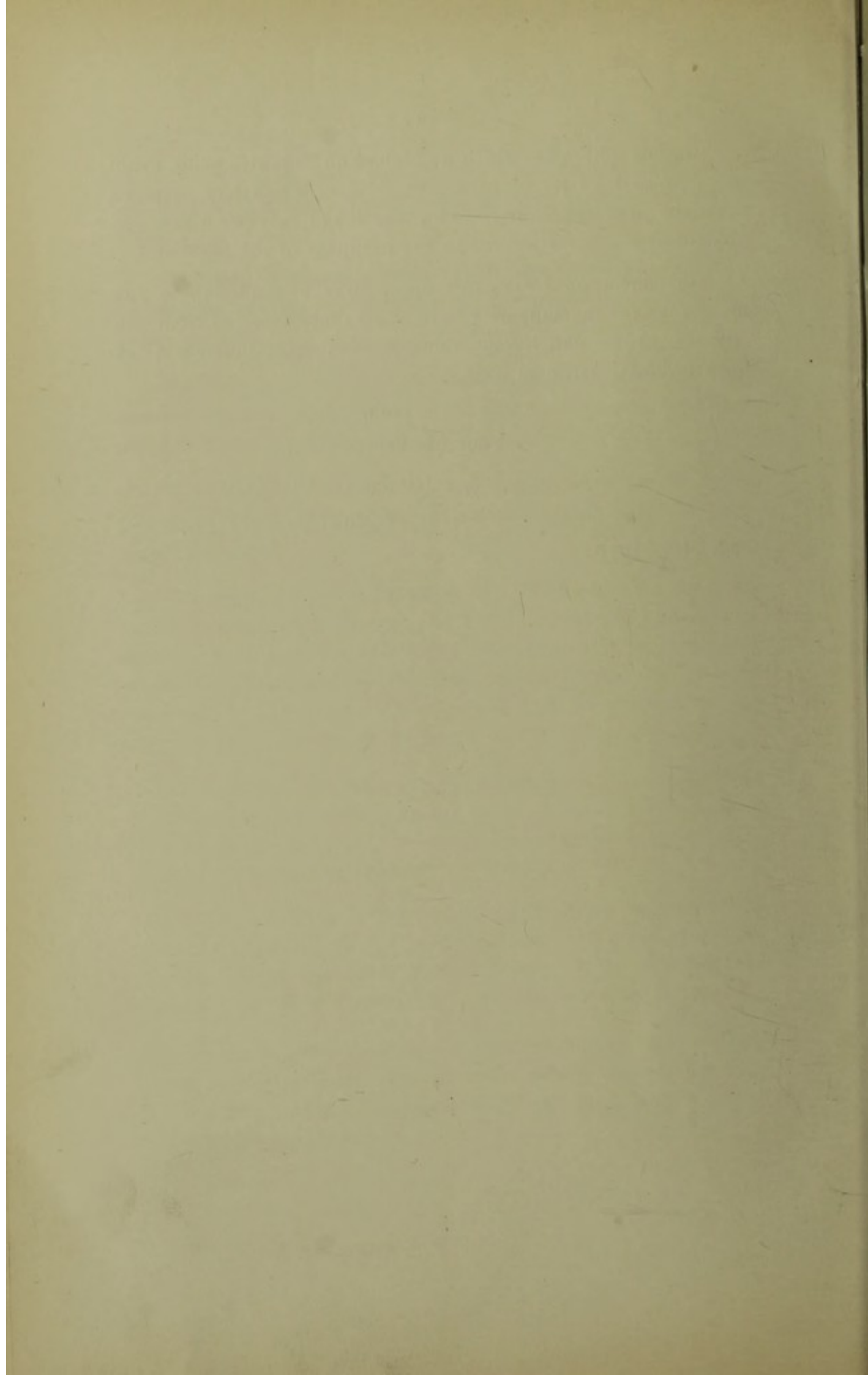
I am,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. R. COPPING,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

19th May, 1915.



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TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF DARLINGTON DURING 1914 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population Estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Un- corrected Number.	Net.		Number.	Rate.	of Non- Residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 net Births.		
												Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	53,646	1,511	..	28.0	716	13.3	16	14	154	102	714	13.3
1910	54,779	1,451	..	26.5	718	13.1	26	17	152	105	709	12.9
1911	55,911	1,500	1,496	26.8	830	14.8	18	25	202	135	837	15.0
1912	57,104	1,454	1,456	25.5	713	12.5	18	18	123	84	713	12.5
1913	58,295	1,555	1,555	26.7	825	14.2	38	21	144	93	808	13.9
1914	59,500	1,616	1,611	27.1	831	14.0	46	28	161	100	813	13.7

Area of Borough in Acres .. 3,956.

Total population at all ages .. 55,631 }
 Total families or separate occupiers .. 12,289 } At Census of 1911.

TABLE II.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED AND REMOVED TO HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR 1914, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO WARD AND AGE.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole Borough.							Total Cases notified in each Ward.						Number of Cases removed to Hospital from each Ward.						Total	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							North	East	Nth-West	West	South	Central	North	East	Nth-West	West	South		Central
		At Ages—Years.																			
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards.													
Smallpox ..	..	2	60	126	18	18	4	..	113	35	33	17	20	10	111	34	30	13	18	10	216
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group) ..	228	2	1	1	5	13	11	10	8	11	7	2	6	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas ..	41	..	42	115	27	8	1	..	67	26	48	12	19	23	65	25	39	12	15	20	176
Scarlet Fever ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	20	..	..	11	4	4	1	..	8	6	2	1	..	3	8	4	2	1	..	3	18
Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polionymyeltis ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	133	3	3	11	27	61	24	4	27	38	22	10	19	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	74	8	16	28	12	9	1	..	16	16	14	2	11	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS ..	705	25	123	292	93	116	42	14	247	133	129	46	75	75	185	63	71	26	33	33	411

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITALS { Borough Fever Hospital, Hunden's Lane, Darlington, 112 beds used for Enteric and Scarlet Fevers and Diphtheria. Four Ward Blocks and Discharge Block.
Borough Smallpox Hospital on the Eastern Boundary of the Borough—35 beds.

