

[Report 1923] / Medical Officer of Health, Darlington County Borough.

Contributors

Darlington (England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1923

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/t8mqvjss>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

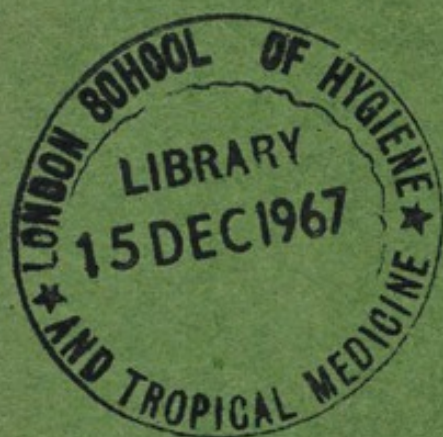


ANNUAL REPORTS
ON THE
HEALTH
OF THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON,
FOR THE YEAR 1923.

DARLINGTON:
ECHO PRINTING WORKS, FREEMAN'S PLACE.

1924.

66672



DARLINGTON COUNTY BOROUGH.

Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report for 1923.

Please correct Table 3, Page 3 - For "Chickenpox, 11 deaths"
please read, No Deaths.

Health Officer,
Feetbams, Darlington.
16th December, 1924.

RECEIVED

1883

1883

1883

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1923,

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.

—
1924.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit for your consideration my Thirteenth Annual Report, on the Health and Sanitary condition of Darlington during the year 1923.

The birth-rate in Darlington fell from 22·6 in 1922 to 21·5 in 1923 ; and the death-rate was 11·9 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14·1 in the previous year.

During the first quarter there was a severe outbreak of Measles, continued from the previous year. Other infectious diseases were less frequent than in 1922.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Department continues to do good work. The Bank Top Centre has now been moved to more convenient premises at the East Road Wesleyan Sunday School.

Special rooms have been erected for the Venereal Diseases Clinic so that this work can now be done more conveniently.

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, August, 1924.

HEALTH REPORT, 1923.

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of the Borough.—4,614 acres.

Population.—At the Census taken on 19th June, 1921, the population of Darlington consisted of 31,736 males and 34,106 females, total 65,842. The Registrar-General estimated the mid-year population for 1923 at 67,390.

1921 Census.—The results of the Census taken on the night of 19—20 June, 1921, were published during the year. The percentage increase of the population since the 1911 census was for Darlington 14·9, a figure which was exceeded in only 8 other large towns.

The distribution of the population in the Wards as at present constituted was as follows:—

			1911.	1921.			Rooms per Person.
			Persons.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Whole Borough	...	...	57,328	65,842	31,736	34,106	0.94
WARDS—							
Harrowgate Hill	...	...	6,923	8,357	4,197	4,160	0.78
North Road	...	...	7,307	8,354	4,232	4,122	0.77
Eastbourne	...	...	7,350	8,544	4,183	4,361	0.84
Cockerton	...	...	5,697	7,162	3,613	3,549	0.88
Pierremont	...	...	4,732	6,885	3,297	3,588	1.02
Central	...	...	8,188	8,703	4,389	4,314	0.90
West	...	...	8,591	8,695	3,681	5,014	1.28
South	...	...	8,540	9,142	4,144	4,998	1.10

The buildings were classified as follows:—

		Dwellings.	Rooms.
Undivided private houses	...	13,283	58,698
Structurally divided private houses	... ..	12	36
Blocks of flats, tenements, etc.	...	24	51
Shops	... ..	622	3,012
Others	... ..	67	418

Of the undivided private houses 4,441 had 1-3 rooms, 6,272 had 4-5 rooms, 2,180 had 6-8 rooms, and 390 had 9 or more rooms.

The age constitution of the population has changed considerably since 1881, when these figures were first published for the Borough of Darlington. The following table gives the proportion per thousand of the population in various age groups at the last five census periods:—

	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Under 5...	146·0	120·3	114·2	113·4	90·9
5 ...	131·8	120·9	107·3	104·4	97·6
10 ...	109·1	118·2	100·2	97·2	101·6
15 ...	103·9	111·0	104·0	92·6	97·1
20 ...	90·2	96·1	101·5	86·5	85·1
25 ...	79·6	79·0	91·1	89·9	76·4
30 ...	67·0	65·4	75·0	83·4	72·6
35 ...	60·2	59·0	63·9	73·7	73·8
40 ...	53·4	48·5	53·4	61·0	71·0
45 ...	41·1	47·3	46·7	50·2	63·0
50 ...	36·5	41·9	40·5	42·4	50·6
55 ...	26·3	29·8	32·2	32·0	40·3
60 ...	22·8	24·6	28·3	26·1	30·8
65 ...	14·1	17·2	18·4	21·1	21·8
70 ...	10·6	11·6	12·3	14·6	14·6
75 ...	4·6	5·2	7·0	7·6	8·4
80 ...	2·4	3·0	2·8	2·7	3·8
85 ...	0·6	0·6	0·7	0·95	1·0
90 ...	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2
95 ...	0·06	—	—	—	—

Since 1881 the proportion of persons at the lower ages has decreased, while the proportion at the later ages has increased considerably. This change is due to the diminishing birth rate and the more healthy conditions in recent years.

Ninety-five per cent. of the structurally separate dwellings were returned as private houses and the remainder as attached to shops, etc., none were returned as "maisonettes, flats, tenements, etc." The average number of rooms per dwelling was 4.41, and the families per dwelling 1.06.

There were 10,912 persons, composing 1,497 families, *i.e.*, 10.3 per cent. of the families in Darlington who were living more than two persons to a room.

Number of Inhabited Houses.—On the 1st April, 1923, the Rate Books showed:—

Private Dwelling-houses	...	...	...	13,963
Dwelling-houses and Shops combined	...			675
Lock-up Shops	...	...	...	403
Warehouses and Workshops	...	...	...	376
Stables	...	...	...	116
Offices	...	...	...	154
Sundry items	...	...	...	851
Total	...	...	...	16,538

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.—£441,780.

Sum Represented by a Penny Rate:—

Poor Rate.—£1,760.

General District Rate.—£1,718.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the Year 1923.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1923, while those for the groups of towns and London have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1922. 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.	Certified Causes of Death.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Causes of Death.	
England and Wales	19.7	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.14	0.03	0.10	0.07	0.22	0.44	7.7	69	92.0	6.9	1.1	
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	20.4	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.03	0.12	0.09	0.22	0.40	9.9	72	92.2	7.2	0.6	
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000) ...	19.8	10.6	0.01	—	0.19	0.02	0.10	0.06	0.21	0.38	6.4	69	92.6	6.1	1.3	
London	20.2	11.2	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.45	10.2	60	90.8	9.1	0.1	
Durham County	25.7	11.5	0.01	—	0.44	0.04	0.23	0.06	0.14	0.36	8.9	85	96.7	3.3	3.3	
DARLINGTON	21.5	11.9	—	—	0.76	0.03	—	0.03	0.21	0.33	4.1	67	91.9	4.1	4.0	

2.—VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1923.

		Total.		Males.		Females.
Births. —Legitimate	...	1,388	...	718	...	670
Illegitimate	...	58	...	31	...	27

Birth-rate, 21·5.

Deaths.—Total 802, Males 418, Females 384.

Death-rate, 11·9.

For 1922 the birth-rate was 22·6 and the death-rate 14·1 per 1,000 of the population.

Number of Women Dying in, or in consequence of Child-birth.—From sepsis 1, from other causes 3.

