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COUNTY BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1921,

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:

ECHO PRINTING WORKS, FREEMAN'S PLACE.

1922.



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COUNTY BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit for your consideration my Eleventh Annual Report, on the Health and Sanitary condition of Darlington during the year 1921.

The birth-rate in Darlington fell from 25.8 in 1920 to 23.9 in 1921; and the death-rate was 12.3, compared with 12.4 per 1,000 of the population in the previous year.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever was considerably lower and of Diphtheria slightly lower than in 1920, and, as in 1920, there were no deaths assignable to the Borough from these diseases.

The difficulties caused by want of housing accommodation still exist, and the work of the Health Department is seriously hampered on this account.

The work of your Committee in connexion with Maternity and Child Welfare has been of great value to the town during the year.

I wish to thank your Committee for their continued support, and to express my indebtedness to my colleagues for their ready co-operation on all occasions.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

S. G. MOSTYN.

Health Office,

Feethams,

July, 1922.

HEALTH REPORT, 1921.

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of the Borough.—4,614 acres.

Population.—According to the Preliminary Report of the Census taken on 19th June, 1921, the population of Darlington consisted of 31,766 males and 34,100 females, total 65,866; the corresponding numbers for 1911 were 27,692 males, 29,636 females, total 57,328 persons. These figures show an increase of 8,538 persons, or 14.9 per cent., a proportional increase exceeded in only eight others of the large towns. Allowing for residents absent on holiday at the time of the census, the Registrar-General estimates the mid-year population at 66,400.

Number of Inhabited Houses.—On the 1st of April, 1922, the Rate Books showed:—

Private Dwelling-houses	...	...	...	13,626
Dwelling-houses and Shops combined	...	...	...	673
Lock-up Shops	...	...	...	395
Warehouses and Workshops	...	...	...	362
Stables	...	...	...	116
Offices	...	...	...	154
Sundry items...	...	...	...	834
Total...				16,160

Owing to the shortage of houses, there are many cases of several families living in one house, and an accurate estimate of the number of separate families cannot be made.

Rateable Value.—£352,842.

Sum Represented by a Penny Rate.—£1,392.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the Year 1921.

(Provisional figures. Populations as enumerated in 1921 have been used for the purposes of this Table. The Mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.)

	BIRTH-RATE per 1,000 TOTAL POPU- LATION.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.								RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.				
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total Deaths under One Year.	Deaths in Public Institutions	Certified Causes of Death.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales	22.4	12.1	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.23	0.44	15.5	83	25.5	92.5	6.4	1.1
96 Great Towns, including London (Census Populations exceeding 50,000)	23.3	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.04	0.13	0.15	0.23	0.40	19.3	87	33.2	92.5	6.8	0.7
148 Smaller Towns (Census Popula- tions 20,000 to 50,000)	22.7	11.3	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.11	0.11	0.26	0.35	15.6	84	17.7	93.5	5.1	1.4
London	22.3	12.4	0.01	...	0.05	0.06	0.12	0.25	0.23	0.42	21.3	80	49.2	91.6	8.2	0.2
Durham County	30.0	13.0	0.02	...	0.18	0.06	0.23	0.13	0.23	0.31	20.5	109	*	97.3	2.7	2.7
DARLINGTON	23.9	12.3	0.03	...	0.015	...	0.03	...	0.29	0.39	18.9	98	19.8	93.1	3.1	3.8

* No return available.

2.—VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1921.

		Total.		Males.		Females.
Births. —Legitimate	...	1,520	...	799	...	721
Illegitimate	...	67	...	29	...	38

Birth-rate, 23.9.

Deaths.—Total 817, Males 452, Females 365.

Death-rate, 12.3.

For 1920 the birth-rate was 25.8 and the death-rate 12.4 per 1,000 of the population.

Number of Women Dying in, or in consequence of Child-birth.—From sepsis 5, from other causes 5.

Deaths of Infants under one year per 1,000 births.

			Males.		Females.		Total.
Legitimate	...	...	108.9	...	84.6	...	97.4
Illegitimate	...	...	103	...	105	...	104
Total	...	...	108.7	...	85.6	...	97.7

As there were only seven deaths of illegitimate infants during the year, the rates derived from these figures are of little weight.

The bodies of 69 **stillborn** children were buried in the town cemeteries during the year.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	...	...	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	...	...	2
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)...	...	...	31

The number of deaths from Heart Disease, Respiratory Diseases, Tuberculosis, and Cancer show a slight improvement on the previous year. There were no deaths from Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, or Diphtheria among patients from the Borough; but there were four deaths from Diphtheria and one from Scarlet Fever among patients removed to the Borough Fever Hospital from surrounding districts.

3.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1921 (Deaths in parenthesis).

DISEASE.	Under 1.	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65—	Total Cases Noti- fied.	Total Deaths	Cases admitted to Isolation Hospital.
Diphtheria ...	...	4	2	2	3	24	14	1	7	3	1	...	61	...	53
Scarlet Fever ...	1	5	8	6	18	79	46	18	14	2	1	...	198	...	175
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2 (1)	3	1	2 (1)	...	9	2	8
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 (1)	5 (2)	...	...	...	6	3	...
Pneumonia ...	6 (20)	6 (6)	3 (1)	2	1 (1)	8 (2)	8 (1)	11 (2)	18 (10)	16 (11)	19 (11)	6 (18)	104	84	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	10	11	3	28	...	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 (1)	2	1	...
Measles and German Measles...	11	7 (1)	10	15	9	30	9	2	2	1	...	...	96	1	...
TUBERCULOSIS:															
(a) Pulmonary—															
Males ...	...	1	...	1 (1)	...	9	6	3 (1)	21 (9)	12 (7)	18 (16)	—(1)	71	35	...
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	9 (2)	9 (1)	3 (2)	16 (13)	12 (7)	4 (6)	...	53	31	...
Total ...	...	1	...	1 (1)	...	18 (2)	15 (1)	6 (3)	37 (22)	24 (14)	22 (22)	—(1)	124	66	...
(b) Non-Pulmonary—															
Males ...	3 (3)	2 (2)	1 (1)	2 (1)	—(2)	9 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (1)	...	—(1)	...	21	14	...
Females ...	...	—(1)	...	1	—(1)	5	3	...	1	—(1)	1	...	11	3	1
Total ...	3 (3)	2 (3)	1 (1)	3 (1)	—(3)	14 (1)	4 (1)	1 (1)	3 (1)	—(1)	1 (1)	...	32	17	1

In addition to the cases given in the above table, there were removed to the Isolation Hospital from the Borough: one case sent in as tuberculous meningitis, one case of meningitis, which died in hospital, one case of pneumonia; the case of erysipelas removed to hospital died in 1922.

In addition to the above, 12 civil cases of Scarlet Fever, 24 civil cases of Diphtheria (four deaths), and one military case of Diphtheria from outside the Borough were treated in the Borough Isolation Hospital.

Of the 96 cases of Measles and German Measles, 90 were notified by medical attendants and the remainder by parents.

No cases of Smallpox, Poliomyelitis, Cerebro-spinal Fever, Malaria, Trench Fever, or Dysentery were notified in 1921.

Twenty-five **Coroner's Inquests** were held in the Borough and two outside the Borough in connexion with deaths assignable to Darlington, the proportion of these inquest cases to the total number of deaths being 3.3 per cent. There were also two inquests held in Darlington on deaths which have been transferred to other districts.

Uncertified Deaths.—During 1921 there were 31 deaths, the causes of which were not certified by medical practitioners or the coroner after inquest, equivalent to 3.8 per cent. of the total number of deaths; nine of these deaths were of children under one year of age.

Accidents and Violent Deaths.—Twenty-five deaths were due to suicide, accidents, or violence, viz:—6 to suicide, 4 to burns or scalds, 3 to motor car or motor cycle accidents, 3 to falls, 2 to broken legs, 2 to drowning, and 1 to each of the following causes: overlying, waggon accident, hæmorrhage on the brain, anaesthetics, and accident on the railway.