TABLE III.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the district.								Total deaths whether of residents or non-residents in institutions in the district.	
				All ages.	Under one year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.		65 and upwards.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes {	Certified	776	156	43	41	31	39	104	173	189	170		
	Uncertified	37	5	4	2	..	..	5	6	15	..		
Enteric Fever		3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	4		
Smallpox		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Measles		3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Scarlet Fever		11	..	..	5	5	..	1	..	..	10		
Whooping Cough		23	10	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Diphtheria and Croup		17	..	1	10	5	1	..	..	..	20		
Influenza		4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..		
Erysipelas		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1		
Phthisis													
(Pulmonary Tuberculosis)		60	2	2	2	3	13	26	12	..	12		
Tuberculous Meningitis		12	5	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	2		
Other Tuberculous Diseases		12	2	3	2	2	2	1	..	..	5		
Cancer, Malignant Disease		69	..	1	..	..	..	9	32	27	8		
Rheumatic Fever		8	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	4	..		
Meningitis		6	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	2		
Organic Heart Disease		71	..	..	1	2	5	9	26	28	7		
Bronchitis		52	8	6	4	..	..	2	9	23	5		
Pneumonia (all forms)		58	14	4	7	2	1	9	15	6	5		
Other diseases of respiratory organs		7	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..		
Diarrhoea and Enteritis		30	23	4	1	..	..	..	2	..	..		
Appendicitis and Typhlitis		5	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	6		
Cirrhosis of Liver		3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..		
Alcoholism		4	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1		
Nephritis and Bright's Disease		16	..	..	..	..	1	4	8	3	3		
Puerperal Fever		2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1		
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition		7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	1		
Congenital Debility and Mal- formation, including Prema- ture Birth		66	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide		21	3	1	2	1	3	3	5	3	14		
Suicide		8	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	5		
Other Defined Diseases		217	20	7	3	5	8	23	51	100	57		
Diseases ill-defined or unknown		16	2	2	..	1	..	2	5	4	..		
Totals		813	161	47	43	31	39	109	179	204	170		

TABLE IV.

INFANT MORTALITY.

1914. NET DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 Weeks—3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All causes	{ Certified	37	7	9	4	57	26	22	30	21	156
	{ Uncertified	3	..	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	5
Smallpox ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chickenpox ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..		..	..	1	..	1	1	2	3	3	10
Diphtheria and Croup ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	4
Abdominal Tuberculosis..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ..		..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Convulsions ..		..	1	..	..	1	1	1	4	3	10
Laryngitis ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis ..		..	..	..	1	1	2	..	4	1	8
Pneumonia (all forms) ..		..	..	1	..	1	3	2	4	4	14
Diarrhœa ..		..	..	..	..	..	1	4	6	4	15
Enteritis ..		..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	1	7
Gastritis ..		..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Syphilis ..		..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Rickets ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Injury at birth ..		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Atelectasis ..		3	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	5
Congenital Malformations ..		5	1	1	..	7	..	1	..	..	8
Premature birth ..		25	1	3	2	31	2	1	..	..	34
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ..		..	5	3	2	11	6	2	1	1	21
Other Causes ..		..	1	1	..	3	2	1	3	1	10
Totals ..		40	7	10	5	62	26	22	30	21	161

Net Births in the year :—Legitimate, 1,536 ; illegitimate, 75.

Net Deaths in the year :—Legitimate infants, 151 ; illegitimate infants, 10.

TABLE VII. SCARLET FEVER, 1914.

Cases distributed in Age Groups, Wards, Polling Districts, and Months of Year.

Ages.	First Quarter			Tot'l	Second Quarter			Tot'l	Third Quarter			Tot'l	Fourth Quarter			Tot'l	Total for Whole Year	Admitted to Hospital	Isolated at Home
	January	February	March		April	May	June		July	August	Sept.		October	Nov.	Dec.				
Under 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
1-5	9	3	3	15	2	3	2	7	4	2	4	10	3	7	..	10	42	37	5
5-15	4	6	10	20	7	13	8	28	5	8	9	22	13	14	18	45	115	105	10
15-25	3	1	3	7	1	1	1	3	..	..	3	3	1	1	12	14	27	26	1
25-45	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	6	8	5	3
45-65	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
65—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	17	11	16	44	11	19	11	41	9	10	16	35	19	22	34	75	195	176	19
Poll. Dist. 1	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6	3	..	1	4	..	5	2	7	17	17	..
„ 2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	3	2	5	1	1	1	3	10	10	..
„ 3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	2	2	1	..	3	6	6	..
„ 4	4	4	2	2	8	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	12	11	1
„ 5	1	1	2	4	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	3	..	12	15	22	21	1
North Ward	5	4	4	13	3	6	2	11	4	5	4	13	6	8	16	30	67	65	2
„ 6	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	4	4	..
„ 7	..	..	1	1	2	3	..	5	2	1	..	3	..	..	2	2	11	11	..
„ 8	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	6	8	7	1
„ 9	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
East Ward	1	..	3	4	3	4	1	8	2	2	1	5	1	3	5	9	26	25	1
„ 10	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	4	2	..	3	5	1	2	..	3	13	11	2
„ 11	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	5	1
„ 12	2	..	2	4	1	3	2	6	..	..	4	4	2	1	1	4	18	14	4
„ 13	4	..	1	5	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	9	7	2
„ 14	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..
N. W. Ward	8	2	3	13	5	4	4	13	2	..	7	9	4	4	5	13	48	39	9
„ 15	1	2	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	2	9	9	..
„ 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	3	..
West Ward	1	2	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	4	5	12	12	..
„ 17	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	5	5	..
„ 18	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	3	6	6	..
„ 19	1	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	1	3	8	4	4
South Ward	1	2	2	5	..	2	2	4	..	1	2	3	3	1	3	7	19	15	4
„ 20	1	1	1	3	..	3	1	4	..	2	1	3	..	5	..	5	15	12	3
„ 21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	2	..
„ 22	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	3	1	..	4	6	6	..
Cent'l Ward	1	1	1	3	..	3	2	5	1	2	1	4	4	6	1	11	23	20	3
Whole Borough	17	11	16	44	11	19	11	41	9	10	16	35	19	22	34	75	195	176	19

For description and populations of Polling Districts see pages 5 and 6.

TABLE IX. PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, 1914.

Cases notified, distributed in Age Groups, Wards, Polling Districts, and Months of Year.