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

			Males.		Females.		Total.
Legitimate	...	...	56	...	75	...	65
Illegitimate	...	...	129	...	111	...	121
Total	...	...	59	...	76	...	67

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 53 **stillborn** children were buried in the town cemeteries during the year.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	51
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	0
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	6

3.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1923

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.	Deaths in Iso- lation Hospi- tal.
Diphtheria ...	2	...	1	5	3	11	11	4	6	4	...	...	47	3	44	3
Scarlet Fever ...	...	1	2	7	5	33	28	15	14	1	...	...	106	2	100	2
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
Pneumonia ...	6	6	4	7	3	6	4	10	20	16	20	14	116	94	1	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	4	7	10	2	28	1	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Measles and German Measles...	68	157	177	288	181	597	33	11	9	2	1	...	1526*	51	...	...
Malaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	2	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	11†	11	...	...

* Ages unknown in two cases of Measles.

† Chicken-pox became notifiable in Darlington on 23rd December, 1923.

TUBERCULOSIS.—1923.

Age-Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
1—4	1	5	11	4	1	1	6	3
5—9	6	7	12	18	2	1	1	1
10—14	3	2	4	10	...	2	1	...
15—19	3	11	2	1	2	5	...	...
20—24	11	8	3	...	7	4	...	...
25—34	23	11	...	5	6	6	...	1
35—44	11	6	1	...	6	4	1	...
45—54	14	5	1	2	8	6	...	1
55—64	6	1	...	2	3	3	...	...
65 and upwards	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
Totals	78	57	36	44	36	33	9	6

Of the above 84 deaths, 8 were of patients who had not been notified as tuberculous previous to death. The medical attendants were communicated with in each case.

In addition to the cases in Table 3, page 8, 51 civil cases of Scarlet Fever (one death), 9 civil cases of Diphtheria, 2 civil cases of Enteric Fever, 1 civil case of Encephalitis Lethargica (one death), and 1 civil case of Erysipelas, from outside the Borough were treated in the Borough Isolation Hospital.

Of the 1,513 cases of Measles and German Measles, 1,421 were notified by medical attendants, 90 by parents, and 2 both by medical attendants and parents.

No cases of Small-pox, Trench Fever, Dysentery, Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, or Acute Polio Encephalitis, were notified in 1923.

Twenty-six **Coroner's Inquests** were held in the Borough and seven outside the Borough in connexion with deaths assignable to Darlington, the proportion of these inquest cases to the total number of deaths being 4.1 per cent. There were also five inquests held in Darlington on deaths which have been transferred to other districts.

Uncertified Deaths.—During 1923 there were 32 deaths, the causes of which were not certified by medical practitioners or the coroner after inquest, equivalent to 4 per cent. of the total number of deaths; eight of these deaths were of children under one year of age.

Accidents and Violent Deaths.—Thirty-one deaths were due to suicide, accidents, or violence, viz.:—9 to suicide, 4 to motor car or motor cycle accidents, 5 to falls, 2 to railway accidents, 4 to broken legs, 2 to drowning, and one to each of the following causes:—bicycle accident, street accident, gas poisoning, and want of proper food.

One hundred and seventy-seven deaths occurred **in Institutions** in the Borough—78 in the Workhouse, 77 in the General Hospital, 7 in the Borough Isolation Hospital, and 15 in Nursing Homes; in addition to these, 3 residents of Darlington died in asylums, 3 in sanatoria, and four in other institutions outside the Borough.

During 1923 six cases of **Ophthalmia Neonatorum** were notified ; of these, 2 were notified by medical practitioners only, 3 by midwives only, and 1 both by a midwife and a medical practitioner. Of these six cases, one died from " convulsions " at six months old ; another left the town and could not be traced ; the remaining 4 have unimpaired vision.

The Queen's Nurses, under their agreement with the Health Committee, paid 5 visits to 1 case of Measles, 5 visits to a case of Measles and Appendicitis, 52 visits to 2 cases of Measles and Conjunctivitis, 103 visits to 4 cases of Measles with Pneumonia, and 19 visits to 1 case of Sapræmia. All these visits were paid in the first half of the year.

4.—CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

The following table shows the number of cases of **Infectious Disease** notified each month during 1923.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Measles and German Measles.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Pneumonia.	Malaria.	Dysentery.	Chicken-pox.	Totals.
January-...	11	3	...	4	5	1	4	1	972	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	1016
February	8	14	...	21	3	...	...	...	399	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	450
March	9	8	...	10	11	...	...	...	91	...	2	...	12	1	...	...	144
April	4	5	...	13	11	...	2	2	35	...	...	...	21	1	...	...	94
May	5	2	...	13	5	...	2	...	15	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	47
June	10	0	1	14	9	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	49
July	2	2	...	6	1	...	2	2	2	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	33
August	1	2	...	13	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	29
September	7	3	1	14	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	44
October	18	3	...	12	6	1	2	...	5	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	56
November	15	4	...	4	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	30
December	16	1	...	10	11	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	11	68
Total for 1923	106	47	2	134	76	3	28	6	1526	...	2	1	116	2	...	11	2060
Total for 1922	155	60	5	111	47	6	32	14	377	6	...	...	197	1	1	...	1012

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, 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, of 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 tuberculosis cases nursed at home 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. 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 Darlington General Hospital. At the General Hospital 107 beds are provided for medical and surgical cases of all kinds. This accommodation 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 acquired. This extension is urgently needed.

The number of midwives practising in Darlington during 1923 was 15, of whom 11 are trained. These midwives are inspected by Dr. Constance Robertson, who made 180 visits for this purpose; of these 150 were routine visits, 2 were on account of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, 19 for the death of the child,

1 for the death of the mother (Eclampsia), 5 for cases of difficult labour, and 3 on account of 1 case of puerperal fever. No midwives are employed or subsidized by the Local Authority. The number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum has been very much reduced. The work of the midwives is satisfactorily carried out.

During the year **Midwives** attended 783 births alone, and 156 under the superintendence of medical practitioners.

Medical assistance was sent for on 83 occasions for the following reasons:—

Obstructed or Difficult Labour	...	...	29
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	5
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	16
Premature Birth	...	...	13
Convulsions of Child	...	...	2
High Temperature of Mother	...	...	2
Uterine Hæmorrhage	...	...	1
Deformity of Child	...	...	2
Uterine Inertia	...	...	1
Adherent Placenta	...	...	8
Debility of Child	...	...	2
Inversion of Uterus	...	...	1
Eclampsia	...	...	1

The following table shows how the charges for these visits have been dealt with up to 13th March, 1924:—

	Cases.
No account received by Health Committee from Doctor ...	39
Accounts sent in to Health Committee ...	44
Whole fee refunded by Patient...	16
Whole fee remitted by Health Committee ...	8
Refund of whole fee promised by Patient, but part still unpaid...	2
Fee still owing ...	16
Part fee remitted, remainder owing ...	1
Part fee remitted, part paid, remainder owing ...	1
	—
	44
	83

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

The average attendance of mothers with babies at the Maternity Centres was as follows:—Albert Road 78·9, Silver Row and East Road 25·1, Paradise Centre 49·1, and Hopetown 33. The attendances of expectant mothers have been as follows:—Paradise Centre 27, Hopetown Centre 48, Silver Row and East Road 24, Albert Road 88, Ante-Natal Clinic 72. On 14th November, 1923, the Silver Row Clinic was removed to more suitable premises at the East Road Wesleyan Sunday School.

Health Visitors.—During the year the Health Visitors paid 214 first visits and 170 subsequent visits to expectant mothers ; 1,127 first visits and 959 re-visits to infants under one year ; 1,010 visits in connexion with children from 1 to 5 years of age ; 30 visits in connexion with still-births ; and 97 in connexion with cases of mental deficiency. There were also 661 visits to cases of measles, 12 visits to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, and 1,155 for various other reasons.

Home Helps.—Fifty-five applications were made for the services of Home Helps ; attendance was provided in 37 cases, at which 564 days' service were given.

