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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

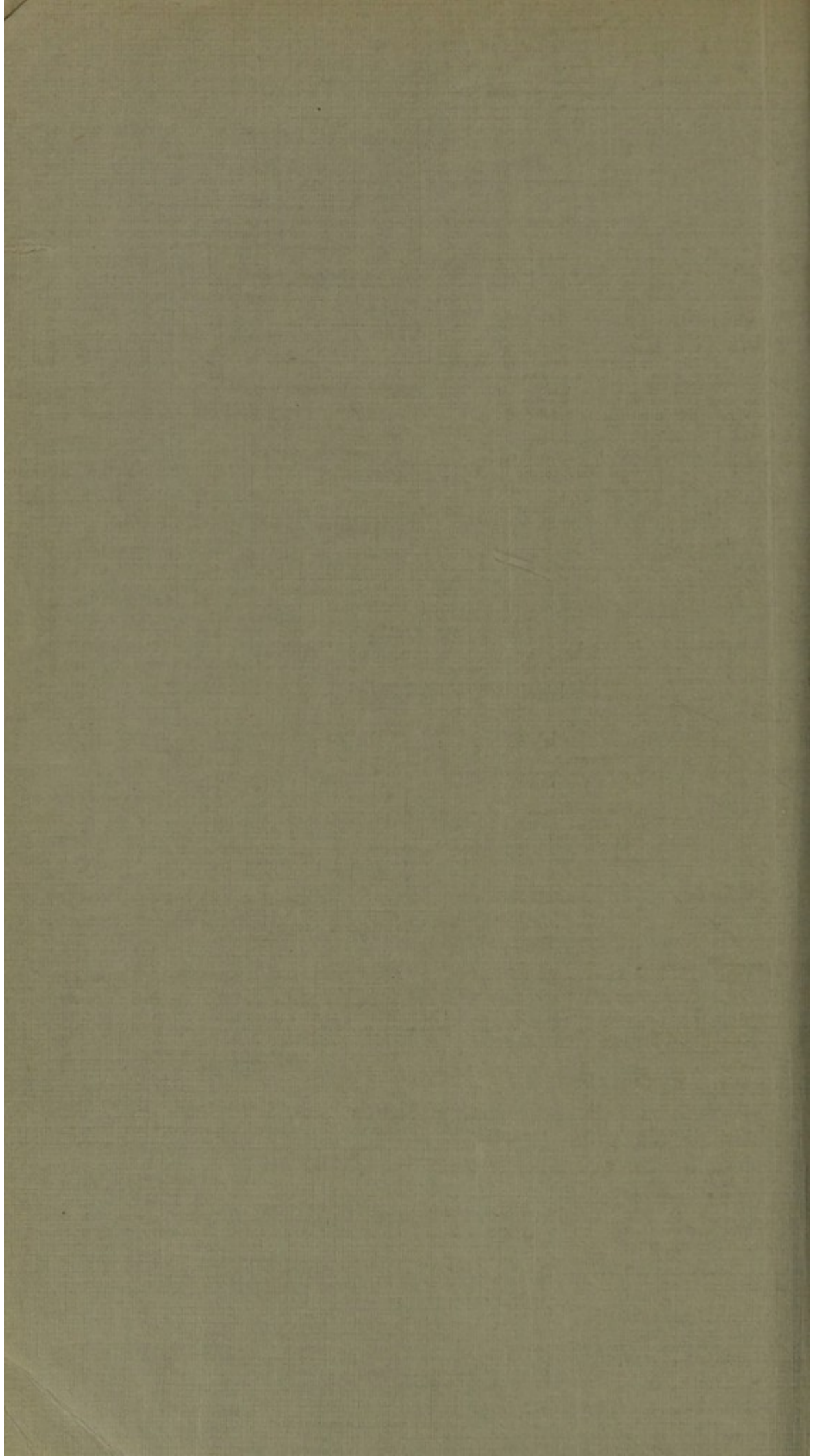
County Borough of Darlington,

FOR THE YEAR 1933.

DARLINGTON.

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County Borough of Darlington.



ANNUAL REPORTS UPON THE HEALTH OF DARLINGTON,

For the Year 1933.

G. A. DAWSON, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health,

Medical Superintendent of the Borough Hospitals,

School Medical Officer,

Medical Certifier under M.D. Acts.,

Medical Examiner for Corporation Employees.

County Borough of Darlington

ANNUAL REPORT

HEALTH OF DARLINGTON

For the Year 1933

D. A. DAWSON, M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

Medical Superintendent of the Darlington Hospital

Sanitary Officer of Health

Medical Officer of Health for the Town of Darlington

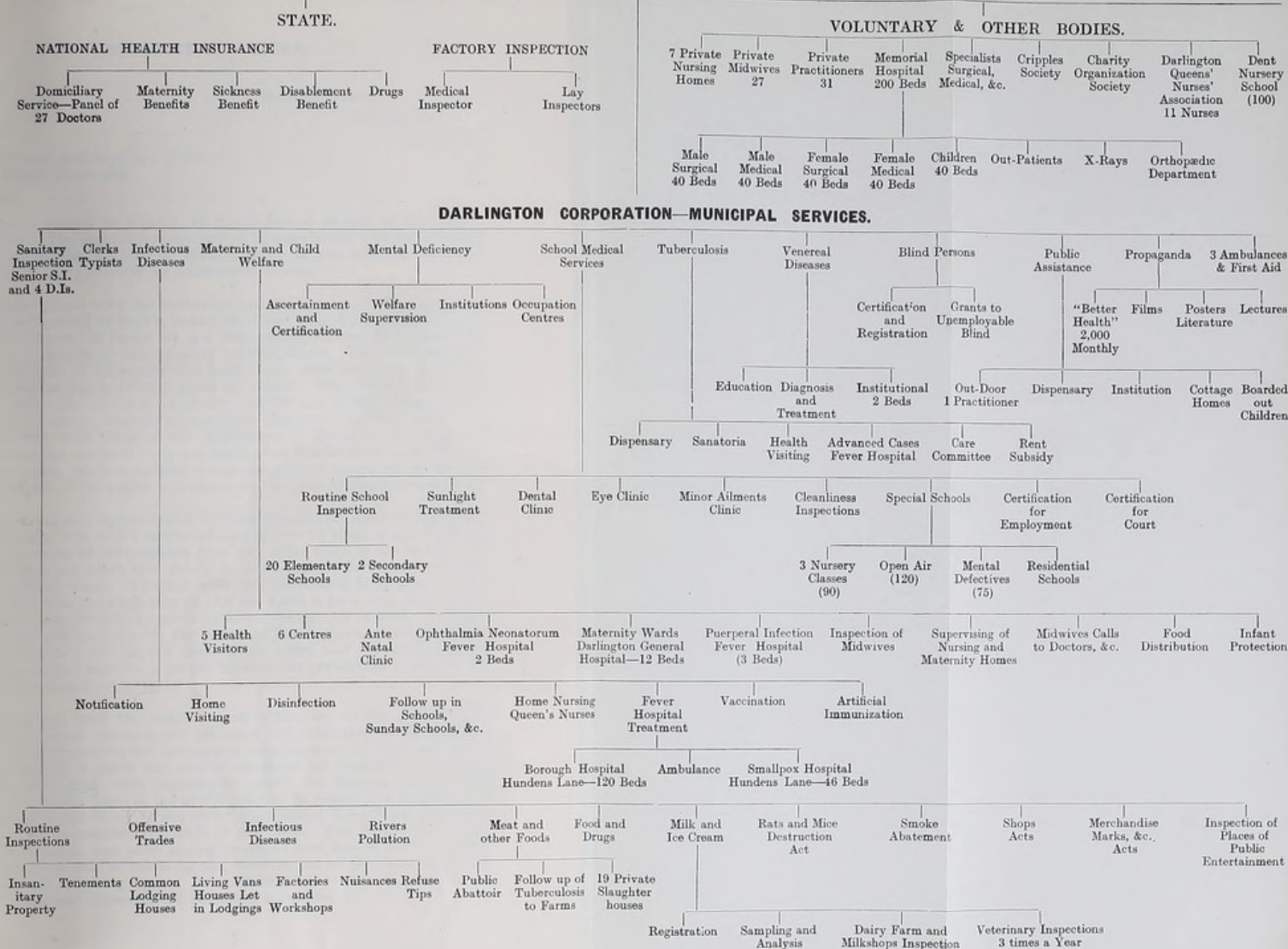
Medical Officer of Health for the Urban Sanitary District of Darlington

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MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES IN DARLINGTON COUNTY BOROUGH.



INTRODUCTORY LETTER.

HEALTH OFFICE,
FEETHAMS,
DARLINGTON.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Ninth Annual Report on the Health of Darlington. The general arrangement is in compliance with the circulars and schedules of the Ministry of Health, many of the detailed statistical tables however being omitted for economical reasons.

The year opened with the continued call for economy. True economy is found in betterment of health, reduction of lost time due to ill-health, and prolongation of years of useful life in a community, because there is nothing so costly as avoidable or inadequately treated illness. The vital statistics show that in spite of depression and hard times, 1933 has been, if not the healthiest, one of the healthiest years on record. The general death rate (12.0 per 1,000), the infantile mortality rate (67 per 1,000 births) and the incidence of infectious diseases all remained comparatively low, contrasting very favourably with those of our neighbours as shown in the appended tables. There has not been even one death from Scarlet fever or Diphtheria for over two years. Modern medical science can protect us against the ravages of these, but only if the public will choose to have the treatment carried out.

Our low mortality figures are all the more remarkable when we appreciate that Darlington, with over 1,200 people living over 75 years of age, harbours a larger proportion of old residents than any other town in the North. On paper therefore, our death rate should be much higher, due alone to senility and true natural causes. Coupled with this interesting fact, it is not surprising to find that the birth rate of 13.8 per 1,000 is by a very wide margin also the lowest on record, the previous lowest being 15.3 in 1931. Contrast with this, the position in 1870, the period of Darlington's quickest growth. Then the birth rate was no less than 45 per 1,000, and the death rate 25, producing a natural increase of 20 per 1,000 in the population! To-day the increase is less than 2 per 1,000!!

Housing has been the subject most, before us, as the quinquennial programme of slum clearance was prepared and submitted to the Minister. While we are fortunate in not having any large slum areas, there are several individual houses in yards and courts scheduled for demolition or closing. These are being dealt with immediately under the Housing Act of 1930. Advantage has been taken of the new legislation to declare five Improvement Areas around Boyne Street, Green Street, Park Street, King Street and Albert Hill, the most overcrowded districts of the town. The Boyne Street Area is already in hand, and once having provided new houses for the surplus population, steps can be taken by the enforcement of Bye-laws to prevent the conditions relapsing again. Completion of the conversion scheme to water-carriage has improved the amenities considerably.

Municipal and private building is proceeding at an unprecedented rate in the town. The problem of sub-letting and exorbitant rents mentioned in previous reports will soon solve itself as more houses of a low rental become available. The Corporation Housing Estate on Hundens Lane with rentals of 5s. 5d. for two bedroomed and 6s. 8d. for three bedroomed houses, has been attended with marked success, in that scarcely one tenant out of almost 200 has given any cause for complaint, or has failed to rise to his opportunities. The Census returns of 1931 showed that we enjoyed the best housing in the North, and since that event the progress which has been made may be judged from the fact that over 1,500 new houses have been built by private enterprise in addition to Corporation houses for an increase of only 1,200 in the population as estimated by the Registrar General. In round figures there are 19,980 houses for 19,500 families, the increase mainly arising from the transfer of over 500 families by the L.N.E.R. from Gateshead.

Following on last year's scheme of co-ordination as outlined in detail at the Sessional Meeting of the Royal Sanitary Institute in November, the Clinical Tuberculosis Services were taken over from Durham County Council in December. Adequate institutional accommodation for the early adult type of pulmonary tuberculosis is not available in our area and it would appear that the deliberations for a large joint North-East County Borough Scheme are at the moment dormant. Meanwhile, full use is being made of the Durham County Council and other Sanatoria, and our own Fever Hospital for advanced cases.

The staff of the department suffered very serious loss in the illness and resignation of Dr. Andrew McFarlane, Deputy Medical Officer. Almost in the same breath, while congratulating him on his well deserved promotion to the Scottish Board of Health we had the painful duty of expressing our sympathy with his widow and family in his too early demise. He was a most zealous and agreeable colleague, and a brilliant member of the profession. Dr. William Hartston has succeeded to the vacancy. Dr. J. H. Weir takes the place of the late Dr. J. Currie, but adds the duties of Assistant Tuberculosis Medical Officer to Public Assistance. Dr. Elizabeth Walker succeeds Dr. Constance Robertson who has acted part-time and given excellent services as such since 1918, with duties added, however, as Resident at the Maternity Hospital and Public Vaccinator.

I wish to express my thanks to you, the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Public Assistance Committee, the Housing Committee, the Committee for the Welfare of Afflicted Persons, the Medical Services Committee, the M. & C.W. Voluntary Committee and all the various sub-committees and officials for the sympathetic consideration given to proposals submitted to them, and for the interest shown in the work of the department. The happy devotion to duty of all members of the staff is worthy of special comment, particularly in such a difficult year.

I am, your obedient Servant,

GEORGE A. DAWSON.

MEMBERS OF HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Alderman Dr. D. L. FISHER, D.S.O., J.P. (<i>Chairman</i>).	Councillor T. E. HUDSON.
Alderman A. J. BEST, J.P.	Councillor B. JACKSON.
Councillor H. P. BELL, J.P.	Councillor J. W. RICHARDSON.
Councillor M. GALLAGHER.	Councillor J. H. TAYLOR.
Councillor PEARSON HARRISON.	Councillor A. TREES.
	Councillor J. WATERS.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Alderman Dr. D. L. FISHER, D.S.O., J.P. (<i>Chairman</i>).	Councillor J. W. RICHARDSON.
Alderman A. J. BEST, J.P.	Councillor A. TREES.
Councillor H. P. BELL, J.P.	Councillor J. WATERS.
Councillor PEARSON HARRISON.	Mrs. L. L. LEACH, J.P.
Councillor T. E. HUDSON.	Mrs. M. A. FLEETHAM.
Councillor B. JACKSON.	Mrs. M. SUTHERING.
	Miss L. TRINHAM.

MATERNITY (Special Cases) SUB-COMMITTEE.

Alderman Dr. D. L. FISHER, D.S.O., J.P. (<i>Chairman</i>).	Alderman A. J. BEST, J.P.
	Councillor H. P. BELL, J.P.

HOSPITAL VISITING ROTA SUB-COMMITTEES.

November, December, January, May, June, July.

Alderman Dr. D. L. FISHER, D.S.O., J.P. (<i>Chairman</i>).	Councillor B. JACKSON.
Councillor H. P. BELL, J.P.	Councillor J. W. RICHARDSON.
Councillor PEARSON HARRISON.	Councillor A. TREES.

February, March, April, August, September, October.

Alderman Dr. D. L. FISHER, D.S.O., J.P. (<i>Chairman</i>).	Councillor T. E. HUDSON.
Alderman A. J. BEST, J.P.	Councillor J. H. TAYLOR.
Councillor M. GALLAGHER.	Councillor J. WATERS.

MEDICAL AND NURSING SERVICES SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The Mayor (Councillor W. G. CHANDLER), M.B.E., J.P.

Alderman T. E. B. BATES, O.B.E., J.P. (<i>Chairman</i>).	Alderman A. J. BEST, J.P.
Alderman Dr. D. L. FISHER, D.S.O., J.P.	Alderman C. H. LEACH, M.B.E., M.A.

TUBERCULOSIS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Alderman Dr. D. L. FISHER, D.S.O., J.P. (<i>Chairman</i>)	Councillor T. E. HUDSON.
Alderman A. J. BEST, J.P.	Councillor J. WATERS.

STAFF.

GEORGE A. DAWSON, M.D., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, &c.

ANDREW McFARLANE, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Venereal Diseases Medical Officer, Assistant School Medical Officer. (Resigned 31st December, 1933). Died 2nd April, 1934.

CONSTANCE C. ROBERTSON, M.B., B.S. (part-time), Maternity and Child Welfare Officer, Inspector of Midwives. (Terminated duties 31st December, 1933).

THOS. L. WORMALD, M.D., D.P.H. (part-time), Deputy Medical Officer, Municipal Hospital; Obstetrician, General Hospital. Temporary Medical Officer, Municipal Hospital, Temporary District Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator.

J. L. LIDDELL, L.D.S., School and Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Officer.

C. G. HILL, M.R.C.V.S. (part-time), Veterinary Surgeon, Milk and Dairies Orders.

C. J. H. STOCK, B.Sc., F.I.C. (part-time), Public Analyst.

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR :—A. E. WADE ¹ ².

Inspector, Food and Drugs Acts, Common Lodging Houses, Shops Acts, Rag Flock, Milk and Dairies, Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs, Farm Produce and Marks, Acts, Rat Officer.

DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTORS :—G. LATIMER ¹ ². G. V. PENN ² ³.
A. W. R. TURNBULL ² ³ ⁴. W. L. MONKS ² ³ ⁴.

SENIOR HEALTH VISITOR :—MISS K. W. BISHOP ¹ ⁵ ⁷ ⁸.

DISTRICT HEALTH VISITORS :—MISS A. M. McILWAINE ⁸ ^{9c}; MISS E. H. FLEETHAM ⁶ ⁸ ^{9c}; MISS H. PATTON ⁶ ⁸; MISS D. DONKIN ⁶ ⁸ ^{9c} (Commenced 18th December, 1933).

¹ Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors.

² Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Meat and Food Inspectors.

³ Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board.

⁴ Associate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

⁵ Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors and School Nurses.

⁶ Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board for Health Visitors.

⁷ Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Maternity and Child Welfare.

⁸ Certified Midwife.

⁹ State Registered Nurse :—(a) Sick Children ; (b) Fever ; (c) General.

Clerical and Office Staff.—E. C. STAINSBY (Chief Clerk), Miss F. E. GIBBON,
Miss E. STEPHENSON, I. BURNLEY, Miss D. HUTTON, E. CANHAM.

Vaccination Officer, Registrar of Births, &c.—J. O. TOMLIN.

Venereal Diseases Orderly—J. T. H. LITTON.

Disinfector (part-time)—R. JOHNSON.

Rat Catcher (part-time)—R. BURNSIDE.

M. and C.W. Home Helps.—Miss A. BROCKHILL, also Rota of Part-time
Temporary Home Helps.

Home Visitor for the Blind—C. F. COOKE.

Matron, Infectious Diseases and Smallpox Hospitals.—Miss FLORA
KINNEAR,^{R.R.C.} State Registered Nurse. (General and Fever).

Superintendent Nurse, Municipal Hospital—Miss A. MORAN, State Registered
Nurse (General), Certified Midwife.

Mental Welfare Supervisor, &c.—Miss L. I. HOLMES, B.Litt.

Infant Protection Visitor. }
Female Relieving Officer. } Miss V. I. SMILES (part-time).

RATES LEVIED IN DARLINGTON DURING THE LAST 3 YEARS.

	1933	1932	1931
	d.	d.	d.
General Sanitary Expenses	2·700	2·740	2·788
Purchase of Greenbank	3·508	—	—
Venereal Diseases	·704	·714	·752
Maternity and Child Welfare....	2·494	2·108	2·120
Tuberculosis	3·462	3·518	3·524
Infectious Diseases Hospitals....	3·494	3·422	3·664
Baths	1·984	·664	·598
Housing....	1·096	1·090	1·094
Elementary Education	30·116	30·206	32·710
Higher Education	11·284	12·278	13·146
Library and Museums....	3·810	3·354	3·422
Parks and Recreation Grounds	5·990	5·606	6·354
Cemeteries	2·946	2·944	3·744
Sewage Disposal	8·488	7·690	9·420
Roads, Maintenance	15·064	15·064	16·388
„ Improvements	8·660	8·380	6·742
„ Cleansing	4·280	4·448	4·598
„ Lighting	2·998	2·994	2·954
Cleansing Ashpits	5·446	6·666	6·630
Town Hall, Markets, etc.	1·170	1·252	2·000
Fire Brigade	2·088	1·834	2·070
Welfare of Afflicted Persons	3·316	3·324	2·018
Public Assistance	21·794	18·800	20·786
Police	7·262	6·982	8·319
Administration of Justice	·788	1·018	1·048
Salaries and Administration	3·310	2·880	3·220
Representation of People's Act	·300	·304	·378
Assessment Committee	·280	·280	·280
Miscellaneous	Cr. 11·696	Cr. 1·218	Cr. 5·718
	147·586	149·342	166·482
Less Exchequer Grants, &c.	41·586	41·342	38·482
Rate Levied	106·000	108·000	128·000
One Penny represents £1,855.	8/10	9/-	10/8

SECTION A.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Height above sea level, 100-240 feet.

Area of Borough in acres, 6,469.

Resident Population (1931 Census), 72,093. Families 18,309.

" " (R. G's. estimate 1933), 73,340.

Density of Population per acre, 11.

Inhabited houses (at 31 March, 1934)—

Dwelling Houses	18,700
Dwelling Houses and Shops	776
Tenements	435
Hotels and Public Houses	69

19,980

Average size of dwelling 4.41 rooms.

Average size of family 3.82 persons.

Families per dwelling 1.05.

Persons per room 0.91.

More than 2 per room density. 9.7% population.

Rateable value, £487,043.

Sum represented by Penny Rate, £1,855. { at 1 April, 1934.

	1933	1932
Registered Unemployed (December)	5,906	7,540
Poor Law Relief Cases (December)	1,596	1,261
Birth Rate	13.8	15.6
Death Rate	12.0	11.2
Natural Increase	128	316
Infant Mortality Rate	67	67
Still Birth Rate	49.6	49.4
Deaths from Measles	8	5
" " Whooping Cough	8	2
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	4	2
" " Scarlet Fever	0	0
" " Diphtheria	0	0
" " Typhoid	1	0
" " Influenza	46	16
" " Pulmonary Tuberculosis	64	69
" " Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7	11
" " Cancer	101	84
" " Circulatory Diseases	255	236
Deaths under 4 weeks....	40	42
Deaths 65 years and over	365	327
Maternal Deaths	6	6

Summary of Census Returns.

		Pop. per acre	Persons per Room	Families of 3 or more in one room	Size of Family	% Pop. more than 2 per room	Resident over 75 years per 1,000
Gateshead	....	39.1	1.23	2,000	3.96	28.60	13
Sunderland	....	29.5	1.22	2,800	3.80	26.34	14
South Shields	....	35.6	1.18	1,320	3.91	29.31	13
West Hartlepool	....	25.3	1.00	456	3.99	16.74	13
Darlington	....	11.1	0.91	178	3.82	9.76	17

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The town is pleasantly situated, close to the River Tees, ranging from 100 to 240 feet above sea-level. Protected on all sides by high ground the climate is mild, conducing to a profusion of vegetation, which is demonstrated to advantage in the open spaces and parks of which there is ample provision in all parts to the extent of 240 acres. While it is the natural hub of the railways and a marketing centre of a rich agricultural area, of South Durham and North Riding, its inhabitants are principally occupied in highly skilled trades connected with railway engineering, bridge building, heavy forge castings, wool spinning, and more recently the Imperial Chemical Industries at Billingham and Chemical Insulating Company at Cockerton. Trade depression has unfortunately led to the inevitable period of unemployment and at the end of the year, 5,906 (7,540 in 1932) persons were unemployed as kindly given me by Mr. Hommert from the Register of the Exchange: men 5,174, boys 193, women 338, girls 201.

Poor Law Relief.—I am indebted to Mr. A. J. Shaw, Public Assistance Officer for the following figures:—

The number of persons in receipt of relief on the 1st January, 1934, was 232 in Institutions, 779 widows, sick and disabled persons, and 585 unemployed, total, 1,596, compared with 1,261 last year, and 2,937 in 1924, which was the highest during the past eleven years.

Influence on Health.—The town prides itself in its reputation for cleanliness, wide well-paved streets, and highly skilled artizan population. The health statistics have characteristics usually associated with residential southern towns rather than the industrial north. It does not appear that any particular occupation is exercising its influence in lowering the public health. There is no statistical evidence that unemployment has exercised any significant influence on the health or physique of children or adults, though continued depression must have a bad moral effect.

The Rotary Club introduced a very commendable assisted scheme of Allotment cultivation by the unemployed, fifty of whom have availed themselves of the opportunity. The Mayor more recently founded a fund and sent about 200 debilitated wives of unemployed men away for a week's holiday to Scarborough, Whitley Bay and Whickham.

Live Births (Corrected for Transfers) :—

		Total	M.	F.	
Legitimate	....	963	528	435	} B.R. per 1,000 population 13.8.
Illegitimate	....	46	20	26	
Still Births	....	50	29	21	Rate per 1,000 total births, 49.6.
Deaths	....	881	443	438	D.R. per 1,000 population 12.0.

Deaths from puerperal causes, from sepsis, 3 ; other causes, 3. Rate per 1,000 total births ; sepsis, 2.8 ; other causes, 2.8.