Ages	First Quarter			Total	Second Quarter			Total	Third Quarter			Total	Fourth Quarter			Total	Total for whole year
	January	February	March		April	May	June		July	August	Sept		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Under 1 year	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3
1—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	2	3
5—15	1	2	..	3	1	1	..	2	2	1	..	3	2	..	1	3	11
15—25	3	2	5	10	4	3	2	9	1	2	2	5	1	1	1	3	27
25—45	4	5	8	17	8	5	10	23	10	5	1	16	..	5	..	5	61
45—65	4	2	4	10	2	2	1	5	3	2	..	5	..	4	..	4	24
65—	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	4
Total	14	11	18	43	15	12	13	40	16	10	5	31	7	10	2	19	133
Poll. Dist. 1	..	..	3	3	1	2	..	3	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	2	10
" 2	1	..	2	3	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	6
" 3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
" 4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	2	4
" 5	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
North Ward	2	1	7	10	2	3	1	6	2	4	1	7	4	..	..	4	27
" 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
" 7	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	5	..	..	..	..	9
" 8	2	..	2	4	3	2	3	8	1	..	1	2	..	3	1	4	18
" 9	3	2	..	5	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	10
East Ward	5	2	3	10	6	3	4	13	5	3	2	10	..	4	1	5	38
" 10	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" 11	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	4
" 12	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	5	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	8
" 13	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	6
" 14	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	3
N. W. Ward	3	..	2	5	1	4	3	8	2	1	2	5	1	3	..	4	22
" 15	2	2	2	6	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	9
" 16	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
West Ward	2	2	2	6	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	10
" 17	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	5
" 18	..	2	2	4	2	1	..	3	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	9
" 19	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	5
South Ward	1	5	2	8	3	1	..	4	4	1	..	5	2	..	..	2	19
" 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
" 21	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
" 22	1	1	2	4	1	..	2	3	2	..	..	2	..	1	1	2	11
Cent'l Ward	1	1	2	4	2	..	4	6	3	1	..	4	..	2	1	3	17
Whole Borough	14	11	18	43	15	12	13	40	16	10	5	31	7	10	2	19	133

For descriptions and populations of Polling Districts see pages 5 and 6.

TABLE IXA. TUBERCULOSIS (other than Pulmonary), 1914.
Cases notified, distributed in Age Groups, Wards, Polling Districts, and
Months of Year.

Ages	First Quarter			Total	Second Quarter			Total	Third Quarter			Total	Fourth Quarter			Total	Total for whole year
	January	February	March		April	May	June		July	August	Sept.		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Under 1 year	..	2	1	3	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	8
1-5	1	..	1	2	3	1	3	7	..	..	1	1	1	1	4	6	16
5-15	5	3	5	13	2	2	2	6	1	3	..	4	2	..	3	5	28
15-25	..	3	..	3	1	2	2	5	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	2	12
25-45	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	3	4	9
45-65	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
65-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6	8	11	25	6	5	8	19	3	6	4	13	4	2	11	17	74
Poll. Dist. 1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	5
" 2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	4
" 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
" 4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" 5	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4
North Ward	1	1	2	4	1	..	3	4	1	1	2	4	..	1	3	4	16
" 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	3
" 8	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	7
" 9	1	..	1	2	3	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6
East Ward	1	2	3	6	3	..	..	3	1	1	1	3	1	..	3	4	16
" 10	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	3
" 11	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
" 12	..	1	2	3	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
" 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
" 14	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
N. W. Ward	1	1	3	5	..	3	2	5	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	2	14
" 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
" 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
West Ward	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2
" 17	1	1	..	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	6
" 18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
" 19	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4
South Ward	2	2	..	4	1	..	2	3	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	2	11
" 20	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
" 21	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
" 22	..	1	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	..	2	..	..	2	2	10
Cent'l Ward	1	2	3	6	1	2	1	4	1	1	..	2	1	..	2	3	15
Whole Borough	6	8	11	25	6	5	8	19	3	6	4	13	4	2	11	17	74

For description and populations of Polling Districts see pages 5 and 6.

TABLE X.—SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1914, TAKEN DAILY
AT THE SOUTH PARK, DARLINGTON.

MONTH.	Barometer Reading. (Inches.)		Temperature Registered. (Degrees Fahr.)		Total Rainfall (in inches).	Greatest Rainfall in any 24 hours. Depth (in ins.)	Date of Greatest Fall.	Number of days on which rain fell .01 inches or more.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.				
January ..	..	..	..	..	2.60	.56	9th	19
February ..	..	..	56	13	1.38	.29	14th	13
March ..	..	..	57	27	2.20	.27	24th	20
April ..	..	..	60	27	.67	.21	24th	8
May ..	..	..	74	30	1.56	.41	22nd	13
June ..	..	..	75	28	2.17	1.19	9th	9
July ..	..	..	80	35	3.40	1.13	16th	12
August ..	..	..	78	40	1.67	.60	2nd	12
September ..	..	..	79	43	1.81	.88	17th	9
October ..	..	..	77	29	2.27	.70	29th	12
November ..	..	..	65	30	3.22	.49	15th	25
December ..	..	..	58	27	4.93	.65	3rd	25
Totals ..	..	..	..	..	27.88	..	..	177
Averages ..	..	..	..	..	2.32	..	..	14.75

BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,

S. G. MOSTYN, M.A., M.B. B.Ch., D.P.H.,

AND THE

ASSISTANT SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,

SYDNEY HAVELOCK, M.B., B.S., B.Sc. B.Hy., D.P.H.,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.

DARLINGTON :

JAMES DODDS, PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER, &C., NORTHGATE.

1915.

REPORT OF THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE

LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR

1880

AND

THE

LANDS

UNDER

THE

ACT

OF

1879

BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.

To the Chairman and Members
of the Elementary Education Sub-Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith present for your consideration my Fourth Annual Report as School Medical Officer for the Borough, the Seventh Report presented by your School Medical Officers.

I regret to have to record the death of Mr. Ronald G. Brebner, who was appointed School Dentist when medical treatment work was begun. Owing to ill health Mr. Brebner was unable to resume his duties at the beginning of the Autumn term. His work was undertaken by Mr. Harold Holburn who was afterwards appointed to the vacancy caused by Mr. Brebner's lamented death. Mr. Brebner superintended the arrangement and the equipment of the School Dental Clinic and his work was much appreciated by his colleagues and by the parents of the children.

The principal changes in the School Medical Work during the year have been due to the requirement by the Board of Education of the inspection of a third group of children, and to the steps taken to provide treatment for the defects found.

Early in the year, the Council appointed as Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer, Dr. Sydney Havelock, who had previously acted as Assistant Medical Officer to the Newcastle Education Committee. Dr. Havelock began his duties at the end of February and I am indebted to him for the greater part of the statistics and criticism in the following report.