Maternity Bags were applied for in 17 cases and lent in 9. All the bags were returned in good condition.

During 1923, 4,332 pounds of dried milk were sold to mothers attending the Maternity Centres, and 896 were given free. Orders were also given for 23,129 pints of fresh milk, the net cost to the Health Committee of fresh and dried milk being £282 4s. 10½d. 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 careful inquiries by the Health Visitors.

A Baby Day Celebration was held by the kind permission of Mrs. Baynes in Polam Hall grounds on July 31st and August 1st. The celebration was well attended. Nearly 300 mothers attended with their babies. There was also a fair number of visitors.

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 84 deaths from Tuberculosis during 1923, as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory			
System	36	33	69
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	9	6	15
	—	—	—
	45	39	84

Under the Tuberculosis Regulations 215 cases were notified, 135 of males and 80 of females ; 3 under 1 year of age ; 9 between 1 and 2 ; 4 between 2 and 3 ; 3 between 3 and 4 ; 5 between 4 and 5 ; 43 between 5 and 10 ; 19 between 10 and 15 ; 17 between 15 and 20 ; 61 between 20 and 35 ; 18 between 35 and 45 ; 31 between 45 and 65 ; and 2 over 65 years of age. Of these 27 came from Harrowgate Hill Ward ; 24 from North Road Ward ; 36 from Eastbourne Ward ; 23 from Cockerton Ward ; 19 from Pierremont Ward ; 36 from Central Ward ; 29 from West Ward ; and 21 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 1923 are given below:—

PULMONARY CASES.

	Insured.		Not Insured.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under treatment at the beginning of the year	6	0	9	2	15	2
Admitted	9	2	3	9	12	11
Discharged	5	1	7	8	12	9
Under treatment at the end of the year	10	1	5	3	15	4
Number of days treatment ...	2806	124	2372	1047	5178	1171

NON-PULMONARY CASES.

	Insured.		Not Insured.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under treatment at the beginning of the year	1	0	4	5	5	5
Admitted	5	0	11	13	16	13
Discharged	5	0	11	14	16	14
Under treatment at the end of the year	1	0	4	4	5	4
Number of days treatment ...	628	0	1583	1289	2211	1289

Tuberculosis Dispensary.—The number of persons who attended the Dispensary during 1923 was 571, and the number of attendances made was 1,817. About 88 per cent. of these patients reside in the Borough.

During the year 201 first visits and 2,707 re-visits were paid to houses by the Tuberculosis Health Visitors.

Shelters were provided for the use of 11 Borough patients during the year.

The Tuberculosis Care Committee continued its useful work. During the year ending 31st March, 1924, applications were received on behalf of 30 new patients. Material and financial help was given to 17 of these patients. One was referred to and assisted by the War Relief Committee, 7 were referred to the Guardians, 2 were helped in other ways, and 3 were refused assistance. Further material or financial help was given to 17 of the cases dealt with in previous years. 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 areas. 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 Staff. Home contracts are supervised and examined by the Tuberculosis Medical Officer, either at the Dispensary or at their homes.

Venereal Diseases.—The Council's Scheme for the treatment of Venereal Diseases was as described in last year's report. The work is carried out at the "Skin Department" of the Darlington General Hospital. Special appointments for treatment are now made with patients, so that waiting for treatment is almost done away with, and far greater secrecy is obtained. Much needed extensions of the buildings used for the treatment of Venereal Diseases were carried out in March, and an Orderly was appointed to assist at the Clinics for male patients in January.

TREATMENT.

At the General Hospital, Darlington, 1923.

Number of Out-patients attending for first time:—

					Males.		Females.
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	16	...	22
Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	36	...	19
Soft Chancre	...	...	...	...	0	...	5
Not suffering from Venereal							
Disease	...	...	...	...	18	...	12
					70		58
Total Attendances	...	...	...	...	2,977		1,311

Number of In-patient days treatment at the General Hospital, Darlington, in 1923:—

1 patient, female, syphilis, 46 days.
 1 patient, female, syphilis, 12 days.
 1 patient, female, syphilis, 10 days.
 1 patient, female, gonorrhœa, 24 days.
 1 patient, female, gonorrhœa, 12 days.
 1 patient, female, gonorrhœa, 7 days.
 1 patient, female, gonorrhœa, 4 days.

At the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle, 1923.

	Males.	Females.
Number of Out-patients treated		
for first time	1	2
Total number of attendances of		
old and new patients	1	16

At the West Hartlepool, Mill House Dispensary, Darlington patients made a total of 13 attendances for Syphilis and 2 for Gonorrhœa.

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	—	—	1	1
Wasserman Reaction	98	6	35	139

During the year 12 doses of novarsenobillon were supplied for their use to 2 medical practitioners in the town.

Hospitals.—(1) No special hospitals are 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 1921. 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 101 cases of expectant mothers were admitted for a total of 1,601 patient days, an average stay of 15·9 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, at the rate of 2,000 cubic feet per bed would contain 105 beds in eight large and a number of small wards.

(5) A **Smallpox Hospital**, capable of holding 23 patients, at the same standard, 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 **Ambulance** is 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 pages 18-19, the following examinations were made for medical practitioners:—

	Number of Specimens submitted.	RESULTS.		
		Positive.	Negative.	Undecided.
Diphtheria ...	60	6	52	2
Enteric Fever ...	6	3	3	—
Tuberculosis ...	56	7	49	—

In addition to these, 86 specimens from Darlington patients, in 21 of which tubercle bacilli were found, were sent for examination from the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

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 notifiable in Darlington.

Chickenpox was made notifiable in the Borough on 23rd December, 1923.

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.

W. H. Brodie, M.B., Ch.B., Venereal Diseases Medical Officer, and Assistant School 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. and Certificated Meat Inspector; 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 and Miss M. B. Butterworth (resigned 31st August, 1923), Certificates of C.M.B. and of R. San. Inst. for Health Visitors and School Nurses; Miss H. Lawrence, State Registered Nurse, Liverpool University School of Hygiene Certificate (appointed 21st Nov., 1923).

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 Officer's Report.

* Contributions to salaries from Exchequer grants.

9.—HOUSING.

Three hundred new houses were erected during the year, of which 35 were erected by the Local Authority with State assistance under the Housing Acts.

One thousand and thirty-nine dwelling-houses were inspected for housing defects under the Public Health or Housing Acts. The results of these inspections are given on page 31 of the Sanitary Inspector's Report. Four hundred and fourteen 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 457 dwelling-houses; and in 230 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 private enterprise is beginning to supply the need. As during previous years, 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—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—	Deaths in Institutions, Residents and Non-Residents.
17.	Arterio-sclerosis ...	M.	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	8	2
18.	Bronchitis ...	F.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...
	...	M.	24	4	2	...	...	...	1	8	8	1	3
	...	F.	15	1	2	...	...	1	...	4	2	5	...
19.	Pneumonia (all forms) ...	M.	56	4	7	4	1	2	13	17	6	2	10
	...	F.	38	10	7	2	...	2	3	8	3	3	4
20.	Other Respiratory Diseases ...	M.	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
	...	F.	6	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2
21.	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	M.	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
	...	F.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	Diarrhœa, etc. ...	M.	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	...	F.	7	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
23.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	M.	4	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	2	6
	...	F.	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
24.	Cirrhosis of Liver ...	M.	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	...	F.	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
25.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	M.	13	...	...	...	2	1	...	5	4	1	1
	...	F.	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	3
26.	Puerperal Sepsis ...	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	F.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
27.	Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	F.	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1
28.	Congenital Debility and Malformation, premature Birth ...	M.	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	...	F.	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
29.	Suicide ...	M.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2
	...	F.	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
30.	Other Deaths from Accidents and Violence ...	M.	16	...	...	...	1	4	3	2	2	4	6
	...	F.	6	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	2	2
31.	Other Defined Diseases ...	M.	85	9	3	3	3	3	5	18	11	30	28
	...	F.	72	11	1	1	3	2	9	7	10	28	28
32.	Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	M.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	...	F.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...