One hundred and sixty-two deaths occurred **in Institutions** in the Borough—60 in the Workhouse, 83 in the General Hospital, 7 in the Borough Isolation Hospital, and 12 in Nursing Homes; in addition to these, 10 residents of Darlington died in asylums and three in other institutions outside the Borough.

During 1921 twenty-five cases of **Ophthalmia Neonatorum** were notified; of these, 10 were notified by medical practitioners only, 8 by midwives only, and 7 both by midwives and medical practitioners. Four cases were treated in hospital for a total of 23 patient-days under an agreement between the Town Council and the General Hospital, and the remainder at home. The Queen's Nurses' Association paid 442 visits to ten of the home treated cases. Of the 25 cases, one has since died and three have left the town. There were no cases of blindness, vision was impaired in one case, and unimpaired in the remainder.

Eighty-two deaths occurred from **Tuberculosis**; of these 25 had not been notified as tuberculous before death. Of these 25 deaths, 6 were transferred from other districts, and 7 occurred in hospitals, 7 of the remainder had been under observation or treatment at the Tuberculosis Dispensary. In order to improve the notification of Tuberculosis during the later part of the year in all cases where patients were first notified on admission to or discharge from a sanatorium, the medical officer in charge was requested to send in also a primary notification. Failure to notify these cases often occurs through a medical practitioner sending a patient not yet notified, to the medical officer of the dispensary for his observation and opinion.

4.—CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

The table below shows the number of cases of **Infectious Disease** notified each month during 1921.

Influenza was rather more frequent at the beginning of the year, but the cases were generally of a mild type. In the autumn a few cases of typhoid fever occurred, but several of these were related to one another, and the outbreak soon came to an end.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Measles and German Measles.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Acute Polio-Encephalitis.	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.	Acute Pneumonia.	Malaria.	Trench Fever.	Dysentery.	Totals.
January	30	7	1	15	1	1	3	1	32	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	94
February	36	8	..	12	4	2	..	5	20	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	102
March	16	4	..	13	4	2	..	3	29	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	88
April	12	2	..	14	9	..	2	4	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	50
May	18	11	..	9	2	..	2	4	7	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	64
June	13	5	..	15	3	..	2	3	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	49
July	13	4	1	10	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	40
August	18	1	..	10	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	37
September	11	3	2	4	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	34
October	10	5	2	5	1	..	3	2	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	34
November	11	3	3	6	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	41
December	10	8	..	11	1	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	53
Total for 1921	198	61	9	124	32	6	28	25	96	..	..	2	104	..	..	..	686
Total for 1920	333	64	5	151	55	3	27	14	193	..	..	1	81	9	..	..	936

5.—SUMMARY OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

There are three private **Nursing Homes** in Darlington. Home nursing is provided by the **Queen's Nurses' Association**, who are supported by voluntary subscriptions and by contributions for work done for them from the County and Borough Councils and Friendly Societies. In 1919 an agreement was entered into between the Borough Council and the Queen's Nurses for the home nursing of expectant mothers, and maternity cases, for cases of puerperal fever, measles, whooping cough, epidemic diarrhoea, and ophthalmia neonatorum, at a fee of one shilling per visit with a minimum of £25 per annum. In September, 1920, the Council also agreed in connexion with their joint scheme with the Durham County Council for the treatment of tuberculosis, to pay to the Queen's Nurses the sum of tenpence per visit for home nursing of tuberculosis cases at the request of the tuberculosis medical officer.

The Queen's Nurses also undertake midwifery cases, but not at the expense of the Local Authority. General Hospital in-patient treatment is provided by the Guardians at their Infirmary at the 'Feethams Institution,' in Yarm Road, where there are 174 beds, including a ward of 10 beds and 3 shelters for tuberculosis, and at the General Hospital. The General Hospital provides 107 beds for medical and surgical cases of all kinds; a ward has recently been added for the treatment of adenoids and tonsils. The accommodation provided at the General Hospital is not sufficient for the town and neighbourhood, and as adequate extension is impossible on the present site, a new site of 17 acres has been obtained. This extension is urgently needed.

The number of midwives practising in Darlington during 1921 was 13, of whom 8 are trained. These midwives are inspected by Dr. Constance Robertson, who made 154 visits for this purpose; of these 125 were routine visits, 12 were on account of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, 5 for the death of the child, 1 for the

death of the mother, 14 for cases of difficult labour, and 7 on account of 2 cases of puerperal fever. No midwives are employed or subsidised by the Local Authority.

During the year **Midwives** attended 717 births alone, and 153 under the superintendence of medical practitioners.

Medical assistance was sent for on 75 occasions for the following reasons:—

Obstructed or difficult labour	...	...	...	23
Ophthalmia neonatorum	...	...	...	17
Ruptured perineum	...	...	...	9
Premature birth	...	...	...	5
Convulsions of child	...	...	...	5
High temperature of mother	...	...	...	4
Uterine hæmorrhage	...	...	...	3
Deformity of child	...	...	...	3
Uterine inertia	...	...	...	1
Adherent placenta	...	...	...	1
Debility of child	...	...	...	1
Death of child	...	...	...	1
Stillbirth of child	...	...	...	1
Placenta prævia	...	...	...	1

The following table shows how the charges for these visits were dealt with:—

No account received by Health Committee from doctor	...	...	...	Cases.
	...	...	...	47
Accounts sent in to Health Committee...	...	...	...	28
Whole fee refunded by patient...	...	...	5	
Whole fee remitted by Health Committee	...	...	4	
Part fee refunded by patient, remainder remitted	...	...	2	
Refund of whole fee promised by patient, but part of the whole still unpaid	...	...	10	
Fee still owing...	...	...	6	
Part fee refunded, remainder owing	...	...	1	
			28	75

There are **4 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres**, at which meetings were held as in the previous year (see report for 1920).

The average attendance of mothers with babies at the Maternity Centres was as follows:—Albert Road 69, Silver Row 35.3, Paradise Centre 58.3, and Hopetown 25.1. The attendances of expectant mothers have been as follows:—Paradise Centre 16, Hopetown Centre 6, Silver Row 10, Albert Road 59, Ante-Natal Clinic 58.

Health Visitors.—During the year the Health Visitors paid 156 first visits and 69 subsequent visits to expectant mothers; 1,503 first visits and 1,793 re-visits to infants under one year; 1,767 visits in connexion with children from 1 to 5 years of age; 20 visits in connexion with still births; and 58 in connexion with cases of mental deficiency. There were also 61 visits to cases of measles and 1,066 for various other reasons.

Home Helps.—Sixty-five applications were made for the services of Home Helps; arrangements were made for their attendance in 61 cases, at which 965 days' services were given.

Maternity Bags were applied for in 25 cases and lent in 16, 5 applications being withdrawn. With one exception the bags were returned in good condition.

During 1921, 7,264 pounds of dried milk were sold to mothers attending the Maternity Centres, and 2,200 were given free. Orders were also given for fresh milk to the value of £90 10s. 11d., the cost of fresh and dried milk given free being £316 5s. 3d. Inquiries were made into the financial position of the applicants in each case, and milk was given free only on the special certificate of the Maternity Centre Medical Officer and after special inquiries by the Health Visitors.

A Baby Day Celebration was held by the kind permission of Mrs. Baynes in Polam Hall grounds on August 3rd and 4th. The Durham County Council Mothercraft Exhibition was on view, and the celebration was well attended.

In November arrangements were made to provide weekly free dinners for needy mothers. The cost of the dinners was 3½d. per head for the food bought, but this was supplemented by puddings provided by members of the Voluntary Committee.

There are no **Day Nurseries** in Darlington. A description of the work done at the Nursery School and the School Clinic will be found in the report of the School Medical Officer.

