

[Report 1915] / Medical Officer of Health, Darlington County Borough.

Contributors

Darlington (England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1915

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.



ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year 1915,

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.

1916.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.

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

MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit for your consideration my Fifth Annual Report, on the Health and Sanitary condition of Darlington during the year 1915.

The most prominent features of the year with respect to the work of the Health and Sanitary Department have been the additional duties consequent on the obtaining of County Borough Powers and the diminution of the staff due to the War. The work of the Health Visitors and the supervision of the Midwives in the Borough is now completely under the control of your Committee. Owing to the resignation of one member of the staff and the absence of two others on military duties, routine inspections have been considerably curtailed. The routine inspections required by the Housing and Town Planning Act have come almost to a standstill; the need for this work is increasing, and it is important that it should be resumed as soon as the present war conditions cease.

I wish to thank the Committee for their sympathetic support, and to express my indebtedness to the staff of the Health Department and of the Fever Hospital, and to the officials of other Departments of the Corporation for their ready help during a period of exceptional stress.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

S. G. MOSTYN.

HEALTH OFFICE,

HOUNDGATE,

3RD JUNE, 1916.

HEALTH REPORT, 1915.

Area of the Borough.—4,614 acres. By the alteration of the boundaries at the time of the granting of County Borough powers, 346 acres were transferred from Darlington to Blackwell, while 926 acres from Cockerton, and 78 acres from Haughton-le-Skerne were transferred to Darlington.

Population.—The population, at the 1911 census, of the Borough as now constituted was 57,328 persons; the number of "families or separate occupiers" may be estimated at 12,669 at the same period.

The Registrar General estimates the civil population at the middle of the year 1915 to be 60,268. The census populations of the present wards are not available, and it is not possible to estimate the populations of the various polling districts from these numbers and the list of burgesses as in previous years.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population is probably too low; the effect of this is to make the birth and death rates, etc., appear higher than they should be.

Deaths, etc., in the first quarter of the year, in the portions of Harrowgate Hill and Cockerton Wards recently added to the Borough, are not included in the figures in this report.

Births.—There were 1,541 births, of which 72 were illegitimate, registered in the Borough. Three of these were transferable to other districts, and 4 others were transferable to Darlington. These give a **birth rate of 25.6 per 1,000 of the population per annum.** The birth rate for the Administrative County of Durham was 27.6 and for England and Wales 21.9 per 1,000 of the population.

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

Births.			Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	..	..	754	715	1469
Illegitimate	..	..	33	39	72
Total	..	..	787	754	1541

Deaths.—During the year 968 deaths occurred in the Borough; of these 52 were of non-residents, and have been transferred to other districts; on the other hand the deaths of 37 Darlington residents occurred outside the Borough. These numbers give a **death rate of 15.8 per 1,000 of the population per annum**, if the population be taken to be 60,268, as estimated by the Registrar General. Here and throughout this report all deaths of members of the Army and Navy are treated as transferable, in accordance with the instructions of the Registrar General; the estimate of the population refers only to the civil population.

One hundred and sixty-four deaths occurred in Institutions in the Borough: 71 in the Workhouse, 50 in Greenbank Hospital, 28 in the Borough Isolation Hospital, and 15 in other Institutions; in addition to these, 16 residents of Darlington died in Asylums, and 7 in other Institutions outside the Borough.

Still Births.—The bodies of 66 stillborn children from the Borough were buried in the town Cemeteries during the year. The numbers for the various quarters of the year were 15, 23, 12, and 16, respectively.

Particulars of the causes of death, and the ages at which death took place, will be found in Table III., page 18. In

Table V., pages 20 and 21, 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 1915:—

	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 ..	21·8	15·1	14·8	0·00	0·43	0·06	0·15	0·21	0·04	18·18	110	
96 Great Towns ..	22·8	15·6	15·9	0·00	0·50	0·07	0·16	0·23	0·04	24·48	117	
148 Smaller Towns ..	21·6	14·0	14·2	—	0·52	0·06	0·15	0·22	0·04	17·15	114	
England and Wales less 244 Towns ..	20·7	14·8	13·6	0·00	0·32	0·05	0·14	0·19	0·04	9·79	98	
Durham Administrative County ..	27·6	15·6	15·9	—	1·11	0·11	0·28	0·22	0·05	22·83	131	
DARLINGTON ..	25·6	15·8	15·9	—	1·38	0·12	0·22	0·15	0·02	21·41	114	

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.	
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
1915	60,268	25.6	15.8	114	21.9	15.1	110

Fifty-one Coroner's Inquests were held in the Borough, and seven outside the Borough, in connexion with deaths assignable to Darlington; the proportion of inquest cases to the total number of deaths being 6 per cent.

Uncertified Deaths.—During 1915 there were 49 deaths, the causes of which were not certified by medical men or the Coroner after inquest, equivalent to 5.1 per cent of the total number of deaths.

Accidents and Violent Deaths.—Thirty-seven deaths occurred from accidents or violence. Of these, 10 were due to accidents in connexion with vehicles, 4 to injuries at work, 6 to falls, two each to fire, drowning, poisoning by coal gas, and over-lying; one death was due to each of the following causes, exposure, accidental blow, and violence. One death was due to murder and 5 to suicide.

Infant Mortality.—The number of deaths under one year of age was 176, corresponding to an **Infant Mortality Rate of 114 per 1,000 births**. There were 11 deaths of illegitimate infants assignable to the Borough. Comparing these with the 72 illegitimate births during the year assignable to the Borough,

the death rate of illegitimate infants amounts to 153 per 1,000 births.

