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ON THE

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OF THE

County Borough of Darlington,

For the Years 1939 and 1940.



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County Borough of Darlington.

ANNUAL REPORTS

UPON THE

HEALTH OF DARLINGTON,

FOR THE YEARS 1939 and 1940.

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF CORPORATION HOSPITALS.

DARLINGTON:

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

County Borough of Bathington

ANNUAL REPORTS

HEALTH & SANITATION

FOR THE YEAR 1902

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER

JOHN H. BATHINGTON

PRINTED BY THE COUNTY CLERK

1903

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Greenbank Health Centre,
Darlington.

To the Chairman and Members,
of the Health Committee,

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit a short report covering 1939 and 1940, on the Health of Darlington, prepared as requested by the Minister of Health.

The figures have been summarised to save paper. Every effort was made on the declaration of war in September, 1939, to economise in staff and effort in order that the maximum could be given to war work. Dr. W. E. Orchard, Deputy Medical Officer of Health joined up at once, followed by Mr. J. L. Liddell, School Dentist in March, 1940. Mr. Kirk, Shops Inspector, was seconded to Civil Defence duties as Staff Officer.

I regret to have to record the death of Dr. T. L. Wormald, District Medical Officer for the Guardians and the Corporation for over 20 years. He was succeeded by Dr. C. D. Stone, July, 1941.

The vital statistics have been remarkably satisfactory, having regard to the terrific upheaval in our civic and national life. The general standard of health has been excellent in spite of black-out shelter life, rations, anxiety, family disruption and overcrowding. There has been no serious infectious disease. Senility has really been the chief cause of death.

I wish to express my deepest appreciation of the support and help I have always had from Council Chief Officials and Staff through two very trying and difficult years.

I am your obedient Servant,

G. A. DAWSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

MEMBERS OF HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Alderman A. J. BEST, J.P. (*Chairman*), Councillor J. WATERS, M.P.S. (*Vice-Chairman*), Alderman R. NICHOL, J.P., Councillors A. J. ALSOP, H. P. BELL, J.P., B. DODD, S. FENBY, J.P., B. JACKSON, J. W. RICHARDSON, J. D. SINCLAIR, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F. SNOWDON, J. H. TAYLOR, M.C., J.P., F.R.C.V.S., C. J. TODD, A. TREES.

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Councillor R. F. SCOTT (*Controller*), Councillors A. J. ALSOP, J. BLUMER, R. LUCK, F. SNOWDON.

Housing Act Allowances Sub-Committee.

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STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Chief Tuberculosis Medical Officer, Medical Certifier under Mental Deficiency Acts, Medical Examiner of Corporation Employees	GEORGE A. DAWSON, M.D., D.P.H., F.R.San.I.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Venereal Diseases Medical Officer, Assistant School Medical Officer	WILLIAM E. ORCHARD, M.D., D.P.H. (On Active Service from 2nd September, 1939). K. GIRGIS, M.D., D.P.H. (<i>Locum</i> from 11th October, 1939 and Temporary Deputy from 1st October, 1940).
Assistant Medical Officer for Tuberculosis and Public Assistance	N. A. M. MACKINNON, M.D., D.P.H. (till 31st October, 1939). W. CLARK, M.B., Ch.B., M.A., D.P.H. (from 1st Dec., 1939).
Resident Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, Supervisor of Midwives, Public Vaccinator	LALAGE R. BENHAM, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (till 16th September, 1940). JESSIE WINIFRED SYMINGTON, M.B., Ch.B. (from 15th December, 1940).
Assistant Medical Officer, Municipal Institution and District Medical Officer (part-time)	THOS. L. WORMALD., M.D., D.P.H. (died 14th April, 1941) C. D. STONE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (from 7th July, 1941). Dr. DOROTHY E. STUBBS, M.B., B.S. (15th April to 6th July, 1941) (Acting).
Consultant Obstetrician (part-time)	C. F. PRIDHAM, F.R.C.S.
Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon (part time)	S. THACKER NEVILLE, F.R.C.S.
School and Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Officer	J. L. LIDDELL, L.D.S. (on Active Service from 7th March, 1940).
Temporary Dental Officers	M. GALINSKY (from 1st May, 1940, to 30th Sept., 1940). F. D. MATTHEWS (from 21st Oct., 1940, to 16th Nov., 1940)

Assistant Dental Officers	....	....	....	Mrs. A. FRASER (nee Pickering) (till 30th April, 1940).
				Miss F. ELLISON (from 2nd Sept., 1940, to 30th Sept., 1941).
Temporary Dental Officers (part-time)	....			T. H. SMAILES (from 13th Dec., 1940).
				N. WILKINSON (from 13th Dec., 1940).
Radiologist (part-time)	....	....	....	W. CRICHTON FOTHERGILL, M.D., D.M.R.E.
Public Analyst (part-time)	....	....	....	C. J. H. STOCK, B.Sc., F.I.C.
Senior Sanitary Inspector	....	....	....	A. E. WADE ^{1 2 4}
Deputy Senior Sanitary Inspector	....			F. WARD ^{2 3}
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors	....	....	....	E. CANHAM ^{2 3} J. H. BURROWS ^{2 3} A. CORNICK ^{2 3} J. R. WHITE ^{2 3 4}
Pupil Sanitary Inspectors	....	....	....	A. F. THEAKSTON (till 20th July, 1939).
				K. MURRAY (till 21st Feb., 1940)
				A. DOUGILL (from 4th Sept., 1939).
Shops Inspector	....	....	....	H. R. KIRK
Temporary Assistant Shops Inspector and Food Executive ^{Enforcement} Officer				J. W. MORTMER (from 16th April to 28th June, 1940).
Temporary Acting Shops Inspector and Food Executive ^{Enforcement} Officer				JAMES SMITH (from 5th Aug., 1940).
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 E. ROBINSON ^{6 8 9c} MISS M. MILESTONE ^{6 8 9c} MRS. V. W. ANDERSON, (nee Pattison), till 13th Jan. 1940; (temporary) from 18th Jan., 1940.

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 New Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Health
Visitors and School Nurses.

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

8 State Certified Midwife.

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

10 Certificate of Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland for Sanitary Inspectors.

11 Certificate of Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland for Meat and Food
Inspectors.

Clerical and Office Staff	....	....	....	E. C. STAINSBY (Chief Clerk) MISS F. E. GIBBON I. BURNLEY (on Active Service from 1st October, 1940). MISS D. HUTTON MRS. A. T. MOUNSEY (<i>nee</i> Miss D. A. Ashton) till $\frac{29}{30}/12/1941$ and Temporary from $\frac{30}{12}/1941$ MISS F. I. GOODWILL S. DALEY (on Active Service from 15th July, 1939). D. G. WARDE (on Active Service from 20th October, 1939). MRS. E. DEARDEN (temporary, from 30th October to 29th December, 1939). MISS L. M. JEFFERSON (tem- porary, from 30th October 1939 to 16th January, 1940). MISS E. C. THOMPSON (tem- porary, from 17th Jan., 1940). R. MURRAY (temporary, from 22nd Feb., 1940, to 28th Dec., 1940). A. DOUGILL (temporary, from 5th September, 1940).
Messenger Boy	....	....	....	J. THURGOOD (till 16th June, 1940). N. McEACHRAN (from 17th June, 1940).
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 (released for war work from 30th July, 1940). A. STEPHENS (temporary, from 1st August, 1940).
M. and C.W. Home Help (full-time temp.) also Rota of Part-time Temporary Home Helps				MISS L. ROBINSON
Home Visitor for the Blind	....	....		C. F. COOKE

Matron, Infectious Diseases and Smallpox Hospitals					MISS FLORA KINNEAR, A.R.R.C., S.R.N. (General and Fever) (till 8th September, 1940). MISS GAYNOR L. PRITCHARD, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.F.N. (from 30th August, 1940).
Matron, Maternity Hospital	....	....			MISS KATE ISOBEL KEMP, S.R.N. (General), Certified Midwife.
Superintendent Nurse, Municipal Hospital					MISS A. MORAN, S.R.N. (General), Certified Midwife.
Mental Welfare Supervisor, &c.	....	....			MRS. L. I. WRIGHT (nee Holmes), B.Litt.
Child Protection Visitor, Relieving Officer (part-time)	....	....	Female		MISS V. I. SMILES
Dispenser	....	....	....	....	MISS EDITH BEST
Municipal Domiciliary Midwives	....	....			MRS. E. HARRIS MRS. S. HOSKINS (till 28th Feb., 1939). MISS I. REDHEAD (till 16th June, 1939). MRS. A. SMITH (till 14th June, 1939). MISS M. JACKSON (till 31st October, 1940). MISS L. WAUGH (Resident) MISS M. M. FORSTER (Resident) (Temporary Non-Resident). MRS. F. R. HAWLEY (from 1st August, 1939). MRS. I. WILSON (from 3rd April, 1939). DARLINGTON QUEEN'S NURSES' ASSOCIATION—Two

SECTION A.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF AREA

Height above sea level, 100-240 feet.

Area of Borough in acres, 6,463.

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

" " (Registrar General's estimate 1940), 77,720.

Density of Population per acre, 11.

Inhabited houses (at 31 March, 1940)—

Dwelling Houses	22,344
Dwelling Houses and Shops	750
Licensed Premises	106

	1921 Census	1931 Census	23,200
Average size of dwelling	4.41	4.41	
Average size of family	4.39	3.82	
Families per dwelling	1.06	1.05	
Persons per room	0.94	0.91	
More than 2 per room density	17.2%...	9.7% population.	
Rateable value, £552,499.			
Sum represented by Penny Rate. £2,125			at 1 April, 1940.

	1939	1940
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16.8	16.3
Death Rate per 1,000 population	12.5	13.9
Natural Increase	324	237
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 births	56	58
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 births	37.6	45.0
Deaths from Measles	0	2
" " Whooping Cough	3	1
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	3	5
" " Scarlet Fever	0	0
" " Diphtheria	4	2
" " Typhoid	1	0
" " Influenza	9	12
" " Pulmonary Tuberculosis	45	53
" " Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	13
" " Cancer	114	131
" " Circulatory Diseases	331	409
Deaths under 4 weeks....	44	38
Deaths 65 years and over	487	556
Maternal Deaths	3	4

Births and Deaths, 1939.

Live Births :—	Total	M.	F.	
Legitimate	1,225	638	587	Birth-rate per 1,000 population, 16.8.
Illegitimate	51	23	28	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 37.6.
Still Births	47	18	29	Death-rate per 1,000 population, 12.5.
Deaths	952	506	446	

Crude Death-rate, 12.5.

Death-rate adjusted with comparability factor of 1.05 supplied by the Registrar-General = 13.1.

Deaths from puerperal causes ; from sepsis, 0 ; other causes, 3. Rate per 1,000 total births ; sepsis, 0.00 ; other causes, 2.27.

Death-rate of Infants under one year :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	....	....	....	55.6
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births				53.1
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births				117.5

Births and Deaths, 1940.

Live Births :—	Total.	M.	F.	
Legitimate	.... 1,242	656	586	Birth-rate per 1,000 population, 16.3.
Illegitimate	.... 55	33	22	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 45.0.
Still Births	.... 56	26	30	Death-rate per 1,000 population, 13.9.
Deaths	.... 1,060	544	516	

Crude Death-rate, 13.9.

Death-rate adjusted with comparability factor of 1.02 supplied by the Registrar-General = 14.2.

Deaths from puerperal causes ; from sepsis, 1 ; other causes, 3. Rate per 1,000 total births ; sepsis, 0.80 ; other causes, 2.41.

Death-rate of Infants under one year :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	....	....	....	58.0
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births				51.8
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births				145.0

Coroner's Inquests, 1939.

There were 38 inquests on Darlington residents, 4 of which were held outside Darlington. Fifteen inquests were held in Darlington on deaths transferable to other areas. Post mortems were held in 66 cases including 14 outward and 12 inward transfers. Eight deaths were suicidal, 4 men and 4 women choosing this method of deliberately leaving this life. Street accidents and other violence accounted for 30 deaths (including 2 inward transfers) compared with 36 last year. In addition 15 deaths from violence occurred in the Borough in connection with non-residents.

Deaths in Institutions, 1939.

	Residents.	Others	Total.
Municipal Institution	.... 107	9	116
Memorial Hospital	.... 149	79	228
Greenbank Maternity Hospital	.... 13	4	17
Infectious Diseases Hospital	.... 15	7	22
Nursing Homes	.... 15	5	20
Totals	.... 299	104	403
In other Institutions	.... 25	—	25

Proportion in Institutions (324) to total deaths of Darlington residents (952) 34%.

Coroner's Inquests, 1940.

There were 46 inquests on Darlington residents. Fifteen inquests were held in Darlington on deaths transferable to other areas, and 7 inquests were held in Darlington in respect of soldiers. Post mortems were held in 43 cases including 8 outward transfers. Seven deaths including 1 soldier were suicidal, 6 men and 1 woman. Road traffic accidents 30 and other violence 27 accounted for 57 deaths compared with 30 last year.

Deaths in Institutions, 1940.

	Residents.	Others.	Total.
Municipal Institution	117	2	119
Memorial Hospital	155	80	235
Greenbank Maternity Hospital	22	5	27
Infectious Diseases Hospital	17	7	24
Nursing Homes	11	4	15
Totals	322	98	420
In other Institutions	40	—	40

Proportion in Institutions (362) to total deaths in Darlington residents (1,060) 34.1%.

Comparative Table of Vital Statistics, 1922-1941.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Birth-Rate.		Death-Rate.		Infant Mortality.	
		Darlington.	England & Wales.	Darlington.	England & Wales.	Darlington.	England & Wales.
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
1934	74,550	14.8	14.6	10.8	11.8	60	59
1935	75,300	14.8	14.7	12.2	11.7	59	57
1936	75,500	15.5	14.8	12.7	12.1	58	59
1937	75,620	15.1	14.9	12.9	12.4	58	58
1938	75,930	15.8	15.1	12.9	11.6	56	53
1939	76,900	16.8	15.0	12.5	12.1	56	50
1940	77,720	16.3	14.6	13.9	14.3	58	55
1941	80,010	16.9	14.7	13.0	12.9	54	59

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

All the Municipal Medical Services are co-ordinated under the Medical Officer of Health.

Medical Examination of Corporation Employees.		1939	1940
Tramways and Transport Department	....	36	137
Borough Surveyor's Department	....	63	17
Education Department	....	8	27
Borough Treasurer's Department	....	13	2
Gas Department	....	23	1
Electricity Department	....	11	12
Borough Fever Hospital....	....	2	1
Public Assistance Department	....	24	2
Health Department	....	11	9
Public Library	....	1	—
Fire Station	....	4	1
Town Clerk's Department	....	4	—
Markets Department	....	—	—
Air Raid Precautions Department	....	1	12
Weights and Measures Department	....	—	—
Water Works	....	3	1
Total		204	222

Laboratory Facilities.

Examinations carried out at the Newcastle College of Medicine and at the Yorkshire Clinical Laboratories :—

	1939.	1940.
Diphtheria	46	58
Enteric Group	3	1
Tuberculosis	20	28
Wassermann	509	333
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa	30	23
Throat Swabs	28	4
Blood Wassermann	4	4
Blood Urea	17	4
Other examinations	53	24

In our own Laboratory in the Health Centre there were examined :—

Specimens in connection with the Venereal		
Diseases Clinic	....	1,167 1,051
Specimens in connection with the Tuberculosis		
Dispensary	....	454 434

An Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service was available during 1939 and 1940 at Barnard Castle School, primarily to do examinations on suspected cases of Infectious Diseases among people evacuated from other areas. It was not found necessary to use this Laboratory during 1939 or 1940. This Laboratory was closed in 1941 owing to the small amount of work being sent there.

Ambulance Facilities.

Three ambulances for Infectious Diseases and four for accidents are available for Darlington and District, giving adequate service, one Fordson being added. Nineteen Civil Defence Ambulances are available in the town.

Nursing in the Home.

This work was done by the Queen's Nurses' Association as before.

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

Visits to maternity cases (1939) 2,074, (1940) 2,878, midwifery cases (1939) 4,645, (1940) 4,653, puerperal infection (1939) 182, (1940) 3, ophthalmia neonatorum (1939) nil, (1940) 27, measles and pneumonia (1939) nil, (1940) 161, whooping cough and pneumonia (1939) 27, (1940) nil, acute primary pneumonia (1939) 1,218, (1940) 1,575, influenzal pneumonia (1939) 109, (1940) nil, sick children under 5 years of age (1939) 1,177, (1940) 1,138—a total of (1939) 9,432, (1940) 10,435 visits, carried out by a staff of 12 nurses.

Public Assistance Medical Service.

The Public Assistance work is conducted by a whole-time Assistant Medical Officer (who is also Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Tuberculosis Medical Officer). He is responsible to the Medical Officer of Health for all duties under the Public Assistance Order, 1930. Domiciliary visiting is undertaken by a General Practitioner in the town. The system of medical relief operating is by Dispensary and Domiciliary visitation intimately associated and co-ordinated.

Municipal Hospital.

The improvements in the Municipal Hospital have now been completed and have added considerably to the amenities for treatment of the sick in Darlington. Increasing use is made of the Hospital for all types of chronic illness.

Mental Deficiency.

The following Institutions were occupied as shown on 1st January, 1940 :

Prudhoe Hall Colony	....	53
Municipal Institution, Darlington	....	3
Rampton State Institution, Retford	....	2
Royal Albert Institution, Lancaster	....	2
Monckton Hall, Jarrow	....	1
Field Heath House, Hillingdon	....	1
Bishop Auckland Institution	....	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, and the Municipal Institution. The Kendrew Street School is at present in occupation by the Military Authorities, and the Occupation Centre held there has been temporarily transferred to the old School Clinic premises in Northgate.

PARTICULARS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES :—

(A.) "Subject to be dealt with" by the Local Authority.

(B.) Who may become "subject to be dealt with" by the Local Authority.

A.—NUMBER OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES ASCERTAINED TO BE "SUBJECT TO BE DEALT WITH":—

		1939.			1940.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1.	Under "Order":—						
(a)	(1) In Institutions (excl. cases on Licence) ... { Under 16 years of age... 31 27 58 27 31 54	31	27	58	27	31	54
	(2) On Licence from Institutions ... { Under 16 years of age... 3 1 4 5 1 6	3	1	4	5	1	6
(b)	(1) Under Guardianship (excl. cases on Licence) ... { Under 16 years of age ... 1 1 1 1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(2) On Licence from Guardianship ... { Under 16 years of age ... 7 13 20 7 10 17	7	13	20	7	10	17
2.	In "places of safety" ... { Under 16 years of age ... 4 9 13 5 9 14	4	9	13	5	9	14
3.	Under Statutory Supervision ... 33 36 69 38 38 76	33	36	69	38	38	76
Of whom :—							
	Awaiting removal to an Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings :—						
(a)	Notified by Local Education Authorities (Sec. 2 (2)) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	Mental Defectives in receipts of Poor Relief :—						
	(1) Institutional—						
	(a) In Public Assistance Institutions not approved under Sec. 37 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) In Institutions certified under the M.D. Acts (including those approved under Sec. 37) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(2) Domiciliary ...	4	9	13	5	9	14
(c)	Otherwise "ascertained" ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

B.—NUMBER OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES NOT AT PRESENT "SUBJECT TO BE DEALT WITH" BUT FOR WHOM THE LOCAL AUTHORITY MAY SUBSEQUENTLY BECOME LIABLE :—

1.	In Institutions or under Guardianship—dealt with under Sec. 3 :—						
(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, and recognised by them as Mentally Defective but as to whom no action under the Mental Deficiency Acts has been taken :—						
(a)	Children between the ages of 14 and 16 years, of whom, number, if any, under voluntary supervision... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	All other cases of whom, number, if any, under voluntary supervision	113	98	211	114	99	213

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

Under Statutory Supervision including Municipal Hospital Centre	12	7	19	9	13	22
Under Voluntary Supervision	21	32	53	19	17	36
On Licence from Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under Guardianship	—	—	—	—	—	—
On Licence from Guardianship	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	33	39	72	28	30	58

During the Year 1939-40.

1. (a) Number of instances in which Licence was granted during year:—

					1939			1940		
					M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
(1)	From Institutions	...	...	...	2	—	2	4	—	4
(2)	From Guardianship	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—

(b) Number of instances in which cases on Licence have been returned to Institutions or transferred to Guardianship during the year:—

(1)	To Institutions	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	1
(2)	To Guardianship	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—

(c) Decertified 1 — 1

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

Method of disposal—

Sent to Institutions (by Order)	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	—	1
Placed under Guardianship (by Order)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Placed under Statutory Supervision	...	...	...	2	4	6	4	5	9
Placed in "Places of Safety"	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died or Removed from Area	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Action not yet taken	{ (a) In receipt of Poor Relief			—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ (b) Others			—	—	—	—	1	1

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

(a) Number who have given birth to children during year:—

(1) After marriage (1939) 1 (1940) 3.

(2) While unmarried (1939) 2 (1940) 2.

					1939.		1940.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.
(b)	Number who have married during year	...	...	...	2	2	1	2

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 Promoting the Welfare of Afflicted Persons.

Registered and classified by age:—

	0-5 yrs.	5-16	16-21	21-40	40-50	50-65	65-70	70	Total.
1939	—	4	—	10	4	24	12	33	87
1940	—	4	—	8	4	24	12	37	89

Age at which blindness occurred:—

	0-1 yr.	1-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70
1939	13	2	2	4	7	6	14	13	12	14
1940	12	1	2	4	7	6	13	12	15	17

At the age of 16 and upwards 1 is employed in a workshop, 2 as home workers and 4 in other ways, while 77 are unemployable, and 1 trainable but receiving no training at present. One is physically defective, and 2 are deaf.

Grants were made to the unemployable blind, and to the partially employed according to their individual means, up to £2 15s. 0d. per week in 1939, and £3 0s. 3d. per week in 1940, subject to quarterly review.

National Health Insurance, 1940.

The total number of Insured Persons in Darlington on 33 Doctors' Lists was 32,361, the prescriptions issued 117,159, and the total cost of the drugs £4,603 18s. 6d.

Hospitals.

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTION (Emergency Hospital).

Classification of Wards	BEDS Occupied by Civilian Sick.							
	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 ... }								
2. Surgical ... }	50	30	46	29	...	...	96	59
3. Chronic Sick }								
4. Children ...	...	...	...	...	6	2	6	2
5. Venereal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Tuberculosis ...	4	2	...	...	...	...	4	2
7. Isolation ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	8	...
8. Maternity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Mental ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
10. Mental Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Other ...	103	...	43	...	21	...	167	...
12. Emergency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...
Total ...	165	32	93	29	27	2	360	63

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1939 and 1940.

In-Patients.		1939.	1940.
1. Total number of admissions (including infants born in Hospital) ...	...	467	372
2. Number of women confined in Hospital ...	...	1	—
3. Number of live births ...	...	—	—
4. Number of Still-births ...	...	—	—
5. Number of deaths among the newly born (i.e., under four weeks of age ...	...	—	—
6. Total number of deaths among children under one year (including those given under 5) ...	...	2	3
7. Number of Maternal deaths among women admitted to Hospital for confinement ...	...	—	—
8. Total number of deaths ...	...	120	118
9. Total number of discharges (including infants born in Hospital) ...	...	357	250
10. Duration of stay of Patients included in 8 and 9 above— Number of cases whose total stay was for the following periods:—			
(a) Under four weeks ...	...	265	230
(b) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks ...	...	140	90
(c) Thirteen weeks or more ...	...	72	48
11. Number of Beds occupied (excluding cots in maternity wards):—			
(a) Average during the year ...	...	78	76
(b) Highest (12th March, 1939) (2nd March, 1940) ...	...	106	91
(c) Lowest (20th June, 1939) (13th August, 1940) ...	...	63	55
12. Number of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations) ...	...	—	—
13. Number of abdominal sections ...	...	—	—

Summary of Institutional Accommodation.