Tuberculosis.—There were 82 deaths from Tuberculosis during 1921, as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System ...	33	31	64
Other Tuberculous Diseases...	14	4	18
	—	—	—
	47	35	82

Under the Tuberculosis Regulations 156 cases were notified, 92 of males and 64 of females; 3 under 1 year of age; 3 between 1 and 2; 1 between 2 and 3; 3 between 3 and 4; 0 between 4 and 5; 32 between 5 and 10; 19 between 10 and 15; 7 between 15 and 20; 40 between 20 and 35; 24 between 35 and 45; and 23 between 45 and 65. Of these 23 came from Harrowgate Hill Ward; 28 from North Road Ward; 21 from Eastbourne Ward; 16 from Cockerton Ward; 5 from Pierremont Ward; 28 from Central Ward; 22 from West Ward; and 13 from South Ward.

The Treatment of Tuberculosis was, as in previous years, carried out in conjunction with the Durham County Tuberculosis Scheme. Particulars relating to treatment in institutions during 1921 are given below:—

PULMONARY CASES.

	Insured.		Not Insured.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under treatment at the beginning of the year ...	15	5	3	4	18	9
Admitted ...	33	8	5	22	38	30
Discharged ...	31	12	3	23	34	35
Under treatment at the end of the year ...	17	1	5	3	22	4
Number of days treatment ...	5119	1000	1231	1802	6350	2802

NON-PULMONARY CASES.

	Insured.		Not Insured.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under treatment at the beginning of the year	2	0	4	2	6	2
Admitted	4	0	12	8	16	8
Discharged	5	0	10	10	15	10
Under treatment at the end of the year	1	0	6	0	7	0
Number of days treatment ...	1064	0	1893	653	2957	653

Number of days' treatment of patients discharged during the year 1921:—

	Insured.		Not Insured.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pulmonary	4167	1204	255	1955	4422	3159
Non-Pulmonary	835	0	1581	2163	2416	2163

Tuberculosis Dispensary.—The number of persons who attended the Dispensary during 1921 was 591, and the number of attendances made was 1,934. About 86 per cent., or a total of 511, of these patients reside in the Borough.

During the year 224 first visits and 2,590 re-visits were paid to houses by the Tuberculosis Health Visitors.

Eleven shelters were provided for the use of patients during the year.

The Tuberculosis Care Committee continued its work during the year. During the year ending 31st March, 1922, applications were received on behalf of 31 new patients. Material and financial help was given to 14 of these patients, 4 were referred to the War Relief Committee, by whom they were assisted, 9 were helped in other ways, and 6 were refused assistance. The work of this Committee has been of great value, and has helped patients in times of difficulty. The scheme has not only relieved suffering and lessened anxiety, but has also prevented patients and their families from becoming a burden to the community.

The treatment of tuberculous patients in Darlington is carried on by officers of the Durham County Council as part of their Scheme, the Dispensary in Darlington serving for the Borough and adjacent area. There is close co-operation between the Tuberculosis Medical Officers and the Staffs of the Health Office, School Medical Service and the General Hospital. Quarterly reports are sent in by general practitioners providing domiciliary treatment, and patients receiving such treatment usually attend at the Dispensary once a quarter. Where the diagnosis is doubtful patients are kept under observation at the Dispensary or by the Dispensary Nurses. Home contacts are supervised and examined by the Tuberculosis Medical Officer, either at the Dispensary or at their homes.

Venereal Diseases.—Treatment for Venereal Diseases was given under the Council's Scheme at the Skin Department of the General Hospital at 5.30 p.m. on Fridays for males and at 3 p.m. on Tuesdays for females by a part-time medical officer and members of the nursing staff of the Hospital. The amount of time thus available for this work was inadequate, and towards the end of the year steps were being taken to appoint a full-time venereal diseases officer.

Propaganda.—In November a District Conference was held in Darlington of representatives of the Propaganda Committee of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, and representatives of the North-Eastern County and County Borough Branches. During the week of the Conference public meetings were held and addressed by representatives of the National Council.

TREATMENT.

At the General Hospital, Darlington, 1921.

Number of out-patients attending for first time:—

					Males.		Females.
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	47	...	27
Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	24	...	5
Soft Chancre	...	...	...	...	0	...	0
Not suffering from Venereal Disease					9	...	0
					—		—
					80		32
Total Attendances	...	...	...	...	881	...	353

Number of in-patients days in the General Hospital, Darlington, in 1921:—

1 patient, 59 days, male, Syphilis.
 1 patient, 32 days, male, Syphilis.
 1 patient, 24 days, male, Syphilis.
 1 patient, 39 days, male, Syphilis.
 1 patient, 5 days, female, Syphilis.
 1 patient, 41 days, female, Syphilis.
 1 patient, 43 days, female, Syphilis.
 1 patient, 11 days, male, Gonorrhœa.

At the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle, 1920.

	Males.	Females.
Number of out-patients treated		
for first time	3	0
Total number of attendances of		
old and new patients	19	0

Bacteriological Examinations for Darlington patients made at the Durham College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, during the year:—

	For Darlington Clinic.	For other Clinics.	For Private Practitioners.	Total.
Gonococci	7	1	1	9
Wasserman Reaction	122	9	35	166
Urines	2	0	0	2

During the year 30 doses of novarsenobillon were supplied for their use to 3 medical practitioners in the town.

Hospitals.—(1) No special hospitals were provided by the Borough Council for **Tuberculosis**, but cases are treated in the General Hospital, in the Poor Law Infirmary, and in institutions belonging to or provided by the Durham County Council.

(2) A Maternity Ward of 12 beds, of which two are for isolation, for the provision and maintenance of which the Borough Council are responsible, was opened at the General Hospital at the beginning of the year. The patients are expected to contribute according to their means towards their maintenance and treatment. In the present housing difficulties, this ward has been a great boon to the mothers of Darlington.

During the year applications have been received from 56 expectant mothers, of whom 44 were admitted for a total of 980 patient-days.

(3) There is a special ward for **Children** at the General Hospital.

(4) The Borough **Fever Hospital**, situated in Hunden's Lane, on the eastern side of the town, contains 112 beds in eight large and a number of small wards.

(5) A **Smallpox Hospital**, capable of holding 45 patients, is maintained by the Borough on its eastern boundary. It is situated about 600 yards from the Fever Hospital, and is kept constantly ready for the reception of patients.

There is no special institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children in the Borough.

At the Fever Hospital a motor and a horse **Ambulance** are kept for infectious cases. Two motor ambulances are also kept at the fire station for non-infectious cases and accident cases, and are available for residents within 15 miles of the town.

6.—LABORATORY WORK.

Bacteriological examinations are made for medical practitioners in the town under an agreement between the Borough Council and the Durham College of Medicine. In addition to the examinations for Venereal Diseases referred to above on page 17, the following examinations were made for medical practitioners:—

	Number of Specimens submitted.	RESULTS.		
		Positive.	Negative.	Undecided.
Cerebro-spinal Fluid	3	...	3	...
Diphtheria ...	48	13	33	2
Enteric Fever ...	10	4	6	...
Tuberculosis ...	62	10	52	...

In addition to these, 75 specimens from Darlington patients, in 10 of which tubercle bacilli were found, were sent for examination from the Tuberculosis Dispensary. Of the specimens of cerebro-spinal fluid, two were from cases of Encephalitis Lethargica and one from a suspected case of Tuberculous Meningitis.

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

Baths and Wash-houses Acts of 1846 and 1847.

Infectious Diseases (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.

Under the City of Leeds, etc. (Measles and German Measles) Regulations, 1920, Measles and German Measles are now notifiable in the same way as previously under the Public Health (Measles and German Measles) Regulations, 1915.

7.—Particulars of **Sanitary Administration** are given in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, printed herewith.

8.—PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

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.

Beattie Lyons, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Assistant School Medical Officer (resigned September, 1921).

John Hern, M.D., F.R.C.S. Ed., D.P.H. (part time), Venereal Diseases Medical Officer (resigned May, 1922).

W. H. Brodie, M.B., Ch.B., Venereal Diseases Medical Officer. Appointed December, 1921. Began work May, 1922.

Constance Charlotte Robertson, M.B., B.S., (part time) Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer, Inspector of Midwives.

J. R. Copping,* A.R. San. Inst., Certificated Meat Inspector, Chief Sanitary Inspector, Inspector of Common Lodging-houses, and under the Shops Act, Food and Drugs Acts, Rag Flock Act, Rat Officer.