During the year the Health Visitors paid 1,273 first visits and 1,905 re-visits to houses where births had occurred. This work was done by the Health Visitors appointed by the Durham County Council until November, when the Visitors appointed by the County Borough took over the work. The County Visitors had other duties in addition to those mentioned above, which made it impossible to pay as many re-visits as there should have been. I wish here to express my high appreciation of the work done by the County Visitors, and my feeling of indebtedness to the County Council and their Officials for their help during the period of transition.

With regard to the number of Health Visitors required, the following remarks of the Chief Medical Officer of the Local Government Board are of interest: "The experience of several large towns leads to the belief that on an average eight visits should be arranged for each child during the first year of life. . . . Thus one health visitor should be allowed for not more than 500 births, on the assumption that the whole of her time is devoted to this work." Though this standard has not been reached in Darlington, yet the work done has led to very good results.

Since the outbreak of the War, two "Mothers' Welcomes" have been started by private endeavours in the town. At the end of the year the Health Committee had under consideration the co-ordination of such work with the work of the Health Department, and a scheme was being prepared for this purpose.

It should also be mentioned that the visits of the School Nurse to homes, in connexion with cases of uncleanliness or minor ailments treated at the School Clinic, have in many instances resulted in marked improvement in the condition of the home. Conditions such as ringworm, impetigo, and other minor ailments of children, that previously were neglected or,

on account of expense, failed to receive skilled treatment, are less frequently regarded as trivial, a change which should both immediately and indirectly help to raise the standard of health and comfort among the poorer inhabitants of the town.

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 Hospital during 1915:—

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. of Admissions.
Scarlet Fever.. ..	166	7	44	148	170	7	15	4·7
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	138	13	15	121	118	9	9	7·4
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	7	1	1	7	6	1	1	14·0
Puerperal Fever	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	47	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Fever.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	116	66	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis	52	24	..	2	..	1	1	..
Total for 1915	548	115	60	278	294	18	26	6·5
Total for 1914	705	119	60	411	382	29	60	7·1

The two cases of "other forms of tuberculosis" in the above table were admitted for observation as cases of suspected Cerebro-spinal Fever.

In addition to the above, 5 cases of Scarlet Fever, 11 cases of Diphtheria, and 3 of Enteric Fever were admitted to the Isolation Hospital from the Rural District; there were also 112 cases from troops in neighbouring camps in the Northern Command; these included 57 cases of Scarlet Fever, 16 of Diphtheria, 4 of Enteric Fever or suspected Enteric Fever, 22 of Measles and German Measles, 1 case of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, and two suspects and 8 convalescents from this disease.

The following Table shews the number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified each month during 1915:—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Totals.
January ..	21	21	..	12	..	..	7	1	62
February ..	16	15	1	7	1	..	3	5	48
March ..	18	21	3	11	2	..	4	..	59
April ..	14	14	1	10	3	..	3	3	48
May ..	15	10	..	10	2	..	2	..	39
June ..	7	1	..	15	7	1	4	2	37
July ..	9	5	..	16	6	..	3	2	41
August ..	12	2	..	7	2	..	1	2	26
September ..	19	4	1	8	6	..	2	2	42
October ..	10	18	..	12	6	..	3	2	51
November ..	16	15	..	4	11	..	7	1	54
December ..	9	12	1	4	6	1	8	..	41
Total for 1915	166	138	7	116	52	2	47	20	558
Total for 1914	195	228	20	133	74	3	41	..	694

Scarlet Fever.—This disease was less prevalent than in the previous year; the largest number of notifications in any month was 21 in January, and the least 7 in June. Of the 166 cases notified, 148, over 89 per cent, were removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital. Among these there were 7 deaths, equivalent to a mortality of 4.2 per cent.

Diphtheria (Including Membranous Croup).—The number of cases notified was 138, only three-fifths of the number in the previous year. One hundred and twenty one, nearly 88 per cent, of these were removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital. There were 13 deaths from Diphtheria, of these 9 occurred in Hospital. These figures give a case mortality of 9.4 per cent.

Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever.—Seven cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year, all of which were admitted to Hospital. One death occurred during the year. This is the smallest number of cases since Notification began in 1890. It will be necessary, when the troops return from abroad after the war, to take special precautions against outbreaks of Enteric Fever and other intestinal diseases.

Puerperal Fever.—Two cases of this disease were notified and one death was registered during the year.

Erysipelas.—Forty-seven cases of Erysipelas were notified, and three deaths were registered in 1915.

Diarrhœa.—Thirty-eight deaths occurred from Diarrhœa of which 27 were under one year of age, and 6 from one to two. The deaths were distributed as follows:—Harrowgate Hill Ward, 5; North Road Ward, 7; Eastbourne, 6; Cockerton, 3; Pierre-mont Ward, 4; Central Ward, 3; West Ward, 4; South Ward, 6; in the first quarter of the year, 1; in the second, 11; in the third, 8; and in the last quarter, 18.

Measles caused 83 deaths. This disease became prevalent in the County of Durham in the last quarter of 1914, and caused a serious epidemic in the first half of 1915. In Dar-

lington it did not become noticeable in amount until the beginning of 1915; the number of deaths during the various quarters of the year was 70, 7, 2, and 4. Seventy-three deaths occurred under five years of age (see Table III., page 00). Distributed among the Wards the deaths were as follows:—Harrowgate Hill, 19; North Road, 11; Eastbourne, 5; Cockerton, 7; Pierremont, 4; Central, 24; West, 4; South, 9.