		Men	Women	Children	Total
General, Medical, Surgical and Chronic Sick	Municipal P.A. Institution	50	46	6	102
	Memorial Hospital	80	80	40	200
Other Beds	Municipal P.A. Institution	103	43	21	167
Maternity	Greenbank Hospital	—	30	—	30
Venereal Diseases....	Memorial Hospital	1	1	—	2
Tuberculosis	Municipal P.A. Institution	4	—	—	4
	Durham County Council	15	15	5	35
	Stannington Sanatorium	—	—	10	10
	Borough Isolation Hospital	—	9	—	9
Mental	Durham County Council, Sedgfield Mental Hospital	70	70	—	140
	Municipal P.A. Institution	4	—	—	4
Mental Deficiency	Prudhoe Hall Colony	20	18	—	38
Isolation	Municipal P.A. Institution	4	4	—	8
	Borough Hospital :—				
	General Infections	—	—	—	110
	Smallpox	—	—	—	45
Orthopædic, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, &c.	Memorial Hospital. Included in above.				
Puerperal Fever, &c.	Borough Isolation Hospital	—	2	—	2
Emergency (under Emergency Hospitals Scheme)	Municipal P.A. Institution	—	—	—	75
Do. do.	Memorial Hospital	25	—	—	25
Mothers and Children	C. U. Peat Convalescent Home, Wycliffe.	—	6	6	12
Delicate School Children	Sherborne Camp School, Saltburn	—	—	30	30
	Greenbank Maternity				

Midwifery and Maternity Services.

	1939	Greenbank Maternity Hospital	1940
Beds	30		30
Cases admitted	348		414
Average duration of stay	20·6 days		22·3 days
Cases delivered by—(a) Midwives	281		373
(b) Doctors	25		28
Medical assistance sought	115		216
Cases of Puerperal Fever	0		0
Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia	10		21
Pemphigus	0		0
Infants not entirely breast fed whilst in Institutions	24		48
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1		0
Maternal Deaths	*2		*4
Foetal Deaths—			
Still-born	23		26
Within 10 days	16		24

*The 2 deaths in 1939 and 2 of the 4 in 1940 occurred in Memorial Hospital after transfer.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.—

Medical Officer of Health, Health Centre, Greenbank, Darlington.
(Telephone 3513).

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.—Mothers and children under 5 :—

Greenbank Health Centre	....	Monday	....	2-0 p.m.
Albert Road Schoolhouse	....	Tuesday	....	10 a.m. and 2-0 p.m.
Dodmire, Falmer Road	....	Wednesday	....	2-0 p.m.
Methodist Sunday School, Coniscliffe Road	....	Thursday	....	10-30 a.m. and 2-0 p.m.
Cockerton Methodist Sunday School	....	Friday	....	2-0 p.m.
Haughton-le-Skerne Church Hall	....	Friday	....	2-0 p.m.
Ante-Natal Clinic, Albert Road Schoolhouse	....	{ Wednesday }		10-0 a.m. to
		{ Thursday }		12-0 noon
Dental Clinic (for Mothers and Children under 5), Greenbank Health Centre.		By arrangement through Centres, on Saturday, 10 a.m.		

A Lady Doctor and Health Visitor are in attendance.

MATERNITY HOME HELP SERVICE.—Applications to be made to the Health Visitors, Health Centre, Greenbank. (Tel. 3513).

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTRE, GREENBANK, DARLINGTON.—30 beds. (Tel. 3513).

Ante-Natal, Tuesday 10 a.m.—12 noon, Wednesday, 2—3 p.m., Thursday, 10 a.m.—12 noon.

Post-Natal Clinic, Saturday, 10 a.m.—12 noon.

MUNICIPAL DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES.—

Miss M. M. Forster, 18 Westbourne Grove. (Tel. 4144, Dial 16).

Mrs. E. Harris, 30 Cobden Street. (Tel. 2625).

Miss M. Jackson, 61 Greenbank Road.

Mrs. I. Wilson, 13 Leyburn Road. (Tel. 2027).

Mrs. F. R. Hawley, 73 Orchard Road. (Tel. 2646).

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Albert Road Schoolhouse—Monday, 2—4 p.m.

Greenbank Health Centre—Tuesday, 2—4 p.m.

Dodmire Centre, Falmer Road—Thursday, 10 a.m.—12 noon.

PUBLIC VACCINATOR—Dr. Isobel Brown, Health Centre, Greenbank. Tel. 3513). Deputy—Dr. J. Winifred Symington.

REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, AND VACCINATION OFFICER.—Mr. J. O. Tomlin, 161 Northgate.

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.—(Private and Municipal) Darlington Queen's Nurses' Association, Woodland Road. (Tel. 2595).

VENEREAL DISEASES.—Health Centre, Greenbank. (Tel. 3513).

Women and Children	....	Monday, Tuesday, Friday	....	2—4 p.m.
Men	....	Tuesday, Friday	....	5-30—7 p.m.
Men	....	Tuesday	....	10 a.m.—12 noon.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.—Health Centre, Greenbank. (Tel 3513).

Women and Children	....	Friday	....	At 9-30 a.m.
Men and Boys	....	Wednesday	....	At 9-30 a.m.

TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.—Hon. Secretary, Dr. G. A. Dawson, Health Centre, Greenbank. Meetings held monthly on the third Tuesday. (Tel. 3513).

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES.—Inspection in Schools and at School Clinic, Greenbank, where Doctor, Dental Surgeons and Nurses are in attendance daily. Minor Ailments, Eye, Dental and Sunlight Clinic. (Tel. 3513).

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.—George Dent Nursery School 100 places; Barnard Special School (M.D.) 95 places; Open-Air School 120 places.

NURSERY CLASSES for children under 5, at Gurney Pease, Rise Carr and St. William's Schools, 90 places.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.—Hundens Lane. 155 beds. (Tel. 2425).

MENTAL TREATMENT CLINIC.—Health Centre, Greenbank, Thursday, 2-30 p.m. (Tel. 3513).—Dr. G. S. Wilson, Superintendent Durham C.C. Mental Hospital.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.—Occupation Centres: Supervisor, Miss L. I. Holmes, B.Litt., Education Office. (Tel. 2295).

BLIND PERSONS.—Home Visitor and Teacher, Mr. C. F. Cooke, Health Centre, Greenbank. (Tel. 3513).

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.—Out-patient Clinic, Public Assistance Offices, East Street, 9-10 a.m. daily. (Tel. 3470).

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, 108 Yarm Road.—360 beds ordinary and also for purposes of the Emergency Hospital Scheme. (Tel. 2421).

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.—Miss V. I. Smiles, Child Protection Visitor, Public Assistance Offices, East Street. (Tel. 3470).

Maternity and Child Welfare.

During 1939 and 1940 Dr. Lalage R. Benham continued to act as Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare up to September, 1940, when she was succeeded by Dr. J. Winifred Symington.

ATTENDANCES AT WELFARE CENTRES.

Centre	Total Attendances	
	1939	1940
Greenbank	2,549	2,780
Albert Road	5,365	4,216
Dodmire	2,391	2,220
Paradise	3,794	2,708
Cockerton	2,706	2,322
Haughton	1,793	1,524
Total	18,598	15,770

The figures for Albert Road and Paradise Centres are for double sessions, the Clinics here being open both morning and afternoon.

Diphtheria Immunisation is carried out at the Greenbank Welfare Centre. Facilities for Ultra-Violet light treatment are also provided at Greenbank by arrangement with the School Medical Services.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

	Total Attendances	
	1939	1940
Greenbank A.N.C.	1,960	2,794
Albert Road A.N.C.	867	572
Dodmire A.N.C.	—	85
Greenbank P.N.C.	117	135
Queen's Nurses	320	323

Queen's Nurses during 1939 paid 1,212, and in 1940 3,061 home visits in connection with ante-natal and post-natal cases.

GREENBANK MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS, 1939 & 1940.

Year	In	Admitted	Discharged	Deaths	Remaining	Days Treatment
1939	21	348	351	2	16	7,447
1940	16	414	398	4	28	8,239

MIDWIVES.

The following Table shews the distribution of the local Midwives at the end of the year and the number of cases attended by them during the year :—

1. Total number of Midwives practising at the end of the year in the area of the Local Supervising Authority :	Domiciliary Midwives		Midwives in Institutions		Totals	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
(a) Employed by the Local Supervising Authority ...	6	4	9	11	15	15
(b) Normally employed by other Local Supervising Authorities but temporarily working in the area ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Employed by other Welfare Councils :						
(i) under arrangements made with the local Supervising Authority in pursuance of Section 1 of the Midwives Act, 1936 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) others ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Employed by Voluntary Associations :—(Queen's Nurses' Association) :						
(i) under arrangements made with the Local Supervising Authority in pursuance of Section 1 of the Midwives Act, 1936 ...	2	2	—	—	2	2
(ii) others ...	8	3	—	—	8	3
(e) In private practice ...	6	4	10	5	16	9
Totals ...	22	13	19	16	41	29

2. Number of cases in the area of the Local Supervising Authority attended during the year by midwives :

2. Number of cases in the area of the Local Supervising authority attended during the year by midwives :				Domiciliary Cases		Cases in Institutions		Totals	
(a)	Employed by the Council	...	<div>As Midwives ...</div> <div>As Maternity Nurses</div>	426	344	282	373	708	717
				55	47	22	28	77	75
(b)	Normally employed by other Local Supervising Authorities but temporarily working in the area	...	<div>As Midwives ...</div> <div>As Maternity Nurses</div>	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—
(c)	Employed by other Welfare Councils :								
(i)	under arrangements made with the Local Supervising Authority in pursuance of Section 1 of the Midwives Act, 1936	...	<div>As Midwives ...</div> <div>As Maternity Nurses</div>	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii)	others	...	<div>As Midwives ...</div> <div>As Maternity Nurses</div>	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—
(d)	Employed by Voluntary Associations :—(Queen's Nurses Association) :								
(i)	under arrangements made with the Local Supervising Authority in pursuance of Section 1 of the Midwives Act, 1936	...	<div>As Midwives ...</div> <div>As Maternity Nurses</div>	140	140	—	—	140	140
				60	60	—	—	60	60
(ii)	others	...	<div>As Midwives ...</div> <div>As Maternity Nurses</div>	102	86	—	—	102	86
				61	83	—	7	61	90
(e)	In private practice	...	<div>As Midwives ...</div> <div>As Maternity Nurses</div>	82	90	—	—	82	90
				27	22	59	68	86	90
Totals				750	660	282	373	1032	1033
			As Maternity Nurses	203	212	81	103	284	315

3. Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14

(i)	of the Midwives Act, 1918, by a midwife :		1939.	1940.
(i)	for domiciliary cases (1939) 222 (1940) 206 ...	Total ...	337	422
(ii)	for cases in Institutions (1939) 115 (1940) 216 ...			

4. Administration of Analgesics :—

(a)	How many midwives in practice are qualified to administer analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board ? ...	None.	None.
(b)	Have arrangements, approved by the Central Midwives Board been made for the instruction of midwives in the administration of analgesics at confinements ? ...	No.	No.
(c)	Is apparatus for the administration of analgesics supplied to midwives by the Council ? ...	No.	No.
(d)	In how many cases were analgesics administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year ? ...	None.	None.

LIST OF MIDWIVES NOTIFYING THEIR INTENTION TO PRACTISE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON DURING 1939 and 1940.

(a) 1939 ; (b) 1940.

No. on Roll.	Date of Enrolment.	Name.	Address.
103891	19 November, 1938 ...	Alderson, Emily ...	Greenbank Maternity Hospital (a).
92701	25 May, 1935 ...	Booth Ella A. ...	Queen's Nurses' Association (a) (b).
94282	23 November, 1935 ...	Brown, Eleanor ...	Greenbank Maternity Hospital (a) (b).
73145	25 May 1928 ...	Bryan Olive ...	Queen's Nurses' Association (a).
102848	21 May, 1938 ...	Case, Marian ...	56 Meadowfield Road (a) (b).
72015	24 November, 1927 ...	Cockcroft Florence R. ...	Municipal Institution (a).
102317	21 May, 1938 ...	Daly, Margt. H. ...	Queen's Nurses' Association (a) (b).
97502	21 November, 1936 ...	Donnelly, Eileen Ita ...	Greenbank Maternity Hospital (a) (b).
74455	2 December, 1928 ...	Elliott, Dorothy ...	Queen's Nurses' Association (a).
104143	19 November, 1938 ...	Finlayson Mary V.G.P. ...	Queen's Nurses' Association (a) (b).
101605	19 February, 1938 ...	Forster, Margt. M. ...	Greenbank Maternity Hospital (a) (b).
43728	22 February, 1916 ...	Gait, Sarah Ann ...	12 Thornton Street (Died 1st Feb., 1939).
105883	23 May, 1939 ...	Gamblin, Gladys L. ...	Queen's Nurses' Association (a).
104169	19 November, 1938 ...	Gent, Elsie A. ...	Greenbank Maternity Hospital (b).
67753	12 December, 1925 ...	Goodfellow, Violet J. ...	26 Post House Wynd (Retired 23rd June, 1939).
87512	12 August, 1933 ...	Grey, Ann ...	Coniscliffe Nursing Home (a) (b).
71551	13 August, 1927 ...	Harris, Elizabeth ...	30 Cobden Street (a) (b).
73941	11 August, 1928 ...	Hawley, F. Robinson ...	73 Orchard Road (a) (b).
90678	11 August, 1934 ...	Hellon, Clara L. ...	Queen's Nurses' Association (a).
50575	14 February, 1920 ...	Heslop, Frances J. ...	55 Surtees Street (a).
51704	14 August, 1920 ...	Holmes, Gertrude E. ...	Queen's Nurses' Association (a) (b).
46105	11 August, 1917 ...	Hoskins, Sarah ...	120 Lansdowne Street (Retired 28th February, 1939).
100879	20 November, 1937 ...	Hunter, Doris Amy ...	Queen's Nurses' Association (a).
106552	12 August, 1939 ...	Hunter, Nora ...	Greenbank Maternity Hospital (b).
103427	13 August, 1938 ...	Ironside, Mary E. ...	Queen's Nurses' Association (b).
94556	21 November, 1935 ...	Jackson, Mary ...	61 Greenbank Road (a) (b).
73779	17 August, 1935 ...	Jessop, Hilda H. ...	150 Coniscliffe Road (a).
100915	28 October, 1937 ...	Joseph, May ...	Greenbank Maternity Hospital (a) (b).
71612	13 August, 1927 ...	Kemp, Kate Isobel ...	Greenbank Maternity Hospital (a) (b).
106031	23 May, 1939 ...	Kirk, Phyllis ...	Queen's Nurses' Association (b).
56935	10 April, 1922 ...	Laing, Elsie K. M. ...	150 Coniscliffe Road (a) (b).
102619	21 May, 1938 ...	Lumley, Hilda Crissie ...	Queen's Nurses' Association (a).
101005	20 November, 1940 ...	Major, Evelyn ...	41 Vine Street (b).
66938	15 August, 1925 ...	Moran, Anne ...	Municipal Institution (a).
45456	15 April, 1917 ...	Moran, Mary Agnes ...	Municipal Institution (a).
73495	28 May, 1928 ...	Ogden, Alice ...	Queen's Nurses' Association (a).
105883	23 May, 1939 ...	Popple, Gladys L. ...	38 Orchard Road (b).
64585	11 October, 1924 ...	Redhead, Isabel ...	49 Thompson Street West (Retired 16th June, 1939).
81891	15 August, 1931 ...	Ryding, Marjorie ...	Queen's Nurses' Association (b).
63631	14 June, 1924 ...	Slater, Ellen ...	29 Orchard Road (a) (b).
65529	9 February, 1925 ...	Smith, Annie ...	87 Gurney Street (Retired 14th June, 1939).
83318	27 February, 1932 ...	Spark, Florence ...	15 Carnaby Road (a) (b).
103757	13 August, 1938 ...	Tansey, Annie ...	Greenbank Maternity Hospital (a).
101245	20 November, 1937 ...	Taylor, Ivy Edith ...	Greenbank Maternity Hospital (a) (b).
71842	13 August, 1927 ...	Waugh, Lavinia ...	Greenbank Maternity Hospital (a) (b).
99730	22 May, 1937 ...	Wilson, Irene ...	13 Leyburn Road (a) (b).

Midwives calls to Doctors.

Summary of the causes for sending for Medical help.

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Mother :—												
Torn Perineum ...	33	27	31	38	30	33	47	35	55	77	52	55
Prolonged, Tedious or Difficult Labour ...	35	32	42	31	32	30	53	41	32	26	53	22
Faulty Presentations ...	5	9	13	15	10	6	11	17	11	10	11	6
Impactions ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hæmorrhages ...	10	11	8	14	10	9	13	9	7	6	16	12
Rise of Temperature ...	5	4	10	6	5	7	9	9	11	4	15	14
Adherent Placenta ...	4	5	—	1	4	2	5	4	6	2	11	5
Albuminuria ...	3	5	6	10	9	6	11	7	13	5	8	20
Phlebitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Abortion ...	3	10	11	4	5	9	4	3	9	12	3	6
Contracted Pelvis ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Eclampsia ...	—	1	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Prolapse of Cord ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
Miscellaneous ...	8	17	14	16	18	19	16	17	15	14	17	27
Total ...	107	121	137	138	123	124	172	142	159	158	187	169
Child :—												
Discharging Eyes ...	8	6	5	4	1	5	4	8	4	6	4	4
Debility, Feebleness, etc. ...	4	5	5	9	9	5	7	4	7	10	10	9
Prematurity ...	2	7	9	1	9	6	9	6	6	6	1	5
Malformations ...	8	7	4	6	2	1	3	4	10	5	3	2
Convulsions and Fits ...	3	7	2	3	4	1	—	3	—	2	—	2
Suffocation ...	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous } ...	6	11	2	7	5	10	6	3	4	5	7	5
Still-Births } ...	—	—	17	10	18	11	18	20	13	9	13	10
Total ...	31	44	45	40	49	39	49	48	44	43	38	37

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

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
No Account received ...	40	52	42	38	34	39	51	20	36	20	24	18
Account received ...	98	113	140	140	138	124	170	170	167	181	201	188
Full Fee paid or charged ...	62	58	80	88	91	96	134	141	155	169	199	186
No Fee charged ...	32	44	40	29	34	21	23	24	10	9	2	1
Part Fee remitted and part charged ...	4	11	20	23	13	7	13	5	2	1	—	1
Decision Deferred ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Amount paid to Doctors ...	£145	£158	£208	£175	£198	£194	£219	£203	£181	£215	£279	£230
Amount recovered from Patients ...	£82	£64	£85	£110	£81	£118	£174	£159	£163	£142	£212	£310
Cost to Council ...	£63	£94	£123	£65	£117	£76	£45	£44	£18	£73	£67	£80

MILK AND OTHER FOOD ASSISTANCE SCHEME.—Milk and other Food is granted free on the Clinic Medical Officer's recommendations to infants and to expectant and nursing mothers in necessitous cases.

During 1939, 3,623 (1940—4,718) pounds of dried milk and 22,252 (1940—19,926) ounces of other foods (Virol, Numol Emulsion and Glucose) were sold at cost price, 3,236 (1940—1,629) pounds of dried milk, 25,856

(1940—9,935) pints of fresh milk, and 13,457 (1940—8,600) ounces of the other foods were given free at a total cost to the Health Committee of £493 (1940—£184). The income in all cases is verified by reference to employers and others.

The National Milk Scheme, operated through the Ministry of Food, under which a supply of liquid and dried milk is made available, either free or at a reduced price, to expectant and nursing mothers and infants under one year of age and in exceptional cases to those under five years of age, came into operation in August, 1940.

On production of permits, issued by the local Food Office and in co-operation with the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, dried milk is distributed under this Scheme through their Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. 487 packets each containing 20 ozs. of National Dried Milk were sold, and 287 packets distributed free through the Centres in 1940.

Application forms for liquid and dried milk are issued at the Milk Office of the Local Food Office and at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres to the mothers, and the Medical Officer and Health Visitors are asked to co-operate in completing these forms.

The operation of this Scheme accounts for the reduction in the quantities and cost of milk issued free by the Local Authority, from August to the end of 1940.

Dental Scheme.

Mothers and children attended after being recommended by the Medical Officer.

	1939	1940
Mothers	187	184
Children	26	21
Attendances	603	436
Extractions	947	668
Sockets treated	6	7
Scalings	3	1
Anæsthetics administered	—	10
Dentures supplied to mothers	42	29
Dentures Repaired	4	—

Vaccination.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Officer acts as Public Vaccinator, as she is in close contact with the newly born children. Out of 1,276 births in 1939 registered in Darlington there were 151 successful vaccinations. The figures for 1940 were 1,328 and 193 respectively.

Home Helps.

One whole-time Home Help and a rota of part-time home helps carried out this work each being paid at the rate of £2 per week. Charges are made according to financial conditions. The charges vary from 9d. to 2s. 6d. per day according to means and family. Attendance was provided in 174 cases, for 2,573½ days in 1939, and in 173 cases for 2,817½ days in 1940.

Training in Mothercraft.

Senior School girls and Students from the Training College are admitted to our centres in order to be introduced to the practical side of sound mothercraft. This has been a most successful part of our work.

Nursery Schools and Classes.

A description of the work done at the Nursery School and Classes and the School Clinic will be found in the Reports of the School Medical Officer.

Deaths under one month.

The death-rates of children under one year have fallen during the last 50 years from 160 to 58 per 1,000 births, and an appreciable reduction has taken place similarly in the case of babies under four weeks. Of the 71 deaths under one year in 1939, 44 occurred in infants under 4 weeks, the figures for 1940 being 70 and 38 as compared with 38 out of 65 in 1938.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Twenty cases were notified and eleven were removed to the Fever Hospital in 1939, the figures for 1940 being 22 and 9. All recovered.

Deaths Associated with Child-Birth in 1939 and 1940.

