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City of Leeds.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

(ALGERNON WEAR, C.M.G., M.D., B.S., D.P.H.),

For the year ended 31st December, 1919.



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LEEDS EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Medical Inspection of School Children.

MEDICAL STAFF.

School Medical Officer—ALGERNON WEAR, C.M.G., M.D., B.S., D.P.H.
(Resumed from War Service, 10th March, 1919).

Acting School Medical Officer (to March 10th, 1919)—R. LEE-BOLTON, L.R.C.P.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H., F.I.H. (also Medical Officer of the
City of Leeds Training College).

Full Time Assistant School Medical Officers—

GEO. E. ST. CLAIR STOCKWELL, B.A., M.B., B.C. (resumed from War
Service, 1st April, 1919).

JOSEPH HOLMES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Appointed full-time, 1st September,
1919, previously part time).

C. R. LYALL, M.B., C.M. (Resigned part-time appointment, May, 1919 ;
Re-appointed full-time 20th October, 1919).

GEO. P. P. CLAPHAM, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.F.P.S., L.D.S. (Appointed
1st November, 1919).

DONALD M. MCGILLIVRAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Appointed 17th November,
1919).

THOMAS D. PRATT, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Appointed 24th November,
1919).

RUTHERFORD CRAMB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (resumed from War Service,
1st April, 1919 ; left 12th November, 1919).

ARTHUR H. HOSFORD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Appointed full-time from
January, 1919 ; left 31st October, 1919).

W. BOUCHER EVANS, M.B., C. M. (left 30th June, 1919).

Part-Time Assistant School Medical Officers (Temporary War Appointments)
(ceased duties 31st July, 1919)—

F. W. M. GREAVES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

WALTER C. MAYO, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

H. ARCHBOLD SMITH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Oculist—RALPH HOPTON, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (part time).
(Also supervision at School for Blind, and Special Classes for Myopes).

School Dental Officers—

HARRY DRAKE, L.D.S. (resumed from War Service, 24th February, 1919).

GERALD R. BAXTER, M.B., Ch.B., B.Ch.D. (resumed from War Service,
1st May, 1919).

JAMES LAW, L.D.S.

JAMES HADDOW, L.D.S.

JOHN KNOWLES, L.D.S.

JOHN S. FRANCIS, L.D.S. (Appointed January, 1919 ; left 31st March,
1919).

Part-Time Assistant School Dental Officers (Temporary War Appointments)—

J. MACRAE, L.D.S. (6 half-days per week) (Left 30th November, 1919).

HENRY H. CAPES, L.D.S. (5 half-days per week) (Left 31st March, 1919).

School Nurses—

VIOLET J. WEBSTER (Superintendent Nurse).

MARTHA THOMPSON.

MARY D. CARRICK (Re-appointed January, 1919).

MAUDE M. MCGILL.

KATE GRONOW.

MARY MCGANN.

HILDA A. SMITH.

MARGARET MOORE.

JANE TOTTIE.

OLIVE WALKER (Mrs.).

ALICE KAY (Appointed January, 1919).

ANNIE A. POSKITT (*Appointed 1st April, 1919*).
 MAUDE B. PARNHAM (*Appointed 24th March, 1919*).
 MONA K. MACPHERSON (*Appointed 1st May, 1919*).
 EMMA M. HEARNshaw (*Appointed 1st May, 1919*).
 ELIZABETH M. WHURR (*Appointed 1st September, 1919*).
 FLORENCE N. CLAYTON (*Appointed 29th September, 1919*).
 ESTHER FOX (*Appointed 1st November, 1919*).
 MARY CHERRETT (*Appointed 1st November, 1919*).
 ROSE PAYNE.
 ELIZABETH SMYTHE (Mrs.) (*Left 30th April, 1919*).
 SARAH A. HUDSON (*Left 30th April, 1919*).
 MARY E. LINDLEY (Mrs.) (*Left 28th February, 1919*).
 DOROTHY M. ROOKE (*Left 31st May, 1919*).
 MARGARET MCGOURTY (*Appointed 1st April; left 31st August, 1919*).

Dental Attendants—

MARGARET ATKINSON (*Left 31st March, 1919*).
 LIZZIE TAYLOR (Mrs.) (*Left 31st October, 1919*).
 ELSIE DENTON.
 GRACE E. BROWN (*Appointed 23rd January, 1919*).
 SYLVIA A. WILSON (*Appointed 1st April, 1919*).
 ETHEL WHITE (*Appointed 1st November, 1919*).

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SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE LEEDS SCHOOL MEDICAL
SERVICE, 1919.