Death rate of Infants under one year :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	....	67
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	....	65
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	....	109
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	....	8
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	....	8
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	....	4

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

There were 43 inquests on Darlington residents, 5 of which were held outside Darlington. Twenty four inquests were held in Darlington on deaths transferable to other areas. Post mortems were held in 67 cases including 29 outward transfers. Eleven deaths were suicidal, 7 men and 4 women choosing this method of deliberately leaving this life. Street accidents and other violence accounted for 28 deaths compared with 26 last year, indicating the added dangers from growing streams of fast modern transport.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

Deaths not certified by a medical practitioner but in which the Coroner was satisfied that there was no further investigation required numbered 36 compared with 51 last year. Two of these were among children under one year of age. Unfortunately, the indefinite nature of the terms used to describe the cause of death leads to much difficulty in classification and one would often welcome a detailed post mortem inquiry with a Coroner's certificate in such instances to ensure greater accuracy in determination of cause.

DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

	Residents.	Others.	Total.
Municipal Hospital	77	4	81
The Memorial Hospital	119	95	214
General Hospital	2	1	3
Borough Hospital	18	7	25
Nursing Homes	11	5	16
Totals	227	112	339
In other Institutions	32	—	32
Proportion in Institutions (259) to total deaths of Darlington residents (881)	....	....	29%

Comparative Table of Vital Statistics, 1920-1933.

		Birth-Rate.		Death-Rate.		Infant Mortality.	
Year.	Estimated Population.	Dar- lington.	England & Wales.	Dar- lington.	England & Wales.	Dar- lington.	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
1926	70,700	17.9	17.8	11.9	11.6	91	70
1927	71,430	16.1	16.7	11.6	12.3	67	69
1928	71,560	15.9	16.7	10.4	11.7	59	65
1929	71,790	16.8	16.3	13.1	13.4	81	74
1930	72,380	16.8	16.3	11.5	11.4	76	60
1931	72,750	15.3	15.8	12.5	12.3	73	66
1932	72,820	15.6	15.3	11.2	12.0	67	65
1933	73,340	13.8	14.4	12.0	12.3	67	64

LEGISLATION DURING 1933.

Local Government (Qualifications of Medical Officers and Health Visitors) Amendment Regulations, 1933.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1933.

Circulars and Memoranda.

Ministry of Health Circular 171—Antimony Poisoning due to use of Enamelled vessels.

Ministry of Health Circular 1337a—Prevention of Deafness.

Do. Circular 1356—Ambulance Services.

Do. Circular 1331—Housing Act, 1930.

Do. Circular 1349—Slaughter of Animals.

Board of Control Circular 790—Occupational Therapy.

Registrar General's Memorandum—Distribution of Transferable Deaths.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

The Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer, and Medical Officer to the Public Assistance Committee, so that co-ordination is attained in administration of the different branches. Moreover by inter-weaving of the Maternity and Child Welfare Service with Nursery Schools and Classes, the School Medical Service, the Open-air Schools, the Tuberculosis and the Venereal Diseases Clinics, much more efficient treatment is ensured for the patients by easy inter-consultation of staff. The recent purchase of the old Hospital at Greenbank will further centralize our municipal services under one roof. Particulars of Staff are given at the beginning of this Report.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The arrangements remain as before. Chemical analysis is performed by Mr. C. J. H. Stock, F.I.C., and bacteriological examinations in our own Health Department and at Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The work at Armstrong College included the examination of 290 specimens for Tuberculosis, 67 for Diphtheria, 45 for the Enteric Group, 456 for Wassermann Tests, and 4 for other Tests of Syphilis. In our own Department in Darlington there were examined 708 specimens microscopically in connection with the Venereal Diseases Clinic. The analysis of clinical material is carried out at the Clinics and Hospitals as far as possible in order to avoid expense. X-Ray examinations are made by Dr. Crichton Fothergill in connection with the Tuberculosis Scheme.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

For infectious cases a Morris Special Motor Fever Ambulance, with a separate compartment for infected bedding, fitted with two stretchers and sitting accommodation for two patients, is kept at the Fever Hospital, available for calls in the town and for the eleven Local Authorities with whom we have arrangements for the use of our Fever Hospital.

The total number of cases removed during the year by ambulance was 369, with a mileage of approximately 2,500 miles.

For the non-infectious, accident and maternity cases, 3 motor ambulances, a Morris, an Austin, and a Ford, are kept at the Fire Brigade Station, being available for all calls within fifteen miles.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

The Darlington Queen's Nurses' Association provides the greater part of the home nursing services for maternity, medical, surgical, and infectious cases, by arrangement with the Health Committee, at a retaining fee of £10 plus 1s. 4d. per visit, with a minimum of £30 per annum. It will be appreciated how this often neglected side of medical work can be carried out with advantage and so relieve institutional accommodation for the very serious cases.

The extent of the work will be realised from the following figures :—

Visits to expectant mothers 524, puerperal infection 15, ophthalmia neonatorum 20, post natal cases 115, measles and pneumonia 25, pemphigus 19, acute primary and influenzal pneumonia 1,686, sick children under 5 years of age 1,067—a total of 3,471 visits, carried out by a complement of 11 nurses.

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

A morning dispensary session is held daily at the Public Assistance Offices, East Street, for out-patient treatment. Admission to the Public Assistance Institution sick wards is practically limited to cases of destitution from the town and a small portion of the neighbouring area of County Durham. Following the death of Dr. J. Currie, Dr. T. L. Wormald who already held the post as Deputy Medical Officer, acted temporarily as District and Institutional Medical Officer until the end of the year, when the question of reorganisation of the domiciliary and institutional treatment arose. A tentative scheme was then put in force, Dr. J. H. Weir, the newly appointed officer combining the post of Resident Medical Officer at the Institution, Dispensary doctor, and Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, while Dr. T. L. Wormald continued to act with his assistant, Dr. Stubbs, as District Medical Officer. The principle of free choice of doctor by the poor has been pressed by the British Medical Association, but while much can be said for this it is only natural that the Authority should claim the last word in declaring how the services for which it finds the money shall be run.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CORPORATION EMPLOYEES.

Medical examinations of members of the staff and of applicants for posts in the following Corporation Departments made by the Medical Officer of Health show a marked increase, due to the general expansion of municipal activities and superannuation :—

Tramways and Transport Department	....	22
Borough Surveyor's Department	....	4
Education Department	....	6
Borough Accountant's Department	....	9
Gas Work's Department	....	16
Electricity Department	....	9
Borough Fever Hospital	....	2
Public Assistance Department	....	3
Health Department	....	4
Public Library Department	....	4
Fire Station Department	....	1
Town Clerk's Department	....	4
Markets' Department	....	1
Total	....	85

MENTAL DEFICIENCY AND BLIND PERSONS.

The Committee for the Welfare of Afflicted Persons supervises certified mental defectives and blind persons under the Acts.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

The following Institutions are in use :—

Prudhoe Hall Colony	....	....	18
Municipal Institution, Darlington	....	....	9
Rampton State Institution	....	....	1
Royal Albert Institution, Lancaster	....	....	1
Monekton Hall, Jarrow	....	....	1
Field Heath House	....	....	1

A Local Voluntary Committee of the Mental Welfare Association (Secretary, Miss L. I. Holmes, B.Litt.) undertakes the supervision and organisation of the Occupation Centres for low grade and such suitable cases, at the Kendrew Street School, the Municipal Hospital and the Hope Wilson Institute. The Tote Club for Boys and Girls does very useful work. The Hope Wilson Institute was closed in December.

Objects of the Darlington Mental Welfare Association.—The objects of the Association are as follows :—

FOR THE STATUTORY AUTHORITY.

- 1.—To visit and report to the Clerk or Medical Officer of the Statutory (Afflicted Persons') Committee on any defectives in the area who appear to be "subject to be dealt with" under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1927, other than those under the Education Committee.

These include :—

1. Children notified as ineducable by the Education Committee.
 2. All cases under Statutory supervision, *i.e.*, all defectives for whom Institutional care cannot be found, or for whom Institutional care is not at present considered necessary.
 3. Defectives in Institutions when renewal of their orders requires a report on their home conditions.
 4. Defectives on leave of absence from Institutions.
2. To organise an Occupation Centre for those defectives deemed suitable for this type of training.
- 3.—To assist, if desired, in finding :—
 - (a) vacancies for defectives in Institutions or "Places of Safety" and when requested, to act as escort thither ;
 - (b) Guardians with whom defectives may be placed in lieu of Institutional care,

FOR THE EDUCATION AUTHORITY.

- 1.—Provides supervision for the following classes of mentally defective children :—
 - (a) Children of the ages of 5-7 years, or occasionally older, whose mental condition is under observation and not yet classified.
 - (b) Those who are in attendance at the Special M.D. School, especially in the long summer holiday.
 - (c) Those who are in attendance at ordinary elementary schools.
 - (d) Those who have left school and are under the age of eighteen years.
- 2.—Provides training in simple handicrafts for the children under Group (d) above who are incapable of, or unable to obtain work on leaving school. Invariably those for whom this provision is made return to the Centre during periods of unemployment.
- 3.—Reports on home conditions to the Chief Education Officer when children from the Special M.D. School are about to leave, and reports to him on progress at work.
- 4.—Reports on cases of abnormal behaviour out of school hours, and reports to the Justices, when any child is charged before the Court, any information required under the Children and Young Persons Act. In addition, the Association provides for the Justices, supervision when such children and young persons are placed on probation, in lieu of supervision by the Probation Officer. It has been possible to assure that mentally defective children who would otherwise be charged before the Court are reported to the Association and dealt with according to their infirmity.
- 5.—Provides places in the Old Girls (M.D. School) Club for girls who have left the school, and places in the Toc H. Club for boys who have left school and are under the age of eighteen years.
- 6.—Obtains family histories of all children under supervision. The immediate family histories of all children are known to the Association.

VOLUNTARY WORK.

1. In co-operation with Health Visitors and others working on behalf of defectives, to advise, assist and befriend all defectives in the area who are, at present, "not subject to be dealt with" under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1927, particularly the following :—
 1. Young defective children who are under school age, in whose case it is of great importance that advice should be given to the mothers as to methods of training.
 2. Adult defectives who would benefit by friendly visiting and the provision of training in handicrafts.

B.—NUMBER OF CASES WHO MAY BECOME "SUBJECT TO BE DEALT WITH":—

1. In Institutions or under Guardianship—dealt with under Sec. 3:—	M.	F.	T.
(a) In regard to whom the Local Authority contributes under its permissive powers	—	—	—
(b) Maintained wholly by parents, relatives or others	—	—	—
2. Reported to the Local Authority from any reliable source, but as to whom no action has been taken	—	—	—
3. Under Voluntary Supervision	78	77	155

Number of above cases on the Registers of Occupation and Industrial Centres:—

Municipal Institution Centre	—	23	23
Under Statutory Supervision	4	7	11
Under Voluntary Supervision	8	5	13
On Licence from Institutions	—	1	1
Under Guardianship	—	1	1
On Licence from Guardianship	—	—	—
TOTAL	12	37	49

During the Year 1933.

1. (a) Number of instances in which Licence was granted during 1933:—	M.	F.	T.
(1) From Institutions	—	—	—
(2) From Guardianship	—	—	—
(b) Number of instances in which cases on Licence have been returned to Institutions or transferred to Guardianship during the year 1933:—			
(1) To Institutions	—	—	—
(2) To Guardianship	—	—	—

2. Cases notified by Local Education Authorities (Section 2 (2)) during the year 1933:—

Method of disposal—	M.	F.	T.
Sent to Institutions (by Order)	—	2	2
Placed under Guardianship (by Order)	—	—	—
Placed under Statutory Supervision	2	6	8
Placed in "Places of Safety"	—	—	—
Died or Removed from Area	—	—	—
Action not yet taken { (a) In receipt of Poor Relief	—	—	—
{ (b) Others	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	8	10

3. Of the total number of mental defectives known to the Local Authority:—

(a) Number who have given birth to children during 1933—		
(1) After marriage, 1.		
(2) While unmarried, —.		
(b) Number who have married during 1933	Male.	Female.
	—	1

BLIND PERSONS.

The supervision of blind persons is entirely under the Local Authority. Every case is certified by an Ophthalmic Surgeon and then registered and supervised under the Committee for the Welfare of Afflicted Persons with the aid of a home visitor, Mr. C. F. Cooke, who is himself a blind person.

Registered and classified by age as at the 31st March, 1934 :—

0-5	5-16	16-21	21-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70	Total.
0	3	2	5	4	10	19	27	34	104

Age at which blindness occurred :—

0-1	1-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70
15	1	3	7	6	3	13	17	22	17

At the age of 16 and upwards two are employed in workshops, three as home workers and eight in other ways, one is undergoing training, while 87 are unemployable. Ten are physically defective, one deaf, one mentally and physically defective, and one physically defective and deaf.

Grants are made to the unemployable blind, and to the partially employed according to their individual means, varying from 5s. 0d. to £1 per week, subject to quarterly review. The scheme has just been approved by the Ministry of Health.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

The total number of insured persons on 27 Doctors' lists is 28,483, the prescriptions issued 89,975, and the total cost of the drugs £3,184 3s. 0d. The general medical practitioner is the first line of defence of our public health system, and the National Health Insurance Scheme guarantees to every insured person the attention of a doctor without financial embarrassment, so that there is no reason why the essential early treatment should not be at once applied and so check incapacitating defects in later life. One appreciates the importance of this in the matter of chronic rheumatism, which is so often due to untreated earlier infections in the mouth and throat. The sooner it is realised by both doctors and public that the scheme was introduced as a public health insurance rather than a sickness benefit fund, the sooner will true national health be attained.

HOSPITALS—PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY.

The Public Hospitals of the town consist of (a) the Municipal Public Assistance Institution, with a resident Medical Officer, male and female sick wards, and a children's block, providing 152 beds in addition to the "able-bodied" accommodation in the House and Infirmary Section, and (b) the Infectious Diseases and Smallpox Hospital (150 beds).

Municipal Public Assistance Institution.—The building was never designed as a Hospital and does not lend itself for adaptation. Discussions and deliberations between the representatives of the Corporation and those

of the Voluntary Institutions have taken place under Section 13 of the Local Government Act, 1929, in order that over-lapping and duplication of effort should be avoided. Plans for improvement of the accommodation, particularly for the women and for the segregation of mentally defectives, for which the Institution is licensed, are in the course of preparation.

The Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital.—This Hospital is under the control of the Health Committee. General improvements in the amenities of the laundry, kitchen, and operating theatre have been made. All types of infections, including advanced pulmonary tuberculosis, are admitted. As many as 15 different diseases have been accommodated at one time in the four separate blocks. Eleven surrounding Local Authorities have entered into agreements with us for the use of this and the Smallpox Hospital. The wooden building which was erected in 1911 for the accommodation of epidemic Scarlet Fever patients is now out-of-date, and seriously perished. An adjacent field was purchased during 1933 with a view to erecting a permanent type of accommodation of modern design in the near future.

The Smallpox Hospital, situated within 400 yards of the above Hospital, is administered therefrom. There was no necessity to open it during the year as there were no cases in Darlington or the surrounding areas.

The Voluntary Hospitals included the Old General Hospital and the New Memorial Hospital, both of which were in use in 1933 under the control of the Voluntary Hospital Committee. The General Hospital has been purchased by the Darlington Corporation for the purpose of centralizing the Health Services including administration, sanitary inspection, maternity and child welfare, school medical service, and all the other many branches of a modern department. Owing, however, to the delay in the erection of an out-patient department and the nurses' home on the New Memorial Hospital site, the Voluntary Hospital Committee have been unable to grant the Corporation occupation.

The New Memorial Hospital (200 beds), was officially opened by H.R.H. Prince George and is one of the most modern in design and equipment, and serves the needs of Darlington and district. The administrative block and central hall, with the Cenotaph in the front quadrangle, form a fitting War Memorial to the fallen in the Great War. The Hall of Memory is inscribed with the names of every man from the district who fell.

The four medical and surgical wards with sun balconies are placed on the south side, each ward accommodating 36 beds, including pay beds in private wards. The Children's wing of 40 beds was built by the Rotary Club, on somewhat similar lines to our Open Air Schools. The out-patient department and the three villas to be used as nurses' homes are in course of erection.

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTION.

Classification of Wards	Num- ber of Wards.	BEDS							
		MEN		WOMEN		CHILDREN (under 16 years of age)		Total	
		Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied
*1. Medical ...	6	46	39	34	40	...	...	80	79
*2. Surgical ...									
*3. Chronic Sick ...									
4. Children ...	3	...	...	...	...	20	26	20	26
5. Venereal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Tuberculosis ...	2	9	4	9	1	4	1	22	6
7. Isolation ...	3	8	2	4	4	...	...	12	6
8. Maternity ...	1	...	...	9	3	...	...	9	3
9. Mental ...	2	5	...	4	1	...	...	9	1
(a) Lunacy Act, 1890 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Mental Treatment Act, 1930 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*10. Mental Defectives ...	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	9
11. Other ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	17	68	47	60	56	24	27	152	130

*In General Medical and Surgical Ward.

Statistics relating to the Year ended 31st December, 1933.

In-Patients.

1. Total number of admissions (including infants born in Hospital) ...	439
2. Number of women confined in Hospital ...	22
3. Number of live births ...	22
4. Number of Still-Births ...	—
5. Number of deaths among the newly born (i.e., under four weeks of age) ...	1
6. Total number of deaths among children under one year (including those given under 5) ...	5
7. Number of Maternal deaths among women confined in Hospital ...	—
8. Total number of deaths ...	83
9. Total number of discharges (including infants born in Hospital) ...	333
10. Duration of stay of Patients included in 8 and 9 above.	
Number of cases whose total stay was for the following periods :—	
(a) Four weeks or less ...	215
(b) Exceeding four weeks but under thirteen weeks ...	66
(c) Exceeding thirteen weeks ...	52
11. Number of Beds occupied :—	
(a) Average during the year ...	115
(b) Highest (on 22nd December, 1933) ...	120
(c) Lowest (on 7th October, 1933) ...	80
12. Number of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations) ...	—
13. Number of abdominal sections ...	—

**Classification of In-Patients who were discharged from or who died in the
Institution during the Year ended 31st December, 1933.**

DISEASE GROUPS					Children (under 16 years of age).		Men and Women.	
					Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	died
Acute Infectious Disease	....	....	....	....	13	—	—	3
Influenza	....	....	....	....	—	3	6	—
Tuberculosis—								
Pulmonary	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	3
Non-Pulmonary	....	....	....	....	2	—	3	—
Malignant Disease	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	5
Rheumatism—								
(1) Acute Rheumatism (Rheumatic Fever) together with sub-acute Rheumatism and Chorea	....	....	....	....	4	2	26	1
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so- called "Rheumatism" (Muscular Rheumatism, Fibrositis, Lumbago and Sciatica)	....	....	....	....	12	—	1	—
(3) Chronic Arthritis	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	1
Venereal Disease	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	....	....	....	....	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Fever	{ (a) Women confined in the Hospital				—	—	—	—
	{ (b) Other Cases				—	—	—	—
Other Diseases and Accidents connected with Pregnancy and Child-Birth	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Mental Diseases	{ (a) Senile Dementia				—	—	—	—
	{ (b) Other				—	—	31	1
Senile Decay	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	21
Accidental Injury and Violence	....	....	....	....	—	—	1	—

In respect of Cases not included above.

Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	1
" Respiratory System	....	....	....	....	16	—	38	8
" Circulatory	....	....	....	....	—	—	24	24
" Digestive	....	....	....	....	8	2	12	—
" Genito-Urinary	....	....	....	....	—	—	8	4
" Skin	....	....	....	....	27	—	35	—
Other Diseases	....	....	....	....	—	—	28	3
Mothers and Infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures	{ Mothers				19	—	—	—
	{ Infants				18	1	—	—
Totals	....	....	....	....	119	8	214	75

SUMMARY OF INSTITUTIONAL ACCOMMODATION.

				Men	Women	Children	Total
General, Medical and Surgical	}	Municipal P. A. Institution	....	16	14	20	50
		Memorial Hospital	....	80	80	40	200
Maternity	....	Greenbank Hospital	....	—	12	—	12
		Municipal P.A. Institution	....	—	9	—	9
Venereal Diseases	....	Memorial Hospital	....	1	1	—	2
Tuberculosis	....	Municipal P.A. Institution	....	9	9	4	22
		Durham County Council	....	15	15	5	35
		Stannington Sanatorium	....	—	—	10	10
		Borough Isolation Hospital	....	—	9	—	9
Chronic Sick	....	Municipal P.A. Institution	....	30	20	—	50
Mental	....	Durham County Council, Sedge- field Mental Hospital	....	70	70	—	140
		Municipal P.A. Institution	....	5	4	—	9
Mental Deficiency		Prudhoe Hall Colony	....	15	15	—	30
		Municipal P.A. Institution	....	12	12	—	24
Isolation	....	Municipal P.A. Institution	....	8	4	—	12
		Borough Hospital :—					
		General Infections	....	—	—	—	106
		Smallpox	....	—	—	—	46
Orthopaedic, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, &c.							
		Memorial Hospital.					
		Included in above.					
Puerperal Fever, &c.							
		Borough Isolation Hospital	....	—	2	—	2

No special departments exist at the Municipal Hospital, but use is made of the Greenbank and Memorial Hospitals, where there are X-Ray, Ultra-Violet, Dental, Ophthalmic, and Massage facilities.

Pathological work is done mainly at the Armstrong College Laboratory, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

The institutional maternity accommodation consists of the Municipal Maternity Ward at the General Hospital, 12 beds, and that at the Municipal Institution, 9 beds. In order to avoid invidious distinctions and duplication of staff and equipment, it is intended to centralize all the maternity work as far as possible in the General Hospital, recently taken over by the Corporation. The proximity of the maternity ward to the out-patient clinic for maternity and child welfare, school medical, and venereal diseases services, will render a very much more efficient service to the town, than the present duplication of control and administration.

The following is a summary of the work :—

	General Hospital	Municipal Institution
Beds	12	9
Cases admitted	163	32
Average duration of stay	11.4 days	14 days
Cases delivered by—		
(a) Midwives	147	22
(b) Doctors	16	0
Medical assistance sought	41	1
Cases of Puerperal Fever	4	0
Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia	8	3
Pemphigus	0	0
Infants not breast fed	4	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	0
Maternal Deaths	6	0
Foetal Deaths—		
Still-born	14	0
Within 10 days	5	1

UNMARRIED WOMEN, ILLEGITIMATE AND HOMELESS CHILDREN.

The institutions receiving pregnant unmarried women for delivery are the Municipal Hospital and the Maternity Hospital, Greenbank. Fallen girls are received for a time at St. Agnes' Home, Duke Street, a Diocesan Rescue Home (6 beds), but they are later sent to Hospital for confinement. Lack of financial support has hit this deserving Home hard, but recent re-organization has given this very excellent and necessary institution a new lease of life. Illegitimate and homeless children are received at the Public Assistance Institution Nursery.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

SUMMARY.

Medical Officer of Health, Health Office, Feethams, Darlington. (Tel. 2290.)

Municipal Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.—Mothers and children under 5 :—

Hopetown Hall, Whessoe Lane	Monday	....	2-0 p.m.
Albert Road Schoolhouse	Tuesday	....	10 a.m. and 2-0 p.m.
East Road Wesleyan Sunday School	Wednesday	....	2-0 p.m.
Paradise Sunday School, Coniscliffe Road	Thursday	....	10-30 a.m. and 2-0 p.m.
Cockerton Wesleyan Sunday School	Friday	....	2-0 p.m.
Haughton-le-Skerne Church Hall	Friday	....	2-0 p.m.
Expectant Mothers' Clinic, Albert Road Schoolhouse	{ Wednesday } { Thursday }		10-0 a.m. to 12-0 noon
Dental Clinic for Mothers and Children under 5	By arrangement through Centres, Saturday, 10 a.m.		

A Lady Doctor and Health Visitor are in attendance.

Municipal Maternity Ward, Greenbank.—12 beds. (Tel. 2462).

Ante-Natal Clinic, Wednesday, 2 p.m.

Voluntary Ante-Natal Clinic, Darlington Queen's Nurses' Association, Woodland Road, by arrangement, when booking a Queen's Nurse. (Tel. 2595.)

District Nursing and Midwifery.—Darlington Queen's Nurses' Association, Woodland Road. Tel. 2595.

Venereal Diseases.—Skin Department, Greenbank Hospital. (Tel. 2462).

Women and Children Monday, Tuesday, Friday 2—4 p.m.

Men Tuesday, Friday 5-30—7 p.m.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.—Health Office, Feethams, Darlington. (Tel. 2290)

Women and Children Friday At 9-30 a.m.

Men and Boys Tuesday At 9-30 a.m.

Tuberculosis Care Committee.—Hon. Secretary, Dr. G. A. Dawson, Health Office, Feethams. Meetings held monthly on the third Tuesday. (Tel. 2290).

School Medical Services.—Inspection in Schools and at School Clinic, 156 Northgate, where Doctor and Nurse are in attendance daily. Minor Ailments, Eye, Dental and Sunlight Clinic. (Tel. 2295).

Special Schools.—George Dent Nursery School 100 places; Barnard Special School (M.D.) 80 places; Open-Air School 134 places.

Infectious Diseases Hospitals.—Hundens Lane. 130 beds. (Tel. 2425).

Mental Deficiency.—Occupational Training Centres: Supervisor, Miss L. I. Holmes, B.Litt., Education Office. (Tel. 2295).