Whooping Cough caused 9 deaths, 5 of which were in the last quarter of the year. The distribution throughout the town is shewn in Table V., page 20.

Twenty cases of **Ophthalmia Neonatorum** were notified during the year. Inquiries were made in all cases by the Health Visitors, and where necessary the cases were kept under observation until well. No cases of **Infantile Paralysis** were notified in the Borough.

Tuberculosis.—There were 90 deaths from Tuberculosis during 1915, as follows:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	66
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	7
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	17
			—
			90
			—

Under the Tuberculosis Regulations, 168 cases were notified, 91 of males, and 77 of females; 2 under 1 year of age; 17 between 1 and 5; 31 between 5 and 15; 30 between 15 and 25; 59 between 25 and 45; 28 between 45 and 65; and 1 over 65. Of these patients 26 came from Harrowgate Hill Ward, 21 from North Road Ward, 28 from Eastbourne Ward, 18 from Cockerton Ward, 12 from Pierremont Ward, 22 from Central Ward, 18 from West Ward, and 23 from South Ward.

I am indebted to the County Tuberculosis Medical Officer

for the following information which has been tabulated by Mr. C. Smith, Clerk to the District Insurance Committee.

Applications for Sanatorium Benefit in the County Borough of Darlington for the period commencing 1st January, 1915, up to 31st December, 1915, with a record of the treatment recommended and the results thereof.

The total number of applications received was 123, classified as follows:—

(a) Insured Persons	...	...	...	...	63
Non-Insured Persons	...	...	...	...	60
(b) Males	...	...	...	...	62
Females	...	...	...	...	61
(c) Applicants under 16 years of age	...	...	...	...	34
Applicants over 16 and under 21 years	...	...	...	...	16
Applicants over 21 and under 30 years	...	...	...	...	22
Applicants over 30 and under 40 years	...	...	...	...	28
Applicants over 40 and under 50 years	...	...	...	...	14
Applicants over 50 years	...	...	...	...	9

TREATMENT GRANTED AS FOLLOWS:—

Sanatorium Treatment (30 males & 24 females)	54
Domiciliary Treatment (8 males & 4 females)	12
Dispensary Treatment (14 males & 19 females)	33
Hospital (1 male & 1 female)	2
No Treatment Recommended	12
Died Previous to Treatment	8
Removed	2
Total	123

FURTHER TREATMENT GRANTED:—

Sanatorium Treatment (5 males & 3 females)	8
Domiciliary Treatment (40 males & 8 females)	48
Dispensary Treatment (37 males & 23 females)	60

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT:—

(a) Cases—

In Sanatoria, 1st January, 1915 (8 males and 5 females)	13
Awaiting Admission, 1st January, 1915, (7 females)	7
Others Admitted during year (30 males and 26 females)	56
	76

Cases in Sanatoria, 31st December, 1915 (4 males and 7 females)	11
Number of cases discharged during year...	57
Awaiting Admission, 31st December, 1915 (8 females)	8

(b) Results:—

Fit for work (11 males and 7 females) ...	18
Improved (9 males and 10 females) ...	19
Stationary (10 males and 7 females) ...	17
Worse (3 males)	3
Total	57

SUMMARY.

Under Supervision 1st January, 1915	142
Applications during 1915	123
	265

Died	39
Withdrawn	12
Removed from District	13
Enlisted	2
	66

Cases under supervision of Committee on 31st December, 1915	199
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No change has been made in the actual scheme for the treatment of Tuberculosis in Darlington, treatment being still provided by the Durham County Council who act for the Combined County and County Borough Insurance Committee.

During the year 153 first visits and 1,409 re-visits were paid to houses by the Tuberculosis Health Visitors.

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

Bacteriological Examinations.—The Table below gives the results of the examination of specimens sent to the Durham College of Medicine or the Northern Command Laboratory at York, from Darlington during the year:—

	Number of Specimens Submitted.	RESULTS.		
		Positive.	Negative.	Inconclusive
Diphtheria	44	15	27	2
Enteric Fever.. ..	8	3	5	..
Tuberculosis	68	25	43	..
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	3	..	3	..

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF DARLINGTON DURING 1915 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.	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.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
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	
1915	60,268	1,540	1,541	25.6	968	16.1	52	37	176	114	953	15.8	

Area of Borough in Acres .. 4,614.

Total population at all ages..

..

.. 57,328

Total families or separate occupiers (estimated) 12,669 } At Census of 1911.

TABLE II.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED AND REMOVED TO HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR 1915, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO WARD AND AGE.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole Borough.							Total Cases notified in each Ward.							Total cases removed to Hospital.		
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Harrowgate Hill *	North Road	Eastbourne	Cockerton *	Pierremont	Central	West		South	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65										65 and upwards.
Smallpox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)...	138	4	35	72	12	12	3	..	43	18	13	5	8	8	15	28	129
Erysipelas ..	47	1	..	4	3	10	18	11	1	5	15	8	1	4	5	8	..
Scarlet Fever ..	166	..	38	104	13	10	1	..	36	13	13	19	41	24	10	10	157
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	7	..	..	1	2	4	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	7
Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	2	..	5	..	5	2	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	116	..	2	14	24	48	27	1	15	13	24	9	12	14	12	17	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis	52	2	16	16	9	9	..	..	11	8	4	9	..	8	6	6	..
TOTALS ..	548	27	91	211	63	95	49	12	112	59	72	51	67	59	55	73	293

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.

* The figures for Harrowgate Hill and Cockerton Wards do not include cases occurring during the first quarter of the year in the areas recently added to the Borough.

TABLE III.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1915.