INFANT MORTALITY.

1923. 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	...	...	26	5	3	3	37	15	17	11	9	89		
	Uncertified	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	1	1	1	...	8		
{	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	8
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convulsions	1	...	1	2	2	1	1	7			
	Laryngitis			
	Bronchitis	1	1	2	...	1	1	5			
	Pneumonia (all forms)	2	5	5	2	14			
	Diarrhoea			
	Enteritis	1	...	1	...	2			
	Gastritis	1	1	2			
	Gastro-enteritis	1	1	...	1	...	1	3			
	Syphilis	1	1			
	Rickets			
	Suffocation, overlaying			
	Injury at birth	2	2	2			
	Atelectasis	2	2	2			
	Congenital Malformations	2	2	4	4			
	Premature Birth	18	1	...	1	20	2	2	24			
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	4	1	2	1	8	5	3	...	...	16
Other causes	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	1	2	...	...	6
Totals				30	5	4	3	42	16	18	12	9	97

Net Births in the year—Legitimate, 1,388 ; illegitimate, 58.

Net Deaths in the year—Legitimate infants, 90 ; males, 40 ; females, 50.
Illegitimate infants, 7 ; males, 4 ; females, 3.

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1923. 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 (in ins.).	Date of Greatest Fall.	Number of days on which rain fell .01 inches or more.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.				
January ...	30.4	29.2	54	25	1.02	0.28	5	12
February ...	29.9	28.3	57	27	3.87	0.57	26	23
March ...	30.4	29.1	63	30	1.72	0.70	31	13
April ...	30.2	29.1	56	29	1.83	0.80	10	12
May ...	30.2	29.1	69	31	2.46	0.64	22	18
June ...	30.3	29.5	73	38	0.82	0.21	3	11
July ...	30.2	29.2	88	45	2.48	0.70	30	11
August ...	30.2	29.3	76	39	3.42	0.60	29	22
September ...	30.3	29.2	70	34	1.84	0.58	17	10
October ...	29.9	28.7	60	30	2.40	0.39	20	14
November ...	30.3	28.8	54	20	3.68	0.67	15	20
December ...	30.4	29.1	52	23	2.64	0.46	25	21
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	28.18	...	...	187
Averages ...	...	...	...	...	2.35	...	...	15.6

REMARKS ON THE YEAR.

The above record shews June as the driest month of the year and February the wettest. The rainfall for the first six months of the year was 11.72 inches, and for the last six months 16.46 inches. The rainfall for the year was 28.18 inches, shewing an increase of 3.18 inches over the average, namely, 25 inches.

South Park, Darlington.

JAMES MORRISON, Parks Superintendent.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR,
JNO. R. COPPING, A. R. SAN. I.,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1923.

DARLINGTON :
ECHO PRINTING WORKS, FREEMAN'S PLACE.

1924.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1923.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting for your information my Annual Report for 1923.

General Sanitary Work.—During the past year 1,831 Inspections and 6,159 Re-Inspections of houses were made under the Public Health Acts and the Housing and Town Planning Acts. 901 Informal Notices were served upon the owners of property in respect of 1,531 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 457 Statutory Notices for the abatement of 990 nuisances were served during the year. The total number of nuisances abated in compliance with notices served during the year was 1,827.

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	3	1	4
Structural Defects	838	633	948
Lodging-houses	5	4	9
Slaughter-houses	2	—	2
Bakehouses	5	—	5
Ashpits and Privies	219	110	296
Deposits of Refuse and Manure ...	9	1	10
Water Closets—			
Drains stopped up and Defective Fittings	69	31	84
Defective Yard Paving	42	32	42
House Drainage—			
Yard, Scullery, and Cellar Drains, and Down Pipes stopped up and Defective Drains and Traps	234	108	308
No disconnection from Sewer...	11	5	12
Water Supply to Houses	5	1	6
Pigstyes	1	—	1
Animals and Poultry Improperly kept	13	—	13
Defective Sinks or Slopstones ...	39	29	51
No Slopstones	8	8	12
No Pantries	27	24	23
Cowsheds	—	3	—
Offensive Trades	1	—	1
Totals	1531	990	1827

Living Vans, Tents, and Sheds.—Notices have been served in 3 cases where there have been contraventions of the Bye-Laws relating to the above, all of which were duly complied with.

Housing — Part I. — Unhealthy Dwellings. — During the year 138 houses, comprising 168 tenements (mostly in yards) were re-inspected and a Special Report made thereon in consequence of a request from the Ministry of Health for information in respect of insanitary areas.

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.

Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920.—During the year 1 application was received for a Certificate under Section 2 (2) of the above Act, which was refused.

Sanitary Conveniences.—During the year 5 notices were served under Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for the substitution of water-closets and ashbins for 3 old-fashioned privy-middens and 2 combined privy-ashpits, and same were complied with. There were also 5 water-closets substituted for old privy-middens and privy-ashpits in cases where Notices under Section 36 had been served prior to 1923, making a total of 10 water-closets substituted during the year.

The following is a revised table of the number of Notices served and conversions made during the 12 years 1912-1923:—

Year.	Notices served.	Complied with at 31st Dec., 1923.	Notices re-served.	Outstanding at 31st Dec., 1923.
1912	743	742	1	0
1913	777	692	84	1
1914	585	545	36	4
1915	109	104	2	3
1916	64	41	0	23
1917	1	1	0	0
1918	1	0	1	0
1919	94	91	0	3
1920	50	43	0	7
1921	3	2	0	1
1922	1	1	0	0
1923	5	5	0	0
Totals	2433	2267	124	42

During the year 47 dwellings were dealt with where the sanitary conveniences were insufficient, there being only 15 conveniences for the 47 dwellings. In respect of 34 of the dwellings 11 additional w.c.'s were provided, and Notices have been served upon the owners of the remaining 13 premises to provide additional accommodation.

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

Water-closets	...	...	...	...	10,054
Combined Privy-ashpits	...	...	...	...	6,698
Privy-pans	...	...	...	...	170
Old Privy-middens	...	...	...	...	43

Total ... 16,965

Infectious Diseases.—During the year 106 cases of Scarlet Fever, 47 cases of Diphtheria, 2 cases of Typhoid or Enteric Fever, 28 cases of Erysipelas, 3 cases of Puerperal Fever, 2 cases of Malaria, 1 case of Cerebro-Spinal Fever, and 2 cases of Encephalitis Lethargica were 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, etc.	...	...	10	146	—	149	144
Tuberculosis	...	...	—	34	—	53	16
Cancer	...	...	—	2	—	2	3
Measles, etc.	...	...	3	6	—	19	8
Totals	...	...	13	188	—	223	171

Factories and Workshops.—The number of Workshops, including Bakehouses, on the Register at the 31st December, 1923, was 427, and the number of Factories 145.

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	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Unsuitable or Defective	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Not separate approach	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Not properly screened	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Want of Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	16	16
Breach of special Sanitary requirements for							
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Structural Defects	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Yard and W.C. drains stopped up and defective...						2	2
No provision of escape in case of Fire	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Total						39	36

Eight 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 3 cases remedied.

Outworkers.—During the year I received 11 lists containing the names of 16 Outworkers, and the premises of such Outworkers were also inspected.