Assistant Inspectors:—A. E. Wade, C.R. San. Inst. and Certificated Meat Inspector; K. Elliott, C.R. San. Inst.; R. D. Pearson, C.R. San. Inst.

Matron of Isolation Hospitals:—Miss C. E. J. Chaffer.

Health Visitors:—Miss K. Bishop, Certificates of the C.M.B., and of the R. San. Inst. for Health Visitors and School Nurses, for Maternity and Child Welfare, and for Sanitary Inspectors; Miss N. Macadam, C.M.B. Certificate; Miss M. B. Butterworth, Certificates of C.M.B. and of R. San. Inst. for Health Visitors and School Nurses.

* Contributions to salaries from Exchequer grants.

Clerical and Office Staff:—E. C. Stainsby, Miss F. E. Gibbon, Miss E. Stephenson, F. Ward.

The staff of the School Medical Service is given in the School Medical Officers' Report.

9.—HOUSING.

Ninety-five new houses were erected during the year, of which 86 were part of a municipal housing scheme.

Seven hundred and sixty-two dwelling-houses were inspected for housing defects under the Public Health or Housing Acts, and 98 were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations, 1910. The results of these inspections are given on page 30 of the Sanitary Inspector's Report. Three hundred and forty-two defective dwelling-houses were rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the officers of the Local Authority.

No action was taken under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919.

Under the Public Health Acts notices were served requiring defects to be remedied in 762 dwelling-houses; and in 560 of these dwelling-houses the defects have been remedied by the owners.

No action was taken under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

There is still great need for new houses in the Borough. Though there are signs that private enterprise is beginning to supply the need, at the present time the need for new houses is growing more rapidly than the supply. As during the previous year, no steps were taken to deal systematically with unfit houses, either by closure or reconstruction, owing to the impossibility of housing the inmates elsewhere.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE OF RESIDENTS IN DARLINGTON, 1921.
(Figures supplied by the Registrar General.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.			Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—	Deaths in Institutions, Residents and Non-Residents.
All causes	...	...	M. F.	452 365	90 65	13 9	13 5	8 6	26 21	57 48	104 72	79 67	62 72	
Uncertified	...	...	M. F.	22 9	8 1	...	1 ...	...	...	...	7 2	6 4	...	
1. Enteric Fever	...	...	M. F.	2 ...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	1 ...	...	...	2 ...
2. Small-pox	...	...	M. F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Measles	...	...	M. F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Scarlet Fever	...	...	M. F.	1 ...	...	1...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Whooping Cough	...	...	M. F.	...	1 ...	1...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Diphtheria	...	...	M. F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Influenza	...	...	M. F.	12 7	...	...	...	...	1 ...	5 2	3 1	2 1	1 1	2 2
8. Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	M. F.	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
9. Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	M. F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	M. F.	33 31	...	...	1 ...	...	2 7	14 15	15 6	1 ...	...	3
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	M. F.	14 4	3 ...	2 1	4 1	2 1	2 ...	1 2	1 13	...	...	2
12. Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	M. F.	31 29	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 15	10 4	2 4	1
13. Rheumatic Fever	...	...	M. F.	1 1	...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	5
14. Diabetes	...	...	M. F.	1 2	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	1
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	...	...	M. F.	4 25	1 ...	...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	1 8	2 10	...
16. Heart Disease	...	...	M. F.	21 43	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	9 18	10 7	3 5

INFANT MORTALITY.

1921. 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	...	...	40	14	10	4	68	32	25	12	12	149
	{ Uncertified	...	...	2	1	...	1	4	1	2	1	1	9
{	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
	Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3
{	Convulsions	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	4
	Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4
	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	6	7	1	7	23
{	Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Enteritis	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	3	...	...	7
{	Gastritis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
	Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	7	4	2	19
{	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
{	Suffocation, overlying	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Injury at birth	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
{	Atelectasis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Congenital Malformations	...	...	3	1	...	1	5	1	1	...	1	3
{	Premature Birth	...	...	23	4	1	...	28	4	...	...	...	32
	Atrophy, Debility and	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Marasmus	...	...	7	6	4	1	18	13	...	...	...	31
	Other causes	...	...	4	1	1	...	6	...	...	5	1	12
Totals				42	15	10	5	72	33	27	13	13	158

Net Births in the year—Legitimate, 1,520 ; illegitimate, 67.

Net Deaths in the year—Legitimate infants, 151 ; illegitimate infants, 7.

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1922. 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 ...	30.2	28.9	57	24	3.52	1.38	12	18	
February ...	30.6	29.7	52	22	0.14	0.03	22, 23, & 25	6	
March ...	30.2	29.0	58	26	0.81	0.12	4 & 5	15	
April ...	30.4	29.3	67	25	0.95	0.14	5 & 24	14	
May ...	30.3	29.3	77	30	1.29	0.38	6	11	
June ...	30.4	29.7	88	36	0.70	0.24	22	11	
July ...	30.2	29.3	88	40	2.16	0.72	25	11	
August ...	30.2	29.6	70	39	4.01	0.85	28	15	
September ...	30.4	29.5	77	34	0.86	0.46	13	6	
October ...	30.4	29.6	72	34	1.24	0.54	22	9	
November ...	30.3	29.3	59	18	2.61	1.45	5	14	
December ...	30.2	29.2	55	22	1.84	0.27	21	18	
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	20.13	...	...	148	
Averages ...	...	...	...	...	1.68	...	...	12.3	

REMARKS ON THE YEAR.

It will be seen from the above record that the driest month of the year was February, while the wettest month was August. The first six months of the year showed 7.41 inches of rain and the last six months 12.72 inches. The rainfall for the year was 20.13 inches. The average rainfall for Darlington is 25 inches per year. On January 12th there occurred the greatest flood for 40 years.

South Park, Darlington,

JAMES MORRISON, Parks 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, 1921.

DARLINGTON:
ECHO PRINTING WORKS, FREEMAN'S PLACE.

1922.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1921.

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

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting for your information my Annual Report for 1921.

General Sanitary Work.—During the past year 1,380 Inspections and 6,007 Re-Inspections of houses were made under the Public Health Acts and the Housing and Town Planning Acts. 762 Informal Notices were served upon the owners of property in respect of 1,338 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 388 Statutory Notices for the abatement of 820 nuisances were served during the year. The total number of nuisances abated in compliance with notices served during the year was 1,398.

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

	Number of Nuisances dealt with by Informal Notices.	Number of Nuisances dealt with by Formal Notices by Order of the Council.	Number of Nuisances Abated after Notice.
Dwelling-houses and Schools—			
Foul Conditions	17	9	25
Structural Defects	720	494	801
Lodging-houses	6	3	9
Bakehouses	1	—	1
Ashpits and Privies	170	112	211
Deposits of Refuse and Manure ...	7	3	10
Water Closets—			
Drains stopped up and Defective Fittings	88	27	91
Defective Yard Paving	47	33	33
House Drainage—			
Yard, Scullery, and Cellar Drains, and Down Pipes stopped up and Defective Drains and Traps	121	34	129
No disconnection from Sewer ...	17	6	14
Water Supply to Houses and defective fittings	5	2	3
Animals and Poultry Improperly kept	6	—	6
Defective Sinks or Slopstones... ..	33	15	38
Water Supply to W.C.'s	1	1	2
Slaughterhouses	7	—	6
No Slopstones	45	42	13
No Pantries	43	38	4
Defective Pigsties	4	1	2
Totals	1338	820	1398

Living Vans, Tents, and Sheds.—Notices have been served in 5 cases where there has been contravention of the Bye-Laws relating to the above, all of which were duly complied with. In 10 other cases a verbal notice had the desired effect.

The Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910.—During the year, 98 houses were inspected in accordance with the above Regulations. In 53 cases, notices were served for the remedying of sanitary defects, and in 21 cases such notices were complied with.

No action has been taken in respect of the dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation, owing to the impossibility of obtaining alternative accommodation for the displaced tenants.