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 ..	..	917	170	70	72	52	37	93	161	262	..	..	
	Uncertified ..	..	36	6	1	3	2	..	4	8	12	..	..	
Enteric Fever	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Measles	..	..	83	15	28	30	9	1	..	..	..	..	5	
Scarlet Fever	..	..	7	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	10	
Whooping Cough.. ..	..	..	9	2	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	13	2	2	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	12	
Influenza	..	..	26	..	1	1	..	2	3	7	12	..	1	
Erysipelas	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	
Phthisis														
(Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	..	..	66	..	..	..	7	16	30	12	1	..	9	
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	..	..	7	..	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	17	3	..	4	3	5	1	..	1	..	2	
Cancer, Malignant Disease ..	..	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	8	23	26	..	3	
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	
Meningitis	..	..	12	7	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	2	
Organic Heart Disease	..	..	86	..	..	1	2	..	9	29	45	..	6	
Bronchitis	..	..	76	14	6	4	2	..	1	12	37	..	8	
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	65	13	14	10	5	2	2	12	7	..	7	
Other diseases of respiratory organs	..	..	10	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	5	..	4	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	..	..	38	27	6	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	9	
Cirrhosis of Liver.. ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	
Alcoholism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ..	..	..	18	..	1	2	..	..	4	5	6	..	..	
Puerperal Fever	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Congenital Debility and Mal- formation, including Prema- ture Birth	..	..	56	53	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
*Accidents and Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	..	..	32	3	..	3	4	2	7	8	5	..	15	
Suicide	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	
Other Defined Diseases	..	..	236	36	6	2	4	1	20	44	123	..	60	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown			13	..	..	1	..	1	1	7	3	..	..	
Totals	..	..	953	176	71	75	54	37	97	169	274	..	164	

* See page 7.

TABLE IV.

INFANT MORTALITY.

1915. 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		34	8	6	9	57	31	31	19	31	169
	Uncertified		1	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	3	7
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	9	15
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	..	8
Convulsions	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	1	4	2	11
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	2	..	6	14
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	9	13
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	..	..	6
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	4	4	3	2	16
Gastritis	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	5
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	4
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	2
Injury at birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Atelectasis	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	9
Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	1	..	7
Premature birth	..	..	18	5	2	4	29	3	1	..	..	33
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	5	4	5	1	16
Other Causes	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	1	2	8
Totals	..	..	35	8	6	9	58	31	31	22	34	176

Net Births in the year :—Legitimate, 1,469 ; illegitimate, 72.

Net Deaths in the year :—Legitimate infants, 165 ; illegitimate infants, 11.

TABLE VI.—SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1915, 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 ..	30.3	28.5	55	22	2.55	0.56	3rd	18
February ..	30.2	28.7	51	23	3.24	0.40	18th	22
March ..	30.3	29.1	60	22	1.46	0.41	18th	14
April ..	30.4	28.9	70	29	0.95	0.20	30th	10
May ..	30.4	29.7	72	28	1.99	0.64	11th	9
June ..	— *	— *	80	35	0.46	0.24	25th	4
July ..	30.1	29.3	72	40	3.93	0.73	1st	19
August ..	30.2	29.5	73	41	2.52	0.51	31st	16
September ..	30.3	29.2	72	33	0.52	0.25	24th	11
October ..	30.3	29.3	62	31	0.50	0.21	27th	11
November ..	30.6	28.8	53	19	1.54	0.72	12th	11
December ..	30.3	28.3	51	24	5.73	0.74	5th	24
Totals ..	..	..	..	..	25.39	..	..	169
Averages ..	..	..	..	..	2.12	.	..	14.1

REMARKS ON THE YEAR.

It will be seen from the above record of Rainfall that the driest months of the year were April, June, September, and October, the Rainfall for those four months being only 2.43; while the wettest months were February, July, and December, the Rainfall for these 3 months showing the large total of 12.90. The driest month of the year was June, with only .46 of rain; while the wettest month was December with 5.73. December also shows the greatest number of days on which rain fell, namely 24 for the month. The wettest day of the year was December 5th, when .74 of rain fell. The first 6 months of the year shows 10.65 of rain; while the last 6 months shows 14.74. The total Rainfall for the year is 25.39, which is only a small fraction over the average for Darlington, namely 25 inches.

* Barometer out of order.

JAMES MORRISON, Superintendent.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR,

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

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1915.

DARLINGTON :

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

1916.



SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1915.

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

Madam and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting for your information my Annual Report for 1915, which, under present War conditions, and with a view to economising, has been very much curtailed, and is only a brief outline of the work done.

The work of the department has been maintained in all its branches as far as possible. There has been a considerable amount of additional work thrown upon me during the past year in connexion with the troops quartered in the Borough, both whilst in camps and when billeted in schools and other buildings.

During the year my staff has been still further reduced by the resignation of two Assistant Inspectors, namely, William Linsley and Kenneth Elliott. The first named left to take up a position at Eston, and the latter to join the Army.

Neither of these vacancies have been filled, but a youth of 17 years was appointed with a view to training as an Inspector.