Public Assistance.—Out-patient Clinic, Public Assistance Offices, East Street, at 9 a.m. daily. (Tel. 2252).

Municipal Hospital, 108 Yarm Road.—150 beds for all types of disease. (Tel. 2421).

Infant Life Protection.—Miss V. I. Smiles, Infant Protection Visitor, Public Assistance Offices, East Street. (Tel. 2252).

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

The Clinical side of the work was continued as in previous years by Dr. Constance Robertson in a most capable manner. Though a part-time general practitioner in the service, her skill and enthusiasm were given wholeheartedly, until the termination of her duties at the end of the year, as Medical Officer at the Clinics and as Inspector of Midwives. There were 289 Sessions and 18,252 attendances by mothers, averaging 63 per session.

Midwives' Acts, 1902-1918.—The 22 District Midwives were inspected periodically by Dr. Constance Robertson, who made 297 visits; of these 239 were routine visits, 46 for the death of the child, 1 for death of mother, 10 for Puerperal Pyrexia, and 1 for other reasons.

Midwives have been encouraged to summon medical help at all antenatal examinations, and it is creditable to report that the maternal deaths did not arise from any very serious misconduct by any midwife.

During the year Midwives attended 857 births alone, and 196 under the superintendence of medical practitioners. Medical assistance was summoned on 172 occasions, including 42 cases where the Maternity Ward Sisters at the General Hospital and the Municipal Hospital called in a Staff Doctor. The Local Supervising Authority is responsible for the payment of fees to doctors called in by Midwives, and with the continuance of trade depression and unemployment the number of such accounts received remains high. All or part of the fee is recoverable according to the financial circumstances of the patient. Medical practitioners were paid £198, of which a sum of £81 was recovered from patients. No Midwives are employed or subsidised by the Local Authority outside the Hospitals.

Towards the end of the year the Incorporated Midwives' Institute circularized local authorities requesting that they should favourably consider the question of paying midwives' fees in necessitous cases where it is ascertained that no maternity benefit is payable under the National Health Insurance Acts. The Health Committee recommended to this effect and the Ministry of Health approved. Up to the end of the year fees in two cases had been paid to midwives.

MIDWIVES.

Thirty-five midwives notified their intention to practise within the Borough. None are employed or subsidised directly by the Council except those in the Municipal Hospital Maternity Department.

A monthly meeting of the practising midwives has been held at the Queen's Nurses' Home, so that matters of doubt and difficulty can be discussed with the Supervisor of Midwives, and with the Medical Officer of Health, in a free and easy manner.

LIST OF MIDWIVES PRACTISING IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.

No. on Roll.	Date of Enrolment.	Name.	Address.
38129	16 June, 1913 ...	Bush, Beatrice ...	18 The Byway, Yarm Road.
82840	27 February, 1932 ...	Barnes, Florence ...	Queen's Nurses' Association, Woodland Road.
72015	24 November, 1931...	Cockcroft, Florence R.	Municipal Hospital.
78134	24 May, 1930	Danby, Eva ...	Queen's Nurses' Association, Woodland Road.
79469	22 November, 1930	Dobson, Mabel, L. ...	General Hospital.
82217	21 November, 1931...	Donoghue, Norah ...	General Hospital.
74455	2 December, 1928 ...	Elliott, Dorothy ...	Queen's Nurses' Association, Woodland Road.
78210	24 May, 1930 ...	Foster, Lilian ...	Queen's Nurses' Association, Woodland Road.
43728	22 February, 1916 ...	Gait, Sarah Ann ...	12 Thornton Street.
67753	12 December, 1925 ...	Goodfellow, Violet Jane	26 Post House Wynd.
55344	11 October, 1921 ...	Hancock, Ellen ...	29 Stanley Terrace.
80909	23 May, 1931 ...	Hendy, Olive Jane ...	60 Park Lane.
46105	11 August, 1917 ...	Hoskins, Sarah ...	195 Eldon Street.
58912	13 December, 1922	Jenkin, Jane ...	40 Willow Road.
57442	10 June, 1922 ...	Johnson, Bertha ...	Municipal Hospital.
60455	11 June, 1923 ...	Kirby, Ethel Mary ...	116 Neasham Road
74639	24 November, 1928	Lafferty, Greta ...	Queen's Nurses' Association, Woodland Road.
75891	25 May, 1929 ...	Marshall, Eliz. A. ...	Thornfield Cottage, Carmel Road.
66938	15 August, 1925 ...	Moran, Anne ...	Municipal Hospital.
45456	15 April, 1917 ...	Moran, Mary Agnes	Municipal Hospital.
84653	13 August, 1932 ...	McHugh, Mary Ellen	Queen's Nurses' Association, Woodland Road.
71500	13 August, 1925 ...	Phillips, Eliz. M. ...	"Hylton," Clifton Road.
87013	27 May, 1933 ...	Pattison, Evelyn ...	Queen's Nurses' Association, Woodland Road.
64585	11 October, 1924 ...	Redhead, Isabel ...	295 North Road.
67027	15 August, 1925 ...	Slater, Minnie ...	1 Brian Road.
65529	9 February, 1925 ...	Smith, Annie ...	87 Gurney Street.
87848	4 October, 1933 ...	Smithies, Gladys Mary	Queen's Nurses Association, Woodland Road.
80497	23 February, 1931 ...	Senior, Mabel ...	96 Coniscliffe Road.
64120	9 August, 1924 ...	Smith, Eliz. W. ...	Queen's Nurses' Association, Woodland Road.
17902	23 March, 1905 ...	Trinham, Louisa ...	Superintendent, Queen's Nurses' Association, Woodland Road.
82800	18 January, 1932 ...	Turnbull, Mary Elsie	Municipal Hospital.
66611	13 June, 1925 ...	Walker, Amy ...	Municipal Hospital.
65116	19 February, 1925 ...	Watson, Ellen ...	22 Four Riggs
78626	14 May, 1930 ...	Willman, Edna ...	General Hospital.
81350	23 May, 1931 ...	Wood, Isabella, B. ...	Memorial Hospital.

Midwives calls to Doctors.

Summary of the causes for sending for Medical help.

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Mother :—											
Torn Perineum	16	19	20	18	32	15	33	27	31	38	30
Prolonged, Tedious or Difficult Labour	30	31	24	18	24	32	35	32	42	31	32
Faulty Presentations	—	—	—	7	10	7	5	9	13	15	10
Impactions	—	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	—	1	—
Hæmorrhages	1	8	4	4	10	17	10	11	8	14	10
Rise of Temperature	2	4	11	7	4	7	5	4	10	6	5
Adherent Placenta	8	4	8	8	1	5	4	5	—	1	4
Albuminuria	—	1	—	1	6	2	3	5	6	10	9
Phlebitis	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Abortion	—	3	5	8	5	14	3	10	11	4	5
Contracted Pelvis	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Eclampsia	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
Prolapse of Cord	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	1	9	5	11	10	12	8	17	14	16	18
Total	59	79	77	94	108	115	107	121	137	138	123
Child :—											
Discharging Eyes	5	5	6	8	13	8	8	6	5	4	1
Debility, Feebleness, etc.	2	3	6	2	1	5	4	5	5	9	9
Prematurity	13	3	5	5	10	4	2	7	9	1	9
Malformations	2	4	4	1	1	2	8	7	4	6	2
Convulsions and Fits	2	3	5	—	4	2	3	7	2	3	4
Suffocation	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1
Miscellaneous }	—	4	1	12	5	8	6	11	2	7	5
Still-Births }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	10	18
Total	24	22	28	28	36	30	31	44	45	40	49

The following Table shows how the charges for the above cases had been dealt with at the conclusion of each year :—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
No Account received	39	45	47	43	40	43	40	52	42	38	34
Account received	44	56	58	79	104	102	98	113	140	140	138
Full Fee paid or charged	35	46	28	47	79	58	62	58	80	88	91
No Fee charged	8	6	16	24	21	37	32	44	40	29	34
Part Fee remitted and part charged	1	4	14	8	4	7	4	11	20	23	13
Amount paid to Doctors	£69	£58	£73	£121	£143	£160	£145	£158	£208	£175	£198
Amount recovered from Patients	£48	£47	£38	£76	£105	£78	£82	£64	£85	£110	£81
Cost to Council	£21	£11	£35	£45	£38	£82	£63	£94	£123	£65	£117

Milk Assistance Scheme.—Pasteurised Milk is granted free on the Clinic Medical Officer's recommendations to infants and to expectant and nursing mothers in necessitous cases falling within an income scale equivalent approximately to the Unemployment Benefit after deducting rent.

During 1933, 670 pounds of dried milk were sold at cost price, 522 were given free, and 64,200 pints of fresh milk were given free at a total cost to the Health Committee of £600. The income in all cases is verified by reference to employers and others, but unemployment has been responsible for over 85% of the claims for help.

Dried and Fresh Milk Supplied through Maternity Centres :—

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
1926	4,719	1,537	40,009	£529
1927	2,248	611	36,284	£417
1928	1,134	367	33,950	£347
1929	1,415	329	33,100	£323
1930	1,119	345	43,173	£397
1931	713	773	66,343	£639
1932	508	798	100,734	£952
1933	670	522	64,200	£600

Ante-Natal Clinics.—The very gratifying progress recorded in 1932 has been maintained during the year under review, 948 attendances by expectant mothers at the Municipal Ante-Natal Clinics being recorded compared with 904 in 1932. In addition to the above, expectant mothers made 880 attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinic at the General Hospital in connection with the Municipal Maternity Ward, and 208 attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinic held by the Darlington Queen's Nurses' Association. The importance of this work cannot be too strongly urged to reduce our mortality figures.

Nearly two-thirds of our infantile mortality occurred during the first four weeks of life, owing in great part to antecedent preventable conditions in the mothers. All women in their first pregnancy, all who have had previous miscarriages or difficult labours, and expectant mothers suffering from any abnormality during pregnancy, are advised to seek skilled advice from midwife, doctor, or both, with a view to appropriate treatment being obtained before an emergency has arisen.

Ante-Natal examination duly recorded is now part of a Midwife's routine practice. 524 visits were paid by Queen's Nurses to 334 expectant mothers, and 115 extra post-natal visits to 115 cases in the ordinary course of their duties.

The Ante-Natal Clinic is now held weekly at the Municipal Centre in Albert Road on Wednesdays and Thursdays from 10-0 a.m. to 12-0 noon. An average attendance of 19 was kept up during the year.

The total number of mothers receiving ante-natal care from the Municipal Clinic (314) the General Hospital (184) and the Queen's Nurses (83) was 581—50% of the total children born.

One hundred and fifty-two attendances were made at our Maternity and Child Welfare Centres by 42 mothers who reside just outside the Borough. In the cases of these mothers the extra nourishment is supplied by the Durham County Council.

Average Attendances of Mothers with Babies at Maternity Centres during the last thirteen years show a steady increase :—

Year	Albert Road	East Road	Paradise	Hopetown	Cockerton	Haughton
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	—
1926	82.7	41.1	85.5	42.3	27.8	—
1927	85.6	38.8	82.7	28.1	22.0	—
1928	84.6	50.0	81.7	39.4	25.6	—
1929	95.3	58.8	86.6	32.2	27.8	—
1930	109.9	69.1	103.4	43.2	23.3	—
1931	110.4	76.6	108.1	53.1	35.4	18.5
1932	121.1	73.2	123.8	65.9	43.6	24.4
1933	98.5	66.8	117.6	40.7	35.2	18.7

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

1921	149
1922	306
1923	259
1924	251
1925	288
1926	438
1927	453
1928	505
1929	577
1930	636
1931	727
1932	1084
1933	952

In addition to these, 880 attendances were made at the General Hospital Clinic, and 208 at the Queen's Nurses' Ante-Natal Clinic.

Deaths under one month.—Though the death-rates of children under one year have fallen during the last 50 years from 160 to 67 per 1,000 births, no appreciable reduction has taken place in the case of babies under four weeks. Of the 68 deaths under one year, 40 occurred in infants under 4 weeks, mainly owing to prematurity and congenital weakness.

Dental Surgeon's Report—Clinic for Mothers and Children under five years.—Mr. J. L. Liddell, who is also School Dental Surgeon reports :—

There has been a slight falling off in the figures compared with 1932. The attendances have dropped by 36 and the operations performed by 19.

The work has been carried on in the same way as in previous years, mothers and children being recommended for treatment from the Welfare Clinics. 69% of those recommended have received dental treatment at the School Clinic.

Number of Mothers attending Clinic	....	....	114
Number of Children attending Clinic	....	....	46
Total	....	....	160
Attendances	....	....	222
Permanent teeth extracted	....	....	484
Temporary teeth extracted	....	....	86
Total	....	....	570
Sockets treated	....	....	3
Filling	....	....	1

Home Help.—One whole-time Home Help and a rota of part-time home helps carried out this work while the mother was incapacitated. Charges are made according to financial conditions. Attendance was provided in 79 cases, for 1,149½ days.

The daily charges for the services of the Maternity Home Helps are as follows :—

Where the income of a family—

Exceeds 15/- per head per week the charge to be 3/- per day.

Exceeds 12/- and not 15/- per head per week the charge to be 2/3 per day.

Exceeds 9/- and not 12/- per head per week the charge to be 1/6 per day.

Where the income is less than—

9/- per head per week the charge to be 9d. per day.

Cases of extreme poverty are considered by the Special Sub-Committee.

In all the above cases the income is understood to be the average weekly income of the family, after deducting rent and rates, for the four weeks previous to the application.

Maternity Bags.—These bags, containing all the linen and other necessities to assist in an aseptic confinement, were applied for and lent in 10 cases. In each case the bag was returned in good condition and the usual deposit of 2/6 asked for in all of these cases, was refunded.

Mothercraft.—In co-operation with the Schools, senior girls are now admitted to our Centres in order to be introduced to the practical side of sound mothercraft. Appreciation and keenness shown by the girls are a guarantee of success, and theoretical work has now been introduced into the final year's curriculum at school.

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

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

This subject which has been given so much publicity since the Departmental Inquiry was set up at the Ministry of Health is pursued in Darlington by individual investigations into every case by the Medical Officer of Health.

During the years 1930 and 1931 there was a considerable increase and no little general alarm at the immensity of the problem to be solved, because the more one investigated, the larger the figures became. If a death was known to be in any way associated with a recent pregnancy or child birth it was included in our returns and in that way our figures may have appeared swollen compared with other towns where probably such searchings were not so keenly prosecuted. However, it is more satisfactory to be able to report that in comparison with 17 in 1930 and 11 in 1931 we have only had 6 in 1933.

It is singular that, with a comparatively low death-rate among the general population in Darlington, and a high standard of health conscience among the mothers, our maternal mortality should remain statistically high in contrast with our neighbouring County Boroughs.

One is driven to conclude that many deaths escape recognition officially of their association with pregnancy and child birth.

Puerperal Fever.—Ten cases were notified, six were admitted to the Fever Hospital and recovered. Four cases occurred at the General Hospital of which 2 proved fatal.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Thirteen cases were notified and one was removed to the Fever Hospital. All recovered.

MATERNAL DEATHS IN 1933.

Date of Death	Initials	Age	Borough or Rural	Confinement	Cause of Death	Ante-Natal Care given	Where Died
8/1/33	G.G.	29	Borough	1st	I (a) Puerperal Septicaemia. No. P.M.	Own Doctor	Fever Hospital
10/2/33	D.L.	34	Borough	6th	I (a) Generalized Peritonitis (b) Pelvic Peritonitis (c) Puerperal Sepsis. II Pneumonia and Pleuresy due to Generalized Peritonitis. P.M.	General Hospital	Memorial Hospital
4/3/33	J.B.	26	Borough	1st	I (a) Cardiac Failure (b) Paralytic Ileus. (c) Pelvic Peritonitis. II Parametritis Parturition. No. P.M.	General Hospital and own Doctor	Memorial Hospital
11/3/33	E.P.	28	Borough	1st	I(a) Acute Anaemia. (b) Post partum Haemorrhage. No P.M.	Own Doctor and Midwife	At home
11/4/33	E.B.	34	Borough	4th	I (a) Intestinal obstruction (b) Paralytic Ileus. (c) Acute yellow atrophy of Liver. II Advanced pregnancy P.M.	None	Memorial Hospital
24/6/33	M.A.L.	43	Rural	Not known	I (a) Cardiac Failure. (b) Broncho-pneumonia (c) Toxaemia II Caesarian Section. No P.M.	Not known	Memorial Hospital (urgency admission)
17/9/33	J.B.S.	22	Borough	1st	I (a) Heart Failure under ether anaesthetic for complication of labour. No P.M.	General Hospital	General Hospital Maternity Ward
5/10/33	J.E.D.	20	Rural	1st	I (a) Heart Failure. (b) Intra uterine manipulation under ether anaesthesia. II Persistent Occipit - posterior position in labour. No. P.M.	General Hospital	Memorial Hospital
19/12/33	E.E.	36	Rural	5th	I (a) Toxaemia and Hemiplegia (b) Puerperal Sepsis. P.M.	Own Doctor and Midwife	Fever Hospital

The deaths occurring in the Memorial Hospital were of Patients transferred from the Maternity Ward owing to complications.

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

First visits to Infants under one year	....	....	965
Re-visits to Infants under one year	....	....	2,953
Children one to five years	....	....	4,892
Cases of Measles, one to five years	....	....	483
" " over five years	....	....	516
" Chickenpox	....	....	319
" Whooping Cough	....	....	182
" Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	2
" Infant Deaths	....	....	47
" Still-births	....	....	38
" Diarrhoea	....	....	—
" Puerperal Fever	....	....	6
" Puerperal Pyrexia	....	....	7
" Pneumonia	....	....	62
Expectant Mothers, first visits	....	....	348
" " re-visits	....	....	178
Maternal Deaths	....	....	—
Cases of Mental Deficiency	....	....	—
Miscellaneous Visits	....	....	585

Notified Births.

				Live Births		Still-Births		Total	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Legitimate	....	....	....	544	476	31	19	575	495
Illegitimate	....	....	....	12	17	1	—	13	17
Total				556	493	32	19	588	512
Transfers out (legitimate and illegitimate)	....	....	....	11	14	3	2	14	16
Net Darlington Births	....			545	479	29	17	574	496
Notified—				Gross		....	....	....	1,018
By Midwives				Nett		....	....	....	992
By Doctors and others				Gross		....	....	....	82
				Nett		....	....	....	78

Breast Feeding.—5% of mothers did not breast feed, while 38% discontinued within three months.

BABY DAY CELEBRATIONS.

The Annual Celebrations, organized by the Voluntary Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and financed by the Health Committee to the extent of £25, were held at Polam Hall on 28th and 29th July, 1933, by the kind permission of Mrs. Baynes.

Under propitious weather conditions over 350 mothers and 400 infants and toddlers enjoyed the delightful surroundings. The Deputy Mayor, Alderman J. F. Latimer, and a few members of the Health Committee attended and welcomed the mothers.

Health talks were given by the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors to small batches of the mothers in the grounds and especially around the very interesting Exhibition prepared by the staff.

Special features were the family budgets, exhibitions of fathercraft work, vegetables from allotments of wonderful quality and variety, judged by Mr. R. H. Sargent of the Model Dairy. Propaganda work included demonstrations by the Health Visitors on dietary, clothing, baking, immunization, thrift, &c.

The social side of the work was carried off with its usual success in a well set out tea, with music and entertainment, provided by the Ladies' Voluntary Committee. The prizes for the various entries numbering over 35 were distributed at the close of the meetings by Mrs. Lloyd Pease, the secretarial duties being entirely in the hands of Mrs. C. H. Leach, J.P. Many fitting tributes were paid to the ladies for the excellent work they have always performed for sake of our mothers and children in Darlington. In the National Astor (1931) Challenge Shield Competition for M. & C.W. propaganda work Darlington was awarded a Certificate of Merit.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

Miss V. I. Smiles, Infant Protection Visitor reports :—The number of foster-parents on the Register at the beginning of the year was 22, caring for 22 children. Only one death took place, but there was no reflection on the foster-mother. No proceedings were taken or orders obtained during the year under the various Sections.

During the year 2 children removed with their foster-parents to other districts, 2 were adopted by their foster-parents under the New Adoption Act, 7 were returned to their respective mothers, and 11 new names were added to the Register.

One hundred and nineteen visits were made and all proved most satisfactory. Thirty-six newspaper advertisements were investigated, the necessary forms of registration being supplied in each case. Eighty-six interviews were granted relating to suitable homes, adoption, etc.

It gives me great pleasure to report that all the foster-parents continue to give the greatest care and attention to the children; in many cases the payments are very irregular, but none of the children suffer on that account nor yet will the foster-parents give them up.

It has been remarkable the few cases of sickness reported among these children. Even during the measles epidemic only three children have suffered and with the care they received they were soon in good health again.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

Ascertainment of orthopaedic defects is kept up to date through the municipal clinics and the Cripples' Aid Committee of the Charity Organization Society. Dr. Isobel Brown, A.S.M.O. is a member of this Committee. Cases requiring treatment are referred to the Local Memorial Hospital where a well equipped clinic is held each Wednesday under Mr. H. C. Pearson, F.R.C.S. with a staff of masseuses.

Occasionally patients are sent to residential institutions such as Sir R. Jones's Hospitals in Liverpool and Oswestry, or to the Orthopaedic Hospital at Kirbymoorside. For further information refer to School Report at the end.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

The total number of Registered Homes is seven, which are periodically inspected by the Medical Officer of Health and his staff. Exemption has been continued in the case of the Darlington General Hospital and the New Memorial Hospital as they are charitable institutions. St. Brelade's Home has been transferred from 41 Woodland Road.

	General Beds	Maternity Beds
1. Coniscliffe Nursing Home, Miss M. Potter	15	3
2. Cleveland Nursing Home, Miss B. Miller	3	3
3. Argyle Nursing Home, Mrs. Yates	6	1
4. Miss J. Jenkin's Home, 40 Willow Road	0	2
5. Mrs. S. A. Gait's Home, 12 Thornton Street	0	1
6. Mrs. Piercy's Home, 23 Bloomfield Road	4	0
7. St. Brelade's Home, for Aged Infirm, 7 Hare- wood Hill	6	0

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

I am indebted to the Water Engineer, Mr. E. Minors, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., for the following note :—

The water supply of the Borough is obtained from the River Tees. The intake is situated near the western boundary of the Borough and the water is pumped in two stages (a) from the river into large subsiding tanks (b) from the subsiding tanks through the filters to the reservoirs and town.

Pumping plant of ample capacity has been installed and alternative sources of power are available, viz., steam, gas and electricity, to provide for all reasonable requirements and emergencies.

The mechanical filtration plant installed in 1924-7 has now been in operation since June, 1927. This plant, which has superseded entirely the old system of slow sand filters, is working satisfactorily. The initial difficulties met with on the starting up of the plant have been overcome.

The peaty discolouration which is present in the River Tees water, especially in the Autumn and after heavy rains, is removed by the addition of Alumina Ferrie, the quantity added varying from 1 grain to 6 grains per gallon.

Lime water is also added after filtration in order to correct any tendency towards plumbo-solvency.

Improved filtration and removal of colour has been obtained by the introduction of double coagulation, using .15 grain per gallon of sodium aluminate in conjunction with alumina ferric. Experience of the process during the past twelve months shows a saving of at least 75% of wash water in the filters in addition to the advantages of a more satisfactory water.

Chlorine is injected under pressure into the filtered water main as it leaves the Waterworks. The amount added varies from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ part per million, according to bacteriological findings. Three million gallons per day are used by the works and 17,000 houses in the Borough, *i.e.*, 40 gallons per head of population.

Analyses of the river, filtered and chlorinated water are made weekly by the Borough Analyst, whose reports during the past year have been consistently satisfactory.

Average analyses during the year 1933 :—

River Water.

Number of colonies on Nutrient Gelatin at 18°-20° C. after 72 hours.	1,364 per c.c., varying from 60 to 14,200 per c.c.
Presumptive B. Coli Test after 72 hours.	Positive in 0.01 c.c. up to 1.0 c.c.

Filtered Water.

Number of colonies on Nutrient Gelatin at 18°-20° C. after 72 hours.	145 per c.c.
Presumptive B. Coli Test after 72 hours.	Positive in 0.1 c.c. up to 100 c.c.

Chlorinated Filtered Water.

Number of colonies on Nutrient Gelatin at 18°-20° C. after 72 hours	Less than 1 per c.c.
Presumptive B. Coli Test after 72 hours	Negative in 100 c.c. 94.4%.
	Positive in 100 c.c. 1.8%.
	Positive in 50 c.c. 3.8%

A typical analysis of tap water taken in the centre of the town :—

					Parts per 100,000.
Chlorine as Chlorides	....	....	....	....	1.0000
Nitrogen as Nitrates	....	....	....	....	.0298
Ammonia	....	....	....	....	.0012
Albuminoid Ammonia	....	....	....	....	.0090
Oxygen Absorption	....	....	....	....	.1336
Injurious Metals	....	....	....	....	None
Total solid matter dried at 100° C.	....	....	....	....	10.0000
Temporary Hardness	....	....	.60	Degrees.	
Permanent Hardness	....	....	7.80	„	
Colour of sample on Hazen Scale	....	....			13
Appearance of sample in 2 foot tube	....	....		Not quite bright.	
Odour when heated to 50 Degrees C.	....	....		None	

Small deposit from $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon consisting of earthy matter, vegetable debris, one or two threads of fungus, a few micro-organisms and some cotton fibres, no doubt due to contamination of the open reservoir at Harrowgate Hill from which the water is not filtered.

