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EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

Work of Medical Inspection for the Year 1919

BY

JOSEPH BEARD,

F.R.C.S., Edin., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., D.P.H. (Cantab), F.R.S. (Edin.). (Of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-Law).

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, CHIEF TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER, and SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

No. of "Routine" cases examined	-	-	-	2814
No. of "Special" cases examined	-	-	-	816
No. of "Old" cases re-examined	-	-	-	920
Total No. of Children examined	-	-	-	4550
No. of "Children" found to require	trea	tment	-	1720
No. of Parents interviewed at Medic Routine and Special -	eal Ins	spectio	on, -	1698
No. of Visits to Schools by the Schools	chool	Medic	al	
Officers	-	-	-	173
No. of Visits to Schools by Nurses		-	-	428
No. of Visits to Homes by Nurses	-	-	- '	2780
No. of Defects referred for treatme	ent	-	-	4691
No. of Defects treated	-	-	-	3116
No. of Teachers examined at the r	eques	t of t	he	
Education Committee -	-	-	-	39
No. of cases treated at the Clinic	-	-	-	660
No. of attendances at Clinic for tre	atme	nt	-	12198
No. of Children examined by Scho	ol De	ntist	-	1690
No. of Children treated by School	Denti	st	-	59 5
No. of Children excluded for Vermin	nous (Condit	ions	598

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

There have been several changes in the staff during the year, which have not, however, interfered with the work in any way. Dr. Spence returned from active service at the beginning of March, and since that date part of his time has been available for school medical work. An additional nurse was appointed in August on account of the expansion of work.

The staff now consists of the Medical Officer of Health, who is also School Medical Officer, with administrative duties; the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, who devotes about one-third of his time to school medical work in connection with Tuberculosis, assisting at the routine medical inspections, special clinics, and casual matters; and the Assistant School Medical Officer, who devotes his whole time to the work of medical inspection and treatment, which includes medical inspection of routine and special cases, and the following up of defective children, supervision of the treatment of minor ailments, administration of general anæsthetics at the Dental Clinic, the further examination of visual defects observed at the routine inspection, and the X-ray treatment of Ringworm.

The Nursing Staff comprises the Nurse-in-Charge of the Clinic premises, who is in attendance at all the Clinics held in connection with both the school work and Tuberculosis, and whose duties also include assisting at the routine medical inspections, if required; who together with two other Nurses resides on the premises. Three Nurses carry out the duties of School Nurse and Tuberculosis Visitor, each Nurse being in charge of a district with its several schools. The Committee have the services of a Dentist, who gives two sessions per week to the work of dental inspection and treatment.

The clerical work is performed in the office of the Public Health Department.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The number of children in average attendance during the year was 7,100, the total number of children medically inspected being 3,630. 2,814 were children in the three age groups specified in the code, and 816 were children examined as Specials. In addition, 920 children inspected in previous years were re-examined.

The number of routine inspections, viz., 2,814, is the second highest number recorded, and includes 1,079 Entrants, 898 Intermediates, and 837 Leavers. The methods of inspection were the same as in the previous year. The following are the number of instances during routine inspection in which a parent was present at the examination:—Leavers, 281 (34 per cent.); Intermediates, 392 (44 per cent.); Entrants, 670 (62 per cent.); a total of 1,343 (48 per cent.). At the inspection of special cases in 355 instances (44 per cent.) a parent was present. In all a total of 1,698 parents were present, equal to 47 per cent. of all children examined.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Figures showing the nature and number of defects observed during the course of medical inspection are set out in Table II. An analysis of the figures shows that, dealing with the code groups alone, 35 per cent. had defects which required immediate attention of some kind, 28 per cent. had slight defects which were noted for further observation, whilst in the remaining 37 per cent. the condition was considered satisfactory. These figures do not include defective clothing and footgear, uncleanliness, dental caries, and slightly enlarged glands, and are fairly comparable with the results observed in the previous year. It may be taken that approximately 1,000 children belonging to the code groups alone in each year require following up and treatment. A minute analysis of the conditions shows that in about 9 per cent. ill-nourishment was associated with other defects, 9 per cent. were Anæmic, 2.5 per cent. had Disease of the Heart, 21 per cent. defects of the Throat and Nose. Visual defects were observed in 25 per cent., and 3 per cent. suffered from External Eye Diseases. In 9 per cent. disease or suspected disease of the Lungs was found. 5 per cent. had some form of Skin Disease, Ear Disease was present in 2.5 per cent.

Table 1.—Number of Children Inspected 1st January, 1919, to 31st December, 1919. A. "Routine" Medical Inspection.

			F	Entrants.		
Age.	3.	4.	5.	6.	Other Ages.	Total.
Boys	 	79	368	86	18	551
Girls	 	57	376	77	18	528
TOTALS	 	136	741	163	36	1079

Asia Salas Salas	Inter- mediate Group.	4000000	Leav	ers.	\$244.52 \$40.00 \$7.00	Other Ages.	Grand
Age.	8.	12.	13.	14.	Total.	Inter- mediate.	Total.
Boys	222	300	119	1	420	225	1418
Girls	229	291	126	-	417	222	1396
Totals	451	591	245	1	837	447	2814

B. "Special" Inspections.

Age.		Special Cases.	Re-Examinations (i.e., No. of Children Re-Examined).
Boys Girls	 	431 385	437 483
TOTALS	 	816	920

C. Total number of Individual Children inspected by the Medical Officer, whether as "Routine" or "Special" Cases.

Number of	Individual	Children	Inspected.
	4550	0	

Table showing the number of Children examined at the "Routine" Inspections and the number of Parents present.

	Entr	ants.	Interm	ediates.	Leav	vers.
School.	No. examined	No. of parents present	No. examined	No. of parents present	No. examined	No. of parents present
Ashley Street	106	58	125	43	132	35
Bishop Goodwin	97	83	100	63	59	30
Botcherby	13	4	19	11	23	4
Brook Street	119	80	125	72	88	34
(aldewgate	89	46	- 81	39	77	24
Christ Church	82	39	28	8	25	9
Denton Holme	1		104	49	. 4	2
Fawcett	1		17	7	34	6.
Higher Grade					73	43
Lowther Street	72	45	42	11	31	11
Newtown	45	25				
Norman Street	101	78	12	9		
Robert Ferguson	151	111			81	32
St. Bede's	46	29	28	2	15	3
St. Cuthbert's	55	20	30	9	26	5
St. John's			65	26	68	20
St. Patrick's		. 2002	29	7	29	4
St. Stephen's	39	21	24	6	25	4
Stanwix	47	22	57	25	31	13
Upperby	17	9	12	4	16	2
Totals	1079	670	898	391	837	281

Except in the case of ear disease, which was greater, these figures do not vary greatly from those in the preceding year. The number of children found with sound teeth was greater than in 1918, and the beneficial effect of treatment at the Clinic in previous years was much in evidence. The number of children with septic mouths, however, has not diminished, these cases almost without exception being found in children of the Intermediate Group.

3 per cent. of the children were poorly clothed or shod, but, speaking generally, the clothing and footwear were very good. Having regard to the fact that parents are notified of the visit of the Medical Officer, cleanliness at the routine inspection was unsatisfactory, a certain section of the community being apparently indifferent to the wellbeing of their children in this respect. The figures relating to Special Examinations show that about 90 per cent. were children required treatment of some kind, 7 per cent. were noted for further observation, and in 3 per cent, no defect was observed. The defective conditions relate to Skin Disease (which predominated) in 64 per cent. of the children, External Eye Disease 15 per cent., Defective-Vision and Squint 13 per cent., Diseases of the Throat and Nose 12 per cent., Heart and Circulation 9 per cent., Lung Diseases 7 per cent., Ear Disease 6 per cent., Nutrition was unsatisfactory in 6 per cent., 3 per cent. had Extensive Dental Caries, whilst 8 per cent, only had sound teeth.

The total number of children requiring treatment of one kind or another in respect of routine and special inspections was 1,720, the number referred for further observation was 854, whilst 1,056 were considered satisfactory.

Table II.—Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection in 1919.

		Cod	le Groups.	S	specials.
	Defect or Disease.	for ent.	Number re- quiring to be kept under observation, but not re- ferred for Treatment.	for ent.	Number re- quiring to be kept under observation, but not re- ferred for Treatment.
		Number Sreferred for Treatment,	Number re- quiring to be kept under observation, but not re- ferred for Treatment.	Number Freferred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be the top the top observation, but not referred for Treatment.
		Pre	Nun kep bus fer fer	Fre	Nur kep bobse fer fer
1	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Skin	Malnutrition	3	257	1	47
	Uncleanliness :— Head	408	33	57	11
	Body	5	121		26
	Ringworm:	9		98	,
	Body	2		23	1
Skin	Scabies	28	5	90	1
	Impetigo	29	13	151	7
	Other Disease	36	26	134	18
Eye	Defective Vision and Squint External Eye Disease	341	375	65	45
Lyc	External Eye Disease	45	37	110	10
70	Defective Hearing	4	8 7	1	3
Ear	Defective Hearing Ear Disease	45	7	46	
Teeth	Dental Disease	118	2252	24	723
Nose	(Enlarged Tonsils	248	303	51	29
and	Adenoids	17	10	2	9
Throat	Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids Defective Speech	20	26	6	3
	4000		-		
Heart	(Heart Disease:		20		0
and Cir-	Organic Functional	2	29	2	8 5
culation	Anæmia	138	122	32	28
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis :	2	6	9	
Lungs	Suspected	80	67	18	8
	Chronic Bronchitis	20	9	10	2
	Other Disease	12	46	4	
Nervous	(Epilepsy				1
System	Chorea		1 1	2 2	1
5141.00	Other Disease	1	1	. 4	***
	Non-pulmonary				
	Tuberculosis: Glands	1	1000	1	1
	Bones and Joints	1	2	i	
	Other Forms		1		1
	Rickets Deformities	1	5 4		-
	Other Defects or Diseases	45	82	71	27

Number of individual children having defects which required treatment or to be kept under observation—2,574.

THE WORK OF FOLLOWING UP.

