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ANNUAL REPORTS

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON,

FOR THE YEAR 1925.



DARLINGTON :

THE SKERNE PRINTING CO., LTD., GARDEN STREET.

—
1926.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1925.

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.

PRESENTED BY

G. A. DAWSON, M.D., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.,

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

DARLINGTON :
THE SKERNE PRINTING CO., LTD., GARDEN STREET.

1926.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.

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

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the Annual Health Report of the County Borough of Darlington for the year 1925.

Owing to the very regrettable untimely passing of your late Medical Officer of Health and the loss of his ripe experience and advice, this compilation has been delayed and may have many shortcomings, especially as it is required to be a Survey Report, somewhat fuller than usual. I have attempted to indicate the measures of progress made in the area in the improvement of the public health services during the past five years, by incorporating certain comparative tables.

During the year 1925 Darlington has been remarkably free from severe infectious diseases, a mild epidemic form of measles however, accounting for over 1,200 notifications, and 14 deaths.

The birth-rate fell from 21.5 in 1924 to 18.6 in 1925; the death-rate showed no change at 12.7 per 1,000 of the population.

The work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department has maintained its high standard, the new Centres which were opened in 1924 justifying their institution.

Tuberculosis is a problem for dealing with which many theories and remedies have been advanced, but so far with only slight success, and it would appear that the question of good housing and avoidance of overcrowding are by far the most important, coupled with the better education and supervision in personal hygiene as provided by the School Medical Service.

I take the opportunity of thanking the various members of the Committee for their support and of expressing indebtedness to all my colleagues and staff for their ready co-operation and assistance.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

G. A. DAWSON.

Health Office,

Feethams, August, 1926.

HEALTH REPORT, 1925.

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 1925 at 69,130.

The County Borough of Darlington is situated in a glaciated area through which the River Skerne flows. The subsoil consists of beds of sand, clay and magnesian limestone. A large part of the town is in consequence on lowlands on each side of the Skerne, and the climate is somewhat enervating, mild and humid. While it is the natural centre of the neighbouring agricultural district in Durham and in Yorkshire, its inhabitants are principally occupied in trades connected with various branches of the railway and engineering work.

Number of Inhabited Houses.—On the 1st April, 1925, the Rate Books showed Assessments as follows:—

Self-contained Dwelling-houses	....	....	14,078
Dwelling-houses and Shops combined	....	....	675
Tenements—separate occupiers	....	....	483
		—	15,236
Lock-up Shops	....	....	446
Hotels, Public Houses and Clubs	....	....	83
Schools, Institutes and Halls	....	....	53
Offices	....	....	160
Warehouses, Stables, Garages and Workshops			578
Parcels of Agricultural Land	....	....	385
Miscellaneous	....	....	281
		—	
Total	....	....	17,222

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

Rateable Value.—£466,915.

Sum Represented by a Penny Rate :—

Poor Rate—£1,853.

General District Rate—£1,815.

OCCUPATIONS OF INHABITANTS.

Number of males and females aged 12 years and over according to Census returns, 1921 :—

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Agricultural Occupations	....	318	23
Mining Workers, etc.	....	70	1
Quarry Workers, etc.	....	8	—
Makers of Bricks, etc.	....	60	11
Chemical Workers, etc.	....	20	5
Metal Workers, etc.	....	8,304	36
Electricians, etc.	....	277	—
Watch Makers, etc.	....	21	—
Leather Workers, etc.	....	40	—
Textile Workers, etc.	....	65	407
Tailors, etc. ,	....	220	559
Confectioners, Cooks, etc.	....	125	158
Woodworkers, etc.	....	1,031	19
Paper Workers, etc.	....	250	53
Builders, etc.	....	853	3
Painters, etc.	....	365	4
Other Workers	....	2,742	62
Road Transport Workers, etc.	....	2,212	83
Commercial Occupations	....	1,686	1,128
Public Services	....	380	65
Professional	....	434	806
Theatrical	....	122	56
Personal Service	....	326	2,599
Clerks	....	1,220	627
Warehousemen	....	215	62
Retired or not gainfully occupied		2,773	19,891

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.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the Year 1925.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1925, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1924. 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 1000 TOTAL POPULATION	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	Causes of Death Certified by Med. Pract.	Inquest Cases	Uncertified Causes of Death	
England and Wales	18.3	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.15	0.07	0.32	0.47	8.4	75	92.1	6.9	1.0	
105 County Boroughs & Great Towns (including London)	18.8	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.18	0.09	0.30	0.43	10.8	79	92.1	7.3	0.6	
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000-50,000) ..	18.3	11.2	0.01	—	0.15	0.02	0.14	0.06	0.31	0.38	7.6	74	93.0	5.9	1.1	
London	18.0	11.7	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.19	0.11	0.23	0.46	10.6	67	91.1	8.9	0.0	
Durham County	24.1	12.7	0.02	—	0.46	0.05	0.19	0.05	0.29	0.45	11.11	100	96.97	3.0	3.0	
DARLINGTON	18.6	12.7	0.00	—	0.20	0.02	0.38	0.06	0.43	0.35	4.7	106	92.1	3.7	4.2	

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Births. —Legitimate	1,240	627	613
Illegitimate	48	21	27

Birth-rate, 18.6.

Deaths.—Total 881, Males 466, Females 415.

Death-rate, 12.7.

For 1924 the birth-rate was 20.2 and the death-rate 12.7 per 1,000 of the population.

Number of Women Dying in, or in consequence of Child-birth.—From sepsis 7, from other causes 2.

Deaths of Infants under one year. :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Births</i>
Legitimate	75	51	102
Illegitimate	5	5	208
Total	80	56	106

The bodies of 49 children **stillborn** in Darlington were buried in the town cemeteries during the year.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	14
" Whooping Cough (all ages)	26
" Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	6

Comparative Table of Vital Statistics, 1920—1925.

		Birth-Rate		Death-Rate		Infant Mortality	
Year	Estimated Population	Darlington	England & Wales	Darlington	England & Wales	Darlington	England & Wales
1920	66,610	25.8	25.4	12.4	12.4	92	80
1921	66,400	23.9	22.4	12.3	12.1	98	83
1922	66,710	22.6	20.6	14.1	12.9	98	77
1923	67,390	21.5	19.7	11.9	11.6	67	69
1924	68,690	20.2	18.8	12.7	12.2	94	75
1925	69,130	18.6	18.3	12.7	12.2	106	75

UNEMPLOYMENT AND POOR LAW RELIEF.

Poor Law Relief.—The number of persons in receipt of relief on 1st January for each of the past five years:—

	Institutions			Outdoor		
	Poor Law	Asylums	Total	Widows, Sick & Disabled etc.	Unem- ployed	Total
1st Jan., 1922	273	94	367	396	192	567 588
„ 1923	299	104	403	570	1,538	2,108
„ 1924	316	119	435	709	1,793	2,502
„ 1925	305	124	429	706	668	1,374
„ 1926	318	128	446	752	966	1,718

The number of assisted unemployed persons shown above is small on account of the Relief Work which was provided for the able-bodied men of the district.

Moreover, the Poor Law Administrative Area is not co-terminous with the County Borough and hence a few of the above persons may come from outside the Darlington Borough.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of cases of **Infectious Disease** notified each month during 1925

	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	7	4	...	21	5	...	4	...	69	...	2	...	27	...	...	42	181
February	6	3	...	8	1	1	1	...	178	...	1	...	32	...	...	27	258
March	21	2	1	17	9	1	4	...	264	...	...	...	29	...	...	15	363
April	16	3	...	6	7	...	2	...	176	...	1	...	27	...	...	16	254
May	15	4	...	14	5	...	2	...	207	...	1	...	15	...	...	12	275
June	9	4	...	9	5	4	3	...	138	...	1	...	10	1	...	19	203
July	10	3	1	11	4	...	3	1	94	...	...	...	8	...	...	16	151
August	8	...	...	8	3	1	3	...	45	...	...	...	7	...	...	6	81
September	11	3	...	10	4	...	4	...	13	...	...	...	10	...	...	18	73
October	20	6	...	16	6	...	5	1	10	...	1	...	17	...	...	44	126
November	21	4	2	6	3	...	2	1	5	...	...	...	16	...	...	41	101
December	10	2	1	8	4	...	9	1	3	...	...	...	19	...	...	53	110
Total for 1925	154	38	5	134	56	7	42	4	1202	...	7	...	217	1	...	309	2176
Total for 1924	143	40	1	119	65	3	32	10	367	1	8	...	184	2	...	272	1247

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1925.

DISEASE.	Under 1	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65—	Total Cases Notified	Total Deaths	Cases Admitted to Isolation Hospital	Deaths in Isolation Hospital
Diphtheria	...	2 (2)	...	3	2	15 (1)	5	3	7	...	1	...	38	3	38	3
Scarlet Fever	1	2	7	10	16	57	25	16	17	2	1	...	154	...	150	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	5	...	4	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 (5)	2 (2)	...	...	7	7	...	4*
Pneumonia	13 (31)	11 (10)	7 (5)	8 (1)	10 (3)	24	19 (1)	25 (3)	36 (9)	22 (7)	32 (14)	10 (17)	217	101	29	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Erysipelas... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	7 (1)	20	9	42	1	2	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	2 (1)	2 (1)	...	1 (2)	...	7	6	4	4†
Measles and German Measles	43 (4)	69 (6)	102 (3)	100 (1)	131	653	70	11	19	4	...	...	1,202	14	3	...
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	19	22	21	23	37	170	13	2	...	2	...	...	309	...	...	...

* 3 died in Feetham Institution and 1 in a Nursing Home.

† 2 of these died in Feetham Institution, 1 being from outside the Borough.