Number of colonies on Nutrient Gelatin at 18°-

20° C. after 72 hours.

3 in 2 c.c.

Presumptive B. Coli Test after 72 hours.

Positive in 50 c.c.

It is evident from the analysis of the tap water that pollution is occurring in the Open Reservoir, and the Council have resolved therefore, that a concrete cover should be placed over it.

The recent accident by which tar oils had access to the River Tees above the intake opens up a problem for future observation. Though very minute in quantity, the combination with chlorine produced a most disagreeable "iodoform" taste for three days.

The tarring of roads, the dipping of sheep and the manuring of land and weed killing can all be associated as sources of contamination and danger, particularly when the river is low.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Important extensions of our sewerage system are looming ahead mainly owing to the conversion of the 7,000 privy ash-pits during the past five years and the fact that some of our sewers are old and not quite suited to the modern demands of water carriage. An experimental activated sludge process is in operation at the Sewage Farm, but trade effluents raise a certain amount of difficulty at times.

The two pipe separate system of draining most of the surface water directly into the River Skerne prevents serious flooding and back washing in times of flood.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.

Three large Cemeteries all recently extended provide adequate places for disposal by earth burial for many years to come. They are all well placed from a sanitary point of view and do not lead to any interference with the amenities of the neighbourhood. Public opinion is however growing on the subject of cremation as the most sanitary method of disposal of our dead. The Darlington Cremation Society has for a number of years, as a private body, equipped a modern Crematorium in the grounds of the West Cemetery. During the past year a record number of 128 cremations have been carried out for the town and district. Every opportunity is taken to bring before the public the advantages of this method. Were it realised that cremation is no more expensive than earth burial I am sure its use would be more widely practised by the present enlightened population. There is an idea that the expense rules out any opportunity of its adoption by the working classes, but the reasonable figures charged by the Local Society are within the scope of all when compared with those for earth burial. Negotiations between the Corporation and the Society are at present taking place regarding the suggested purchase by the former body.

SECTION D.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The year has been notably free of serious infectious disease, except Influenza with pulmonary complications which was rife during the first quarter and was mainly responsible for the high death-rate of 17 per 1,000 and which with a birth-rate of only 12 would have caused a natural decrease in population of 5 per 1,000 if it had persisted throughout the year.

There was not a single case of Smallpox or Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, usually known as Infantile Paralysis, nor even a death from Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever. Immunization by the Schick Method in our Nursery Schools in children under five years of age, the prompt use of Diphtheria serum by the practitioners and the immediate admission to hospital of severe cases have brought about this very excellent record. We have had no deaths now for over two years, a position, however, which can only be maintained if full advantage is taken of all immunization that modern medical science has produced. The slight amount of discomfort in inoculation is more than compensated by the absence of those terrible tragedies once so common. Cerebro Spinal Fever caused three cases and one death. Measles and Whooping Cough were due in their biennial epidemic waves and yet caused the comparatively low death roll of eight deaths each.

Amoebic and Bacillary Dysentery though reported in Newcastle and Durham have not been found in Darlington. During the past eight years the diarrhoeal death rate has been consistently the lowest in the North-east.

Acting on the advice of the Chief Medical Officer, with the object of securing that the hospital accommodation available for cases of infectious disease is utilised to the best advantage, the practitioners have been asked to retain very mild scarlet fever cases as far as possible under modified isolation in the homes provided there is a minimum of risk to the community.

The average stay in hospital of uncomplicated cases has been reduced to three to four weeks.

This has permitted the beds to be used for complicated cases of measles and whooping cough, and even for advanced pulmonary tuberculosis cases living in overcrowded homes.

Every notification of infectious disease from the teachers of Elementary and Sunday Schools, is transferred at once from the education department to the health department so that complete co-ordination and follow-up may be established. I would like to testify to the enthusiasm of the Head Teachers and Superintendents of Sunday Schools in seeing that contacts and patients receive every attention.

Other diseases mentioned in the Circulars from the Ministry of Health—locally contracted Anthrax, Epidemic Jaundice, Undulant Fever, Glandular Fever and Psittacosis—were not present as far as my information went. Though no definite statistics are available, I have an impression that Rheumatic Fever is not nearly so common as it used to be, in all probability due to better housing, better general diet and early treatment of defects of nose and throat.

Vaccination.—Darlington has always held fairly strong anti-vaccination views as may be imagined from the fact that out of 1,023 births registered there were 136 successful vaccinations, 776 conscientious objections, 35 insusceptibles, and 2 who died unvaccinated. Fortunately, as I have experienced here in 1928 and 1929, when Smallpox does invade the population, there is a readiness to undergo the protection without too much pressure.

Statistical details of all the infectious diseases are shown in Tables I to X of Appendix.

Complications.—

- (a) *Scarlet Fever*.—Adenitis 56, Rhinorrhoea 50, Rheumatism 20, Otitis Media Suppurative 13, Cardiac 3, Albuminuria 5, Pneumonia 1.
- (b) *Diphtheria*.—Albuminuria 1, Cardiac 1.
- (c) *Puerperal Fever*.—Phlebitis 1, Rheumatism 1, Abscess 1, Embolism 1, Pleurisy 1.
- (d) *Typhoid Fever*.—Haemorrhage 1.

Operations Performed.—Incisions of Glands 4, Tonsillectomy 1, Mastoidectomy 1, Aspiration of Thorax 5, Abscesses 2, Paraphimosis 1, Lumbar Puncture 12.

Artificial Sunlight Treatment (Jesionek Lamp).—74 patients, 426 exposures.

Staff Illness.—

- (a) *Nurses*.—Enteric Fever 1, Influenza 2, Tonsillitis 2.
- (b) *Domestic*.—Influenza 4, Scarlet Fever 2, Tonsillitis 3, Rheumatism 1.

Summary of Work at Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Diseases	From Borough		From Rural & other Districts		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	187	—	46	1	233	1
Diphtheria	38	—	5	1	43	1
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever	4	1	2	1	6	2
Erysipelas	16	2	3	—	19	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	6	1	8	1	14	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia	22	10	1	1	23	11
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles and German Measles	10	2	—	—	10	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	—	—	—	2	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	9	2	—	—	9	2
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	1	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	3	1	2	—	5	1
Other Conditions	7	—	1	1	8	1
Totals	306	19	68	6	374	25

CANCER.

Several meetings of the North of England Council have been held in Newcastle and the Radium Institute has been set up at the Royal Victoria Infirmary, the line of investigation to be carried out by Dr. F. Dickens and being the bio-chemical examination of pre-cancerous states, during the coming seven years. A table has been appended showing that of the 99 cases in 1933, the majority 52, were of the bowel, and that 49 were male and 50 female. The late diagnosis and inaccessibility of bowel cancer in the majority of cases point to the necessity for some such investigation as Dr. Dickens is embarking upon.

The mortality in Darlington which has always been below that of England and Wales, was 1.1 per 1,000 compared with 1.5. Steps are taken to inform the medical practitioners, and also keep the public informed of the early signs and symptoms and the facilities at our local hospitals and at Newcastle.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action has been taken under Sect. 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, as the Voluntary Institutions in the town have been available for all cases requiring glasses.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF VERMINOUS PERSONS, &c.

The general standard of cleanliness is very much improved since the introduction of practical school hygiene into the curriculum. It is very rare for occasion to arise to take strong measures, as the visit of the Health Visitor, followed by that of the Sanitary Inspector, is sufficient to rouse the conscience. Infestation with bugs is receiving special attention and I am anxious that persistent offenders should be severely handled, in order to protect our new property arising all over the town.

The disinfection of houses after infectious disease is a matter which is now not pressed in the old-fashioned way. Rather, the importance of thorough cleansing with soap and water is emphasised, the bedding and clothing being removed for steam disinfection at the Infectious Diseases Hospital in the Ambulance with the patient.

Control of rats and insect pests is kept up systematically throughout the year by supervision of tips, water courses, waste land and such haunts.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

No change has taken place in the Scheme since last year. The Clinic at the General Hospital was staffed by Dr. McFarlane, Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Venereal Diseases Officer, a full-time Orderly and a part-time Nurse from the Hospital Staff. The wooden building is unsatisfactory, but it is hoped that new quarters will be shortly available. Very few general practitioners can afford the time or have sufficient experience to treat these cases adequately, and in addition our ascertainment of infected families by our maternity and school services is now much more complete. The Clinic also serves Durham and North Riding patients. Two beds are provided in the Hospital for treatment.

Laboratory work is done at the Clinic and at the Armstrong College.

Pathological Examinations made in the University of Durham College of Medicine, Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, during the year ending the 31st December, 1933, relating to persons residing in the County Borough of Darlington :—

Nature of Test				Number of Tests
For detection of gonococci	....	For Practitioners	....	3
For Wassermann reaction	....	For Treatment Centre	....	308
		For Practitioners	....	69
C.S. Fluid (a) Wassermann Tests	....	For Treatment Centre	....	3
		For Practitioners	....	4
Do. (b) General Examination....		For Treatment Centre	....	2
		For Practitioners	....	2
Total				391

No action was taken under the Venereal Disease Act in public prosecutions, but "follow-up" arrangements have had a very salutary effect in tracing sources of infection and enforcing treatment.

There is a local branch of the British Social Hygiene Council, of which the Medical Officer of Health is Honorary Secretary.

The Clinic is open for women and children Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, 2 p.m., and for men, Tuesday and Friday, 5-30 p.m., also by special appointment for treatment and irrigation.

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

	Syphilis		Gonorrhœa		Soft Chancre		Other Cases		Total		Total	Attendances
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1920	65	42	55	14	2	—	8	5	130	61	191	1,795
1921	47	27	24	5	—	—	9	—	80	32	112	1,234
1922	36	22	17	12	3	1	13	12	69	47	116	1,816
1923	16	22	36	19	—	5	18	12	70	58	128	4,288
1924	25	13	49	36	3	1	24	40	101	90	191	4,433
1925	32	26	54	30	3	2	24	26	113	84	197	4,207
1926	31	27	70	25	1	1	52	29	154	82	236	6,955
1927	24	30	78	39	1	—	26	15	129	84	213	7,856
1928	33	33	118	57	4	—	44	48	199	138	337	11,388
1929	27	20	67	31	5	—	32	42	131	93	224	12,774
1930	14	26	58	17	1	—	50	45	123	88	211	10,765
1931	28	16	63	22	2	—	35	54	128	92	220	11,725
1932	28	19	68	17	—	—	47	27	143	63	206	12,096
1933	15	7	50	11	1	—	60	36	126	54	180	10,254

Summary of Work at Darlington Treatment Centre.

New Cases	Darlington	Co. Durham	N.R. Yorks.	Total
Syphilis	22	12	3	37
Soft Chancre	1	—	—	1
Gonorrhoea	61	26	24	111
Conditions other than Venereal	96	31	12	139
Total	180	69	39	288
Total number of attendances	10,254	2,253	1,282	13,789
In-Patient Days	115	77	48	240
Total Doses of Arsenobenzene Compounds given	618	227	94	939

TUBERCULOSIS.

I am pleased to be able to note the reduction in deaths from 79 to 70 particularly in such a difficult year when one would have expected an increase due to poor feeding and associated worries of family life. There is still unfortunately much reluctance on the part of patients to face the facts. Late consultation with a doctor and late notification to me delay the all important early treatment. For instance, of the 70 deaths, 9 were notified within a week of death and 17 within three months. From the information I have, most of these cases had been obviously losing weight for a year or more. One welcomes the fact that the deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis are the lowest on record. This can be attributed to the pasteurization of milk supplies and periodic inspection of dairy cows, as well as medical inspections. The notifications of new cases are also the lowest recorded, so that it would appear we are well on top of the disease.

Advanced cases in overcrowded homes are removed to the Municipal Hospital, but special accommodation has been opened at our Infectious Diseases Hospital, as there is much unwillingness on the part of patients to enter the Poor Law Institution. The housing of our tuberculous families, another matter for improvement, has been helped by a subsidy scheme between the Care Committee and Housing Committee in the allocation of Council houses.

Deaths from Tuberculosis :—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	36	26	62
Other Tuberculous Diseases	3	5	8

New Cases and Mortality during 1933.

Age-Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1—	2	....	2	4	....	....	1	2
5—	2	2	8	5	1	....	....	....
10—	2	....	5	4	....	....	....	....
15—	6	3	1	1	2	2	....	....
20—	7	9	1	....	8	5	....	....
25—	7	11	....	2	9	8	1	....
35—	8	10	1	1	5	5	....	....
45—	15	4	....	....	5	4	....	....
55—	3	3	....	....	4	2	1	2
65 and upwards	1	1	....	1	2	....	....	1
Totals	53	43	18	18	36	26	3	5

Of the above 70 deaths, 8 were cases which came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by notification under the Regulations, usually instances of death bed diagnoses.

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

No compulsory action has been taken, as informal pressure was in all cases sufficient to attain our ends.

Summary of the Year's Work.

Total Darlington patients in Institutions, 111. Of these 17 had been in more than one year. Number of days' treatment in 1933 :— 16,246

Patients attending Dispensary		826	} About 86% Darlington Residents.
Total attendances		2,724	

Health Visitors—First visits, 124 ; re-visits 2,328. Total—2,452.

Visits and Dressings by Queen's Nurses—306 to 24 patients.

During the year 64 X-Ray examinations were carried out. Ultra-Violet Ray Therapy Treatment was given to 39 patients.

SANATORIA AND HOSPITALS USED.

	Patients.		Total.	Days' Treatment.
	M.	F.		
Tindale Crescent	—	5	5	586
Darlington Memorial Hospital	7	8	15	1,028
Hollywood Hall Sanatorium	42	—	42	6,298
Helmington Row Sanatorium	2	—	2	275
Seaham Hall Sanatorium	—	20	20	3,020
Earl's House Sanatorium	11	—	11	1,654
Blencathra Sanatorium	—	1	1	52
Stannington Sanatorium	3	9	12	3,146
Sunderland Sanatorium	—	2	2	162
Leazes Hospital	—	1	1	25
	—	—	—	—
Total	65	46	111	16,246

Six Shelters were in use by Darlington patients on the 1st of January, 1934.

In addition 9 females and 1 male were admitted to the Fever Hospital for 744 days' treatment, and 4 pulmonary, and 5 non-pulmonary cases were admitted to the Poor Law Institution, all in an advanced and infectious condition.

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

Year.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Notified.	Deaths.	Notified.	Deaths.
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
1926	111	59	76	16
1927	119	68	59	19
1928	101	58	63	27
1929	102	63	54	14
1930	106	67	65	10
1931	105	75	50	16
1932	119	71	46	8
1933	96	62	36	8

Number of Cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications.

PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.			Total Cases.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
213	172	385	146	164	310	695

REMOVALS FROM REGISTER OF NOTIFICATIONS.

		Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Cases
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
Withdrawn	....	1	2	3	—	1	1	4
Recovery	....	2	1	3	5	4	9	12
Deaths	....	35	26	61	5	8	13	74
Left District	....	9	2	11	4	4	8	19

VOLUNTARY CARE COMMITTEE.

The social work carried out by this Committee increases in importance year by year, in furthering the welfare of afflicted families by providing advice, better housing, additional clothing, nourishment or financial help.

Since 1919, 641 cases have been dealt with, and during the past year 25 new applications were entertained.

It is regrettable that so much of this help of a material form in eggs, milk, butter, meat, is rendered of less effect by the poor housing in which the families are financially obliged to live, or to which the patients must return when convalescent from sanatoria. I have always held the opinion that the direct tuberculosis schemes have not attained the success that was anticipated, but that our maternity and child welfare and school medical services, and open-air schools for the delicate, are much sounder financial propositions.

The removal of our early tuberculous cases to a colony, as has been so successfully done at Papworth and Preston Hall, where treatment is combined with suitable work, is the ideal but initially expensive scheme. The next best is the re-housing and supervision of the infected families, if necessary by subsidy from the rates, in order to try to stop the passing of infection from parent to child. The most infectious cases in the last stages should be removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. It is estimated that a 16-bed pavilion would be the necessary addition to our present Fever Hospital accommodation for this purpose.

SECTION E.

HEALTH EDUCATION.**PROPAGANDA.**

This ever-growing side of the Public Health Department is interwoven in all the daily routine. It often means the difficult task of teaching people who are very unwilling to improve their conditions. The visit of the Health Visitor, the Sanitary Inspector and the School Nurse is as much educational as the work of the School Teacher in the School, but the pupils are more difficult. The good name of the town is largely due to the work of these people in producing such a high standard of citizenship. Lectures have been given by members of the Staff to representative organisations in the town, the Women's Guilds, the Men's Guilds, the political organisations, the British Legion Women's Section, Toc H. League of Women Helpers, the Rotary-Club, Church Meetings, College of Nursing, Midwives' Institute, Friendly Societies Council, Trades Council, Catholic Women's League, and the Special Schools Union. Posters, Leaflets, Press articles and the monthly "Better Health" Magazine have been circulated with a view to rousing the health conscience of the citizens. Two thousand copies of this interesting Journal are distributed monthly in Schools and Clinics and are earnestly sought for by parents and children.

The Baby Day Celebrations have already been mentioned.

The British Social Hygiene Council, the Dental Board of the United Kingdom, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, lent the following films, and shewings of these were given in the North Road Senior Girls' and Trinity Schools and at the Central and Plaza Cinemas.

Film.

"The Ways of Life"			}	British Social Hygiene Council
"Any Evening after Work" ....	....	....		
"John Smith and Son" ....	....	....		
"Don't Wait till it Hurts"			}	The Dental Board of the United Kingdom.
"Clara Cleans her Teeth" ....	....	....		
"Beware of the Demons" ....	....	....		
"The Rat Menace"				The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

A total audience of 240 children and 750 adults were present at these shewings, at which lectures were given by Mr. A. Sanders of the British Social Hygiene Council.

At the meeting at the Central Cinema opportunity was taken to invite all the members of the local Unemployed Workers' Associations, and 500 members availed themselves of this privilege, the chair being taken by Councillor P. Harrison. Alderman A. J. Best, J.P., took the chair at the parents' meeting at the North Road Senior Girls' School.

Short addresses were also given at the above meetings by your Medical Officer of Health, and Dr. A. R. Graham, locum Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Venereal Diseases Medical Officer, and Assistant School Medical Officer.

The late Empire Marketing Board poster frames which were taken over by the Corporation have provided a further opportunity of exhibiting permanent propaganda posters.

It is interesting to record that a Certificate of High Commendation was awarded to Darlington for an entry in the National Astor (1931) Challenge Shield Competition of the year's Maternity and Child Welfare propaganda work carried out by the Health Department.

SECTION F.

HOUSING.

Programme of Slum Clearance and Improvement.

Individual Unfit Houses.—Following on the investigations and findings of previous years, a detailed survey was made of all the property in yards and courts, and a personal examination of each house was made by the Medical Officer of Health and the Borough Surveyor.

After considering the work necessary and the Surveyor's estimate to improve the houses, yet not to a standard to satisfy in all respects modern sanitary requirements, it was decided to represent 47 houses in yards and courts as incapable of being rendered so fit at a reasonable expense and that appropriate action to demolish or close should be taken under the Act. The 47 houses consisted of 68 tenements housing 244 persons.

The representations have been made to the Health Committee who proceeded to interview the owners and other persons interested. This action has been completed and the houses to replace those vacated are now in course of erection.

Principal defects are :—

1. Dampness and general dilapidation.
2. Inadequate foodstores and cooking facilities.
3. Inadequate washing and lavatory accommodation.
4. Inadequate light and ventilation.

Improvement Areas.—Five areas have been scheduled where conditions are "dangerous or injurious to the health of the inhabitants by reason of the disrepair and sanitary defects of the dwelling-houses therein and also by reason of overcrowding".

Under the Act the Corporation have to provide accommodation for the number of persons occupying the houses in excess of the number permissible under the Byelaws made under Section 8 of the Housing Act, 1930. Briefly these are framed to prohibit overcrowding in excess of a standard of one person over five years per 40 square feet sleeping accommodation, and to ensure separation of sexes over 14 years of age.

It is, however, impossible to separate families in order to remove the surplus, so that sufficient houses must be provided to accommodate the total number of persons in the overcrowded families, but grant will only be received in respect of the surplus occupants over Byelaw standards.

The Borough Accountant has prepared rough estimates of the financial effect of erecting new houses, but these figures are based on the population of houses ascertained at various times. Such figures are subject to review on the date of the Council's resolution to take action in demolishing or closing after hearing the owners and any appeals that may arise.

Summary of Action Proposed.

Yards and Courts.

47 houses condemned. Total population 244.

Houses to be erected 54; 28 three bedroomed and 26 two bedroomed.

Improvement Areas.

The five areas are those around Boyne Street, Park Street, King Street, Vulcan Street and Green Street.

Boyne Street is already in hand, and the other four areas will be dealt with within the next five years.

Boyne Street Area.

Boyne Street	....	21 houses
Whessoe Road	....	14 „
High Boyne Street	....	6 „
Kitching Street	....	4 „

45 houses.

Occupants displaced	....	77
Heads for grant	....	47
New houses required	....	10

The other Areas have been similarly prepared.

Summary.

	1 Boyne Street	2 Park Street	3 King Street	4 Vulcan Street	5 Green Street	Total
Total number of houses	45	103	135	123	122	528
Total population	297	549	626	636	541	2,649
Total number of houses for demolition	—	3	7	—	1	11
Total number of houses required to re-house displaced families	10	22	20	31	18	101
Total number of individuals dis- placed	77	142	133	206	117	675
Total number for whom it is cal- culated grant will be allowed on present day figures	47	56	67	78	42	290

SECTION G

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1933.

MR. A. E. WADE, Senior Sanitary Inspector, reports as follows :—

I herewith submit my Annual Report for the year 1933.

General Sanitary Work.—3,802 Inspections and 3,302 Re-inspections of houses were made under the Public Health and Housing Acts. 637 Informal Notices were served upon the owners of property in respect of 1,367 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 the monthly reports submitted to you. Upon instructions of the Council 145 Statutory Notices for the abatement of 359 nuisances were served during the year. The total number of nuisances abated in compliance with notices served during the year was 1,230.

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

	Number of Nuisances or Defects dealt with by Informal Notices	Number of Nuisances or Defects dealt with by Formal Notices by Order of the Council	Number of Nuisances or Defects abated or remedied after service of notices
Dwelling-houses:—			
Foul Conditions	51	—	51
Structural Defects	688	207	540
Absence of Foodstores	42	13	42
Absence of Sinks	8	—	7
Absence of Washing Accommodation	2	—	2
Absence of Cooking Accommodation	4	—	2
Overcrowding	7	—	7
Defective Yard Paving	59	12	60
Water Closet:—			
Drains stopped and Defective Fittings	78	21	65
Water Supplies to Water Closets	10	—	10
House Drainage:—			
Yard, Cellar Drains, Down-pipes stopped, Defective Drains and Traps	296	87	315
No disconnection from Sewer	6	—	6
Filthy Yards	4	—	4
Animals and Poultry Improperly kept	2	—	2
Cowsheds	1	—	1
Offensive Trades	4	—	4
Ashpits, Privies and Ashbins	81	19	88
Deposits of Refuse and Manure	13	—	13
Rats (Premises infested)	10	—	10
Bakehouses	1	—	1
Totals for 1933	1,367	359	1,230

Analysis of Inspections, 1933.

Under Public Health and Housing Acts	7,104
Van Dwellings	93
Common Lodging Houses	128
Overcrowded Houses	46
Interviews with Owners and Builders	1,455
Yards and Courts	236
Total Inspections of Housing Conditions	9,062
Slaughterhouses	4,207
Bakehouses	202
Cowsheds	332
Milk Retailers	321
Ice Cream Premises	171
Fried Fish Shops and Offensive Trades	182
Cold Stores	7
Fruit Warehouses	87
Markets	142
Milk Tested for Dirt	18
Food premises other than Bakehouses	234
Total Inspections with reference to Food	5,903
Places of Public Entertainment	62
Visits after Infectious Disease	392
Factories, Workshops, etc.	573
Drain Testing	10
Rat Inspections	85
Piggeries	31
Smoke Abatement	17
Investigation of Complaints	62
Shops' Acts	214
Merchandise Marks Acts	36
Sundry Inspections	39
Total of other Inspections	1,521
Total Inspections made during the year	16,486

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Four smoke observations have been made in connection with 3 premises, whilst many special visits have been paid to other premises and advice given to those concerned.

Section 334 of the Public Health Act, 1875, exempts the following processes from the provisions of the Act relating to Smoke Abatement:—The smelting of ores and minerals, calcining, puddling and rolling of iron and other metals, and the conversion of pig-iron into wrought-iron. The Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, Section 1, Subsection E extends the aforementioned list of exemptions to: "Re-heating, annealing, hardening, "forging, and the converting and carburising of iron and other metals."