In order to have a more complete record of each child during its school life, to facilitate the work of following up, and to ensure an accurate compilation of statistics, an alteration in the system of record keeping has been made. Special Case Cards and Defect Lists have been eliminated, and all records made on the ordinary Routine Medical Inspection Cards, a Defect Slip being made out for all children who require further observation or following up. Much duplication is thus avoided, and the Defect Slips being filed under their appropriate headings, information as to conditions following re-examination and the results of following up visits are more readily obtainable. Table IV is in a new form, and the defects are dealt with under various sections. Section A, dealing with minor ailments, includes most of the cases seen and treated at the Clinic. The number of cases of Ringworm appears to be slightly in excess of the previous year, but this may be partly due to the change in the keeping of records, particularly with regard to Special Cases. A larger number of these cases have been treated at the Clinic than formerly, including cases selected for X-ray treatment, regarding which remarks will be found elsewhere in this report. Cases of Scabies (Itch) were fewer than during 1918; no case of this disease was treated at the Clinic. The number of cases of Impetigo is suggestive of an increase of the disease, but the method of record keeping may possibly account for some of the apparent increase, whilst vigilance on the part of the School Nurses and Teachers may account for the remainder. The majority of the cases of Impetigo were treated at the Clinic with very satisfactory results. Other Skin Diseases, of which eczematous conditions form the greater number, were increased in number, the majority of which were treated at the Clinic. A large number of cases of Ear Disease were treated during the year; treatment was offered in all cases and carried out at the Clinic if the parent agreed. The same remark applies to Eye Diseases. and in these cases it is found that much better results are obtained in a shorter period than when the treatment is carried out at home. Section B shows the figures relating to the further examination and treatment of defects of The number of cases referred for treatment is no doubt greater than would obtain during the normal year, but this condition resulted from the accumulation of

cases requiring further examination during the war. The small percentage of cases submitted for further examination is, I think, indicative of the difficulty of impressing upon parents the need for treatment. Where direct opposition does not exist one often finds considerable apathy on the part of parents with regard to treatment and preservation of the eyes of their children. Very few children are taken to a medical practitioner. Considerable difficulty is experienced in getting parents to provide spectacles, even when an examination has been made gratis. This is not due so much to inability to pay as to the objection of the parent to spend money for an object for which they do not consider it necessary. The wholesale provision of spectacles free of charge would meet the financial difficulty, but if such a provision were made it is very questionable whether a very large proportion of children would be found to wear them, having regard to my experience with the limited number of pairs of spectacles which have, from time to time, been provided free of cost in necessitous cases. Further particulars as to Ophthalmic work appear in another part of this report.

Section C shows the number of children who require

treatment for Throat and Nose defects, and by reason of the inc ision of Special Cases with others, the number of detects under this head is considerably greater than for the year 1918. The figure 890 includes such conditions as Rhinorrhæa, Mouth Breathing, Enlarged Tonsils requiring minor local treatment, and greatly Enlarged Tonsils, with or without Adenoids, for which operative treatment was considered necessary. Most of the operative treatment was performed at the Infirmary. The School Clinic premises do not admit of rooms being set aside for operations upon Tonsils and Adenoids, and as it is essential that provision of this nature should be made, I am of opinion that the Cumberland Infirmary Committee should be again approached with the view to an arrangement being made for the treatment of Tonsils and Adenoids at the Infirmary. It is estimated that about 100 cases would have to be provided for annually, although, if definite arrangements existed, it is probable that a larger number than this would take advantage of the facilities offered, although, no doubt, a good deal of opposition, much of it due to ignorance on the part of the parents, will have to be overcome before the best results can be obtained in connection with this defect.

Table IV. - A. Treatment of Minor Ailments.

		Number of C	hildren.	
	Referred		Treated.	
Disease or Defect.	for Treat- ment.	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Skin:-				
Ringworm (Head)	129	55	74	129
Ringworm (Body)	40	32	7	39
Scabies	151		150	150
Impetigo	319	171	135	306
Minor Injuries	20	12	8	20
Other skin disease	152	83	52	135 -
Ear Disease	128	99	16	115
Eye Disease (external and		-		
other)	208	184	. 7	191
Miscellaneous	53	24	23	47

B. Treatment of Visual Defect.

	-		Nun	nber of	Childr	en.			
	Submitt	ted to	Refrac	tion.	90 -1	90	ž		red
Referred for Refraction.	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Prac- titioneror Hospital	Otherwise.	Total.	For whom Glasses were Prescribed.	For whom Glasses were Provided.	R-commended for Treatment other than by Glasses.	Received other Forms of Treatment.	For whom no Treat- ment was considered necessary.
583	186	15	55	256	220	124	7	6	33

C. Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

		Number of C	hildren.	
1 3 12 10	Received	Operative Treatm	ment.	
Referred for Treatment.	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme Clinic or Hospital.	Practitioner or	Total.	Received other Forms of Treatment
890		69	69	337

Table IV.—D. Treatment of Dental Defects.

1. Number of Children dealt with.

					Age	Age Groups.	,				Specials	Total
	9	9	2	8	6	10	11	12	13	14	openias.	TORUS.
(a) Inspected by Dentist	1	1	860	127	198	1194	195	28	1	1	88	1690
(b) Referred for Treatment	1	1	299	88	148	153	147	21	1	1	88	1210
(c) Actually Treated	1	1	259	39	29	89	73	11	1	1	88	262
* (d) Re-treated (result of periodi- cal re-examination)		1	1	16	24	37	44	11	1	1	1-	139
* Cases under this head are also included in C												

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	11	Number of other Operations.	perations.			
	. 10	Number Opera				
	6	stions far sort rics	Number of Administrations of General Aussthetics included in (4) and (6).			
	00	mber 1gs.	Total Num	894		
	7	Temporary	Filled.	-		
	9	Number of Temporary Teeth.	Extracted. Filled.	2067		
. G	2	of Permanent Teeth.	ed. Filled.	894		
	4	Number of Pe	Extracted.	226		
	တ	ber of the at at ic.	664			
	2	half- ted to ont.	.60			
	1	04 peq	Number of days devo	20		

Section D is a record of the working of the scheme in operation for dealing with Dental Defects. The number of children examined as new cases, viz., 860, is only slightly less than the previous year's figures, which were the highest recorded, the number of re-examinations is the second highest recorded, and the total number of children inspected by the Dentist, viz., 1,690, is the largest yet recorded. The number of children treated, the number of general anæsthetics administered, and the number of extractions of both permanent and temporary teeth, are all greater than in any previous year.

49 per cent. of the children referred for treatment were treated at the Clinic; this is rather better than that previously observed, e.g., 40 per cent. in 1917, and 44 per cent. in 1918. The average number of children inspected per session was 84.5, and the average number treated per session was 10. The number of children inspected by the Dentist was 23.8 per cent. of the total average attendance at the several schools in the City. It is evident, therefore, that at least 8-10 sessions per week would be required to provide dental examination and treatment for all children in attendance at the Elementary Schools, which would necessitate the services of a full-time Dentist. Further particulars regarding this work, together with Mr. Taylor's remarks on the year's results, are set out in another section of the report.

Summary of Result of Surprise Visits 1917-18 & 19.

Department.		Chi	centag ldren v s on H	with	Chi	centag ldren v in on l	with	Chi	centag ldren v iin on	with -
		1917	1918	1919	1917	1918	1919	1917	1918	1919
Boys-										
Infants		0.4	1.9	2.8	1.2	2.0	1.9	0.5	0.8	0 4
Seniors		0.5	0.9	2.0	0.9	1.5	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.2
Girls-		nyn!								
Infants		12.6	15.5	26.5	5.8	5.8	7.5	0.6	0.3	
Seniors		15.0	19.7	27:1	6.6	7.8	7.8	0.5	0.6	0.1
	9	7.3	9.6	14.4	3.7	4.4	4.7	0.7	0.6	0.1

CLEANLINESS.

Section E, which deals with the subject of cleanliness, is perhaps the least satisfactory item of this report. A glance at the table, which shows the conditions found at routine inspections during the past ten years, shows a great falling away during the last year. This is most marked in the Entrant and Intermediate groups, where the figures have risen 100 per cent, in respect of Nits and 50 per cent. in respect of Vermin, compared with the previous year. Having regard to the fact that the examinations were not in the nature of surprise visits to schools, the figures must be regarded as very unsatisfactory. A higher standard on the part of those making the examination has not, so far as I am aware, been adopted, and therefore it is not easy to account for the wide difference shown in two successive years, apart from lack of parental activity and supervision. The table which summarises the results found at the surprise visits is, I think, a more reliable index of the activities of teachers. The figures for the past year are not strictly comparable with those of the previous year, as in 1918 a limited inspection only took place, but a comparison of the figures for the past year with those for 1917 is almost conclusive that uncleanliness has actually increased.

In addition to the figures the school nurses report that they require to spend more time in the schools on account of these unsatisfactory conditions. It therefore remains to discover the reason for this retrogression, and I am of opinion that apathy or carelessness in many instances, and actual neglect in others, is a fundamental cause. influence of the school teachers must also be taken into account, and I am far from satisfied that teachers realise their responsibilities in this connection. There appears to be a general tendency to regard this solely as the work of the school nurse, whereas cleanliness of scholars is, or should be, a primary duty of the teacher, and until this view is accepted and acted upon by them, cleanliness figures will remain unsatisfactory. Head teachers have the authority to exclude children found to be in a verminous condition, and are supplied with printed notices for this purpose, and also with Nit notices where exclusion is not The names of all children excluded are to be notified to the School Medical Officer immediately after exclusion. With regard to inspection by nurses, two school nurses visit each school department in the spring and autumn without previous notice to teachers or parents, and

examine every child present. A child is not excluded until each nurse satisfies herself that it is verminous or dirty. A list is compiled of all such children excluded, and copies supplied to the Head Teacher, School Attendance Officer, and School Medical Officer. The nurses also compile a list of children whose condition, though not verminous, is not satisfactory; this list is preserved, and at a later date a re-examination of all the children whose names are on the list is made. Children belonging to routine groups during the same year, or who are seen as specials at the Clinic, are similarly dealt with, so that there is in operation a very complete system of inspection which, if carried out conscientiously, should leave no way of escape for neglected children. A teacher may re-admit excluded children after satisfying himself that the condition has been remedied, and a careful observance of this matter would, I think, do much to improve the uncleanly condition referred to.