General Sanitary Work.—During the past year 1,232 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 739 Statutory Notices for the abatement of nuisances were served during the year, including 111 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	60	8	68
Structural Defects	318	268	377
Overcrowding	4	...	4
Lodging Houses	7	...	7
Bakehouses	3	...	3
Slaughter-houses	8	...	8
Ashpits and Privies	184	149	233
Deposits of Refuse and Manure ...	18	1	19
Water Closets—			
Drains stopped up	54	3	57
Defective Fittings	73	24	90
Defective Yard Paving	82	49	79
House Drainage—			
Defective Traps	47	36	59
No Disconnection from Sewers	41	21	51
Other Faults—			
Yard, Scullery, & Cellar Drains, and Down Pipes stopped up and Defective Drains	177	37	200
Water Supply to Water Closets ...	6	...	6
Pigsties	4	...	4
Animals and Poultry Improperly kept	9	...	9
Offensive Trades	1	...	1
Smoke Nuisances	4	...	4
Defective Sinks or Slopstones ...	59	34	74
Houses not provided with Sinks or Slopstones	46	66	29
Houses not provided with Food Store	27	36	22
Living Vans—Contravention of Bye- laws	...	7	7
Totals... ..	1232	739	1411

Sanitary Conveniences.—The work of dealing with the old insanitary privy-middens which constitute nuisances has been continued during the past year, and 111 notices were

served under Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for the substitution of Water Closets and Ashbins in their stead.

During the year 203 Water Closets were substituted for old privy-middens.

The following are particulars of the number of notices served and conversions made during the four years 1912-13-14-15:—

Year.	Notices Served.	Complied with at 31st Dec., 1915.	Outstanding at 31st Dec., 1915.
1912	743	726	17
1913	777	489	288
1914	589	326	263
1915	111	49	62
	2220	1590	630

Infectious Disease.—The following are particulars of the fumigation of houses and other buildings and the disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., during the year:—

	Fumigations.				Lots of Bedding and Clothing Disinfected.
	Hos- pitals.	Houses.	Schools and other Buildings	Rooms.	
Infectious Disease other than Tuber- culosis, Cancer, etc.	13	284	28	309	365
Tuberculosis	..	97	..	142	52
Cancer	..	6	..	6	6
Measles, etc.	..	5	3	8	8
Total	13	392	31	465	431

Factories and Workshops.—The number of Workshops, including Bakehouses, on the Register at the 31st December, 1915, was 367, and the number of Factories, 135.

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

	Found.	Re-medied.
Sanitary Accommodation—		
Insufficient	2	2
Unsuitable or Defective... ..	9	8
Not Separate for Sexes... ..	2	2
Want of Cleanliness	16	16
Want of Ventilation... ..	3	3
Yard and Water Closet Drains stopped up and Defective	1	1
Structural Defects	4	4
Accumulation or Deposits of Refuse... ..	2	2
Total	39	38

Five 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 received only 12 lists containing the names of 13 Outworkers, and the premises of such Outworkers were also inspected.

Food and Drugs.—During the year 125 samples were taken for analysis as follows:—

Milk	68
Spirits	36
Provisions, etc.	21
Total	125

Of the 68 samples of Milk, 41 were from Purveyors of Milk residing and carrying on business in the Borough, and 27 were from Purveyors of Milk carrying on business but not residing in the Borough, 59 of such samples were morning samples, and 9 were afternoon samples.

73 samples were Formal samples and the remaining 52 were Informal samples. 109 samples were of genuine quality and 16 were adulterated, 3 of the adulterated samples were Informal, and in each case Formal samples were subsequently taken. The remaining 13 were Formal samples, and in 6 cases Letters of Warning were written by the Town Clerk.

In 1 case of adulterated Milk proceedings were taken and the Defendant fined £2 and £1 3s. 6d. costs or 28 days, and in the remaining cases further samples were taken and proved to be genuine.

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

		N.F.
	Fat.	Solids.
Average percentages for the whole 68 samples	3.55%	8.63%
„ „ for 59 morning „	3.42%	8.64%
„ „ for 9 afternoon „	4.41%	8.57%

Inspection of Meat and other Foods.—The total number of animals inspected at the time of slaughter or immediately afterwards was 4,887.

There have also been 20 cases of emergency slaughter involving 17 cows and 30 pigs notified to me for inspection, and as a result of these inspections the carcasses of 4 beasts, portions only of one carcass, the organs of 10 carcasses, and 9 pigs plucks were condemned and destroyed.

The total weight of food surrendered and destroyed during the year was 9 tons, 17 cwts., 2 stones, 10½ lbs.

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

The following is a brief summary of all food condemned during the year:—

SUMMARY.

MEAT.

				Tons.	Cwts.	Stones.	Lbs.
27 whole carcasses and all organs				3	13	5	12
Portions of carcasses (Tuberculosis)	...			...	7	1	7
Portions of carcasses (Injuries)	...			...	2	2	...
Portions of carcasses (Unsound)...	...			...	1	2	1
43 sets of Lungs	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
41 Livers	...	...	...	...	4	3	9½
Stomachs and Mesenteries	...	...		...	1	0	8
Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	6	11
Udders and Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	3	13½
Organs of subjects of emergency							
slaughter	...	...	...	...	2	6	13
Total				4	16	5	11
Fruit and Vegetables	...	...		4	17	1	8
Fish	...	...	...	...	2	6	13
Eggs	...	...	...	...	...	4	6½
Total of Meat and other Foods							
condemned	...	...		9	17	2	10½

Slaughter-Houses.—The number of slaughter-houses in the Borough at 31st December, 1915, was 38, the whole of which are licensed.

In August last the new slaughter-house bye-laws were finally approved and adopted by the Council, they were subsequently confirmed by the Local Government Board, and are now in operation.

The most important alterations in the Bye-laws are those providing for the use of humane killers, and the regulation of the hours of slaughter.

The whole of the slaughter-houses are regularly inspected and fairly well kept. During the year it was necessary to serve notices in respect of 8 slaughter-houses, in 6 cases the complaint being that proper receptacles for garbage were not provided. In all the 8 cases the requirements of the notices were complied with.