In order to carry out the wishes of the Board of Education with regard to Medical treatment, rooms were fitted up at North

Lodge, as described on page 15. In January, 1915, the premises and arrangements in connexion with the Darlington School Medical Service, were inspected by Dr. Langdon, one of the Medical Officers of the Board of Education, whose very satisfactory report is given on page 5. The School Clinic is doing extremely good work, and is deservedly popular.

At the time of writing the work is being interrupted on account of Dr. Havelock undertaking medical duties in connexion with the War.

In the Autumn we lost the valuable advice of Dr. Hernaman-Johnson, who was superintending the X ray work until he left to take up an appointment at the Military Hospital at Aldershot. But for Dr. Hernaman-Johnson leaving in this way far more work would have been done in the X ray treatment of ringworm; it was thought best to proceed cautiously in the absence of his skilled supervision.

The amount of clerical work necessitated by the increase both of inspection and treatment is considerable, and it is not good economy to have this work done, as at present, by the School Medical Officer or by the School Nurse. I hope that when it is again possible to carry out fully the work of the School Medical Department the necessary clerical assistance will be provided.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

S. G. MOSTYN.

Health Office,
Houndgate,

April, 1915.

Board of Education,

Whitehall, London, S.W.,

18th March, 1915.

1. Darlington.
2. School Medical Service.

M. 1315/15.

Sir,

(1.) I am directed to state that the Board have had under consideration a report from Dr. Langdon, one of their Medical Officers, on his recent visit to Darlington when he inspected the Authority's arrangements in connection with their School Medical Service. The Board are glad to learn from this report that routine medical inspection and re-inspection are carried out efficiently and systematically, and that the Authority's arrangements for the treatment of minor ailments and defects of the eyes, throat and teeth and for the treatment of ringworm by X-Rays are on the whole satisfactory.

(2.) I am, however, to invite the attention of the Authority to the following points:—

(a.) It appears that inadequate provision has been made for the systematic following up by the School Nurse in the homes of the children of cases of defect discovered at routine medical inspection, and that surveys of the Schools for the purpose of detecting cases of uncleanness are no longer undertaken. The Board understand that at present the Nurse's time is very largely occupied in attendance at medical inspection and in undertaking clerical work in connection with the School Medical Service, and I am, therefore, to suggest that the Authority should consider the advisability of providing adequate clerical assistance for the School Medical Officer in order that the Nurse's services may be made available for following up cases of defect by means of visits to the

homes and for carrying out systematic cleanliness surveys in the Schools.

(b.) With regard to the treatment of eye defects, it appears from Dr. Langdon's report that a large proportion of children for whom spectacles are prescribed fail to obtain them because their parents are unable to afford the prices charged by the local opticians. I am accordingly to suggest that the Authority should enter into an arrangement with an optician for the supply of spectacles to parents at contract rates, and that in necessary cases the Authority should themselves provide the spectacles free of charge.

(3.) The Board would be glad to learn in due course what steps the Authority propose to take in regard to the suggestions contained in this letter.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) E. H. PELHAM.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1914.

The general arrangements for Medical Inspection have remained much as in previous years. Entrants and leavers have, as hitherto, been taken for the routine examination. Since April 1st, however, an additional "Code" group of 12 year-old children has, in accordance with the instructions of the Board of Education, been included amongst the leavers. After 1st April, 1915, the old 13 year group will be discontinued, while an intermediate examination of 8 year-old children will be made. Under the new arrangement each child will thus undergo three examinations in the course of his school career.

The usual notification of the time of the inspection, with an invitation to attend, was in every case issued to the parents; 809 availed themselves of the invitation, the percentage working out at 42 for 4 years, 44 for 5 years, 17 for 12 years, and 17 for 13 years.

Since the opening of the School Clinic, the general plan has been to devote the mornings to inspection in the schools, the afternoons being reserved for clinic work. The assistance of the School Nurse has as before been utilised for the morning inspections.

The total number of children inspected in the course of the year was 3338, made up as shewn in the following table:—

TABLE I.—Children Examined during the Year.

	Age 4	Age 5	Age 12	Age 13	Other Ages	Total
BOYS	282	343	314	517	220	1676
GIRLS	246	342	328	472	274	1662
Total	528	685	642	989	494	3338

Defects requiring treatment are notified to the parent by printed forms, and in the case of children required to attend the Clinic for inspection or treatment a card giving the date and hour of attendance is given to the child. In the case of verminous or unclean conditions, the Nurse visits the child at home within two or three days of the inspection, and if there is not sufficient improvement issues instructions for the child to attend the Clinic. In other special cases she follows up defects by visits paid to the homes. The general scheme for following up defects is now as follows:—At the end of the Medical inspection of a department the Head Teacher is given a list containing the names of the children found to be physically defective, the nature of the defect, and the advice given for dealing with it. At the next inspection the list is produced, the children are re-examined, and the result entered on the list. Children who are found to have neglected the advice given them are visited by the Nurse, who urges upon the parents the importance of attending to it. The list is again revised at the following inspection, and even a third re-inspection of it is made if necessary. It is hoped that when this system has been given a full trial more encouraging results may be obtained.

The following table gives the results of advice given, as far as they can be ascertained at present:—

TABLE II. Result of Advice Given to Parents.

DISEASE.	Number in which advice was attended to.			Number in which advice was not attended to.			Percentage attended to.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Pediculi : nits ..	9	98	107	—	—	—	100
Skin disease ..	5	2	7	—	—	—	100
Teeth ..	5	8	13	31	31	62	14
Enlarged tonsils ..	15	19	34	14	20	34	50
Adenoids—palliative treatment..	44	50	94	21	9	30	76
Adenoids—radical treatment..	19	7	26	17	7	24	52
Enlarged glands ..	2	3	5	1	—	1	83
Squint ..	8	5	13	16	8	24	35
External eye disease..	4	4	8	—	2	2	80
Defective vision ..	20	32	52	52	80	132	28
Ear discharge ..	2	—	2	2	7	9	18
Deafness ..	6	5	11	5	2	7	61
Other diseases ..	4	12	16	4	2	6	73

In comparing this table with the corresponding summary of the results obtained in 1913, it will be seen that the percentage in most cases remains about the same, with a tendency to rise in some cases. It is impossible, as yet, to obtain figures shewing how far the work of the Clinic has improved the results obtained. It must be remembered that the above table is based on the whole year, while the Clinic was only working a little more than one term. The improvement in the percentage in the case of defective vision, however, as also the increase in the number of cases dealt with, may probably be taken as an index of the value of the Clinic in this direction.