Food and Drugs.—During the year 147 samples were taken for analysis as follows:—

New Milk	...	...	...	...	...	119
Drugs—Provisions, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	27
Water	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total						147

Of the 119 samples of Milk 72 were from Purveyors of Milk residing and carrying on business in the Borough, and 47 were from Purveyors of Milk carrying on business but not residing in the Borough. 106 of such samples were morning samples, and the remaining 13 were afternoon samples.

One hundred and six were Formal Samples and the remaining 40 were Informal Samples. 113 samples were of genuine quality and 33 were adulterated.

Of the 33 adulterated samples 30 were Milk, and of these 21 samples were below standard, 7 only slightly and no further steps were taken, and with respect to the remaining 14 samples, in 2 cases Letters of Warning were written by the Town Clerk, in 6 cases, letters were written by the Town Clerk to the Purveyors asking for any explanations they might have to offer as to the deficiency, and such explanations were received and accepted, in 3 cases further samples were taken, 1 sample was quite abnormal due to some unusual occurrence either through accident or carelessness, and in the remaining 2 cases the samples were taken outside the Borough boundaries and the results reported to the County Food Inspector.

In 9 cases proceedings were taken, with the following results:—

- No. 67.—Fined £10 and £6 6s. costs.
- No. 68.—Ordered to pay costs (£1 17s. 6d.).
- No. 98.—Ordered to pay costs (£3 2s. 0d.).
- No. 100.—Ordered to pay costs (£2 16s. 0d.).
- No. 116.—Fined £15 and £1 16s. costs.
- No. 117.—Ordered to pay costs (£2 1s. 6d.).
- No. 124.—Fined £15 and £1 16s. costs.
- No. 125.—Ordered to pay costs (£2 1s. 6d.).

With respect to Sample No. 73 a Summons was issued but not served as the Defendant had been removed to the County Asylum where he subsequently died.

Of the 3 remaining adulterated samples 2 were of Raspberry Jam, and 1 Margarine. In the case of the Jams, letters were written to the Manufacturers by the Town Clerk, and their reply accepted as satisfactory, and with respect to the Margarine a Letter of Warning was written to the Purveyor by the Town Clerk.

I desire to make special reference to sample No. 67 in respect of which the Purveyor was fined £10 and £6 6s. costs, as in this case the circumstances were most unusual, the actual adulteration taking place under my observation, and the water used for that purpose being taken from a water trough which was the only drinking place for the cattle and horses on the farm. At the time of taking the Sample of Milk I also took a sample of Water from the trough and submitted same to the Public Analyst for analysis, and in his Certificate he states that the sample was grossly contaminated and of such a character that its consumption by human beings might possibly be attended by serious consequences, while the danger of introducing such contaminated water into milk was exceedingly grave.

The Purveyor of the sample was subsequently requested to appear before the Health and Sanitary Committee, and on their recommendation his name was removed from the Register of Milk Purveyors.

Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.—The total number of beef and veal animals inspected at the time of slaughter or immediately afterwards was 5,676, which is about 90 per cent. of the total beef and veal animals slaughtered in the Borough.

There have been 40 cases of emergency slaughter, involving 17 cows, 6 bullocks, 8 heifers, 6 bulls, 2 pigs, and 1 sheep notified to me for inspection, and as a result of these inspections the carcasses and all organs of 3 cows and 1 bull, and portions only of the carcasses of 2 cows, 2 heifers, 1 bull, and 2 bullocks, and all the organs of 6 cows, 1 bullock, and 2 heifers were condemned and destroyed.

Of the above 40 cases, 22 animals were killed and dressed outside the Borough and 18 in the Slaughter-houses in the Borough.

The total weight of food condemned and destroyed during the year was 6 tons, 14 cwts., 3 stones, $5\frac{3}{4}$ 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.
18 whole Carcasses and all Organs	3	12	3	7
Portions of Carcasses	0	7	5	6
47 sets of Lungs	0	3	2	0
78 Livers	0	9	0	5
Heads and Tongues	0	3	4	13
Stomachs and Mesenteries ...	0	1	3	5
Udders	0	0	1	0
Kidneys	0	0	1	5
Pig's Pluck	0	1	2	6
Imported Meat	0	6	4	4
Fruit	0	19	2	$0\frac{3}{4}$
Tinned Foods	0	9	4	10
Total of Meat and other Foods	<hr/>			
condemned	6	14	3	$5\frac{3}{4}$

Slaughter-Houses.—The number of slaughter-houses in the Borough at 31st December, 1923, was 40. During the year 2 Licenses were transferred and 1 new Slaughter-house was Licensed. The whole of the Slaughter-houses are held on Annual License, are regularly inspected and well kept.

Offensive Trades.—During the year new licences have been granted to 6 Fish Fryers.

The number of premises now used for offensive trades and duly licenced is 42, as follows:—

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

There are also 30 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 23 Cowsheds and 123 Milk Retailers upon the Register at the 31st December, 1923, being an increase of 35 Retailers as compared with the previous year, 4 Retailers having discontinued, and 39 Retailers having been added to the Register.

The increase in the number of Retailers is largely due to the action taken to secure the registration of all persons retailing Milk in the Borough, even though they reside outside the Borough boundaries, there being 28 such retailers registered during the year.

Under the new powers contained in the Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922, one Retailer was struck off the Register after being convicted of selling milk adulterated with dirty water, and warnings were given with good effect in many other cases to the keepers of small Milkshops to provide more suitable places for the storing of their milk.

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 7 contraventions of the Closing Order relating to the Sale of Fruit, Vegetables, and Flowers, in one case proceedings were taken and a fine of 10/-, including costs, was imposed, and in the other 6 cases Letters of Warning were written to the offenders by the Town Clerk.

Proceedings were taken against 3 shopkeepers for a contravention of the Shops (Early Closing) Act, 1920. In one case a fine of 20/- including costs, and in another case a fine of 10/- including costs were imposed, and in the third case the defendant was ordered to pay 5/6 costs.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The total number of rats actually killed by the Rat Catcher during the year was 1,344, but these figures do not include the rats that were poisoned.

The following are the principal places at which the rats have been destroyed:—

Snipe Tip	...	...	...	...	...	595
Pierremont Tip	...	...	...	...	...	691
Sundry premises	...	...	...	...	...	58
						<hr/> 1,344 <hr/>

Common Lodging-Houses.—There are 7 Common Lodging-houses on the Register, with accommodation for 447 lodgers.

In 2 cases the Licenses of Common Lodging-houses have been granted to new owners, and in 2 cases there have been changes in the Deputies.

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.

Four 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, 1923.

DARLINGTON:

ECHO PRINTING WORKS, FREEMAN'S PLACE.

1924.

STAFF OF SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

School Medical Officer—

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

Assistant School Medical Officers—

E. GRACE WILKES, M.A., M.B., B.Ch.
(resigned 31st January, 1924).

W. H. BRODIE, M.B., Ch.B. (part time).

Dental Surgeons—

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

Nurses—

AGNES GARDNER (senior nurse).

CATHERINE GARDNER.

GLADYS MAY WHITTAKER.

Clerks—

DORIS BURRELL.

MARY BAINBRIDGE.

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, 1923. As in last year's report, descriptions given in previous reports of methods of working, which are still in use, have been omitted.

By making use of the hut adjoining Dodmire School, the open-air school was able to keep open throughout the winter. In this way the health of the children attending has been greatly benefited. The open-air school needs extension, and should be available for boys as well as for girls.

In the present report many children previously classified as pre-tuberculous have been entered as cases of bronchitis; their condition is, however, kept under frequent observation.

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,
March, 1924.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1923.

The **Number of Children** in the Darlington Elementary Schools at mid-year, 1923, was :—

Boys	3,652	}	Total	...	10,719
Girls	...	...	3,686		
Infants	...	...	3,381		

Medical Inspection.—The number of children submitted to routine inspection in the Elementary Schools was 3,449 ; in addition to these, 505 children were examined for special reasons, and 2,520 were re-examined. At the Secondary Schools three routine inspections were held, and 886 pupils were examined. The Nursery School was visited on alternate Friday afternoons.