Offensive Trades.—The number of premises used for offensive trades now upon the Register is 12, as follows:—

- 1 Gut Scraper.
- 1 Tripe Boiler.
- 4 Fish Fryers.
- 1 Fellmonger.
- 3 Fat Rendering and Tripe Boiling.
- 2 Fat Rendering.

There were also 44 Fried Fish Shops in the Borough, not on the Register, having been established prior to the date of the Order under which they were Scheduled as Offensive Trades.

The whole of the premises have been regularly inspected, and are kept in a fairly satisfactory condition.

Daries, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.—There were 20 Cowsheds and 100 Milksellers upon the Register at the 31st December, 1915, being a decrease of 2 cowsheds and an increase of 4 milksellers as compared with the previous year, 5 cowsheds and 21 milkshops having been discontinued, and 25 milksellers and 3 cowsheds added to the Register.

All the premises have been inspected from time to time and may be said to be fairly well kept.

Living Vans, Tents, and Sheds.—It has been necessary to serve notices in 7 cases where there has been contraventions of the Bye-laws relating to the above, and these were promptly complied with, whilst in several other cases a verbal notice was sufficient.

Shops Acts, 1912-13.—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.

In June last a Petition was received from a number of Fruiterers in the town urging the Council to revoke the Order providing for the closing of shops for the Sale of Fruit, Vegetables and Flowers for one half day each week. After the signatures to the Petition had been verified, the Town Clerk was instructed to apply to the Secretary of State to revoke the Order. In the meantime, however, a further Petition was received from a number of Fruiterers asking that the Closing Order remain in force, and it was then decided that voting papers be sent to each shop-keeper on the Register affected by the Order in accordance with Section 4 of the Shops Act, 1912. The result of the voting was as follows, and it was accordingly decided that no further steps be taken in the matter at present:—

Voting papers sent out	...	...	...	49
Number in favour of Revocation	...	...	...	13
Number not in favour	...	...	...	29
Number not voted	...	...	...	7
				—
				49

Common Lodging-Houses.—There are still 10 Common Lodging-houses on the Register, with accommodation for 424 lodgers.

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.

Seven Informal 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 1,050 houses were inspected, and 331 Informal and 168 Formal Notices were served under the Public Health Acts in respect of certain defects, and there were 20 Informal and 94 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 4 houses which were reported to be unfit for human habitation, in 3 cases the houses were permanently closed, and in 1 case the Closing Order was rescinded after certain structural alterations and improvements had been made.

Enquiries were made into several cases of alleged overcrowding where complaints were received from outside sources, and in 4 cases overcrowding was found to exist and notices served, which were complied with.

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.

3rd June, 1916.



County Borough of Darlington.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer,

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

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1915.

DARLINGTON:

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

1916.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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ANNUAL REPORT, 1915.

Owing to the departure of Dr. Havelock, in April, on military duties, the routine medical inspection was suspended during the last two terms of the year. After his departure, the selection of cases for treatment at the School Clinic was, however, carried out with efficiency by the teachers and by the School Nurse, who spent the greater part of her mornings at the schools; the School Wardens also referred many cases to the Clinic. The work of the nurse at the schools was, primarily, in connexion with personal cleanliness, etc., but other ailments were brought to her notice during these visits.

At the School Clinic the treatment of minor ailments was carried out by the School Nurse, under the direction of the School Medical Officer. The X Ray treatment of ringworm was carried out by the School Medical Officer; and from 1st December onwards, cases of defective sight, which were referred to the Clinic for treatment by the School Nurse and the teachers, were examined by Dr. Hern, who spent one morning each week on this work. The Dental work was carried out as in the previous year.

One hundred and four parents attended at the inspections during the first term of the year; 9 in the case of children of 4 years, 13 with children of 5 years, 45 with children of 12 years, and 37 with children of 13 years of age.

The total number of children inspected as above, was 793 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	4	14	216	147	16	397
GIRLS	10	11	191	169	15	396
Total	14	25	407	316	31	793

The following table shews the results of advice given, as far as 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 ..	4	24	28	—	—	—	100
Skin disease ..	4	5	9	—	—	—	100
Teeth	125	115	240	—	—	—	100
Enlarged tonsils ..	27	32	59	31	30	61	49
Adenoids—palliative treatment.. ..	16	13	29	12	19	21	48
Adenoids—radical treatment.. ..	13	10	23	6	8	14	62
Enlarged glands ..	62	50	112	26	38	64	62
Squint	4	3	7	8	7	15	32
External eye disease..	24	29	53	—	—	—	100
Defective vision ..	21	30	51	21	43	64	44
Ear discharge ..	1	3	4	—	—	—	100
Deafness	—	1	1	—	—	—	100
Other diseases ..	7	17	24	—	—	—	100

The number of children examined during the year was too small for particulars with regard to height and weight, and the incidence of Infectious Disease, among these children to be of value.

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

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	41
Measles and German Measles	...	...	...	372
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	58
Diphtheria	...	...	...	39
Ringworm	...	...	...	22
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	116
Mumps	...	...	...	24
Other Conditions	...	...	...	3
				675

In addition to the above 77 cases of ringworm were either reported at the School Clinic by the parents or were found by the school Nurse during her visits to the schools and homes.

An unusually severe outbreak of measles occurred throughout the County of Durham during the first quarter of the year. Owing to a large number of the school buildings being used as quarters for the troops in the town, and the schools in consequence using the available buildings in double shifts, it was exceptionally difficult to control this outbreak. All the Infant Departments were accordingly closed for seven weeks, from February 15th to the end of the term.