The diminution in the number of children asked to obtain attention for their teeth is largely attributable to the separate work done by the School Dentist, which is summarized elsewhere (p. 21). Under the new conditions entrants are not, except in urgent cases, asked to have their teeth attended to when examined by the School Medical Officer, since they come up automatically for dental examination at 7 years of age.

It will be seen that fewer children were notified to obtain treatment in respect of enlargement of tonsils. This should not be taken as meaning that there is a decrease in the prevalence of this defect. The majority of these children have, during the past year, obtained simple directions as to home treatment of the condition. These cases are not included in the figures given.

In the following table the statistics of height and weight are given for the year's work, figures for other areas being, as before, added for comparison. It will be seen that the results mark an improvement on those obtained in 1913, and that in nearly every case they compare favourably with the figures cited for other districts.

TABLE III. Height and Weight in relation to Age and Sex.

Age.	Boys' Height in Inches.						Boys' Weight in Pounds.						Average Age of Darlington Children Examined.
	England.	County Areas.	Urban Areas.	North of England.	Durham County 1912.	Darlington, 1914.	England.	County Areas.	Urban Areas.	North of England.	Durham County 1912.	Darlington, 1914.	
4-5	38.7	38.8	38.5	38.6	..	39.68	35.9	36.2	35.5	36.1	..	36.55	4½
5-6	40.6	40.6	40.4	40.4	40.3	41.33	38.7	39.0	38.2	38.7	38.6	39.28	5½
12-13	55	55.2	54.7	54.9	..	55.73	72.9	73.4	71.5	72.5	..	71.04	12½
13-14	56.1	56.1	56.1	55.7	55.7	57.08	77.5	77.9	77.2	76.9	77.4	77.19	13½
	Girls' Height in Inches.						Girls' Weight in Pounds.						
	England.	County Areas.	Urban Areas.	North of England.	Durham County 1912.	Darlington, 1914.	England.	County Areas.	Urban Areas.	North of England.	Durham County 1912.	Darlington, 1914.	
4-5	38.6	39.1	38.1	38.5	..	39.29	34.9	35.1	34.6	34.9	..	35.79	4½
5-6	40.4	40.6	40.2	40.1	40.1	41.09	37.6	38.0	37.3	37.4	37.2	37.97	5½
12-13	54.6	54.5	54.9	54.6	..	55.69	73.9	74.6	72.3	73.3	..	70.72	12½
13-14	56.9	57.1	56.7	56.6	56.6	57.47	80.0	81.1	79.2	79.5	80.0	79.22	13½

TABLE IV. Infectious Disease in Relation to Age and Sex.

		Age 4.		Age 5.		Age 12.		Age 13.	
		Boys (282)	Girls (246)	Boys (343)	Girls (342)	Boys (314)	Girls (328)	Boys (517)	Girls (472)
		Per- centage	Per- centage	Per- centage	Per- centage	Per- centage	Per- centage	Per- centage	Per- centage
Measles	..	54	58	55	53	96	85	85	72
Whooping Cough	..	31	31	27	39	46	48	46	40
Chickenpox	..	19	17	17	18	28	33	27	28
Scarlet Fever	..	6	7	6	6	20	17	16	14
Diphtheria	..	3	1	1	2	5	5	5	6

Table IV. gives the percentage, in each age group, of the children stated, at the time of inspection, to have suffered from each of the ordinary infectious diseases.

The cases of infectious disease notified by the teachers during the course of the year were as follows:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	83
Measles and German Measles	...	...	...	339
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	114
Diphtheria	...	...	...	113
Ringworm	...	...	...	69
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	94
Mumps	...	...	...	69
Other Conditions	...	...	...	23
Total				904

The total is less than in 1913 (1026), the reduction being mainly due to the comparative absence of Mumps. This condition, with Scarlet Fever and Ringworm, shews a decrease as compared with the preceding year, while Measles, Whooping Cough and Diphtheria shew an increase. A large number of cases reported as Measles early in the year were really German Measles. Though these diseases are quite distinct, and one is a very serious and the other a comparatively trivial ailment, it is not possible with any accuracy to distinguish the cases for the above table.

The home visits paid by the School Nurse during the year were as follows:—

General visits to follow up advice of School Medical Officer	...	647
Visits on account of verminous condition	...	526
Miscellaneous Visits	...	298
Total		1471

The work of the Clinic has of course effected a reduction in the amount of home visiting needed, as it has in the amount done. It is realized that some clerical assistance would be valuable in releasing a greater proportion of the Nurse's time for visiting work both in the schools and in the homes.

Nineteen examinations for Pupil Teacher candidatures, and one for the Industrial School, were made during the year.

During the Autumn 395 children, selected by the Head Teachers for apparent malnutrition, were examined at the request of the Committee. In 358 of these (91 %) the nutrition was found to be faulty. In 125 of these (34 %) there appeared some evidence of insufficiency of food, in 193 (54 %) the malnutrition was wholly due to unsuitability of food, while in 40 (11 %) there was some physical condition diminishing the assimilative power of the child. The history shewed unsuitability of food in a considerable number of the cases referred to in the other headings, shewing how preponderating a factor this is in the causation of malnutrition among school children.

One case, in which a verminous condition due to neglect had occurred repeatedly, was taken into court. Having regard to all the circumstances, it was decided to institute proceedings for non-attendance under the Bye-laws. A conviction was obtained without difficulty, and a heavy fine was inflicted by the Bench. No proceedings have been taken during the year under the Children Act, 1908.

The Open Air School was carried on during the Summer and Autumn on the same lines as in 1913, and in the same premises.

Twenty-eight girls, varying from eight to thirteen years of age, were referred by the Head Teachers of the various schools for examination by the Medical Officer, and of these twenty were selected. Ten were chosen on account of enlarged tonsils and adenoids, with enlargement of glands, four on account of anæmia

and one on account of malnutrition, while two shewed signs of pulmonary tuberculosis, one suffered from heart disease, one from rickets, and one from slight chorea.

The open-air life was, as before, appreciated by the children, whose general condition shewed marked improvement when the school was closed.

CLINIC ARRANGEMENTS.

Until the opening of the new Inspection and Treatment Clinic, the School Medical Officer attended at North Lodge on three afternoons in the week to see special cases sent by the teachers or brought up by the parents; 242 cases were seen in this way.

On Monday, July 6th, work was begun in the new rooms. These consist of four first-floor rooms at North Lodge, with a separate entrance and stair-case communicating with them. The work is distributed amongst them as follows:—

Room I.—General Treatment and Inspection.

II.—Dental Room.

III.—X-Ray Room.

IV.—Eye Work (including refractions).

V.—Private Room for School Medical Officer.