Children who are excluded repeatedly are reported to the School Attendance Committee, who authorise a warning letter to be sent to the parent to the effect that a subsequent exclusion may be followed by a prosecution for non-A summary of the list of such cases is attendance. included in this report, which shows the number of exclusions during the past year, from which it would appear that, apart from primary exclusions, there is an improvement upon the previous year in such cases which must be ascribed to the action taken. The number of visits made during 1919 by the nurses to schools for the purpose of cleanliness inspection alone was 155, and the number of examinations made, together with the results, are shown in the tables. No arrangements are made by the Education Committee for the cleansing of verminous children and, although such an arrangement might be considered desirable, I doubt if much benefit would be obtained by the adoption of such a measure. It is, in my opinion, a matter for parents, and it should be insisted upon that they carry out their duties in this respect. No proceedings were taken under the Children Act, but several cases were referred to the N.S.P.C.C. for investigation, the particulars of which are given elsewhere. Proceedings were, however, taken under the School Attendance Byelaws in 16 cases with the following results:—12 parents were fined and 4 were put on probation, the summons being finally withdrawn. 110 warning letters were sent by the Clerk to the Education Authority in respect of verminous children.

Table showing Verminous Conditions of the Head and Body (including Clothing), found at "Routine" Inspections, 1910–1919.

ENTRANTS.

Year.	No. of Scholars Examined.	with	found Nits in Head.	Ver	found with minous Heads.	Vermin Bodies,	und with nous (lice) including thing.
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1910	1525	195	12.7	103	6.7	77	5.0
1911	890	63	7.0	29	3.2	23	2.5
1912	860	101	11.7	29	3.3	26	3.0
1913	1110	147	13.2	30	27	21	18
1914	1054	91	8.6	30	2.8	16	1.5
1915	986	41	4.2	31	3.2	13	1.3
1916	611	35	5.7	22	3.6	10	1.6
1917	967	60	6.2	17	18	1	0.1
1918	1023	57	5.6	17	1.7	3	0.3
1919	1079	113	10.5	27	25		
1915 1917 1918 1919	830 1131 882 898	83 94 70 152	10·0 8·3 7·9 16 9	54 44 28 41	6·5 3·9 3·2 4·6	15 8 0 1	1.8 0.7 0 0.1
			LEAVEI	RS.		-	
1910	530	99	18.6	65	12.2	18	3.3
1911	645	49	7.5	42	6.5	14	2.1
1912	630	55	8.7	12	1.9	26	4.1
1913	759	104	13.7	18	2.3	32	4.2
1914	1597	157	9.8	31	1.9	38	2.4
1915	859	78	9.1	22	5.6	7	0.8
1916	933	66	7.0	16	1.7	8	0.8
1917	973	66	6.8	23	2.4	10	1.0
1918	880	62	7.0	14	1.6	3	0.3
1919	837	68	8.1	18	2.2	4	0.5

Summary of Children excluded for Verminous Conditions from one to four or more occasions during 1919.

	V	ermin o	on Hea	d.	Ve	rmin on	Body o	or Cloth	ing.
School Department.	Once.	Twice.	Three Times.	Four times or more	Once.	Twice.	Three Times.	Four times or more	Тотаі
Ashley St. Infants	18	2	1				-		21
Dama	10	1			1		***		12
(1:1	22	9	2	2		***		***	35
Bishop Goodwin Infts.	6	1			***		.,,	199	7
D	1		***		1000			***	1
Cial	19	5	2						26
Potohouber	1								1
Du ale Ct Infanta	9	1	***	***	***				10
7)		0.55%			1				1
0.1	14	4	1						19
	7	2			***	";	.,,		10
Caldewgate Infants	14	2		1		1 2	***	***	25
" Boys	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	11	1	1	5	4	***	***	
Girls	38		4	5	2		***	***	60
Christ Church Infants	24	1	2		2				29
Girls	34	7	2		2		***		45
Denton Holme	21	2	2	***	1		***		26
Fawcett	11	2							13
Higher Grade	2	1							3
Lowther St. Infants	16	6			***				22
Mixed	19	1	1	1	2				24
Newtown	4	1		1		***			6
Norman St	5								5
R. Ferguson Infants	7	3	1						11
" Mixed	10	5							15
Stanwix Infants	9		1			,,,			10
Boys	5		1					1	6
" Girls	21							1	21
St. Bede's Infants	5	4	1	.					10
" Senior	13	6			3				22
St. Cuthbert's Infants	15	2	1						18
" Girls	20	4	2	1					27
St. John's Boys	5	1			1				7
" Girls	8	1		1					10
St. Patrick's	8				1				9
St. Stephen's Infants	11	1							12
" Mixed	9	î							10
Upperby	8				1				9
Totals	449	87	25	12	22	3			598

Table showing Verminous Conditions of the Head and Body found at the surprise Visits. Boys.

		DUY					
	Numbers	Nits	on Hair.		nin on ead.		nin on ody.
First Surprise Visit.	Examined.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Ashley Street	433	5	1.2	10	2.3	1	0.2
Bishop Goodwin	999	1	0.3	2	0.6		
Botcherby	20						
Brook Street	459	2	0.4	3	0.7		
Caldewgate		4	1.1	16	4.2	6	1.6
Christ Church		4	3.7	4	3.7		
Denton Holme		1	0.7	2	1.5		
Fawcett			***	2	2.2	***	
Higher Grade			0.0		9.0		
Lowther Street		1	2.0	4 3	2·0 4·2		
Newtown	110		1				
Norman Street Robert Ferguson	911	4	1:3	3	1.0		/
St. Brde's	100	7	4.2	3	1.2	3	1.8
St. Cuthbert's	E	2	3.8	1	1.9		1
St. John's	000	12	4.1	6	2.1		
St. Patrick's	157					1	0.6
St. Stephen's	144	2	1.4	1	0.7		
Stanwix	. 202	3	1.5	6	3.0		
Upperby	78	3	3.8	1	1.3		
Totals	3901	55	1.4	66	1.7	11	0.3
2 10 1 37: 14							
Second Surprise Visit—	438	14	3.2	13	3.0		10 2012
Ashley Street	906	1 3338	10000	1000			
Bishop Goodwin Botcherby	60			***			
Brook Street	990	4	1.0	1	0.3		
Caldewgate	984	5	1.4	6	1.6	2	0.5
Christ Church	01	3	3.7				
Denton Holme	195	7	5.2	2	1.5		
Fawcett	. 89	4	4.5	2	2.2		
Higher Grade							
Lowther Street		9	4.8	6	3.2		
Newtown		1	1.4		***		
Norman Street		2	2.4		1.1	***	***
Robert Ferguson		6	2.2	3	0.7		
St. Bede's	1 40	8	20.0	6	15.0		
St. Cuthbert's St. John's	981	6	2.1	3	1.1		
G. D. (11)	100	21	12.5	17	10.1		
St. Stephen's	194	19	14.2	6	4.5		
Stanwix	154			1	0.6	*	
Upperby	68	- 3	4.4	1	1.5		
Totals	3570	112	3.1	68	1.9	2	0.1

Table showing Verminous Conditions of the Head and Body found at the surprise Visits. Girls.