In addition to the routine inspections, 227 children were medically examined as candidates for Scholarships in the Secondary Schools. During 1923 efforts were made to make up for the arrears that had accumulated and to carry out the whole of the work as required by the Board's Regulations. For this purpose routine inspections at the Elementary Schools were in general made only twice during the year so as to avoid the loss of time which often occurs when there is only a small number of children to be examined at a school. Special attention was paid to the examination of children reported as mentally defective, which had to be held over in 1922.

In general the scheme of work was as described in previous reports: of the 3,449 children submitted to routine inspection in the Elementary Schools (see Table I), 815 were found to be suffering from defects (other than uncleanness, and defective clothing and footgear) which required treatment, whilst 895 had defects which necessitated the children being kept under frequent observation.

Weight of School Children.—The following table compares the weight of the school children examined in 1922 and 1923, with corresponding weights before the war, and also with average weights of Elementary School children in England and Wales, as given in "The Health and Physique of School Children," published by the Ratan Tata Foundation in 1913.

WEIGHTS IN POUNDS.

	Age 5.		Age 8.		Age 12.		Age 13.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
England & Wales	38·5	37·6	52·2	49·8	73·0	73·9	77·3	80·4
Darlington, 1910...	38·2	37·1	...	...	...	...	77·5	79·7
„ 1914...	39·3	38·0	...	...	...	...	71·0	70·7
„ 1922...	40·9	39·9	53·9	51·6	74·2	70·8	...	...
„ 1923...	40·3	38·7	54·7	51·8	74·8	74·9	...	...

Uncleanliness.—131 children were found during the routine inspections to have nits in their hair, and 9 had vermin on the body. Of the former number, 108 were girls. See also pages 7 and 23 below.

Tonsils and Adenoids.—Of the children examined during routine inspections 253 (7·33 per cent.) were found to have adenoids, or enlarged tonsils, or both. Operations was advised in 156 cases (61·7 per cent.), but in the less severe cases palliative measures were recommended and explained to the parents.

Tuberculosis.—Two cases of definite pulmonary tuberculosis were found in the course of medical inspection. Two cases of suspected pulmonary tuberculosis were referred for treatment. Of non-pulmonary forms cervical glands were involved in 5 cases and joints in 2 cases. In addition to these many of the cases returned under Bronchitis are being kept under careful observation.

Skin Disease.—There were 59 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.—12·79 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 ...	665	78	11·7	573	73	13·6
Girls ...	631	70	11·1	538	82	15·2

As was the case last year, the percentage with defective sight is higher in the older group.

Ear Disease and Deafness.—Seventy-four (2·14 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 ...	...	...	...	13
Measles and German Measles	...	...	...	349
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	37
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	5
Ringworm	...	...	...	4
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	40
Mumps ...	...	...	...	11
				459

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 in previous years. The School Nurses paid 379 visits to 20 schools, and made 623 home visits in connexion with the cleanliness of the children. For this purpose 14,634 examinations of children were made, and in 1,370 cases (9.36 per cent.) nits were found in the hair; verminous bodies were found in 14 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 608 cases, all of which showed improvement. For the purpose of following up defects other than uncleanness, the School Nurses paid 2,539 home visits.

Treatment.—The arrangements for treatment, etc., at the Clinic were similar to those described in previous reports. The number of separate attendances at the Clinic was 13,280, of which 7,892 were for treatment and 5,388 for advice.

Refraction.—324 children were examined by retinoscopy during the year; in 92 cases glasses were not advised. Thirty-nine children were re-examined, and it was necessary to change the glasses in 32 cases. Five cases of squint, in which glasses brought about no improvement, were referred to the General Hospital for operation.

Skin Disease.—One hundred and nineteen new cases of ringworm were treated at the Clinic, compared with 83 in the previous year. In addition there were 22 cases under treatment from 1922. Eight of these cases were treated at home. Of the 141 cases treated at the Clinic, 94 were of ringworm of the scalp; 69 of these were treated by X-rays, and 25 by other methods. Forty-seven cases of ringworm of the body were treated by ointments. Of the 141 cases, 89 were cured and re-admitted to school during the year, leaving 52 still under treatment.

Tonsils and Adenoids.—During 1923, operations were performed on 284 cases of adenoids and enlarged tonsils at the General Hospital. Of these, 186 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 13, 23, and 24.

Open-air School.—The open-air school was opened on 11th June, and was not closed for the winter. The wisdom of this change was shown by the children gaining weight during the winter instead of in general losing weight as in previous years. Twenty cases were selected from elder girls, chiefly inactive tuberculous cases, or suffering from glandular enlargements. On the average the weight of the children increased by 7·26 per cent., and there was a decided improvement in their physical condition.

Physical Training.—There was close co-operation between the School Medical Officers and the teachers responsible for physical training, the Medical Officers recommending children for certain corrective exercises, while children in whom the exercises revealed defects were referred to the School Medical Officers for further examination.

THE ORGANISER OF PHYSICAL TRAINING REPORTS:—

During the year Physical Training in the Elementary Schools of the Borough has been conducted on the same general lines as last year.

The Physical Training Staff consists of one man Organizer, and four part time teachers, two men and two women, engaged from May to September to assist in teaching Swimming. The men attend the Baths about 6 hours per week and the women attend about 5½ hours per week.

The Physical Training lessons have been carried out in accordance with the Board of Education's Syllabus (1919).

Senior and Junior departments devote about one hour per week, in three formal lessons of twenty minutes each ; Infants' departments generally take one lesson per day of 10 to 15 minutes, consisting mostly of massive movements and games.

It is encouraging to note that the work progresses, in general, very satisfactorily. Teachers recognize the value of this lesson as an aid to control and discipline and a safe outlet for stored-up energy. There are, in addition, mental and physical advantages derived from regular, well-conducted lessons.

Organized games are now more generally played. All Senior departments (with one or two exceptions) have regular periods set aside for organized games during and after school hours. The time allocated is generally one hour weekly for each class. Several Junior departments also arrange for the older classes to take organized games. Games apparatus is now more plentiful. Head Teachers may obtain necessary apparatus by requisition.

The Swimming Season commenced on 8th May and concluded on 30th September. Boys from Senior departments attended on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 1-30 to 4-0 p.m., and on Fridays, 3-30 to 4-30 p.m. Senior girls attended Tuesdays, 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon, and Wednesdays, 1-30 to 4-0 p.m.

Instruction was given by the Organizer of Physical Training and the special Instructors assisted by the class teachers who accompanied the scholars.

7,088 boys and 4,882 girls attended, making a total attendance of 11,970, the averages per week being 489·6 boys and 364·3 girls, or a total average of 853·9.

The last swimming season was not a good one so far as weather was concerned. It was never hot for any length of time and there was a good deal of rain. This kept many scholars away.

The warm spray bath under which the scholars wash themselves before entering the Swimming Pool is of very great value and much appreciated by the scholars.

The following number of swimming certificates were issued during the season:—

One length ($33\frac{1}{3}$ yds.), boys 141, girls 39, total 180.

Five lengths ($166\frac{2}{3}$ yds.), boys 39, girls 13, total 52.

There was also a large number of scholars taught to swim varying distances under the length.

Provision of Meals.—Four centres were open during the year for the provision of free meals for school children. 46,145 meals were provided for 265 children as follows:—

At Borough Road School, 17,686 meals.

At Gurney Pease School, 8,386 meals.

At Rise Carr School, 14,988 meals.

At St. Augustine's School, 5,085 meals.