All of these rooms were cleaned and re-decorated, and have been fitted with electric light; hot and cold water is laid on in Rooms I., II. and III.

The School Medical Officer's room communicates on one hand with the General Office and on the other with the Clinic, and is used in cases where a private or more detailed examination is necessary. The School Nurse shares a room in the General Office with other members of the office staff.

Since the opening of the Clinic, the general arrangement has been to reserve the whole of the afternoon for Clinic work. A general Clinic, in which minor conditions requiring treatment are dealt with by the Nurse, and cases of all kinds are seen by

the Medical Officer, is held every afternoon at 4 o'clock. It lasts in most cases till from 5 to 5-30. The earlier part of the afternoon is devoted to X-Ray and Refraction work, which is done by appointment, each case being dealt with when most convenient, and not on fixed days. Each child's time of arrival and departure is entered in the register, and the usual arrangements are made for counting the attendance, in accordance with regulations of the Board. A Clinic card, with notes as to the physical condition, is made out for each patient, and each attendance made is registered on it. Returns are sent to the School Attendance Officers after each Clinic, giving the names of the children who attended, shewing which were excluded and which certified as fit for school and stating when the next Clinic attendance is due. Children whose attendances are overdue are visited at home by the Nurse at the end of each month or six weeks.

The work done at the Medical Department of the Clinic is set out in the subjoined tables, the first of which analyses all the cases which were seen for purposes of inspection or treatment (excluding cases of defective vision), while the second classifies the treatment work done:—

TABLE V. Clinic Cases (General Analysis).

Anæmia and Debility	...	...	...	...	10
Uncleanliness—head	...	...	...	...	11
Uncleanliness—body	...	...	...	...	8
Ringworm (including examination of suspected cases)—head	...	...	...	...	62
Ringworm (including examination of suspected cases)—body	...	...	...	...	15
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	55
Scabies	...	...	...	...	8
Other Skin Conditions	...	...	...	...	15
Septic Sores	...	...	...	...	13
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1
Chest Weakness	...	...	...	...	4
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis—Bones and Joints	...	...	...	...	1
Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	...	...	6
Nasal Obstruction	...	...	...	...	3
Running Ear	...	...	...	...	2
Deafness	...	...	...	...	5
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	2
Conjunctivitis and Blepharitis	...	...	...	...	34
Gastro-Intestinal Disorder	...	...	...	...	1
Defective Teeth	...	...	...	...	4
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	1
Mental Deficiency	...	...	...	...	1
Paralysis (Diphtheritic)	...	...	...	...	1
Injury	...	...	...	...	6
Burn	...	...	...	...	3
Boil and Abscess	...	...	...	...	1
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	9
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	283

TABLE VI. Cases Treated at Clinic.

	Cured on Dec. 31st.	Still under treatment.	Total.
Uncleanliness of head	9	..	9
Ringworm—of head	9	11	20
" of body	11	..	11
Impetigo	41	10	51
Scabies	1	..	1
Other skin conditions	2	..	2
Septic sores	10	..	10
Running ear	1	..	1
Deafness	3	..	3
Conjunctivitis and Blepharitis ..	23	6	29
Injury	4	..	4
Burn	3	..	3
TOTAL	117	27	144

NOTE.—The above table includes the X-Ray work, but not the Refraction work, of the Clinic. The latter is described separately.

The total number of separate attendances at the Medical Department was 1511. Of these visits, 961 were made for treatment, and 550 for advice.

Taking the period from the opening on July 6th to the end of the year as twenty working weeks, an average of approximately 75 attendances per week, or 15 per day, is obtained.

Eye Department.—In this section are included the cases which are subjected to full examination on account of suspected weak sight, suitable correcting glasses being prescribed when necessary. A large majority of the cases are obtained from the routine inspection in the schools, although special cases, referred by the teachers or brought up for examination by the parents, are dealt with when time allows.

In every case a preliminary visit is requested for the purpose of making an appointment for the fuller examination. A small box containing atropine ointment (to cause dilatation

of the pupil) is given to the parent, with full instructions as to how to use it the night before the examination is made. The application of this ointment causes, owing to the paralysis of accommodation, some little discomfort, but the effects only last a few days. The eyes are examined with the shadow test in the dark room, and the results are confirmed with the test types. A further visit is arranged in complicated or doubtful cases, and every child to whom a prescription for glasses is given is asked to come again after they have been obtained in order that the Medical Officer may satisfy himself that they are suitable.

Up to December 31st, 39 cases were examined. Of these 24 obtained glasses, in 9 no glasses were obtained, while in the remaining 6 it was not found necessary to order glasses. It will thus be seen that out of 33 children to whom prescriptions for glasses were given, 24 (or 73 per cent.) got them. It thus appears that from the numbers so far available the time spent in examining the eyes was wasted in respect of one child out of every four, and this in spite of the fact that preliminary enquiries were made in every case as to whether the parents were prepared to buy glasses if after examination they were found to be necessary. In order to obviate this wastage, the most satisfactory plan would be to have a contract with one or more opticians for the supply of glasses at fixed rates, with arrangements to supply them free in cases which after thorough investigation turned out to be necessitous. It may here be pointed out that a good deal of opposition is sometimes encountered from the parents when the question of glasses is raised. This is due in some cases to the cost involved, in some to the idea that wearing glasses will tell against a child later in life, and in some to a vague general idea that they are unnecessary as weak sight tends to cure itself as time goes on. A good deal of time and patience has sometimes to be expended in order to correct these mistaken ideas.

X-Ray Department.—In this department 11 cases were treated between the opening of the Clinic and the end of the year. Of these 6 were certified fit and returned to school during the Autumn, 4 were still under treatment on December 31st, while in one case re-infection occurred after the exposure, causing the period of treatment to be unduly prolonged. Taking the 10 successful cases the average duration of treatment from the time of the exposure to the date of returning to school works out at about 60 days, or a little over 8 weeks. This of course represents a very considerable saving in attendance, and consequently in grant, as compared with treatment by local applications, in which the average duration of absence from school amounts to something like six months.

During the time under review, only local patches of ring-worm, which could be dealt with by one or two exposures, were treated, no cases of total epilation being attempted. It was felt that caution should be exercised at first in working with new apparatus, especially as the valuable advice and assistance of Dr. Hernaman-Johnson has not been available since the beginning of August.

In every case the patient is seen again in two weeks' time from the application of the Rays, that is, at the time at which the hair may be expected to be beginning to fall out. Verbal instructions are then given to the parent as to what precautions are necessary, and what is to be done in the way of home treatment. Frequent visits are paid to the Clinic during the time in which epilation is taking place. It has been found advisable to avoid stimulating applications to the head, and nothing stronger than vaseline has been used at this stage.