No. of Children Examined by the School Medical Officers at Routine Inspections	23,095
Re-inspected in the Schools by the School Medical Officers	14,636
Examined by the School Dental Officers	38,731
Examined by School Nurses in the Schools	68,644
Re-inspected in the Schools by School Nurses ..	33,484
Number of visits to homes by School Nurses ..	3,145

CLINIC WORK.

Total Attendances, 1919 .. 111,831

CLINIC.	NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES.	NATURE OF WORK.
Central	4,440	Inspection work. Refractions. X-Ray. Remedial Exercises. Aural. External Eye.
	7,239	Dental.
Holbeck	12,841	Inspection work. Treatment of Minor Ailments. Refraction..
	4,751	Dental.
Edgar Street ..	24,182	Inspection work. Treatment of Minor Ailments.
	3,771	Dental.
Armley	13,843	} Inspection work. Treatment of Minor Ailments.
Burley	12,154	
Hunslet	15,019	
Meanwood	13,591	

CITY OF LEEDS.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Report of the School Medical Officer for the year ended
31st December, 1919.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report upon the work of the School Medical Service of the City of Leeds, for the year ended 31st December, 1919. During the past five years the work has been carried on with great difficulty. The shortage of Medical and clerical staff was met by the employment of part-time Medical Officers and Dentists, and a number of female clerks. Thanks are due to all those who kept the organisation going during the absence of so many of the regular staff, particularly to Dr. Lee-Bolton, Acting School Medical Officer, Dr. Huie, Dr. Evans, and Miss Webster, Superintendent of Nurses.

During the year there have been considerable changes in the Medical Staff. Dr. Lee-Bolton, who was acting as School Medical Officer during my absence, relinquished his temporary appointment on March 18th. Dr. Rutherford Cramb, and Dr. St. Clair Stockwell, both of whom are full-time Officers, resumed duty at the end of their Military Service on the 1st April, the former resigning his position on November 12th, on his appointment as Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer at Brighton. Staff Changes.

Dr. Evans resigned on June 30th, Dr. Hosford on October 31st and Dr. Greaves, Dr. W. Mayo and Dr. Archbold Smith, all part-time Officers ceased duty on the 31st July.

To balance these withdrawals Dr. Joseph Holmes was appointed full-time Officer on September 1st, Dr. C. R. Lyall on the 25th October, Dr. G. P. P. Clapham on November 1st, Dr. D. M. McGillivray on November 17th and Dr. T. D. Pratt on November 24th.

Mr. Harry Drake, Dental Surgeon, resumed duty from Military Service on February 24th and Dr. Gerald Baxter, Dental Surgeon, on May 1st, Mr. John S. Francis, Dental Surgeon, resigned March 31st, Mr. J. Macrae, Dental Surgeon, on November 30th, and Mr. H. H. Capes, Dental Surgeon, on March 31st.

The Staff now consists of seven full-time Medical Officers, two part-time Oculists, five Dentists, twenty-six Nurses, and four Dental Attendants.

Examinations
undertaken.

The Routine examination of "Ailing Children" and "Entrants" was continued up to March, 1919. On the return of Medical Officers from War Service the examination of "Ailing Children" was discontinued.

Since April, 1919, "Entrants," "Children between 8 and 9 years of age," "Leavers," and "Special Cases," have been examined.

CLINIC WORK.

Prior to March, 1919, Dr. Evans devoted a considerable portion of his time to the work of the Clinics, but on the return of the Medical Officers from Military Service it was decided to apportion a Clinic to each Medical Officer in order that he should carry out the examination and treatment of children in his own area, and a Medical Officer now attends each Clinic on two half-days per week instead of once as formerly. Nurses, Teachers, and Attendance Officers may send to the Clinic any child in need of Medical advice. Arrangements have also been made for periodical visits by the School Medical Officer for the supervision of the treatment of Minor Ailments.

Clinics.

Medical treatment is given in seven and Dental treatment in three Clinics. (See pp. 24-26).

The Central Clinic adjacent to the Education Office is not yet available for reconstruction, and the lack of waiting room accommodation, and other special rooms is greatly hampering the full development of the School Medical Service.

Holbeck Clinic situated in Sweet Street was opened on the 3rd March, 1919, and the rooms are large and light and well adapted to their purpose.

Edgar Street Clinic has proved inadequate for the district which it serves, with resulting over-crowding and inconvenience. Plans for enlargement have been prepared. They are approved by the Board of Education, and the necessary alterations will be carried out at an early date.

At Burley Clinic the waiting room is satisfactory, but the Medical Inspection room is small and there is consequent congestion and difficulty of working.

Hunslet Clinic is quite unsuited for the purpose for which it is used, the rooms are small and low. Arrangements have been made for the transfer of this Clinic to more suitable premises.