Date of Death	Initials	Age	Borough or Rural	Confinement	Cause of Death	Ante-Natal Care given	Where Died
8/1/1939	E.A.M.J.	28	Rural	3rd	(a) Post-operative shock and collapse accelerated by hæmorrhage following operation for removal of large fibroid tumour from uterus and cæsarian section (the tumour was obstructing normal delivery of the child)	Not known	Darlington Memorial Hospital
18/4/1939	B.P.	30	Borough	2nd	I (a) Reactionary Post-operative hæmorrhage (b) Hypertension & Toxæmia of pregnancy (operation for removal of 5 months' pregnancy)	Ante-Natal Clinic	Darlington Memorial Hospital
22/4/1939	M.E.P.	39	Borough	1st	I (a) Pulmonary Embolism (after cæsarian section)	Own Doctor	Darlington Memorial Hospital
6/8/1939	C.P.	32	Borough	2nd	I (a) Post-operative shock & collapse following cæsarian section on fourth day of labour	Not known	Darlington Memorial Hospital
9/10/1939	J.L.	40	Rural	2nd	Post-operative shock and collapse following manual removal of placenta	Not known	Darlington Memorial Hospital
21/2/1940	H.J.M.	26	Rural	5th	I (a) Toxæmia; (b) Peritonitis; (c) Rupture of Uterus II. Pregnancy operation (Cæsarian section)	Not known	Darlington Memorial Hospital

Date of Death	Initials	Age	Borough or Rural	Confinement	Cause of Death	Ante-Natal Care given	Where Died
20/3/1940	A.C.		Rural	1st	I (a) Post-operative shock shock (b) Manual removal of placenta	Not known	Darlington Memorial Hospital
13/6/1940	G.L.	40	Borough	4th	I (a) Cardiac failure; (b) Ante-partum hæmorrhage; (c) Toxæmia of pregnancy. II. Hyperpiesia	Queen's Nurses	Darlington Greenbank Maternity Hospital
8/7/1940	E.P.	31	Rural	2nd	I (a) Heart failure & Convulsions (b) Anæsthetic (Gas, O ₂ and Ether) (c) Cæsarian section II. Myocardial Degeneration; Pulmonary Congestion	Own Doctor	Darlington Memorial Hospital
12/8/1940	E.D.	38	Borough	5th	(a) Hyperemesis Gravidarum	Not known	Darlington Greenbank Maternity Hospital
2/9/1940	E.M.S.	23	Borough	4th	I (a) Toxæmia; (a) Hyperemesis Gravidarum II. Operation & Anæsthetic	Ante-Natal Clinic	Darlington Memorial Hospital
27/9/1940	G.R.	21	Borough	1st	I (a) Toxæmia; (b) obstructive jaundice; (c) Subacute generalised peritonitis following child birth P.M.	None	Darlington Memorial Hospital

Work of the Health Visitors.

	1939.	1940.
First visits to Infants under one year	1,095	1,142
Re-visits to Infants under one year	2,918	3,029
Children one to five years	5,548	5,949
Measles, one to five years	46	1,136
„ over five years	—	119
Chickenpox	—	—
Whooping Cough	156	68
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	3
Poliomyelitis	—	—
Infants Deaths	46	50
Still-births	36	55
Diarrhœa	—	—
Puerperal Fever	3	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	14	11
Pneumonia	11	21
Expectant Mothers, first visits	329	340
„ „ re-visits	220	134
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, first visits	70	87
„ „ re-visits	532	660
Other forms of Tuberculosis, first visits	12	16
„ „ re-visits	179	165
Maternal Deaths	—	2
Miscellaneous Visits	790	882

Notified Births in 1939.				Live Births		Still Births		Total	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Legitimate	....	....	....	623	580	17	32	640	612
Illegitimate	....	....	....	15	9	0	1	15	10
Total				638	589	17	33	655	622
Transfers out (legitimate and illegitimate)				30	18	2	7	32	25
Net Darlington Births				608	571	15	26	623	597
Notified—									
By Midwives								926	
By Doctors								20	
By Midwives in Institutions								273	
By Doctors in Institutions								0	
By Parents								1	
Notified Births in 1940.									
Legitimate	....	....	....	634	578	22	29	656	607
Illegitimate	....	....	....	25	7	0	1	25	8
Total				659	585	22	30	681	615
Transfers out (legitimate and illegitimate)				38	36	1	3	39	39
Net Darlington Births				621	549	21	27	642	576
Notified—									
By Midwives								841	
By Doctors								15	
By Midwives in Institutions								362	
By Doctors in Institutions								0	
By Parents								0	

Work of Voluntary Committee.

This Committee has continued to provide help and advice which cannot be given statutorily, and maintains the closest co-operation with this Department. The Committee's thanks are due to Mrs. C. H. Leach, J.P., and her excellent band of helpers in this important side of our activities.

On the social side the Committee held a Party in April in the Co-operative Hall when 250 mothers attended. Dancing and games were organized and prizes given. Sketches and monologues were given by friends and greatly appreciated and games were indulged in. The Mayor and Mayoress (Councillor and Mrs. J. Dougill), Alderman A. J. Best (Chairman of the Borough Health Committee) and Mrs. Best, Councillor J. Waters (Vice-Chairman of the Borough Health Committee), Dr. G. A. Dawson (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. L. R. Benham (Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare), and Dr. I. Brown (Assistant School Medical Officer) also attended. Arrangements for the Party were made by Mrs. C. H. Leach, Honorary Secretary, and Mrs. J. O. Woodhouse, Honorary Treasurer.

This Committee supplied 36 pounds of Dried Milk to needy expectant and nursing mothers during the year.

Baby Day Celebrations.

The Annual Celebrations organised 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 26th and 27th August, 1939, by kind permission of Miss Pim. Over 500 mothers and their children attended. In addition many visitors paid for admission.

Competitions in mothercraft and other subjects were held, and exhibitions of child welfare and nutrition were on view. A display was given by the Women's Keep Fit Class, under the direction of Miss Gladys Mutimer, of Folk Dancing, etc., on the lawn, which was greatly enjoyed.

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 Voluntary Committee, and Mr. Gale's Orchestra was also in attendance. The prizes for the various entries were distributed at the close of the meetings by the Mayoress (Mrs. Dougill) and by Mrs. Lloyd Pease (Chairman of the Voluntary Committee), the organisation being ably undertaken by Mrs. C. H. Leach, J.P., the Honorary Secretary. There were also present the Deputy Mayoress (Mrs. Alsop), Alderman A. J. Best, J.P. (Chairman of the Borough Health Committee), Mrs. Best, Dr. G. A. Dawson (Medical Officer of Health), and Miss Pim, Polam Hall.

The Health Visitors held a most interesting and helpful Exhibition of Special Foods and suitable garments, and mothercraft generally, and they also arranged the competitions of thrift garments, knitting, sewing, baking, etc., and prizes were awarded. A Gift Stall of useful garments, sold at bazaar prices, was given and managed by members of the Voluntary Committee. A Children's Stall was organized by Miss Joan Metcalfe. The proceeds of the articles sold provide a fund for special grants to needy mothers.

Owing to the war it was decided by the Voluntary Committee not to hold the Celebrations in 1940 but to establish a Mothers' Thrift Club, which has proved a success.

Miss Peat's Convalescent Home.

Owing to the generosity of Miss Peat 34 children in 1939, and 14 in 1940, enjoyed convalescence at the Home at Wycliffe Hall. The children were medically selected and stayed 14 days. Marked improvement took place in every instance, and Miss Peat in many instances followed up the good work in the homes following the return of the patients.

Child Life Protection.

The number of nurse-children on the Register taken for reward at the beginning of the year 1939 as reported by Miss V. I. Smiles, Child Protection Visitor, was 10, and at the end of the year 7. The figures for 1940 were 7 and 7 respectively. No proceedings were taken or orders obtained during the 2 years under the various Sections of the Acts.

During 1939 2 children were adopted by their foster-parents without reward; 3 children were returned to their legal parents; 4 attained the age of 9 years, and 6 new names were added to the Register.

During 1940 1 child was adopted by her foster-parents without reward, 1 child was returned to her grand-parents, 4 children were removed from the Register on attaining the age of 9 years, and 6 new names were added to the Register.

Seventy-two visits in 1939 and 66 in 1940 were made and proved most satisfactory. Seventeen newspaper advertisements in 1939 and 18 in 1940 were investigated, the necessary forms of registration being supplied in each case. One hundred and eight interviews in 1939 and 130 in 1940, were granted relating to suitable homes, adoption, and such questions. In addition 5 enquiries were made in 1940 on behalf of Adoption Societies.

The children are all well cared for, and in remarkably good health.

It is still a matter for comment, the number of young mothers who wish to part with their children, giving full surrender.

The Child Protection Visitor keeps in close touch with the local Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and also with the representative of Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

Orthopædic Treatment.

Ascertainment of orthopædic defects is kept up to date through the Health Department and the Cripples' Aid Committee of the Charity Organization Society. Cases requiring treatment are referred to the local Memorial Hospital where a well equipped clinic is held each Monday and Thursday afternoons under Mr. H. C. Pearson, F.R.C.S., with a staff of masseuses.

Further progress with the comprehensive scheme for Durham County prepared by the Durham County Orthopædic Association has been held up as the Minister of Health withheld owing to war exigencies, his sanction for the building of the proposed Orthopædic Hospital School at Moor House, Rainton Gate, County Durham, to provide accommodation for 120 beds, although the site had been purchased and plans and specifications prepared and approved by the Ministry.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

These are periodically inspected by the Medical Officer of Health and his staff.

		General Beds.	Maternity Beds.
1.	Coniscliffe Nursing Home, Miss M. Potter	15	3
2.	Cleveland Nursing Home, Miss B. Miller	2	4
3.	Argyll Nursing Home, Mrs. J. L. Yates	12	4
4.	Mrs. A. I. Piercy's Home, 23 Bloomfield Road	5	0

Fifty-eight Maternity patients in 1939 and 68 in 1940, and 205 other patients in 1939 and 152 in 1940 were provided for in these Homes.

Dental Work.

In addition to the work for the mothers and children, five blind persons and 57 Public Assistance patients received treatment and dentures where necessary during 1939, and two blind persons, 21 Public Assistance patients and 1 Mental Welfare patient received treatment and dentures where necessary during 1940.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.—*Water Engineer*, Mr. E. Minors, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.

The supply from the River Tees and the pressure filtration have been continued as described in the previous year's report.

Bacteriological analysis of the river, filtered and chlorinated water is made weekly by the Borough Analyst, whose reports during the past 2 years have been consistently satisfactory.

The consumption of water has been steadily increasing in Darlington owing to increased domestic and trade demands.

The pumping and filtration plants at the Water Works described in past reports are adequate to deal with the present position, but if the present rate of increase in consumption continues it will not be long before additional filtration plant will be required, space for which has already been provided in the existing buildings.

There are ample supplies in the River Tees as shown by the following table indicating the lowest levels of the flow :—

		<i>Gallons per day.</i>
Tees Valley Water Board ....	....	6,500,000
Darlington Corporation ....	....	4,700,000
Flowing over Weir ....	....	22,000,000
Total		33,200,000

It is essential, however, that there should be adequate pumping and filtration plant to meet the estimated demand in the near future.

Following on the typhoid epidemic in Croydon during October and November, a circular was received from the Ministry of Health urging Local Authorities to consider the present state of their water undertakings.

So far as the Darlington Water Undertaking is concerned the Borough Surveyor, who is also Water Engineer, has always been in close touch with me. Every employee has been medically examined by me.

It will be recalled that when the present plant was put into operation in 1926, the standard of purification was not satisfactory enough. The introduction of sodium aluminate into the method produced excellent results in reducing wash water and improving the final analysis. Our Water Works were the first in England to adopt this method which is now so popular.

The water is pumped direct to the town and to a service Reservoir at Harrowgate Hill which has been enlarged and covered in during the present year. The capacity of the Reservoir is now 7 million gallons.

Chlorination has taken place consistently throughout the year, and the analyses have in every instance been satisfactory from a bacteriological point of view.

Rivers and Streams.

The slow running River Skerne enters the town at its east boundary at Haughton, from whence it flows west and then south. It is crossed by 12 road bridges and is the natural channel for floodwater in the case of heavy rain.

Evidence of pollution is well marked before the river enters the town. Colliery washings produce a black mud which settles on the bed of the stream and has a very depressing effect on the appearance of the water way. Frequent analyses have been carried out and steps taken to inform the offending areas. With so many bridges there is temptation to use the proximity of the river as a convenient reason for unauthorised tipping.

Swimming Baths.

The Public Swimming Baths are situated in Gladstone Street and consist of two large Pools. The First Class Bath is used largely in the summer and covered during the winter to form a spacious Public Hall accommodating an audience of over 1,500. The Second Class Pool is kept open during the greater part of the year.

Every precaution is taken in Darlington by continuous filtration and chlorination to produce a clear, sparkling, attractive water free from germs of disease, and of a bacterial purity approximating to that of drinking water. The continuous treatment, completed every four hours, affords also important economies in heating and water supply. Accurate dosage of coagulant sodium aluminate and gaseous chlorine is ensured by routine checking with methyl orange and orthotolidine indicators.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The sewerage of the town is receiving the attention of the Council, and a scheme for constructing a new main outfall sewer from the centre of the town to the Sewage Disposal Works has been prepared, but its construction has been held up owing to the Treasury declining to give sanction to the works being proceeded with.

Storm water relief sewers are being constructed to relieve the older sewers, which were designed on the combined system.

From time to time the older sewers are being replaced with modern sewers. The more recently developed areas are being sewered on the separate system, the surface water being discharged into the Cocker Beck and River Skerne.

The whole of the sewage is treated at the Stressholme Sewage Works. All sewage now receives preliminary treatment in sedimentation tanks and about one-half of the total flow is treated in the newly completed Sewage Purification Works consisting of detritus and sedimentation tanks, percolating filters, humus and storm water tanks, and the remaining quantity is treated by broad irrigation on the Stressholme Farm. Although the works have been in operation for a short time only a satisfactory effluent is being produced at the new works, and the effluent from the land has been greatly improved by the relief it has been possible to give in consequence of the construction of the new works.

Disposal of the Dead.

Three large Cemeteries and a Crematorium all recently extended provide adequate places for disposal.

Three Civil Defence Mortuaries have been provided, viz., at the West Cemetery, Municipal Institution, and vacant factory property owned by the Council in Longfield Road. At the last mentioned site additional accommodation has been provided by arrangement to meet the needs of the Darlington Rural District Council.

REPORT OF THE SHOPS INSPECTOR.		1939.	1940.
Number of Shops on 31st December	....	1,631	1,530
Number of Shops on 31st December employing Assistants	....	839	814
Number of Assistants employed	....	3,389	3,577
Number of Young Persons employed (included in above number of assistants)	....	1,016	1,097
Number of visits paid to Shops	....	1,971	2,110

Contravention under the Shops Acts.

Assistants employed on weekly half holiday	....	3	—
Assistants weekly half holiday notice not exhibited	....	1	—
Non-observance of half closing day	....	6	2
Weekly half closing day notice not exhibited	....	3	—
Trading in Street on half closing day	....	1	—
Trading after Hour of Closing	....	—	4
Employing Young Persons after 10-0 p.m.	....	1	—
Employing a Young Person more than 48 hours per week	....	1	—
Failing to keep a record of hours of employment of Young Persons	....	12	2
Assistants not receiving proper Meal Hours	....	2	—
Means to maintain a suitable and sufficient temperature not provided	....	1	—
Suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences not provided	....	5	2
Serving other than exempted articles on Sundays	....	1	18
Failing to keep a record of hours worked on Sundays	....	1	—

Sixty-five of these persons in default were cautioned both verbally and by written intimation.

In one case a prosecution was instituted, the defaulter being convicted.

The operation of the provisions of the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act 1928, was suspended by order of the Home Secretary from Monday, 18th December to Saturday, the 23rd December, 1939.

SECTION D.

**PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.****Scarlet Fever.—**

Mild cases of scarlet fever can be quite safely and adequately treated at home. In fact it is not wise policy to admit a mild case into a ward already receiving cases of a septic type, because of the greater risk of complications arising, and also of the dangers of overcrowding increasing the incidence of mastoid inflammation during convalescence. There was only 1 death in the course of the year 1939, in 201 cases, of whom 32 were nursed at home, and there were no deaths in the course of the year 1940, in 139 cases, of whom 27 were nursed at home.

Diphtheria.—

There were 43 cases and 4 deaths in 1939, and 58 cases and 3 deaths in 1940. Deaths from diphtheria can be prevented by the simple, safe, harmless method of immunisation which has been practised now beyond the experimental stage in all our hospitals and large institutions. I cannot stress too strongly that these deaths should not have taken place if my advice in the past on immunisation had been followed.

Measles.—

There were 88 notifications in 1939 and 2,463 in 1940. One can record with pleasure the care that is now taken of these apparently trivial illnesses, but which are really capable of serious consequences. There were no deaths in 1939 but 2 in 1940. Two cases in 1939 and 11 in 1940 were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Erysipelas.—

There were three cases in 1939 and 4 in 1940 of such severity as to warrant admission to the Hospital out of 21 in 1939 and 23 in 1940 notifications. No deaths occurred.

Whooping Cough.

There were 161 in 1939 and 132 in 1940 notifications. Three deaths occurred in 1939 and 1 in 1940. Nine cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital in 1939.

Pneumonia.—

The notifications numbered 89 in 1939 and 56 in 1940, and the total deaths 42 in 1939 and 47 in 1940.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—

Six cases in 1939 and 3 in 1940 were notified, and in all cases the recovery was complete without any impairment of vision. One case was admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—

Four Borough cases in 1939 (1 death), and 35 in 1940 (5 deaths) were notified. Ten Rural cases were notified in 1939 (2 deaths), and 40 in 1940 (4 deaths). Four cases in 1939 and 34 in 1940 were admitted to the Hospital.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.—

No cases were notified in 1939, but there were 3 in 1940. There was one death of an old case in 1939. One death occurred in 1940.

Encephalitis Lethargica, Malaria, Dysentery and Smallpox.—

No cases were notified in 1939, but three deaths were certified as due to Encephalitis Lethargica, carried over from 1938. Four cases were notified in 1940 with 3 deaths.

Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers.—

One case was notified and died during the year 1939, and 2 cases were notified in 1940.

Summary of Work at Infectious Diseases Hospital, 1939.

Diseases.	From Borough		Borough Military		Other Districts		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	169	1	...	...	40	1...	209	2
Diphtheria	43	4	8	...	25	3	76	7
Typhoid & Para-Typhoid Fever	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	1
Erysipelas	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	11	...	...	...	3	...	14	...
Babies and Mothers	8	...	...	...	3	...	11	...
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles and German Measles	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	9	1	...	...	...	...	9	1
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	4	1	...	...	10	2	14	3
Other Conditions	6	1	...	...	5	1	11	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	27	6	...	...	...	...	27	6
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Totals	286	15	8	...	88	7	382	22

COMPLICATIONS.—

(a) *Scarlet Fever*.—Adenitis 44, Otorrhœa 8, Rhinorrhœa 42, Endocarditis 1, Bronchitis 2, Rheumatism 6, Albuminuria 2, Tonsillitis 1, Nephritis 1, Mastoiditis 1, Septic Finger 4.

(b) *Diphtheria*.—Albuminuria 1, Paralysis 3, Cardiac Paralysis 2.

OPERATIONS PERFORMED.—Abscesses 4, Lumbar Punctures 16, Tracheotomy 1, Mastoid 1.

STAFF ILLNESS.—

(a) *Nurses*.—Influenza 7, Tonsillitis 0, Injury to Wrist 1.

(b) *Domestic*.—Influenza 5, Tonsillitis 3.

Summary of Work at Infectious Diseases Hospital, 1940.

Diseases	From Borough				Other Districts				Total	
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths		Cases	Deaths
	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	112	4	...	...	17	56	...	...	189	...
Diphtheria	57	1	2	...	19	8	2	...	85	4
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	...
Erysipelas	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	9	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	14	...
Babies with Mothers	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...
Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles and German Measles	11	11	...	...	6	29	...	...	57	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	34	...	3	...	9	31	2	2	74	7
Other Conditions	7	5	2	...	9	...	...	...	21	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	18	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	18	4
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	4	3
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	1
Totals ...	269	21	17	...	63	136	4	3	489	24

COMPLICATIONS.—

- (a) *Scarlet Fever*.—Adenitis 34, Otorrhœa 17, Rhinorrhœa 14, Synovitis 3, Rheumatism 2, Quinsy 3.
- (b) *Diphtheria*.—Systolic Mymur 1, Paralysis 8, Strabismus 3, Heart Failure 4, Toxæmia 2, Hemiplegia 1.

OPERATIONS PERFORMED.—Incisions 2, Lumbar Punctures 59, Tracheotomy 1.

STAFF ILLNESS.—

- (a) *Nurses*.—Influenza 3, Tonsillitis 2, Diphtheria 1, Rubella 1.
- (b) *Domestic*.—Scarlet Fever 1, Cervical Adenitis 1.

Cancer.

No change has been made in the local scheme. Tables are appended showing the incidence and sites of cancer in fatal cases during 1939 and 1940. Under the Cancer Act, 1939, it is the duty of the Council of every County and County Borough in England and Wales to make arrangements to secure that the facilities for the treatment of persons suffering from Cancer are adequate for the needs of their areas and to submit arrangements for the approval of the Minister. The period for submitting these proposals has been extended to 31st March, 1943, but the Minister urges Local Authorities to submit as early as possible, interim schemes, pending the formulation of more complete schemes. This matter is now in hand.

Prevention of Blindness.

Blind persons come within the purview of the Committee for Promoting the Welfare of Afflicted Persons and are all certified before registration. The prevention of blindness is a matter for the Health Committee and treatment and glasses are provided where necessary in necessitous cases.

Venereal Diseases.

REPORT OF THE VENEREAL DISEASES OFFICER ON THE WORK OF THE DARLINGTON CLINIC DURING 1939-1940.

The Venereal Diseases Clinic continued to treat patients from the Borough and district. There was little variation in the incidence and type of venereal diseases observed during the year (see table).

During the two years more work has come to Darlington, and in spite of the evening clinics some patients are unable to attend regularly. The clinic in Darlington is singularly well adapted to a confidential treatment centre since the approaches are both from quiet streets and numerous back streets lead to them.

The new series of drugs of the suphanilamide group and M. & B. 693 have been used in the treatment of Gonorrhœa with conspicuous success. The treatment reduces the number of occasions on which the patient need attend by as much as one-sixth.

The present emergency has not affected the incidence of venereal disease in Darlington to any great extent. The clinic, however, has now to deal with a number of service patients who come for treatment and have part of their tests of cure carried out. The scheme is that advised by the Ministry of Health co-ordinating the work done in the civilian clinics with that carried out in various service Hospitals.

It is important to consider the defaulters rate, *i.e.*, those who cease to attend before the completion of treatment or tests of cure. So far there has been no appreciable increase. During the years 1939 and 1940 there were 40 and 41 Syphilis defaulters. Of these only 4 and 2 respectively were cases who received less than one course of treatment.

The clinic hours have been adhered to, and as yet it has not been found necessary to arrange for a late evening clinic for females for those who cannot attend the afternoon clinics.

**COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF WORK DONE AT DARLINGTON VENEREAL DISEASES
CLINIC IN THE PAST TWELVE YEARS.**

YEAR.	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
Medical Consultations	4,478	6,024	6,512	8,680	6,839	7,895	6,876	7,571	8,322	7,857	7,762	8,671
New Patients—Syphilis	51	48	64	70	83	58	80	37	64	62	60	69
New Patients—Soft Sore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	5
New Patients—Gonorrhoea	91	103	113	123	177	183	166	111	122	131	115	150
New Patients—Non-Veneral	153	148	124	110	118	99	134	139	116	128	134	115
TOTAL NEW PATIENTS	295	299	301	303	378	340	380	288	303	323	312	339
No. of Intravenous Injections given	1,053	1,319	1,605	2,540	1,158	1,433	1,734	939	1,073	1,059	881	555
Blood Tests Taken	333	509	498	418	241	239	316	456	452	443	365	240
Spinal Fluids Taken	4	30	32	6	22	9	12	4	1	—	—	—
Slides examined in Clinic	1,051	1,167	1,102	1,424	1,180	1,161	1,375	708	700	620	694	477

DETAILS OF WORK AT DARLINGTON TREATMENT CENTRE, 1939 and 1940.