**Incidence of NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, DEATHS and ADMISSIONS TO ISOLATION HOSPITAL during
the past six years.**

DISEASE	1920			1921			1922			1923			1924			1925		
	Notifica- tions	Deaths	Admitted to Hospital	Notifica- tions	Deaths	Admitted to Hospital	Notifica- tions	Deaths	Admitted to Hospital	Notifica- tions	Deaths	Admitted to Hospital	Notifica- tions	Deaths	Admitted to Hospital	Notifica- tions	Deaths	Admitted to Hospital
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	333	9	315	198	...	175	155	3	148	...	106	...	143	...	137	154	...	...
Diphtheria ...	64	...	56	61	...	53	60	2	55	...	47	...	40	3	37	38	3	...
Enteric (including Paratyphoid)	5	1	5	9	2	8	5	1	3	...	2	...	1	...	1	5	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	3	3	...	6	3	...	6	1	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	7	6	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	81	83	...	104	84	...	197	120	4	116	...	94	184	66	8	217	101	29
Malaria ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	7	6	4
Erysipelas ...	27	...	...	2	1	1	32	3	7	28	...	1	32	1	...	42	1	2
Measles and German Measles	193	7	...	96	1	...	377	4	...	1,526	...	51	367	2	2	1,202	14	3
*Chickenpox...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	272	...	1	309	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	14	...	...	26	...	...	14	...	...	6	...	...	10	...	1	4	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

* Notifiable since 1923.

In addition to the cases in Table on page 10, 21 civil cases of Scarlet Fever, 9 civil cases of Diphtheria, 1 civil case of Pneumonia and 2 military cases of Scarlet Fever from outside the Borough were treated in the Borough Isolation Hospitals. No deaths occurred among these patients.

There were also admitted to the Borough Isolation Hospitals 3 civil cases of Mumps, 1 civil case of Tuberculous Meningitis, 1 civil case of suspected Smallpox and 1 civil case of suspected Cerebro-Spinal Fever. The case of Tuberculous Meningitis proved fatal.

Of the 1,202 cases of Measles and German Measles, 1,119 were notified by medical attendants and 83 by parents.

No cases of Smallpox, Trench Fever, Dysentery, Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, or Acute Polio-Encephalitis were notified in 1925. One case of Cerebro-Spinal Fever was notified, but the notification was afterwards withdrawn as the case proved not to be Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

During 1925 four cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified; of these, 2 were notified by medical practitioners only, 1 by a midwife only, and 1 by both a midwife and a medical practitioner. All 4 have recovered with unimpaired vision.

The Queen's Nurses, under their agreement with the Health Committee, paid 17 visits to 1 case of Measles with Pneumonia, 18 visits to 1 case of Whooping Cough, 218 visits to 215 Expectant Mothers, and 97 visits to 5 cases of Puerperal Sepsis.

Diphtheria Antitoxin was supplied for the use of General Practitioners in 12 urgent cases.

The Schick and Dick tests were not made use of, as the incidence of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever was small.

OTHER DISEASES, ETC.

A Table classifying the causes of deaths in age groups may be found at the end of this Report.

Cancer.—The mortality from Cancer and Malignant Disease in Darlington is below that of the whole country, as shewn in the following table :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Darlington</i>		<i>England and Wales</i>	
	<i>Number of Deaths</i>	<i>Death-rate</i>	<i>Death-rate</i>	
1921	60	0.92	....	1.21
1922	67	1.03	....	1.22
1923	65	1.00	....	1.26
1924	60	0.92	....	1.29
1925	72	1.11	....	Not yet known

Thirty **Coroner's Inquests** were held in the Borough and three outside the Borough in connexion with deaths assignable to Darlington, the proportion of these inquest cases to the total number of deaths being 3.7 per cent. There were also eleven inquests held in Darlington on deaths which have been transferred to other districts.

Uncertified Deaths.—During 1925 there were 39 deaths, the causes of which were not certified by medical practitioners or the coroner after inquest, equivalent to 4.2 per cent. of the total number of deaths ; five of these deaths were of children under one year of age.

Accidents and Violent Deaths.—Twenty-four deaths were due to suicide, accidents, or violence, viz. :—6 to suicide, 5 to motor accidents, 1 to injury at work, 4 to burns and scalds, 4 to falls, 1 to drowning, 1 to a broken leg, 1 to an injury to the head following apoplexy, and 1 infant was found dead.

Two hundred and fifteen deaths occurred **in Institutions** in the Borough—94 in the Workhouse, 86 in the General Hospital, 17 in the Borough Isolation Hospital and 18 in Nursing Homes ; in addition to these 11 residents of Darlington died in asylums, 2 in sanatoria and 7 in other institutions outside the Borough.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 82 deaths from Tuberculosis during 1925, as follows :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	32	26	58
Other Tuberculous Diseases....	16	8	24

Under the Tuberculosis Regulations 190 cases were notified, 94 of males and 96 of females ; 2 under 1 year of age ; 4 between 1 and 2 ; 4 between 2 and 3 ; 8 between 3 and 4 ; 4 between 4 and 5 ; 26 between 5 and 10 ; 21 between 10 and 15 ; 25 between 15 and 20 ; 57 between 20 and 35 ; 16 between 35 and 45 ; 22 between 45 and 65 ; and 1 over 65 years of age. Of these 20 came from Harrowgate Hill Ward ; 34 from North Road Ward ; 32 from Eastbourne Ward ; 16 from Cockerton Ward ; 15 from Pierremont Ward ; 35 from Central Ward ; 18 from West Ward ; and 20 from South Ward.

New Cases and Mortality during 1925.

Age-Periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
1—	1	2	9	7	...	...	2	2
5—	7	8	4	8	...	...	3	3
10—	5	10	4	1	1	4	3	...
15—	9	6	7	3	4	2	2	...
20—	7	13	3	2	3	4	1	...
25—	13	17	1	2	9	5	1	1
35—	8	8	...	...	5	5	...	1
45—	8	7	1	...	8	4	2	...
55—	4	1	1	...	2	2	1	...
65 and upwards	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	62	72	32	24	32	26	16	8

Of the above 82 deaths, 8 were cases which came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by notification under the Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH (Prevention of Tuberculosis) REGULATIONS, 1925, and PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925 (Section 62).

There has been no action taken under the above.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

Dispensary.—The Dispensary at Feethams is open for the examination of notified tuberculous patients, suspected cases and their contacts—Tuesdays at 10 a.m. for men; Fridays at 10 a.m. for women and children.

As in previous years the work was carried out by the Durham County Council, who provide a Medical Officer and a Nurse for attendance.

The Residential Institutions available for patients are provided also by the Durham County Council.

The number of new cases which have attended the Dispensary during the past six years is given in the following table :—

1920	....	317	1923	....	218
1921	....	256	1924	....	207
1922	....	178	1925	....	266

The number of persons who attended the Dispensary during 1925 was 484, and the number of attendances made was 2,092. About 91 per cent. of these patients reside in the Borough.

During the year 182 first visits and 1,833 re-visits were paid to houses by the Tuberculosis Health Visitors.

Shelters were provided for the use of 9 Borough patients and were still in use at the end of the year.

There is close co-operation between the Tuberculosis Medical Officer and the staffs of the Health Office, the 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 the patients are kept under observation by the Dispensary Staff. Home contacts are supervised and examined systematically by the Tuberculosis Medical Officer either at the Dispensary or at their homes. The Tuberculosis Health Visitors visit and give advice in the homes of every case notified.

Advanced cases or those with discharging wounds are nursed and dressed in their homes by Queen's Nurses. Tenpence per visit is paid for this service. 1623 visits were paid to 59 patients.

The majority of the non-pulmonary cases of Tuberculosis are treated in the Darlington General Hospital, where there are facilities for X-ray examination, surgical operative assistance and the provision of surgical apparatus.

The incidence is given in the following tables :—

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS (Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary) and DEATHS.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	
	<i>Notified</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Notified</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
1920	151	61	55	22
1921	124	66	32	17
1922	111	71	47	20
1923	135	69	80	15
1924	119	62	65	21
1925	134	58	56	24

PULMONARY CASES IN INSTITUTIONS.

	Insured		Not Insured		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under treatment at the beginning of the year	11	1	4	3	15	4
Admitted	9	2	4	2	13	4
Discharged	17	3	7	5	24	8
Under treatment at the end of the year	3	0	1	0	4	0
Number of days treatment	2883	231	941	496	3824	727

NON-PULMONARY CASES IN INSTITUTIONS.

Under treatment at the beginning of the year	2	1	3	4	5	5
Admitted	3	1	8	11	11	12
Discharged	5	2	7	12	12	14
Under treatment at the end of the year	0	0	4	3	4	3
Number of days treatment	619	214	1808	1028	2427	1242

VOLUNTARY CARE COMMITTEE.

The excellent work of this Committee has been carried out as in previous years. The Annual Report dealing with its work shews the manifold directions of its aims and achievements. Through the Care Committee facilities are granted and arrangements made for the provision of nourishment, assistance in dental treatment, provision of footgear and clothing, and the general supervision of the welfare of patients.

During the year ending 31st of March, 1926, 39 new applications were received and help was provided in 36 of these. Forty cases helped in previous years continued to benefit.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

In 1920 a scheme was drawn up making certain improvements as required by the Ministry of Health for the treatment of Venereal Diseases, in connexion with the Skin Department at the General Hospital, Darlington. The work is now carried out by a part-time Medical Officer, a part-time Male Orderly, and a member of the Nursing Staff of the Hospital. Clinics are more frequent and intermediate treatment can be given.

During the past five years much progress has been made in the thoroughness of the treatment and in the facilities presented to the patients, though there is still much need of additional accommodation which cannot be provided in the present buildings.