The diet was approved by the School Medical Officer and the Head Mistress of the Beaumont Street Domestic Subjects Centre, and the arrangements were inspected from time to time by the School Medical Officers.

Co-operation of Parents.—During 1923 at the medical inspection of infants parents were present in 63·8 per cent. of the cases, but with older children this percentage was 33·7.

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

(b) Following-up of Children.—The Attendance 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.

Blind, Deaf, Defective, and Epileptic Children.—The arrangements for dealing with these children remain as in previous years. Twelve children were examined for Schedule F during the year, and the highest number of mentally defective children on the books was 39. No children were reported for admission to a Residential Special School; 23 were notified to the Local Authority under the Mental Deficiency Act.

Pupil Teachers.—Twenty-five candidates for pupil teacher-ships were examined during the year. A certificate of fitness was temporarily withheld in one case pending a report from an eye specialist.

Nursery School.—The School was visited fortnightly by a Medical Officer during the year, and thirty-three children were examined on entering the School, and sixty-six children were re-examined. Three cases were sent to the General Hospital, one to the open-air ward, one for operation for hernia, and one for massage and electrical treatment.

The Nursery School Staff have followed up the cases and have treated minor ailments at the school. The following cases were treated:—

Uncleanliness—Head	...	...	...	12
„ Body	...	...	...	1
Ringworm	...	...	...	3
Eczema	...	...	...	1
Impetigo	...	...	...	21

Blepharitis...	...	...	...	...	12
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	1
Squint	...	...	...	...	2
Otorrhœa	...	...	...	...	4
Enlarged Tonsils	...	...	...	...	6
Adenoids	...	...	...	...	1
Enlarged Cervical Glands	...	...	...	...	14
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	3
Tuberculous Glands	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets	...	...	...	...	2
Minor Ailments	...	...	...	...	39

Employment of Children and Young Persons.—Work in connexion with Juvenile Employment is carried on by the co-operating Officer of the Ministry of Labour. The advice of the School Medical Officers is available for the Employment Officer, and at the final examination of a school child an effort is made to call the attention of the parents to any physical condition which should influence them in the choice of an occupation for the child.

The chief employment for boys in this area is in the Building and Engineering Trades. Owing to the continued trade depression few vacancies in these trades are being notified. Many boys seeking apprenticeships are compelled to find interim employment as errand boys and labourers.

Girls are employed in Domestic Service, Wool Spinning, Shops, Offices, and in the Tailoring and Dressmaking Trades. Many apprentice Dressmakers and Tailoresses are now totally unemployed, and several are employed on unsystematic short time. Shop Assistants and Clerks have great difficulty in finding employment.

The Juvenile Employment Bureau is in touch with the employers in the district, and many children have through its agency been placed in employment. Suitable candidates are notified of vacancies in the Civil Service, Post Office, Army, Navy, and

Air Forces, the Railway and similar services. Five boys have been sent to farms in Australia.

By-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 by-laws.

DENTAL REPORT.

The dental work has been quite up to the standard of the previous year. There has been a slight falling off in the numbers attending, due partly we think to the small fee which is now charged. However, we discriminate as far as possible those who are unable to pay, for we feel urgent cases should not be neglected on that account. A good many children have been re-examined preparatory to leaving school, and we are pleased to report that well over two-thirds are free from caries and irregularities. This, we think, is most satisfactory, and from statistics we put the excellent condition down to school dental treatment.

We are very glad to have General Anæsthetic apparatus installed, and though we have not used it as much as we should wish, we are hopeful of doing much good work in the future. Some parents have a strong objection to general anæsthetics, but we think this antipathy will soon subside. We have not quite the accommodation necessary for this kind of work, but slight alterations in the present rooms will remedy this, and we feel it will be a most beneficial addition to the Clinic. The doctors and nurses have helped considerably in bringing cases to our notice in their routine inspection, and children of all ages are now subject to examination.

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

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Three routine medical inspections of the Public Secondary Schools were carried out during the year. At the Grammar School distinct improvement was noticed in the chest condition of the scholars, due largely to the interest taken by the Head Master and his colleagues in special cases pointed out at the medical inspections.

		Pupils Attending.	Pupils Examined.
Grammar School ...	...	341	298
Junior Technical School ...	...	200	217
Girls' High School ...	...	314	371
Total		855	886

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

Age. ...	8	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total.
Boys ...	14	95	106	102	66	30	14	427
Girls ...	—	63	72	71	70	46	23	345

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

Age ...	...	7	9	10	11	Total.
Boys ...	...	6	5	10	67	88
Girls ...	...	—	—	6	20	26

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	...	26·2	—	28·2	29·6	29·5	31·4	30·5	32·7
Expiration	...	23·8	—	25·7	27·7	26·5	29·3	28·3	30·3

		Age 15.		Age 16.		Age 17.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Inspiration	...	32.0	35.6	33.8	34.2	34.1	34.8
Expiration	...	28.6	31.5	29.9	31.8	31.5	32.3

Number of pupils in whom no defect was found—212.

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	2	2	5	8	2	10	5	4	—	3	46
Enlargement of Tonsils	1	—	16	11	15	13	19	8	6	5	4	4	—	1	103
Adenoids ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Enlargement of Glands	5	—	47	14	40	5	42	11	31	7	8	5	1	—	216
Squint ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
External Eye Disease	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8
Defective Vision ...	—	—	15	14	13	7	15	9	11	10	6	9	2	3	114
Ear Discharge ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	5
Deafness ...	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
Defective Speech ...	—	—	2	2	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	10
Other Diseases ...	5	—	38	42	35	36	37	41	30	32	9	24	8	6	343

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) ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eye—								
Blepharitis ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision ...	5	15	—	1	10	3	—	—
Squint ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ear—								
Defective Hearing ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nose and Throat—								
Enlarged Tonsils ...	12	25	7	—	10	—	4	—
Adenoids... ...	1	2	5	—	2	—	—	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-Tubercular) ...	13	23	19	2	4	3	4	—
Heart Disease—								
Organic ...	1	5	2	2	—	—	—	—
Functional ...	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	—
Anæmia ...	—	14	—	2	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ...	10	22	26	21	—	—	—	—
Other Non-Tubercular Diseases...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—								
Pulmonary—Definite ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspected ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary—								
Spine ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deformities—								
Rickets ...	—	7	10	2	—	2	—	—
Dental Caries ...	19	12	9	—	6	8	—	—
Skin—								
Impetigo ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Defects or Diseases...	5	21	5	3	—	—	—	—

TABLE I.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS—1923.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	1,004
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	1,297
Leavers	...	...	...	...	1,148
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	3,449
					<hr/>

Number of other Routine Inspections	72
-------------------------------------	-----	-----	----

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	505
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	2,520
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	3,025
				<hr/>

TABLE II.—A. RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1923.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but <i>not</i> requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but <i>not</i> requiring Treatment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Malnutrition	16	52	2	2
Uncleanliness	54	1	7	...
(See Table IV., Group V.)				
SKIN—				
Ringworm :				
Scalp	6	4	2	...
Body ... ..	...	...	...	...
Scabies	5	...	1	...
Impetigo... ..	22	...	5	...
Other Diseases				
(Non-Tuberculous) ...	9	1	4	...
EYE—				
Blepharitis	13	...	1	...
Conjunctivitis	8	...	2	...
Keratitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
Corneal Opacities	4	1	1	...
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	255	14	38	1
Squint	90	21	14	...
Other Conditions	10	4	1	...
EAR—				
Defective Hearing	13	2	11	...
Otitis Media	31	1	7	...
Other Ear Diseases	4	3	2	...
NOSE AND THROAT—				
Enlarged Tonsils only	77	32	4	2
Adenoids only	30	3	5	...
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	96	8	6	...
Other Conditions	14	10	4	1
Enlarged Cervical Glands				
(Non-Tuberculous) ...	41	155	1	1
Defective Speech ... ..	...	3	...	...
Teeth - Dental Diseases	238	...	16	...
(See Table IV., Group IV.)				
HEART AND CIRCULATION—				
Heart Disease :				
Organic ... ..	...	12	...	...
Functional	1	10	...	1
Anæmia	9	32	1	2
LUNGS—				
Bronchitis	60	507	8	6
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	15	51	...	...