New Cases	Service 1940.	Darlington		Co. Durham		N.R. Yorks.		Total	
		1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.
Syphilis ...	1	29	32	10	3	3	7	42	43
Soft Chancre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa ...	1	73	62	8	10	16	10	97	83
Conditions other than Venereal	3	94	123	29	11	25	16	148	153
Totals ...	5	196	217	47	24	44	33	287	279
Total number of attendances of all Patients ...									
In-Patient Days ...	29	327	73	—	—	—	—	327	102
Total Doses of Arsenobenzene Compounds given by injection									
Doses issued to Practitioners ...	—	60	9	10	—	59	20	129	29

In addition to the above, 6 cases of Syphilis and 6 of Gonorrhœa in 1939, and 8 cases of Syphilis and 8 cases of Gonorrhœa in 1940 who had attended Clinics in other Districts were treated at the Darlington Clinic during the year for the first time.

TUBERCULOSIS

Death-rate per 1,000 population—	England and Wales		Darlington	
	1939	1940	1939	1940
Respiratory Tuberculosis	0.54	0.57	0.68	0.79
Other Tuberculosis	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.14

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1939-1940.

Age-Periods.	New Cases.								Deaths.							
	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.				Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary.			
	M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
0— ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1— ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5— ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10— ...	1	1	3	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
15— ...	4	6	7	4	...	...	1	4	2	4	3	4	...	2	...	2
20— ...	4	7	3	8	...	2	4	1	3	3	...	8	...	...	...	1
25— ...	6	18	5	19	...	1	1	3	8	7	5	7	...	...	...	1
35— ...	14	11	9	5	1	1	1	...	3	6	5	5	...	1	...	...
45— ...	6	7	3	2	1	1	...	...	6	3	5	1	1	...	...	...
55— ...	6	3	...	2	...	...	1	1	6	5	2	3	1	1	...	...
65 and upwards	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	1
Totals ...	44	56	33	42	5	11	10	15	30	32	22	30	4	4	...	7

Of the above 56 deaths in 1939 and 73 in 1940, 5 in 1939 and 4 in 1940 were cases which were not notified to the Medical Officer of Health under the Regulations. Letters were written to the Medical Practitioners concerned and satisfactory explanations were received. Seven deaths in 1939 and 10 in 1940 were certified as due to other causes than Tuberculosis.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 (SECTION 172).

SUMMARY OF TWO YEARS' WORK.

in 1939, 13,294.

in 1940, 8,958.

Domiciliary.—

20 patients in 1940.

SANATORIA AND HOSPITALS USED.

Two Shelters were in use by Darlington patients on the 1st of January, 1940 and 1941.

NOTIFICATIONS OF AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Year.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Notified.	Deaths.	Notified.	Deaths.
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
1934	84	50	29	10
1935	77	45	29	16
1936	98	63	41	8
1937	108	69	38	12
1938	114	75	29	8
1939	77	52	15	4
1940	98	62	25	11

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

	PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.			Total Cases.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1939	193	162	355	81	96	177	532
1940	208	163	371	82	99	181	552

REMOVALS FROM REGISTER OF NOTIFICATIONS, 1939 and 1940.

	Pulmonary.						Non-Pulmonary.						Total Cases	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
Withdrawn ...	1	2	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	3
Recovery ...	4	2	6	2	6	8	12	4	10	2	22	6	28	14
Deaths ...	30	32	62	22	30	52	62	4	4	—	7	4	11	73
Left District & Lost sight of	—	5	5	5	4	9	5	2	2	3	7	5	12	14

Of the above 56 deaths in 1939 and 73 in 1940; 7 in 1939 and 10 in 1940 were classified to other causes than Tuberculosis.

Silicosis and Asbestosis (Medical Arrangements) Scheme, 1931.

No examinations were required during 1939 under the arrangement entered into with the Silicosis and Asbestosis Medical Board. Fifteen examinations were required during 1940.

Voluntary Care Committee.

This Committee, subsidised by the Borough Council is a most useful link in the work carried on by the Health Committee in combating tuberculosis. Since the inception of the Care Scheme in 1919, 823 cases have been assisted by way of extra nourishment, clothing, footwear, bedding, invalid chairs, dental and travelling expenses, rent subsidies, and reference to other bodies. Co-ordination has always been a strong point and, as in past years, steps have been taken to see that afflicted families derive full help without overlapping from other organisations such as the Education Authority for the provision of free meals and Open Air Schools, and the Public Assistance Committee. In twenty new applications (1939—29) were dealt with in addition to 33 from previous years, at a total cost of £350 (1939—£395). The Soldiers' and Sailors' Buff Fund generously continued to help Ex-Servicemen's cases, referred to by the Care Committee and gave help by way of extra nourishment to the value of £56. (1939—£76).

The Care Committee again participated in the Christmas Seal Sale organised by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. The sum of £104 10s. 11d., a record amount, was raised from the Sale of these Seals, which are a form of Christmas Greeting for attaching to parcels, letters, etc.

SECTION E.

Propaganda.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

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, such as the Women's Clubs, the Women's Guilds, the Men's Guilds, Toc H., the Rotary Club, Church Meetings, College of Nursing, Midwives' Institute, Trades Council and its Branches, and the Training College. Posters, Leaflets, Press articles have been circulated.

"Darlington Health Services," a technicolour film produced locally with the object of making known to the public the varied health services existing for their benefit, and to encourage a wider use of these facilities, has been shewn to various audiences, including the Military, in Darlington. It has also been loaned to various Councils and public bodies outside the town, for propaganda purposes.

The British Social Hygiene Council arranged a commercial shewing of the Film "Marriage Forbidden" at the Central Cinema, and the shewing of the Educational Film "The Birth of a Baby" was arranged by the American Committee on Maternal Welfare at the Court Kinema during 1940.

The Committee co-operated with the National Baby Week Council on "Baby Sunday" in the National Baby Week when a special appeal was made to the clergy to include in their addresses to their congregations a special reference to child welfare.

The Baby Day Celebrations have already been mentioned on page 32, and the Dental Demonstrations were given free in the Schools by a trained woman demonstrator of the Dental Board of the United Kingdom as in previous years.

SECTION F.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1939-40.

General Sanitary Work.—

In 1939 1,027 Inspections (1940, 1,093), and in 1939, 1,049 (1940, 1,492) Re-inspections of houses were made under the Public Health and Housing Acts. 581, 1939 (1940, 710) Informal Notices were served upon the owners of property in respect of 1,515 (1939), 1,423 (1940) nuisances, or defects, existing thereon, and in very many cases the nuisances were abated and defects remedied, without further action being necessary. The remaining cases where the notices were not complied, were included in the monthly reports submitted to you. Upon instructions of the Council 88 in 1939 (1940, 45) Statutory Notices for the abatement of 331 (1939) (1940, 136) nuisances or defects were served during the year. The total number of nuisances and defects abated in compliance with notices served during the years 1939 was 1,456 (1940, 1,078).

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	
	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.
Dwelling-houses :—						
Foul Conditions	22	19	2	—	22	18
Structural Defects	864	674	229	81	875	433
Water Supply to houses and Defective fittings	2	6	—	—	1	6
Absence of Foodstores	29	6	8	1	13	1
Absence of Sinks	19	8	4	—	10	4
Absence of Washing Accommodation	6	1	1	—	4	—
Absence of Water Closet	2	—	—	—	2	—
Overcrowding	5	3	—	—	3	2
Defective Yard Paving	53	17	11	4	35	15
Water Closet :—						
Drains stopped and Defective Fittings... ..	65	177	8	10	69	151
Water Supplies to Water Closets	—	5	—	—	—	5
House Drainage :—						
Yard, Cellar Drains, Down-pipes stopped	165	202	43	21	145	161
Defective Drains and Traps	98	119	10	12	99	107
Smoke Abatement	—	3	2	—	2	3
Animals and Poultry Improperly kept	1	2	—	—	1	2
Cowsheds	4	7	—	—	4	7
Offensive Trades	13	8	—	—	13	8
Ashpits, Privies and Ashbins	76	67	12	7	68	56
Deposit of Refuse and Manure	35	42	1	—	35	42
Common Lodging-houses	1	1	—	—	1	1
Rats (Premises infected)	8	22	—	—	8	22
Vermin	10	8	—	—	10	8
Bakehouses	22	18	—	—	21	18
Living Vans	1	4	—	—	1	4
Slaughterhouses... ..	10	4	—	—	10	4
House let in Lodgings	4	—	—	—	4	—
Totals	1,515	1,423	331	136	1,456	1,078

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS, 1939 and 1940.				1939.	1940.
Under Public Health and Housing Acts				4,278	3,799
Van Dwellings				111	106
Common Lodging Houses				32	31
Overcrowding Survey				635	494
Interviews with Owners and Builders				972	1,144
Yards and Courts				55	152
Back-to-back Houses				159	67
Total Inspections of Housing Conditions				6,242	5,793
Slaughterhouses				4,948	1,524
Emergency Slaughter				65	186
Bakehouses				157	176
Cowsheds				111	183
Milk Retailers				181	298
Ice Cream Premises				194	167
Fried Fish Shops and Offensive Trades				139	192
Markets				178	202
Food premises other than Bakehouses				364	496
				258	296
Total Inspections with reference to Food				6,595	3,720
Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933				20	48
Visits after Infectious Disease				359	509
Factories, Workshops, etc.				218	307
Drain Testing				36	73
Rat Inspections				149	336
Piggeries				22	61
Investigation of Complaints				435	477
Shops Acts				5	0
Places of Public Entertainment				18	27
Smoke Abatement				34	32
Sundry Inspections				607	1,163
Total other Inspections				1,903	3,033
Total Inspections made during the year				14,740	12,546

Darlington Corporation Act, 1930—Section 166—Living Vans, Tents and Sheds.

There are now five sites in use: Valley Street North, Archer Street, Lodge Street, Chesnut Street, and The Mill, Haughton.

All the sites were under constant observation by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Upon the outbreak of war three additional sites were used as repositories by showmen. Each of these sites was kept under observation and apart from the untidy appearance of such collections, no nuisance was found to exist.

Housing Act, 1925.—Byelaws.

Houses let in lodgings.—These byelaws apply to houses intended or used for occupation by the Working Classes and let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.

During the years 1939 and 1940, 34 houses were occupied in such a manner as to become amenable to these byelaws. One hundred and eleven inspections were made (58 in 1939 and 53 in 1940). Four informal notices were served and complied with in 1939 (none served in 1940). These houses present a very real difficulty, registration not being compulsory. Owners and occupiers allow houses to be tenanted by several families without our knowledge. When we apply the byelaws, the tenants are in many cases given notice to quit. Owing to the fact that the types of persons who occupy these houses, have in many cases, no fixed abodes due to unemployment or poverty, the inhabitants are constantly changing.

Sanitary Conditions of Theatres and Places of Entertainment.

There are 13 Cinemas, 3 Billiard Saloons, and 7 Dance Halls licensed.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health (Circular 120), an inspection of the sanitary condition of cinemas, music halls and other places of entertainment was made and all were found to be satisfactory.

Offensive Trades.

The number of premises used in 1939 for offensive trades and duly licensed was 42, as follows :—

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

There were also 28 Fried Fish Shops in the Borough not on the Register, having been established prior to the date of the Order under which they were scheduled as Offensive Trades.

From the 1st of October, 1940, by virtue of Section 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the business of Fish Frying ceased to be regarded as an Offensive Trade. Byelaws however were put into force under Section 108 of that Act from the regulation of certain businesses including the trade of fish frying.

The whole of the premises are under supervision, and are kept in a satisfactory condition. Thirteen Informal Notices were served and complied with in 1939, and 8 in 1940.

The Fat-extracting and Refining Works at Drinkfield have been extended so as to separate the departments dealing with "edible" and "technical" fats. New condensers and a steam extractor were fitted to the Iwel Cookers thereby reducing very considerably the noxious fumes associated with reduction of foul types of fats and bones.

Factories Act, 1937.

The number of Factories without mechanical power (including bake-houses on the Register at the 31st December, 1939 was (362), and 1940 (343), and the number of Factories with mechanical power was 218 (1939), and 223 (1940).

				1939.	1940.
Bakers and Confectioners	....	....	....	91	87
Dressmaking, Millinery, &c.	....	....	....	31	27
Boot Repairing	....	....	....	48	47
Joiners, Cabinetmakers, &c.	....	....	....	59	62
Tailors	....	....	....	23	22
Plumbers	....	....	....	15	16
Blacksmiths	....	....	....	11	12
Painters....	....	....	....	17	14
Upholsterers	....	....	....	9	8
Unclassified	....	....	....	276	271
Total				580	566

Defects.	Found		Remedied during	
	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.
Want of Cleanliness	21	16	21	16
Unreasonable Temperature	1	—	1	—
Sanitary Conveniences—				
Insufficient	1	—	1	—
Unsuitable or Defective	5	9	5	8
Not separate for sexes	1	—	1	—
Other Offences	14	9	14	9
Total	43	34	43	33

Four notices of defects in 1939 and 2 in 1940 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 remedied.

Outworkers.

Three lists containing the names of 3 Outworkers, were received, and 7 inspections of the premises of such Outworkers were made.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911-28.

There are not Manufacturers of Rag Flock in the Borough. No samples have been taken during the year. Practically no new rag flock is used by upholsterers in the Borough.

Housing.

The following figures show the progress made in house building since 1917 :—

		By Private Enterprise		By Corporation			
		Without Subsidy	With Subsidy	Without Subsidy	With Subsidy	Total	
1917	....	6	—	—	—	6	6
1918	....	2	—	—	—	2	2
1919	....	6	—	—	—	6	6
1920	....	17	—	—	—	17	17
1921	....	9	—	—	86	95	95
1922	....	187	—	—	152	339	339
1923	....	264	1	—	35*	300*	300*
1924	....	103	208	—	18*	329*	329*
1925	....	96	399	—	15	510	510
1926	....	81	256	—	50	387	387
1927	....	56	334	—	—	390	390
1928	....	58	274	—	—	332	332
1929	....	63	420	—	—	483	483
1930	....	264*	—	—	—	264*	264*
1931	....	266	2	—	—	268	268
1932	....	311	—	6	8	325	325
1933	....	720	—	29	132	881	881
1934	....	1,013	—	—	40	1,053	1,053
1935	....	735	—	—	34	769	769
1936	....	551	—	—	116	667	667
1937	....	455	—	5	104	564	564
1938	....	426	—	51	62	539	539
1939	....	426	—	18	—	444	444
1940	....	130	—	4	—	134	134

* The boundary of the Borough was extended in 1930 and nine additional houses in 1923 and 26 in 1924, which were erected by the Corporation, and 27 houses which were erected by private enterprise in 1930, were built on land which is now part of the County Borough.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the years 1939 and 1940 :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,027	1,093
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	....	2,076	2,585
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925	....	180	191
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	....	452	384
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	....	—	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	....	528	641

2.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—	1939	1940
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	463	526
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—		
	(a)—Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936 :		
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	55	6
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal notices :—		
	(a) By Owners	32	2
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	3	—
	(b)—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—		
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	33	31
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
	(a) By Owners	27	15
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—	—
	(c)—Proceedings under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 :		
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—	—
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	6	—
	(3) Number of Undertakings accepted to close dwelling-houses	—	—
	(d)—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :		
	(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—	—
	(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—	—
4.	Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding—		
	(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of year	66	51
	(2) Number of families dwelling therein	67	52
	(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	403	342
	(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	19	15
	(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	83	30
	Number of persons concerned in latter cases	530	172

868 houses were measured for the completion of Form B.

Public Health Acts, 1936.—Sections 101-104.

The steam-raising apparatus mentioned in my Annual Report for 1938 in connection with an institution which after many experiments failed to reduce smoke emission to normal quantities has had up-to-date smoke consuming apparatus installed. This plant has since given satisfactory results.

During 1939, 3 observations were made in respect of a chimney shaft carrying smoke from three steam-raising boilers, owing to excessive smoke emission. Experiments were being conducted to minimise smoke emission and at the end of the year were not completed, but early in the year 1940 the chimney shaft was extended 10 feet and alterations were made to the boilers with satisfactory results.

Unfortunately, from a Public Health point of view, the Ministry of Home Security subsequently issued a request for production of extra smoke from industrial works.

Verminous Houses.—Eradication of Bed Bugs.

The undermentioned table shews the number of houses which were found to be infested and the number disinfested :—

	1939.	1940.
Houses inspected	97	61
Houses infested	42	25
Houses disinfested by Corporation :—		
(i) Corporation Houses	10	3
(ii) Private Houses	32	22

The methods employed vary slightly according to degree of infestation. Where infestation is severe, all wall papers are removed and burned, skirting and mouldings are removed. The walls and woodwork are then sprayed with Zaldecide. In cold weather and in cases of severe infestation, a blow lamp is used wherever practicable, in addition, beds, wire mattresses, etc., are also treated with Zaldecide, and valueless furniture destroyed if necessary. Re-papering of walls is not encouraged.

Very careful inspection is made in each case before tenants are removed to council houses, and where infestation is found or suspected, we insist upon thorough washing and cleansing of furniture and bedding. In many cases, articles of small value are burned.

Disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority.

The Sanitary Inspectors keep all houses which have been, or which are suspected of being, verminous under observation, and the tenants are requested to report if they see any signs of fresh infestation. They are also warned not to purchase second-hand furniture and bedding.

The Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restriction) Acts, 1920-1933.

No applications were received for Certificates under the above Acts.

Sanitary Condition and Water Supply of Schools.

The sanitary condition of the Schools in the Borough has been given attention.

The water supply is good in every case, all schools having a piped supply from the Corporation mains.

The sanitary conveniences are water closets, all drains are in good condition and drain to sewers.

The following table shews the number of exclusions for the year due to Infectious Diseases :—

	No. of Cases.		No. of Contacts.	
	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.
Scarlet Fever	86	75	146	82
Diphtheria	11	17	31	64
Measles and German Measles....	40	1,084	28	716
Whooping Cough	164	34	12	15
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	2	6	2	22
Typhoid Fever	—	1	—	1
Anterior Poliomyelitis....	—	2	—	—
Membranous Croup	—	—	—	1
Acute Primary Pneumonia	—	1	—	—
Tuberculosis	—	11	—	32
Encephalitis	—	—	—	1

All houses from which cases of Infectious Disease are removed to the Isolation Hospital are visited by the Sanitary Inspectors or Health Visitors. Any insanitary conditions found are dealt with. All home-treated cases are visited and kept under observation.

In the case of school children, all contacts are excluded from school for varying periods in accordance with instructions contained in the Fifth Column of the Appendix contained in Memorandum on Closure of and Exclusion from School, 1927.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

FOOD AND DRUGS.—During the year 1939, 129 samples were taken for analysis, comprising 96 formal samples of milk, 26 informal and 5 formal samples of provisions, and 2 informal samples of wine.

Proceedings were taken against a Producer of Milk in respect to a sample containing 3% added water. He pleaded not guilty to adding water, but guilty of having in his possession milk to which water had been added accidentally.

The retail purveyor who sold this milk was also proceeded against and pleaded guilty to having the milk in his possession.

Both cases were dismissed upon payment of 25/- costs.

Proceedings were taken against a purveyor for selling milk containing 10% added water. A fine of £5 and costs was inflicted. Proceedings were likewise taken against the producer of this latter sample. The case was dismissed, the defendant succeeded in pleading that the milk was sold to the purveyor for feeding to calves and not for human consumption.

An informal sample of Pork Sausage contained 137 parts per million sulphur dioxide not declared. Warning given.

Informal samples of Luncheon Sausage, Pork Sausage, and Beef Sausage each contained sulphur dioxide undeclared in amounts 27, 34, and 13 parts per million respectively. Formal samples were taken when sulphur dioxide, undeclared was again found in respect to a sample of Luncheon Sausage and Pork Sausage in small amounts of 83 and 62 parts per million respectively.

An informal sample of Beef Sausage (preservative declared) was found to contain 548 parts per million sulphur dioxide, being 98 parts per million in excess. A formal sample taken immediately was found to contain the correct amount.

A formal sample of Pork Sausage (preservative declared) was found to contain 782 parts per million sulphur dioxide, being 332 parts per million in excess. These cases occurred immediately before the declaration of war. Warnings were given in each case.

During the year 1940, 151 samples were taken for analysis. Milk provided the greater number, 136 samples. Owing to so many articles of food being rationed and the smallness of the ration, the foods usually sampled were omitted.

The samples of milk taken comprised 74 formal, 48 informal, 8 "in course of delivery from the producer to the retailer," and 6 "appeal to cow" samples.

Seventeen samples were reported as being below the standard set by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939. These included 8 formal, 4 informal, 3 "in course of delivery" and 2 "appeal to cow" samples.

In 4 cases proceedings were taken. Two defendants were fined with costs against, 2 cases were dismissed, one upon payment of costs.

Thirteen samples of sausage were taken for analysis, comprising 11 informal, and 2 formal samples. Two informal and 2 formal samples were reported to be deficient in meat content to the extent of 10.57%, 1.45%, 7.12% and 2.85% respectively. In the case of the smaller adulteration a letter of warning was sent; in the other case proceedings were taken. The magistrates dismissed the case upon payment of 14/- costs. The defence successfully pleaded that the deficiency in meat content was due to the unavoidable use of frozen pork in lieu of home-killed.

A consignment of imported bacon was investigated owing to the tissues being infiltrated with an indigo dye. Before being offered for sale, a sample of the dyed tissues was sent for analysis. The analyst reported, *inter alia*, "that he was unable to establish the identity of the dye, but was of the opinion that it was a coal-tar derivative and not injurious to health, although such a practice was undesirable." It is probable that the occurrence was accidental and due to shipping difficulties. The stained portions were removed before sale.

A person purporting to represent a "Society of Physical Medicine" visited the open market and after a lengthy harangue to the public respecting the alleged extraordinary virtue and value to health and vigour of his commodity, distributed bottles of "Phosphorised Quinine" free to all who volunteered to give a donation of 1/- to the funds of the "Society." He refused to sell this medicine, thereby avading the provisions of the Food

and Drugs Act. A sample was procured informally (formal sampling being impossible) and sent for analysis. The analyst reported that "the sample contained the ingredients described on the label attached to the bottle, but that if taken in accordance with the directions printed on the label, the preparation was valueless as a medicine. Enquiries were made by the police as to the bona-fides of this alleged "Society" and certain action was contemplated, but up to the present date, the person concerned has not re-visited the market.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936-1938.	1939.	1940.
No. of Producer's Licences granted for Accredited Milk	7	8
No. of Dealer's Licences granted for Accredited Milk	2	1
No. of Supplementary Licences granted for Accredited Milk	4	4
No. of Bottling Licences granted for Accredited Milk	6	6
No. of Producer's and Bottling Licences granted for Accredited Milk	1	—
No. of Pasteuriser's Licences granted	1	1
No. of Dealer's Licences granted for Pasteurised Milk	—	3
No. of Supplementary Licences granted for Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk	3	3
No. of Bottling Licences granted for Tuberculin Tested Milk	3	2
	<hr/> 27	<hr/> 28

In 1939, 67 samples of milk sold under various designations were submitted for examination. These comprised 46 Accredited of which 3 satisfied neither the Methylene Blue nor the Coliform Tests. Eight did not satisfy the test for Coliform Bacilli and one did not satisfy the Methylene Blue Test.