The total attendance at all the Medical Clinics for the year was 96,070, an increase of 32,005 over the previous twelve months, of this number 78,311 were for treatment of Minor Ailments. These attendances were made by 13,315 children, which averages 7.2 attendances per child. This high figure is partly explained by the numerous cases of Skin Diseases which required prolonged treatment. For example Scabies accounted for 5,352 attendances, Impetigo 23,238, Ringworm 16,341, Uncleanliness 8,236, a total of 53,167 attendances out of 96,070. The remainder of the children had thus about 3 attendances each.

The attendance for Rickets was 1,116; the majority were cases for Massage and Remedial Exercises. Of the 13,315 children who attended the Clinics, 11,474 were cured of their defects, the others are those remaining under treatment at the end of the year. There is an increase on the previous year of 1,396 cases cured.

Whilst the Branch Clinics draw their cases from an approximately equal number of children the number who attended has varied considerably, the largest being that of Edgar Street with 24,182, and the least that of Burley with 12,154 attendances.

The facilities for dealing with cases reported as suffering from Defective Vision have again proved inadequate, as 1,100 cases were awaiting treatment on the 31st December, 1919. Refraction
Clinic.

During the year 4,762 cases have been referred for treatment, and at reinspections it was found that 1,198 children had obtained treatment privately.

The arrangements for treatment at the Central Clinic by Dr. Hopton on five half-days per week have been continued, and a Refraction Room was opened at the Holbeck Clinic on the 24th November, 1919, where Dr. McGillivray attends on four half-days each week.

To deal with the arrears Dr. Hebblethwaite has been appointed as part-time officer. He will attend four Sessions at the Central Clinic and three Sessions at the Holbeck Clinic.

It is found that Vision cases require constant supervision in order to secure that the glasses provided are satisfactory and that they are worn regularly. Many spectacles are obtained from unqualified persons. These glasses are in most cases unsatisfactory, *e.g.*, in one case during the year the vision was reported 6/30-6/60—glasses were obtained privately which gave 6/30-6/30. This was not regarded as satisfactory. The boy was tested at the Central Clinic and glasses which gave 6/6-6/6 were prescribed which is normal refraction.

Again many spectacles get broken or lost, and no steps are taken to replace them until pressure is brought to bear on the parents. In order that the cases may be constantly re-inspected the Head Teachers have been requested to keep a Register of Children suffering from Defective Vision, and the School Medical Officers are required to visit the Schools in the districts periodically and report on the cases.

The following is a summary of the Refraction Work during the year :—

1,818 attendances have been made at the Eye Clinics by 1,614 children, prescriptions being given in 1,556 cases. Glasses were supplied to

79 cases—free of charge.

252 cases—at reduced cost on instalment system.

1,153 cases—orders given for spectacles to be provided at reduced cost.

1,484

The classification of the defects discovered is as follows :—

Myopia	..	..	..	..	151
Hypermetropia	..	..	..	..	702
Myopic Astigmatism	..	..	..	..	274
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	..	..	..	..	1,368
Mixed Astigmatism	..	..	..	..	204

There are three separate classes for Myopic children, each one serving a particular district in the City, the latest being that at Beckett Street Council School, opened on the 9th September, 1919. For the purposes of these classes well lighted rooms are chosen, whilst large letters are employed for writing and reading. By this means the least possible strain is thrown upon the eye affected by a condition which is frequently progressive.

The number in attendance at the School for Blind and Classes for Myopes is as follows :—

School for Blind :—				From Outside Authorities.	
				Leeds Cases	
Totally Blind	..	..	..	32	54
Partially Blind Class	..	..	..	21	—
Special Class for Myopes	..	..	..	22	—
Hunslet Lane Special Class for					
Myopes	..	..	..	18	—
Beckett Street Special Class for					
Myopes	..	..	..	15	—

Minor External Eye Diseases are treated at the Branch Clinics. External
Eye Clinic.
Cases requiring expert advice attend at the Central Clinic on one half-day each week when Dr. Hopton prescribes treatment which is carried out during the week at the Branch Clinics. This Department was commenced in November and 90 attendances have been made by 23 children.

At the Central Clinic one morning each week has been apportioned for serious Ear, Throat and Nose cases. Minor cases are Ear and
Throat
Clinic. dealt with at the Branch Clinics.

For a number of years these cases which needed the advice of a Specialist were seen at the Leeds Public Dispensary by Dr. Alexander Sharp, C.B., C.M.G., who furnished a report upon such cases to this Office. He now sees the cases here and brings to bear that expert advice which is of such inestimable value. Dr. Sharp is doing the work voluntarily, and I wish to take this opportunity of thanking him for the time and trouble he gives in this direction.