Patients requiring intern Hospital treatment are admitted on the recommendation of the Medical Officer.

The appointment of the Medical Officer as part-time Schools Medical Officer has been the means of detecting infected families, leading to the more complete eradication of the diseases and consequent protection of further offspring.

The Department is open for the following sessions :—

Males.—Tuesdays 5-30 p.m.

Fridays 5-30 p.m. and by appointment with the Medical Officer.

Women and Children.—Mondays 2 p.m.

Women Only.—Tuesdays 2 p.m.

Fridays 2 p.m.

For Irrigation.**Males.**—Daily from 10 a.m.**Women.**—Daily from 2 p.m. and by appointment with the Medical Officer.

In spite of several changes in the staff during the past five years, attendances of men, women and children are slowly increasing, not only those from Darlington, but also those from the districts for 20 miles around. This does not mean that there is necessarily an increase in the incidence of venereal diseases, but rather that the diagnosis is now more readily made and that practitioners are realizing the assistance presented in a neighbouring clinic with a specialist officer at hand. A few Darlington residents have attended the neighbouring clinics at Stockton, Durham, Newcastle, etc.

Opportunities of instruction are given to medical practitioners at the Clinic, and those who are qualified receive free supplies of arsenobenzol compounds on application.

No action has been taken under the Venereal Diseases Act of 1917.

There is a local branch of the British Social Hygiene Council.

Laboratory work is carried out at the Clinic by the Medical Officer and at the College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

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

		For detection of spirochetes	For detection of gonococci	For Wassermann reaction	Other Examinations	C. S. Fluid for the Wassermann reaction
For Treatment Centre...	...	—	1	114	—	—
For Practitioners		—	2	52	—	5
Totals ...		—	3	166	—	5

Specimens examined during past 5 years.

Year	At Treatment Centre	At Newcastle Laboratory
1921	—	156
1922	189	147
1923	264	137
1924	225	139
1925	218	153

Treatment of Venereal Diseases.

At the General Hospital, Darlington, 1925.

Number of Darlington Out-patients attending for first time :—

	Males	Females
Syphilis	32	26
Gonorrhœa	54	30
Soft Chancre	3	2
Not suffering from Venereal Disease	24	26
	113	84
Total Attendances	3,448	759

Services at the Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre during 1925.

Classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

	Darling- ton	Durham	North Riding of Yorks.	Total
Number of cases from each area dealt with during the year for the first time and found to be suffering from :—				
Syphilis	58	14	3	75
Soft Chancre	5	—	—	5
Gonorrhœa	84	24	8	116
Conditions other than Venereal	50	6	1	57
Total	197	44	12	253

Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area ... 4,207 ... 697 ... 227 ... 5,131

Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area ... 28 ... — ... 77 ... 105

Number of doses of arsenobenzol compounds given to patients residing in each area :—

1.—Out-patient Clinic ...	395	102	35	532
2.—In-patient Dept. ...	2	—	6	8

At Dean's Hospital, South Shields.

Number of " In-patient " days—	....	....	8
Total number of attendances of old and new patients	....	....	182
Total attendances of Darlington patients at Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle-upon-Tyne	....		2

Number of Darlington County Borough Out-patients attending Clinic for first time.

	Syphilis		Gonorrhœa		Soft Chancre		Other Cases		Total		Grand Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1920	65	42	55	14	2	—	8	5	140	61	201
1921	47	22	24	5	—	—	9	—	80	32	112
1922	36	22	17	12	3	1	13	12	69	47	116
1923	16	22	36	19	—	5	18	12	70	58	128
1924	25	13	49	36	3	1	24	40	101	90	191
1925	32	26	54	30	3	2	24	26	113	84	197

Total Attendances of all Patients.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
1920	1,239	556
1921	881	353
1922	1,249	567
1923	2,977	1,311
1924	3,564	869
1925	3,448	759

During the year 64 doses of Stabilarisan were supplied free of charge to two local medical practitioners who were qualified to administer this drug.

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

There are four 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, 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. See page 16 for number of visits.

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 "Feetham 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 patients admitted during the past five years to the General Hospital, Greenbank, Darlington, and number of attendances of out-patients during the same period are as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>In-patients</i>	<i>Total of out-patient attendances</i>
1921	1,066	40,421
1922	1,346	43,027
1923	1,519	46,134
1924	1,563	45,638
1925	1,600	46,428

The number of midwives practising in Darlington during 1925 was 21, of whom 17 are trained. These midwives are inspected by Dr. Constance Robertson, who made 260 visits for this purpose; of these 230 were routine visits, 2 were on account of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, 21 for the death of the child, 4 for the death of the mother and 3 for 3 cases of puerperal fever.

No midwives are employed or subsidized by the Local Authority. The number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum (4) remains low. The work of the midwives is satisfactorily carried out.

During the year **Midwives** attended 864 births alone, and 183 under the superintendence of medical practitioners.

Medical assistance was sent for on 105 occasions for the following reasons :—

Obstructed or Difficult Labour	...	22	Adherent Placenta	...	...	8
Ruptured Perineum	...	20	Jaundice of Child	...	...	1
Miscarriage or Premature Birth	...	10	Inflamed Eyes	...	...	6
Weakness of Mother	...	5	Convulsions	...	...	5
High Temperature of Mother	...	11	Deformity of Child	...	...	4
Uterine Hæmorrhage	...	4	Debility of Child	...	...	6
Uterine Inertia	...	2	Asphyxia	...	...	1

The following table shows how the charges for these visits have been dealt with up to the present :—

	<i>Cases</i>
No account received by Health Committee from Doctor	47
Accounts sent in to Health Committee	58
Whole fee refunded by Patient	14
Whole fee remitted by Health Committee	16
Fee or part of fee still owing	14
Part fee remitted, remainder still owing	12
Part fee remitted, remainder paid	2
	58 105

Maternity Centres.—There are now 5 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, at which meetings are held as follows :—Hope-town Hall, Whessoe Lane, Monday, 2-30 p.m. to 4 p.m.; Albert Road Schoolhouse, Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and 2-30 p.m. to 4 p.m.; East Road Wesleyan Sunday School, Wednesday, 2-30 p.m. to 4 p.m.; Paradise Sunday School, Coniscliffe Road, Thursday, 2-30 p.m. to 4 p.m.; Cockerton Wesleyan Sunday School, Friday, 2-30 p.m. to 4 p.m.; Albert Road Schoolhouse (Ante-Natal Clinic), last Thursday in each month, 2 p.m. to 3-30 p.m.

The Centres have been open 257 times; 10,102 attendances have been made by mothers with babies, and 228 by expectant mothers, the average attendance being 40.4.

The average attendance of mothers with babies at the different Maternity Centres was as follows:—Albert Road 64.9, East Road 30.2, Paradise Centre 59.4, Hopetown 26.9, Cockerton 25.0, and Ante-Natal Clinic 9.7. The attendances of expectant mothers have been as follows:—Paradise Centre 48, Hopetown Centre 14, East Road 20, Albert Road 58, Cockerton 31, Ante-Natal Clinic 117.

Health Visitors.—During the year the Health Visitors paid 78 first visits and 74 subsequent visits to expectant mothers; 1,172 first visits and 1,530 re-visits to infants under one year; and 806 visits in connexion with children from 1 to 5 years of age; 27 visits in connexion with still-births; and 74 in connexion with cases of mental deficiency. There were also 1,006 visits to cases of measles, 6 visits to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, 17 visits to cases of diarrhoea, 12 visits to cases of whooping cough, 2 visits to cases of puerperal fever, 120 visits to cases of infant deaths, and 359 visits for other reasons.

Home Helps.—Forty-five applications were made for the services of Home Helps; attendance was provided in 34 cases, at which 522 days' service were given.

Maternity Bags were applied for in 20 cases and lent in 17. All the bags were returned in good condition.

During 1925 3,486 pounds of dried milk were sold to mothers attending the Maternity Centres, and 736 were given free. Orders were also given for 20,615 pints of fresh milk, the net cost to the Health Committee of fresh and dried milk being £248 11s. 11½d. 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 the 28th July. The celebration was well attended. Nearly 380 mothers attended with their babies. There was also a fair number of visitors.

Average attendances of Mothers with babies at Maternity Centres during the last five years:—

Year	Albert Road	East Road	Paradise	Hope-town	Cocker-ton
1921	69.0	35.3	58.3	25.1	—
1922	73.8	30.0	53.4	35.5	—
1923	78.9	25.1	49.1	33.0	—
1924	66.8	34.3	53.1	31.9	18.5
1925	64.9	30.2	59.4	26.9	25.0

The Cockerton Centre was opened on the 5th December, 1924.

Total attendances of Expectant Mothers at the Maternity Centres and Ante-Natal Clinic during the last five years :—

Year	At Maternity Centres	At Ante-Natal Clinic
1921	91	58
1922	233	73
1923	187	72
1924	190	61
1925	171	117

Dried and Fresh Milk Supplied through Maternity Centres during the last five years :—

Year	Dried Milk sold to Mothers. lbs.	Dried Milk given free to mothers. lbs.	Fresh Milk given free to mothers. pints	Net Cost of Fresh & Dried Milk Supplied.
1921	7,264	2,200	5,432	£316
1922	4,286	1,844	27,110	£399
1923	4,332	896	23,129	£282
1924	4,831	959	15,195	£170
1925	3,486	736	20,615	£248

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.

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 2 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 88 expectant mothers were admitted for a total of 1,337 patient days, an average stay of 15.2 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 suitable for isolation of individual cases.

The Borough Fever Hospital was successfully established in its claim for recognition as a Training School for Probationer Nurses desiring to obtain State Registration and the Certificate essential for the regulations of the General Nursing Council. Without recognition as a Training Centre, it would have been impossible to secure probationers and an all trained staff would have had to be employed.