Eleven were samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk, of which one failed to comply with the Methylene Blue Test.

Five samples of Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk complied with both tests.

The remaining samples consisted of 2 Pasteurised, which complied with the requirements of the Order and 3 of milk produced under Accredited licence but sold as Ordinary; of these latter one failed to comply with the Coliform Bacilli Test.

In 1940, 36 samples were submitted for examination. Of these 27 were samples of Accredited Milk, of which 3 satisfied neither the Methylene Blue Test for the Coliform Bacilli Test, 7 did not satisfy the test for Coliform Bacilli, and 5 did not satisfy the Methylene Blue Test.

Five samples were of Tuberculin Tested Milk, of which 2 failed to comply with the Methylene Blue Test:

The remaining samples consisted of 4 samples of Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk, all of which complied with the requirements of the Orders.

In each case of non-compliance, letters of warning were sent.

Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.—Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

	Producers.		Retailers.		Cowsheds.	
	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.
On Register 1st January ...	28	24	137	130	28	25
Discontinued during the year ...	5	3	11	12	4	2
Added during the year ...	1	3	4	7	1	2
Total at end of year ...	24	24	130	125	25	25

COWSHEDS.—During the years 1939 and 1940, the inspection of dairy cows has been carried out by Veterinary Inspectors of the Ministry. The herds licensed to produce under Special Designations are inspected each 3 months and reports are sent to the Local Authority.

Nine herds producing under "Accredited" licence comprised 193 cows, and 18 herds producing ordinary ungraded milk also comprised 193 cows.

Three cows were taken and slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1939.

The cow population, however, is not constant all the herds being classed as "Flying Herds." This population for the years averaged 370 cows.

An offence was committed by a cowkeeper who produced milk under "Accredited" licence, viz.:—by keeping swine in a building in direct communication with the cowshed. The practice was discontinued after a letter of warning had been sent.

111 visits in 1939 and 183 in 1940 were made to cowsheds, and 182 inspections in 1939 and 298 in 1940 were made of Milk Retailers' premises by the Sanitary Inspectors. 5 informal notices in 1939 and 7 in 1940 were served for various defects and complied with.

Bacteriological Examination.

During 1939 seven samples of ungraded milk were taken and submitted for examination, four of these complied with the standard of cleanliness required for Accredited Milk. Two samples complied with the Methylene Blue Test but failed to comply with the B.Coli Test. One sample gave a positive reaction in three tubes of .01ml. and a negative reaction in 2 of 3 tubes of .001ml. The other sample gave a positive reaction in 2 of 3 tubes of .01ml. One sample failed to comply with the Methylene Blue Test and gave a positive reaction in 2 of 3 tubes of .01 ml.

During 1940, thirty-four samples of ungraded milk were submitted for examination. Nineteen of these complied with the standard formerly required for Grade A milk, and 8 samples fell slightly below this standard.

Seven samples shewed either an excess of colonies over the Grade A standard, or gave a positive reaction for bacillus coli in one or more tubes of .01 ml.

MANUFACTURE OF FOODSTUFFS.

Sections 13 and 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, came into force 1st October, 1939, making it compulsory for all premises used or proposed to be used for the preparation or manufacture of food, sausage, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food, to be registered with the Local Authority, also for the provision of suitable washing basins with a sufficient supply of hot and cold water together with an adequate supply of soap and towels for the use by persons employed in the room for toilet purposes.

Sixty-eight premises have been registered, and the necessary improvements carried out.

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Under this Order in 1939 6 notifications were sent to the appropriate Authorities in respect of six cows killed in the Borough slaughterhouses and found to be tuberculous.

One cow was notified by a cowkeeper in the Borough, and upon slaughter was found to be tuberculous. The necessary "follow-up" inspections were made by the Veterinary Inspectors concerned.

No notifications were sent under this Order during the year 1940, as all slaughtering has been under Government Control. Certificates stating the reason for all confiscations have been given for all disease and conditions.

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.

As mentioned in my Report for 1938, flooding has occurred in the Thornton Street Area. A new large 24" storm sewer has been laid in this area. No flooding has occurred since.

Sanitary Conveniences.

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

	1939.	1940.
Water Closets	24,931	25,077
Privy-ashpits	13	13
Privy-pans	2	2
Old Privy Middens	4	4
Total	24,950	25,096

The privies are at premises situate on the extreme borders of the Borough in rural surroundings.

Scavenging and Tips.

The scavenging of the town is carried out by the Borough Surveyor's Department.

Household refuse is collected in portable covered, galvanized, iron refuse bins where no back streets exist, but where premises abut upon back streets tipping bins are in use.

The tips in use were at South Park and Hundens Lane.

Salvage of waste paper, etc., has been brought into operation.

Artificial Cream Act, 1929.

No applications for registration were received during the year. Persons who manufacture artificial cream come within the exemptions enumerated in Section 2 (1) of the Act regarding registration of premises.

Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, 1927.

During 1939 and 1940, 232 samples of milk, 45 samples of provisions, 2 samples of wine, and 1 sample of medicine, were examined for the presence of prohibited preservatives, injurious substances, or excess of any allowed preservatives. No samples were found to contravene the Regulations.

Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

The total number of animals inspected at the time of slaughter or immediately afterwards in 1939 was 50,418 and in 1940, 38,409, which is about 99% of bovines and pigs and 95% of sheep slaughtered in the Borough.

			<i>Bovines.</i>	<i>Calves.</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>	<i>Pigs.</i>	<i>Goats.</i>
Abattoir.	1939	....	3,442	573	14,445	4,771	1
	1940	....	4,811	2,267	24,402	5,434	5
Private.	1939	....	3,804	937	15,273	7,232	—
	1940	....	212	43	833	402	—

In 1939, there were 84 cases, and in 1940, 661 cases of emergency slaughter.

The total weight of food condemned and destroyed during the year 1939 was 47 tons, 0 cwt. 3 stones 12 lbs., and in 1940, 33 tons 1 cwt. 1 stone 1½ lbs., of which in the year 1939, 28 tons 17 cwt. 1 stone 3½ lbs., and in 1940, 15 tons 16 cwt. 1 stone 4 lbs. were on account of tuberculosis. All the above was surrendered voluntarily.

SUMMARY OF FOOD CONDEMNED.

1939.					1940.				
	Tons	Cwts.	St.	lbs.		Tons	Cwts.	St.	lbs.
169 Carcases ...	27	11	4	7	127 Carcases ...	13	17	0	0
Offals, Portions, &c....	16	14	7	6	Offals, Portions, &c....	16	17	4	8
Canned Foods,					Canned Foods, &c. ...	2	6	4	7½
Vegetables, &c. ...	2	13	7	13					
	47	0	3	12		33	1	1	1½

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, excluding Cows		Cows		Calves		Sheep and Lambs		Pigs	
	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.
Number Killed ...	5,879	4,374	1,367	649	1,510	2,310	29,718	25,235	11,943	5,836
Number inspected ...	5,769	4,374	1,364	649	1,491	2,310	29,179	25,235	11,861	5,836
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.										
Whole Carcases con- demned ...	9	6	31	12	18	13	25	38	9	13
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	193	751	205	133	16	43	53	742	418	548
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis...	3.51	10.45	17.30	22.34	2.28	2.42	.26	3.09	3.60	9.61
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.										
Whole carcases con- demned ...	19	7	47	25	6	2	0	0	5	11
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	275	333	367	172	11	16	0	0	190	276
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with Tuberculosis...	5.08	7.77	30.35	30.35	1.14	.78	0	0	1.64	4.91

Slaughterhouses.

During the year 1939, there were 19 privately owned licensed slaughterhouses within the Borough in addition to the Municipal Abattoir. One slaughterhouse outside the Borough was used by 4 butchers having business premises within the Borough. This slaughterhouse was regularly inspected by our Inspectors under arrangements with the Darlington Rural District Council.

Fifty-five butchers within the Borough and 7 butchers outside the Borough during 1939 used the Abattoir regularly. Sixteen butchers outside the Borough, 10 butchers within the Borough and 4 allotment holders killed there occasionally. Ten informal notices were served and complied with.

In 1939, 4,948 inspections, and in 1940, 1,524 inspections were made in connection with the private slaughterhouses and the abattoir.

All slaughtering was suspended in private slaughterhouses after January, 1940.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

There were no breaches of these Regulations during 1939 and 1940.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

During 1939, 65, and in 1940, 23 persons applied for licences to slaughter animals; all were investigated and recommended.

Darlington Corporation Act, 1930.—Section 160.—Ice Cream.

	1939.	1940.
Manufacturers and Vendors on register	49	48
Vendors only	139	134
Inspections	194	167

Premises were maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition.

Shops and Offices.

One case in 1939 was reported by the Shops Inspector of premises at which no proper heating arrangements were in use, also five cases in 1939 and 2 cases in 1940 where sanitary conveniences were insufficient and unsuitable. The defects were remedied by informal action.

No action was found necessary under Regulations of the Conditions in Offices (Ministry of Health Circular 1600, 1st May, 1937).

Camping Sites.

There are no camping sites in the Borough requiring licenses under Sec. 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

The number of premises registered under Part 2 of the Act in 1939 was 39, and in 1940, 40. These premises have been kept under observation and no contraventions were discovered.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

The Orders under this Act now in force apply to the following imported goods :—

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.
10. Dead Poultry.
11. Bacon and Ham.

The marking of goods in accordance with the Orders in Council made under the above Act, both in the shops and in the public market, was well observed.

Rats and Mice (Destruction Act, 1919.

The total number of rats killed by the Rat Catcher during the years 1939 and 1940 was 1,994, but these figures do not include the rats that were poisoned.

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

	1939.	1940.
Harrowgate Hill Tip	300	206
South Park Tip	—	46
Neasham Road Tip	145	31
Snipe Tip	243	81
Clifton Road Tip	63	27
North Road Tip	42	14
West Auckland Road Tip	—	74
Springfield Stables	5	—
Corporation Yard	—	206
The Dene	—	11
Hundens Lane Tip	—	139
Sundry Premises	217	144
	<hr/> 1,015	<hr/> 979

Thirty 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.

No samples were taken under the above Act during the years 1939 and 1940.

Infectious Diseases.

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

	Hospitals		Fumigations.						Lots of Bedding and Clothing	
			Houses		Schools and other Buildings		Rooms			
	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.
Infectious Disease other than Tuberculosis, Cancer, etc.	—	—	198	207	6	2	208	222	204	221
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	38	50	—	—	44	52	37	50
Cancer ...	—	—	5	6	—	—	2	5	5	6
Other Diseases ...	9	8	1	2	—	—	1	—	9	10
Totals ...	9	8	242	265	6	2	255	279	255	287

Common Lodging-Houses.

There is 1 Common Lodging-house in the Borough with accommodation for 161 lodgers. Formerly the Common Lodging-house accommodated 191. Six rooms are now used for recreation and private purposes. A canteen and soup kitchen are now available and the proprietor endeavours to make the premises approximate a home for the persons who reside there. One informal notice was served for the abatement of a nuisance and complied with in the year 1940.

The outbreak of the war in September, 1939, caused some disruption in the normal routine of our duties. The staff gave much time to A.R.P. duties (both during and outside office hours) which had the effect of reducing the amount of work accomplished. In conclusion I wish to acknowledge the help given at all times by every member of the staff.

I am,

Yours respectfully,

ALBERT EDW. WADE,
Senior Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION G.
APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL TABLES. TABLE 1.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the Year 1939.
Registrar-General's figures.

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.							DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS		
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One Year
England and Wales	15.0	0.59	12.1	0.00	—	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.22	4.6	50
126 County Boroughs & Great Towns including London	14.9	0.60	11.8	0.03	—	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.18	6.3	52
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resi- dent Populations 25,000—50,000 at Census 1931)	15.9	0.57	11.4	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.21	3.1	40
London	12.2	0.44	11.0	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.16	8.2	48
Durham County †	16.6	0.74	12.2	0.00	—	0.18	0.01	0.04	0.12	0.15	3.9	63
DARLINGTON †	16.8	0.62	12.5	0.01	—	—	—	0.04	0.05	0.12	2.4	56

† Local Figures.

MATERNAL MORTALITY—England and Wales {			Puerperal Sepsis.			Total.	
			per 1,000 Live Births	Others.	Total.		
			per 1,000 Total Births				
Durham County {			per 1,000 Live Births	0.77	2.16	2.93	
			per 1,000 Total Births	0.74	2.08	2.82	
Darlington {			per 1,000 Live Births	1.76	3.46	5.22	
			per 1,000 Total Births	1.69	3.31	5.00	
			per 1,000 Live Births	0.00	2.35	2.35	
			per 1,000 Total Births	0.00	2.27	2.27	

SECTION G.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL TABLES. TABLE 1.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the Year 1940.

Registrar-General's figures.

	RATE per 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.								DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One Year
England and Wales	14.6	0.50	14.3	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.06	0.32	4.6	55
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	16.0	0.64	15.8	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.29	5.9	61
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000—50,000 at Census 1931)	15.7	0.55	12.8	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.30	4.4	54
London	13.7	0.44	17.8	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.18	5.8	50
Durham County †	17.1	0.70	13.0	0.00	—	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.09	0.30	5.3	63
DARLINGTON †	16.3	0.74	13.9	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.16	4.0	58

† Local Figures.

MATERNAL MORTALITY—England and Wales (per 1,000 total births)			Puerperal Sepsis.	Others.	Total.
...	...	...	0.52	1.64	2.16
Durham County	"	"	0.85	2.47	3.32
Darlington	...	"	0.80	2.41	3.21

TABLE II.

Annual Summary of Registrar General for 1939.

Towns.	Estimated Resident Population	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.
126 Great Towns	21,234,170	315,875	12,618	249,787	16,555	14.9	11.8	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.18	6.3	52
Middlesbrough C.B.	139,800	2,740	153	1,821	200	19.1	13.0	0.08	0.01	0.10	0.20	0.16	9.5	83
Stockton-on-Tees M.B.	67,280	1,264	61	856	85	18.8	12.7	0.07	—	0.04	0.07	0.22	7.1	67
West Hartlepool C.B.	70,360	1,333	50	819	90	18.9	11.6	—	0.03	0.14	0.10	0.10	6.7	68
Sunderland C.B. ...	182,400	3,387	149	2,422	262	18.6	13.3	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.16	0.14	20.6	77
South Shields C.B.	110,400	1,864	71	1,430	119	16.9	12.9	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.38	0.22	5.4	64
Gateshead C.B. ...	117,000	1,841	60	1,401	102	15.7	12.0	0.03	—	—	0.11	0.17	6.5	55
Newcastle-on-Tyne C.B.	291,300	4,899	227	3,885	300	16.8	13.3	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.14	6.5	61
Tynemouth C.B.	66,510	1,267	35	822	76	19.0	12.4	—	—	0.05	—	0.08	8.7	60
DARLINGTON C.B.	75,930	1,276	47	952	71	16.8	12.5	—	—	0.04	0.05	0.12	2.4	56

TABLE II.

Annual Summary of Registrar General for 1940.

TOWNS.	Estimated Resident Population	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.
126 Great Towns ...	21,234,170	298,874	11,003	298,737	17,434	14.0	14.0	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.23	5.8	58
Middlesbrough C.B. ...	139,800	2,679	129	1,956	192	19.1	13.9	—	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.26	9.3	75
Stockton-on-Tees M.B. ...	67,280	1,237	48	945	95	18.3	14.0	—	—	0.03	0.06	0.34	8.1	77
West Hartlepool C.B. ...	70,360	1,150	47	951	93	16.3	13.5	0.04	—	—	0.01	0.15	11.3	81
Sunderland C.B. ...	182,400	3,266	129	2,415	236	17.9	13.2	0.04	—	—	0.19	0.13	7.9	72
South Shields C.B....	110,400	1,714	64	1,528	125	15.5	13.8	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.22	0.31	4.1	73
Gateshead C.B. ...	117,000	1,951	87	1,574	137	16.6	13.4	—	—	0.02	0.11	0.17	3.1	70
Newcastle-on-Tyne C.B. ...	291,300	4,519	189	3,746	284	15.5	12.8	0.03	—	0.02	0.03	0.14	4.6	63
Tynemouth C.B. ...	66,510	1,060	36	840	71	15.9	12.6	0.06	—	0.06	0.24	0.10	11.3	67
DARLINGTON C.B. ...	75,930	1,242	56	1,060	72	16.3	13.9	0.02	—	0.01	0.02	0.16	4.0	58

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1940—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH		Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—	Deaths in Darlington Institutions R. & N. R.	Darlington Deaths in other Institutions.
17.	Diabetes ...	M.	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...
18.	Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions ...	F.	6	...	...	...	...	2	4	5	...
19.	Heart Disease ...	M.	56	...	...	...	2	12	42	3	3
20.	Other Diseases of the Circulatory System ...	F.	67	...	...	...	1	13	53	6	1
21.	Bronchitis ...	M.	117	...	...	...	3	30	84	21	1
22.	Pneumonia ...	F.	138	...	...	...	6	26	106	15	1
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases ...	M.	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	10	...
24.	Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum ...	F.	17	...	...	...	...	6	10	6	3
25.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	M.	36	...	3	1	1	16	15	10	...
26.	Appendicitis ...	F.	33	...	2	...	2	4	24	4	...
27.	Other Digestive Diseases ...	M.	31	...	1	3	2	6	12	10	1
28.	Nephritis ...	F.	22	...	2	...	3	4	6	8	1
29.	Puerperal and post-abortive Sepsis ...	M.	6	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	...
30.	Other Maternal Causes ...	F.	4	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...
31.	Premature Birth ...	M.	8	...	...	...	...	5	3	8	...
32.	Congenital Malformations, birth injury, infantile disease ...	F.	5	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...
33.	Suicide ...	M.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
34.	Road Traffic Accidents ...	F.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
35.	Other violent causes ...	M.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
36.	All other causes ...	F.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2
		M.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
		F.	49	...	2	...	10	10	21	50	17
				1	2	2	10	10	21	36	1

TABLE IV.—DEATHS OCCURRED FROM THE FOLLOWING CAUSES IN 1940.

Ward.	Harrowgate Hill.	North Road.	Cockerton.	Northgate.	Pierremont.	Central.	North-East.	Eastbourne.	West.	South.	Total.	Corrected for Transfers.
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	4	4
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
5. Diphtheria	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	2
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	5	8	7	3	4	9	5	6	4	3	54	53
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	2	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	9	13
8. Syphilitic Disease	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	5
9. Influenza	1	2	1	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	11	12
10. Measles	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
12. Acute Infectious encephalitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	3
13M. Cancer of Buccal Cavity and oesophagus	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	7	8
13F. Cancer of Uterus	2	1	1	2	1	5	2	1	—	—	15	16
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	3	2	3	1	—	1	6	1	3	21	23
15. Cancer of Breast	—	—	2	4	1	1	—	3	—	1	12	12
16. Cancer of all other sites	8	5	6	8	9	10	9	10	4	5	74	72
17. Diabetes	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	5	3	12	10
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions	8	4	5	6	4	6	5	5	15	7	65	123
19. Heart Disease	7	8	17	18	14	10	7	24	23	20	148	255
20. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	8	10	10	7	8	17	16	20	13	11	120	31
21. Bronchitis	5	4	6	8	1	11	7	9	7	6	64	69
22. Pneumonia	4	6	3	4	1	6	6	10	4	3	47	53
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	1	1	2	2	1	—	1	2	—	3	13	10
24. Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum	3	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	11	11
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	5
26. Appendicitis	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	5
27. Other Digestive Diseases	2	4	3	3	2	5	3	4	3	1	30	27
28. Nephritis	2	4	5	3	1	2	2	5	4	1	29	33
29. Puerperal and post-abortive Sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
30. Other Maternal Causes	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	3
31. Premature Birth	4	2	1	2	3	2	2	—	3	4	23	22
32. Congenital Malformations Birth injury, Infantile Disease	1	2	4	1	1	3	1	2	1	—	16	17
33. Suicide	—	—	1	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	7
34. Road Traffic Accidents	2	2	1	7	1	—	—	—	—	1	14	14
35. Other Violent Causes	4	3	3	—	5	3	—	1	2	2	23	34
36. All other Causes	22	12	15	11	10	23	17	23	14	16	163	103
Totals	94	88	101	105	73	122	93	139	108	94	1017	1060

TABLE V.
INFANT MORTALITY.

1939. 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	...	...	35	1	3	2	41	6	8	5	2	62
	Uncertified	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	4	1	...	1	9
Chickenpox				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough				...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria and Croup				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions				...	2	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	7
Laryngitis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis				...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Pneumonia (all forms)				...	1	...	...	1	4	2	3	2	12
Diarrhoea				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastro-enteritis				...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	3
Syphilis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth				...	5	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Atelectasis				...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Congenital Malformations				...	5	1	...	6	...	2	...	...	8
Premature Birth				...	17	1	1	19	...	...	...	...	19
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus				...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Other causes				...	3	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	5
Totals				38	1	3	2	44	10	9	5	3	71

Net Live Births in the year—Legitimate, 1,225; illegitimate, 51.

Net Deaths in the year—Legitimate Infants, 65; males, 46; females, 25.

Illegitimate Infants, 6; males, 3; females, 3.

TABLE V.

INFANT MORTALITY.

1940. 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 ...	...	...	...	22	8	2	3	35	11	7	3	7	63
	Uncertified	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	1	7
{ Chickenpox ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Measles ...					...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
{ Scarlet Fever ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Whooping Cough ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Diphtheria and Croup ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Erysipelas ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Influenza ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Tuberculosis Meningitis ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Convulsions ...					...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
{ Laryngitis ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Bronchitis ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
{ Pneumonia (all forms) ...					...	...	1	...	1	3	3	1	4	12
{ Diarrhoea ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteritis ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Gastritis ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Gastro-enteritis ...					...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	4
{ Syphilis ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
{ Rickets ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Suffocation, overlying ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Injury at Birth ...					5	2	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
{ Atelectasis ...					1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
{ Congenital Malformations ...					1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
{ Premature Birth ...					16	3	...	...	19	1	...	...	...	20
{ Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...					1	...	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	5
{ Other causes ...					1	1	...	2	4	2	1	2	3	12
Totals ...					25	8	2	3	38	13	7	4	8	70

Net Live Births in the year—Legitimate, 1,197 ; illegitimate, 55.

Net Deaths in the year—Legitimate Infants, 62 ; males, 37 ; females, 25.

Illegitimate Infants, 8 ; males, 4 ; females, 4.

TABLE VI.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1939-1940. (Deaths in Brackets).