For the exposure to the Rays, a tube of moderate penetration (about 8-12 Wehnelt) is used. The break is generally run at 1200 to 1300 interruptions per minute and a current of half a milliampere is passed through the tube. The duration

of exposure is generally from 12 to 15 minutes, and in every case the dose has been checked by the use of a Sabouraud pastille, which is bleached by sunlight after use.

Although fewer cases of ringworm were notified by the teachers last year than in 1913, the disease is still very prevalent in the town, and much time and patience will be needed to control it even by the X-Rays. When the simplicity and painlessness of the method are explained to the parents, however, they **are** generally ready to consent to the treatment, and it is hoped that as the work of the Clinic extends good results may be forthcoming.

Dental Work.—A room was fitted up for dental work when the School Clinic at North Lodge was opened and Mr. Ronald G. Brebner was appointed as School Dentist. Owing to ill-health Mr. Brebner was unable to continue his duties when the School re-opened after the Summer holiday and Mr. Harold Holburn undertook this work in his absence. Mr. Brebner's work was very successful and his loss was greatly felt. Mr. Holburn was then appointed as his successor. I am indebted to Mr. Holburn for the details of the work carried out by the Dental Department. At present the School Dental Officer devotes two afternoons a week, Tuesday and Thursday, to the inspection and treatment of the teeth of the children. When possible Tuesday is devoted to the examination of the children at a chosen school and to recording the condition of the teeth found at this examination, the parents of the children to be examined being invited to be present. The following Thursday is given up to the treatment of the children who were found to require it, the treatment being carried out at the Dental Room at North Lodge. The treatment of the children at any school is finished if possible before any other school is examined.

Between the ages of 6 and 8 the first permanent molars appear; with these teeth the process of mastication is mainly

performed until the second permanent molars appear about the twelfth year. It was deemed advisable to concentrate treatment on the children between 6 and 8 as the first permanent molars are very susceptible to decay. It is proposed that these children after receiving any necessary treatment shall be followed up throughout their school-life so that on leaving school their teeth may be in a healthy condition and their later teeth may be saved by preventive measures, so that the wholesale extractions which are now necessary may be avoided and the child may be free from the unhealthiness and discomfort which follow from dental caries. It is remarkable that about fifty per cent of the parents through ignorance objected to their children receiving treatment, and it may become desirable later to take steps to enlighten the parents on the importance to bodily health of sound teeth. The condition of the first permanent molars is usually considered of no importance by parents as they are almost all under the impression that they are temporary teeth and will be replaced by a second set later on. It is encouraging to find numerous instances of parents who would not keep appointments on days when their children were to be inspected but who later on, finding the benefits and advantages obtained by their neighbours' children, have brought their children on other days for treatment. A glance at the following table would show that some schools have responded better than others. In two schools all who needed treatment accepted it. In four others seventy-five per cent and over responded. The great majority of the parents are strongly in favour of their children receiving dental treatment and regret that they did not in their childhood have the opportunities that their children now have. Many wish that their older children could also have their teeth attended to. It is sometimes difficult to persuade fortunate parents whose own teeth are in good condition in spite of neglect that their children's teeth are in need of attention. It is at present impossible to deal with the teeth of the older children

which are in an unhealthy state, owing to the amount of work that would be entailed, but it is hoped that in a few years time all children may leave school with teeth free from disease. The time available for dental work is far too short. More time is necessary to urge and convince parents of the importance and usefulness of attending to their children's teeth. Extra time would be required to treat the larger number of children when the parents were convinced in this way, and in future years the amount of work will be increased, as the children examined in previous years will need further attention. It may become necessary to take steps perhaps by means of popular lectures or pamphlets to educate the public generally, particularly teachers and parents, on general questions of dental hygiene and dental decay.

Considering that the scheme is still in its infancy it has worked very smoothly and well, largely on account of the co-operation of the teachers in persuading children and parents.

TABLE VII. Dental Examinations.

SCHOOL.	No. of Children examined.			No. requiring treatment.			No. of parents consenting to treatment.	Per cent.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
Albert Road ..	44	37	81	12	22	34	25	73.5
Beaumont Street ..	39	34	73	21	18	39	24	61.5
Bondgate ..	40	31	71	13	6	19	8	42.1
Brunswick Street ..	25	23	48	5	9	14	3	21.4
Corporation Road	46	47	93	10	20	30	8	26.6
Dodmire ..	33	45	78	15	22	37	19	51.3
Gurney Pease ..	14	24	38	Work unfinished.			..	..
Harrowgate Hill ..	48	39	87	15	18	33	20	60.5
Holy Trinity ..	21	17	38	6	4	10	10	100
Kendrew Street ..	21	47	68	3	13	16	14	87.5
Reid Street ..	34	39	73	6	11	17	2	11.7
Rise Carr ..	26	33	59	Work unfinished.			..	..
St. Augustine's ..	27	40	67	6	17	23	14	60.8
St. Cuthbert's ..	9	13	22	..	1	1	1	100
St. John's ..	35	41	76	8	16	24	4	16.6
St. Paul's ..	..	12	12	..	6	6	2	33.3
St. William's ..	28	26	54	Work unfinished.			..	..
Total ..	490	548	1038	120	183	303	154	50.8

TABLE VIII. Dental Treatment.

No. of children treated.			Temporary Teeth.		Permanent Teeth.		Scaling.	Silver Nitrate Dressing.
			Fillings.	Extractions.	Fillings.	Extractions.		
Boys	..	64	2	102	81	12	2	6
Girls	..	90	6	127	103	15	..	3
Total	..	154	8	229	184	27	2	9

TABLE IX. Return showing the Physical Condition of Children Inspected.