It is unfortunate that the greatest offender, the domestic chimney, is, with the majority of the smoke producing industries exempt under existing legislation. The law, however, recognises that with existing manufacturing methods it is nearly impossible to carry on these industries and comply with the standard of "not more than 2 minutes of black smoke in the aggregate within any continuous period of 30 minutes". This standard is the one suggested where the Local Authority make byelaws under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

The increasing use of gas and electricity in dwellinghouses is a step in the right direction and should do much to minimise smoke pollution of the atmosphere in the future.

Analysis of Observations.

PREMISES	No. of Observations	Minutes Black Smoke	Minutes Moderate Smoke	Length of time of Observation
Municipal Hospital	1	0	3½	30 mins.
Public Baths, Gladstone Street	1	8½	3	30 „
Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Co., Smithfield Road	1 1	½ 3	3½ 1½	30 „ 30 „

HOUSING ACT, 1925—BYELAWS.

Houses Let in Lodgings.—These byelaws apply to flats, tenements or parts of houses used for occupation by the working classes and occupied by members of more than one family.

Many large houses originally constructed for occupation by one family only, are now let to several families. Unfortunately the byelaws do not require an owner or occupier to notify or register such premises, therefore they often exist undetected. When discovered, the owners are asked to provide the amenities, required by the byelaws, but in many cases they refuse and immediately give notice to quit. These actions coupled with the scarcity of small houses whose rentals are within the scope of the persons living in these flats, or houses let in lodgings, cause the successful application of the byelaws to be postponed and in some cases impossible.

I am indebted to the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade who has visited all premises containing second floors and over, whenever requested. His help in this behalf has been invaluable.

The following table will give some idea of the situation and the amount of work entailed and accomplished.

Dwellinghouses originally constructed as single houses and occupied as two or more tenements or flats dealt with during 1933.	29
Premises discontinued to be so let rather than comply with the byelaws	9
Number of separate families	88
Number of visits paid by Inspectors	173
Premises where separate foodstores, sinks, water supplies or washing accommodation, have been installed	16
Premises where special fire escapes have been installed or other structural alterations carried out	2
Premises where the application of the byelaws has been held in abeyance pending changes in tenancies	2

Living Vans, Tents and Sheds.—There are now five sites in use.

Valley Street North	Lodge Street.
Archer Street.	Chesnut Street.
Back Melland Street (one van only).	

All the sites are under constant observation by the District Inspectors and myself.

Sanitary Condition of Theatres and Places of Entertainment.—By the Home Office Order 25th August, 1920, the Secretary of State requires Sanitary Authorities to give special attention to premises holding a licence for Music and Dancing, special regard to be given to lavatory accommodation dressing rooms, ventilation and means of escape in case of fire.

Under this Order 30 premises were inspected during the year: 11 Picture Halls, 5 Billiard Saloons, 12 Dance Halls, 1 Cafe and 1 Hotel.

At these premises, lavatory accommodation, dressing rooms and auditoria have been maintained in a satisfactory condition.

At two picture halls, ventilation has not been at all times satisfactory, and plans have been made and agreed upon for certain alterations that will provide the necessary improvement.

These two picture halls were mentioned in the report of last year and would have been completed sooner but for unforeseen difficulties presenting themselves. These are now overcome and I expect to report satisfactorily in the near future.

Offensive Trades.—Applications for licences were made by 4 Fish Friers, and all refused.

The number of premises now used for offensive trades and duly licensed is 41, as follows :—

1 Gut Scraper.
33 Fish Friers.
1 Fellmonger.
1 Fat Rendering and Tripe Boiling.
3 Fat Rendering.
2 Rag and Bone Dealers.

There are also 29 Fried Fish Shops in the Borough not on the Licensed Register, having been established prior to the date of the Order under which they are scheduled as Offensive Trades.

Several complaints were made of offensive effluvia emanating from a Fat rendering and Bone-grinding premises. A condensing apparatus was installed to minimise the offensive nature of the odours emanating from the digester, since when the premises have been carried on in a reasonably satisfactory condition, having regard to the nature of the trade carried on.

The whole of the premises are under supervision, and are kept in a fairly satisfactory condition. Four Informal Notices were served and complied with.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.—The number of Workshops, including Bakehouses, on the Register at the 31st December, 1933, was 444, and the number of Factories 218, total 662, of which 741 inspections have been made.

Bakers and Confectioners	....	....	....	....	109
Dressmaking, Millinery, &c.	....	....	....	....	45
Boot Repairing	....	....	....	....	59
Joiners, Cabinetmakers, &c.	....	....	....	....	65
Tailors	....	....	....	....	34
Plumbers	....	....	....	....	17
Blacksmiths	....	....	....	....	12
Painters....	....	....	....	....	23
Upholsterers	....	....	....	....	12
Other Workshops	....	....	....	....	286
Total					662

Defects.					Found	Remedied during 1933
Want of Cleanliness	....	....	....	....	19	19
Other Nuisances	....	....	....	....	4	4
Sanitary Accommodation—						
Unsuitable or Defective	....	....	....	....	7	5
Insufficient	....	....	....	....	4	4
Total					34	32

Eight notices of defects to be dealt with under 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.—Three lists containing the names of 25 Outworkers, were received, and 26 inspections of the premises of such Outworkers were made.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911-28.—There are no Manufacturers of Rag Flock in the Borough. No samples have been taken during the year.

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A.—Proceedings under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	83
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	76
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	5

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	145
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	112
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	0

C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0

D.—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

Overcrowding.—In spite of the very satisfactory number of new houses erected during the past year, the shortage of houses suitable for small families and those whose income is meagre remains the same. A very real and difficult problem exists in regard to individual persons whose only income is the Old Age Pension, and those who become unemployed for long periods. There is a tendency for these persons to seek single rooms in larger houses. I am of opinion that there is a definite need for small houses, built in terraces so as to economise in land and general charges and so make a smaller rent possible.

Thirty premises, consisting of 65 rooms occupied by 35 families composed of 224 persons were specially reported to the Health Committee, and the details passed on to the Housing Committee.

Verminous Houses.—Eleven dwellinghouses have been dealt with under Section 46 of the Public Health Act, 1925 by spraying and fumigation to rid premises of bugs and fleas.

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

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Food and Drugs.—During the year 275 samples were taken for analysis :

Article Taken	No. of Samples		Genuine	Adulterated or below Standard
	Formal	Informal		
Milk—				
Morning	127	—	104	23
Afternoon	26	—	25	1
Pasteurised	4	—	4	—
Sterilised.... ..	4	—	4	—
Skimmed	2	—	2	—
Butter	2	14	14	2
Sausage	1	24	23	2
Ham & Tongue Paté	—	1	1	—
Iodine	—	1	1	—
Solution of Iodine	—	2	2	—
Luncheon Sausage	—	1	1	—
Fresh Curd	2	4	6	—
Dairy Cream	—	5	5	—
Evaporated Milk	—	5	5	—
Machine Skimmed Milk	—	2	2	—
Veal, Ham & Tongue	—	1	1	—
Salmon Steak	—	1	1	—
Lobster Paste	—	1	1	—
Tomato Paste	—	1	1	—
Crab.... ..	—	3	3	—
Salmon Roll	—	1	1	—
Chicken Roll	—	1	1	—
Mincemeat	—	1	1	—
Self Raising Flour	—	1	1	—
Pepper	—	4	4	—
Ground Ginger	—	2	2	—
Custard Powder	—	2	2	—
Cheese	—	3	3	—
Coffee	—	2	2	—
Coffee & Chicory	—	1	1	—
Treacle	—	2	2	—
Cocoa	—	3	3	—
Lard	—	4	4	—
Ground Almonds	1	4	3	2
Jam	—	5	5	—
Golden Syrup	—	1	1	—
Tomato Sausage	—	1	1	—
Cremefil	—	1	1	—
Armenia Bole	—	1	1	—
Total	169	106	245	30

Of the 163 samples of Milk taken, 24 fell below the standard set by The Sale of Milk Regulations 1901-1912, *i.e.*, Non-fatty Solids 8.50%—Fat 3.00%. Of these 14 were first samples, *i.e.*, samples taken from Retail Purveyors, 4 were taken from producers (or Wholesale Dealers) in course of delivery to the Retail Purveyor, 6 were "Appeal to Cow" samples, where the whole operations incidental to proper milking were watched and supervised by an Inspector, thereby obviating any chance of sophistication. In all 11 "Appeal to Cow" samples were taken at the Cowsheds, 5 being up to standard. 4 first samples, although below the standard, were stated by the Analyst to be of milk as it came from the cow. The details are set out in the adjoining table.

Eleven Samples were taken by the Inspector for the Durham County Council, at my request. These samples consisted of 4 in course of delivery and 7 "Appeal to Cow" samples in connection with 3 separate supplies.

One Informal and One Formal sample of Butter were stated to contain an excess of water 12.92% and 8.71% respectively. Proceedings were taken, and the case was dismissed upon payment by defendant of £1 15s. 6d. costs. The Bench stated they were satisfied that defendant was not guilty of the actual adulteration, but was guilty of a technical offence, *i.e.*, of selling to the prejudice of the Purchaser, butter which had been adulterated.

Proceedings were taken against the Vendor of Sample No. 99 (Milk). Defendant was fined £2, plus £3 13s. 6d. Costs.

One Informal and one Formal sample of sausage were stated to contain 2.50 and 7 grains respectively of Crystallized Boric Acid per pound. A letter of warning was sent by the Town Clerk.

One Informal and one Formal sample of Ground Almonds were stated to be adulterated. Proceedings are pending and will be taken.

A sample of "Armenia Bole" was reported upon as follows:—"This is a mixture of Coal Tar dyes. The term 'Armenian Bole' is applied to red pigments of the ochre type to which the sample has no relation whatsoever. The sample is free from Arsenic, Antimony, Tin and Zinc, but contains a slight trace of lead, although not sufficient of the latter metal to render it unsuitable for use in the preparation of foodstuffs". "It will be seen the sample was sold under the designation 'ARMENIA Bole', not 'ARMENIAN Bole'".

The practice of colouring meat foods (Brawn, Potted Meats and Sausages) in order to simulate the appearance of fresh meat, or to suggest the presence of a larger quantity of meat than is actually present, is one which should not be countenanced.

The quantity used for colouring these foods is 16 grains per pound, and being harmless does not come within the prohibition contained in Section 1 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1928.

If a definite standard were fixed for sausage and like foods then the use of such colouring matter might become an offence and its use be prohibited.

DETAILS OF MILK BELOW STANDARD.

No. of Sample	Date taken	A.M. or P.M.	N.F.S.	Fat	Deficiency.	Remarks—any action taken.
17	8/2/33	A.M.	8.73%	2.95%	Deficient in Fat 1.67%.	Letter written.
53	28/3/33	P.M.	8.38%	6.75%	" N.F.S. equivalent to addition of water 1.4%.	Freezing Point, Hortvet—549°C. Genuine.
75	29/3/33	A.M.	8.34%	2.90%	Deficient in N.F.S. equivalent to addition of water 1.89%.	Freezing Point, Hortvet—549°C. Genuine.
92	3/5/33	A.M.	8.73%	2.90%	Deficient in Fat 3.40%.	Letter written.
98	23/5/33	A.M.	8.64%	2.60%	" " 3.40%.	Sample from Retail Purveyor.
116	24/5/33	A.M.	8.61%	2.70%	" " 10.00%.	Samples taken in course of delivery to Retailer of Sample No. 98.
117	24/5/33	A.M.	8.60%	2.80%	" " 6.70%.	
118*	25/5/33	A.M.	8.74%	3.00%	Up to standard.	
119*	25/5/33	A.M.	8.82%	2.95%	Deficient in Fat 1.67%.	Appeal to Cow Samples taken from corresponding milkings as represented by samples 98, 116, 117.
120*	25/5/33	A.M.	8.10%	2.75%	" " 8.34%.	Freezing Point—548°C. No adulteration.
					in N.F.S. equivalent to addition of water 8.34%.	
99	23/5/33	A.M.	9.22%	2.55%	Deficient in Fat 15.00%.	Sample from Retail Producer.
105	23/5/33	A.M.	9.22%	2.60%	" " 13.40%.	Sample from Retailer who buys from Producer of Sample 99.
111*	24/5/33	A.M.	9.44%	3.65%	Up to standard	Appeal to Cow Sample of a corresponding milking to samples 99 and 105. Proceedings taken.
112	24/5/33	A.M.	8.84%	2.70%	Deficient in Fat 10.00%.	Defendant fined £2, costs £3 13s. 6d.
113*	25/5/33	A.M.	8.62%	3.20%	Up to standard	Sample from Retail Producer.
114*	25/5/33	A.M.	8.75%	2.85%	Deficient in Fat 5.00%.	Appeal to Cow Samples of corresponding milking to sample 112. No adulteration.
115*	25/5/33	A.M.	9.05%	3.30%	Up to Standard	Advice given.

Details of MILK Below Standard—continued.

No. of Sample	Date taken	A.M. or P.M.	N.F.S.	Fat	Deficiency.	Remarks—any action taken.
128	27/6/33	A.M.	8.84%	2.85%	Deficient in Fat 5.00%	Samples from Retailers who buy from same wholesale dealer. Letter of warning to wholesale dealer.
131	27/6/33	A.M.	8.96%	2.90%	" " 3.34%	
133	27/6/33	A.M.	9.36%	2.40%	Deficient in Fat 20.00%	
136	28/3/33	A.M.	9.14%	2.65%	" " 11.70%	{ Sample from Retailer. Sample from Producer in course of delivery to Retailer of Sample 133. Appeal to Cow Sample taken of a corresponding milking to samples 133 and 136. Retailer gave up this supply. Freezing Point, Hortvet—540°c. No adulteration.
137*	29/6/33	A.M.	9.12%	2.65%	" " 11.70%	
170	22/8/33	A.M.	8.39%	3.60%	Deficient in N.F.S. equivalent to addition of 1.30% water	
178	23/8/33	A.M.	8.61%	2.55%	Deficient in Fat 15.00%	{ Sample from Retail Purveyor. Sample taken in course of delivery from Producer to Retailer of Sample 178. Appeal to Cow samples taken of corresponding milking as samples 178 and 187. Inspection of herd made by Vet. Inspectors of Durham C.C. who reported the farm to be very poor and suffering from the drought.
187	24/8/33	A.M.	8.62%	2.90%	" " 3.40%	
189*	25/8/33	A.M.	8.75%	3.00%	Up to Standard	
190*	25/8/33	A.M.	8.76%	2.95%	Deficient in Fat 1.67%	Letter written to Retail-Producer.
191*	25/8/33	A.M.	8.80%	2.90%	" " 3.40%	
198	24/10/33	A.M.	8.74%	2.95%	" " 1.67%	

* Appeal to Cow Samples, 5 being up to Standard, 6 being below Standard.

MILK (Special Designations) ORDER, 1923.

The Special Designations under which Milk may be sold in pursuance of this Order are ; "Certified", "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)", "Grade A", "Grade A Pasteurised", and "Pasteurised".

Two licences were granted under the Order ; "Grade A Tuberculin Tested", and "Pasteurised". In the former case, the licence was not operated for the whole of the year.

In order to comply with the standard set by the Order, Grade A (T.T.) Milk should not contain more than 200,000 organisms per 1 c.c. and Coliform Bacilli should be absent in .01 c.c. Pasteurised Milk should not contain more than 100,000 organisms per 1 c.c. There is no standard in this grade for Bacillus Coli. The above standards are subject to 48 hours incubation at 37 degrees Centigrade.

Eight samples were taken and submitted for Bacteriological Examination; the results were in each case very satisfactory.

DETAILS OF ABOVE SAMPLES.

No. of Sample	Date taken	Age.	Age since Pasteurisation	No. of organisms per c.c. 48 hours incubation	Presence or absence of Coli Bacilli
Pasteurised					
1	8/2/33	30-42 hrs.	26 hrs.	7,700	Positive in 2 of 3 tubes in .01 c.c.
2	5/4/33	Do.	Do.	1,200	Positive in 2 of 3 tubes in .10 c.c.
3	21/6/33	Do.	Do.	4,100	Positive in 3 tubes in .10 c.c.
4	30/8/33	28-40 hrs.	Do.	10,500	Negative in 3 tubes in .10 c.c.
5	6/12/33	30-42 hrs.	28 hrs.	3,200	Positive in 3 tubes in .10 c.c.
Grade A (T.T.)					
1a	14/2/33	8 hrs.	—	12,600	Negative in 3 tubes in .01 c.c.
1	14/2/33	4 hrs.	—	11,200	Ditto
2	5/4/33	5 hrs.	—	1,100	Positive in 2 of 3 tubes in .10 c.c.

In the case of Milk sold as Grade A(T.T.) very stringent regulations are in force, amongst which are the following in particular :—

1. The milk shall not at any stage be treated by heat.
2. The producer shall cause every animal of the herd to be submitted to a Clinical Examination and to a prescribed Tuberculin Test at intervals of six months and shall produce to the Licensing Authority the Veterinary Surgeon's Certificate of the prescribed Tuberculin Test within 7 days after the respective dates of those certificates. He shall not permit any animal to be injected with Tuberculin except on the occasions of the prescribed Tuberculin Tests.
3. Grade A(T.T.) Milk must be delivered by the producer to the dealer in sealed unventilated cans or receptacles on which is marked the day of production with the words Morning or Evening as the case may require.
4. Other Regulations are in force as to bottling by the dealer.

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.**MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.**

	Producers.	Retailers.	Cowsheds.
On Register 1st January, 1933	34	151	37
Discontinued during the year	1	14	6
Added during the year	1	19	1
Total at end of year	34	156	32

Cowsheds.—Two routine inspections of the herds were carried out by Mr. C. G. Hill, M.R.C.V.S. in company with myself. The first inspection was made during the months of February and March, the second inspection during October and November.

	No. of Cowsheds visited	No. of Cows examined	Cows added since last inspection	Percentage New Cows
First Inspection	31	380	97	26%
Second Inspection	32	397	122	30.73%

During these inspections two cows were placed under the Tuberculosis Order, and, upon slaughter, were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

The general condition of the herds was stated by Mr. Hill to be excellent in every respect. One of the Tuberculous cows was an addition, it being brought into the herd between the first and second inspection.

In addition to the above, 332 visits were made to cowsheds, and 321 inspections were made of Milk Retailers' premises by the Sanitary Inspectors. Eighteen samples of milk were tested by means of the Minit Dirt Tester and, where not satisfactory, the fact was immediately brought to the notice of the person responsible and a verbal warning given at the time of occurrence. This has had a very good effect upon cowkeepers and milk purveyors.

One Informal notice was served for various defects at a cowshed and complied with.

Bacteriological Examination.—47 Samples of milk were submitted for Bacteriological examination. In 21 cases, a positive reaction for the presence of Coliform Bacilli occurred in a dilution of less than .01 c.c. In 9 and 12 cases respectively, a positive reaction for presence of Coliform Bacilli was evident in .001 c.c. and .0001 c.c.s.

In each of these cases, letters of warning were written to the persons concerned, and where the dairy was situated outside the Borough, the Local Authority for that district was advised and better supervision requested.

It must be remembered however, that Grade A milk is allowed to contain 100,000 organisms per 1 c.c. and a positive reaction for Coliform Bacilli in .1 c.c. after 48 hours incubation at 37° C. When the public (if ever) fully realise the importance of a clean milk supply, then milk, other than graded milk will not be marketable. Compare the figures in the table for Grade A(T.T.) and Pasteurised milk. These should be the standard demanded by the Public and consequently by Statute Law,

In cases, Nos. 9, 12, 33, 34 and 35 special visits were made to the farms on which the milk concerned was produced and severe warnings and advice given by our Inspectors and the Inspector for the area of production. In case No. 35, it was discovered that the milk was produced between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon and brought in to the Borough on the following morning. Instead of cooling this milk at the time of production, the churn containing it was placed in a water-butt. This producer subsequently purchased a proper milk-cooler and since, has cooled the milk at the time of production. A further sample taken (No. 39) shewed much improvement.

DETAILS OF SAMPLES OF MILK EXAMINED BACTERIOLOGICALLY.

No. of sample. Classification	Age of sample	Month sample taken	Area of production	Total No. of Organisms per c.c.	Presence or absence of Coliform Bacilli after 48 hours incubation
1 Ordinary	19½ hrs.	Jan.	D'ton C.B.	60,800	Positive in 1.00 c.c.
2 "	6½ hrs.	"	" C.B.	125,900	Positive in .001 c.c.
3 "	6½ hrs.	"	" R.D.C.	37,200	Negative in 1.00 c.c.
4 "	4½ hrs.	"	" C.B.	8,000	Positive in .01 c.c.
5 "	5½ hrs.	"	" R.D.C.	87,000	Positive in .0001 c.c.
6 "	23 hrs.	"	" "	21,600	Negative in 1.00 c.c.
7 "	4 hrs.	Feb.	" "	19,500	Positive in 2 of 3 tubes in .001 cc
8 Grade A(T.T.)	4 hrs.	"	" "	11,200	Negative in 3 tubes in .01 c.c.
8a " "	8 hrs.	"	" "	12,600	Negative in 3 tubes in .01 c.c.
9 Ordinary	4 hrs.	"	" "	259,000	Positive in 2 of 3 tubes in .001 cc
10 "	5 hrs.	"	Ferryhill	22,300	Positive in 3 tubes in .1 c.c.
11 "	3½ hrs.	"	N.R. Yorks.	29,500	Positive in 3 tubes in .1 c.c.
12 "	4 hrs.	"	D'ton R.D.C.	336,000	Positive in 2 of 3 tubes in .01 c.c.
13 "	6 hrs.	Mar.	N.R. Yorks.	2,270	Positive in 2 of 3 tubes in .10 c.c.
14 "	5 hrs.	Apr.	" "	1,400	Positive in 3 tubes in .01 c.c.
15 "	4½ hrs.	"	D'ton R.D.C.	13,000	Positive in 3 tubes in .10 c.c.
16 "	5 hrs.	"	" "	3,900	Positive in 3 tubes in .10 c.c.
17 "	4½ hrs.	"	" "	8,600	Positive in 3 tubes in .01 c.c.
18 Grade A(T.T.)	5 hrs.	"	" "	1,100	Positive in 2 of 3 tubes in .10 cc.
19 Ordinary	3½ hrs.	June	N.R. Yorks.	148,000	Positive in 3 tubes in .01 c.c.
20 "	3½ hrs.	"	" "	4,200	Positive in 3 tubes in .01 c.c.
21 "	3½ hrs.	"	" "	50,500	Positive in 3 tubes in .0001 c.c.
22 "	2½ hrs.	"	" "	41,600	Positive in 3 tubes in .01 c.c.
23 "	3½ hrs.	"	" "	95,000	Positive in 2 of 3 tubes in .0001cc
24 "	3½ hrs.	"	" "	76,700	Positive in 3 tubes in .0001 c.c.
25 "	4½ hrs.	July	D'ton R.D.C.	2,100	Positive in 3 tubes in .001 c.c.
26 "	4½ hrs.	"	" "	3,300	Positive in 3 tubes in .001 c.c.
27 "	4½ hrs.	"	" "	19,000	Positive in 3 tubes in .001 c.c.
28 "	4½ hrs.	"	" "	11,000	Positive in 3 tubes in .001 c.c.
29 "	3½ hrs.	"	N.R. Yorks.	6,400	Positive in 3 tubes in .01 c.c.
30 "	3½ hrs.	"	" "	5,100	Positive in 3 tubes in .001 c.c.
31 "	18½ hrs.	Oct.	D'ton R.D.C.	256,000	Positive in 3 tubes in .0001 c.c.
32 "	4½ hrs.	"	" "	137,000	Positive in 2 of 3 tubes in .0001cc
33 "	4 hrs.	"	D'ton C.B.	277,000	Positive in 2 of 3 tubes in .0001cc
34 "	19 hrs.	"	D'ton R.D.C.	557,000	Positive in 3 tubes in .0001 c.c.
35 "	19 hrs.	"	" "	7,140,000	Positive in 3 tubes in .0001 c.c.
36 "	28 hrs.	"	D'ton C.B.	129,000	Positive in 2 of 3 tubes in .0001cc
37 "	4½ hrs.	Nov.	" "	42,000	Positive in 3 tubes in .0001 c.c.
38 "	18 hrs.	"	N.R. Yorks.	35,000	Positive in 2 of 3 tubes in .001 c.c.
39 "	4½ hrs.	"	D'ton R.D.C.	8,000	Positive in 3 tubes in .01 c.c.
40 "	4 hrs.	"	N.R. Yorks.	26,000	Positive in 3 tubes in .01 c.c.
41 "	4 hrs.	"	D'ton R.D.C.	15,000	Positive in 2 of 3 tubes in .01 c.c.
42 "	18 hrs.	"	" "	30,500	Positive in 3 tubes in .0001 c.c.
1 Pasteurised	—	Feb.	Not known	7,700	Positive in 2 of 3 tubes in .01 c.c.
2 "	—	Mar.	" "	1,200	Positive in 2 of 3 tubes in .10 c.c.
3 "	—	June	" "	4,100	Positive in 3 tubes in .10 c.c.
4 "	—	Aug.	" "	10,500	Negative in 3 tubes in .10 c.c.
5 "	—	Dec.	" "	3,200	Positive in 3 tubes in .10 c.c.