This branch of the work was started in July, and 167 attendances have been made.

The Operating Theatre for Tonsils and Adenoids for which plans have been approved is not yet available owing to the delay in the reconstruction of the Central Clinic.

The Number of cases of Ringworm treated by X-Rays was X-Ray
Clinic. 249, an increase of 187 over the previous year, or four times as many. The average length of treatment was 47.5 days, which is longer than usual. This increase is accounted for by several factors, such as frequent but unavoidable change of Operator, difficulties with the machine itself, together with several extensive cases requiring prolonged treatment.

A few children have been photographed by X-Rays with satisfactory results. It is hoped upon removal to larger rooms in the new Clinic to extend this important feature of the work.

A Massage and Remedial Exercises Clinic was opened in Remedial
Exercises
and
Massage
Clinic. October, 1919. A rather small but otherwise fairly convenient room was fitted with wall bars as a temporary measure. Miss Kay, one of the Nurses, who is also a qualified Masseuse, was put in charge, and has carried out the work with complete satisfaction. This work, whilst yet in its infancy, is a great potential factor for good. The cases are under medical supervision, and the results have so far fully justified the existence of the Clinic.

No. of children dealt with	..	86	
Number of attendances for	Rickets	..	116
"	Spinal Curvature		171
"	Infantile		
"	Paralysis	..	359
"	Other Defects		276
			922

Dental Clinics.

Holbeck Dental Clinic was opened on the 3rd March.

The Scheme initiated in 1916 provides for the Dental inspection and treatment of all children on reaching 7 years of age, and for subsequent annual re-inspection and treatment until leaving School.

On the recommendation of the Medical Inspector of the Board of Education it was decided to lower the age from 7 to 6 years. It was also suggested that as an experiment some children of 5 years of age should be examined; accordingly 592 such children have been inspected with the following result:—

323 or 54.5 per cent. were reported as requiring treatment.

136 or 42.1 per cent. accepted treatment.

31 or 9.6 per cent. actually attended the Clinics.

This result does not appear to justify lowering the Dental inspection to 5 years of age, more especially as such young children are naturally very restive in the Dental Chair, and the brittle nature of the teeth at this early age makes filling very difficult.

All children attending the Schools of 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years of age have been inspected by the School Dental Officers during the year. The results are rather disappointing in so far as only 48.7 per cent. of those requiring attention accepted treatment, and 36.3 per cent. actually attended the Clinics. This figure is the lowest on record, and the percentage has shown a steady decrease since 1916, when 62.8 per cent. accepted treatment. It was expected that, as the work of the Clinics became more widely known, a better response would result, but experience shows that as the novelty has worn off the attendance has fallen.

To overcome this indifference on the part of the parents the Nurses have made visits to the homes, with beneficial results. Other steps are, however, necessary to educate the parents and children to a better appreciation of conservative Dental measures, and also to arouse the interest of the whole of the teachers in the work.

A Senior Supervising Dentist is needed whose duties should include lecturing in the Schools to teachers, parents and scholars on the care of the teeth.

A summary of the work at the Dental Clinics is shewn on p. 26.

The School Dental Officers report as follows :—

Mr. LAW.

"The Inspection of the fives and sixes necessitates much discretion on the part of the Examiner as things are not always what they seem in these cases. Many of the deciduous teeth are taken in hand by nature and after a varying length of time, secondary formation is produced which eliminates all danger, rendering the tooth a useful member and preventing that condition of affairs which is apt to ensue on premature extraction of the first dentition, namely, displacement of the second teeth.

The time has arrived when the attention of the parents has to be drawn to the question of food, its nature and mode of mastication. This is a matter to which it is to be hoped, now that national affairs in that respect are somewhat more normal, a more wide-spread interest will be directed. Many children "suck" their food and even "bolt" it as mothers have acknowledged. This is a most pernicious habit for, apart from the fact that it causes digestive disturbances, the teeth, jaws and accompanying muscles are not exercised to that degree which is intended by nature. Consequently there is a lack of development of both muscles and jaws, leading to overcrowding of the teeth with its attendant liability of decay.

Generally speaking, the oral condition of the girls is relatively superior to that of the boys. This may be due to the former being more fastidious and discretionary in their tastes and habits, as well as being more assiduous in their daily use of the tooth brush.

The deportment of the child patient in this, always a trying ordeal, can only be characterised as splendid. Even the parents themselves express surprise at the indifference of their children undergoing treatment."

Mr. KNOWLES :—

"I am still convinced after many years' experience, that the School Dentist must devote more time to the education of teachers, parents and children with regard to the effects of dental disease and the importance of Dental Treatment."