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

General visits to follow up advice of the School Medical Officer	...	...	...	393
Visits on account of verminous condition	...	...	...	653
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	207
				1,253

During the later two-thirds of the year, the home visits of the nurse were, to a considerable extent, to explain to mothers the nature of the treatment prescribed at the School Clinic, and to obtain their co-operation in carrying it out.

In the autumn it was decided to provide clerical assistance at the School Clinic. This will allow the School Nurse to make better use of her time, much of which was previously taken up with keeping records of the work done.

Eight examinations for Pupil Teacher candidatures, and four for Industrial Schools were made during the year.

The Open-Air School was not opened during the summer.

THE SCHOOL CLINIC.

At the beginning of the year the work of Medical treatment was carried on as in the previous year, but when the Assistant School Medical Officer undertook military duties at the end of March, alterations became necessary.

The treatment of **minor ailments** was carried on under the supervision of the School Medical Officer. Cases for treatment were reported by the parents, teachers, or the attendance officers, or were found by the School Nurse during her visits to the schools. The number of separate attendances at this department was 5,321, of which 4,416 were for treatment and 905 for advice.

The **Testing of Sight** by refraction was discontinued from April until December, when arrangements were made with Dr. Hern to spend Wednesday morning each week on this work. Lists of all children whose sight was considered defective were drawn up by the Head Teachers, and from these lists a suitable number of cases were chosen by the School Nurse to attend each Wednesday morning at the School Clinic. Thirty-five cases were under treatment by the end of the year.

Ninety-nine new cases of **Ringworm**, of which 67 were of ringworm of the scalp came under treatment in addition to

14 from the previous year. The 32 cases of ringworm other than ringworm of the scalp were treated by ointments, as were also some early cases of ringworm of the scalp. Forty cases of ringworm of the scalp were treated by X Rays. Of the 113 cases under treatment, 68 were cured and readmitted to school during the year, leaving 45 still under treatment. The use of the X Rays proved very successful, fully justifying the expenditure on the equipment.

Many mothers of their own accord brought their children for treatment as soon as they suspected the existence of ringworm, but several cases were found where attempts were made to hide the existence of the disease. There cannot however be many cases which escape the vigilance of the teachers and the School Nurse.

Cleanliness Inspection.—The School Nurse paid 332 visits to 16 schools, and 653 home visits in connexion with the cleanliness of the children. The number of children examined was 5,754; of these, 688 were found to have nits in their hair, and 5 had verminous bodies. In the case of the 688 children, treatment was advised and explained; these children were then inspected every two or three weeks. The number found free from nits at the end and beginning of the terms was 75, 137, 219, 247, 400, and 415, and the remaining 273 in all cases shewed improvement. If these figures are compared with those given in the school report for 1913, it will be seen that in this matter inspection and treatment are becoming more effective. This is largely due to the more willing co-operation of the parents.

Dental Work.—Below will be found Mr. Holburn's report on the dental work during the year. The percentage of children consenting to treatment (77.5) shews a gratifying advance on the corresponding percentage (50.8) of the previous year. There is strong evidence that this branch of school medical treatment is becoming popular and deserves extension. Some

of the teachers are shewing an increasing interest in the cleanliness of their pupils' teeth, and insisting on attention being paid to this matter, which is of far more than aesthetic importance.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

S. G. MOSTYN.

Health Office,

Houndgate,

20th May, 1916.

Table IV.—Treatment of Defects of Children at the School Clinic during 1915.

Condition	Number of defects for which Treatment was considered necessary.			Results of Treatment	
	From previous year	New	Total	Remedied	Improved
Clothing	..	..	..	..	..
Footgear	..	..	..	..	..
Cleanliness of Head ..	1	23	24	22	2
Cleanliness of Body ..	..	3	3	3	..
Nutrition	..	..	..	..	..
Nose and Throat	..	5	5	5	..
External Eye Disease ..	4	109	113	97	16
Ear Disease	4	34	38	36	2
Teeth	..	4	4	4	..
Heart and Circulation ..	..	6	6	6	..
Lungs	1	9	10	8	2
Nervous System	..	..	..	..	..
Skin { Impetigo	4	192	196	167	29
{ Scabies	..	24	24	18	6
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..
Deformities	..	..	..	..	..
Speech	2	..	2	1	1
Tuberculosis non-pulmonary ..	..	1	1	..	1
Mental Condition	..	..	..	..	..
Vision and Squint	1	9	10	8	2
Hearing	..	..	..	..	..
Ringworm	14	99	113	68	45
Alopecia	..	2	2	2	..
Seborrhœa	..	3	3	3	..
Boil and Abscess	..	18	18	15	3
Burn	..	3	3	2	1
Scald	..	3	3	3	..
Injury	2	35	37	31	6
Miscellaneous	..	44	44	36	8
Total	33	626	659	535	124