Tuberculosis Order, 1925.—Under this Order, 5 and 10 notifications respectively were sent to the North Riding of Yorkshire County Council and Durham County Council, in reference to 8 cows, 2 bullock stirks, 1 bull stirk, 1 bullock and 9 pigs; these animals were found on slaughter in the Borough slaughterhouses to be badly affected with Tuberculosis. In many other cases, the origin of the animals could not be traced, owing to inability to identify through change of ownership from Market to Market in the manner of trade by Cattle Dealers.

Well Water.—Samples of water from 2 wells, situate on the extreme outskirts of the Borough were taken and submitted for Chemical and Bacteriological Examination. In each case, the Analyst reported that the samples revealed evidence of contamination and that it would be unsafe to use the water for consumption until boiled. In each case, the wells were cleansed and precautions taken to prevent ingress of surface water.

In one case, after a lapse of 3 months, a further sample was taken which proved upon analysis to have become more contaminated. It was then decided by the owners to lay on a supply from the town mains which are several hundred of yards distant. At the end of the year, plans were being prepared with this in view.

In the remaining case, subsequent samples were taken at intervals of one month, when the supply shewed signs of great improvement. Further samples are to be taken.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The sewage of the town is conveyed by gravitation to the Sewage Farm in Skerne Valley about a mile to the south of the town. Storm overflows are provided at convenient points in the lower parts of the town in the neighbourhood of the River Skerne. Storm relief sewers have been installed to relieve flooding in Leyburn Road. A similar storm water relief sewer has been commenced to relieve the Rydal Road District. No flooding has taken place in the Clifton Road area during the year.

Sanitary Conveniences.—514 water closets were substituted for a like number of privy-ashpits, 10 water closets were substituted for 10 privy-pans and 21 water closets for 21 privy middens. These substitutions were carried out under the conversion schemes.

Fourteen privy-ashpits, and 1 privy-pan have been removed and no water closets substituted where the premises were already provided with a water closet.

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

Water Closets	....	....	20,975
Privy-ashpits	....	....	32
Privy-pans	....	....	5
Old Privy Middens	....	....	8
Total	....	....	21,020

Over the past five years practically 7,000 conversions from privy ash-pits to water carriage have taken place, two thirds being carried out by the Corporation and one third by private contractors, the Council paying one half of the cost, but the amount granted not exceeding £4 15s. 0d. per conversion.

Scavenging and Tips.—The scavenging of the town is undertaken and carried out by the Borough Surveyor's Department.

Snipe Tip was the only one used for the deposit of privy contents, but this ceased after the conversion scheme was completed.

Household refuse is dealt with by controlled tipping at Neasham Road, and the Old Brickyard at Harrowgate Hill.

Nuisance from stench occurred at the Neasham Road Tip during the early part of the year. This was caused by a spring becoming active and flooding the area being used. Immediate steps were taken to fill in to above the spring level and cover with clean soil; the nuisance ceased in consequence.

Artificial Cream Act, 1929.—The only persons in the Borough manufacturing or selling Artificial Cream come within the specified exceptions enumerated in Section 2 (1) of the Act regarding registration of premises.

Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, 1927.—163 samples of Milk, 5 samples of Cream and 104 samples of Provisions were examined for the presence of prohibited preservatives, injurious substances, or excess of any allowed preservatives. Two hundred and seventy samples were genuine, whilst 2 samples contained preservatives contrary to the Regulations as follows :—

Beef Sausage (Informal)	Crystallized Boric Acid 2·5 grains per lb.
Beef Sausage (Formal)	Crystallized Boric Acid 7 grains per lb.

The Regulations allow Sulphur Di-oxide to be used as a preservative in raw meat up to 450 parts per million, if declared at time of sale.

In the case of the above samples (which were both taken from the same person) no declaration that the sausage contained preservative was made, and the preservative used is one prohibited by the said Regulations. The Health Committee considered the facts of the case and were satisfied that the person concerned had acted in ignorance, in an attempt to overcome the effects (upon meat) of the very hot climate prevailing at the time. A letter of warning was sent by the Town Clerk, the person concerned expressed regret and gave an undertaking not to use Boric Acid again.

Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.—The total number of animals inspected at the time of slaughter or immediately afterwards was 39,753 which is about 99% of the bovines and pigs and 95% of sheep slaughtered in the Borough.

This number is made up of 2,181 bovines, 219 calves, 9,339 sheep and 3,074 pigs which were killed at the Abattoir, and 3,401 bovines, 619 calves, 14,195 sheep and 6,725 pigs which were killed in the private slaughterhouses.

There were 45 cases of emergency slaughter, of which 11 were killed at the Abattoir, one outside the Borough, and the remaining 33 in the private slaughterhouses. This number involved 10 cows, 3 bullocks, 4 heifers, 1 bull, 5 calves, 18 sheep and 4 pigs, and as a result of inspection, the carcasses and all organs of 8 cows, 1 bullock, 1 calf, 5 sheep, and portions only of the carcasses of organs of 1 bullock, 3 heifers and 2 sheep were condemned and destroyed.

The total weight of food condemned and destroyed during the year was 16 tons 1 cwt. 1 stone 10 lbs. of which 9 tons 3 cwt. 1 stone 2 lbs. were on account of tuberculosis.

The whole of the food condemned was voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

The following is a brief Summary of all Food condemned during the year:—

Details of Whole Carcasses Condemned and Destroyed.

		Tons	Cwts.	Sts.	Lbs.
17	Cows	Generalized Tuberculosis	4	—	2
3	Bullocks	„ „	—	9	2
3	Heifers	„ „	—	13	6
2	Calves	„ „	—	4	—
17	Pigs	„ „	—	19	5
1	Cow	Septic Peritonitis with Tuberculosis	—	3	6
1	Cow	Septicaemia with Tuberculosis	—	4	2
2	Cows	Tuberculosis with Emaciation	—	7	1
1	Pig	Tuberculosis with Jaundice	—	—	3
3	Cows	Oedema with Emaciation	—	13	1
1	Calf	„ „ „	—	—	5
2	Pigs	„ „ „	—	—	7
14	Sheep	„ „ „	—	4	1
1	Cow	Uraemia	—	5	—
1	Cow	Actinomycosis and Septicaemia	—	5	—
1	Cow	Leukaemia	—	3	6
1	Cow	Septicaemia	—	5	—
1	Cow	Traumatic Peritonitis (with Emaciation)	—	3	6
1	Cow	Septic Peritonitis	—	4	3
1	Bullock	Osteomyelitis	—	3	1
2	Calves	„ „	—	1	2
1	Calf	Umbilical Pyaemia	—	—	3
1	Calf	Quarter-ill	—	1	7
1	Calf	Joint-ill	—	—	5
1	Calf	Immaturity and Injury	—	—	2
1	Pig	Pneumonia	—	1	2
1	Pig	Rheumatism	—	—	1
1	Pig	Swine Fever	—	—	6
1	Pig	Natural Death	—	—	1
1	Sheep	„ „	—	—	4
1	Sheep	Decomposition	—	—	5
Total		9	19	2	3

Summary of all Food Condemned.

					Tons	Cwts.	Stones	Lbs.
86	Carcases	....	....	....	9	19	2	3
185	Lungs	....	....	....	1	3	3	9
439	Livers	....	....	....	1	17	7	8½
35	Head and Tongues	....	....	....	—	5	3	10
5	Tongues	....	....	....	—	—	1	7
16	Plucks	....	....	....	—	—	5	5
3	Hearts	....	....	....	—	—	1	2
17	Udders....	....	....	....	—	1	4	—
	Kidneys	....	....	....	—	—	2	0½
	Stomachs and Intestines	....	....	....	—	6	5	7
	Mesenteries	....	....	....	—	4	3	—
	Briskets	....	....	....	—	1	—	—
	Portions and Trimmings	....	....	....	—	2	7	11
	Fruit and Vegetables	....	....	....	1	15	2	10
	Poultry and Fish	....	....	....	—	—	5	—
	Bacon	....	....	....	—	—	4	7½
	Canned Food	....	....	....	—	—	5	13½
Total					16	1	1	10

Caseous Lymphadenitis.—No notifications were received from the Medical Officer of Health for the Port of London or other source giving particulars of Sheep and Lambs arriving in the town from Foreign Countries and not inspected at the port of arrival. However, attention was directed to foreign mutton and lamb, but no cases were found.

Slaughterhouses.—There are 20 privately owned licensed slaughterhouses within the Borough in addition to the Municipal Abattoir. One slaughterhouse outside the Borough is used by 5 butchers having business premises within the Borough. This slaughterhouse is regularly inspected by our Inspectors under arrangements with the Darlington Rural District Council.

Fifty-four butchers within the Borough during 1933 used the Abattoir regularly; 5 butchers outside the Borough and 10 allotment holders killed there occasionally.

4,207 Inspections were made in connection with the private slaughterhouses and the abattoir.

Darlington Extension and Improvement Act, 1872 and Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.—A contravention of the above statutes was committed by a person who killed and dressed for human food, 2 pigs on unlicensed premises and sold the pigs to a butcher without notifying slaughter, thereby evading inspection.

An explanatory letter was received from the person concerned pleading ignorance and containing a promise not to offend again.

Severe letters of warning were sent by the Town Clerk to the person who caused the pigs to be slaughtered, and to the butcher who subsequently bought the same.

Darlington Corporation Act, 1930, Section 160, Ice Cream.—At the end of the year 55 Manufacturers of Ice Cream were registered in relation to premises, 16 persons were registered as Vendors only. The 55 Manufacturers were also registered as Vendors making a total of 71.

These premises have been regularly and carefully visited, supervision being greatest where the needs suggested.

One hundred and seventy-one visits were paid to these premises during 1933, and no breaches of the Act were found.

Shops Acts, 1912-13, and Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928.—There are 3 Compulsory Orders in operation affecting respectively shops in which is carried on the Sale of Meat, shops in which is carried on the Sale of Fruit, Vegetable or Flowers, and shops in which is carried on Men's Tailoring, Clothing and Outfitting and 3 Orders under the Shops Hours Act, 1904 affecting Chemists and Druggists, Hairdressers and Barbers, and Boot and Shoe Dealers.

A contravention of the Darlington (Shops Act) No. 1 Closing Order, 1932, relating to Men's Tailoring and Outfitting Shops occurred. A letter of warning was sent by the Town Clerk to the offender. On the whole the above Orders have been fairly well observed.

Darlington Corporation Act, 1930, Section 149—Means of Escape in Case of Fire.—Eleven premises were notified to the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade such premises being over two storeys in height and occupied by more than one family. These have been dealt with by the Fire Brigade Department.

Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.—Under this Act one sample of Tobacco Powder labelled "Non-Poisonous" was taken and submitted to the Borough Analyst, for analysis, who reported that the sample contained only 1.05% Nicotine and that the designation on the package containing the powder did not contravene the terms of the Act. During the year one licence was renewed and one new licence was granted permitting the respective licensees to sell weed-killers, insecticides, poisonous sheep-dip and cattle-washes.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.—The Orders under this Act now in force and applying to Imported Goods are as follows :—

1. Fresh Apples.
2. Raw Tomatoes.
3. Eggs in shell (*i.e.*, hen and duck eggs).
4. Dried Eggs.
5. Currants, sultanas, and raisins.
6. Oat products (*i.e.*, oatmeal, rolled oats, oat flour and groats).
7. Honey.
8. Frozen or chilled salmon and sea trout.
9. Imported Butter.

Leaflets setting out details have been printed and distributed to each tradesman selling the above articles, and copies have been given to the Secretaries of the Chamber of Trade and The Grocers' Association.

The shopkeepers are making a fair attempt to comply with these Orders and only evidence of forgetfulness rather than design is present in the few omissions noted.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

The total number of rats killed by the Rat Catcher during the year was 1,297 but these figures do not include the rats that were poisoned.

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

Harrowgate Hill Tip	....	....	....	24
Neasham Road Tip	....	....	....	221
Snipe Tip	....	....	....	624
North Road Tip	....	....	....	353
Sundry Premises	....	....	....	75
				1,297

Six Informal Notices were served and complied with.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.—All the premises whereon Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs are dealt with have received attention.

Acting as Inspector under Section 12 of the Act, 3 samples of Feeding Stuffs were taken and submitted to the Agricultural Analyst. The reports disclosed a contravention in one case.

Under Section 3 of the Act, 2 samples of Feeding Stuffs were taken and submitted for analysis. In one case a discrepancy was disclosed in the actual constituents when compared with the Statutory Statement.

No action can be taken by the Corporation in reference to samples taken under Section 3. The buyers can do so if they chose. In this case the manufacturers replaced the consignment.

The substances sampled were :—

1. Meat and Bone Meal	....	....	Section 3
2. Balanced Pig Meal	....	....	„ 12
3. Chick Mash	....	....	„ 12
4. Meat and Bone Meal	....	....	„ 3
5. Meat and Bone Meal	....	....	„ 12

Particulars of samples showing deficiencies :—

Meat and Bone Meal—Section 3.

<i>Guaranteed</i> Protein	....	50.00%	<i>Found</i> Protein	....	41.12%
Oil	....	4.00%	Oil	....	9.40%
Phosphoric Acid	10.00%		Phosphoric Acid		10.84%
			Salt	....	2.02%

After allowing for the official limit of variation, 10%, this sample is deficient in Protein 3.88% and there is excess of oil 5.00%

Meat and Bone Meal—Section 12.

<i>Guaranteed</i>	Protein	40.00%	<i>Found</i>	Protein	32.37%
	Oil	10.00%		Oil	15.30%
	Phosphoric Acid	16.00%		Phosphoric Acid	16.96%

This sample is wrongly described, as, by the Act, Meat and Bone Meal, when so described must contain not less than 40.00% Protein, after allowing for the official limit of variation 10%. The sample also contained an excess of oil to the extent of 5.20%. Letter of warning was written by the Town Clerk.

Infectious Diseases.—The following are particulars of the fumigation of houses and other buildings, and the disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc.

	Fumigations				Lots of Bedding and Clothing Disinfected
	Hos-pitals	Houses	Schools and other Buildings	Rooms	
Infectious Disease other than Tuberculosis, Cancer, etc.	1	231	1	235	220
Tuberculosis	—	52	—	69	27
Cancer	—	10	—	12	10
Measles, etc.	1	35	—	65	29
Totals	2	328	1	381	286

Common Lodging-Houses.—There are 3 Common Lodging-houses on the Register with accommodation for 360 lodgers.

The lodging-houses are regularly and frequently inspected, and are kept in a satisfactory condition.

I trust this report will be entirely satisfactory to you, and in conclusion I wish to tender my sincere thanks to the Medical Officer of Health for the help he has always so willingly given and to the whole of the staff of this Department, who have at all times given their best services willingly and conscientiously.

I am,

Yours respectfully,

ALBERT EDW. WADE,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION H.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL TABLES. TABLE 1.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the Year 1933.

Registrar-General's figures.

	RATE per 1000		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS			
	Total	Popu- LATION	All Causes	Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One Year	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	No Inquest	Uncertified Causes of Death
	Live Births	Still Births																
England and Wales	14.4	0.62	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.57	0.54	7.1	64	90.9	6.3	1.9		0.9
118 County Boroughs & Great Towns including London	14.4	0.67	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.55	0.49	9.4	67	91.0	6.0	2.5		0.5
132 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resi- dent Populations 25,000—50,000 at Census 1931)	14.5	0.63	11.0	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.53	0.44	4.9	56	91.7	5.8	1.5		1.0
London	13.2	0.45	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.51	0.58	11.6	59	88.3	6.3	5.4		0.0
Durham County	17.9	0.78	11.7	0.01	—	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.41	0.43*	12.7	80	—	97.9	2.1		—
DARLINGTON	13.8	0.68	12.0	0.01	—	0.11	—	0.11	—	0.63	0.50	4.0	67	90.8	4.9	0.2		4.1

*Excluding Suicide.

MATERNAL MORTALITY—England and Wales { per 1,000 Live Births per 1,000 Total Births	Puerperal Sepsis.	Others	Total
England and Wales { per 1,000 Live Births per 1,000 Total Births	1.79 1.71	2.03 2.52	4.42 4.23
Darlington { per 1,000 Live Births per 1,000 Total Births	2.97 2.83	2.97 2.83	5.95 5.67

TABLE II.
Summary of Quarterly Reports (Registrar General) for Neighbouring Towns, 1933.

TOWNS.	Estimated Resident Population Mid. 1933.	Live-Births.	Still-Births.	Deaths (excluding Still-Births).	Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.	Rate per 1,000 Living.		Death-rate per 1,000 living.					Death-rate per 1,000 Live Births.	
						Live Births.	Deaths (excluding Still-Births).	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Infants under 1 year.
Middlesbrough C.B.	139,500	2,661	150	1,821	241	19.0	13.0	0.01	0.02	0.11	0.04	0.66	12.2	90
Stockton-on-Tees M.B.	66,980	1,200	59	825	104	17.8	12.2	0.15	—	0.04	—	0.77	10.9	96
West Hartlepool C.B.	70,790	1,261	60	871	96	18.0	12.4	0.21	—	0.04	0.20	0.54	9.5	76
Sunderland C.B. ...	187,400	3,705	163	2,499	330	19.7	13.3	0.13	0.12	0.03	0.01	0.52	20.8	90
South Shields C.B.	114,100	1,963	100	1,508	181	17.2	13.2	0.27	0.01	0.13	0.04	0.48	14.7	92
Gateshead C.B. ...	124,320	2,242	82	1,591	159	18.0	12.9	0.15	0.10	0.01	0.02	0.69	11.6	71
Newcastle-on-Tyne C.B.	286,500	4,712	331	3,575	361	16.6	12.6	0.12	0.07	0.08	0.03	0.54	12.4	79
Tynemouth C.B.	65,770	1,113	57	847	94	17.0	12.9	0.10	0.03	0.07	0.01	0.49	13.9	85
DARLINGTON C.B.	73,340	1,010	57	849	68	13.9	11.7	0.12	—	0.10	—	0.63	3.3	69

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN DARLINGTON, 1933,
(Figures supplied by the Registrar General).

CAUSES OF DEATH		Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	Deaths in Darlington Institu- tions and Non- Residents	Darlington Deaths in other Institu- tions
All causes	...	M. F.	444 441	42 27	11 12	8 5	10 7	23 15	25 30	25 28	58 42	75 77	93 92	74 106	...	...
Uncertified	...	M. F.	27 9	2 ...	1 ...	1 ...	...	2 ...	... 1	1 ...	4 2	8 3	6 3	2 ...	...	...
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	M. F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Measles	...	M. F.	1 4	...	1 1	1 1	2 1	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Scarlet Fever	...	M. F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Whooping Cough	...	M. F.	4 4	1 2	2 1	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Diphtheria	...	M. F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Influenza	...	M. F.	21 25	1 2	1 ...	...	...	2 ...	2 1	1 3	3 2	3 6	2 5	6 6	...	...
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	...	M. F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	M. F.	1 1	...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	M. F.	37 27	...	...	...	1 ...	10 8	9 8	5 5	5 4	5 2	2 ...	...	...	...
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	M. F.	1 6	...	1 2	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Syphilis	...	M. F.	2 2	...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	...	...
12. General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	...	M. F.	2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	M. F.	50 51	...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	6 4	6 9	16 11	12 12	9 12	30 15	...
14. Diabetes	...	M. F.	5 13	...	...	...	...	1 ...	2 2	1 1	...	1 4	...	...	4 6	...
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	...	M. F.	22 29	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	3 3	4 6	10 11	4 9	4 6	...
16. Heart Disease	...	M. F.	64 89	...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	2 2	9 6	14 20	22 29	15 20	6 5	...

TABLE IV.

INFANT MORTALITY.

1933. 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 Uncertified	...	...	28	5	4	2	39	4	9	9	5	66	
		...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	
Chickenpox				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Measles				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Scarlet Fever				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Whooping Cough				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	
Diphtheria and Croup				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Erysipelas				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Influenza				...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	
Tuberculous Meningitis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Abdominal Tuberculosis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Tuberculous Diseases				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)				...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Convulsions				...	4	...	...	4	1	2	...	...	7	
Laryngitis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bronchitis				...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	
Pneumonia (all forms)				...	1	...	1	2	...	3	4	1	10	
Diarrhoea				...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Enteritis				...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Gastritis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gastro-enteritis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Syphilis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rickets				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Suffocation, overlying				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Injury at birth				...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	
Atelectasis				...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Congenital Malformations				...	2	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	4	
Premature Birth				...	13	4	3	21	1	...	...	...	22	
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus				...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	
Other causes				...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	
Totals				...	29	5	4	2	40	4	10	9	5	68

Net Live Births in the year—Legitimate, 963 ; illegitimate, 46.

Net Deaths in the year—Legitimate Infants, 63 ; males, 39 ; females, 24.

Illegitimate Infants, 5 : males, 2 ; females, 3.

TABLE V.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1933. (Deaths in Brackets).

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
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	7	8	8	16	87	60	17	14	4	...	...	221	...	187	...
Diphtheria	1	...	...	1	2	14	10	2	8	...	1	...	39	...	38	...
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3 (1)	...	...	...	5	1	4	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 (3)	...	...	...	10	3	6	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	2	...	...	13	...	1	...
Pneumonia	6 (11)	12 (5)	1	2	1	8 (1)	4 (1)	8	16 (5)	10 (4)	22 (14)	15 (15)	105	56	22	10
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	7 (1)	10	17 (2)	4	41	3	16	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 (1)	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
Measles and German Measles	25 (1)	42 (2)	79 (1)	128	126 (1)	506 (3)	6	2	2	1	...	...	917	8	10	2
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	5	14	17	23	22	227	29	6	4	...	...	...	347	...	...	...
Acute Anterior Poliomy- elitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	12 (3)	20 (3)	31	23 (2)	24	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	8	1	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	1 (1)	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	3	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

TABLE VI.

The following table shows the number of cases of **Infectious Disease** notified each month during 1933

	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	Enteric Fever	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Measles and German Measles	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	Acute Pneumonia	Malaria	Chicken-pox	Whooping Cough	Totals
January	...	...	13	3	...	5	3	1	...	2	...	11	...	...	40	...	46	25	149
February	...	...	6	2	...	5	2	2	1	2	...	17	...	...	10	...	40	26	113
March	...	...	16	3	...	11	3	...	...	2	...	32	...	...	7	...	45	36	155
April	...	...	11	...	...	5	...	...	1	4	...	26	...	...	4	...	21	14	86
May	...	...	14	4	...	14	6	1	...	3	...	22	...	1	10	...	17	8	100
June	...	...	13	4	...	13	6	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	4	...	10	4	64
July	...	...	11	2	...	5	5	...	1	...	...	49	...	...	2	...	10	1	88
August	...	...	13	3	...	7	1	...	2	4	...	31	...	...	1	...	1	...	65
September	...	...	13	4	...	5	6	1	3	1	1	22	...	...	5	...	9	3	74
October	...	...	33	5	...	11	2	1	1	5	1	90	...	...	4	...	75	2	230
November	...	...	33	4	...	10	2	2	2	6	...	187	...	...	8	...	43	...	300
December	...	...	45	5	...	5	...	2	2	12	...	420	...	1	10	...	30	2	534
Totals for 1933	3	...	221	39	5	96	36	10	13	41	2	917	...	2	105	...	347	121	1958
Totals for 1932	4	...	115	46	1	119	46	9	6	20	5	325	...	...	80	...	492	181	1449

TABLE VII.

1933 CANCER DEATHS—PARTS OF BODY AFFECTED.

PARTS AFFECTED	Under 35		35-45		45-55		55-65		65-75		75 & over		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Mouth and Throat ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	5	...
Gastro Intestinal ...	1	2	2	1	2	1	8	7	8	7	8	5	29	23
Genito Urinary...	...	...	1	3	1	3	2	1	2	3	...	1	6	11
Breast ...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	7
Bones ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1
Glands ...	...	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	5	3
Thorax ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
Skin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
Brain ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Totals ...	1	3	5	5	6	8	16	10	12	12	9	12	49	50

TABLE VIII.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN WARDS, 1933.

Disease	Harrowgate Hill	North Road	Cockerton	Northgate	Pierremont	Central	North-East	Eastbourne	West	South	Total
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	21	22	39	29	16	22	15	25	10	22	221
Diphtheria ...	3	10	—	1	2	10	3	5	3	2	39
Enteric Fever ...	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	14	10	9	7	7	16	9	14	2	8	96
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	5	2	6	2	1	10	2	4	—	4	36
Puerperal Fever ...	1	—	2	—	1	1	2	2	1	—	10
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	1	6	1	1	3	1	—	13
Erysipelas ...	5	5	4	1	3	7	4	7	3	2	41
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Acute Pneumonia ...	11	14	7	6	10	15	12	19	3	8	105
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox ...	70	24	23	19	14	37	33	39	59	29	347
Measles and German Measles ...	51	152	64	52	65	157	124	156	30	66	917
Whooping Cough ...	18	22	7	11	2	16	21	17	2	5	121
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
Total ...	199	264	161	132	129	293	227	291	114	148	1958

TABLE IX.