Sanitary Conveniences.—During the year 3 notices were served under Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for the substitution of water-closets and ashbins for old-fashioned privy-middens, and in one case such notice was complied with. There were also 15 water-closets substituted for old privy-middens and privy-ashpits in cases where Notices under Section 36 had been served prior to 1921, making a total of 16 water-closets substituted during the year.

The following is a revised table of the number of Notices served and Conversions made during the 9 years 1912—1921:—

Year.	Notices served.	Complied with at 31st Dec., 1921.	Notices re-served.	Outstanding at 31st Dec., 1921.
1912	743	739	1	3
1913	777	689	84	4
1914	589	545	38	6
1915	109	103	2	4
1916	64	41	0	23
1917	1	1	0	0
1918	1	0	1	0
1919	94	88	0	6
1920	50	39	0	11
1921	3	1	0	2
Totals	2431	2246	126	59

The following is a list of the various forms of sanitary conveniences in use in the Borough:—

Water-closets	...	...	...	...	9,403
Combined privy-ashpits	...	...	...	...	6,701
Privy-pans	...	...	...	...	170
Old privy-middens	...	...	...	...	56
Total					16,330

Infectious Diseases.—During the year 198 cases of Scarlet Fever, 61 cases of Diphtheria, 9 cases of Typhoid or Enteric Fever, 28 cases of Erysipelas, 6 cases of Puerperal Fever, and 2 cases of Encephalitis Lethargica have been notified. Detailed enquiries were made in each case and the necessary precautions taken against the spread of infection.

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.
	Hospitals.	Houses.	Schools and other Buildings.	Rooms.	
Infectious Disease other than Tuberculosis, Cancer, etc. ...	3	254	1	263	253
Tuberculosis ...	—	29	—	41	23
Cancer ...	—	5	—	19	7
Measles, etc. ...	2	7	—	13	4
Totals ...	5	295	1	336	287

Factories and Workshops.—The number of Workshops, including Bakehouses, on the Register at the 31st December, 1921, was 362, and the number of Factories 134.

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

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.						Found.	Remedied.
Sanitary Accommodation—							
Insufficient	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Unsuitable or Defective	...	...	...	...	...	22	17
Not separate for Sexes	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Not separate Approaches	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Not properly screened	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Want of Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	11	11
Want of Ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Want of Light...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Accumulations or Deposits	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Yard and Water-closet Drains stopped up							
and Defective	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Structural Defects	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Gas Stove not provided with proper outlet pipe						5	5
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total						57	49

Twenty-seven 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 in all but 5 cases remedied.

Outworkers.—During the year I received 14 lists containing the names of 17 Outworkers, and the premises of such Outworkers were also inspected.

Food and Drugs.—During the year 134 samples were taken for analysis as follows:—

New Milk	...	...	...	...	...	71
Drugs—Provisions, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	63
Total						134

Of the 71 samples of Milk, 46 were from Purveyors of Milk residing and carrying on business in the Borough, and 25 were from Purveyors of Milk carrying on business but not residing in the Borough. 50 of such samples were morning samples, and the remaining 21 were afternoon samples.

70 were Formal Samples and the remaining 64 were Informal Samples. 108 samples were of genuine quality and 26 were adulterated.

Of the 26 adulterated samples, 21 were Milk, and of these 17 were only slightly below standard, and further samples from the same Purveyors were subsequently taken. The 5 remaining adulterated samples were, 3 of magnesia, 1 of camphorated oil and 1 of coffee. In each case letters of warning were sent by the Town Clerk.

Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.—The total number of beef animals inspected at the time of slaughter or immediately afterwards was 4,320, which is about 90 per cent. of the total beef animals slaughtered in the Borough.

There have been 56 cases of emergency slaughter, involving 20 cows, 8 bullocks, 8 heifers, 3 bulls, 2 calves, 3 pigs, and 12 sheep notified to me for inspection, and as a result of these inspections the carcasses and all organs of 2 cows, 2 bullocks, 2 heifers, and 1 pig, portions only of the carcasses of 3 cows and 1 bullock, all the organs of 7 cows, 1 bullock, 2 heifers, 1 bull, and 1 calf were condemned and destroyed.

The total weight of food condemned and destroyed during the year was 8 tons, 6 cwts., 1 stone, 12 lbs., 4 oz.

The whole of the food condemned was voluntarily surrendered to me by the owners and destroyed, except in the 3 cases specially mentioned below, in which proceedings were taken.

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

SUMMARY.

MEAT.

	Tons	Cwts.	Stones	Lbs.	Ozs.
25 whole Carcasses and all Organs	5	13	6	13	0
Portions of Carcasses	...	7	0	6	0
28 sets of Lungs	...	1	7	0	0
29 Livers	...	4	2	10	0
Stomachs and Mesenteries	...	1	4	0	0
Udders	...	0	7	6	0
	6	9	4	7	0

					Tons.	Cwts.	Stones.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Fruit	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	10	0
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	0	0
Tinned Foods	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	5	4
44 Rabbits	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	0
17 Hams	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	0
Total of Meat and other Foods									
condemned	...	...	...	...	8	6	1	12	4

In the following cases proceedings were taken under Section 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875, in 2 cases for depositing diseased and unsound food for sale, and in one case for selling diseased and unsound food.

Nature and quantity of article deposited.	Place where deposited.	Result.
1 Carcass of Pig...	Slaughter-house, Montrose St....	1 defendant fined £10 and £2 12s. costs. 1 defendant fined £1 and £2 12s. costs.
1 Pig's Pluck ...	2 Bedford St.	...Withdrawn.
1 Pig's Pluck ...	Sold	...Dismissed on account of technical defect in information.

Slaughter-Houses.—The number of slaughter-houses in the Borough at 31st December, 1921, was 39, the whole of which are licensed; 1 new licence was granted, and 2 licences were transferred during the year.

The whole of the slaughter-houses are regularly inspected and well kept. Four Informal Notices and one Formal Notice were served during the year, and three Informal Notices were complied with.

Offensive Trades.—During the year licences have been granted to 6 Fish Fryers and 1 Rag and Bone Dealer. The 2 licences granted to Rag and Bone Dealers in 1920 have lapsed.

The number of premises now used for offensive trades and duly licenced is 25 as follows:—

- 1 Gut Scraper.
- 1 Tripe Boiler.
- 18 Fish Fryers.
- 1 Fellmonger.
- 2 Fat Rendering and Tripe Boiling.
- 1 Fat Rendering.
- 1 Rag and Bone Dealer.

There are also 31 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 are under supervision, and are kept in a fairly satisfactory condition.

[Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.]—There were 28 Cowsheds and 95 Milkshops upon the Register at the 31st December, 1921, being an increase of 1 Cowshed and 5 Milkshops as compared with the previous year, 2 Milkshops having been discontinued, and 1 Cowshed and 7 Milkshops added to the Register.

Shops Acts, 1912-13, and Shops (Early Closing) Act, 1920 and Amendment Act, 1921.—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.

During the year there have been 5 contraventions of the Closing Order relating to the Sale of Fruit, Vegetables and Flowers, and in each case a letter of warning was written by the Town Clerk on the instructions of the Committee.

Proceedings were taken against 1 shopkeeper for a contravention of the Shops (Early Closing) Act, 1920, and a penalty of £1 and 5s. 6d. costs was imposed.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Under the above Act, a RatCatcher was engaged to devote his spare time, and he commenced duty on the 16th June, 1920.

From the 16th June, 1920, to the 31st December, 1921, the total number of rats actually killed was 2,204, and these figures do not include the rats that were poisoned, which must be a very considerable number.

In dealing with premises infested with rats, the chief point to which attention is directed is, to ascertain if possible, the source from which the rats are escaping, and apply the necessary remedy where possible. In several instances, it was found that the plague was due to defective drains, and in such cases the drains were relaid or repaired.