I would further suggest that half an hour's talk to the elder children at the conclusion of the examination in the School would be far from wasted time. A great measure of our success will depend upon our gaining the enthusiasm and co-operation of the teachers, and this can be accomplished if approached tactfully.

My observation of the work which has already been done in Leeds is that the children who have already been treated have mouths in a very satisfactory state. Even if minus a few teeth, either temporary or permanent, they have healthy clean mouths."

ROUTINE EXAMINATIONS.

Attendance
of parents.

Only 53.1 per cent. of the parents attended the first examination of their children. In the case of re-inspections the attendance is not so good—this is not entirely due to apathy, but partly to the fact that many mothers go out to work. This question of the employment of mothers with home responsibilities is one of serious danger to the child, and through the child to the State. It is a cause of parental neglect and inattention, for children cannot be properly kept clean, tended and fed when the mother is absent from the home. This subject is further referred to under "Malnutrition." The poor attendance of parents at the examinations is reflected in the small number of cases which are found to have received treatment at the re-inspections.

Malnutrition.

This condition was shown to be present in 2,604 children. In much the greater proportion of these cases the condition was caused by improper feeding. In others it arose as a manifestation of early diseases. A proper substantial midday meal is not served in a number of households, particularly in the poorer districts.

Tea and bread are far too prominent in the diet amongst children. This is scientifically wrong, as such food is deficient in the proper constituents of a meal necessary for the growth and development of the child. Poverty is one, but not the only reason for this deplorable condition of things, ignorance plays a certain part, whilst the main cause is the absence from home of a wage earning mother.

The Scheme for dealing with Malnutrition which has been in existence for some time has been remodelled. Each child suffering from this condition is weighed in School monthly by the School

Nurse, the result being recorded on a specially designed chart. The Zero line on the chart represents the weight upon first examination, each line above or below represents one lb. gained or lost respectively since the last examination ; by this means the weight is graphically shown and variations can be noted at once. Cases which do not make satisfactory progress are referred for special examination by a School Medical Officer ; the Nurses also visit the homes and advise parents as to proper diet, etc. Notes of history, progress, and termination of case are also kept on special cards.

The number of meals supplied to School children during the year ended 31st March, 1919, was 3,623, as compared with 337,699 for the year ended 31st March, 1915.

The basis of selection of children for Free Meals is the income of the parents. The limit has recently been raised and meals are now supplied to School children of families where the weekly income per head after deducting rent does not exceed 6s. The decrease in the number of meals supplied is due to the greater prosperity of the parents.

The teachers have instructions to submit children for Medical Examination who are in educational standard three years behind their colleagues of similar age. During the year out of 158 children submitted, 116 were found to be dull and backward, and 26 mentally defective. The dull and backward must at present continue in attendance at ordinary schools because special classes for such do not exist. Owing to this want and to the large size of ordinary classes these children cannot receive the special attention which is necessary.

Dull and
Backward
Children.

The Chief Medical Officer to the Board of Education has shown in his reports for 1913 and 1917, paragraphs 241 to 245 and 143 to 144 respectively, that small separate classes with a restricted curriculum are required for this type of child, and he further suggests that these should be held in Open-Air Schools. As individual attention cannot be given in ordinary schools it is strongly recommended that special classes for dull and backward children be established. By this means a complete system of selective control would be exercised over these cases, those who under the special instruction attained to the normal would be drafted to the ordinary schools, and those who remained below normal would be examined periodically as to their mental standard.

The remainder of these cases were disposed of as follows :—

Certified Mentally Defective and recommended for admission to a Residential School for Mentally Defectives	1
Ordered to continue in attendance at Day School for Mentally Defectives	1
Certified Moral Imbecile and reported to Police Authorities	1
Allowed to leave School for work	3
Certified ineducable and notified to local Control Authority	3
Recommended to remain at home for 12 months and then be re-examined	4
Recommended for discharge from Day Schools for Mentally Defectives on the following grounds :—	
That their attendance was detrimental to the interests of other scholars	4
Certified ineducable	1

The following shows the number of children in attendance at the Special Schools for Mentally Defectives :—

	Leeds Cases.	Other Authorities.
Armley	62	13
East Leeds	52	6
Hunslet Hall Road	38	9
Hunslet Lane	44	—
Lovell Road	65	—

Tuberculosis.

Through the courtesy and co-operation of Dr. de Carle Woodcock, Tuberculosis Officer of the City, a useful working arrangement has been made with his Department. He already has a large proportion of the cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis of School Children under his care, and in order that we may know his wishes in regard to each case special forms have been drawn up, upon which he notifies the Education Department as to the diagnosis made, and treatment required, particularly with regard to school attendance. By this means we have an intimate knowledge of the progress of all such cases.