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

DISEASE	1926			1927			1928			1929			1930			1931			1932			1933		
	Notifications.	Deaths.	Admitted to Hospital.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Admitted to Hospital.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Admitted to Hospital.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Admitted to Hospital.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Admitted to Hospital.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Admitted to Hospital.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Admitted to Hospital.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Admitted to Hospital.
Smallpox	17	...	17	120	...	120	85	1	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	123	...	117	186	...	178	326	1	316	158	...	153	135	1	131	219	1	203	115	...	101	221	...	187
Diphtheria	32	...	32	40	5	38	157	11	152	138	8	134	158	5	154	65	3	65	45	...	43	39	...	38
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	18	1	17	25	1	20	4	1	3	6	2	6	3	...	3	4	...	3	1	...	1	5	1	4
Puerperal Fever	5	2	...	2	1	...	4	3	2	1	1	...	3	3	...	11	4	6	9	4	5	10	3	6
†Puerperal Pyrexia	6	...	...	4	1	2	6	...	2	15	2	4	16	...	1	14	...	...	6	...	1	13	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	145	70	18	225	73	49	140	52	13	195	109	24	138	56	10	172	70	16	80	46	11	105	56	22
Malaria	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	5	5	...	7	1	5	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
Erysipelas	28	1	2	22	1	1	26	3	1	27	1	8	31	...	1	52	...	7	20	...	1	41	3	16
Measles and German Measles	60	...	...	2,068	17	5	161	2	1	1,109	4	2	1,274	25	8	484	4	11	325	5	5	917	8	10
Chickenpox	402	1	1	439	...	...	651	...	...	279	...	...	382	...	...	517	...	...	492	...	...	105	...	22
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	...	...	10	...	...	15	...	...	12	...	...	7	...	...	8	...	...	5	...	1	2	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	1	4	3	1	3
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
•Whooping Cough	...	...	...	73	7	...	38	1	...	146	11	...	44	...	...	158	8	3	181	2	...	121	8	1

† Notifiable since 1st October, 1926.

• Cases of Whooping Cough in Children under 5 years of age became notifiable on 1st February, 1927.

TABLE X.

TUBERCULOSIS.

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY 1933.

DIAGNOSIS.														GRAND TOTAL.
Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.				TOTAL.						
Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding children):														
(a) Definitely tuberculous		28	27	3	1	3	1	10	7	31	28	13	8	80
* (b) Diagnosis not completed		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
(c) Non-tuberculous		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	38	14	11	98
B.—Contacts examined during the year:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous		4	5	2	—	1	—	1	2	5	5	3	2	15
* (b) Diagnosis not completed		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Non-tuberculous		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	26	46	37	121
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as:—														
(a) Recovered		1	1	—	—	5	4	1	1	6	5	1	1	13
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	64	60	48	219
D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st														
(a) Definitely tuberculous		131	84	21	18	29	54	47	55	160	138	68	73	439
(b) Diagnosis not completed		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1933		434	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years										14	
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"		47	4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)										44	
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)		2,488	6. Number of insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December, 1933										31	
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—		150	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)										292	
(a) Personal		94												
(b) Other...														
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes...		2,662	10. Number of:—										205	
			(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined										...	
			(b) X-Ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work										64	
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above		—	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st, 1933										90	

* i.e., remaining undiagnosed on 31st Dec., 1933.

* i.e., remaining undiagnosed on 31st Dec., 1933.

TABLE XI.

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1933, TAKEN DAILY AT
THE SOUTH PARK, DARLINGTON.

Month	Barometer Reading (Inches)		Temperature Registered (Degrees Fahr.)		Total Rainfall (in inches)	Greatest Rainfall in any 24 hours. Depth (in inches)	Date of Greatest Fall	Number of days on which rain fell .01 inches or more
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest				
January ...	30.8	29.4	53	15	1.79	0.46	15	15
February ...	30.5	28.9	56	25	3.63	0.96	25	19
March ...	30.4	28.8	76	28	1.68	0.73	19	13
April ...	30.5	29.6	69	34	0.87	0.24	25	11
May ...	30.3	29.4	75	38	1.98	0.38	3	15
June ...	30.4	28.9	86	36	1.94	0.93	18	11
July ...	30.6	29.3	88	40	1.87	0.63	29	15
August ...	30.4	29.5	85	38	0.34	0.08	13	12
September ...	30.5	29.6	65	37	1.23	0.35	25	12
October ...	30.5	28.8	66	37	2.92	0.81	22	17
November...	30.4	29.2	58	27	3.04	0.67	2	20
December ...	30.7	28.8	47	21	1.10	0.32	26	19
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	22.39	...	...	179
Averages...	...	...	...	...	1.87	...	...	14.9

The average rainfall for the past 5 years is 27.38 inches.

8th January, 1934.

T. J. MORRISON, Superintendent of Parks.

TABLE II
 PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE POLYMER

Sample	Viscosity (dl/g)	Specific Gravity	Refractive Index	Optical Density	Thermal Stability	Chemical Stability	Biological Activity
1	1.00	1.05	1.50	0.01	100%	100%	100%
2	1.05	1.06	1.51	0.02	95%	95%	95%
3	1.10	1.07	1.52	0.03	90%	90%	90%
4	1.15	1.08	1.53	0.04	85%	85%	85%
5	1.20	1.09	1.54	0.05	80%	80%	80%
6	1.25	1.10	1.55	0.06	75%	75%	75%
7	1.30	1.11	1.56	0.07	70%	70%	70%
8	1.35	1.12	1.57	0.08	65%	65%	65%
9	1.40	1.13	1.58	0.09	60%	60%	60%
10	1.45	1.14	1.59	0.10	55%	55%	55%
11	1.50	1.15	1.60	0.11	50%	50%	50%
12	1.55	1.16	1.61	0.12	45%	45%	45%
13	1.60	1.17	1.62	0.13	40%	40%	40%
14	1.65	1.18	1.63	0.14	35%	35%	35%
15	1.70	1.19	1.64	0.15	30%	30%	30%
16	1.75	1.20	1.65	0.16	25%	25%	25%
17	1.80	1.21	1.66	0.17	20%	20%	20%
18	1.85	1.22	1.67	0.18	15%	15%	15%
19	1.90	1.23	1.68	0.19	10%	10%	10%
20	1.95	1.24	1.69	0.20	5%	5%	5%

THE POLYMER WAS PREPARED BY THE METHOD OF POLYMERIZATION OF VINYL MONOMERS IN THE PRESENCE OF A CATALYST.

TABLE III

County Borough of Darlington.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer,

G. A. DAWSON, M.D., D.P.H.,

FOR THE

Year ending 31st December, 1933.

DARLINGTON :

THE SKERNE PRINTING CO. (1927) LTD., GARDEN STREET.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Education Committee.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my eighth annual report on the school medical service.

The full programme has been carried out as planned, and on the lines of the schedule prepared by the Board of Education, the statistical returns having been already forwarded. The progress noted in our co-ordination has been maintained, and so the value of our work has been enhanced with that of the maternity and child welfare and tuberculosis schemes so intimately knit together in our nursery and open-air schools. Gradual improvement in the physical condition and health of the children on the whole is taking place, though for some reason, entrant and intermediate boys have made more progress than the girls, but in the leaver group the girls excelled over previous years' figures in both height and weight. The subject therefore, most constantly before us, was one of nutrition, so stimulated by the official publications and Press interest in minimum standards. Free milk and meals are given in necessitous circumstances, and emulsion, milk and meals at cost price in other cases. Above all, every endeavour has been made to inculcate education in healthy living, in personal hygiene and economic cookery, by home visits, talks, cinema performances, and printed propaganda in leaflets or in "*Better Health*" the local monthly magazine, of which 24,000 copies are distributed annually.

At the end of the year, Dr. Andrew McFarlane resigned, to take up appointment as Medical Officer to the Scottish Board of Health in company with Dr. T. Ferguson, also a former assistant here. I regret to have to report his death on the 2nd April, just as this goes to press. His zeal and capabilities added much to the efficiency of our services. Dr. W. Hartston, M.D., M.R.C.P., London, has taken his place.

I wish to record my deepest gratitude to you, to Mr. Whalley, to the teachers, and to the medical, nursing, and clerical staff for the encouragement and help I have received during the year in collecting the material for this report.

Your obedient Servant,

9th April, 1934.

GEORGE A. DAWSON.

MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR W. G. CHANDLER, M.B.E., J.P.)
 ALDERMAN C. H. LEACH, Barrister-at-Law, M.B.E., M.A. (*Chairman*).

ALD. A. J. BEST, J.P.	COUN. W. HESLOP, J.P.
ALD. THOS. CROOKS, J.P.	COUN. J. CLAYTON.
COUN. J. BANKS.	COUN. S. HARDWICK, J.P.
COUN. H. P. BELL, J.P.	COUN. T. RODGERS, J.P.
COUN. R. F. SCOTT,	COUN. R. LUCK.
COUN. M. GALLAGHER.	COUN. J. WATERS.
COUN. J. D. HINKS, J.P.	COUN. A. J. WILSON.

Mrs. PRIOR,	} Additional Members.
MISS S. WALKER,	

STAFF OF SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

School Medical Officer—

G. A. DAWSON, M.D., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officers—

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

ANDREW McFARLANE, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., (Resigned 31/12/33.)
 (part-time). (Died 2/4/34.)

Ophthalmic Surgeon—

A. T. PATERSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.Ed., D.P.H., (part time)

School Dental Officer—

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

Nurses—

AGNES GARDNER (Senior Nurse).

CATHERINE GARDNER.

GLADYS M. WHITTAKER.

Clerks—

DORIS M. BURRELL (Senior Clerk).

LILIAS PHILLIPS.

CICELY BEWICK.

DORIS ASHTON.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, 1933.

NO. OF CHILDREN EXAMINED AT ROUTINE MEDICAL
INSPECTION.

	ENTRANTS		INTER-MEDIATES		LEAVERS		TOTAL		OTHER ROUTINE INSPECTIONS		No. on the Books Dec. 1933
	No. ex- amined	Parents present	No. ex- amined	Parents present	No. ex- amined	Parents present	No. ex- amined	Parent present	No. ex- amined	Parents present	
Albert Road ...	—	—	—	—	186	14	186	14	37	3	422
Beaumont Street ...	58	47	19	17	361	118	438	182	41	12	822
Bondgate ...	22	13	23	20	—	—	45	33	3	3	387
Borough Road ...	52	42	63	39	—	—	115	81	8	6	457
Corporation Road ...	79	63	94	73	23	12	196	148	19	13	939
Dodmire ...	134	118	112	81	—	—	246	199	15	9	958
Gurney Pease ...	11	9	38	28	—	—	49	37	—	—	270
Harrowgate Hill ...	53	44	97	68	—	—	150	112	14	9	636
Gladstone St. ...	—	—	—	—	77	12	77	12	18	1	407
Reid Street... ..	86	76	107	76	133	55	326	207	25	12	688
Rise Carr ...	43	34	77	53	—	—	120	87	10	9	478
North Road ...	42	32	63	41	256	113	361	186	216	107	882
Alderman Leach ...	34	27	51	28	—	—	85	55	4	4	352
Cockerton ...	15	10	27	15	65	23	107	48	9	2	349
Holy Trinity ...	25	24	23	15	33	7	81	46	3	3	293
Arthur Pease ...	28	27	29	18	—	—	57	45	8	7	187
St. Augustine's ...	53	39	51	21	182	23	286	83	27	3	825
Holy Family ...	12	8	16	10	—	—	28	18	—	—	148
St. John's ...	56	50	56	42	126	35	238	127	10	4	649
St. William's ...	7	6	37	25	—	—	44	31	1	1	342
Haughton ...	20	20	24	23	32	19	76	62	18	6	263
	830	689	1,007	693	1,474	431	3,311	1,813	486	214	10,754

Average Attendance throughout the Year:—

January	February	March	April	May	June	July
(a) 77.3%	(a) 90.1%	93.2%	93.3%	93.7%	93.1%	92.0%
	September	October	November	December		
	91.8%	91.4%	(b) 90.3%	(b) 87.3%		

(a) Influenza.

(b) Measles.

INTRODUCTION.

NUTRITION OF THE SCHOOL CHILD.

The ascertainment of the nutritional state of our population is not as easy as might at first appear. Physical examination, while detecting the gross changes occurring in the organic composition from lack of food, fails to show up the very early disturbances which arise from an unsatisfied empty stomach. The stories of insufficient food or improper food which come to one's ears in the course of the year in children who outwardly show very little sign of physical deterioration lend strength to this statement, and add to the difficulty of the Medical Officer in recommending cases. However, it has been decided that those children showing signs of malnutrition in their physical make-up and living in necessitous circumstances should receive free milk or have free meals at our open-air school. To arrive at standards, figures have been kept for years by all authorities, but it is becoming more and more apparent that such figures are not always a safe criterion alone, but must be considered with the personal factor as has been our practice here; but for practical comparisons with changing staffs, it is very useful to have some mathematical data independent of the "human element" to compare one generation with another.

The improvement, for example, since 1913 is well demonstrated in the following table of averages.

Average Age	Height in Inches					Weight in lbs.				
	1913	1914	1932	1933		1913	1914	1932	1933	
				Boys	Girls				Boys	Girls
4½	39.0	39.7	40.7	41.4	41.2	...	36.3	36.5	39.0	37.6
5½	40.0	41.3	42.3	42.4	42.2	...	38.8	39.3	41.5	39.2
7½	—	—	—	48.0	47.6	...	—	—	—	52.4
8½	46.6	46.8	48.1	48.8	48.3	...	49.9	50.0	53.9	52.0
12½	54.9	55.7	56.3	56.4	57.9	...	72.5	71.0	78.3	80.7
13½	55.6	57.1	57.9	58.2	59.3	...	76.2	77.2	83.1	84.6

It is interesting that the gain in height since 1913 is associated closely with the gain in weight, in all probability due to the comparative absence of serious rickety deformities once so general in producing short stature. The 13 year old girl is 3.7 inches taller and 11.2 pounds heavier, while the boy is 2.6 inches taller, and 8.4 pounds heavier as his maturity is delayed.

PROVISION OF MEALS.

Following upon the report of last year regarding the question of the provision of free meals for necessitous cases, it was decided by the Education Committee to institute a scheme whereby each child in attendance at an elementary school should be provided with one-third of a pint of milk each day—this to be given during school hours.

This, it was considered, would obviate the necessity of reorganising the system of free feeding and yet provide extra nourishment for the child of school age.

The parents of all children now found to be suffering from Malnutrition or Debility are informed of the child's condition and asked to complete a special form if they consider that their circumstances are such that they cannot provide the milk.

The method adopted for the selection and certification of these cases is as follows :—

- (1) Cases are selected at Routine Medical Inspection.
- (2) Special regular visits are paid to the schools for the purpose of examining and selecting probable cases.
- (3) Head Teachers are asked to submit names of all children whose circumstances they know to be poor and who might suffer from lack of sufficient food.
- (4) Notice has also been given to the Charity Organisation Society asking them to notify suitable cases.

All children receiving free milk are examined at frequent and regular intervals.

Many of the children receiving free milk have made good progress but there are others in the poorer districts, particularly the Rise Carr area, where the supplementary milk diet is lacking in the essential constituents which are necessary if normal progress in growth and development is to be maintained.

At the beginning of the year 2,253 children were receiving milk at cost price, and 270 free. At the end of the year the respective figures were 1,904 and 337.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Routine medical inspections were carried out as in former years in all the Elementary Schools. The total examined of the 5, 8 and 12 year-old groups was 3,311, while other routine inspections of odd-age groups and missed cases from last year numbered 486. Cases with special defects to which the attention of the doctors was called totalled 5,747, while 6,879 re-inspections were made to ascertain progress. Figures for the Secondary, Special, and Nursery children are not included in the above, but are reported later.

Table II. of the Appendix sets out in detail every defect, either arising or persisting in the children. It will be understood that a child may show several defects, so Table II.B. is drawn up to show the number of individual children requiring treatment. The percentage requiring treatment rose from 17% to 18.3%, though the personal factor of the doctor and the growing higher standards of physical efficiency render comparisons with previous years liable to mis-conclusions. Defects which would have been passed over as trivial twenty years ago are now included and followed up.

Uncleanliness.—Nurses paid 294 surprise visits to 21 schools, and 819 home visits, making 16,725 inspections, revealing vermin in 4 cases and nits in 476. At the end of the year there were no cases with vermin, but 234 with nits. It might appear a matter of regret that uncleanliness is still a feature requiring much attention on the part of doctors and nurses, but as with the other defects, the general standard has been very much raised, and it is now noticeable that it is only the members of certain families who are found to be dirty or verminous on frequent examination. To enable us to deal with all such cases the Education Committee passed a resolution recommending that proceedings in court be taken in all cases where children, who having been once duly warned, have been found verminous on a subsequent examination.

Skin Diseases.—Ringworm (scalp 31, body 35) and Impetigo (460 cases) still continue to head the list and account for prolonged and frequent absences from school. The loss of school attendance for these two diseases exceeded 11,873 days. The incidence is fairly constant throughout the year. Scabies or "itch" was found in 62 cases, not an unusual proportion.

Ear Diseases.—Middle ear disease—purulent discharge is the common defect found, and it accounted for 25 routine and 127 special cases. Defective hearing of severe degree is now rare, due to the earlier and more efficient treatment of diseases of the nose and throat. Whereas in 1924 we had 17 deaf children requiring special education, to-day we have only 4.

Tonsils and Adenoids.—Approximately 3.2% of children at routine inspection were found to require operation, and 16.6% observation to ascertain progress of defect. Better co-ordinated arrangements have been made during the year in hastening treatment and obtaining parental consent before reference to Hospital. Operative treatment was performed in 169 cases, under our scheme. The 241 cases who received other forms of treatment include instances where parental consent would not be given to operation.

Diseases of the Lungs.—Approximately one child in eight is found to suffer from some degree of bronchitis, but only .3% required treatment. The others are kept under skilled observation and re-examination so that the onset of tuberculosis can be readily detected. Five cases of definite pulmonary tuberculosis were reported in special inspections.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—A detailed inquiry was made during the year so that we might have a complete register of past and present cases. Thirty-eight cases (glands, spine, bone, skin and other forms) were reported among our elementary school children, and 45 were in attendance at the open-air school.

Follow-up Work.—As a sequence to the medical, dental and cleanliness inspections, defects are followed up by the Nurses at the Clinic, in the School, or in the homes. Special home visits were paid in 1,898 instances.

Medical Examinations of Staff.—Examination and certification of 26 teachers, caretakers and others were completed, either on appointment or return to duty after illness.

Employment of School Children, &c.—Thirty-one children were certified fit for employment while of school age, and 36 for institutions, maintenance grants and such purposes.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

School Clinic.—The treatment of minor defects has been continued as in previous years at the School Clinic in Northgate, one of the doctors being in attendance every afternoon. The extent of the work may be judged from the fact that there were record figures of 18,258 consultations, 14,397 for treatment, and 3,861 for advice:

Artificial Sunlight Treatment.—During the year 230 children attended for Ultra Violet Ray treatment. This figure includes children from the Nursery Schools and from the Open-air School—special sessions being given to the treatment of these cases.

Most of the cases treated were classified under the headings of Debility, Bronchial Catarrh, Poor Nutrition and Rheumatism. The most marked feature as a result of the treatment was the general tonic effects seen without exception, in all children—manifested in a gain in weight, increased vitality and improvement in appetite. This was particularly marked in children treated for Malnutrition due to poor environmental conditions, *e.g.* overcrowding, lack of sunshine, fresh air and insufficient rest.

No difficulty is experienced in persuading the children undergoing treatment to attend regularly. Both children and parents are keenly interested in their treatments and look forward to the time spent in the Ultra Violet Ray room.

REPORT BY THE SCHOOL OCULIST.

A. T. Paterson, M.D., F.R.C.S.

The actual figures of work done show a slight increase over those of the previous years, but there is still room for improvement in the attendance. A good deal of valuable time is lost through children who have been notified to attend for examination failing to do so. It would be an advantage if the parents of every child suffering from defective vision could be visited by one of the School Nurses a few days before the day of the proposed examination and strongly urged to bring or send the child.

Of all the School Clinics where I am responsible for the Ophthalmic Department, Darlington is the most troublesome from the point of view of parents objecting to "drops", or speaking in medical terminology to the use of a cycloplegic. The objection as one might expect is found among the poorer class of parent, and it is usually the "father" that is the objector. To reason with this type of parent is well nigh hopeless because the objection is based on prejudice or superstition; it is as well to place on record that the use of "drops" cannot and does not cause the slightest harm to the child yet at the same time "drops" enable the Doctor to make a more accurate calculation and carry out the examination in a third of the time otherwise necessary.

Every year I make a plea for the more generous provision of free spectacles. If every child last year who had spectacles prescribed for him or her had been given the spectacles free of charge, the cost to the Education

Authority at half a crown a pair would not have amounted to sixty pounds, and that surely is a trifling sum to expend on a necessitous item such as supplying children with the means without which knowledge cannot be acquired or is acquired laboriously and possibly with physical or mental suffering.

The facility for using artificial sunlight in the School Clinic continues to be very advantageous especially in the treatment of phlyctenular disease and in chronic inflammatory eye disorders which fail to respond to the usual remedies.

Every week there is in attendance at the Clinic for treatment, a number of children with external minor eye diseases and it is gratifying to see how these improve. A small expenditure to-day doubtless saves many Blind Pensions in distant years and we can realise the truth of the old proverb "a stitch in time saves nine".

I have once more to express my thanks for the valuable help received from Nurse Gardner in the conduction of the Eye Clinic.

RHEUMATISM.

As in former years special attention has been given to children found to be suffering from any form of Rheumatism. All such cases are kept in a special Register and an endeavour is made to give them a full examination at regular intervals so that both parent and teacher may be kept informed of the child's condition and advised as to any further precautions necessary.

This year there have been 170 children on the Register suffering from rheumatism varying in type from the mild sub-acute muscular form (boys 24, girls 60) to the severe case of Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance (boys 19, girls 26) and Carditis (boys 17, girls 24). For the more severe of these, special provision is made in that they are either excluded from school for lengthy periods, are certified for attendance at the Special School for Physically Defective Children or allowed to attend the ordinary elementary schools for half-days.

Mention has frequently been made of the difficulties arising in the treatment of cases of Chorea. These require rest, nourishment and fresh air—preferably a change of air altogether, and if more institutional treatment were readily available, the majority of such cases attending the Clinic would have been recommended for it. Under the present economic conditions it appears almost impossible for the parents of some of these unfortunate children to offer all that is necessary to hasten their recovery. It appears that no institutional treatment other than that obtainable at the Poor Law Hospital is available for these cases. Efforts have been made to get these children admitted to Convalescent Homes but admission to such is difficult to attain as they are so few. Some parents would be quite willing to pay a small fee weekly, and there appears an opportunity to institute this measure in our new scheme at Greenbank.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DEATHS.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>No. of Cases.</i>	<i>Contacts.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Scarlet Fever	141	173	—
Diphtheria	19	41	—
Enteric Fever	1	—	—
Erysipelas	2	—	—
Measles	527	627	—
German Measles	4	5	—
Pneumonia	8	—	4
Chicken Pox	257	190	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	34	91	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	7	—	—
Other Forms Tuberculosis	14	—	—
Other Diseases	3	2	11
Total	1,017	1,129	15

SCHOOL DENTAL SURGEON'S REPORT.

Mr. J. L. Liddell, L.D.S.

A study of Table V will show that the results of routine examinations and treatment are similar to those of the previous year, although the records of individual schools vary somewhat.

A new system of making appointments was introduced at the beginning of the year. Each child requiring treatment was given a card which the parents were asked to complete and return, stating whether they wished treatment carried out at the School Clinic or by a private practitioner. Those wishing to attend the Clinic were then sent an appointment. 4,571 of these cards were issued. 2,234 parents wished their children to attend the Clinic and 2,140 actually did so. 1,807 stated they were going to a private practitioner or did not wish any treatment carried out. 530 cards were not returned. No pressure was brought to bear, in enforcing treatment.

I am glad to notice that there have been 157 fewer "special" cases. These are children sent in by the doctors or teachers, or are toothache cases, etc. If the treatment, found necessary at routine inspection, were carried out immediately, there would be still fewer of these cases, but, of course, we have to cater for those who miss routine inspection through no fault of their own.

Routine inspection and treatment were carried out for children attending Secondary and Special Schools as follows:—

Inspected	546
Requiring Treatment	242
Treated	128

This makes the grand totals:—

Inspected	9,045
Requiring Treatment	5,328
Treated	2,897

EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN.

Table III. in the Appendix has been amended and sets out all children in the area suffering from Blindness, Deafness, Mental Deficiency, Epilepsy, Tuberculosis or other incapacitation.

Certification is completed before any child is sent to the Open-air or Special M.D. School, the total number at the former being, 87 boys and 56 girls, and at the latter 47 boys and 34 girls. Two boys and five girls were notified under the Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928, to the Welfare of Afflicted Persons' Committee as Imbeciles (1), or feeble-minded (6) requiring care and control after consultation with the head teacher on personal behaviour and home conditions.

Institutional Education.

Axwell Park Industrial School	7
Prudhoe Hall Colony (M.D.) School	1
St. Joseph's Boys' Home, Manchester	2
Royal Victoria School for Blind, Newcastle	1
Stockton School (Day) for the Deaf	4
Catholic School for the Blind, Liverpool	1
Northumberland Village Homes, Whitley Bay	1

CHILDREN WITH ORTHOPÆDIC DEFECTS.