Deformities.	No deformity Deformity present..	4	10	14	11	39	100	215	189	146	169	719	99	379	379	758	99	16	15	31
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	4	0-6	2	2	4	0-5	..	..	..
Non-pulmonary.	..	4	10	14	11	39	100	216	190	147	169	722	100	381	380	761	100	16	15	31
	Glandular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	0-1	..	1	1	0-1	..	..	..
	Bones and joints	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other forms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Speech.	..	4	10	14	11	39	100	214	190	147	169	720	100	379	380	759	100	16	15	31
	Not defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	0-1	..	1	1	0-7	..	..	..
	Defective articulation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0-3	2	..	2	0-3	..	..	..
	Stammering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mental Condition.	..	4	10	14	11	39	100	210	183	142	164	699	97	370	368	738	97	16	15	31
	Normal	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	5	5	24	3	11	13	24	3	..	..	..
	Dull or backward	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mentally defective.. (all grades)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vision.	6/6 each eye (normal vision).. Less than 6/6, but not less than 6/9 in one or both eyes Less than 6/9 in one or both eyes (i.e. requiring treatment)	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	69	63	65	289	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	60	42	43	200	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	62	42	61	234	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hearing (Whisper)	20 feet each ear (normal hearing) 20 feet R L 10 feet R L 5 feet R L	..	..	..	..	..	..	206	183	142	158	689	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	4	9	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	4	8	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other disease or defect	Not present Present	4	10	13	11	38	97	212	178	143	161	694	96	372	360	732	96	..	..	..
	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	4	13	4	8	29	4	9	21	30	4	..	..	..

DENTAL REPORT.

To the Darlington Education Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The School Dental Officer begs to submit the following report for the year ending December 31st, 1915.

Having in the report of this work for last year submitted to the Committee the method and arrangement of the work, and explained the difficulties and progress of the clinic in its initial stages, it is now possible to devote this report mainly to the progress made.

As will be seen from the statistics, the attendance at the Clinic has shown a very marked increase, and the number of children treated is very gratifying indeed, giving substantial proof of the appreciation of the parents, and the great necessity for Dental Clinics, owing to the prevalence of caries in the mouths of children of the age treated.

It is however to be regretted that more time could not be devoted to the treatment of the children than at present. This year has proved that owing to the short time available (2 afternoons per week) only children between 6 and 8 years of age could be examined and treated. The children treated last year, now at the age of 9, could not, as was hoped, be re-examined and treated again, if treatment was found necessary, so that they could be followed through their school life and any decay of the teeth treated when in the first stages, making it less painful and involving less extensive treatment.

It is now less difficult to convince the parents and guardians of the children requiring treatment, of the need, and of the benefit that is bestowed on the child through treatment; this is due, no doubt, to the wearing off of the distrust and dread that sometimes a new institution inspires.

Repeated requests are made by parents of children of all ages to have their children's teeth examined and attended to. The afternoon devoted to treatment (Thursday afternoon)

is attended not only by children with whom appointments have been made, but also by casual cases for filling and extraction. On most afternoons the attendance is so numerous owing to this unexpected influx, that only work of urgent necessity such as extractions can be attended to, and even this necessitates staying long after the allotted time.

A great deal of time which could be more usefully employed is taken up by clerical work and doing nurse's work in attending to children before and after treatment, as in many cases the parents appear helpless at the thoughts of what the child may be expected to bear—a fear in general groundless.

Considering the great popularity and interest that has developed in the Dental Clinic since its inception, as shewn by the facts which I have detailed above, I can only urge that at the earliest opportunity, steps may be taken to develop it on a more extensive scale. At present the treatment that can be afforded is only elementary owing to the great number requiring and waiting for treatment.

One point I would like to emphasize is the great necessity for use of tooth brushes amongst the children.

The great war now being waged shows that prevention is better than cure; if preventive measures are not taken the present dental work tends to become continuous or labour thrown away. The teeth are constantly assailed by an attacking force, and if no steps such as the use of tooth brushes are taken to counteract this injury or sweep it away naturally the defence breaks down.

If tooth brush drill was inaugurated, just a three minutes drill in all schools, children would accept it as part of the curriculum and eventually its constant and regular use would become a habit in afterlife. This is a small matter, but would do an immense amount of good.

The year has been extremely successful and foretells an

excellent future. It has proved fully the justification of and the necessity for a Dental Clinic; the children themselves are betraying an interest in their teeth, which is a good augury for the future.

HAROLD HOLBURN.

TABLE VI. 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 ..	62	59	121	15	17	32	28	87.5
Beaumont Street ..	35	32	67	17	16	33	33	100
Bondgate ..	11	15	26	4	7	11	5	45.5
Brunswick Street ..	25	30	55	15	10	25	17	68.0
Cockerton ..	8	7	15	4	2	6	2	33.3
Corporation Road	42	48	90	18	11	29	26	89.6
Dodmire ..	20	40	60	11	18	29	27	93.1
Gurney Pease ..	12	10	22	6	8	14	10	71.4
Harrowgate Hill ..	33	35	68	11	23	34	25	73.5
Holy Trinity ..	8	16	24	6	10	16	14	87.5
Kendrew Street ..	10	24	34	6	14	20	16	80.0
Reid Street ..	22	32	54	8	17	25	19	76.0
Rise Carr ..	38	19	57	12	12	24	14	58.3
St. Cuthbert's ..	10	8	18	6	3	9	6	66.6
St. John's ..	25	19	44	8	10	18	6	33.3
St. Paul's ..	1	9	10	..	4	4	3	75.0
St. William's ..	9	13	22	6	10	16	15	93.7
St. Augustine's ..	12	14	26	8	12	20	18	90.0
Practising ..	..	12	12	..	5	5	3	60.0
Total ..	383	442	825	161	209	370	287	77.5

TABLE VII. Dental Treatment.

No. of children treated.		Temporary Teeth.		Permanent Teeth.		Scaling.	Silver Nitrate Dressing.
		Fillings.	Extractions.	Fillings.	Extractions.		
Boys ..	126	22	261	101	72	15	17
Girls ..	161	15	322	145	49	3	13
Total, 1915	287	37	583	246	121	18	30
Total, 1914	154	8	229	184	27	2	9