Ashley Street	in on dy.
Bishop Goodwin 374 79	er cent.
Bishop Goodwin	
Botcherby	
Caldewgate	
Caldewgate	
Denton Holme	
Fawcett	
Higher Grade 105 9 8.6 1 1.0 Lowther Street 183 64 35.0 26 14.2 1 Newtown 45 6 13.3 5 11.1 Norman Street 114 24 21.1 3 2.6 Robert Ferguson 277 58 20.9 25 9.0 St. Bede's 139 55 39.6 22 15.8 St. Cuthbert's 204 51 25.0 19 9.3 *t. John's 113 24 21.2 9 8.0 St. Stephen's 133 61 45.9 25 18.8 St. Stephen's 133 61 45.9 25 18.8 Stanwix 167 37 22.2 14 8.4 Upperby 73 28 33.4 12 16.4 Totals - 3789 987 26.0 353 9.3 1 Second Surprise Visit— 434 107 24.7 12 2.8 Bishop Goodwin 341 101 29.6 15 4.4 Botcherby 70 20 28.6 3 4.3 Brook Street 429 122 28.4 27 6.3 Caldewgate 356 80 22.5 8 2.2 1 Christ Church 210 84 40.0 32 15.2 1 Denton Holme 123 34 27.6 6 4.9 Fawcett 62 43 69.4 15 24.2 Higher Grade 75 11 14.7 3 4.0 Lowther Street 179 68 38.0 16 8.9 Norman Street 100 19 19.0 Robert Ferguson 259 63 24.3 10 3.9 St. Bede's 129 37 28.7 7 5.4 St. Luthbert's 200 72 36.0 28 14.0 St. Luthbert's 200 72 36.0 28 14.0 St. Luthbert's 200 72 36.0 28 14.0 St. Luthbert's 200 72 36.0 28 14.0	
Lowther Street 183	
Newtown	
Norman Street	0.5
Robert Ferguson 277 58 20.9 25 9.0	
St. Bede's 139 55 39.6 22 15.8 St. Cuthbert's 204 51 25.0 19 9.3 *t. John's 113 24 21.2 9 8.0 St. Stephen's 133 61 45.9 25 18.8 Stanwix 167 37 22.2 14 8.4 Upperby 73 28 33.4 12 16.4 Totals 3789 987 26.0 353 9.3 1 Second Surprise Visit— 434 107 24.7 12 2.8 Totals 3789 987 26.0 353 9.3 1 Second Surprise Visit— Ashley Street 434 107 24.7 12 2.8 Bishep Goodwin 341 101 29.6 15 4.4	
St. Cuthbert's 204 51 25·0 19 9·3 *t. John's 113 24 21·2 9 8·0 St. Stephen's 133 61 45·9 25 18·8 Stanwix 167 37 22·2 14 8·4 Upperby 73 28 33·4 12 16·4 Totals 3789 987 26·0 353 9·3 1 Second Surprise Visit— Ashley Street 434 107 24·7 12 2·8 Bishop, Goodwin 341 101 29·6 15 4·4 Botcherby 70 20 28·6 3 4·3 Brook Street 429 122 28·4 27 6·3 Caldewgate 356 80 22·5 8 2·2 1 Christ Church 210	
St. John's 113 24 21·2 9 8·0 St. Stephen's 133 61 45·9 25 18·8 Stanwix 167 37 22·2 14 8·4 Upperby 73 28 33·4 12 16·4 Totals 3789 987 26·0 353 9·3 1 Second Surprise Visit— 434 107 24·7 12 2·8 Bishop Goodwin 341 101 29·6 15 4·4 Botcherby 70 20 28·6 3 4·3 Brook Street 429 122 28·4 27 6·3 Caldewgate 356 80 22·5 8 2·2 1 Christ Church 210 84 40·0 32 15·2 1 Denton Holme 123 -34 27·6 6 4·9 Faweett <td></td>	
St. Stephen's 133 61 45.9 25 18.8 Stanwix 167 37 22.2 14 8.4 Upperby 73 28 33.4 12 16.4 Totals 3789 987 26.0 353 9.3 1 Second Surprise Visit—	
Stanwix	
Upperby	
Second Surprise Visit—	
Second Surprise Visit— Ashley Street 434 107 24·7 12 2·8	
Ashley Street 434 107 24.7 12 2.8 Bishop Goodwin 341 101 29.6 15 4.4 Botcherby 70 20 28.6 3 4.3 Brook Street 429 122 28.4 27 6.3 Caldewgate 356 80 22.5 8 2.2 1 Christ Church 210 84 40.0 32 15.2 1 Denton Holme 123 -34 27.6 6 4.9 Fawcett 62 43 69.4 15 24.2 Higher Grade 75 11 14.7 3 4.0 Lowther Street 179 68 38.0 16 8.9 Newtown 37 8 21.6 Norman Street 100 19 19.0 Robert Ferguson 259 63 24.3 10 3.9	0.3
Ashley Street 434 107 24.7 12 2.8 Bishop Goodwin 341 101 29.6 15 4.4 Botcherby 70 20 28.6 3 4.3 Brook Street 429 122 28.4 27 6.3 Caldewgate 356 80 22.5 8 2.2 1 Christ Church 210 84 40.0 32 15.2 1 Denton Holme 123 -34 27.6 6 4.9 Fawcett 62 43 69.4 15 24.2 Higher Grade 75 11 14.7 3 4.0 Lowther Street 179 68 38.0 16 8.9 Newtown 37 8 21.6 Norman Street 100 19 19.0 Robert Ferguson 259 63 24.3 10 3.9	
Bishop Goodwin 341 101 29·6 15 4·4 Botcherby 70 20 28·6 3 4·3 Brook Street 429 122 28·4 27 6·3 Caldewgate 356 80 22·5 8 2·2 1 Christ Church 210 84 40·0 32 15·2 1 Denton Holme 123 -34 27·6 6 4·9 Fawcett 62 43 69·4 15 24·2 Higher Grade 75 11 14·7 3 4·0 Lowther Street 179 68 38·0 16 8·9 Norman Street 100 19 19·0 Robert Ferguson 259 63 24·3 10 3·9 St. Bede's 129 37 28·7 7 5·4 </td <td></td>	
Botcherby 70 20 28·6 3 4·3 Brook Street 429 122 28·4 27 6·3 Caldewgate 356 80 22·5 8 2·2 1 Christ Church 210 84 40·0 32 15·2 1 Denton Holme 123 -34 27·6 6 .4·9 Fawcett 62 43 69·4 15 24·2 Higher Grade 75 11 14·7 3 4·0 Lowther Street 179 68 38·0 16 8·9 Newtown 37 8 21·6 Norman Street 100 19 19·0 Robert Ferguson 259 63 24·3 10	
Brook Street 429 122 28·4 27 6·3 Caldewgate 356 80 22·5 8 2·2 1 Christ Church 210 84 40·0 32 15·2 1 Denton Holme 123 -34 27·6 6 4·9 Fawcett 62 43 69·4 15 24·2 Higher Grade 75 11 14·7 3 4·0 Lowther Street 179 68 38·0 16 8·9 Newtown 37 8 21·6 Norman Street 100 19 19·0 Robert Ferguson 259 63 24·3 10 3·9 St. Bede's 129 37 28·7 7 5·4 St. Cuthbert's 200 72 36·0 28 14·0	
Caldewgate 356 80 22.5 8 2.2 1 Christ Church 210 84 40.0 32 15.2 1 Denton Holme 123 34 27.6 6 .4.9 Fawcett 62 43 69.4 15 24.2 Higher Grade 75 11 14.7 3 4.0 Lowther Street 179 68 38.0 16 8.9 Newtown 37 8 21.6 Norman Street 100 19 19.0 Robert Ferguson 259 63 24.3 10 3.9 St. Bede's 129 37 28.7 7 5.4 St. Lube's 200 72 36.0 28 14.0	
Christ Church 210 84 40·0 32 15·2 1 Denton Holme 123 -34 27·6 6 4·9 Fawcett 62 43 69·4 15 24·2 Higher Grade 75 11 14·7 3 4·0 Lowther Street 179 68 38·0 16 8·9 Newtown 37 8 21·6 Norman Street 100 19 19·0 Robert Ferguson 259 63 24·3 10 3·9 St. Bede's 129 37 28·7 7 5·4 St. Cuthbert's 200 72 36·0 28 14·0	0.3
Denton Holme 123 -34 27.6 6 4.9 Fawcett 62 43 69.4 15 24.2 Higher Grade 75 11 14.7 3 4.0 Lowther Street 179 68 38.0 16 8.9 Newtown 37 8 21.6 Norman Street 100 19 19.0 Robert Ferguson 259 63 24.3 10 3.9 St. Bede's 129 37 28.7 7 5.4 St. Cuthbert's 200 72 36.0 28 14.0	0.5
Fawcett 62 43 69·4 15 24·2 Higher Grade 75 11 14·7 3 4·0 Lowther Street 179 68 38·0 16 8·9 Newtown 37 8 21·6 Norman Street 100 19 19·0 Robert Ferguson 259 63 24·3 10 3·9 St. Bede's 129 37 28·7 7 5·4 St. Cuthbert's 200 72 36·0 28 14·0	
Higher Grade 75 11 14·7 3 4·0 Lowther Street 179 68 38·0 16 8·9 Newtown 37 8 21·6 Norman Street 100 19 19·0 Robert Ferguson 259 63 24·3 10 3·9 St. Bede's 129 37 28·7 7 5·4 St. Cuthbert's 200 72 36·0 28 14·0	
Lowther Street 179 68 38.0 16 8.9 Newtown 37 8 21.6 Norman Street 100 19 19.0 Robert Ferguson 259 63 24.3 10 3.9 St. Bede's 129 37 28.7 7 5.4 St. Cuthbert's 200 72 36.0 28 14.0 St. Lubu's	
Newtown 37 8 21.6 Norman Street 100 19 19.0 Robert Ferguson 259 63 24.3 10 3.9 St. Bede's 129 37 28.7 7 5.4 St. Cuthbert's 200 72 36.0 28 14.0 St. Lubu's 24 24.7 4 4.1	
Norman Street 100 19 19·0 Robert Ferguson 259 63 24·3 10 3·9 St. Bede's 129 37 28·7 7 5·4 St. Cuthbert's 200 72 36·0 28 14·0 St. Lubu's	
St. Bede's 129 37 28·7 7 5·4 St. Cuthbert's 200 72 36·0 28 14·0 St. Libr's 27 24 24·7 4 4·1	
St. Bede's 129 37 28.7 7 5.4 St. Cuthbert's 200 72 36.0 28 14.0	
St. Libu's 97 94 94:7 4 4:1	
St. John's 97 24 24-7 4 4:1	
St. Stephen's 119 14 11.8 1 0.8	
Stanwix 138 31 225 10 7.2	
Upperby 66 16 24·2 4 6·1 1	1.5
Totals 3424 954 27.9 201 5.9 3	0.1

Summary of the condition of Children with regard to Verminous Conditions.

	Depart-	No.	Nits	Nits on hair.		Vermin on head.		Vermin on body	
	ment.	examined.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per	No.	Per cent.	
Boys	Infants	2287	63	2.8	43	1.9	1	0.04	
	Senior	5184	104	2.0	91	1.8	12	0.2	
Girls	Infants	2120	561	26.5	159	7.5			
	Senior	5093	1380	27.1	395	7.8	4	0.1	
Totals	4	14684	2108	14.4	688	4.7	17	0.1	

Re-examination of Verminous Children.