The following are the principal places at which the rats have been destroyed, from which it will be observed that no less than 1,741 were killed at the three Corporation Tips named in the list, 113 at the Fever Hospital, and 19 at the Corn Exchange:—

Snipe Tip	...	...	...	...	...	1,336
Pieremont Tip...	...	...	...	...	...	301
North Roal Tip	...	...	...	...	...	104
Drill Hall	...	...	...	...	...	39
Various Allotments	...	...	...	...	...	149
Royal Show Ground...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Fever Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	113
Co-operative and Industrial Society, Ltd., Priestgate	...	...	...	...	...	77
Corn Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	19
Sundry premises	...	...	...	...	...	23
						<hr/> 2,204 <hr/>

Common Lodging-Houses.—There are 7 Common Lodging-houses on the Register, with accommodation for 434 lodgers.

The whole of the lodging-houses are regularly and frequently inspected, and the same are kept in a fair good condition and the Bye-Laws fairly well observed.

Five Informal and two Formal Notices were served during the year for the abatement of nuisances, and all such notices 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

and Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

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, 1921.

DARLINGTON:

ECHO PRINTING WORKS, FREEMAN'S PLACE.

1922.

STAFF OF SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

School Medical Officer—

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

Assistant School Medical Officer—

E. GRACE WILKES, M.A., M.B., B.Ch.

Dental Surgeons—

H. HOLBURN, L.D.S.	} Part time.
F. HORSLEY, L.D.S.	

Nurses—

AGNES GARDNER (senior nurse).

CATHERINE GARDNER.

GLADYS MAY WHITTAKER.

Clerk—

DORIS BURRELL.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.

To the Chairman and Members of

The Darlington Education Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you a report on the work done by the School Medical Department during the year ending December 31st, 1921. For the sake of economy descriptions given in previous reports of methods of working, which are still in use, have been omitted.

Owing to the increase of the staff at the beginning of the year, the work has been more thoroughly done than in previous years. Special sessions were given up to Eye Examinations, and a beginning was made with the investigation of the lighting of classrooms. The increased nursing staff allowed more attention to be given to cleanliness, which had the effect of reducing the number and seriousness of minor ailment cases, due to uncleanness and neglect, at the School Clinic.

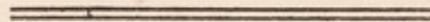
It is greatly to be regretted that on Dr. Lyons' resignation his place was not filled. The more thorough inspection had revealed a larger number of cases needing to be kept constantly under observation. The increased amount of work done during the year may be seen by comparing the figures in the tables at the end of this report with those for the previous year. The School Medical Service is probably the most efficient agency we have for raising the general standard of life throughout the country. It is a civilizing factor of the highest importance, and we cannot afford to curtail its work.

On behalf of the officials of the School Medical Service, I wish to thank your Committee for their continued support, and to acknowledge the kind co-operation of your administrative staff and teachers.

Your obedient servant,

S. G. MOSTYN.

Health Office,
Feethams,
Darlington,
February, 1922.



ANNUAL REPORT, 1921.

The **Number of Children** in the Darlington Elementary Schools at mid-year, 1921, was:—

Boys	...	4,018	}	Total	...	11,379
Girls	...	4,123				
Infants	...	3,238				

Medical Inspection.—For the first two terms of 1921 Medical Inspection of the Secondary, Elementary, and Nursery Schools was carried out by Dr. Lyons and Dr. Wilkes in accordance with the scheme of the Board of Education. Arrears that had accumulated in consequence of the increase of work due to the inclusion of Secondary Schools in the Borough Medical Inspection Scheme, and to the constantly growing number of children with ascertained defects, whose progress it was necessary to check at frequent intervals, were being brought under control, and a beginning was made with special inquiries affecting the eyesight of the scholars. When Dr. Lyons gave up his work in Darlington in September, the work done was of necessity curtailed, and special work was discontinued. In general the scheme of work was as described in previous reports: 3,416 children were submitted to Routine Inspection in the Elementary Schools (see Table I.). Of these, 2,511 were found to be suffering from defects (other than uncleanness, and defective clothing and footgear) which required treatment, whilst 324 had defects which necessitated the children being kept under frequent observation.

Uncleanliness. — 407 children were found during the routine inspections to have nits in the hair, and 14 had vermin on the body. Of the former number, 348 were girls. See also page 8 below.

Tonsils and Adenoids.—Of the children examined, 12 per cent. were found to have adenoids, or enlarged tonsils, or both. Operation was advised in 204 cases (about 50 per cent.), but in the less severe cases palliative measures were recommended and explained to the parents.

Tuberculosis.—Twenty-two cases of definite pulmonary tuberculosis were found in the course of medical inspection, giving a percentage of 0.6. Five cases of suspected pulmonary tuberculosis were referred for treatment. Of non-pulmonary forms cervical glands were involved in eight cases and joints in three cases.

Skin Disease.—There were 128 children referred for treatment on account of skin disease. These children were excluded from school until treatment was completed and they were certified free from infection by a medical officer.

Vision.—16.5 per cent. of the 8 and 12-14 year old children were found to have defective vision needing treatment, as shown in the following table:—

	8 Years.			12-14 Years.		
	No. examined.	No. referred for treatment.	Per-centage.	No. examined.	No. referred for treatment.	Per-centage.
Boys ...	374	47	12.6	581	97	16.7
Girls ...	305	37	12.1	605	127	21.0

As was the case last year, the percentage with defective sight is higher in the older group and higher among the girls than among the boys.

Ear Disease and Deafness.—Eighty-five (2.75 per cent.) children were found to be suffering from ear disease or deafness, and were referred for treatment. Infectious diseases (especially measles) and adenoids are the exciting causes in nearly all cases.

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

Scarlet Fever	27
Measles and German Measles ...	18
Whooping Cough	2
Diphtheria	7
Ringworm	1
Chicken Pox	25
Mumps	3
	—
	83

This number is extremely small. It was not necessary to close any schools during the year on account of infectious disease.

Following Up.—The methods of following up were as described in last year's report, but the increase in the nursing staff allowed this work to be done more thoroughly. The School Nurses paid 318 visits to 20 schools, and made 1,293 home visits in connexion with the cleanliness of the children. For this purpose 21,799 examinations of children were made, and in 6,657 cases (30.6 per cent.) nits were found in the hair; verminous bodies were found in 45 cases. All these children were inspected at intervals of two or three weeks, and at the end of the terms nits were found in only 574 cases, all of which showed improvement. For the purpose of following up defects other than uncleanness, the School Nurses paid 1,435 home visits.

Treatment. — The arrangements for treatment, etc., at the Clinic were similar to those described in previous reports, but during the first two terms it was possible to give more time to eye and special cases. The number of separate attendances at the Clinic was 11,337, of which 8,312 were for treatment and 3,025 for advice.

Refraction. — 346 children were examined by retinoscopy during the year; in 24 cases glasses were not advised. Twenty-six children were re-examined, and it was necessary to change the glasses in 14 cases. One case of squint, in which glasses brought about no improvement, was referred to the General Hospital for operation.

Skin Disease. — 100 new cases of ringworm were treated at the Clinic, compared with 107 in the previous year. In addition there were 20 cases under treatment from 1920. Eleven of these cases were treated at home. Of the 89 cases treated at the Clinic, 58 were of ringworm of the scalp, and 48 of these were treated by X rays, the parents of the remaining 10 refusing this form of treatment. These 10, together with 42 cases of ringworm of the body, were treated by ointments. Of the 120 cases, 92 were cured and re-admitted to school during the year, leaving 28 still under treatment.

Tonsils and Adenoids. — During 1921, operations were performed on 232 cases of adenoids and enlarged tonsils at the General Hospital. Of these, 154 were sent from the School Clinic and the remainder from other sources in the town and surrounding district.

Dental Treatment. — See the special report and Tables; pages 12, 22, and 23.

Open-air School. — The open-air school was open from 30th May to 27th October. Twenty-six cases were selected from elder girls, chiefly pre-tuberculous cases, or those suffering from glandular enlargements. On the average the weight of the children increased by 3.4 per cent., and there was a decided improvement in their physical condition.