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, 71 cases have been notified to the Medical Officer of Health.

Cases of Epilepsy which are not under medical care are referred ^{Epilepsy.} for treatment to Dr. Vining at the Leeds Public Dispensary. Treatment for this disease is necessarily prolonged, requiring patience and perseverance on the part of the parents.

There are 66 children of school age suffering from Epilepsy in the City. Of this number 45 are attending an ordinary Elementary School, there being no School or Institution for children of this type under the control of the Leeds Authority; one is in a School for Epileptics (Lingfield), and six are in other Institutions.

For educable children afflicted in this way, some special provision is needed, and I would strongly recommend a small residential Colony on the outskirts of the City, with ample ground for gardening and agricultural work—Medical Supervision would be required not only of the general health but especially with regard to the medicinal treatment of the disease. The diet needs particular care and there should be suitable exercises in the special scheme of education.

Some of these cases are incurable, but in others great amelioration may be effected by suitable treatment on open-air lines. In ordinary schools these children are a source of anxiety to the teachers and the attacks are distressing and disturbing to the other children.

SCHOOL NURSES' WORK.

It was expected that when the nurses were released during the early months of last year from the duty of selecting "Ailing Children" for examination by the School Medical Officers it would be possible to make two systematic examinations a year for conditions of cleanliness of all children in the schools. This was not possible owing to the growing demands upon the Nurses' time for the treatment of Minor Ailments at the Clinics, a branch of work which has more than doubled during the year.

On the visit of the Medical Inspector of the Board of Education in May last, it was stated that the Board would require at least three examinations a year for conditions of uncleanness. In view of these requirements additional Nurses have been appointed, making a total of twenty-six.

It appears that further demands upon the Nurses' time will be necessary in connection with following up of Dental Cases in the homes. The percentage of cases accepting Dental treatment was only 48, and as an experiment a number of cases were visited

by the Nurses, who secured a further 33 per cent. of acceptances. This result would appear to justify the appointment of additional nurses for this work. Nurses can approach the parents, they are well received, and they are essentially fitted for this particular duty.

Treatment of
Scabies.

Negotiations were in progress some time ago for the use by school children of the baths at the Municipal Cleansing Stations, but were postponed on account of War conditions. The arrangements have now been completed and the School Medical Service have secured the use of the baths at two Cleansing Stations on two half-days each week for the treatment of Scabies. The work was commenced on the 20th November, 1919, and so far 95 children have been treated.

The following is a summary of the Nurses' Work for 1919 :—
(The figures in brackets represent the corresponding totals for 1918.)

A.—*Inspection.*

Number of Visits to School Departments	2,693	(2,412)
Number of Children examined	68,644	(60,026)
Number of Re-inspections	33,484	(28,469)
Number of Defects discovered	21,610	(19,304)

B.—*Treatment of Minor Ailments.*

Number of dressings, etc., at Clinics for

Skin Diseases	57,169	
Ringworm	14,070	
External Eye Disease	14,010	
Ear Diseases	7,350	
Verminous Head	208	
Other Defects	2,035	
Massage Treatment	516	
Total	95,358	(42,914)

C.— <i>Visits to Homes</i>	3,145	(3,385)
----------------------------------	-------	---------

D.—*Proportion of Time given to different Sections of work.*

	Hours.	%.
Clinic Work	15,327½	61.4
Examinations in Schools	4,814¾	19.2
Visits to homes	2,824¾	11.3
Office work	2,017½	8.1

Uncleanliness.

There is still considerable uncleanliness amongst the scholars.

Whilst the standard of cleanliness has become somewhat higher during recent years, the total number of such cases has not materially altered, the severity of individual cases has, however, become lessened. Many of the children so affected return to the Clinics again and again for this condition, and although the hair may be cut, washed and treated, there is an early relapse. It is essential that more care should be exercised in the homes.

It has been noted in previous Reports that the presence of uncleanness is a matter of serious import; not only is there the danger of infection of clean children but there is the personal risk of infection of various diseases far reaching in their result. Impetigo alone, which is principally due to lice, accounted for over 21,000 attendances at the clinics during this year. A comparison of the various groups of schools is shown under the heading "Summary of Table VI."

CLARENDON ROAD SCHOOL FOR CRIPPLES.

I have in previous reports drawn attention to the unsuitability of this building for the purposes for which it is used. It is an old converted house, the entrance of which can only be reached by a flight of ten steps. The rooms are not all on one floor, with the result that steps are in evidence at every turn. There are no less than 40 to the Housewifery room, 10 to the Dining Hall, and several leading to the Nurse's room, where the daily dressings are carried out. The School is most unsatisfactory as a School for Cripples.