(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.

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 page 18, the following examinations were made for medical practitioners :—

	Number of Specimens submitted	RESULTS	
		Positive	Negative
Diphtheria	38	3	35
Enteric Fever	6	4	2
Tuberculosis	67	11	56

In addition to these, 44 specimens from Darlington patients, in 12 of which tubercle bacilli were found, were sent for examination from the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

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

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

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

Baths and Wash-houses Acts of 1846 and 1847.

Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.

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.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

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

Water Supply.—The Borough is supplied by the Corporation Waterworks with water pumped from the River Tees at the extreme western end of the Borough, and purified by filtration through sand filters. Extensions are at present being carried out, including the installation of pressure mechanical filters, which, when completed, will supersede the existing sand filters. It is expected that the new filters will be brought into operation at the end of this year.

A constant supply is maintained and chemical and microscopical examinations of its quality are made by the Borough Analyst.

The total number of houses supplied with water is 15,364 within the Borough and 375 houses outside.

No evidence of plumbo solvency has been found during the year.

Rivers and Streams.—There is very little trade pollution of the rivers and streams in the town. Some pollution is caused by the occupiers of gardens and allotments throwing refuse into streams. The Cockerbeck is not so liable to this form of pollution as formerly, as the allotment gardens in the Cockerbeck Valley have been done away with.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The sewage of the town is conveyed to the Sewage Farm, situated in the Skerne Valley about a mile to the south of the town. The town is sewered on the partially combined system and storm overflows are provided discharging at convenient points.

The sewage is treated by broad irrigation.

Scavenging.—The scavenging of the town has been satisfactorily carried out. The refuse is disposed of principally by depositing on tips which are covered with soil or clean ashes. A small proportion of privy refuse is conveyed to farmers for use on the land.

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., D.P.H., Venereal Diseases Medical Officer and Assistant School Medical Officer. (Resigned, May, 1925).

G. A. Dawson,* M.D., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Venereal Diseases Medical Officer and Assistant School Medical Officer. (Appointed, July, 1925).

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., Certified Meat Inspector, Chief Sanitary Inspector, Inspector of Common Lodging-houses, and under the Shops Act, Food and Drugs Act, 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 H. Lawrence,* State Registered Nurse, Liverpool University School of Hygiene Certificate ; Miss L. G. R. Crawford,* Certificate of C.M.B., *State Registered Nurse*

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

The Staff of the School Medical Service is given in the School Medical Officer's Report.

* Contributions to salaries under Public Health Acts or by Exchequer grants.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1925—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	All Ages	Deaths in										Deaths in Institutions Residents & Nonresidents
			0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—		
17. Arterio-sclerosis ...	M.	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	19	11	19	
18. Bronchitis ...	F.	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	22	13	
19. Pneumonia (all forms) ...	M.	37	9	1	1	1	...	1	2	12	11	4	
20. Other Respiratory Diseases ...	F.	26	6	1	6	2	4	6	6	8	5	2	
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	M.	55	19	5	3	...	1	6	6	3	4	10	
22. Diarrhoea, etc. ...	F.	38	12	3	3	...	...	6	1	4	3	6	
23. Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	M.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	
24. Cirrhosis of Liver ...	F.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	M.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26. Puerperal Sepsis ...	F.	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	
27. Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	M.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28. Congenital Debility and Malformation, premature Birth ...	F.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29. Suicide ...	M.	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	6	
30. Other Deaths from Violence and Accidents ...	F.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	
31. Other defined diseases ...	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown...	F.	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	
	M.	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
	F.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	1	
	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	11	
	M.	13	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	
	F.	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	M.	71	8	4	2	1	1	5	18	16	18	21	
	F.	75	10	...	2	...	1	18	10	11	22	30	
	M.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	

INFANT MORTALITY.

1925. 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	...	...	29	5	6	10	50	21	24	18	18	131
	Uncertified	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	5
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	5	15
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	7
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	3	2	4	15
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	5	7	8	8	3	31
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	7	...	1	...	1	9
Premature Birth	...	...	...	8	...	2	3	13	...	...	...	...	13
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	7	1	1	2	11	5	3	1	...	20
Other causes	...	...	...	4	1	2	1	8	...	2	...	...	10
Totals	...	...	...	32	5	6	10	53	22	25	18	18	136

Net Births in the year—Legitimate, 1,240 ; illegitimate, 48.

Net Deaths in the year—Legitimate infants, 126 ; males, 75 ; females, 51.

Illegitimate infants, 10 : males, 5 ; females, 5.

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1925 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 ...	30.6	28.7	52	27	1.53	0.61	1	12
February ...	30.2	28.4	53	27	2.92	0.85	11	19
March ...	30.4	29.4	54	24	1.28	0.31	20	12
April ...	30.2	29.2	62	27	2.53	0.47	5	19
May ...	30.1	28.9	79	30	3.22	0.71	4	21
June ...	30.4	29.7	85	40	0.14	0.04	20	6
July ...	30.3	29.4	87	41	2.01	0.80	27	12
August ...	30.3	29.5	75	36	3.97	1.03	21	19
September ...	30.3	29.2	74	31	2.99	0.78	18	20
October ...	30.4	28.4	75	26	2.80	0.76	24	18
November...	30.4	29.1	59	15	1.84	0.71	7	15
December ...	30.3	28.5	59	14	2.30	0.43	31	21
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	27.53	...	...	194
Averages...	...	...	...	...	2.29	...	...	16

REMARKS ON THE YEAR.

The average rainfall for Darlington is 25 inches. The rainfall for 1924 was 29.31 inches.
During November and December of this year frost was registered on 45 days.

HOUSING.

In December, 1920, the number of dwelling-houses of all classes was 13,970, the number of working-class dwelling-houses being 12,674. The following table shews the number of new houses erected during the subsequent years :—

1921—Ninety-five new houses were erected, of which 86 were part of the Municipal Housing Scheme.

1923—Three hundred and thirty-nine new houses were erected, of which 152 were part of the Municipal Housing Scheme.

1923—Three hundred new houses were erected, of which 53 were erected by the Local Authority with State assistance under the Housing Acts.

1924—Number of houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	329
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts, 1919, 1923, or 1924—							
(i) By the Local Authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
(ii) By other bodies or persons	....	....	....	....	....	....	217

Housing Statistics for the year 1925.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	510
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts—	
(i) By the Local Authority	 15
(ii) By other bodies or persons	 495

1.—Unfit Dwelling-houses—

Inspection—

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	 1,419
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925....	686
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	 —
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	 —

2.—Remedy of defects without service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action taken by the Local Authority or their officers	710
---	-----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers :—

(a) Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925—

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs —
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—
 - (a) By Owners
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners.....
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 542
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—
 - (a) By Owners 405
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners.....

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Acts, 1925 :—

- (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made
- (5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders

County Borough of Darlington.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR,

JNO. R. COPPING, A. R. San. I.,

FOR THE

Year Ending 31st December, 1925

DARLINGTON :

The Skerne Printing Co., Ltd., Garden Street.

—
1926.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1925.

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

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting for your information my Annual Report for 1925.

General Sanitary Work.—During the past year 2,660 Inspections and 6,986 Re-Inspections of houses were made under the Public Health Acts and the Housing and Town Planning Acts. 1,290 Informal Notices were served upon the owners of property in respect of 2,346 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 542 Statutory Notices for the abatement of 1,195 nuisances were served during the year. The total number of nuisances abated in compliance with notices served during the year was 2,708.

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	5	1	6
Structural Defects	1,013	599	1,176
Lodging-houses	4	2	6
Slaughter-houses	1	—	1
Bakehouses	6	—	6
Ashpits and Privies	282	116	363
Deposits of Refuse and Manure	19	—	19
Water Closets—			
Drains stopped up and Defective Fittings	105	48	135
Defective Yard Paving	84	47	86
House Drainage—			
Yard, Scullery, and Cellar Drains, and Down Pipes stopped up and Defective Drains and Traps	404	132	453
No disconnection from Sewer	20	12	23
Water Supply to Houses	2	—	2
Pigstyes	1	—	1
Animals and Poultry Improperly kept	20	1	21
Defective Sinks or Slopstones	190	80	228
No Slopstones	96	75	91
No Pantries	72	54	64
No Sculleries	11	9	19
Cowsheds	7	1	3
Insufficient Sanitary Conveniences (more than one tenement to a Convenience)	1	18	2
Smoke Nuisances	3	—	3
Totals for 1925	2,346	1,195	2,708
Totals for 1924	2,215	1,126	2,236
Totals for 1923	1,531	990	1,827
Totals for 1922	1,897	1,259	2,041
Totals for 1921	1,338	820	1,398

Living Vans, Tents, and Sheds.—Notice was served in 1 case in respect of contraventions of the Bye-Laws relating to the above, and same was duly complied with.

The Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910.—During the year 686 houses were inspected in accordance with the above Regulations. In 524 cases notices were served for the remedying of sanitary defects, and in 453 cases such notices were complied with.

Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920.—During the year no applications were received for Certificates under Section 2 (2) of the above Act.

Sanitary Conveniences.—During the year there have been 6 water-closets substituted for old privy-middens and privy-ashpits in cases where notices under Section 36 had been served prior to 1925.