	Number •xamined	Improved	Unchanged	Worse
Nits on Hair	1754	970	615	167
Vermin on Head	551	418	120	13
Vermin on Body	13	9	4	
Dirty Body and Clothing	59	46	13	

The following table summarises the various other conditions found and reported by the nurses during the examination of the children:—

					Boys.	Girls.	Tota
Dirty Body a	and Clothi	ng			59	39	98
Impetigo of					32	19	51
Impetigo of					32	35	67
Ringworm					11	17	28
Blepharitis &	other exte	ernal E	ve Dis	eases	32	16	48
Otorrhœa					10	3	13
Scabies					7	1	. 8
Eczema					13	1	14
Seborrhœa					3	4	7

Section F deals with such defects as have not already been commented upon. Under the heading of Malnutrition are included cases classified as Pre-Tubercular, in which poor development was an outstanding feature. Some of these cases have been treated at the Delicate Class, others have been sent to the Cottage Home at Waverton by arrangement with the Council of Social Service. In the case of the majority, however, the parents obtained treatment at home. A printed advice note is sent to the parents of all such children, giving particulars as to treatment and general hygiene. The number of these cases was much the same as during previous years. A larger number of cases of Anæmia were referred for treatment during the past These were dealt with in the same way as the Malnutrition cases, and they show a better percentage of treatment than formerly. A large number of children suffering from non-tubercular Lung Disease received treatment during the year; with regard to cases of Tuberculosis special remarks appear elsewhere dealing more fully with the condition. Other headings in this section require no further comment. They show the number of cases referred for treatment and the results obtained. The measures adopted for securing treatment are as follows:

At the time of, or immediately after medical inspection, instructions are given to the parents, either verbally or by printed notice, in some cases both, for securing improvement or remedy of the defects found. A list of all the children found to have defects is sent to the Head Teacher concerned; this list specifies the defect and asks for the teacher's co-operation in securing treatment. After a short interval the School Nurse pays a visit to the home of the child, noting, interalia, the home conditions or the family history, and also ascertains what steps have been taken to remedy the defect. If necessary the nurse advises the parent regarding further treatment, and when nothing has been done, impresses upon the parent the importance of providing treatment, or in the case of a parent whose child is not doing well, she is advised to attend the Clinic for further advice or treatment. Where no action has been taken by the parent to remedy the defect a further notice is sent, and if necessary the procedure is repeated

until re-examination reveals a satisfactory condition, when the defect slip is completed and filed for statistical purposes.

Table IV.-F. Treatment of all other Defects.

			Treated.	
Disease or Defect,	Referred for Treatment.	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Malnutrition Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-tuber-	192	9	153	162
and and	18	1	12	13
Defective Speech	1		1	1
Heart Disease-			1	1
Organie	5	2	3	5
Functional	1		_	_
Anæmia	365	7	307	314
Bronchitis	52	7 2	44	46
Other Lung Disease				
(non-tubercular)	7		5	5
Tuberculosis Pul-			the same of	7
monary definite suspected	63	21	40	61
	26	2	21	23
Non-pulmonary—			1 1 1 1	
Glands	7	2	4	6
Spine H·p	1	-	1	1
Hip	1	1	100000000	1
Other Bones and	0	La Laurence	,	,
Joints	2	-	1	1
Epilepsy Chorea	1 6	-	5	5
Other Disease of the	0		0	0
Nervous System	8		5	5
	52	1	43	44 🐠
Other Defects	32		10	11

Table V is a summary of the defects scheduled under the various sections for treatment during the year, with the results of treatment obtained. The best results are seen in the minor ailment section. The arrangements for dealing with these defects being thoroughly organised, 94.3 per cent. of such defects were treated, 55 per cent. being treated under the Education Committee's scheme and 39.3 per cent. otherwise. The figures compare favourably with those obtained in the previous year.

Table V.—Summary of Treatment of Defects as shown in Table IV. (A., B., C., D., and F., but excluding E.).

		Number of	Children.	1911
			Treated.	
Disease or Defect.	Referred for Treatment.	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Minor Ailments Visual Defects Defects of Nose and	1200 583	660 186	472 70	1132 256
Throat Dental Defects Other Defects	890 1210 808	22 595 48	384 33 64ð	406 628 694
Total	4691	1511	1605	3116

The number of cases of Visual Defect is greater than in the previous year, and the results obtained are much more satisfactory than for some years previously. 43.9 per cent. of these defects were submitted for refraction, of which 31.9 per cent. were treated at the Clinic and 12 per cent. elsewhere. (See Ophthalmic Report.)

Some improvement is noted in the section relating to defects of Nose and Throat. Fewer cases were scheduled for treatment, and the results show a higher percentage of treatment, viz.:—45.6 per cent., of which 2.5 per cent. were treated at the Clinic. The section dealing with Dental Defects, with the exception of 33 cases which were treated privately, is really a record of the scheme of dental inspection and treatment, findings at the routine medical inspection not being included.

The section relating to all other defects shows that the number scheduled for treatment was greater than in the previous year, although, owing to an alteration in the table, a strict comparison cannot be made. The results obtained are very satisfactory, 85.8 per cent. of the defects having received treatment, of which 5.9 per cent. were treated at the Clinic.

Table VI.—Summary relating to children medically inspected at the Routine Inspections during the year 1919.

(1) The total number of children medical spected at the Routine Inspections	ly in-	2814
(2) The number of children in (1) suffering defects (other than uncleanliness or declothing or footgear) who require to be under observation (but not referre	e kept	
treatment)		737
(3) The number of children in (1) suffering f	rom—	
Malnutrition		260
Skin Disease		148
Defective Vision (including Squint)		716
Eye Disease		82
Defeating Haming		12
TO TO:		52
M 1 (1) 1 (1)	70.000	598
Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-tube	roulen)	1402
		27
Defective Speech Dental Disease		2370
		2310
Heart Disease—		21
Organic		31
Functional		37
Anæmia		260
Lung Disease (non-tubercular) Tuberculosis—		. 87
Pulmonary Definite		8
Pulmonary { Definite Suspected		147
Non-Pulmonary		4
Disease of the Nervous System		3
Deformities		10
Other Defects and Diseases		122
(4) The number of children in (1) who referred for treatment (excluding unconess, defective clothing, &c.)		987
(5) The number of children in (4) who retreatment for one or more defects (excuncleanliness, defective clothing, &c.)		665

Table VI relates to routine cases and has already been commented upon. It may be mentioned, however, that 67 per cent. of the children found defective at these inspections have received treatment in some form. This is a considerable improvement upon the figures for 1918, viz., 70 per cent., which included special cases.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There was an increase in the number of cases of Measles notified during the year. This disease assumed epidemic form about the middle of September. The number of cases rose rapidly to a maximum in November, and then fell away sharply at the end of the year.

The number of cases of Whooping Cough was much smaller than in 1918, Mumps also decreased. Chickenpox was slightly more in evidence, but fewer cases of Diphtheria were notified. It was not considered necessary to take any action with regard to school closure.

Table showing the number of children excluded by the Medical Officer at School and Clinic for conditions other than Verminous:—

			146
			115
			75
			49
			71
			72
culosis			.~
1 .	and suspe	ccca	0=
llosis			35
ses			18
			19
			14
			74
			688
	culosis	culosis and suspendosis	culosis and suspected

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES. SCABIES.

There was a further decrease in the number of children excluded on account of this disease, viz., 146, compared with 177 in 1918, and 216 in 1917. The average period of absence was 31 days, the total number of school

days lost being 4,464. This troublesome disease appears to be getting more under control, and it is hoped may be stamped out in the near future.

RINGWORM.

The number of children excluded on account of this disease is much the same as in the two previous years; the number of days lost, and the average period of exclusion being also closely comparable. The total number of days lost was 13,289, equal to an average exclusion of 116 days per child. The period during which X-ray treatment was in operation during the year was too short to permit of remarks being made upon its effect upon school attendance, but it is assumed that considerable saving of time will be observed in the year 1920.

IMPETIGO.

Fewer children were excluded for this disease than in the previous year, as treatment could be offered to all cases at the Clime, and exclusion was only carried out during the acute stage of the disease.

EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES.

The number of exclusions under this heading was greater than in the previous year, but there was nothing of the nature of an epidemic of acute contagious ophthalmia during the year. The increase in the number of cases was due to phlyctenular and other nutritional conditions not of a contagious nature, where a period of rest and fresh air treatment was thought necessary to expedite the cure.

A table is included, showing the total number of children excluded at school and Clinic for various conditions. The number of exclusions on account of Pulmonary Tuberculosis is much larger than in the previous year. This was not due to an increase of the disease in the City, but occurred as a result of a special investigation of Tuberculosis in school children, the particulars of which are dealt with in another part of the report.

Table showing the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases for the year 1919 in Scholars attending the Schools within the City.

School.		Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Measles.
Ashley Street	 	1	1	44
Bishop Goodwin	 	-	4	135
Botcherby	 		-	23
Brook Street	 	2		34
Caldewgate	 		_	44
Christ Church	 	2	1	36
Denton Holme	 	-		7
Fawcett	 5	_	-	1
Higher Grade	 		_	_
Lowther Street	 	1	1	50
Newtown	 		3	28
Norman Street	 	-	2	63
Robert Ferguson	 	_	1	54
St. Bede's	 		1	14
St. Cuthbert's	 	-	_	31
St. John's			1	6
St. Patrick's	 	-	_	1
St. Stephen's	 			18
Stanwix	 	4		34
Upperby	 			24
Private Schools	 	2	1	23
Totals	 	12	16	670

NOTIFICATIONS OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND HEAD TEACHERS.

Table showing summary of these diseases arranged for Districts and Schools.

ot.	Name of School (All Departments).	A verage attendance.	School Accom- modation.	Chicken- pox.	Whoop- ing Cough.	Mump«.	Totals.
District.	Ashley Street	780.01	1161 311	18	6 2	8 2	32 5
	St. Bede's	240.45			1		
r	Caldewgate		887	4		8	13
Western	Denton Holme	267.86	912	2	2	35	39
Ye.	Robert Ferguson	517.87	720	19	22	12	53
	Newtown	126.9	400	37	-	2	39
	Totals	2606.51	4391	81	33	67	181
1 .:	Fawcett	144.94	474	-	-	-	-
District.	St. Stephen's	272.09	300	-	1 -	6	7
str	Christ Church	345.57	381	1 -	-	2	2
Di.	St. Cuthbert's	285.83	372	6	_	-	6
	St. Patrick's	184.06	272	1	_	1	2
1 5	Lowther Street	381-13	549	1	_	3	7 2 6 2 4
13	Higher Grade	180.37	253	_		_	-
Northern	Stanwix	007.50	517	11	-	1	12
	Totals	2131.52	3118	19	1	13	33
			100				
	Botcherby	125.14	198	10	-	52	52
1 .:	Norman Street	201.16	400	12	38	35	85
strict.	Brook Street	810.57	1132	8	4	6	18
	St. John's	441.08	604	-	-	1	1
Di	Bishop Goodwin	650.37	955	3	15	14	32
	Upperby	134.2	300	-	2	2	4
Southern	Totals	2362.52	3589	23	59	110	192
Sc	Grand Totals	7100:55	11098	123	93	190	406

TUBERCULOSIS.

possible co-ordination is maintained The closest between the School Medical and Tuberculosis Services in The Tuberculesis Officer assists with the routine the City. inspection of children in the schools, and also at the Clinic held for special cases, in addition to holding a special Clinic at the Tuberculosis Dispensary for children of school age on Wednesday afternoons. At this Clinic not only do children notified as suffering from Tuberculosis attend for examination, supervision, and treatment, but also children whom the Assistant School Medical Officer suspects as being tubercular are referred for diagnosis; contacts of school age are also examined and kept under supervision. Each School Nurse also carries out the duties of a Tuberculosis Nurse for the area allotted to her, with the result that they have knowledge of houses in which Tuberculosis. has occurred, and when a child from an infected house is presented for examination in the schools, this fact is brought to the notice of the Assistant School Medical Officer, who may pay special attention to any signs or symptoms suggestive of Tuberculosis, a note of this history is made on the record card and the child kept under close observation during his school life. A further result of this. co-ordination of services is that the supervision of a tuberculous child may be maintained as long as is necessary without interruption after he has left school.