Physical Training.—In general physical training was carried out as described in last year's report. There was close co-operation between the School Medical Officers and the teachers responsible for physical training, the Medical Officers recommending certain children for certain corrective exercises, while children in whom the exercises revealed defects were referred to the School Medical Officers for further examination. Suggestions have been made by the organizer of physical training with respect to children wearing suitable clothing in the physical training lessons. Organized games are now played by many more departments than previously. It is to be hoped that a larger number of playing fields will be made available for the schools. Swimming classes were not commenced last summer on account of shortage of fuel for the bath. There are now four expert teachers of swimming, two men and two women.

Co-operation of Parents.—During 1921 at the medical inspection of the infants parents were present in 54.6 per cent. of the cases, but with older children this percentage was only 29.5. These figures are higher than in the previous year.

Co-operation of School Attendance Officers.—(a) Medical Inspection Generally.—In the course of visitation by Attendance Officers of homes where excuses are put forward of illness as the cause of absence of children from school, if the Officers consider the same suitable cases for inspection, the parents are served with cards for attendance at the School Clinic.

(b) Following-up of Children.—The officers receive daily lists of children who have attended the Clinic, and reports as to their fitness to attend school. In the case of those unfit the date of the next visit to the Clinic is given on the list for information. Further, a daily list is also furnished of children who should have attended the Clinic but have failed to do so. The parents of the latter are promptly visited, and warned as to the consequences of failure to attend as ordered.

(c) Medical Treatment of the Children.—Any special treatment of children attending the Clinic recommended by the Medical Officer is carefully followed up by the Officers in order to see that instructions are carried out, and cases recommended for hospital treatment are similarly noted.

By daily lists supplied of all children attending the Clinic and due to attend, together with reports as to fitness or otherwise, the work of the School Medical Department is co-ordinated with that of the School Attendance Department.

Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies.—The homes of school “leavers” are visited by the Employment Officer, and if the need for After Care arises the appropriate voluntary assistance is called in. Thus a backward boy is brought into touch with the Scouts, and assistance is organized for the provision of clothing and footgear in necessitous cases, either by private subscription or the Charity Organization Society.

Blind, Deaf, Defective, and Epileptic Children.—The arrangements for dealing with these children remain as in the previous year. Five children were examined for Schedule F during the year, and the highest number of mentally defective children on the books was 28. No children were reported for admission to a Residential Special School, or notified to the Local Authority under the Mental Deficiency Act.

Pupil Teachers.—Forty-seven candidates for pupil teacher-ships were examined during the year. One was not accepted, certificates of fitness were withheld in eight cases, pending dental treatment or the provision of glasses.

Nursery School.—The School was visited every Friday afternoon from January to July by a Medical Officer for the purpose of the routine examination of the children. Since September the visits have been paid every other Friday. Minor ailments have been treated at

the school by the Sister or Nurse, the Nursery School Staff being instrumental in following up the cases. Fifty-two children were examined during the year, and fifty-nine children re-examined. The following cases were treated:—

Uncleanliness—Head	...	...	...	27
—Body	...	...	...	4
Impetigo	...	...	...	14
Blepharitis	...	...	...	3
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	2
Squint (Bandaging)	...	...	..	1
Otorrhoea	...	..	...	5
Enlarged Tonsils	...	...	...	8
Adenoids	...	...	...	1
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	...	2
Enlarged Cervical Glands	...	...	...	7
Anaemia	...	...	...	2
Bronchitis	...	...	...	3
Tuberculous Glands	...	...	...	2
Rickets	...	...	...	8
Scoliosis	...	...	..	1

One case of Adenoids was operated on at the General Hospital.

Employment of Children and Young Persons.—The engineering and building trades attract the majority of boys on leaving school in normal times, but at present a large number of boys are compelled by industrial conditions to seek interim work as errand boys and labourers. The girls are absorbed into domestic service, wool spinning, and in a lesser degree into shops and offices.

Medical reports are obtained when required by the Juvenile Employment Officer, and one firm engages no juvenile labour without first consulting the Employment Bureau and obtaining medical and scholastic reports.

Bye-laws governing the employment of children and young persons are in force, and the streets are patrolled by the School Attendance Officers. Minor offences are brought to light in this manner and dealt with, but these irregularities are generally due to ignorance of, rather than intent to evade the bye-laws.

DENTAL REPORT.

There seems little need to report at any length on the Dental work done at the Clinic. "The tables speak for themselves." As in the previous year, we have each devoted two sessions a week to inspections at schools and treatment.

We still think we might accomplish much valuable work if we could undertake the treatment of irregularities, a branch of dentistry which is both essential from a health point of view and appearance. Enquiries are constantly being made from parents who are not in a position to seek the advice and aid of a private practitioner.

May we again respectfully draw your attention to the urgent need of providing "General Anaesthetics?" We feel we could cope much more successfully with very septic mouths, where it is necessary to extract a number of teeth. In this respect we are behind the most up-to-date Clinics, and we feel the outlay, which would not be very great, would prove very beneficial. Many times we are asked to administer a general anaesthetic, and where it is absolutely essential the cases have to be sent to the hospital, or, if parents can afford it, to a private dentist.

The alteration made with regard to the waiting-room accommodation is a great improvement, and is much appreciated.

It is very gratifying to find the year's work is well up to the average, and that teachers and parents are helping us considerably by their combined sympathy.

We also wish to thank the medical and nursing staff for their kindly co-operation.

F. HORSLEY, }
H. HOLBURN, } Dentists.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The Medical Inspection of the Public Secondary Schools was carried out during the first two terms of the year as required by the Board of Education.

			Pupils Attending.		Pupils Examined.
Grammar School	...	...	355	...	148
Junior Technical School	...	...	190	...	92
Girls' High School	...	...	232	...	189
Total			777	...	429

At the ages specified by the Board of Education the examinations were as follows:—

Age.	...	8	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total.
Boys	...	8	40	56	62	45	17	5	233
Girls	...	4	23	41	34	21	29	22	174

In addition to these, special cases were examined at the following ages:—

Age	...	...	7	9	10	11	Total.
Boys	...	...	3	1	1	10	15
Girls	...	...	—	4	8	3	15

The inspections were carried out on much the same lines as in the Elementary Schools, with the addition of chest measurements.

The following table gives the average chest measurements:—

		Age 8.		Age 12.		Age 13.		Age 14.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Inspiration	...	24·60	25·5	27·22	28·71	27·47	30·05	28·54	30·76
Expiration	...	22·75	23·16	25·00	26·10	25·29	27·43	26·83	29·00

		Age 15.		Age 16.		Age 17.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Inspiration	...	30·76	32·30	30·55	30·89	33·00	32·70
Expiration	...	28·30	29·96	28·38	30·42	30·44	30·80

Number of children in whom no defect was found—137.

The following defects were found during the course of medical inspection:—

Disease or Defect.	Age 8		Age 12		Age 13		Age 14		Age 15		Age 16		Age 17		Total.
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	
Carious Teeth (four or more ...)	1	1	3	7	5	6	5	3	2	5	3	6	1	4	52
Enlargement of Tonsils	2	1	7	4	6	4	11	6	7	2	—	2	—	1	53
Adenoids ...	—	1	3	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	8
Enlargement of Glands	2	2	6	5	4	13	10	7	2	3	1	8	—	3	66
Squint ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
External Eye Disease	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	7
Defective Vision ...	1	—	7	3	12	6	13	6	15	3	5	5	1	2	79
Ear Discharge ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Deafness ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Defective Speech ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other Diseases ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	2	10

Defects found and referred for treatment, or to be kept under observation :—

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspection.				Specials.			
	Treat- ment.		Observa- tion.		Treat- ment.		Observa- tion.	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Uncleanliness (Head) ...	—	16	—	—	—	1	—	—
Eye—								
Blepharitis ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision ...	28	19	3	—	—	1	—	—
Squint ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ear—								
Defective Hearing ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nose and Throat—								
Enlarged Tonsils ...	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Adenoids... ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-Tubercular) ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Heart Disease—								
Organic ...	—	—	3	12	—	—	—	—
Functional ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anæmia ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other Non-Tubercular Diseases...	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—								
Pulmonary—Definite ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspected	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary—								
Spine ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other forms	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
Deformities—								
Rickets ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dental Caries ...	6	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin—								
Impetigo ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Defects or Diseases...	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—

The following Tables I to IX refer to the Elementary Schools only.