The following is a revised table of the number of Notices served and conversions made during the 14 years 1912-1925 :—

Year	Notices Served	Complied with at 31st Dec., 1925	Notices re-served	Outstanding at 31st Dec., 1925
1912	743	742	1	0
1913	777	693	84	0
1914	585	548	36	1
1915	109	105	2	2
1916	64	64	0	0
1917	1	1	0	0
1918	1	0	1	0
1919	94	93	0	1
1920	50	46	0	4
1921	3	3	0	0
1922	1	1	0	0
1923	5	5	0	0
1924	30	6	24	0
Totals	2,463	2,307	148	8

Water Closets have also been voluntarily substituted by the owners for 8 privy-ashpits and 1 privy-pan, and in 2 cases Water Closets have been substituted for 1 privy-ashpit and 1 privy in connection with a factory and workshop respectively.

During the year 19 Notices were served upon the owners of premises, comprising 38 dwellings, which were not provided with sufficient sanitary conveniences. In 3 cases additional water-closets have been provided.

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

Water-closets	....	....	....	....	10,979
Combined Privy-ashpits	....	....	....	....	6,586
Privy-pans	....	....	....	....	169
Old Privy-middens	....	....	....	....	12
Total	....	....	....	....	17,746

Infectious Diseases.—During the year 154 cases of Scarlet Fever, 38 cases of Diphtheria, 5 cases of Typhoid or Enteric Fever, 42 cases of Erysipelas, 7 cases of Puerperal Fever, 1 case of Malaria and 7 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, Cancer, etc.....	3	192	1	194	190
Tuberculosis	—	38	—	42	32
Cancer	—	6	—	13	12
Measles, etc.	1	2	—	7	9
Totals	4	238	1	256	243

Factories and Workshops.—The number of Workshops, including Bakehouses, on the Register at the 31st December, 1925, was 421, and the number of Factories 164.

During the year 874 Inspections have been made and the following is a list of the defects found and dealt with :—

FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS	Found	Re-medied
Sanitary Accommodation—		
Insufficient	2	2
No ventilated space between Water Closet and work-place	4	4
Unsuitable or Defective	4	3
Not separate for sexes	6	5
Not separate approach	1	1
Want of cleanliness....	28	28
Structural Defects	8	8
Yard and Water Closet drains stopped up and defective	3	3
No provision of escape in case of Fire	1	1
Accumulations or deposits	2	2
Total	59	57

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

Outworkers.—During the year I received 23 lists containing the names of 32 Outworkers, and 53 inspections of the premises of such Outworkers were made.

Food and Drugs.—During the year 143 samples were taken for analysis as follows :—

New Milk	60
Drugs—Provisions, etc.	83
Total	143

Of the 60 samples of Milk 19 were from Purveyors of Milk residing and carrying on business in the Borough, and 41 were from Purveyors of Milk carrying on business but not residing in the Borough. All the 60 samples were morning samples.

Sixty were Formal Samples and the remaining 83 were Informal Samples. 122 samples were of genuine quality and 21 were adulterated.

Of the 21 adulterated samples 19 were Milk. 16 samples of Milk and 1 of Whiskey were slightly below standard and in the case of Milk further samples were taken. In the 4 remaining cases proceedings were taken as follows :—

No. 31, Milk—	Ordered to pay costs amounting to £4 2s. 6d.		
No. 38, Milk—	do.	do.	do.
No. 51, Milk—	do.	do.	do.
No. 133, Rum—	Fined £3 and £2 12s. 0d. Costs.		

In the case of 11 Informal Samples, namely :—3 Strawberry Jam, 2 Plum Jam, 3 Ox Tongue, 2 Marmalade and 1 Chicken and Tongue, these were also examined in connection with the investigation into the occurrence of glass particles in food packed in glass containers and also for the presence of preservatives. The following is an extract from the Analyst's Report :—

“ Of the eleven samples, no evidence of a sufficiently definite nature was obtained of the presence of glass fragments in Nos. 7, 9, 10, 12 and 15.

“ Particles of glass were found in Nos. 8, 11, 13, 14, 16 and 17 ; the largest of these splinters was found in No. 8, Plum Jam, which measured $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an inch by $\frac{1}{40}$ th of an inch.

“ Another fragment in the same sample measured $\frac{1}{33}$ rd of an inch by $\frac{1}{50}$ th of an inch.

“ Generally speaking the sizes varied considerably, but the larger particles averaged roughly from $\frac{1}{50}$ th up to $\frac{1}{100}$ th of an inch in length and from $\frac{1}{100}$ th to $\frac{1}{200}$ th across, but there were also numerous smaller pieces down to $\frac{1}{2,000}$ th of an inch.

“ None of the glass fragments could have possibly been noticed by means of the naked eye ; they were all such as could only be detected by microscopic search and consequently the consumer of the food stuff in which they were found could have no means of avoiding them.

“ In addition, the whole of the samples were tested for the presence of preservatives ; Nos. 9 and 16, Ox Tongue, afforded evidence of the presence of Sulphur Dioxide (as Sulphite) and No. 10, Marmalade, a trace of Salicylic Acid.”

Contamination of Apples by Arsenic.—In pursuance of a Circular letter issued by the Ministry of Health in December, 1925, 7 samples of Apples were submitted to the Public Analyst and he reported that such samples were of genuine and wholesome quality, and that with the exception of No. 141 none of these samples afforded the slightest evidence of the presence of arsenic.

No. 141 showed a slight trace which did not amount to 1/1,000th of a grain per pound and was therefore harmless.

Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912 and 1917.—The whole of the 60 samples of New Milk were examined for Preservatives, but in no case was any Preservative found. No samples of Cream were taken.

Inspection of Meat and other Foods.—The total number of beef and veal animals inspected at the time of slaughter or immediately afterwards was 6,005, which is about 90 per cent. of the total beef and veal animals slaughtered in the Borough.

There have been 81 cases of emergency slaughter, involving 40 cows, 11 bullocks, 20 heifers, 4 sheep, 2 bulls and 4 pigs notified to me for inspection, and as a result of these inspections the carcasses and all organs of 3 cows, 4 heifers, 1 bullock, 2 sheep, 1 pig and 1 bull, and portions only of the carcass of 1 cow, and the organs only of 21 cows, 2 heifers and 2 bullocks were condemned and destroyed.

Of the above 81 cases, 43 animals were killed and dressed outside the Borough and 38 in Slaughter-houses in the Borough.

The total weight of food condemned and destroyed during the year was 8 tons, 16 cwts., 5 stones, 10½ lbs.

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

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

Summary.

Meat.

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Stones</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
38 whole Carcasses and all Organs	6	12	5	2
Portions of Carcasses	0	2	3	9
48 sets of Lungs	0	2	7	8
73 Livers	0	9	2	2
Heads and Tongues	0	3	6	13
Stomachs and Mesenteries	0	0	3	1
Udders	0	2	2	7
Kidneys and Skirts	0	0	2	1
Pig's Pluck	0	0	5	10
Imported Meat	0	9	3	7
Fruit, Fish, Tinned Foods, etc.	0	12	3	6½
Total of Meat and other Foods condemned	8	16	5	10½

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.—These Regulations came into operation on the 1st April, 1925, and make it compulsory for notice of times of Slaughtering to be given in all cases and also prohibit any gut scraping, tripe cleaning, manufacture or preparation of articles of food, etc., in any slaughterhouse. There are also useful provisions as to shops, stores, etc., and the transport and handling of meat. A copy of the Regulations with an accompanying Circular letter was sent to every butcher in the Borough. During the year several warnings had to be given for contraventions of the Regulations, but it is satisfactory to report that such Regulations are now being fairly well observed and there is little cause for complaint.

Slaughter-Houses.—In 1920 the number of licensed private slaughter-houses in use was 38, and on January 1st, 1925, 39, and in December, 1925, 40. The whole of the slaughter-houses are held on Annual Licence and during the year 5,591 inspections were made.

During the year the question of concentrating the slaughtering in the Borough as recommended by the Departmental Committee in their Report issued in 1922 has been under consideration. A special sub-committee of the Health and Sanitary Committee have had several interviews with representatives of the Local Butchers' Association and although no definite scheme has yet been adopted, it is hoped that a satisfactory arrangement will be come to for the closing of such slaughter-houses as are obsolete, insanitary, or otherwise objectionable from the public health point of view, so altering many of the remaining slaughter-houses so as to render them more satisfactory and up-to-date, and probably providing suitable accommodation for such of the butchers as are dispossessed under the scheme.

Offensive Trades.—During the year 7 applications were made for Fish Fryers' Licences and all refused.

The number of premises now used for offensive trades and duly licensed is 37, as follows :—

- 1 Gut Scraper.
- 31 Fish Fryers.
- 1 Fellmonger.
- 1 Fat Rendering and Tripe Boiling.
- 2 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 23 Milk Producers and 146 Milk Retailers upon the Register at the 31st December, 1925, being a decrease of 1 Producer and 8 Retailers as compared with the previous year, 28 Retailers having discontinued and 20 Retailers having been added to the Register.

There are 34 persons retailing milk in the Borough who reside outside the Borough boundaries, an increase of 3 as compared with the previous year.

One application to register as Cow-keeper and one application to register as Purveyor of Milk were refused on account of the premises not being suitable and satisfactory.

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, and 3 Orders under the Shop Hours Act, 1904, affecting Chemists and Druggists, Hairdressers and Barbers, and Boot and Shoe Dealers.

During the year there have been several contraventions of the Closing Order relating to the Sale of Fruit, Vegetables and Flowers, and personal warnings were given to the offenders.

Proceedings were taken against 4 shopkeepers for contraventions of the Shops (Early Closing) Act, 1920. In 3 cases the defendants were ordered to pay 12/6 costs, and the other case was dismissed.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

The total number of rats actually killed by the Rat Catcher during the year was 1,388, 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	....	....	....	....	855
Pierremont Allotments	....	....	....	....	261
North Road Tip	....	....	....	....	261
Sundry premises	....	....	....	....	11
					1,388

9 Informal and 4 Formal Notices were served and all complied with.

Common Lodging-Houses.—There are 6 Common Lodging-houses on the Register, with accommodation for 435 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.