Improvement can only be obtained by rebuilding the School on the ground level, or by the acquisition of more suitable premises. In spite of these drawbacks good work from the Medical aspect is being carried out. The children have undergone routine inspection, and my monthly visits have been resumed.

Some Massage and Remedial Exercises had already been undertaken by Nurse Payne, who is in attendance, but the daily dressings and the ambulance journeys had so absorbed her time that the massage treatment was re-organised during the summer. There is no room available for this purpose, and therefore a corner of a class-room has been screened off, where Nurse Kay, who has charge of the Massage Department at the Central Clinic, gives treatment daily. The results have been most beneficial, particularly so in the case of Infantile Paralysis.

The Invalid Children's Aid Society have done, and are doing, a great deal for the children of this School, and I take this opportunity of thanking them for help on many occasions.

Scholarships
and
Bursaries.

Medical Examination was made of 394 candidates for Scholarships and Bursaries.

On the whole the physique was good and the health satisfactory. Of the 394 it was found necessary to refer 58 for treatment, and 33 for cleansing of heads, one candidate had lice, and thirty-two had nits in the hair. As these candidates are of all ages up to 18, the presence of unclean heads is most regrettable. Defects of teeth were found in seven cases only, this small number is satisfactory and shows the value of dental treatment of School children. Defects of vision proved the largest in number, namely 43, these were referred for treatment.

No. of Candidates.	Defective Vision.	Uncleanliness.	Defective Teeth.	Heart Disease.	Deaf.	Enlarged Tonsils.
394	43	33	7	2	2	5

Epidemic
Sickness.

During the early months of the year an outbreak of Influenza occurred in the City. After consultation with the Medical Officer of Health all the schools were closed from the 24th February to the 23rd March, and children under 13 years of age were excluded from places of amusement during this period. The epidemic was severe and resulted in many deaths.

A mild epidemic of Measles occurred in November and, as a preventative measure, eighteen school departments were closed.

The arrangements for disinfecting the Schools by means of Knap-Sack Sprays have been continued, and three additional sprays have been purchased. The whole of the Schools were disinfected during the period of closure for the Influenza Epidemic, and in the course of the year, sprays have been issued on 472 occasions. When a case of infection is reported to this Office, the Caretaker obtains a spray and disinfects the rooms immediately.

Training
College
Students.

Male and female students of the City of Leeds Training College, to the number of about 360 attended at the Central Clinic, on eleven occasions during the year. The School Medical Officers and Dentists gave lectures upon the School Medical Work and organisation, eye diseases and dental conditions, whilst typical cases were demonstrated.

Prosecutions.

Summonses under the Local Bye-Laws and the Education Acts have been issued in 303 cases as compared with 497 in 1918. 302 cases were on account of verminous condition, and one for neglect to obtain spectacles.

The following is the result of the presecutions :—

Committed to Industrial School	..	..	..	1
Fined 20s.	..	..	..	9
Fined 15s.	..	..	..	1
Fined 10s.	..	..	..	56
Fined 7s. 6d.	..	..	..	5
Fined 5s.	..	..	..	133
Fined 2s. 6d.	..	..	..	37
Attendance orders made	..	..	..	15
Withdrawn after adjournment and satisfactory evidence of improvement	..	..	..	41
Standing adjourned	..	..	..	5

The table indicates the prevalence of the various complaints, as they affect the scholars of the different groups of Schools. Children of the Poor District Schools compare unfavourably in this respect with the Ordinary and Suburban District Schools. In only five conditions is the percentage less when compared with the latter.

Notes on
Table VI.

Under the heading Nutrition we find that they are 1 per cent. worse than Suburban and 1.4 per cent. worse than Better District Schools, but only .4 per cent. less than Ordinary District Schools ; under diseases of the lungs we notice that they are 1 per cent., rickets 1.8 per cent., deformities 1.7 per cent. worse than the Suburban and Ordinary District Schools. In the matter of defective vision they reach a percentage of 12.9 compared to 7.1 in Suburban, 8 in the Ordinary and 19 in the Jewish Schools. It is difficult to account for this bad result except in so far as that the lighting is not so good in these districts as in the Schools further out of the City ; there is on an average less day and sunlight than in the outskirts ; in the case of the Jewish children a similar cause is found, but further there is the added strain placed on the vision by attendance of the boys at the Jewish Private Schools.

The amount of Tuberculosis is apparently the same in Suburban and Poor District Schools, but both these groups show a higher percentage than Ordinary and Jewish Schools.

There was a slight falling off in the Average Weight of scholars during the war period, but this has since been rectified.

Weight.