TABLE I.—Number of Children Inspected 1st January, 1921, to 31st December, 1921.

A.—“ CODE ” GROUPS.

AGE.			ENTRANTS.				
			3	4	5	6	Other Ages.
Boys	...	...	1	23	440	149	77
Girls	...	...	2	17	401	168	70
Totals	...	...	3	40	841	317	147

AGE.		Intermediate Group.	LEAVERS.				Grand Total.
			8	12	13	14	
Boys	...	374	303	278	—	100	681
Girls	...	305	292	308	5	103	708
Totals	...	679	595	586	5	203	1389

B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

			†Special Cases.	Re-examinations (i.e., No. of Children Re-examined).
Boys	...	...	265	445
Girls	...	...	367	580
Totals	...	...	632	1025

†Under this head are included all special cases which were medically inspected during the year, whether the inspection took place in the schools or at the inspection clinic, and from whatever source the cases were derived.

C.—TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN INSPECTED WHETHER AS ROUTINE OR SPECIAL CASES.

No. of Individual Children Inspected ... 4048

TABLE II.—Return of Defects Found in the Course of Medical Inspection in 1921.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspection		Specials	
(1)	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for Treatment.	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for Treatment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Malnutrition	4	18	...	...
Uncleanliness—Head	407	...	...	...
Body	45	...	...	...
SKIN—				
Ringworm—Head	6	...	2	...
Body ... ..	...	...	...	...
Scabies	12	...	6	...
Impetigo	66	...	23	...
Other Diseases (non-Tubercular) ...	12	1	...	...
EYE—				
Blepharitis	23	...	2	...
Conjunctivitis	7	...	3	...
Keratitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
Corneal Ulcer	4	1	...	...
Defective Vision	409	39	57	7
Squint	91	9	11	...
Other Conditions	5	...	...	...
EAR—				
Defective Hearing	24	...	10	...
Otitis Media	60	...	15	...
Other Ear Diseases	1	...	1	...
NOSE AND THROAT—				
Enlarged Tonsils	162	11	6	...
Adenoids	88	4	18	...
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids ...	130	1	6	...
Other Conditions ... ..	...	1	...	...
Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-Tubercular) ...	7	38	...	...
Defective Speech	1	1	...	1
HEART AND CIRCULATION—				
Heart Disease—Organic	4	81	1	...
Functional	2	81	1	1
Anæmia	15	6	1	3
Bronchitis	21	119	6	3
Other Non-Tubercular Diseases ...	12	138	...	...
TUBERCULOSIS—				
Pulmonary—Definite	22	20	2	3
Suspected	5	5	1	1
Non-Pulmonary—Glands	8	4	...	1
Spine	1	...	...	1
Hip ... ..	...	1	...	...
Other Bones & Joints ...	3	...	...	...
Skin ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Forms	3	3	1	1
NERVOUS SYSTEM—				
Epilepsy ... ..	...	1	...	...
Chorea	2	...	...	...
Other Conditions	2	10	...	...
DEFORMITIES—				
Rickets	13	1	...	2
Spinal Curvature	2	1	...	...
Other Forms	12	2	1	...
Other Defects and Diseases ...	25	11	7	2

Number of Individual Children having defects which required

TABLE III.—Numerical Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area in 1921.

			Boys	Girls	Total
Blind (including partially Blind).	Attending Public Elementary Schools		4	5	9
	Attending Certified Schools for the Blind		2	2	4
	Not at School		1	...	1
Deaf and Dumb (including partially Deaf).	Attending Public Elementary Schools (partially deaf)		10	21	31
	Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf		2	6	8
	Not at School ... ..		...	1	1
Mentally Defective	Feeble- minded.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	12	14	26
		Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	20	8	28
		Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year ... ..	...	...	...
		Not at School	2	1	3
	Imbeciles.	At School ... ..	...	...	...
		Not at School	2	...	2
	Idiots.		...	...	...
Epileptics.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	15	11	26	
	Attending Certified Schools for Epileptics	1	...	1	
	Not at School	3	1	4	
Physically Defective	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	33	37	70
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children ... ..	...	...	...
		In Sanatoria or Hospital on 1st January, 1921	3	2	5
		Not at School	20	13	33
	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	12	14	26
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children ... ..	...	...	...
		Not at School	1	2	3
	Cripples other than Tubercular.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	31	20	51
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children ... ..	...	...	...
Not at School		1	...	1	
Other Physical Defectives, e.g., delicate and other children suitable for admission to Open-Air Schools.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	29	55	84	
	Attending Open-Air Schools ... ..	...	...	...
	Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children other than Open-Air Schools ... ..	...	...	...
	Not at School ... ..	...	2	2	
*Dull or Backward.	Retarded 2 years	23	13	36	
	Retarded 3 years	8	15	23	

*Judged according to age and standard.

TABLE IV.—Treatment of Defects of Children during 1921.
A.—TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.

Disease or Defect.	Number of Children.			
	Referred for Treatment.	Treated.		
		Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Skin—				
Ringworm—Head ...	78	67	11	78
Body ...	42	42	...	42
Scabies ...	84	84	...	84
Impetigo ...	504	498	6	504
Minor Injuries ...	247	234	13	247
Other Skin Disease	37	31	6	37
Ear Disease ...	75	71	4	75
Eye Disease ...	140	137	3	140
Miscellaneous ...	192	88	104	192

B.—TREATMENT OF VISUAL DEFECT.

Referred for Refraction	Submitted to Refraction				For whom Glasses were prescribed	For whom Glasses were provided	Recommended for Treatment other than by Glasses	Received other Forms of Treatment	For whom no Treatment was considered necessary
	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme	By Private Practitioner or Hospital	Otherwise	Total					
404	357	7	19	383	317	236	10	11	24

C.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

Referred for Treatment.	Number of Children.			
	Received Operative Treatment.			Received other Forms of Treatment.
	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital.	Total.	
410	...	155	155	62

**TABLE V.—Summary of Treatment of Defects as shown in Table IV.
(A, B, C and D).**

Disease or Defect.	Number of Children.			
	Referred for Treatment.	Treated.		
		Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Minor Ailments ...	992	956	36	992
Visual Defects ...	404	357	26	383
Defects of Nose and Throat ...	410	...	247	247
Dental Defects ...	805	1969	...	1969
Other Defects ...	407	296	111	407
Total ...	3018	3578	420	3998

TABLE VII.—Dental Examinations.

SCHOOL.	No. of Children Examined.			No requiring treatment			No. of parents consenting to treatment	Per centage
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
Albert Road ...	63	44	107	19	14	33	29	87.9
Beaumont Street	86	53	139	17	19	36	30	83.1
Bondgate ...	56	47	103	14	17	31	26	83.7
Borough Road ...	37	32	69	10	7	17	15	88.4
Cockerton ...	37	22	59	11	9	20	19	95.0
Corporation Road	179	140	319	44	34	78	65	83.6
Dodmire ...	105	75	180	32	22	54	42	77.2
Gurney Pease ...	46	29	75	16	17	33	29	87.9
Harrowgate Hill	135	126	261	52	34	86	75	87.8
Holy Trinity ...	40	22	62	19	7	26	19	70.3
Kendrew Street...	11	33	44	5	12	17	16	94.2
Reid Street ...	157	120	277	53	48	101	82	81.9
Rise Carr ...	82	75	157	22	16	38	32	84.8
St. Cuthbert's ...	37	23	60	12	7	19	18	94.4
St. John's ...	87	95	182	24	21	45	34	75.5
North Road ...	31	94	125	14	25	39	32	82.2
St. William's ...	49	36	85	18	17	35	30	85.5
St. Augustine's ...	43	29	72	19	12	31	25	80.6
Arthur Pease ...	...	104	104	...	49	49	23	47.6
Special ...	38	32	70	13	4	17	16	94.2
Total ...	1319	1231	2550	414	391	805	657	83.2