Four Informal and two Formal Notices were served during the year for the abatement of nuisances, and all such notices were complied with.

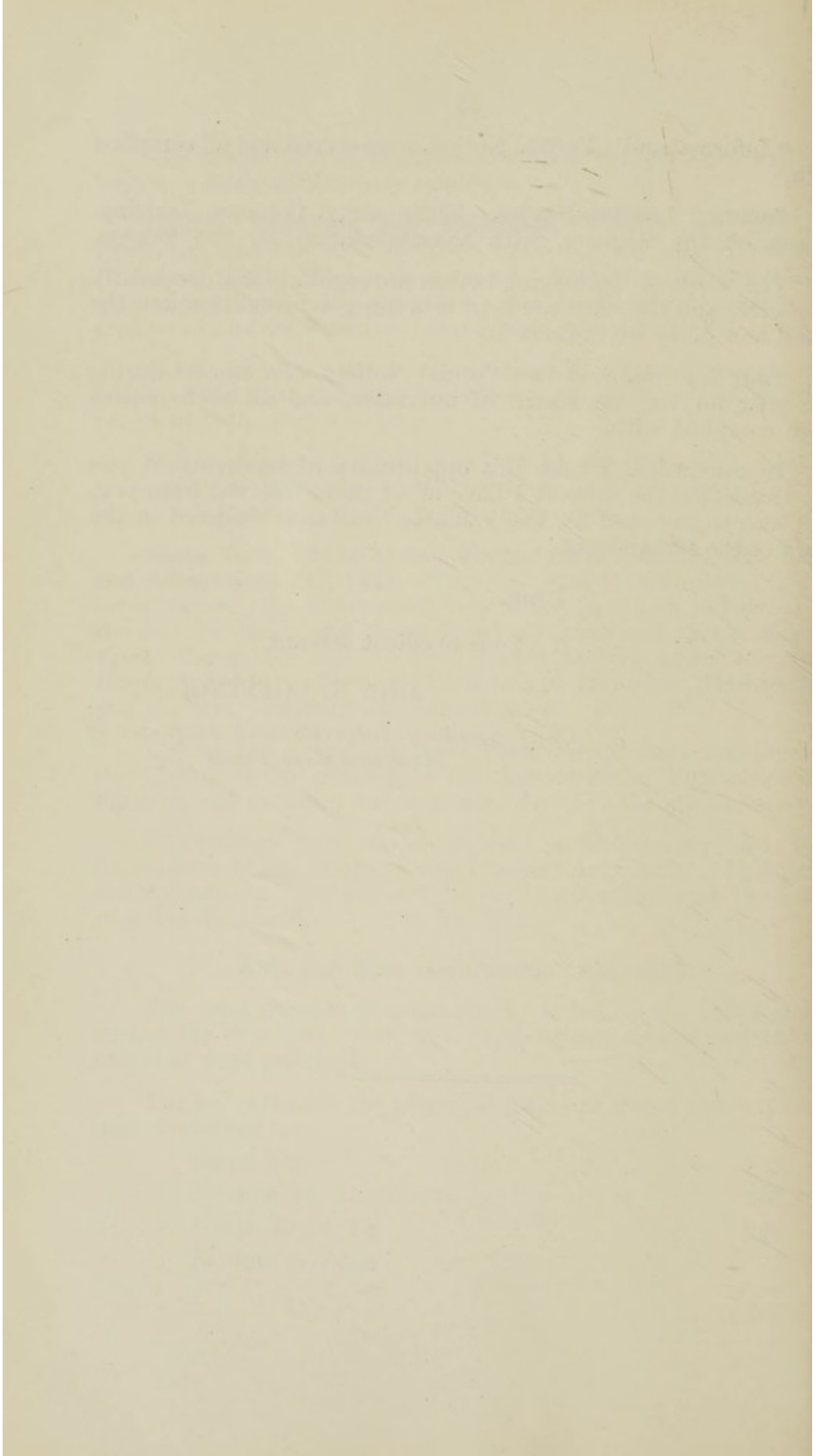
In conclusion, I take this opportunity of tendering to you my thanks for the support I have at all times received from you, and also to my staff for the valuable assistance rendered in the work of the Department.

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, 1925

DARLINGTON :

The Skerne Printing Co., Ltd., Garden Street.

—
1926.

STAFF OF SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

School Medical Officer—

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

Assistant School Medical Officers—

CATHERINE KIRK, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.

(Resigned 15th January, 1925).

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

(Resigned 28th May, 1925).

ISOBEL C. BROWN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(Commenced duties 4th May, 1925).

G. A. DAWSON, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

(part time).

(Commenced duties 2nd September, 1925).

Ophthalmic Surgeon—

A. T. PATERSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., D.P.H.

(part time).

(Commenced duties 11th June, 1925).

Dental Surgeons—

H. HOLBURN, L.D.S.

(Resigned 30th June, 1925)

F. HORSLEY, L.D.S.

(Resigned 30th June, 1925)

J. L. LIDDELL, L.D.S.

(Commenced duties 1st July, 1925).

(part time).

Nurses—

AGNES GARDNER (Senior Nurse).

CATHERINE GARDNER.

GLADYS M. WHITTAKER.

Clerks—

DORIS M. 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, 1925. Descriptions given in previous reports of methods of working, which are still in use, have been omitted.

There has been a number of changes in the Staff of the School Medical Service in 1925. Dr. Isobel C. Brown was appointed Assistant School Medical Officer in the place of Dr. Catherine Kirk, and began her duties in May. On the resignation of Dr. W. H. Brodie as Venereal Diseases Medical Officer and Assistant School Medical Officer, his place was taken by Dr. Geo. A. Dawson, who began work in September. In June, Dr. A. T. Paterson began work as part time Ophthalmic Surgeon, and in July Mr. J. L. Liddell as full time Dental Surgeon took the place of Mr. H. Holburn and Mr. F. Horsley.

The decision of your Committee to transfer the School Clinic to No. 45 Northgate will provide premises more suited to the needs of the School Medical Department.

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, 1926.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1925.

The **Number of Children** in the Darlington Elementary Schools at mid-year, 1925, was:—

Boys			3,553	}	Total		10,582
Girls	....	....	3,652				
Infants	....	....	3,377				

Medical Inspection.—The number of children submitted to routine inspection in the Elementary Schools was 2,802; in addition to these 742 children were examined for special reasons, and 1,737 were re-examined. At the Secondary Schools 3 routine inspections were held, and 683 pupils were examined. The Nursery School was visited every Thursday morning.

In addition to the routine inspections, 86 children were medically examined as candidates for Scholarships in the Secondary Schools. Routine inspections at the Elementary Schools were in general made only twice during the year in order to avoid the loss of time which often occurs when there is only a small number of children to be examined at school.

In general the scheme of work was as described in previous reports: of the 2,802 children submitted to routine inspection in the Elementary Schools (see Table II.), 1,000 were found to be suffering from defects (other than uncleanliness, defective clothing and footgear, and dental diseases) which required treatment; 1,132 had defects which necessitated their being kept under observation.

Weight of School Children.—The following table compares the weight of the school children examined in 1924 and 1925, 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	
			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
England & Wales	...		38.5	37.6	52.2	49.8	73.0	73.9
Darlington, 1910	...		38.2	37.1	...	...	...	...
„ 1914	...		39.3	38.0	...	...	...	...
„ 1924	...		43.2	41.5	56.8	53.4	73.0	73.3
„ 1925	...		44.6	44.1	54.9	51.9	78.6	72.9

Uncleanliness.—118 children were found during the routine inspections to have nits in their hair, and 17 had vermin on the body. Of the former number, 113 were girls. See also pages 6 and 7 below.

Tonsils and Adenoids.—Of the children examined during routine inspections 557 (20 per cent.) were found to have adenoids, or enlarged tonsils, or both. Operation was advised in 114 cases (20.5 per cent.), but in the less severe cases palliative measures were recommended and explained to the parents.

Tuberculosis.—Six cases of definite pulmonary tuberculosis were found in the course of medical inspection. Three cases of suspected pulmonary tuberculosis were referred for treatment, and two for observation. Of non-pulmonary forms cervical glands were involved in two cases, and the skin in one case. In addition to these many of the cases returned under Bronchitis are being kept under careful observation.

Skin Disease.—There were 50 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.—9.4 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 ...	456	43	9.4	348	34	9.8
Girls ...	469	41	8.7	417	40	9.6

Ear Disease and Deafness.—Eighty-four (3 per cent) children were found to be suffering from ear disease 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 diseases notified by teachers during the year were as follows:—

Influenza	31
Scarlet Fever	26
Measles and German Measles	428
Whooping Cough	118
Diphtheria	7
Ringworm	—
Chicken Pox	98
Mumps	105
	813

No schools were closed during the year on account of infectious diseases.

Following Up.—The methods of following up were as in previous years. The School Nurses paid 271 visits to schools, and made 680 home visits in connexion with the cleanliness of the children. For this purpose 18,040 examinations of children were made, and in 1,417 cases (7.83 per cent.) nits were found in the hair; verminous bodies were

ound in 12 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 440 cases, all of which showed improvement. For the purpose of following up defects other than uncleanness, the School Nurses paid 3,816 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 15,123, of which 10,507 were for treatment and 4,616 for advice.

Refraction.—Three hundred and ninety children were examined by retinoscopy during the year; in 70 cases glasses were not advised.