During the past year 34 children of school age were notified as suffering from Tuberculosis, 23 by the Assistant School Medical Officer and 11 by other medical practitioners.

Local	isation.	Male.	Female.	Totals.
Lungs		 9	13	22
Glands	·	 2	3	5
Bones and J	oints	 4	1	5
Meninges		 1	1	2
Totals		 16	18	34

Notifications of Tuberculosis 1919.

	No	tificati Form	A.	Noti	ficati	ons on	Total	
Ages	5-10	10-15	Total on Form A.		0-5 5-10 1		Total on Form B.	Notifica- tions.
Pulmonary—								
Males	1	1	2		4	3	7	9
Females		1	1		8	4	12	13
Non-pulmonary-								
Males	3	2	5	1	1		2	7
Females	2	1	3		1	1	2	5
Total	6	5	11	1	14	8	23	34

143 children attended the Tuberculosis Dispensary for examination and treatment, of whom 106 were old cases and 37 new cases, making a total of 526 attendances.

9 children received special treatment by means of injections of Tuberculin B.E. (Bacilliary Emulsion), a total of 61 injections being given. The course of treatment in each case commenced with a dose of .0005 cubic millimetre of Tuberculin B.E., the dose being slowly increased each fortnight. The results in all cases have been satisfactory, and it is intended to extend this form of treatment in suitable cases.

6 children were receiving treatment in Blencathra Sanatorium on January 1st, 1919, 15 cases were admitted during the year; 18 cases were discharged from the Sanatorium, and 3 remained under treatment on December 31st.

The condition on discharge of the 18 children was as follows:—

Much improved	 	 	7
Improved	 	 	10
Unchanged	 	 	1

Since Tuberculosis became notifiable in 1911, 732 children under the age of 14 years have been notified, of whom 362 were males and 370 were females. 530 of these children (256 males and 274 females) were notified as suffering from the Pulmonary form of Tuberculosis, 50 from Glandular Tuberculosis, 64 from Abdominal Tuberculosis, 32 from Tuberculosis of the Bones and Joints, 50 from Meningeal Tuberculosis, and 6 from other forms of the disease.

During the past year tuberculous children were followed up by the School Nurses, and as many as possible were examined by the Tuberculosis Officer. The tables on pages 34 and 35 set out the condition of these children at the end of the year. Of the 530 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified, it is encouraging to be able to report that in 334, or 63 per cent. of the cases, the disease has been arrested, and that only in 54, or 10 per cent., is the disease still active. 52 have died since notification, 3 were killed on active service, while several died of diseases other than Tuberculosis. 40 children have left the City, and 32 could not be traced.

The table on page 36 sets out the condition at the end of last year of 113 school children who have received sanatorium treatment for Pulmonary Tuberculosis. 7 have since died, 3 have left the City, and 1 could not be traced. The disease in 76, or 74.5 per cent. of the remainder, is classified as arrested or quiescent, 19 are still unfit to attend school, 7 are now over school age and the disease has not been arrested, although 4 are sufficiently well to work.

Of the 50 cases of Glandular Tuberculosis, in 42 instances the disease is now arrested, and in only 4 is the disease still active.

Of the 64 children notified as suffering from Abdominal Tuberculosis 24 are reported as dead, but in the case of this form of the disease, as well as in the case of Meningeal Tuberculosis, many children who were notified were under school age at the time of notification, and died before reaching school age. In a number of instances the notification was only received just before death. Of the 30 cases of Abdominal Tuberculosis investigated the disease had been arrested in 24 and was still active in 6

26 cases of Tuberculosis of the Bones and Joints were investigated; in 22 the disease was quiescent, and in 4 it

was still active. 2 children had died, 3 had left the City, and 1 could not be traced.

Of the 6 children notified as suffering from other forms of Tuberculosis the disease has been arrested in the case of 3; 2 are still suffering and 1 has died.

50 children were notified as suffering from Tuberculosis of the Brain and Meninges, of whom 45 are reported as dead. In this case a large majority of the children were under school age. In only 2 instances were the children reported as being well and attending school, and, having regard to the extremely fatal nature of this form of the disease, it may be concluded that in these 2 instances the diagnosis has been incorrect.

The condition of the 732 children notified as suffering from all forms of Tuberculosis between the years 1911-1918 inclusive are summarised in the following table:—

			N	Iales.	Females.	Total.
Dead				61	63	124
Left City				31	24	55
Not traced				22	16	38
Disease arre	ested	or quiescent		219	226	445
Disease activ	ve			29	41	70
		To	tals	362	370	732

It will be seen that in 60.8 per cent. the disease has been arrested, and in 9.6 per cent. it is still active, while 16.9 per cent. have died, 7.5 per cent. have left the City, and 5.2 per cent. could not be traced.

The high percentage of cases in which Tuberculosis in children has been arrested or cured is extremely gratifying, and is a distinct encouragement to take all steps possible to search out Tuberculosis in its early stages and apply prompt treatment. The open-air class, which was established in Denton Holme School in 1911, has, in my opinion, been a factor in restoring to health debilitated children and those suffering from Tuberculosis in the early and non-infectious stages. This class, which has accommodation for 25 children, has now been transferred to more suitable premises at Newtown Infants' School, where treatment is carried out under open-air regime until an open-air school can be established.

Slight Impr't. Much Improved Much Improved Slight Impr't. Much Improved Much Improved Much Improved Much Improved Not Improved Not Improved Not Improved Slight Impr't. Remarks. Satisfactory Improving Particulars regarding Children attending Denton Holme Delicate Class. Improving Improving Improved Improved Improved Emproved (mproved Improved Emproved Old Phthisis ... Pht. Quiescent Pre-Tub. .. Organic Heart Pht. Quiescent Susp. Phthisis Bronchietasis Bronchietasis Abdom. T.B. Enl. Glands T.B. Spine Defects. Pre-Tub. Pre-Tub. Pre-Tub. Pre-Tub. Anæmia Pre-Tub. Anæmia Anæmia Anæmia Anæmia Anæmia Anæmia No. of Exams. 10 00 00 1- 4 © 4 © © 00 4 10 10 4 00 01 4 4 01 01 00 00 01 93 Weight. Height. すらららららららららようすらするするすらす てのこうののコージオジオのサニコオジオ 員員を表する。 日本のは、 日本のは 日本のは 日本のは 日本のは 日本のは 日本のは 日本のは 日本のは 日本のは 日本の Leaving or Examination, 9/12/19 24/9/19 24/9/19 24/9/19 9/12/19 9/12/19 9/12/19 9/12/19 9/12/19 9/12/19 9/12/19 9/12/19 9/12/19 9/12/19 Date of 9/12/19 Weight. Height. 5444445 54040 54040 54044 5340 vate of Entry Examination. or First 29/-/18 27/2/18 7/8/18 2/5/17 7/10/18 8/10/14 29/1/19 17/2/19 3/3/19 26/3/19 30/4/19 14/8/16 12 11/17 12/11/17 19/12/17 10/3/19 14/4/19 Age. Sex. No.

MALES.

		YEAR.		1	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	Total.
	Total Cases 1	Notified			5	63	86	58	51	54	22	28	362
Tuberculosis.	Total Dead Left City Not Traced	Disease A	rrested		5 1 3	63 8 8 2 31	61 1 3 5 29 2	37 4 3 3 15	35 4 2 7 8	29 2 3 1	11 3 2	15 1 1	256 23 19 19 100
Pulmonary Tt	Over School Age	Killed on Discharge	Active Served from Ar	my ber-	1	1	1		::/	1			3 3
Pulm	Of S hool Age	Disease	Arrested Active			12	15 3 2	8 3	13	9 2	4 2	10 3	2 71 14 2
Glandular Tuberculosis.	Total Left City Not Traced Over School	 { Disease	 Arrested				8 2 2	3 1	3	7 1	. 1	3	25 3 1
Gla	Age Of School Age	{ "	,,				4	1	3	6	1	3	18
Abdominal Tuberculosis.	Total Dead Left City Not Traced Of School Age	 { Disease ,,	Arrested Active				9 2 6 1	7 2 3 2	3 1 2	4 2 2	5 4 1	6 2 1 3	34 11 6 14 3
Tuberculosis of Bones & Joints.	Total Dead Left City Not Traced Over School Age Of School Age	 { Disease { ",	Arrested Active				5 2 1 1 1 	1 1	4 1 3 	7 3 2 2 2		2 1	19 1 3 1 8 3 3
Meningeal Tubercu- lovis.	Total Dead Not Traced Of School Age	 { Disease	 Arrested				1 1	4 4	6 6	7 5 1	5 5	2 2	25 23 1
Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Total Over School Age Of School Age	Uisease	Arrested Active				2 2	1 1					3 1 2

FEMALES.