CONDITION.	Entrants.						Leavers.						Total.				Special Cases.		
	Age 4.		Age 5.		Total	Per cent.	Age 12.		Age 13.		Total	Per cent.	Boys	Girls	Total	Per cent.	Boys	Girls	Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			Boys	Girls											
Total Inspected ..	282	246	343	342	1213		314	328	517	472	1631		1456	1388	2844		220	274	49
Clothing.																			
Satisfactory ..	254	235	316	317	1122	92	258	315	410	433	1416	87	1238	1300	2538	89	205	261	466
Unsatisfactory ..	28	11	27	25	91	8	56	13	107	39	215	13	218	88	306	11	15	13	28
Footgear.																			
Satisfactory ..	243	221	289	299	1052	87	261	292	428	401	1382	85	1221	1213	2434	86	202	257	459
Unsatisfactory ..	39	25	54	43	161	13	53	36	89	71	249	15	235	175	410	14	18	17	35
Cleanliness of head.																			
Clean ..	281	231	341	315	1168	95	311	309	517	439	1576	96	1450	1294	2744	97	217	246	463
Nits ..	..	14	2	27	63	5	1	18	..	30	59	4	3	89	92	3	..	..	..
Pediculi ..	..	1	..	..	2	0.1	2	1	..	3	6	0.4	3	5	8	0.3	3	28	31
Cleanliness of body.																			
Clean ..	247	226	311	315	1099	91	259	303	437	435	1434	88	1254	1279	2533	93	206	269	475
Dirty ..	34	20	32	27	113	9	53	23	77	37	190	12	196	107	303	7	14	5	19
Pediculi ..	1	..	..	..	1	0.1	2	2	3	..	7	0.4	6	2	8	0.3	..	..	..
Nutrition.																			
Excellent ..	85	61	93	73	312	26	23	23	78	98	222	14	279	255	534	19	17	19	36
Normal ..	175	166	223	224	788	65	216	229	356	298	1099	67	970	917	1887	66	182	230	412
Below ..	22	19	27	45	113	9	75	76	83	74	308	19	207	214	421	15	21	25	46
Bad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	0.1	..	2	2	0.1	..	..	..

TABLE XI.—Continued.

CONDITION.	Entrants.					Leavers.					Total.			Special Cases.					
	Age 4.		Age 5.		Per cent.	Age 12.		Age 13.		Per cent.	Boys	Girls	Total	Per cent.	Boys	Girls	Total		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls												
Lungs.	237	217	266	303	1023	84	307	321	494	464	1586	97.2	1304	1305	2609	92	208	254	462
No disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chronic bronchitis & bronchial catarrh	45	28	77	39	189	16	6	7	23	7	43	2.6	151	81	232	8	12	17	29
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suspected do.	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	0.1	..	2	3	0.1	..	3	3
Other disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous System.	282	246	342	342	1212	100	313	328	516	471	1628	99.8	1453	1387	2840	100	220	273	493
No disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Epilepsy (major or minor)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0.1	..	1	1	0.04	..	..	..
Chorea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0.1	..	2	3	0.1	..	..	..
Other disease	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skin.	262	233	336	338	1169	96	306	322	516	466	1610	98.7	1420	1359	2779	98	216	267	483
No disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Ringworm: Body	1	..	1	..	2	0.1	1	..	..	..	1	0.1	3	..	3	0.1	..	2	4
Ringworm: Head	3	1	4	1	9	0.8	2	..	..	..	2	0.1	9	2	11	0.4	..	2	3
Impetigo	13	7	1	2	23	2	3	3	1	4	11	0.6	18	16	34	1	1	2	3
Scabies	1	..	..	..	1	0.1	..	1	..	..	1	0.1	1	1	2	0.1	..	1	1
Other disease	..	5	1	1	9	0.8	2	2	..	2	6	0.4	5	10	15	0.5	1	1	2
Rickets.	263	242	326	335	1166	96	310	322	510	472	1614	98.9	1409	1371	2780	98	214	271	485
No disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Slight	8	2	9	5	24	2	4	3	4	..	11	0.6	25	10	35	1	2	1	3
Marked	11	2	8	2	23	2	..	3	3	..	6	0.4	22	7	29	1	4	2	6

Deformities.	No deformity Deformity present..	278	243	339	340	1200	99	311	327	512	471	1621	99.3	1440	1381	2821	99	217	272	489
		4	3	4	2	13	1	3	1	5	1	10	0.6	16	7	23	1	3	2	5
Tuberculosis Non- pulmonary.	No disease Glandular Bones and joints Other forms	281	246	340	339	1206	99	310	328	513	469	1620	99.3	1444	1382	2826	94	218	273	491
		1	..	2	3	6	0.5	3	..	4	3	10	0.6	10	6	16	6	1	..	1
		..	..	1	..	1	0.1	1	..	..	..	1	0.1	2	..	2	0.1	1	..	1
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Speech.	Not defective Defective articulation Stammering	273	244	342	342	1201	99	310	328	510	472	1620	99.3	1435	1386	2821	99	219	273	492
		9	2	..	..	11	0.9	3	..	3	..	6	0.4	15	2	17	1	1	1	1
		..	..	1	..	1	0.1	1	..	4	..	5	0.3	6	..	6	0.2	..	..	1
Mental Condition.	Normal Dull or backward Mentally defective.. (all grades)	282	246	343	342	1213	100	267	279	438	412	1396	85.5	1330	1279	2609	92	215	272	487
		..	..	..	..	..	..	47	49	79	60	235	14.4	126	109	235	8	2	..	2
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
Vision.	6/6 each eye 6/6 R L 6/9 R L 6/12 R L 6/18 R L 6/24 R L 6/36 R L 6/60 R L Less than 6/60 R L " " Squint..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187	165	334	256	942	41	521	421	942	41	194	210	404
		..	..	..	..	..	..	29	28	44	39	140	6	73	67	140	6	2	2	4
		..	..	..	..	..	..	13	16	25	13	67	3	38	29	67	3	3	..	3
		..	..	..	..	..	..	50	74	70	80	274	12	120	154	274	12	2	18	20
		..	..	..	..	..	..	65	82	83	104	334	14	148	186	334	14	3	19	22
		..	..	..	..	..	..	19	22	28	38	107	5	47	60	107	5	3	10	13
		..	..	..	..	..	..	22	27	36	31	116	5	58	58	116	5	4	11	15
		..	..	..	..	..	..	11	19	13	22	95	3	24	41	65	3	5	10	15
		..	..	..	..	..	..	8	13	15	31	67	3	23	44	67	3	6	9	15
		..	..	..	..	..	..	9	12	12	19	52	2	21	31	52	2	5	15	20
		..	..	..	..	..	..	6	14	17	18	55	2	23	32	55	2	3	13	16
		..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	9	11	32	1	15	17	32	1	5	6	11
		..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	9	10	34	1	17	17	34	1	4	7	11
		..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	10	19	0.8	7	12	19	0.8	3	4	7
		..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	6	13	0.6	5	8	13	0.6	4	3	7
		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	0.1	1	2	3	0.1	..	1	1
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		12	9	6	8	35	3	9	7	16	9	41	2.5	43	33	76	3	8	13	21