Of the 82 children in Darlington suffering from crippling deformities of an orthopaedic character, 35 are due to infantile paralysis producing loss of function in either upper or lower limbs, 29 are congenital defects, *e.g.* club foot, while 18 are the results of injury at, or following birth.

All have had surgical or other treatment or advice at some time, showing that the parents have taken an early opportunity of seeking advice and thus giving the child every chance of recovery. Many show excellent results in restoration of function even though the appearance may still be somewhat abnormal. In some cases, however, the results have not been so good due mainly to the fact that parents have not realised the extreme importance of pursuing the treatment to the limits of its success and have failed to appreciate that practically all of these cases require continuous supervision from an orthopaedic specialist.

Progress in all orthopaedic cases is necessarily slow and many parents become weary in well doing and cease attendance at the Hospital or other recognised Clinic and allow themselves to be persuaded that there is a shorter and quicker road to complete recovery in the hands of an unqualified man. Ultimately these cases return in various conditions but certainly poorer, ready to accept our first advice, and to take advantage of the co-operation with us of the Crippled Children's Association—a branch of the Charity Organisation Society.

We are very much indebted to the above Society for their help in many cases during the past year and we take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to them for the excellent work they are doing to help the Crippled Children in this town.

CO-OPERATION.

Parents.—As shown in the table at the beginning of the Report, one or other parent was present in 83% of entrant examinations and in 45% of older children. The presence of the parent enables the doctor to appreciate more quickly the environment of the home, and to indicate in detail the line of treatment and how best it may be obtained.

Teachers.—All the head teachers have taken a very lively interest in the medical state of their scholars, and have assisted the Medical Officers and Nurses in arranging inspections, in bringing forward special cases, in following up defects with the parents, and in organising the morning milk scheme which has been entirely dependent on their sympathetic and energetic support. The responsibility lies with them of ascertaining the numbers, distributing the bottles, collecting the empties and recovering the cash. In the matter of infectious disease the credit for such freedom as we enjoyed in the schools goes in a great measure to the teachers for their watchfulness over early cases and the contacts. Notifications are received daily at the Health Office of all suspected absentees.

Darlington Training College for Lady Teachers.—For the past nine years parties of the student teachers have attended the School Clinic three days a week, and the Special Schools at suitable times, in order to get a more intimate and practical knowledge of the School Medical Services, of common ailments and their treatment. Lectures at the Training College are also arranged in the Winter Term, through the energetic interest of the Principal, Miss S. Walker.

School Attendance Officers.—Lists of attendances at the Clinic and exclusions from school are daily forwarded to the School Attendance Officers so that they act mutually with the School Nurses. Information was also forwarded to them of the certification of 35 children for part-time employment while under 14 years of age, mainly for delivery of newspapers.

Private Medical Certificates received by the Attendance Officers were referred to the School Clinic for record purposes. The School Nurses co-operate with the Attendance Officers in following up "over-dues" at the Clinic, and verminous cases. Special attention is given to see that children return to school immediately they are certified fit to do so.

Voluntary Bodies.—The Memorial Hospital, the Cripples' Society, and the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children have given valuable help during the year in a number of cases.

Medical Practitioners.—The General Practitioner is a very necessary link in the School Medical Scheme, and cordial relations have always been a feature of our work in Darlington. The parent is referred in the first place to the medical attendant in all serious defects.

The School Medical Officer is also Medical Officer of Health, so that transfer of records from the Maternity and Child Welfare Service to the School Medical Service and then on to the other branches is facilitated. Further, the Dental Surgeon and Assistant School Medical Officers take part in Nursery Schools, Maternity and Child Welfare and Venereal Disease Clinics, the General Hospital and the Fever Hospital.

REPORT ON PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Physical Training in the schools of the Education Authority is carried out in accordance with the syllabus of the Board of Education.

The provision of gymnastic apparatus in the Senior Schools has been extended. In addition to that already in use at North Road Girls' and Gladstone Street Boys' Schools, Albert Road Boys' School has been similarly equipped during the year. Arrangements are now being made to provide gymnastic apparatus at Reid Street Girls' School.

Organised games continue to be a regular feature of school work in all Senior and many Junior Departments. The playing fields available, apart from separate fields for the Grammar School, Girls' High School, North Road Senior Girls' Council School and Salters Lane Open Air School are (1) Hollyhurst Road; (2) playing field adjoining Alderman Leach Council School; (3) Hundens playing field, and (4) the public parks. Almost 2 acres have been added to the High School playing field, making a total at present in use of 4.91 acres.

Co-operation is maintained with the Schools' Athletic Association, who arrange school leagues and competitions in football, cricket, netball, athletic sports and swimming.

Swimming instruction was continued at the Public Baths during the summer season, the same teaching staff being employed as formerly, viz. :—two men and two women part-time instructors assisted by the teachers who accompany the classes. The part-time instructors were employed for periods of six hours per week each from May to September, except when the schools were closed for holidays.

The scholars attend in groups of 60 once a week and certificates are awarded to those who can swim a length. The arrangements enable 750 boys and 750 girls to be dealt with each week.

The average weekly attendance was :—

Boys	....	620	an increase of 180
Girls	....	587	„ „ 205

During the season 533 boys and 239 girls qualified for one-length certificates. In addition, the Darlington Amateur Swimming Club awarded one First-Class Certificate, three Second Class Certificates, and two Half-mile Certificates, all to boys.

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF SCHOOLS.

Darlington is well equipped with modern schools of the open-air type, four of which have been built within the past five years. We are still left with a few old-fashioned buildings the replacement of which has been under the consideration of the Education Committee for some time now.

In spite of bad buildings, many of the Head Teachers have struggled and succeeded in instituting daily cleanliness surveys of the children, their clothing, and the school premises. Soap, towels and sanitary paper are now available in all schools. That old familiar schoolroom stuffiness has been considerably reduced by ventilation and thorough flushing at every opportunity by open door and window.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

OPEN-AIR SCHOOL.

During 1933 there have been in attendance at the school 208 children (121 Boys and 87 Girls). Of these 73 were new cases added to the Register during the year. Substantial mid-day meals are provided for all, free or at cost price.

62 children were discharged from the school during the course of the year as physically fit to return to Elementary Schools or to leave school for work. The length of stay of these discharged cases is summarised in the table below :—

Length of stay	Up to 3 months	6 months	9 months	12 months	18 months	24 months	30 months	36 months or longer
No. of Cases	1	0	2	5	14	21	10	9

It will be seen from this that the majority of children admitted to the Open Air School attend for more than a year and this is a necessary minimum period if permanent improvement of health is to be derived.

That the benefits accruing are lasting may readily be appreciated from the fact that a child rarely has to be re-admitted to the school for a second period when once he or she has been discharged fit.

There were present on the school register at the end of 1933, 143 children (87 boys, 56 girls). The conditions for which they were admitted are summarised below :—

	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>
1. "Delicate" Children without demonstrable organic disease	60	33
2. Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	18	16
3. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	3
4. Crippled Children	4	3
5. Heart Disease	1	1
Total	87	56

THE BARNARD STREET SCHOOL (Mental Deficiency).

At the end of the year 81 children were in attendance at the Barnard Street Special School.

With the exclusion of the low grade case from this school and the admission of only the higher grade educable case it is being found that parents have come to realise the true function of the school, viz. to provide education for the educable child who is unable by reason of mental incapacity, to benefit by the teaching provided in an ordinary elementary school. During this year there have been occasions when parents have actually come with the request to have a child examined with a view to his being admitted to the Barnard Street School.

The school curriculum is specially adapted to the mentality of the children, and the greater part of the time is given to tuition in those subjects which, it is calculated, will be most useful to them when they leave school and enter into competition with normal children. With this end in view the girls spend much of their time in the school kitchen helping to prepare, cook and serve the mid-day meal provided for the scholars. This work is done under the able tuition of Mrs. Murray, who also acts, along with her husband, as joint caretaker of the school.

Weekly lessons in simple cookery, laundry and housewifery are given by one of the Authority's Domestic Science Mistresses, and some of the girls are particularly good in this branch of work. As the school is provided with a fully-furnished bedroom and bathroom, they are well provided with facilities for practical work in housewifery.

Higher grade girls do needlework—both handsewing and machining, raffia work, rug-making, cutting-out and making simple garments. An exhibition of the various types of hand-work done by the pupils in this school is of a surprisingly high standard and compares very favourably with the work done in an ordinary Elementary School.

The boys' curriculum is based on the same principle as that of the girls, namely, to keep in view the wage earning capacity of the boy and to provide him with a sound training towards this end.

Raffia work and rug making are two subjects taken jointly by boys and girls. For the older boys there is definite vocational training in gardening cobbling and carpentry. An instructor in cobbling has attended regularly now for some years and this year the services of a woodwork instructor have been engaged. This ought to prove of great help in the work of the school as the boys are keenly interested in this type of work and the instruction given them should stand them in good stead when they come to seek employment.

Along with this, practical general elementary education is given, and an effort is made to teach all pupils simple arithmetic and money values, and simple reading and writing.

Organised games, physical drill, eurythmics and voice production are subjects much enjoyed by both boys and girls.

The whole atmosphere of the school is bright, the children are happy and interested, both in their work and in the general well-being of the school, and parents have expressed themselves as being grateful for all benefits offered to these children. The success is largely attributable to the self-sacrificing services of the head teacher, Miss Clegg, who has given the best part of her life in pursuing the welfare of these backward ones, not only in school but in the homes and in after-life.

THE GEORGE DENT NURSERY SCHOOL.

The George Dent Nursery School was visited weekly during the year and each child was subjected to at least one full routine examination. In addition to these routine examinations an additional general survey was made periodically, and, as in the ordinary elementary schools, children suffering from any particular defect or defects were brought forward for special examination.

It is now recognised that the main objective of the Nursery School is the health of the child and much time and care is expended on these children to remedy physical defects, many of them inherent and caused through unhealthy environmental conditions.

The school provides accommodation for 100 children. During the past year an average of 87% of the children were in regular attendance. There is a long waiting list of children.

46 children were admitted to the school during the year, 27 at 2 years and 19 at 3, all coming from poor homes, the majority suffering from one or more physical defects.

From the medical point of view, one of the most important features of the work of the Nursery School is the early discovery and diagnosis, and the subsequent treatment of defects. Many are treated very successfully at school by the School Staff and for others of a more serious nature all the clinic facilities open to children of school age are available.

40 attended the School Clinic for various defects. This does not include the number who received Artificial Sunlight treatment (7 boys, 4 girls) and the 15 children who attended for dental treatment. 1 child was operated upon at Greenbank Hospital for diseased tonsils, and adenoids, 1 for circumcision, 1 for Tuberculous Gland and 1 for Injury to knee.

Minor ailments treated by the Staff included skin diseases 13, eye infection 4, discharging ears 6, Septic sores 16, and burns 3.

NURSERY CLASSES.

As reported last year Nursery Classes have been established at the following schools in the poorer districts of the North end of the town:— Rise Carr Infants' School and Gurney Pease Infants' School under the Local Authority, and St. William's Roman Catholic (non-provided) Infants' School. Each of these has one class with an average attendance at the end of the year of 25. The admissions are mainly of the three and four year olds, and in practically every instance the child is suffering from one or more defects as well as coming from poor home surroundings.

In the Rise Carr Department 29 children are in attendance and every care is given to the health and well-being of each child. Last year a very successful Mothers' Club was formed by the Head Mistress. Meetings are held once monthly and the mothers undertake to make clothing for the children in attendance at the School. These meetings are well attended and the parents are keenly interested in their work.

At the Gurney Pease School 24 were on the Register at the end of the year, with an average attendance of 22, a high proportion compared with the usual infants' school. Mainly owing to the individual efforts of the staff, mid-morning cocoa was given to every child.

At St. William's School the Sister-in-Charge has made the most of the open surroundings, and a very cheery atmosphere has been produced amongst the 29 little ones.

The success of these three Nursery Classes prompts me to press forward once more the case for an Open-Air Nursery School in this area as soon as possible, for if such results can be attained in make-shifts, as exist at present, very much wider scheme will be decidedly more fruitful.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS UNDER THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

	On Register.	Inspected.	Parents Present.
Grammar School for Boys	567	440	144
High School for Girls	485	392	196
Central Secondary School	Closed Midsummer.	77	17
Junior Technical School	77	72	3
St. Mary's Grammar School (free place holders)	45	5	5
Immaculate Conception School (free place holders)	34	34	30
	1,208	1,020	395

Classified Defects are shown in Appendix Table II. A.

For the past ten years, as in the Elementary Schools, routine Medical Inspections have taken place every term, so that children are examined as soon after their entrance as possible. Every pupil over 12 years is inspected annually and oftener if suffering from defects. All contacts of tuberculosis are examined twice a year. Parents are invited to be present, and attended in 38·7% of instances.

Usually references for treatment are made in the first place to the Medical Attendant, but the same facilities are available as to Elementary School children at the School Clinic for those who cannot afford private treatment. Specialist attention for defective vision, dental defects and diseased tonsils and adenoids is arranged, usually during the vacation or after School hours. As many as 96 attended the School Clinic for prescription of glasses, 31 cases attended for minor ailments, and 71 for dental treatment. Re-inspections of 492 defects were made to ascertain progress. No arrangements are made to recover cost except in the Dental Department, where the usual charge of 6d. for one visit, and 1/- for complete treatment is made.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Dr. McFarlane who left the service at the end of the year, was unfortunately ill and could not complete his report before departure. Moreover, the resignation of Mr. L. W. Taylor, M.A., headmaster took place at the same time, so that I am unable to include his usually interesting items on the physical and mental work of the school medical service from an observant layman's point of view. Several observations were made by him personally to me in the course of the year, on the freedom from infectious disease, physical improvement all round, and the esprit de vivre generally, in contrast with years ago when he first came to take charge. Midst the strain of adolescence and the

all important examinations, he, with his classical background, appreciated how the boys above all must learn to live, developing the whole man, not just the mental. The health of many a Grammar School boy has been enhanced by acquaintance with the fine atmosphere around their head master. One welcomes Dr. Hare as a worthy successor with his physical fitness and scientific approach to the problems of life, as a model for the boys fortunate to gain admission to the school.

Dr. Hartston's first impression is that the general physique and standard of health of the boys is remarkably good.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

With the transference in September of the pupils from the Central Secondary School the number of inspections made has, of course, been greater than in former years.

Certain structural alterations have been made in the building and the school now affords ample accommodation for all pupils with no semblance of overcrowding in any way.

The physical condition of the pupils was found to be excellent, and it is gratifying to note that, despite the increasing strain and pressure of homework and of preparation for examinations, a progressive improvement in the physical condition and general health of the pupils among the higher forms was observed. This satisfactory condition is attributed almost entirely to the high standard of personal hygiene which continues to be maintained in the school and to the efficiency with which the organised games are carried out.

Particular attention in remedial exercises has always been given to any postural defects found. Good results are being obtained in this work and much of the credit goes to the Physical Culture Mistress who gives much time and work in these cases. Special classes are formed—often after school hours—when each pupil is given suitable exercises for her particular deformity.

Parents continue to attend the Medical Inspection and show themselves interested and anxious to have any defect remedied without delay.

Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections, 1933.**A.**—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections—

Entrants	....	....	....	....	830
Intermediates					1,007
Leavers					1,474
Total					3,311

Number of other Routine Inspections			486
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B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections			5,747
Number of Re-Inspections			6,879
Total			12,626

C.—SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

OPEN AIR SCHOOL.

Number of Routine Inspections	....	....	203
Number of Re-Inspections and Specials	....	....	251
Total			454

BARNARD SCHOOL. (M.D.)

Number of Routine Inspections	....	....	79
Number of Re-Inspections and Specials	....	....	131
Total			210

NURSERY SCHOOL AND CLASSES.

Number of Routine Inspections	....	....	172
Number of Re-Inspections and Specials	....	....	146
Total			318

TABLE II.—A. Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended 31st December, 1933.

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			
	Ele.	Spe.	Sec.	Nur.	Ele.	Spe.	Sec.	Nur.	Ele.	Spe.	Sec.	Nur.	Ele.	Spe.	Sec.	Nur.
Malnutrition... ..	18	46	2	—	—	—	—	—	25	1	5	1	—	—	—	—
Poor Nutrition	109	3	—	5	57	124	—	5	142	—	—	2	48	—	—	1
SKIN—																
Ringworm :																
Scalp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Body	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	58	1	2	3	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	11	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	449	17	2	3	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous) ...	21	2	32	4	3	—	—	—	171	12	3	3	5	1	—	—
EYE—																
Blepharitis	16	7	13	1	—	—	—	—	42	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conjunctivitis	7	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	138	5	3	4	—	—	—	—
Keratitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Corneal Opacities	3	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	178	6	47	—	108	3	22	—	119	—	10	—	57	—	6	—
Squint	16	—	3	1	16	8	2	—	10	—	—	1	13	—	—	—
Other Conditions	7	1	1	—	2	—	2	—	71	1	—	3	1	—	—	—
EAR—																
Defective Hearing	7	—	1	—	20	2	—	—	10	—	—	—	19	—	2	—
Otitis Media	21	3	3	2	4	—	—	1	125	6	—	6	2	—	1	—
Other Ear Diseases	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	93	10	—	—	2	—	—	—
NOSE AND THROAT—																
Enlarged Tonsils only ...	68	4	2	2	506	16	105	26	115	—	3	1	459	2	20	5
Adenoids only	12	1	1	—	35	3	3	1	37	—	1	—	38	—	1	—
Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids	42	4	1	1	60	5	16	3	100	2	1	—	52	—	2	2
Other Conditions	1	1	1	—	30	3	8	—	35	—	—	1	33	—	—	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) ...	7	1	—	—	22	2	3	13	12	—	1	2	26	1	3	1
Defective Speech	1	—	—	—	16	15	3	—	1	—	—	—	24	—	1	—
HEART & CIRCULATION—																
Heart Disease :																
Organic	—	—	—	—	33	12	16	—	4	—	—	—	51	1	5	1
Functional	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Anæmia	41	11	18	—	50	9	23	7	49	—	—	1	31	—	3	1
LUNGS—																
Bronchitis	11	10	—	—	407	59	27	77	38	—	1	6	232	18	3	8
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	1	—	—	—	7	1	7	—	9	—	—	1	46	1	1	1

Ele.—Elementary. Spe.—Special. Sec.—Secondary. Nur.—Nursery.

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 not requiring Treatment				Requiring Treatment				Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment			
	Ele.	Spe.	Sec.	Nur.	Ele.	Spe.	Sec.	Nur.	Ele.	Spe.	Sec.	Nur.	Ele.	Spe.	Sec.	Nur.
TUBERCULOSIS—																
Pulmonary :																
Definite	—	1	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Suspected	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary :																
Glands	1	5	1	—	3	4	—	—	9	—	—	2	6	—	—	—
Bones & Joints	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	2	—	—
Skin	2	1	—	—	—	7	—	—	3	4	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	4	—	—	1	3	—	—	1
NERVOUS SYSTEM—																
Epilepsy	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Chorea	—	5	—	—	11	—	1	—	15	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Other Conditions	—	—	—	—	8	18	5	1	2	—	—	1	15	—	1	—
DEFORMITIES—																
Rickets	1	—	—	1	23	3	4	31	5	—	1	—	28	—	—	7
Spinal Curvature	1	1	1	—	2	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Forms	13	1	48	3	10	6	24	—	14	—	—	1	24	—	3	—
Other Defects & Diseases ...	85	20	15	5	159	98	28	9	1200	95	30	25	378	19	10	4

Ele.—Elementary. Spe.—Special. Sec.—Secondary. Nur.—Nursery.

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	830	165	19·8
Intermediates	1,007	155	15·4
Leavers	1,474	287	19·4
Total (Code Groups)	3,311	607	18·3
Other Routine Inspections	486	67	13·8

TABLE III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.—1933,**Children suffering from Multiple Defects :—**

Mentally defective epileptics at M.D. School	...	...	3
" " " at no school	...	...	1
" " cripples at M.D. school	...	...	2
		Total	6

BLIND CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	—	—	—

PARTIALLY BLIND CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Blind	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
2	—	—	—	—	2

DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
1	—	—	—	1

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
3	—	—	—	—	3

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
81	—	—	—	81

TABLE III.—continued.**MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.****Notified to the Local Control Authority during the Year.**

Feeble-minded.	Imbeciles.	Idiots.	Total.
6	1	—	7

"Special Circumstances" Case approved by Board ... 1

Mental Deficiency with Blindness or Deafness... 0

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

Children suffering from severe Epilepsy.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
1	—	—	1	2

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.**A. Tuberculous Children.**

I. Children suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
7	2	3	6	18

II. Children suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
34	12	9	7	62

B. Delicate Children.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
93	8	2	10	113

TABLE III.—continued.**PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.****C. Crippled Children.**

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
7	70	2	3	82

D. Children with Heart Disease.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
2	8	—	2	12

TABLE IV.—Returns of Defects Treated during the Year ended 31st Dec., 1933.**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	26	5	31
Ringworm—Body	31	4	35
Scabies	60	2	62
Impetigo	455	5	460
Other Skin Disease	182	10	192
MINOR EYE DEFECTS			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	279	6	285
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	229	12	241
MISCELLANEOUS			
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	971	9	980
Total	2,233	53	2,286

TABLE IV.—*continued.*

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

DISEASE OR DEFECT	No. of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Submitted to Refraction by private practitioner or at hospital, apart from Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	616	6	14	636
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	48	—	1	49
Total	664	6	15	685

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme, 455. (b) Otherwise, 14.

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme, 406. (b) Otherwise, 14.

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)					
(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(4)	(5)
43	20	104	2	—	—	—	—	43	20	104	2	241	410

(i.) Tonsils only. (ii.) Adenoids only. (iii.) Tonsils and Adenoids. (iv.) Other defects of Nose and Throat.

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Under the Authority's Scheme.			Otherwise.			Total number treated.
	(1)			(2)			
	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-Residential treatment at an Orthopaedic Clinic	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-Residential treatment at an Orthopaedic Clinic	
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	
No. of Children treated.	—	—	—	1	6	12	19

TABLE IV.—*continued.*

GROUP V.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

- (1) Number of children who were—
 (a) Inspected by the Dentist :
 Aged :

Routine Age Groups	5		848	Total 7742
	6	....	979	
	7	....	1043	
	8	....	939	
	9	....	1086	
	10	....	88	
	11	....	824	
	12	....	1049	
	13		848	
	14		38	

Specials 757
 Grand Total 8499

- (b) Found to require treatment 5086
 (c) Actually treated 2769

- (2) Half-days devoted to :—
 Inspection, 63 ; Treatment, 350.
 Total, 413.

- (3) Attendances made by children for treatment, 3,370.

- (4) Fillings :—
 Permanent Teeth, 901 ; Temporary Teeth, —.
 Total, 901.

- (5) Extractions :—
 Permanent Teeth, 752 ; Temporary Teeth, 3032.
 Total, 3784.

- (6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions,—.

- (7) Other operations :—
 Permanent Teeth, 342 ; Temporary Teeth, 151.
 Total, 493.

GROUP VI.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

- (i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses, 9.
 (ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses, 16,725.
 (iii.) Number of individual children found unclean, 476.
 (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, —.

TABLE V.—Dental Examinations.

SCHOOL	No. of Children examined			No. requiring treatment			No. of children treated	Percentage
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
Albert Road ...	309	—	309	188	—	188	67	35.6
Alderman Leach ...	138	132	270	90	78	168	77	45.8
Arthur Pease ...	47	101	148	22	54	76	13	17.1
Beaumont Street ...	359	271	630	178	157	335	166	49.5
Bondgate ...	164	112	276	105	73	178	77	43.3
Borough Road ...	151	146	297	91	97	188	77	40.9
Cockerton ...	114	122	236	53	66	119	65	54.6
Corporation Road ...	303	634	937	180	327	507	273	53.8
Dodmire ...	333	330	666	176	183	359	158	44.0
Gurney Pease ...	68	69	137	49	55	104	67	64.4
Harrowgate Hill ...	214	208	422	126	130	256	146	57.0
Haughton ...	134	113	247	73	72	145	54	34.8
Holy Family ...	36	48	84	22	36	58	5	8.6
Holy Trinity ...	67	112	179	20	53	73	26	35.6
North Road ...	140	589	729	87	261	348	204	58.6
Reid Street ...	348	98	446	191	49	240	121	50.4
Rise Carr ...	173	186	359	98	108	206	98	47.5
St. Augustine's ...	325	339	664	210	179	389	140	36.0
St. John's ...	265	272	537	133	135	268	130	48.5
St. William's ...	83	86	169	61	63	124	48	38.7
Grammar ...	109	—	109	53	—	53	28	52.8
High ...	—	89	89	—	48	48	23	47.9
Junior Technical ...	75	—	75	36	—	36	20	55.5
Salter's Lane ...	64	42	106	36	17	53	31	58.4
Barnard ...	41	34	75	16	11	27	11	40.7
Nursery ...	47	45	92	9	16	25	15	60.0
Total ...	4110	4178	8288	2303	2268	4571	2140	46.8