Skin Disease.—Eighty-nine new cases of ringworm were treated at the Clinic, compared with 148 in the previous year. In addition there were 17 cases under treatment from 1924. Three of these cases were treated at home. Of the 106 cases treated at the Clinic, 41 were of ringworm of the scalp; 11 of these were treated by X-rays, and 30 by other methods. Sixty-five cases of ringworm of the body were treated by ointments. Of the 106 cases, 90 were cured and re-admitted to school during the year, leaving 16 still under treatment.

Tonsils and Adenoids.—During 1925, operations were performed on 426 cases of adenoids and enlarged tonsils at the General Hospital. Of these, 169 were sent from the School Clinic and the remainder were from other sources in the town and surrounding district.

Dental Treatment.—See the special report and Tables; pages 12, 15, 23 and 24.

Open-Air School.—The open-air school was open for the whole year. Sixty-six 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 4 per cent., and there was a decided improvement in their physical condition.

Physical Training.—The Organizer of Physical Training reports :—

Close co-operation is maintained between the School Medical Officers and teachers responsible for Physical Training.

Physical Training in the Elementary Schools of the Borough continues to be carried out on much the same lines as last year. The teaching staff remains the same.

The Official Syllabus of Training, 1919, continues in force. It is satisfactory to note that whilst teachers generally maintain the discipline that is necessary in carrying out the Physical Training lesson, they allow a reasonable amount of latitude and enjoyment in the short "breaks" and games which are included in the lesson. The team or house system is working very well and is a distinct aid in the training of the scholars.

Organized Games.—The Playing Field in Haughton Road has been roughly levelled and is now used for football and hockey. There are two football and one hockey pitch complete with goal posts, etc. Two netball courts are also being prepared, which it is hoped will be ready for use in January, 1926. The other Parks and Playing Fields, mentioned in last year's report, continue to be well used.

Swimming.—The School Swimming Classes commenced on 5th May, 1925, and concluded on 30th September, 1925. The arrangements for classes, the numbers to attend, and teaching staff were the same as last year.

6,672 boys and 5,258 girls attended, making a total of 11,930, the average per week being 466 boys and 362 girls.

The following Swimming Certificates were awarded during the season:—

One length ($33\frac{1}{3}$ yds.)	....	Boys 160	....	Girls 73	Total 233
Five lengths ($166\frac{2}{3}$ yds.)	....	„ 47	....	„ 21	„ 68
					Total 301

Last year's numbers were:—

One length ($33\frac{1}{3}$ yds.)	....	Boys 135	....	Girls 65	Total 200
Five lengths ($166\frac{2}{3}$ yds.)	....	„ 35	....	„ 11	„ 46
					Total 246

The conditions under which school classes are taught continue unsatisfactory, the principal cause of complaint being the presence of youths and adults when classes are being taught. This causes overcrowding and makes teaching

very difficult, in fact, sometimes almost impossible. Failing the provision of a schools bath, it is strongly urged that the Corporation Baths should be reserved for the use of school classes at certain specified times each week during the season.

Provision of Meals.—Three centres were open during the year for the provision of free meals for school children. 18,516 meals were provided for 115 children as follows:—

At Borough Road School	9,943	meals
At Rise Carr School	5,744	„
At St. Augustine's School	2,829	„

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 1925 at the medical inspection of infants parents were present in 64 per cent. of the cases, but with older children this percentage was 26.

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 instructed to obtain medical attention from the family doctor or 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 for 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 noted by the Officers, in order to see that instructions are carried out, and cases recommended for hospital treatment are similarly dealt with.

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. Eleven children were examined for Forms 302 and 306 during the year, and the highest number of mentally defective children on the books was 35. One child was reported for admission to a Residential Special School; 2 were notified to the Local Authority under the Mental Deficiency Act.

Pupil Teachers.—Sixteen candidates for pupil teacherships and 19 teachers were examined during the year.

NURSERY SCHOOL.

The Nursery School was visited on Thursday mornings by the Medical Officer throughout the year. 58 children were examined on admission and 306 were re-examined.

During the past year a number of children have received treatment at the School Dental and Eye Clinics.

Special permission has been obtained from the Board of Education for three particularly delicate children to remain at the Nursery School until they have reached the age of six years.

Three cases of tonsils and adenoids and one of tuberculous glands were operated on at the General Hospital.

Minor ailments were dealt with at the School by the staff, and the following cases were treated:—

Uncleanliness (head)	....	....	....	16
Uncleanliness (body)	....	....	....	2
Impetigo	....	....	....	56
Conjunctivitis	....	....	....	3
Blepharitis	....	....	....	9
Septic Sores	....	....	....	45
Otorrhœa	....	....	....	7
Scabies	....	....	....	2
Eczema	....	....	....	1
Seborrhœa	....	....	....	1
Squint	....	....	....	3
Tubercular Glands	....	....	....	8
Anæmia	....	....	....	12
Bronchitis	....	....	....	6
Rickets	....	....	....	15
Burns	....	....	....	2
Minor Ailments	....	....	....	47

Employment of Children and Young Persons.—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 265 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.

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.

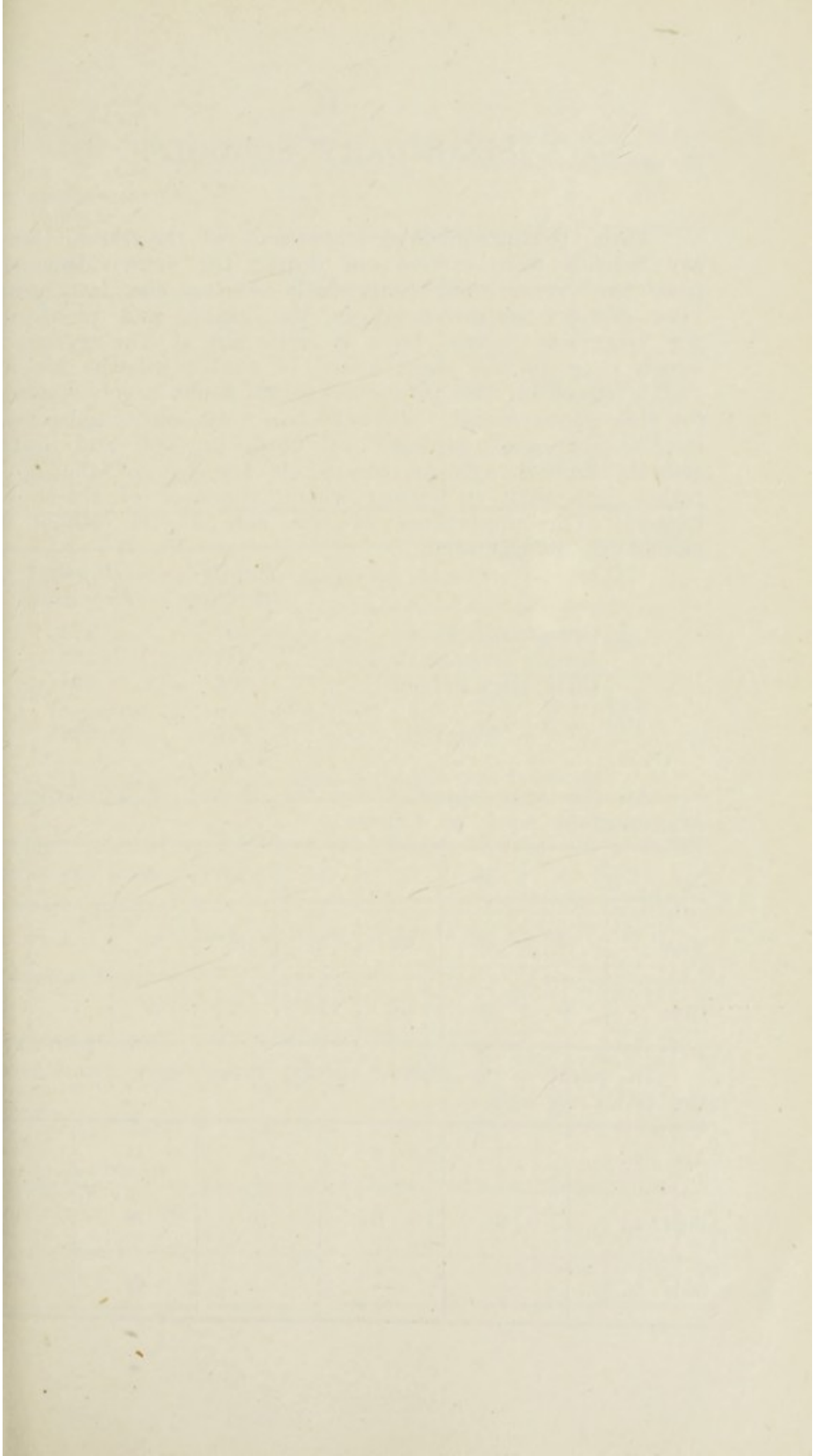
During this year the two part-time Dental Surgeons, Mr. F. Horsley and Mr. H. Holburn, retired from the School Medical Service. They have given me great help in getting ready this report.

I began my duties on 1st July. Most of my time has been devoted to the age groups 7 and 8. All Junior and Infant Departments were visited, and all children of those age groups were inspected. Attention was also paid to other ages.

Over 1,000 special cases attended the Clinic for treatment. These were sent in by the Medical Officers and Head Teachers, to whom thanks are due for their co-operation in the work. Details of the work done will be found on pages 23 and 24.

Next year it is proposed to follow up the cases inspected this year, and to extend the work over other age groups.

J. L. LIDDELL, *School Dentist.*



SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Three routine medical inspections of the Public Secondary Schools were carried out during the year. During the past two years, and particularly during the last year, a very distinct improvement in the health and physique of the Grammar School boys is noticeable. The gymnasium which even in the short space of twelve months is having a visible effect on the physique, is no doubt largely responsible for this improvement. Perhaps the most encouraging feature is the increased rapidity of both upward and outward growth, and though on the whole the age of the boys is rather less than in former years, the size of the boys is bigger. The importance of this side of the school work cannot be exaggerated.