TABLE II.—*continued.*

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but <i>not</i> requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but <i>not</i> requiring Treatment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
TUBERCULOSIS—				
Pulmonary:				
Definite	2	...	...	...
Suspected ... ..	...	2	...	3
Non-Pulmonary:				
Glands... ..	4	1	...	...
Spine ... ..	...	...	...	...
Hip ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Bones and Joints	...	...	...	...
Skin ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Forms ... ..	...	2	...	...
NERVOUS SYSTEM—				
Epilepsy ... ..	...	...	...	1
Chorea ... ..	...	1	...	...
Other Conditions	...	2	1	...
DEFORMITIES—				
Rickets	3	3	...	...
Spinal Curvature	...	...	...	...
Other Forms	1	1	...	...
Other Defects and Diseases	30	56	3	4

B. NUMBER OF individual children FOUND AT Routine MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DISEASES).

GROUP.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment.
	Inspected.	Found to require Treatment.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
CODE GROUPS:—			
Entrants	1004	237	23·6
Intermediates	1297	307	23·74
Leavers	1148	271	24·39
Total (Code Groups)	3449	815	23·63
Other Routine Inspections	72	45	62·5

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

			Boys	Girls	Total
Blind (including partially blind).	(i.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind...	2	—	2
		Attending Public Elementary Schools...	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
	(ii.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind...	—	3	3
		Attending Public Elementary Schools...	12	8	20
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	6	6
Deaf deaf and dumb and partially deaf).	(i.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf...	1	1	2
		Attending Public Elementary Schools...	1	1	2
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	2	2
Mentally Defective.	(ii.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially deaf.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf...	1	6	7
		Attending Public Elementary Schools...	2	—	2
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	2	2
	Feeble-minded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority).	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	22	17	39
		Attending Public Elementary Schools...	21	13	34
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	1	1	2
Epileptics.	Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year.	Feeble-minded ...	8	13	21
		Imbeciles ...	—	2	2
		Idiot ...	—	—	—
	Suffering from severe epilepsy.	Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics ...	—	—	—
		In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools...	1	—	1
		Attending Public Elementary Schools...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	1	—	1

—		Boys Girls Total				
Epileptics (continued).	Suffering from epilepsy which is not severe.	Attending Public Elementary Schools...	...	...	1	—
		At no School or Institution	...	...	—	—
Physically Defective.	Infectious pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	...	...	2	2
		At other Institutions	...	...	1	1
		At no School or Institution	...	...	9	17
			1	8		
	Non-infectious but active pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	...	...	1	2
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	...	...	—	—
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools	...	...	12	12
		At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	16	38
		At other Institutions	...	...	—	—
		At no School or Institution	...	...	4	10
	Delicate children (e.g., pre or latent tuberculosis, malnutrition, debility, anæmia, etc.).	At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	...	...	—	—
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools	...	...	10	10
		At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	5	7
		At other Institutions	...	...	—	—
	Active non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	At no School or Institution	...	...	—	—
		At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	...	...	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	8	12
		At other Institutions	...	...	—	—
	Crippled Children (other than those with active tuberculous disease), e.g., children suffering from paralysis, etc., and in- cluding those with severe heart disease.	At no School or Institution	...	...	3	3
		At Certified Hospital Schools	...	...	—	—
		At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	...	...	—	—
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools	...	...	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	12	24
		At other Institutions	...	...	—	—
		At no School or Institution	...	...	2	5
			—	3		

TABLE IV.—Returns of Defects Treated during the Year ended 31st December, 1923.**TREATMENT TABLE.****GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS** (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group V).

DISEASE OR DEFECT. (1)	Number of Defects, treated or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
SKIN—			
Ringworm-Scalp	86	8	94
Ringworm-Body	47	—	47
Scabies	53	1	54
Impetigo	533	1	534
Other Skin Disease	150	6	156
MINOR EYE DEFECTS (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II).	161	22	183
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	144	6	150
MISCELLANEOUS (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.).	973	67	1040
Total ...	2,147	111	2,258

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I).

DEFECT OR DISEASE. (1)	No. of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at hospital, apart from Authority's Scheme. (3)	Otherwise. (4)	Total. (5)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) (Operations for squint should be recorded separately in the body of the Report) ...	307	13	1	321
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	3	—	—	3
Total ...	310	13	1	324

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme, 216. (b) Otherwise, 16.

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme, 156. (b) Otherwise, 13.

TABLE IV.—*continued.*

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.				
Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
185	99	284	97	381

GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of Children who were:—		(2) Half-days devoted to:—	
(a) Inspected by the Dentist:		Inspection, 34 ; Treatment, 131 ;	
Aged :		Total, 165.	
Routine Age Groups.	5 ... —	(3) Attendances made by children for treatment, 2045.	
	6 ... —		
	7 ... 970		
	8 ... 436		
	9 ... —	(4) Fillings:—	
	10 ... —	Permanent Teeth, 638 ; Tem-	
	11 ... —	porary Teeth, 391 ; Total,	
	12 ... —	1029.	
Specials	13 ... 373	(5) Extractions:—	
	14 ... 25	Permanent Teeth, 279 ; Tem-	
	... .. 1635	porary Teeth, 1939 ; Total,	
Grand Total ... 3459		2218.	
(b) Found to require treat-		(6) Administrations of general	
ment 2253		anæsthetics for extractions, 2.	
(c) Actually treated ... 2045		(7) Other operations:—	
(d) Re-treated during the		Permanent Teeth, 253 ; Tem-	
year as the result of		porary Teeth, 193 ; Total,	
periodical examina-		446.	
tion 65			

GROUP V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

- (i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses, 18.
- (ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses, 14,634.
- (iii.) Number of individual children found unclean, 1,370.
- (iv.) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority, 0.
- (v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—
 - (a) Under the Education Act, 1921, 0.
 - (b) Under School Attendance By-laws, 0.

TABLE V.—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 ...	112	109	221	38	35	73	41	56·1
Beaumont Street	19	17	36	8	7	15	11	73·3
Bondgate ...	31	18	49	9	8	17	13	76·4
Borough Road ...	24	32	56	15	12	27	19	70·3
Cockerton ...	13	15	28	5	6	11	8	72·7
Corporation Road	31	128	159	11	43	54	33	61·1
Dodmire ...	52	50	102	17	13	30	19	63·3
Gurney Pease ...	29	25	54	8	7	15	9	60·0
Harrowgate Hill	102	104	206	31	34	65	45	69·2
Holy Trinity ...	83	35	118	20	19	39	24	61·7
Kendrew Street...	19	13	32	7	5	12	8	66·7
Reid Street ...	142	43	185	39	16	55	43	78·1
Rise Carr ...	86	89	175	26	24	50	30	60·0
St. Cuthbert's ...	11	10	21	7	6	13	11	52·4
St. John's ...	47	50	97	16	17	33	21	63·6
North Road ...	66	76	142	21	24	45	32	71·1
St. William's ...	16	32	48	7	10	17	9	52·3
St. Augustine's ...	19	23	42	8	14	22	17	72·2
Arthur Pease ...	...	25	25	...	8	8	6	75·0
Special ...	15	13	28	6	4	10	6	60·0
Total ...	917	907	1824	299	312	611	405	66·3