DISEASE.	Under 1	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65—	Total Cases	Total Deaths	Cases Admitted to Isolation	Deaths in Isolation
Small-pox ...	1939 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	1940 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1939 ...	...	13	13 (1)	19	24	60	26	11	25	7	2	1	201	1	169	1
1940 ...	...	7	18	11	15	63	12	1	7	5	...	...	139	...	112	...
Diphtheria ...	1939 ...	3	2 (1)	2	4 (1)	9 (2)	2	8	11	1	1	...	43	4	43	4
1940 ...	...	2	3	...	5 (2)	14 (1)	10	7	13	3	1	...	58	3	57	2
Diphtheria (Military Cases) ...	1939 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	8	...	8	...
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	1939 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 (1)	...	...	1	1	1	1
1940 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	2	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1939 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	2	...	...	20	...	11	...
1940 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	3	1	...	22	...	9	...
Pneumonia	1939 ...	3 (11)	4 (3)	5 (1)	2	7 (1)	5 (2)	9 (1)	12 (2)	10 (2)	24 (13)	6 (6)	89	42	...	...
1940 ...	4 (12)	7 (2)	1	...	5 (2)	...	3	...	8 (2)	6 (2)	13 (9)	7 (17)	56	47	...	...
Ophthalmia	1939 ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...
Neonatorum	1940 ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	4	6	3	...	1	...
Erysipelas ...	1939 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	12	3	21	...	3	...
1940 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 (1)	1	1	23	...	4	...
Encephalitis	1939 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Lethargica	1940 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 (1)	...	...	...	...	4	3	4	3
Measles & German Measles	1939 ...	11	7	6	11	32	8	2	1	...	...	...	88	2	2	...
1940 ...	92 (1)	195 (1)	254	308	312	1014	96	80	94	15	3	...	2463	2	11	...
Malaria ...	1939 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1940 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	1939 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1940 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1
Whooping Cough	1939 ...	16 (1)	33 (1)	37 (1)	37	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	161	3	9	...
1940 ...	14	26 (1)	21	19	12	38	...	1	...	1	...	...	132	1	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1939 ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	...
1940 ...	5 (1)	1 (1)	5	3	2 (1)	2	4	4	4	3 (2)	2	...	35	5	34	3

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

TABLE VII.

The following table shows the number of cases of **Infectious Disease** notified each month during 1939

	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	Diphtheria (Military Cases)	Enteric Fever	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Puerperal Pyrexia	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Measles and German Measles	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	Acute Pneumonia	Malaria	Whooping Cough	Totals
January	29	3	...	...	8	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	12	...	22	82
February	22	6	...	...	5	1	4	3	...	2	...	...	15	...	27	85
March	10	4	...	...	6	1	2	...	1	6	...	...	8	...	27	65
April	16	1	...	...	11	2	2	1	...	9	...	...	8	...	22	72
May	19	2	...	...	6	1	1	3	...	10	...	...	7	...	19	70
June	19	5	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	15	...	...	9	...	15	68
July	16	2	...	...	6	3	1	1	...	9	...	...	2	...	10	52
August	10	5	...	...	6	...	2	1	...	7	...	...	3	...	10	45
September	10	5	...	...	3	1	2	1	...	9	...	...	4	...	3	38
October	21	3	2	1	2	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	3	...	...	40
November	16	2	6	...	5	...	2	1	...	5	...	...	6	...	2	46
December	13	5	...	...	7	...	...	2	...	8	...	...	12	...	4	54
Totals for 1939	4	...	201	43	8	1	66	9	20	21	6	88	...	...	89	...	161	717
Totals for 1938	2	...	173	97	...	...	110	29	26	40	7	306	...	...	75	...	24	889

TABLE VII.

The following table shows the number of cases of **Infectious Disease** notified each month during 1940.

	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	Diphtheria (Military Cases)	Enteric Fever	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Puerperal Pyrexia	Krysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Measles and German Measles	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	Acute Pneumonia	Malaria	Whooping Cough	Totals
January	1	...	10	2	...	...	2	1	2	3	1	51	...	...	9	...	2	84
February	4	...	7	4	...	...	9	...	...	2	...	231	...	...	15	...	1	269
March	4	...	5	3	...	...	4	3	3	2	...	445	...	...	6	...	1	481
April	7	...	3	1	...	1	14	1	2	4	...	632	...	1	1	...	1	668
May	4	...	12	5	...	...	11	4	3	2	1	667	...	...	2	...	1	712
June	4	...	10	11	...	...	4	4	1	...	...	208	1	...	1	...	2	247
July	5	...	7	2	...	...	6	1	3	1	...	65	...	...	4	...	3	94
August	2	...	10	4	...	1	6	1	2	3	...	39	...	1	3	...	3	75
September	2	...	14	4	...	...	13	2	2	...	...	18	...	1	4	...	17	75
October	2	...	22	5	...	...	3	3	1	4	...	61	...	...	4	...	20	125
November	1	...	23	7	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	33	2	...	2	...	26	100
December	3	...	16	10	...	...	5	...	2	...	1	13	...	...	5	...	55	110
Totals for 1940	35	...	139	58	...	2	79	21	22	23	3	2463	3	4	56	...	132	3040
Totals for 1939	4	...	201	43	8	1	66	9	20	21	6	88	...	...	89	...	161	717

TABLE VIII.

CANCER DEATHS—PARTS OF BODY AFFECTED.

1939.

Parts Affected	Under 35		35-45		45-55		55-65		65-75		75 and over		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Mouth and Throat	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Gastro Intestinal	3	4	14	12	12	13	6	4	35	33
Genito Urinary	1	...	2	2	4	1	2	1	1	4	10
Breast	1	...	2	...	10	...	2	...	1	...	16
Bones	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glands	2	1	...	1	...	2	2	4
Thorax	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	2
Skin	1	...	...	1	1	1
Brain
Totals	2	4	9	20	29	16	18	7	9	47	67

Death Rate per 1,000 population—England and Wales 1.67 ; Darlington 1.50.

1940.

Parts Affected	Under 35		35-45		45-55		55-65		65-75		75 and over		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Mouth and Throat	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	6	2
Gastro Intestinal	...	1	1	...	2	5	9	13	9	10	8	6	29	35
Genito Urinary	1	1	8	2	6	2	5	1	...	6	20
Breast	5	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	11
Bones	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	4	4
Glands	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	4	2
Thorax	1	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	8	...
Skin, etc.
Brain
Totals	2	1	4	2	8	18	14	26	18	21	11	6	57	74

Death Rate per 1,000 population—England and Wales 1.41 ; Darlington 1.68.

TABLE IX.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN WARDS.
1939.

Disease	Harrowgate Hill	North Road	Cockerton	Northgate	Pierremont	Central	North-East	Eastbourne	West	South	Total
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	39	20	19	19	16	3	40	24	11	10	201
Diphtheria	6	5	4	5	4	3	6	2	...	8	43
Diphtheria (Military Cases)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	6	8	5	...	7	11	12	9	2	6	66
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	2	...	2	9
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	3	1	3	6	...	2	1	...	1	20
Erysipelas	3	5	2	1	...	2	2	2	2	2	21
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	6
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Pneumonia	12	17	7	6	3	8	13	13	3	7	89
Malaria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles and German Measles	13	22	9	5	3	5	16	4	3	8	88
Whooping Cough	19	21	13	9	5	17	25	29	3	20	161
Cerebro Spinal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	4
Total ...	102	104	60	50	44	51	122	87	32	65	717

1940.

Disease	Harrowgate Hill	North Road	Cockerton	Northgate	Pierremont	Central	North-East	Eastbourne	West	South	Total
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	14	8	16	20	8	11	18	24	12	8	139
Diphtheria	6	8	7	6	5	2	3	11	3	7	58
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	10	13	9	6	5	15	6	8	4	3	79
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	1	1	3	4	4	4	3	...	1	21
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	1	2	2	7	1	3	2	1	...	22
Erysipelas	4	3	...	1	2	...	2	8	1	2	23
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	4
Acute Pneumonia	10	11	3	5	4	3	7	9	2	2	56
Malaria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles and German Measles	268	292	196	202	126	237	244	404	231	263	2463
Whooping Cough	12	4	6	11	3	17	16	44	6	13	132
Cerebro Spinal Fever	2	5	1	3	2	5	10	3	3	1	35
Total ...	332	349	242	259	167	295	314	518	263	301	3040

TABLE X.

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

DISEASE	1933			1934			1935			1936			1937			1938			1939			1940		
	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	221	...	187	440	4	380	529	2	403	466	2	322	215	2	153	173	...	139	201	1	169	139	...	112
Diphtheria	39	...	38	54	...	54	96	13	90	174	18	168	130	17	127	97	9	96	43	4	43	58	3	57
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	5	1	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	13	...	10	7	1	5	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	2
†Puerperal Fever	10	3	6	6	3	6	10	1	9	10	1	5	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	13	...	1	15	...	4	7	1	1	12	...	1	9	...	1	26	...	9	20	...	11	22	...	9
Pneumonia (all forms)	105	56	22	76	38	11	82	60	2	44	44	...	116	71	...	75	...	...	89	42	...	56	47	...
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	1	1	1	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	3	4
Erysipelas	41	3	16	37	1	5	43	...	9	34	1	4	38	1	5	40	1	5	21	...	3	23	...	4
Measles and German Measles	917	8	10	908	8	11	1,458	4	12	796	2	4	769	1	5	306	...	2	88	...	224	63	2	11
•Chickenpox	347	...	...	517	...	...	163	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	...	...	9	...	...	4	...	1	10	...	4	9	...	...	7	...	...	6	...	1	3	...	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	3	1	3	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	2	4	1	4	35	5	34
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	3
Whooping Cough	121	8	1	76	2	...	192	7	1	65	...	1	147	3	...	24	...	...	161	3	9	132	1	...

* Ceased to be Compulsorily Notifiable from 27th March, 1935.

† Notifiable as Puerperal Pyrexia from 1st October, 1937.

TABLE XI.
TUBERCULOSIS.

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY, 1939.

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY, 1939

DIAGNOSIS.	Pulmonary.						Non-Pulmonary.						TOTAL.						GRAND 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 contacts):																			
(a) Definitely tuberculous	25	15	1	5	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	25	20	2	5	—	—	52
* (b) Diagnosis not completed	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(c) Non-tuberculous	48	36	21	8	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	48	36	23	11	—	—	118
B.—Contacts examined during the year:—																			
(a) Definitely tuberculous	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
* (b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Non-tuberculous	4	7	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	9	5	—	—	25
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as:—																			
(a) Recovered	5	—	—	—	4	5	7	8	—	—	—	—	9	5	7	8	—	—	29
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st 1939																			
(a) Definitely tuberculous	107	90	5	13	15	28	11	13	—	—	—	—	122	118	16	26	—	—	282
(b) Diagnosis not completed	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st 1939																			
312																			
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years																			
...																			
9																			
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"																			
27																			
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)																			
33																			
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)																			
1,161																			
6. Number of insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December, 1939...																			
...																			
141																			
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—																			
(a) Personal	7	...																	
(b) Other...	—	...																	
8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)																			
...																			
45																			
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes																			
793																			
10. Number of:—																			
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined																			
...																			
(b) X-Ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work...																			
...																			
214																			
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, 1939																			
...																			
74																			

* i.e., remaining undiagnosed on 31st December, 1939.

TABLE XII.

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1939, 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 ...	30.1	28.5	54	18	4.81	0.53	25	27
February ...	30.2	28.4	56	22	1.08	0.31	27	13
March ...	30.5	28.8	54	28	2.19	0.72	27	19
April ...	30.4	29.2	73	30	0.95	0.19	24	12
May ...	30.3	29.5	81	31	1.03	0.65	16	8
June ...	30.3	29.4	92	32	2.46	0.53	14	18
July ...	30.1	29.4	75	40	3.34	0.52	29	22
August ...	30.3	29.3	81	44	3.13	0.86	27	16
September ...	30.4	29.5	75	34	1.28	0.78	2	14
October ...	30.4	29.3	60	29	5.35	1.02	12	19
November...	30.4	28.7	62	28	2.29	0.58	18	13
December ...	30.3	28.6	55	25	1.30	0.49	9	17
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	29.21	...	...	198
Averages...	...	...	...	...	2.43	...	...	16

The average rainfall for the past 5 years is 28.37 inches.

8th January, 1940.

T. J. MORRISON, Superintendent of Parks.

TABLE XII.

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1940, 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 ...	30.5	29.3	43	4	1.80	0.48	26	15
February ...	30.2	28.7	58	26	2.07	0.57	28	16
March ...	30.2	29.2	58	26	1.72	0.64	12	14
April ...	Not available.	Not available.	68	25	1.09	0.49	18	11
May ...			82	34	0.73	0.16	15	6
June ...			89	40	0.35	0.26	21	5
July ...			78	39	6.34	1.44	17	19
August ...	30.2	29.2	79	36	0.80	0.38	18	6
September ...			75	36	1.12	0.41	16	13
October ...	30.1	28.7	66	28	2.87	0.62	6	21
November...	30.5	28.2	57	25	2.77	0.53	17	19
December ..	Not available.	Not available.	51	22	1.93	0.54	30	19
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	23.59	...	...	164
Averages...	...	...	...	...	1.97	...	...	13

The average rainfall for the past 5 years is 27.25 inches.

8th January, 1941.

T. J. MORRISON, Superintendent of Parks.



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, 1939.

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 beg to submit an abbreviated report on the work of the School Medical Service for the year 1939, as requested by the Board of Education.

Routine procedure and treatment according to schedule were carried on for the first half of the year, while at the same time steady preparations were being made in connection with Civil Defence and Air Raid Precautions.

Darlington was scheduled as a neutral area, so that we were spared the troubles of evacuation or reception. Our good housing conditions and general amenities were evidently the deciding factors, in spite of our dangerous geographical position in the North East.

Portions of North Road Senior School and Dodmire School were set aside as First Aid Posts and classes were opened to train volunteers in first aid, home nursing and anti-gas measures. When the clouds of war broke in August schools did not re-open and the opportunity to train teachers who freely offered their services in such sections of Civil Defence as they felt themselves best suited to fill, was used to the utmost.

The men took up the work of First Aid Parties while the women did nursing and indoor first aid. When the school shelters were completed and schools re-opened all teachers were encouraged to adopt first aid training and incorporate it in the curriculum for senior scholars. The two First Aid Posts mentioned above were used as cleansing centres and minor ailment clinics, outposts of our Central Clinic at Greenbank, because the enforced holiday led to a general fall in hygienic discipline and had very evident deleterious consequences in nutrition and behaviour. The open air life during the day probably counteracted in a small way the evil effects of depression and black-out and stuffy overcrowded rooms at night. Sherborne Camp at Saltburn has been a great boon to our boys and girls living under poor home conditions, and we hope that soon its advantages will be restored to us. It is up to us to use the lesson of the past winter and anticipate any evil influences, problems and difficulties which are sure to remain or arise as long as the war lasts. To win the war calls for all our energies, but at the same time we remember the children of to-day are the men of to-morrow who need our care, guidance and example in devotion to the highest duty of citizenship.

Miss A. Pickering, L.D.S., Assistant Dentist, married during the year Dr. Fraser, but still continued on the staff by special permission of the Committee.

Dr. W. E. Orchard and Mr. J. L. Liddell both left the service to take up military duties in September, 1939, and March, 1940, respectively.

Nurse Agnes Gardner retired on Superannuation during the year after 31 years faithful unstinted service as Senior Nurse.

In spite of a very disturbed year, work has been maintained at a very high standard of excellence and I am pleased to have this opportunity of publicly thanking the staff, teachers and officials who have so harmoniously contributed in the many duties thrust upon me.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE A. DAWSON,

School Medical Officer.

Health Centre,

Greenbank,

Darlington.

17th May, 1940.

MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

COUNCILLOR R. LUCK (*Chairman*).

ALD. A. J. BEST, J.P.	COUN. R. F. SCOTT.
ALD. S. HARDWICK, J.P.	COUN. M. GALLAGHER, M.Sc., A.I.C.
ALD. W. HESLOP, J.P.	COUN. C. HARRISON.
ALD. J. D. HINKS, J.P.	COUN. B. DODD.
ALD. W. G. CHANDLER, M.B.E., J.P.	COUN. A. HILDRETH.
ALD. T. E. HUDSON.	COUN. J. CLAYTON, F.R.I.B.A.
COUN. J. BANKS.	COUN. J. WATERS, M.P.S.
COUN. H. P. BELL, J.P. (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>).	LADY STARMER.
	MISS O. M. STANTON, M.A.

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. WILLIAM E. ORCHARD, M.D., D.P.H. (on Military Service from 2nd Sept., 1939). KAMEL GIRGIS, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H. (Locum) from 11th October, 1939.
Ophthalmologist	....	....	A. T. PATERSON, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.P.H. (Part-time).
School Dental Officers	....	....	J. L. LIDDELL, L.D.S. (Senior Dental Officer), on Military Service from March, 1940. MRS. A. FRASER, L.D.S.
Nurses	....	....	AGNES GARDNER (Senior Nurse), re- tired 2nd October, 1939. GLADYS M. WHITTAKER (Senior Nurse). EILEEN HUNTER. IVY ALDERSON (from 2nd Oct., 1939).
Clerks	....	....	ETHEL WESTMARLAND (Senior Clerk), resigned 31st May, 1939. AUDREY SMITH (Senior Clerk). MARY SELLER. CHRISTINE ADAMS. IRENE HAMPSHIRE. MARJORIE ROBINSON (from 19th June, 1939).

	ENTRANTS		2nd AGE GROUP		3rd AGE GROUP		TOTAL		OTHER ROUTINE INSPECTIONS		No. on the Books Dec. 1939
	No. examined	Parents present	No. examined	Parents present	No. examined	Parents present	No. examined	Parents present	No. examined	Parents present	
Albert Road ...	—	—	—	—	44	5	44	5	67	5	364
Beaumont Street ...	36	29	34	27	—	—	70	56	1	1	415
Borough Road ...	42	38	47	31	—	—	89	69	2	1	261
Corporation Road	52	44	54	45	—	—	106	89	10	10	726
Dodmire ...	119	51	133	47	—	—	252	98	2	1	897
Eastbourne ...	—	—	—	—	299	38	299	38	35	4	831
Gurney Pease ...	16	15	21	14	—	—	37	29	1	1	252
Harrowgate Hill ...	59	55	71	56	—	—	130	111	7	5	594
Gladstone St. ...	—	—	—	—	73	13	73	13	76	6	392
Reid Street... ...	49	45	48	43	68	32	165	120	8	2	530
Rise Carr ...	37	35	32	25	—	—	69	60	2	—	417
North Road ...	38	32	28	25	51	23	117	80	—	—	769
Alderman Leach	35	29	35	29	—	—	70	58	3	3	395
Cockerton ...	14	11	12	11	11	4	37	26	7	1	241
Holy Trinity ...	19	14	10	4	9	3	38	21	14	2	240
Arthur Pease ...	11	10	20	18	—	—	31	28	7	6	178
St. Augustine's ...	28	24	29	23	28	—	85	47	12	1	659
Holy Family ...	17	12	11	8	—	—	28	20	—	—	143
St. John's ...	62	43	65	48	—	—	127	91	2	2	389
St. William's ...	11	9	22	21	—	—	33	30	—	—	290
Haughton ...	17	15	19	13	9	3	45	31	6	—	173
TOTALS ...	662	511	691	488	592	121	1,945	1,120	262	51	9,156

January	February	March	April	May	June	July
88.4	85.8	89.1	90.8	90.9	91.2	90.5
	September	October	November	December		
	92.3	Schools Closed	57.6	63.7		

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Following on the Board's request that all activities of the School Medical Services should be resumed as far as possible, work is now being carried on as before the outbreak of war with particular emphasis on mass surveys of the children so that defects are brought to the knowledge of the staff earlier than by waiting for the age group inspection.

Mention was made in last year's report of the shortage of weighing machines available for use in schools at medical inspection. Arrangements are now being made for such provision.

Milk in School.

Following the surveys, every necessitous undernourished child is granted free milk morning and afternoon. The average number of bottles distributed daily exceeded 6,000. For example, in January 1,134 were distributed free and 5,079 were paid for daily, at the special price of $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Our thanks are due to Head Teachers and their staffs for the help they give both in the administration of the scheme and in the selection of cases.

Cleanliness.

Cleanliness inspections are carried out by the School Nurses who pay surprise visits to the Schools and examine the condition of the hair and clothing of the children. These routine surveys do much to improve the general standard of cleanliness.

The inspections are followed up immediately by home visits, when the parents are informed and advised on the proper treatment. Re-inspections are made at frequent intervals at the schools.

The School Nurses paid 220 surprise visits to 23 schools making in all 13,328 inspections. Following up these inspections 214 home visits were paid. Nits were found in 899 cases and at the end of the year this figure had fallen to 408 as the result of direct action by the staff.

At a meeting of the Committee in November it was decided that the First Aid Posts at North Road and Dodmire Schools should be used as cleansing stations for dirty children.

During the enforced closure of the schools it was found that the number of children with nits had increased greatly and cleanliness was very much below the usual standard due to the inevitable lack of supervision and discipline.

Skin Diseases.

27 cases of Ringworm, 74 Scabies, 316 Impetigo and 122 other diseases were treated at the Clinic.

Rheumatism.

Rheumatism in its various forms accounts for many cases of prolonged absence from school over a period of months and even years. The disease is too often the underlying cause of a chronic state of subnormal health—tiredness, increased irritability, restlessness showing a gradual falling off in the standard of school work. From among children examined, 113 (35 boys and 78 girls) were found to show symptoms of rheumatism. Of these 24 girls and 17 boys showed signs of valvular disease of the heart; 19 (12 girls and 7 boys) had chorea and the remainder showed definite symptoms of rheumatism in the painful acute and subacute forms.

During the summer we sent five boys suffering from rheumatic carditis for a prolonged stay at Sherborne Camp, Saltburn. The boys went there when the camp re-opened in April and remained until July 22nd. Unfortunately, one took ill shortly after arrival, but the other four showed a great improvement. With regular meals and regular hours of rest in airy rooms these boys gained weight and their physical condition improved so much that the outlook for complete recovery was very much more favourable. One hopes that this good work will soon be continued.

Tonsils and Adenoids.

Administrative arrangements with the Memorial Hospital remain as previously and the scheme acts very successfully with a minimum delay. Children suffering from tonsillar enlargement are kept under observation for a period of at least six months before recommending operation during which they are given conservative treatment—breathing exercises, gargling, nasal douching and general hygienic measures. 142 cases received operative treatment at the Memorial Hospital and 99 cases were treated medically.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

Immunisation against diphtheria is offered to all children of school age and during the year 159 children have been immunised, using Alum Precipitated Toxoid in two injections 0.1 and 0.5cc.

Physically and Mentally Defective Children.

Children are sent to Special Schools, and ineducable children are notified to the Statutory Committee under the Mental Deficiency Acts to be put under supervision, guardianship or institutional care. Nine children were notified during the year.

Follow-up Work.

As a sequence to the medical inspections, special home visits were paid in 1,559 instances by the Nurses.

Medical Examinations of Staff.

Examination and certification of 29 teachers, caretakers and others were completed, on appointment or return to duty after illness.

Employment of School Children, &c.

75 children were certified fit for part-time employment while of school age, and 11 for institutions, and maintenance grants.

Special advice was given to 886 leavers on choice of employment and medical records were forwarded to any practitioner on the National Health Insurance panel desiring the information already collected in the scheme and summarised by us.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DEATHS AMONGST SCHOOL CHILDREN.

	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Scarlet Fever	86	—
Diphtheria	11	2
Erysipelas	—	—
Measles and German Measles	40	—
Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal)....	12	3
Whooping Cough	164	—
Tuberculosis	7	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	2	—
Total	322	5

No schools or departments were closed for this reason during the year.

From details collected among our Darlington children the following table of previous infections has been prepared :—

Measles 40%	Whooping Cough 25%	Chicken-pox 20%
Scarlet Fever 10%	Diphtheria 2.5%	

DENTAL REPORT.

During the present year, the work of the Dental Department has been limited by circumstances arising from the war.

From September to the middle of November work was practically suspended. Routine inspections in schools could not be carried out and only a minimum number of casual patients were treated. The time of the Dental Officers was largely diverted to Civil Defence.