		YEAR.		1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	Total.
	Total Cases No	otified		 4	77	86	45	63	53	23	19	370
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Total Dead Left City Not Traced Over School { Age	Disease	Arrested Active	 4 1 3	77 9 8 5 37 7	63 5 2 6 30 2	34 1 4 1 8 2	34 2 4 8	38 5 3 1 8	13 2 1	11 1	274 26 21 13 95 13
Pul	Of School Age	In Sans	Arrested Quiescent Active torium	 	5 3 2 1	13 4 1	16 2 	13 4 3	12 6 2 	5 1 4 	5	68 18 19 1
Glandular Tubercu- losis.	Total Over School { Age Of School Age	Disease	Arrested Active Arrested Active	 		4 3 1 	2 1 1	11 4 1 5 1	5 5 	3 2 1		25 8 1 13 3
Abdominal Tuberculosis.	Total D ad Left City Not Traced Over School {	 Disease	 Arrested	 		11 4 2 1	6 2 2	5 2 1	1	2 2	5 3	30 13 2 2 2
Tut	Of School {	"	Active	 		3 1	1	2	 1		2	8 3
Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints.	Total Desd Over School { Age Of School }	 Disease	Arrested	 		5 1 1 3		5 1 4	3 2			13 1 2 9
Meningeal T	Total Dead Left City Not Traced Of School	" 	Active	 		2 1 	2 2	8 7 	5 4 1	5 5 	3 3	25 22 1 1
Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Total Dead Of School {		Arrested	 		1 1	1 1		1 1 			3 1 2
Othe	Age (!						

Results of Sanatorium Treatment 1911-1918.

		YEAR.		1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	Total
	Total			 2			4	12	10	8	10	46
	Dead			 •••				1	2	1	1	5
	Left City			 			1	1.				2
σż	Not Traced			 1								1
MALES.	At School {		Arrested Quiescent	 				2	3	1 2	6	4 10
	NotatSchool {	",	Improved Unchanged Worse	 		: :/:		1 1	1	1 1	2	2 3 2
	Left School {		Arrested Active	 1			3	5	4	1	1	15 2
	Total		***	 1	8	7	6	20	11	9	10	67
	Dead			 				1	1			2
	Left City			 				1				1
	Not Traced			 								
		Disease	Arrested	 		2	1	4	4		4	15
ES.	At School	,, (Quiescent	 				1	1	5	1	8
FEMALES.	(,, 1	mproved	 			1	1	2	1	4	9
FEN	NotatSchool {	,, 1	Inchanged	 						1		1
	(,, 1	Worse	 				2				2
	T-44 9 1 1	,, 1	Arrested	 1	3	5	4	7	2	2		24
	Left School {	,, £	Active					3	1		1	. 5
-	Т	otals		 3	3	7	10	32	21	17	20	113

Numerical Return of all exceptional Children in the area in 1919.

State Stat
blind), within the meaning of the Ele-mentary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893 DEAF AND DUMB (including partially deaf), within the meaning of the Ele-mentary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893 Attending Public Elementary Schools
mentary Education (Blind and Deaf (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893 DEAF AND DUMB (including partially deaf), within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893 Mentary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893 for the Blind 1 3 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
(Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893 DEAF AND DUMB (including partially deaf), within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893 Not at Schools Attending Public Elementary Schools Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf Not at School Not at School Children) Act, 1893
DEAF AND DUMB (including partially deaf), within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893 Attending Public Elementary Schools
(including partially deaf), within the Schools School Schools School S
deaf), within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893 Schools Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf Not at School Not at School
meaning of the Ele- mentary Education (Blind and Deaf (Children) Act, 1893 Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf Not at School
(Blind and Deaf Not at School
Children) Act, 1893
Attending Public Elementary Schools Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children Notified to the Local Control Authority by Local Education Authority during the year Attending Public Elementary Schools Authority Defective Children Notified to the Local Control Authority by Local Education Authority during the year
Feeble-minded Feeble-minded Feeble-minded Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children Notified to the Local Control Authority by Local Education Authority during the year
Feeble-minded for Mentally Defective Children Notified to the Local Control Authority by Local Education Authority during the year
Notified to the Local Control Authority by Local Education Authority during the year
Authority by Local Education Authority during the year
Additionity during the year
Not at School 1 1 2
At School
Z Total Collect
Z Idiots 2 2 4
Attending Public Elementary
Schools Attending Certified Schools
EPILEPTICS for Epileptics 1 1
In Institutions other than Certified Schools
Not at School 2 2
Attending Public Elementary
Schools 74 88 162 Pulmonary Attending Certified Schools for
Physically Defective Children
Tuberculosis In Institutions other than Certi-
Tuberculosis In Institutions other than Certified Schools Not at School 13 18 31 Attending Public Elementary Schools Crippling due Attending Certified Schools for
Attending Public Elementary
Schools
to Physically Defective Children
Tuberculosis In Institutions other than Certi-
fied Schools Not at School 1 1 2
Tuberculosis In Institutions other than Certified Schools Not at School 1 1 2 Crippling due to causes other than Tuberculosis, i.e., Physically Defective Children
to causes other Schools 25 9 34
than Tubercu- Attending Certified Schools for
Paralysis, In Institutions other than Certi-
Rickets, fied Schools
Rheumatism Not at School 2 2
Dull or Backward Retarded 2 years 285 255 540
Dull or Backward Retarded 3 years 101 57 158

DEATHS OCCURRING IN SCHOOL CHILDREN.

(Ages 5	to 14)	for the	year	ending	1919.	
Tubercular	Menin	gitis				4
Heart Dise	ase					4
Nephritis						2
Diphtheria						2
Measles						2
Diarrhœa						F
Septicæmia						1
Pulmonary		ulosis				1
Purpura						1
Bronchitis				N		1
Peritonitis						1
Diabetes M	ellitus					1
Accident						1
						_
						22

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

During the year 39 candidates for appointments as teachers, &c., were examined and the results reported to the Education Committee as follows:—

		No Defect.	Recommend to obtaining for	treatment
	No. Examined.	Recom- mended.	Defective Teeth.	Defective Teeth and Vision.
Head Master	. 1	1		
Head Mistresses	. 2	2		
Assistant Masters	5	4	1	***
Assistant Mistresses	. 11	9	2	***
Handicraft Instructor	. 1	1		
Physical Training Instructress	1	1		
Cookery Mistresses	9	2		***
Supplementary Teachers	. 3	3		
Nursery Assistants	. 5	2	3	
Pupil Teachers	. 5	2	2	1
Student Teachers	. 3	2	1	
Totals	. 39	29	9	1

OUTSIDE HELP.

CARLISLE COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE.

I desire to acknowledge the valuable help given by this Society, formerly known as the Charity Organisation Society, through the Secretary, Miss Henderson, by means of which 33 delicate children, including 25 girls and 8 boys, were sent to the Cottage Home at Waverton. The children were selected mainly by the Assistant Medical Officers and medically inspected before and after their residence at the Home, where their stay varied from one to three months, according to the needs of the children. In addition, one boy was sent to the Silloth Institution, and one child suffering from Tubercular Disease of the Spine was sent to Ormerod Home, St. Annes-on-Sea, for eight months. Clothing was supplied to four children in order that they might go to Blencathra Sanatorium, and one boy was supplied with crutches. A daily supply of milk for nine months was given to a paralysed child, and two children were removed from infection at the request of the doctor.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

I have to acknowledge the valuable help given by this Society through its energetic local officer, Mr. Brooker. The following is a list of particulars of cases dealt with by him:—

Cases recorded on	the	books of the	Society	 8
Homes visited				 8
Subsequent visits		of		 43
Cases improved				 . 7

The above matters affected the welfare of 33 children.

Table showing the comparison between the average heights and weights of Carlisle Scholars with the height and weight Standards of Dr. A. W. Tuxford and Dr. R. Ashleigh Glegg, for England and Urban areas respectively.

MEASUREMENTS TAKEN IN ORDINARY IN-DOOR CLOTHING AND WITHOUT BOOTS.

BOYS.

Age.	No.	Н	eight—Inche	8.	Weight-Pounds.					
nge.	110.	Carlisle.	England.	Urban Areas.	Carlisle.	England.	Urban Areas.			
4	-78	39.3	38.7	38.5	36.2	35.9	35.5			
5	361	40.8	40.6	40-4	38.3	38.7	38.2			
6	82	43.2	42.5	42.3	43.2	42.6	42.6			
7	18	44.1	45.2	45.0	43.2	46.7	46.3			
8	218	47.5	47.0	46.9	51.0	50.4	50.2			
9	207	48.7	49.2	48.7	54.7	55.3	53.5			
10	13	50.9	50.5	49.8	60.3	60.6	60.0			
12	298	54.3	55.0	54.7	72.5	72.9	71.5			
13	119	55.6	56.1	56.1	83.6	77.5	77.2			
14	1	58.0	57.9	57.8	84.0	84.1	83.9			

Table showing the comparison between the average heights and weights of Carlisle Scholars with the height and weight Standards of Dr. A. W. Tuxford and Dr. R. Ashleigh Glegg, for England and Urban areas respectively.

MEASUREMENTS TAKEN IN ORDINARY IN-DOOR CLOTHING AND WITHOUT BOOTS. GIRLS.

Ann	No.	Н	eight—Inche	8.	Weight-Pounds.				
Age.	No.	Carlisle.	England.	England. Urban Areas.		England.	Urban Areas.		
4	56	39.2	38.6	38.1	35.4	34.9	34.6		
5	374	40.2	40.4	40.2	36.7	37.6	37.3		
6	77	41.9	42.4	42.2	39.6	41.0	40.6		
7	17	44.0	44.8	44.7	43.7	45 2	45.0		
8	228	47.2	46.3	46.3	49.4	48.9	48.9		
9	208	47.7	48.9	48.3	52.0	54.7	54.2		
10	7	52.0	51.2	51.0	62.0	59.0	58.6		
12	285	54.8	54.6	54.9	74:1	73.9	72.3		
13	124	56.0	56.9	56.7	78:5	80.0	79.2		

THE SCHOOL CLINIC.

The medical inspection of Specials referred to the Clinic was carried out as previously on Monday and Thursday mornings. The new cases totalled 816 compared with 684 in the previous year. Of this number 485 children were referred to the Clinic by Head Teachers, 115 by the School Attendance Committee, 57 by School Nurses, and 149 were brought by the parents themselves for advice and treatment.

TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.

The appointment of an additional nurse became necessary in order to cope with the expansion of work of treatment of minor ailments, which requires the attendance of two nurses each morning and an additional nurse on Monday and Thursday mornings when the special clinics are on. The total number of attendances at the treatment Clinic has increased by about 50 per cent. over the previous year, while at the end of the year the average daily attendance was about 100 per cent. greater than at the corresponding period in the previous year.

The total number of cases treated was 660 as compared with 464 the previous year, the average number of attendances per case being 18. The accompanying tables exhibit the particulars of attendances, diseases treated, and results obtained.

EXAMINATION OF DEFECTIVE VISION.

The further examination of Visual Defects has been carried out during the past year by the Assistant School Medical Officer; one morning in each week has been devoted to the estimation of errors of refraction.

Where a child was found at the time of medical inspection to have an apparently severe defect of vision the parents were given the opportunity of bringing the child to the Ophthalmic Clinic at the earliest possible date. In less serious defects the parent was advised to obtain advice and treatment in the first instance, and on reexamination, if no steps had been taken, further treatment was then offered at the Clinic. 35 Ophthalmic Clinics were held during the year and 186 children were examined, viz., 84 boys and 102 girls. The following conditions were observed:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Hypermetropia (long sight)	25	24	49
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	16	31	47
Compound Hypermetropic			
Astigmatism	24	18	42
Myopia (short sight)	7	3	10
Myopic Astigmatism	3	11	14
Compound Myopic Astigmatism	1	7	8
Mixed Astigmatism	2	4	6
No refractive error	6	4	10
	_		7.7
Totals	84	102	186

Squint was present in 34 cases.

Spectacles were considered necessary in 151 cases and a prescription given to the parents; in 9 instances where the parent was unable to provide spectacles these were provided by the Education Committee.

With regard to the adequacy of the arrangements for examination of visual defect under the Education Act of 1918, it is estimated that about 400 children annually would require attention. It is, I think, possible to provide for the examination of 200-250 children, devoting one session per week to the work, with the present staff and, as many parents refuse to avail themselves of these services, provided other duties remain much as at present, the Assistant Medical Officer responsible will be able to cope with the cases.

X-RAY TREATMENT OF RINGWORM.

The installation of the X-ray apparatus was not completed until the end of August, so that this form of treatment was only available during four months of the year. During this period the work has been, to some extent, experimental, as, apart from acquiring a knowledge of the principles of treatment, it takes considerable time to acquire the requisite knowledge of the apparatus and its idiosyncrasies in order to obtain satisfactory results. Up to the end of the year 36 cases had been selected for treatment and 57 separate exposures were made. The number of areas per head treated varied from 1 to 4, complete removal of hair not being attempted in any case.

In order to avoid the risks of permanent baldness exposures were restricted to such a minimum exposure as would show a positive result. The disadvantage of the adoption of a minimum exposure is that the same area may need repeated attention, but such a procedure has the advantage of less risk of baldness following. After exposure to the X-Rays the cases have attended the Minor Ailments Clinic for epilation and other measures, and by this means it has been found practicable to allow the children to attend school at a much earlier date than would otherwise have been possible. The number of cases dealt with is insufficient to warrant a tabulation of the results, but I am of opinion that the treatment is likely to be very beneficial, both with regard to cutting down the number of cases and also cutting short the period of exclusion from . school. This Clinic has been held on a Thursday afternoon; 10 sessions have been held and 48 attendances have been made by the children treated.

Attendances at Treatment Clinic.

Month.	No. of days Clinic open.	Total Attendance.	Average daily Attendance.	Maximum daily Attendance.
January	23	839	36	51
February	8	302	38	55
March	24	923	38	56
April	22	749	34	63
May	27	1233	46	71
June	22	1037	47	64
July (schools closed)				
August	21	981	47	67
September	25	1461	58	86
October	27	1609	60	86
November	25	1589	- 64	94
December	20	1475	74	114
Totals	244	12,198	50.	114

Results of Treatment at Clinic.

	No.	of Ca	ses.		Im-	Ceased	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Cured.	proved.	Attend- ing.	In- complete
Eye Diseases—		.//					
Conjunctivitis	 56	34	90	75	4	4	7
Blepharitis	 28	18	46	24	5	3	14
Phlyctenules	 10	13	23	19	2	1	1
Corneal Ulcers	 2	5	7	5	1	1	
Keratitis	 5	4	9	2	- 2	2	3
Hordeolum	 4	1	5	4			1
Other Diseases	 3	1	4	3	1		
Ear Diseases—			-				
Otorrhœa	 50	23	73	35	5	2	31
Wax in Ears	 12	11	23	20			3
Other Diseases	 1	2	3	1	1		1
Skin Diseases-							
Impetigo of Head	 25	15	40	37		1	2
- Impetigo of Body	 74	57	131	113	3	1	14
Ringworm {Head Body	 26 23	7 9	33 32	19 28	3	2	11 2
Eczema	 30	11	41	30	3	1	7
Septic Sores	 25	17	42	39	a.i.	1	2
Minor Ínjuries	 9	3	12	11			1
Miscellaneous	 18	28	46	17	20	2	7
	401	259	660	482	50	21	107

DENTAL CLINIC. Schools Visited.

New Cases.

Ashley Street
Botcherby
Bishop Goodwin
Brook Street
Caldewgate
Christ Church
Lowther Street
Newtown
Norman Street
Robert Ferguson
Stanwix
St. Bede's
St. Cuthbert's
St. Stephen's
Upperby

Re-examinations.
1907-08-09-10-11 groups.
Botcherby
Bishop Goodwin
Upperby
Denton Holme
Christ Church Girls'
Stanwix Girls'
Robert Ferguson Senior

With regard to the school dental work for 1919, in his report to me, Mr. Taylor makes the following observations:—

"In previous reports I have more or less confined my remarks to re-examinations, but on this occasion I am of opinion that both tables should be commented upon. With regard to children included in Table A the impression I gathered during my inspections was that a fairly satisfactory attempt had been made to keep the teeth clean; a comparison of the figures with those of 1918 shows this point quite well. 78.2 per cent. of the permanent teeth were sound as compared with 70.4 in 1918, although a similar septic condition of the mouths is evidenced by the percentage of unsavable temporary teeth, viz., 22.4 as compared with 22.3 in 1918. It will be observed that during 1919 there was a larger percentage of children in whom no treatment appeared to be necessary.

"With regard to the condition of the teeth of children who were re-examined during 1919, and especially the teeth of those who had received treatment at the Dental Clinic, I was pleased to note, in the majority of cases, the general cleanly appearance of the teeth, and that an attempt had been made to preserve any work done for them. In many instances of children previously seen with badly decayed teeth and septic mouths, the teeth were found to require either no treatment or, if any, of a much simpler nature. Taking the re-examinations as a whole I found in the majority of the children that the masticating apparatus was efficient.

"I believe I mentioned last year that the percentage of sound permanent teeth should now show some improvement; this condition, I am happy to say, is taking place and is shown by the slight increase over the figures for 1918.

"With regard to the table giving the summary of dental treatment on page 49 I would like to direct attention to the large proportion of permanent teeth extracted. This was necessary both in cases where treatment in the earlier year had been refused, and also on account of the bad septic condition of the mouths of neglected cases sent up as specials. In these instances conservative work was hopeless and extraction remained the only remedy. These causes are to be regretted, and show that many permanent teeth are ruthlessly sacrificed which might have been preserved and made useful for years. In conclusion one notices, however, that much useful work was done, and that the year 1919 compares very favourably with any previous year."

Table showing number of Children examined at Routine Inspection, with administrative details

A.	В	Boys.		Girls.		Total.	
No. examined	457	1	403	1	860	l	
No treatment required	165	36.1	130	32.3	295	34.3	
Refused treatment	164	35.9	142	35:2	306	35.6	
Accepted treatment	128	28.0	131	32.5	259	30.1	

Summary of the condition of teeth of children enumerated in Table A.

				Boys.		Gi	Girls.		al.
Temporary Teeth	Total examined Sound . Savable Unsavable		7937 3594 2549 1794	45·3 32·1 22·6	6684 2983 2221 1480	44.6 33.2 22.2	14621 6577 4770 3274	45·0 3 2·6 22·4	
Permanent Teeth	Total examined Sound Savable Unsavable		2043 1606 427 10	78·6 20·9 0·5	2097 1634 456 7	77·9 21·7 0·4	4140 3240 883 17	78·2 21·4 0·4	

Table showing number of children re-examined at Routine Inspection, with administrative details.

В.		Boys.		Girls.		Total.	
No. examined		338		404		742	
No treatment required		83	24.5	102	25.2	185	24.9
Refused treatment		145	42.9	164	40.6	309	41.7
Accepted treatment		110	32.6	138	34.2	248	33.4

Summary of the condition of teeth of children enumerated in Table B.

		Boys.		Girls.		Total.	
Temporary Teeth.	Total Examined Sound Savable Unsavable	2393 930 822 641	38·8 34·3 26·9	2317 774 736 807	33·4 31·7 34·9	4710 1704 1558 1448	36·2 33·0 30·8
Permanent Teeth.	Total Examined Sound Savable Unsavable	4681 3912 604 165	83·6 12·9 3·5	6472 5662 601 209	87·5 9·3 3·2	11155 9574 1205 374	85·9 10 8 3·3

Summary of treatment of Dental Defects of Routine, Re-examination and Special Cases.

	Boys.		Girls.		Total.		
	Routine	Special	Routine	Special	Routine	Special	All
No. received treatment	238	48	269	40	507	88	595
Temporary teeth extracted	881	134	918	134	1799	268	2067
Permanent teeth extracted	43	34	98	51	141	85	226
Local Anæsthetics	20	8	30	2	50	10	60
General Anæsthetics	146	25	163	30	309	55	364
Fillings	425	14	444	11	869	25	894

JOSEPH BEARD,

School Medical Officer.

19 Fisher Street, Carlisle, 20th April, 1920.