	<i>Pupils Attending</i>	<i>Pupils Examined</i>
Grammar School	407	284
Junior Technical School	217	165
Girls' High School	305	234
Total	929	683

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

Age ...	8	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Boys ...	16	96	83	56	54	26	8	339
Girls ...	—	50	41	30	31	19	17	188

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

Age ...	7	9	10	11	Total
Boys ...	9	6	16	79	110
Girls ...	—	—	2	44	46

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 in inches :—

	Age 8		Age 12		Age 13		Age 14	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Inspiration	25·8	—	27·2	29·7	29·0	31·0	30·4	31·6
Expiration	23·9	—	24·6	27·0	26·4	29·0	27·3	29·0

	Age 15		Age 16		Age 17	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Inspiration	31·4	32·8	32·7	33·5	34·3	33·5
Expiration	28·5	30·4	29·9	31·2	31·0	31·2

Number of pupils in whom no defect was found—94.

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	
Various Teeth (four or more)	3	-	6	2	3	3	3	1	4	2	3	-	-	2	32
Enlargement of Tonsils	4	-	19	16	21	11	8	4	5	9	4	2	1	1	105
Adenoids	-	-	-	3	5	4	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	16
Enlargement of Glands	9	-	29	5	31	9	21	5	20	-	11	4	2	2	148
Squint	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
External Eye Disease	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
Defective Vision ...	3	-	17	4	17	6	10	7	8	7	5	4	2	2	92
Ear Discharge	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
Deafness	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
Defective Speech ...	-	-	1	1	4	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8
Other Diseases	3	-	8	14	8	12	6	13	5	10	3	5	-	3	90

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) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eye—								
Blepharitis	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision	14	9	12	6	—	—	—	—
Squint	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ear—								
Defective Hearing ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Nose and Throat—								
Enlarged Tonsils	9	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Adenoids	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (non- Tuberculous) ...	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Heart Disease—								
Organic	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Functional... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anæmia	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	—	6	—	3	—	1	—	—
Tuberculosis—								
Pulmonary—Definite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspect.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary—								
Spine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deformities—								
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dental Caries	—	9	—	—	—	1	—	—
Skin—								
Impetigo	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other Defects or Diseases	—	5	—	11	—	—	—	3

TABLE I.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS—1925.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections—

Entrants	....	....	....	....	....	1,309
Intermediates	....	....	....	....	....	925
Leavers	....	....	....	....	....	568
Total						2,802

Number of other Routine Inspections 966

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	....	....	....	....	742
Number of Re-Inspections	....	....	....	....	1,737
Total					2,479

TABLE II.—A. Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection
in the Year ended 31st December, 1925.

DEFECT OR DISEASE	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Malnutrition... ..	8	28	—	2
Uncleanliness	110	13	11	1
(See Table IV., Group V.)				
SKIN—				
Ringworm :				
Scalp	1	—	—	—
Body	—	—	—	—
Scabies	3	—	—	—
Impetigo	19	—	6	—
Other Diseases				
(Non-Tuberculous) ...	13	13	7	1
EYE—				
Blepharitis	20	11	2	—
Conjunctivitis	5	—	3	1
Keratitis	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	5	—	1	—
Defective Vision (excluding				
Squint)	158	32	43	9
Squint	49	26	10	3
Other Conditions	7	7	—	1
EAR—				
Defective Hearing	24	6	8	1
Otitis Media	29	3	5	—
Other Ear Diseases	7	1	—	—
NOSE AND THROAT—				
Enlarged Tonsils only ...	334	40	2	1
Adenoids only	39	4	4	—
Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids	119	8	6	—
Other Conditions	55	11	5	1
Enlarged Cervical Glands				
(Non-Tuberculous) ...	52	150	2	1
Defective Speech	1	10	1	2
Teeth—Dental Diseases ...	329	7	4	—
(See Table IV., Group IV.)				
HEART & CIRCULATION—				
Heart Disease :				
Organic	3	23	—	—
Functional	2	17	—	—
Anæmia	15	43	2	—
LUNGS—				
Bronchitis	74	468	2	6
Other Non-Tuberculous				
Diseases	—	—	—	—

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	4	1	1	—
Suspected	3	2	—	—
Non-Pulmonary :				
Glands	1	1	—	—
Spine	—	—	—	—
Hip	—	—	—	—
Other Bones & Joints ...	—	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	1
Other Forms	—	—	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM—				
Epilepsy	—	4	—	—
Chorea	1	1	—	—
Other Conditions	—	6	—	—
DEFORMITIES—				
Rickets	7	23	—	—
Spinal Curvature	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	5	8	—	—
Other Defects & Diseases ...	54	127	12	7

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	1,309	423	32·3
Intermediates	925	393	42·5
Leavers	568	256	45·1
Total (Code Groups)	2,802	1,072	38·2
Other Routine Inspections ...	966	126	13·1

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...	3	4	7
		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...	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools...	11	9	20
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
Deaf (including 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 ...	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools...	—	1	1
		At other Institutions ...	—	1	1
		At no School or Institution ...	—	1	1
	(ii.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially deaf.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf ...	2	4	6
		Attending Public Elementary Schools...	4	5	9
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
Mentally Defective.	Feeble-minded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority).	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children...	21	18	39
		Attending Public Elementary Schools...	23	23	46
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	1	1	2
	Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year.	Feeble-minded ...	—	—	—
		Imbeciles ...	1	—	1
		Idiots ...	—	—	—
		Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics ...	—	—	—
Epileptics.	Suffering from severe epilepsy.	In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools	1	1	2
		Attending Public Elementary Schools...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	1	1	2
		Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics ...	—	—	—

Epileptics (continued).	Suffering from epilepsy which is not severe.	Attending Public Elementary Schools... At no School or Institution	Days	Chil- dren	Total
Physically Defective.	Infectious pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.	At no School or Institution	3	1	4
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
		At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	1	—	1
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	5	5	10
	Non-infectious but active pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open-Air Schools	—	9	9
		At Public Elementary Schools	18	11	29
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	2	2	4
	Delicate children (e.g., pre or latent tuberculosis, malnutrition, debility, anæmia, etc.).	At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open-Air Schools	—	56	56
		At Public Elementary Schools	21	15	36
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	4	—	4
	Active non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	3	1	4
		At Public Elementary Schools	2	1	3
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	1	1	2
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	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 Certified Hospital Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	14	17	31
		At other Institutions	—	—	—

TABLE IV.—Returns of Defects Treated during the Year ended 31st December, 1925.

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	41	3	44
Ringworm—Body	65	—	65
Scabies	32	2	34
Impetigo	615	—	615
Other Skin Disease	397	14	411
MINOR EYE DEFECTS (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.).	181	11	192
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	130	10	140
MISCELLANEOUS (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.).	544	60	604
Total	2,005	100	2,105

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)	390	—	9	399
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.).	13	—	—	13
Total	403	—	9	412

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme, 316. (b) Otherwise, 7.

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme, 250. (b) Otherwise, 7.

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)
169	—	169	292	461

GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

Number of children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist :

Aged :

Routine Age Groups	5 ...	—	Total, 2137
	6 ...	19	
	7 ...	839	
	8 ...	1252	
	9 ...	7	
	10 ...	2	
	11 ...	2	
	12 ...	7	
	13 ...	4	
	14 ...	5	

Specials 1072

Grand Total 3209

(b) Found to require treatment 2625

(c) Actually treated 1970

(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination —

(2) Half-days devoted to :—

Inspection, 49 ; Treatment, 240 ;
Total, 289.

(3) Attendances made by children for treatment, 2905.

(4) Fillings :—

Permanent Teeth, 502 ; Temporary Teeth, 96 ; Total, 598.

(5) Extractions :—

Permanent Teeth, 325 ; Temporary Teeth, 3524 ; Total, 3849.

(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions, 31.

(7) Other operations :—

Permanent Teeth, 330 ; Temporary Teeth, 131 ; Total, 461.

GROUP V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses, 19.

(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses, 18,040.

(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean, 1,417.

(iv.) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority, —.

(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—

(a) Under the Education Act, 1921, —.

(b) Under School Attendance Bye-Laws, 1.

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		
Alderman Leach ...	14	14	28	8	11	19	14	73·7
Beaumont Street	18	16	34	16	13	29	14	48·3
Bondgate ...	49	53	102	44	47	91	34	37·3
Borough Road ...	61	57	118	47	43	90	49	54·4
Cockerton ...	36	45	81	22	30	52	30	57·6
Corporation Road	138	161	299	100	116	216	130	69·4
Dodmire ...	80	78	158	59	53	112	52	46·4
Gurney Pease ...	34	36	70	20	30	50	17	34·0
Harrowgate Hill	100	79	179	78	62	140	84	60·0
Holy Trinity ...	6	12	18	6	11	17	12	70·6
Kendrew Street ...	34	36	70	22	24	46	33	71·7
Reid Street ...	153	131	284	108	97	205	127	66·8
Rise Carr ...	76	72	148	60	45	105	85	80·9
St. Cuthbert's ...	9	7	16	6	6	12	8	75·0
St. John's ...	71	54	125	53	34	87	50	57·4
North Road ...	92	73	165	77	59	136	79	58·0
St. William's ...	26	26	52	20	14	34	8	23·5
St. Augustine's ...	71	53	124	38	35	73	49	67·1
Arthur Pease ...	3	38	41	3	29	32	11	34·4
Special ...	14	11	25	4	3	7	4	57·1
Total ...	1085	1052	2137	791	762	1553	890	57·2