Despite the above, all elementary schools were visited, every child present was examined and those requiring treatment were given an opportunity to attend the School Clinic.

The grand totals are :—

Inspections	8,029
Requiring Treatment	5,120
Actually treated	2,615

MINOR AILMENTS CLINIC.

Clinics are held at Greenbank every afternoon. The number of separate attendances during the year was 11,634 of which 2,121 were for advice and 9,513 for treatment.

Since the outbreak of war, Dodmire First Aid Post has been used as a minor ailments clinic. The A.R.P. Post at North Road School is now also being put to the same use. All cases in the first instance are referred to the School Clinic for examination by a Medical Officer.

Cases referred to the School Clinic for treatment from the Infant Welfare Centres numbered 14.

Institutional Education.*Residential Approved Schools for Delinquents, &c.*

St. Vincent's R.C., Dartford	1
Axwell Park, Blaydon	1
Blackbrook House, St. Helens	3
Castle Howard, Malton	1
National Nautical, Bristol	1
Northumberland Village Homes	1
Liverpool Farm School	1
Desford, Boys' School, Leicester	1

Residential Special Schools—

St. John's Home for Convalescent Children	1
Halliwick Cripples' Home	1
Holy Cross Convent Open Air School	1
Worcester College for the Blind	1
National Institution for the Blind	1
Sunshine Home for Blind Babies, Southport	1
St. Vincent's Orthopædic, Pinner, Middlesex	1
Royal Victoria School for the Blind	1
†Northern Counties Institute for Deaf and Dumb, Newcastle	1
St. John's Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Boston Spa	1

Non-Residential Special Schools.

†Stockton School for Deaf	4
†Open Air School	115
Barnard (M.D.) School	66

†In attendance until outbreak of war.

SPEECH TRAINING CLASSES.

Classes for the instruction of children with speech defects were held until the outbreak of war, when the teacher in attendance went on war service and since then all classes have had to be suspended.

Many children were making rapid progress under the special tuition and it would be greatly to their advantage if these classes could be resumed.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT.

There is no doubt that Ultra-Violet Ray treatment is of great value in certain selected cases. Rickets, anæmia, catarrh, rheumatism, and such debilitated conditions show a progressive improvement, while in all children there is an increase in vitality, improvement of muscle tone and a general sense of well being.

Most of the cases attending were also given supplementary nourishment in the form of cod liver oil, tonics and milk.

Malnutrition	12
Rickets	14
Catarrhal conditions	35
Rheumatism	20
Blepharitis and other eye conditions	7
Other conditions, alopecia, etc.	38

MASS SURVEY OF NUTRITION.

After the schools re-opened in October a survey was made of all the children in schools with the object of ascertaining the state of nutrition following the outbreak of war and of bringing up for discussion the question of provision of free meals for necessitous cases.

As a result of this inquiry it was found that there was no fall in the nutritional standard and indeed, the figures were higher than they were the previous year. It was obviously too early to make any definite statement as to the effect of the war conditions on the nutrition of the school child. Any rise or fall of the standard, takes some time, at least months, to develop, and the findings of a general improvement was what one would expect to find.

Unemployment figures show a decrease, many parents are working overtime and earning extra pay, and others who were unemployed over a prolonged period are now drawing army pay where a definite allowance is made to wife and children by the Government, whereas previously, even when unemployment pay was drawn, the mother was frequently given a sum which varied according to the humour of the husband.

It must be noted however, that as the cost of living rises it may be found that means are inadequate to meet the rise in prices and the provision of extra nourishment will have to be considered. For the present each case is considered individually and it is hoped by co-operation of parents, teachers and home visiting that no case will be missed.

If, later on, the findings prove the necessity for the provision of free meals these may take the form of a hot meal daily or, as has been tried out in certain parts of the country—the provision of a supplementary meal or “health dinner” at lunch time—consisting of salad, cheese, whole meal bread, butter or margarine, and an apple or orange. This was served to necessitous children in the East End of London with excellent results.

Nutritional state of 2,498 children examined :—

Age	No. of children examined	A.	%	B.	%	C.	%	D.	%
Under 5 yrs.	53	8	15.1	29	54.7	15	28.3	1	2.
5- 6 yrs.	691	157	22.7	409	59.2	114	16.5	11	1.6
6- 7 „	388	78	20.1	248	63.9	56	14.4	6	1.5
7- 8 „	311	83	26.7	191	61.4	35	11.3	2	0.7
8- 9 „	385	105	27.3	233	60.5	45	11.7	2	0.5
9-10 „	307	103	33.6	167	54.4	37	12.1	—	—
10-11 „	347	92	26.5	221	63.7	34	9.9	—	—
11-12 „	7	—	—	2	28.6	5	71.4	—	—
12-13 „	3	—	—	—	—	3	100.	—	—
13-14 „	5	—	—	—	—	5	100.	—	—
14-15 „	1	—	—	—	—	1	100.	—	—
Total	2498	626	25.1	1500	60.	350	14.	22	0.9

I need not emphasise how difficult it is to establish any definite standard or sharp line of demarkation between the adjacent groups A, B, C and D. So much depends on the personal factor of the examiner.

REPORT OF OPHTHALMOLOGIST.

Dr. A. T. Paterson, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.P.H.

Following upon the outbreak of war the work of the Eye Clinic was suspended for about three months but is now going on as usual and the attendance is good.

I pointed out in my last report that the number of children with minor eye diseases who come under observation was small, and this continues to be the case. One of the most common minor eye diseases seen in school children is Phlyctenular Conjunctivitis, often associated with Phlyctenular Keratitis, and these maladies are considered to be evidence of infection in some part of the body with tubercle bacillus. There continues to be a marked decrease in the number of such cases and this I am sure is due to provision of milk and the free meals where necessary.

Xerophthalmia has completely disappeared. This was a malady due to deficiency of vitamin "A" and the most distressing symptom was night-blindness.

Squint is still the commonest eye defect seen at the Clinic, but even this is showing improvement and no doubt improvement will continue provided the defect is dealt with before the child attains school age. Some Education Authorities are providing orthoptic training for squint, but the drawbacks of such training are that it involves additional staff, some expensive apparatus, and a considerable loss of attendance at school since the training usually lasts from six to twelve months and it is necessary for the child to attend on an average two afternoons per week.

CO-OPERATION.

There is complete co-ordination between the School Medical and Public Health Departments under the single administration of the Medical Officer of Health. All records are readily at hand for either the Maternity and Child Welfare, the Tuberculosis, Venereal Diseases, Mental Deficiency and Dental Services, or the National Health Insurance in the case of leavers.

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 milk scheme which has been largely dependent on their sympathetic and energetic support. Notifications are received at the Health Office of all absentees suspected of suffering from infectious diseases.

Darlington Training College for Lady Teachers.

Parties of the student teachers have attended the School Clinic and the Special Schools 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 were given by the School Medical Officer on various aspects of the curriculum of Health Education.

Co-operation of School Attendance Officers.*School Attendance.*

(1) Certificates from private practitioners forwarded to the Clinic	519
(2) Details of transfers, new admissions and leavers supplied to the Clinic	Weekly
(3) Notices received from the Clinic of children fit to attend school	Daily
(4) Medical records of migrants forwarded to or received from other authorities	Weekly

Children and Young Persons Act.

(1) Examination for purposes of Employment Byelaws	75
(2) Examination for entry to Approved Schools....	5
(3) Examination to take part in Entertainments	2

Juvenile Employment.

Co-ordination of the Juvenile Employment Committee with the School Medical Service is insured by the completion of special medical record cards when the child leaves school. During the year 886 leavers were specially examined.

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 their own spheres of usefulness.

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.

REPORT ON PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Staff.—The Education Committee appointed a man and a woman organiser, specialists in Physical Education. The man is at present absent on War Service.

Teachers' Courses.—Organised Games Courses and School Apparatus Classes for Men and Women, taken by the Organisers, were held during the Summer, and Physical Training Courses postponed from the Autumn are beginning early in the New Year.

Recreative Physical Training.—Recreative Physical Training Classes, and Dancing for Adults and Adolescents, were postponed on the outbreak of war until the New Year.

Playing Fields and Playing Grounds.—Playing fields for school games and playgrounds for evening and Saturday play were open regularly until September, but at present playing fields are only in use where shelter accommodation is at hand.

Sports.—The Schools' Athletic Association again arranged the Annual Sports Day, and leagues and competitions.

Swimming.—The Baths were available for School Swimming throughout the Winter as well as the Summer season and the average weekly attendance was :—

Winter session	.....	262
Summer session	.....	1,278
Whole year	.....	668

20,063 scholars attended during the year.

Part-time instructors were employed, but many more teachers were able to take charge of the instruction in swimming and life-saving of their own classes this year as a result of a class for teachers, arranged by the Darlington Teachers' Association and instructed by the Organiser of Physical Training.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

Salters Lane Open Air School.

Its aim—"to teach handicapped children how to live".

Accommodation for 120 children was used to the fullest extent during the year with excellent results. Miss Watson, Head Teacher, in co-operation with the School Medical Staff, who attend at least once a month, gives that individual attention in "teaching each handicapped child how to live," which is essential and has produced such results in the past to the lasting benefit of the child on discharge.

BARNARD SCHOOL FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The school was closed following the outbreak of hostilities, but shelters have now been completed and the children are back to their usual routine.

There were 66 children in attendance, 6 new cases being admitted during the year; 8 boys and 4 girls left on attaining the age of 16 years, and 1 boy was notified to the Local Authority.

A teacher of domestic science now visits the school two half-days per week, but there is still no instructor in woodwork. The boys are interested in this work and the appointment of a part-time instructor would prove most helpful in the work of the school, particularly to the 14-16 year old groups.

Both boys and girls help in the kitchen and in the preparation and serving of the mid-day meal, gaining valuable practical experience under the guidance of Mrs. Murray who acts as Cook and joint Caretaker with her husband.

THE GEORGE DENT NURSERY SCHOOL.

The George Dent Nursery School provides accommodation for 100 children and during the year the school has been full. A large number of children are on the waiting list.

At the outbreak of war the school was closed but it was felt that some provision should be made for the children in attendance. An offer was made by Mrs. Lloyd Pease, of Hurworth Moor, to provide residential accommodation at her home for 26 children, and this offer was readily accepted.

Arrangements were made to take only children over three years of age, and every care was taken in the selection of cases—priority being given to the delicate and necessitous child. On October 16th the children took up residence, together with the Superintendent and five members of the staff and they remained there until it became possible to re-open the George Dent Nursery School in the middle of November.

The generous offer of Mrs. Lloyd Pease proved of enormous value to the children. For many it was the first experience of life in the country and of a life under properly organised conditions—regular and generous meals, regular hours of sleep under healthy conditions and hours of free play in beautiful surroundings. All the children gained weight rapidly and were returned to their parents as healthy happy children.

Shelters have now been completed and the school is again full. Voluntary workers are very much needed to help with the younger groups—particularly in the event of air raids—and any offers of such help would be greatly received.

NURSERY CLASSES.

The nursery classes at Rise Carr, Gurney Pease and St. William's were run as usual until September, but so far have not been resumed owing to lack of shelter accommodation.

The difficulty of getting these small children into shelters should the need arise will also have to be considered and adequate provision made for extra help.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS UNDER THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

	<i>On Register</i>	<i>Total Inspections</i>	<i>Parents Present</i>
Grammar School for Boys	614	676	100
High School for Girls	442	520	167
St. Mary's Grammar School (special place holders)	50	85	10
Immaculate Conception School (special place holders)	51	42	14
	<hr/> 1,157	<hr/> 1,323	<hr/> 291

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Every boy was examined at least once during the year. Dr. A. Hare, the Head Master, has been most assiduous in following up medical inspections and in having suspicious conditions investigated where they appeared to be interfering from the education point of view with the well being of the pupils.

The level of nutrition in the Grammar School is high, demonstrated by the following figures :—

	1938.		1939.
A.	.... 7.8%	A.	.... 10.4%
B.	.... 88.6%	B.	.... 80.8%
C.	.... 3.6%	C.	.... 8.8%
D.	.... —	D. —

Particular attention will be paid to any change in the standard of nutrition arising from the present conditions of war.

The daily glass of milk is important to the school boy as it replaces the daily tissue waste resulting from abundant energy. Furthermore in those boys whose nutritional level is on the borderline, milk helps to weight the balance on the favourable side. The average number of boys taking the milk was 309, out of 614 on register.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Arrangements for the medical inspection of the pupils in the High School for Girls remain the same as in previous years. Every pupil over the age of twelve is annually inspected, and those found to be suffering from defects are inspected at frequent intervals. Usually defects are referred to the family doctor, but in necessitous cases treatment may be obtained at the School Clinic under the same arrangements as for elementary children. During the year 293 were examined in routine inspections, 55 in re-inspections and 183 in special examinations.

The general physical condition of the girls is excellent. A second mistress has been appointed to help with the teaching of physical training, and as she is specially qualified in remedial work, it will now be possible to give more time to the correction of postural defects found at medical inspection.

The attendance of parents has been very good—they have shown a real interest in the inspections and have proved most eager to follow up advice given.

Thanks are again due to the Headmistress and Staff for their continued co-operation and help.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION SCHOOL.

Routine medical inspections of 42 Special Place Holders from Darlington and County Durham were made in this non-provided secondary school for Roman Catholic girls.

ST. MARY'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This is a non-provided secondary school for boys (R.C.).

The number of Special Place Holders examined at St. Mary's Grammar School was 85. This number includes pupils from Durham County.

The school is ideally situated, and the health of the boys at the school was, on the whole, of a high standard.

The new gymnasium is a great asset in maintaining the physical fitness of the boys, and full advantage is taken of it.

It is a pleasure to record the helpful co-operation of Canon Forkin, the Headmaster and his Staff.



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, 1940.

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 beg to submit an abbreviated war-time report on the work of the School Medical Service for the year 1940.

Following the difficulties of 1939, the work has been well maintained in spite of alarms and various emergencies.

Routine inspections of normal children have been now largely replaced by mass surveys at every visit to each school. Defective children are therefore brought under supervision at the earliest opportunity so that treatment can be instituted at once. Subsequent visits to the school check up on progress, and give the staff first hand information on the reaction of parents. In spite of war, the general health and nutrition has been excellent.

Cleanliness of scholars and the eradication of vermin have been emphasised. In these days of enlightenment, even "a few nits in the hair" cannot be excused on any grounds as far as Darlington parents are concerned. Evacuees may be in some measure pardoned, but not our usual residents.

The School Dentist, Mr. M. Galinsky, L.D.S., was succeeded by Mr. F. B. Matthews, L.D.S., who was called up for service with H.M. Forces. This vacancy was filled by Mr. Smailes and Mr. N. Wilkinson on half-time service, both well known local dentists in private practice.

I am very pleased to take this opportunity of testifying to the whole-hearted devotion of the staff during this very trying period.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE A. DAWSON,

School Medical Officer.

Health Centre,
Greenbank,
Darlington.

27th May, 1941.

MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

COUNCILLOR R. LUCK (*Chairman*).

ALD. A. J. BEST, J.P.	COUN. R. F. SCOTT, O.B.E.
ALD. S. HARDWICK, J.P.	COUN. M. GALLAGHER, M.Sc., A.I.C.
ALD. W. HESLOP, J.P.	COUN. C. HARRISON.
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COUN. H. P. BELL, J.P. (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>).	COUN. J. D. SINCLAIR, O.B.E., M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P.
	COUN. J. W. WATSON.

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. KAMEL GIRGIS, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Ophthalmologist	....	....	A. T. PATERSON, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.P.H. (Part-time).
School Dental Officers	....	....	MR. M. GALINSKY, L.D.S., from 1st May, 1940, to 30th September, 1940. MR. F. B. MATTHEWS, L.D.S., from 21st Oct., 1940, to 16th Nov., 1940. MRS. A. FRASER, L.D.S., resigned 30th April, 1940. MISS F. ELLISON, L.D.S. (from 3rd September, 1940).
Nurses	....	....	GLADYS M. WHITTAKER (Senior Nurse). EILEEN HUNTER. IVY ALDERSON.
Clerks	....	....	AUDREY SMITH (Senior Clerk). MARY SELLER, till 17th Jan., 1940. CHRISTINE ADAMS, till 16th Dec., 1940. IRENE HAMPSHIRE. MARJORIE ROBINSON. DOROTHY SMITH (from 19th Feb., 1940).

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, 1940.

NO. OF CHILDREN EXAMINED AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

	ENTRANTS		2nd AGE GROUP		3rd AGE GROUP		TOTAL		OTHER ROUTINE INSPECTIONS		No. on the Books Dec. 1939
	No. ex- amined	Parents present	No. ex- amined	Parents present	No. ex- amined	Parents present	No. ex- amined	Parents present	No. ex- amined	Parents present	
Albert Road ...	—	—	—	—	124	6	124	6	9	—	363
Beaumont Street ...	70	49	96	48	—	—	166	97	2	—	436
Borough Road ...	57	41	33	23	—	—	90	64	3	1	271
Corporation Road ...	85	80	85	65	—	—	170	145	10	9	687
Dodmire ...	170	151	134	96	—	—	304	247	—	—	866
Eastbourne ...	—	—	—	—	162	65	162	65	25	9	847
Gurney Pease ...	25	22	48	21	—	—	73	43	—	—	243
Harrowgate Hill ...	142	127	125	104	—	—	267	231	16	13	607
Gladstone St. ...	—	—	—	—	119	14	119	14	26	8	384
Reid Street... ...	105	59	81	48	122	72	308	179	8	4	517
Rise Carr ...	71	58	92	69	—	—	163	127	4	2	434
North Road ...	59	45	45	36	87	44	191	125	—	—	830
Alderman Leach ...	40	36	76	60	—	—	116	96	—	—	415
Cockerton ...	9	6	25	17	27	7	61	30	17	10	218
Holy Trinity ...	30	19	39	15	34	10	103	44	2	—	269
Arthur Pease ...	51	28	43	24	—	—	94	52	30	11	217
St. Augustine's ...	46	38	37	26	137	13	220	77	19	2	659
Holy Family ...	21	15	44	14	—	—	65	29	14	3	151
St. John's ...	41	37	57	47	—	—	98	84	—	—	425
St. William's ...	33	24	51	25	—	—	84	49	—	—	289
Haughton ...	19	15	8	6	—	—	27	21	1	—	197
TOTALS ...	1074	850	1119	744	812	231	3,005	1,825	186	72	9,325

Average % Attendance throughout the Year was reduced owing to War Measures.

January 67.0	February 68.5	March 73.0	April 75.4	May 76.9	June 86.3	July 87.3
September 88.6		October 87.0	November 86.4	December 84.5		

Parents present:—Entrants or 1st Age Group 79.1% 2nd Age Group 66.5%
3rd Age Group 28.4%

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Routine Medical Inspections were carried out as in previous years in the Elementary, Secondary and Special Schools. The total number of children submitted to routine inspection in the elementary schools was 3,191. 8,648 children were examined as special and re-inspections, and 785 children as leavers. The total number of inspections in the secondary schools was 1,300.

An endeavour is being made to visit each elementary school at least three times during the year so that new admissions may be examined during their first term at the school.

In addition to these examinations special nutrition surveys were carried out in all the schools, a total of 9,065 children being examined. The findings were recorded in four groups—A. excellent, 26.8% ; B. normal, 62.8% ; C. slightly sub-normal 10.3%, and D. malnutrition, 0.12%. Children in the "C" group were kept under special observation and re-examined at each visit of a medical officer to the school—cases of "D" nutrition were referred where possible to the Open Air School and for free meals.

A comparison of the findings for this year with those of last year shows that the general state of nutrition has improved during the year, probably due to the fall in the unemployment figures and consequent better home conditions.

1939	....	A.25.1%	B.60%	C.14%	D.0.9%
1940	....	A.26.8%	B.62.8%	C.10.3%	D.0.1%

Milk in School.

This scheme continues to operate as in former years, the average number of $\frac{1}{2}$ pint bottles distributed daily was over 6,000. 191,081 bottles were distributed free, and all necessitous and undernourished children were supplied with two bottles daily. All recipients and applicants for free milk are subjected, in the first instance to medical examination, followed by periodic re-examination.

Cleanliness.

Cleanliness inspections were made by the School Nurses when 365 surprise visits were paid in 23 schools, making 15,770 inspections. Nits were found in 758 cases and at the end of the year this figure had fallen to 455. It is satisfactory to note that no cases were found with vermin on the body. Increased attention is being given to this subject as even nits should not be present. The nit or egg of the louse may develop at any time into the more noticeable and disturbing adult form. Co-operation with sanitary inspectors, health visitors, and other members of the health services ensures that home conditions and contacts are also dealt with.

SKIN DISEASES.

The total number of cases treated was 641, and of these 185 were cases of scabies. This large increase in the incidence of scabies is occurring all over the country under war conditions. Most cases have reacted quickly to treatment. Where there are no proper facilities for carrying out treatment at home, arrangements have been made at the First Aid Posts, where 22 cases have been treated. This scheme has worked very well and cases have cleared up much more quickly than they would otherwise have done. The Staffs at the First Aid Posts have also given help in the treatment of other skin conditions and of minor ailments.

RHEUMATISM.

Rheumatism in its various forms, continues to account for many cases of prolonged absence from school. Children suffering from any form of this disease are kept under regular medical supervision both in school and at the school clinic, as very few of them are able to take part in the full school curriculum. Mention has been made in another part of the report of the benefit these cases have derived from a stay at Wycliffe Convalescent Home. 120 (42 boys and 78 girls) were found to show symptoms of rheumatism. Of these 19 girls and 11 boys showed signs of valvular disease of the heart; 11 girls and 8 boys had chorea.

TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

During the summer, operations at the Memorial Hospital for the removal of tonsils and adenoids were not carried out owing to changes in administrative conditions and consequent shortage of beds. In October a start was made again and from that time children have been operated on as in previous years. During the year 89 cases received operative treatment, and 69 cases were treated medically with good results.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Facilities for immunisation against diphtheria have been offered by the Local Authority for some years but following upon the appeal of the Ministry of Health in the autumn of this year a campaign has been carried out urging parents to consent to immunisation.

In order that all parents should be informed, forms of consent are sent to Head Teachers for distribution to pupils in attendance. Parents attending at medical inspections and at the School Clinic are approached. A good response is being obtained and as this report goes to print this work is being carried out both in the schools and at a special clinic at Greenbank. The treatment consists of two injections of Alum. Precipitated Toxoid .2cc. and .5cc. at 4 weeks' interval.

The total number of children immunised was 699 :—

5 and 6 years, 191. 7 and 8 years, 127. Over 8 years, 381.

FOLLOW-UP WORK.

As a sequence to the medical inspections, the School Nurses paid special home visits in 1,348 cases.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF STAFF.

The number of examinations of teachers, caretakers and others previous to their appointment or on return to duty after illness was 25.

EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

144 children were certified as fit for part-time employment while of school age and 21 children were examined for admission to institutions and for maintenance grants.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DEATHS AMONGST SCHOOL CHILDREN.

	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Scarlet Fever	75	—
Diphtheria	17	1
Measles and German Measles	1,084	—
Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal)....	1	—
Whooping Cough	34	—
Tuberculosis	11	1
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	6	—
Typhoid Fever	1	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis	2	1
Total	1,231	3

No schools or departments were closed for this reason during the year.

WYCLIFFE CONVALESCENT HOME.

In May of this year Major C. U. Peat, M.C., M.P., of Wycliffe Hall, offered the Education Committee the use of the Mill House, Wycliffe, as a Convalescent and Rest Home for children of school age, and on June 21st the first children were sent. The children are selected by the Assistant School Medical Officers. The average length of stay is three weeks.

Various types of cases have been admitted, children convalescent from acute illnesses, children suffering from chorea, rheumatic carditis and debilitated children from poor homes. The total number of admissions was 33.

The Wycliffe Convalescent Home is beautifully situated in a safe area about sixteen miles from Darlington, and Mr. Peat has made arrangements for the children to be conveyed there by car. During their stay they are under the personal supervision of Mrs. Usher and Miss Judith Peat, and each individual child receives the special care necessary to his or her physical disability.

It may be remembered that in previous reports attention has been drawn to the difficulty experienced in the provision of treatment of convalescent cases where a change of environment and proper dietary and rest are essential, particularly in cases convalescent from chorea and acute rheumatism. Wycliffe Home amply provides all these essentials and has proved of inestimable value to the work of our medical service. We are indeed grateful to Mr. Peat and to Mrs. Usher and Miss Peat for the great help they have given us during the past months.

MINOR AILMENTS CLINIC.

Clinics are held at Greenbank every afternoon when a Medical Officer is in attendance. The number of separate attendances was 12,174. A feature of the clinic work this year has been the increase in the number of cases of scabies—a disease which was practically non-existent in Darlington previous to the war. These cases have necessitated a great deal of extra work, as all cases attending were followed up by home visits and examination of contacts in the homes and in the schools. Personal and domestic cleanliness is a sure guarantee against this disease.

SPECIAL DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Mentally Defective Children.

Forty children were specially examined with regard to their mental condition. Of these, 11 cases were certified as dull and backward, 11 cases were notified to the Local Authority under the Mental Deficiency Act, 17 were certified for admission to the Special School for Mentally Defective Children and 1 was referred for re-examination.

Blind and Partially Sighted Children.

Children on our register certified under above heading number 3, 1 as totally blind attending a residential school and 2 as partially blind also attending residential institutions.

Deaf and Partially Deaf Children.

Children on our register certified under above heading number 5. Of these, 1 travels daily to Stockton School for the Deaf, 3 are in residential institutions and 1 is in attendance at an ordinary elementary school.

Epileptic Children.

Two children were certified as suffering from severe epilepsy. Both have been allowed to remain at ordinary elementary schools. One boy was sent away, but was brought home at the parents' request.

Crippled Children.

Thirty-one children were so certified, and of these 1 is in a Home for Cripples at Torquay, 3 are attending the Open Air School, 23 are in attendance at ordinary elementary schools and 4 are unable to attend any school.

Delicate Children.

Eighty children were certified under this heading. Of these, 69 are in attendance at the Open Air School, 9 are in ordinary elementary schools, and 2 are unable to attend any school.

Institutional Education.*Residential Approved Schools for Delinquents, &c.*

Axwell Park, Blaydon	....	....	....	....	4
Blackbrook House, St. Helens	....	....	....	....	4
National Nautical, Bristol	....	....	....	....	1
Northumberland Village Homes	....	....	....	....	1
Liverpool Farm School	....	....	....	....	2
Desford, Boys' School, Leicester	....	....	....	....	1
St. Gilbert's, Suffolk	....	....	....	....	2

Residential Special Schools—

Halliwick Cripples' Home	....	....	....	....	1
Worcester College for the Blind	....	....	....	....	1
St. Vincent's Orthopædic, Pinner, Middlesex	....	....	....	....	1
Royal Victoria School for the Blind	....	....	....	....	1
Northern Counties Institute for Deaf and Dumb, Newcastle	....	....	....	....	1
St. John's Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Boston Spa	....	....	....	....	1

Non-Residential Special Schools.

Stockton School for Deaf	....	....	....	....	1
Open Air School	....	....	....	....	93
Barnard (M.D.) School	....	....	....	....	61

EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN FOR EVACUATION OVERSEAS.

Under the Government's scheme for the evacuation of children overseas 613 cases were examined in July. The children were drawn from all types of homes, but on the whole their physical condition was very good and only a very small percentage failed to pass the examination. A number suffered from defects requiring treatment and medical re-examination, but these were ultimately passed as fit.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT.

Ultra-Violet Ray treatment is given at the School Clinic. 152 cases attended for treatment and 44 were still in attendance at the end of the year. This figure includes 17 children from the George Dent Nursery School and 24 from the Infant Welfare Centres. The majority of children attended twice weekly during the course.

The following is a table of conditions treated :—

Malnutrition	....	....	....	....	....	1
Rickets	....	....	....	....	....	13
Catarrhal conditions	....	....	....	....	....	35
Rheumatism	....	....	....	....	....	23
Blepharitis and other eye conditions	....	....	....	....	....	4
Other conditions, alopecia, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	76

THE PROVISION OF FREE MEALS.

Following upon a recommendation of the Board of Education, that the question of the provision of meals by Local Authorities should be considered, a special Sub-Committee was formed and it was resolved that meals should be provided for children in attendance at elementary schools, at a cost of fourpence for each meal and that meals should be provided free of cost in cases of children certified as suffering from malnutrition through lack of sufficient food. The whole question is at the present time still under discussion and in the meantime medical surveys are being made with a view to the selection of cases requiring free meals. So far 618 children have been specially selected for observation.

Nutritional state of 9,065 children examined:—

Age	No. of children examined	A.	%	B.	%	C.	%	D.	%
Under 5 yrs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5- 6 yrs.	799	247	30.9	465	58.2	85	10.6	2	0.3
6- 7 „	765	212	27.7	433	56.6	120	15.7	—	—
7- 8 „	984	292	29.7	571	58.0	120	12.2	1	0.1
8- 9 „	873	225	25.8	550	63.0	98	11.2	—	—
9-10 „	1114	343	30.8	648	58.2	123	11.0	—	—
10-11 „	1118	324	29.0	681	60.9	112	10.0	1	.09
11-12 „	1175	288	24.5	796	67.7	90	7.7	1	.09
12-13 „	1084	236	21.8	750	69.2	97	8.9	1	.09
13-14 „	1077	268	24.9	730	67.8	78	7.2	1	.09
14-15 „	76	2	2.6	65	85.9	8	10.5	1	1.00
Total	9065	2437	26.8	5689	62.8	931	10.3	8	.09

DENTAL REPORT.

Unfortunately the work of the Dental Department has been greatly curtailed owing to the many changes in the personnel due to War conditions. In the early part of the year we were sorry to lose both Mrs. Fraser and Mr. Liddell. The latter, who is serving in the Army Dental Corps for the duration of the war was replaced temporarily by Mr. Galinsky. In September Miss Ellison was appointed as Assistant School Dental Officer in Mrs. Fraser's place, and in October, following Mr. Galinsky's resignation, Mr. Matthews carried on as Senior Dental Officer until he was called upon for military service.

In spite of the fact that there were long periods during which only one dental surgeon was in attendance at the clinic, all but a very small percentage of school children were examined during the year.

Through the enthusiasm of Mr. Galinsky the efficiency of the clinic was greatly increased with the introduction of Vinesthene as a general anæsthetic for use in the extraction of teeth. Before the close of the year

319 patients had been so treated. The extraction of teeth under a general anæsthetic is rapidly becoming popular both with parents and patients, and unless contra-indicated, all patients requiring multiple extractions are given the opportunity of having Vinesthene. A charge of 2/6 is usually made, but this is left to the discretion of the dental surgeon in urgent and needy cases.

A considerable number of children who attend the clinic require orthodontic treatment which would necessitate the wearing of an appliance to correct the defects. At present, length and expense of treatment make this impossible. We hope, however, that means will be found in the near future to improve this side of the clinic's work.

Elementary Schools.

Inspections	....	5,084
Requiring Treatment	....	3,292
Actually treated	....	1,170
Fillings	....	1,204
Extractions	....	3,148

Special Schools.

Barnard M.D.	....	37
Open Air	....	66
George Dent Nursery	....	90

REPORT OF OPHTHALMOLOGIST.

Dr. A. T. Paterson, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.P.H.

The work in the Ophthalmic Department of the School Clinic has proceeded smoothly throughout the year. There have been remarkably few cases of minor eye diseases despite food restrictions and interference with free ventilation in the homes arising from "Black-out regulations."

The provision of Milk has again been a powerful force in sustaining the health of the school child. A few cases of muco-purulent conjunctivitis or "Pink-eye" have been treated during the year, and in order to prevent the spread of this troublesome malady the children affected have been excluded until they were cured.

The new treatment of Blepharitis (known as the Dye treatment) with compound colourings ointment, has been adopted and satisfactory results obtained in suitable cases.

There has been an unfortunate but unavoidable rise in the price of spectacles during the year.

Apart from errors in refraction, Squint is the most common eye defect met with. Many Health Authorities have now in operation Ophthalmic Clinics under their Maternity and Child Welfare Departments where children of pre-school age who are afflicted with Squint are treated. There is no doubt that the earlier a Squint is treated, the better the result.

In conclusion I would like to express my thanks to Nurse Whittaker for the cheerful and conscientious manner in which she has carried out her duties in the Ophthalmic work of the Clinic—her help has been invaluable.

CO-OPERATION.

There is complete co-ordination between the School Medical and Public Health Departments under the single administration of the Medical Officer of Health. All records are readily at hand for either the Maternity and Child Welfare, the Tuberculosis, Venereal Diseases, Mental Deficiency and Dental Services, or the National Health Insurance in the case of leavers.

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 milk scheme which has been largely dependent on their sympathetic and energetic support. Notifications are received at the Health Office of all absentees suspected of suffering from infectious diseases.

Darlington Training College for Women Teachers.

Parties of the student teachers have attended the School Clinic and the Special Schools in order to get a more intimate and practical knowledge of the School Medical Services, of common ailments and their treatment.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Physical Training in Schools.

Teachers' Classes in Junior Physical Training were held early this year and thirty-two teachers attended either half or the whole course according to the needs of their work.

Since Whitsuntide these courses and the children's swimming classes and field games have been suspended, but as the supplies of apparatus and the marking of playgrounds have been extended this year, organised games at the schools can be substituted effectively.

Recreative Physical Training.

During the year promising developments have been made in the facilities for recreational classes. In the Autumn representatives of the Central Council of Recreative Physical Training were invited to work in Darlington. Their classes and visits were a good preparation for the opening of Youth Centres, and their other work with both youths and adult members of voluntary organisations and business firms was very valuable.

The representatives conducted :—

- (1) Training courses for men and women leaders.
- (2) Training courses for junior boy and girl leaders.
- (3) Talks and demonstration classes for Senior and Secondary school pupils and for men and women in business firms.
- (4) Social evenings for games and ballroom dancing.
- (5) Netball and hockey rallies, leading to the formation of clubs.
- (6) Film show of recreative work including the hockey film.
- (7) Day Training Courses for leaders in specialised subjects, where the interest and co-operation of the Medical Officer of Health was much appreciated.

As a result of this incentive campaign, leaders for classes in clubs, voluntary organisations and youth centres are now available. In addition to the classes in the Technical College in Keep-Fit and Dancing, others have been formed under the national "Fitness for Service" Scheme. Two classes for men are well-attended and six for women provide opportunities for all business girls to preserve their health and strength.

Two leaders have passed the National Leaders' Test in Recreative Physical Training.

The four new Youth Centres provide a variety of activities both indoor and outdoor for boys and girls under 20 years of age.

CO-OPERATION OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICER.

(1) School Attendance.

1. Certificates from private practitioners forwarded to the Clinic	560
2. Details of transfers, new admissions and leavers supplied to the Clinic	Weekly.
3. Notices received from the Clinic of children fit to attend school	Daily.
4. Medical records of migrants forwarded to or received from other authorities	Weekly.

(2) Children and Young Persons' Act.

1. Submitted for examination for purpose of Employment Byelaws	145
2. Submitted for examination for entry to :—	Y.P. Child'n
Approved Schools	10 9
Remand Home	10 13
3. Examination to take part in Entertainments....	5

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

Salters Lane Open Air School.

Its aim—"to teach handicapped children how to live."

Accommodation for 120 children was used to the fullest extent during the year with excellent results. Miss Watson, Head Teacher, in co-operation with the School Medical Staff, who attend at least once a month, gives that individual attention in "teaching each handicapped child how to live," which is essential and has produced such results in the past to the lasting benefit of the child on discharge.

While shelters were being built the school was closed but re-opened on 6th March, 1940.

The number of children on the register of the Open Air School at the outbreak of war was 115, and of these 20 resumed ordinary elementary school or left town after outbreak of war without being formally discharged from the Open Air School. There have been 36 new admissions during the year and 38 discharges, and the number in attendance at the end of the year was 93.

The admissions were made up of children with the following defects :— Chest conditions 9, of these 2 were quiescent tuberculous cases and 2 non-tuberculous. Heart conditions, valvular disease and rheumatic carditis 3. Bones and joints affections 6, of which 4 were tuberculous and 2 non-tuberculous. Servical adenitis tuberculous 5. The remaining 13 admissions were cases of malnutrition and debility with no organic lesions.

There is a happy co-operation with the Orthopædic Surgeon at the Memorial Hospital, whereby continuous supervision is kept on the bones and joints cases thus obtaining the best possible results from treatment at hospital combined with education and medical supervision at school.

There were 38 discharges during the year. The benefit gained by these children may be gathered from the steady increase in weight which compares favourably with the more normal children. The average weight on discharge was 72 lbs. against 51 lbs. on admission. This makes a gain of 21 lbs. over an average stay at the Open Air School of $2\frac{1}{2}$ years.

It is hoped that the average stay at the Open Air School will be so shortened as to give more opportunities to other children who may derive benefit from attendance at the Open Air School. It seems best to make all possible efforts to return children back to ordinary elementary school prior to their taking up employment. In many cases the parents are unwilling that the child should attend after the age of 14 years as they are afraid it will prejudice their chances of getting employment. Powers are available however to compel cases requiring the special care to remain until 16 years of age.

BARNARD SCHOOL FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

During the year Miss Heffernan, who had been acting as Headmistress, left, and was succeeded in September by Mr. Scott. There are 61 children in attendance at the school—17 children left during the year, and of these eight left on attaining the age of 16 years; 2 boys were granted special permission to leave before they had attained the age of 16 years, as suitable employment had been offered to them and they were considered fit to carry it out; 2 boys and 1 girl were notified to the Local Authority and 4 girls left the town. 13 new cases were admitted.

The boys are now having training in shoemaking, woodwork and gardening, but the service of a visiting teacher of domestic science is urgently needed to help with the training for the girls. At the present time, much help is being given by Mrs. Murray, who has a rota of girls for daily help in the kitchen and in the preparation and cooking of the school meals, but instruction in other branches of housewifery would be very valuable, as this is one of the important subjects in the training of these girls.

Previous to this year, dinners were available to certain children in attendance at the school, but it was felt that the provision of meals for all children in attendance would be of greater value, both from the physical and educational standpoint, and in October these meals were started. The children are provided with an excellent two-course meal at a cost of fourpence per child and free meals are given in necessitous cases. The children themselves set the tables and clear up after the meals, and the only extra equipment of note has been the provision of a large steam cooker. All the work is carried out by Mrs. Murray with the help of an extra maid.

THE GEORGE DENT NURSERY SCHOOL.

The George Dent Nursery School was visited weekly and each child subjected to at least one full routine examination. In addition to these routine examinations 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. The total number of inspections was 244 in 120 children.

Despite most difficult conditions Mrs. Potts, the Superintendent, has managed to maintain the good work of the school. The question of nutrition and provision of adequate diet for these children has called for a great deal of thought and worry, as so many of the foods that formed the staple diet of these children—for example—cheese, tomatoes, eggs and syrup have been so difficult to obtain. While the price of food has risen, yet no extra charge has so far been made to parents, and up to the present the general excellent standard of nutrition has been maintained.

Parental consent has been obtained in every case for each child to be immunised against diphtheria on admission.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS UNDER THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

	<i>On Register</i>	<i>Total Inspections</i>	<i>Parents Present</i>
Grammar School for Boys	598	599	135
High School for Girls	474	479	227
St. Mary's Grammar School, special place holders, &c., Boys (R.C.)	42	169	10
Immaculate Conception School, special place holders, &c., Girls (R.C.)	45	53	28
	1,159	1,300	400

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Every boy was examined at least once during the year. Dr. A. Hare, the Head Master, has been most assiduous in following up medical inspections and in having suspicious conditions investigated where they appeared to be interfering from the education point of view with the well being of the pupils.

The level of nutrition in the Grammar School is high, demonstrated by the following figures :—

1939.			1940.		
A.	....	10.4%	A.	....	26.7%
B.	....	80.8%	B.	....	71.7%
C.	....	8.9%	C.	....	1.6%
D.	....	—	D.	....	—

Particular attention will be paid to any change in the standard of nutrition arising from the present conditions of war.

The daily glass of milk is important to the school boy as it replaces the daily tissue waste resulting from abundant energy. Furthermore in those boys whose nutritional level is on the borderline, milk helps to weight the balance on the favourable side.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The High School for Girls was visited three times during the year when routine inspections of the pupils in attendance were carried out.

The physical condition of the pupils was found to be excellent. This satisfactory condition is due, in no small measure, to the high standard of personal hygiene maintained in the school and to the efficiency with which organised games and physical training are carried out. The co-operation on the part of the Headmistress and Staff in the following up of defects has helped greatly in our work.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION SCHOOL.

Fifty-three inspections of Special Place Holders from Darlington and County Durham were made in this school. The cessation of Saturday morning school has been a wise one, as it gives the girls travelling from various parts of Durham County a chance of a much needed rest. Some of these girls have an early start each day and this break from Friday until Monday morning is now long enough to allow them the required extra rest.

APPENDIX—TABLES.

TABLE I.—Return of Medical Inspections, 1940.**A.**—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups—

Entrants	....	....	....	....	1,074
Second Age Group	1,119
Third Age Group	812
Total					3,005

Number of other Routine Inspections	186
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Grand Total	3,191
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B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	4,979
Number of Re-Inspections	3,669
Total			8,648

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.**OPEN AIR SCHOOL.**

Number of Routine Inspections	....	....	112
Number of Re-Inspections and Specials	....	....	525
Total			637

BARNARD SCHOOL. (M.D.)

Number of Routine Inspections	....	....	42
Number of Re-Inspections and Specials	....	....	74
Number of Mental Tests	....	....	60
Total			176

NURSERY SCHOOL AND CLASSES.

Number of Routine Inspections	....	....	147
Number of Re-Inspections and Specials	....	....	141
Total			288

TABLE II.—B. Classification of Nutrition of Children in Routine Age Groups.**ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.**

Age Groups	Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly Subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	1,074	286	26.6	598	55.7	183	17.0	7	0.7
Second Age Group	1,119	277	24.8	642	57.4	195	17.4	5	0.4
Third Age Group	812	174	21.4	528	65.0	106	13.1	4	0.5
Other Routine Inspections	186	53	28.5	117	62.9	16	8.6	—	—
Total	3,191	790	24.8	1,885	59.1	500	15.7	16	0.5

HIGH SCHOOL—Girls.

Total	408	72	17.6	302	74.0	34	8.3	—	—
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GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Boys.

Total	559	149	26.7	401	71.7	9	1.6	—	—
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TABLE IV.—Returns of Defects Treated during the Year ended 31st Dec. 1940.**TREATMENT TABLE.**

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table VI.)

DISEASE OR DEFECT	Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
SKIN—			
Ringworm—Scalp	7	—	7
Ringworm—Body	11	1	12
Scabies	185	3	188
Impetigo	308	7	315
Other Skin Disease	130	12	142
MINOR EYE DEFECTS			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	142	13	155
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	92	11	103
MISCELLANEOUS			
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	591	5	596
Total	1,466	52	1,518

TABLE IV.—*continued.*

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

DISEASE OR DEFECT (1)	No. of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme (2)	Otherwise (3)	Total (4)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	652	—	652
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	33	—	33
Total	685	—	685

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed— Total
 (a) Under the Authority's Scheme, 552. (b) Otherwise, 5. 557

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles—
 (a) Under the Authority's Scheme, 503. (b) Otherwise, 6. 509

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

NUMBER OF DEFECTS													
Received Operative Treatment.												Received other forms of Treatment (4)	Total number Treated (5)
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital (1)				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme (2)				Total (3)					
(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)		
39	7	43	—	1	—	3	—	40	7	46	—	69	162
(i.) Tonsils only.				(ii.) Adenoids only.				(iii.) Tonsils and Adenoids.				(iv.) Other defects of Nose and Throat.	

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

TABLE V.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT—1940.

(1) Number of children who were—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist :

Aged :

Routine Age Groups	5	377	Total 5084
	6	....	437
	7	....	478
	8	....	567
	9	....	638
	10	....	677
	11	....	663
	12	....	571
	13	....	591
	14	85	

(b) Specials 660

(c) Grand Total 5744

(2) Found to require treatment 3292

(3) Actually treated 1170

(4) Attendances made by children for treatment, 3,671.

(5) Half-days devoted to :—
 Inspection, 41 ; Treatment, 565.
 Total, 606.

(6) Fillings :—
 Permanent Teeth, 1155 ;
 Temporary Teeth, 49.
 Total, 1204.

(7) Extractions :—
 Permanent Teeth, 935 ;
 Temporary Teeth, 2213.
 Total, 1348.

(8) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions, 319.

(9) Other operations :—
 Permanent Teeth, 529 ;
 Temporary Teeth, 59.
 Total, 588.

SCHOOL	No. of Children examined			Re-examined	No. requiring treatment			No. of children treated	Percentage
	Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total		
Albert Road ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alderman Leach ...	192	172	364	—	120	116	236	73	30.9
Arthur Pease ...	63	117	180	—	41	68	109	39	35.8
Beaumont Street ...	183	171	354	—	148	134	282	67	23.8
Borough Road ...	115	98	213	—	99	76	175	79	45.1
Cockerton ...	106	81	187	—	72	65	137	39	28.5
Corporation Road ...	329	274	603	—	206	165	371	163	43.9
Dodmire ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastbourne ...	349	372	721	—	160	237	397	99	24.9
Gladstone Street ...	301	—	301	—	126	—	126	53	42.1
Gurney Pease ...	123	93	216	—	88	77	165	70	42.4
Harrowgate Hill ...	139	132	271	—	77	73	150	67	44.7
Haughton... ..	93	84	177	—	75	66	141	68	48.2
Holy Family ...	22	46	68	—	7	20	27	20	74.1
Holy Trinity ...	60	62	122	—	31	31	62	16	25.8
North Road ...	184	464	648	—	134	308	442	141	31.9
Reid Street ...	78	365	443	—	55	204	259	119	45.9
Rise Carr ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Augustine's ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. John's ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. William's ...	110	97	207	—	55	60	115	26	22.6
Grammar ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salter's Lane ...	33	33	66	—	20	19	39	13	33.3
Barnard ...	24	13	37	—	17	6	23	5	21.7
Nursery ...	45	45	90	—	16	20	36	13	36.1
Total ...	2549	2719	5268	—	1547	1745	3292	1170	35.5

TABLE VI.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS—1940.

- (i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses, 9.4
- (ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses, 15,770.
- (iii.) Number of individual children found unclean, 758.
- (iv.) Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921. —
- (v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :
- (a) Under the Education Act, 1921, —.
- (b) Under School Attendance Bye-Laws, —.