An examination of the average weight of Elementary scholars, shows that the older children do not compare favourably either with the Standard of other Elementary School Children, or with that of the Anthropometrical Standard of the Country generally.

At the age of 4 years the Leeds child is apparently up to standard, but from this age onwards to the leaving age, there is a disparity which increases progressively.

At the age of 13 years the boys' average weight is 74.4 lbs., which is 3.0 lbs. below the standard of other Elementary boys, and 8.2 lbs. below the Anthropometrical Standard for England and Wales. The average weight of the girls at this age is 76.2 lbs. or 4.1 lbs. less than the Elementary standard and 11.0 lbs. below that of the Anthropometrical. To follow this comparison further it is noticed that the Poor District School boy of 13 years of age is 71.5 lbs. in weight, and a Suburban School boy is 76.3 lbs. the former being 5.9 lbs. and the latter 1.1 lbs. less than the Elementary School Standard for a boy of similar age, the Poor District School boy is also 11.1 lbs. less than the Anthropometrical Standard.

This difference in Average Weight is the outstanding feature of the Return, and points to overcrowding and under-feeding, with want of fresh air and sunlight.

WEIGHT OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE.

Age.	Anthropometrical Table of England and Wales, 1883.		Average Weight of over 800,000 Children attending Elementary Schools in England and Wales.		*Average Weight of over 20,000 Leeds Children, 1919.		†Average Weight of Boys attending Leeds Grammar School, 1919.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
4	—	—	35.7	34.9	36.7	35.1	—
5	39.9	39.2	38.6	37.7	38.5	37.3	—
6	44.4	41.7	42.2	41.2	42.	40.5	—
7	49.7	47.5	46.4	44.9	45.06	43.8	—
8	54.9	52.1	52.	49.5	50.3	48.9	54.7
9	60.4	55.5	55.9	54.	54.1	51.7	62.2
10	67.5	62.	60.3	58.6	59.	58.3	64.7
11	72.	68.1	66.4	65.5	65.7	64.6	70.6
12	76.7	76.4	72.6	73.8	70.6	70.56	75.
13	82.6	87.2	77.4	80.3	74.3	76.1	82.2

*With indoor clothing without boots.

†In shirt, trousers and socks

Open-Air
School.

A considerable number of children are absent from the Schools for various ailments, many of which run a prolonged course. Such conditions as malnutrition, incipient consumption, anaemia and

mild heart disease may be cited as cases in point. Not only are these scholars missing all education over periods varying from a few weeks to many months, but they are not under the best conditions to ensure their early return to School. For these children one or more Residential Open Air Schools are urgently needed, these should be situated in open healthy districts, within reasonable access of the City. One School situated in the Northern District and another in the Western, with accommodation for 150 children each would be of incalculable benefit to the ailing scholars. They would be the means not only of educating, but also building up the constitutions of a large percentage of the cases mentioned, and as the health of the individual children improved they would be redrafted back into the ordinary schools.

School Medical Work has done much for the children of the City in the past, they are cleaner and healthier ; much however remains to be done. Conclusion.

Under the Education Act of 1918, further developments are to take place, the child will be under observation by the School Medical Officer from 3 to 18 years of age—beginning with the children of the Nursery Schools and terminating with the Secondary and Continuation Schools. Medical Inspection of Secondary Schools, which up to the present has been of a voluntary nature, now becomes compulsory, and Education Authorities are required to provide facilities for treatment. The roping in of all these various departments will entail more work and much more responsibility upon the Medical Section.

I particularly wish to urge the pressing need for an Open Air School or Schools and the importance of early occupation of the Central Clinic. The lack of proper accommodation is causing considerable difficulty in present working, and with the onset of new work, the lack of Waiting and Special rooms, etc., will greatly hamper the full development of the School Medical Service.

Many of the Teachers show an appreciative interest in the Medical Work and to these thanks are tendered.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALGERNON E. L. WEAR.

CLINIC WORK.—TABLE I.
RETURN OF ATTENDANCES AT MEDICAL CLINICS FOR ALL PURPOSES, 1919.
NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN .. 13,315.

CLINIC.		ARMLEY.			BURLEY.			EDGAR ST.			HOLBECK.			HUNSLET.			MEANWOOD RD.			*TOTAL.		
Number of Examinations ..		13,843.			12,154.			24,182.			12,841.			15,019.			13,591.			96,070.		
Cases outstanding 31st Dec. 1919.		New Cases	Re-Exam.	Cured	New Cases	Re-Exam.	Cured	New Cases	Re-Exam.	Cured	New Cases	Re-Exam.	Cured	New Cases	Re-Exam.	Cured	New Cases	Re-Exam.	Cured	New Cases	Re-Exam.	Cured
Uncleanliness of Head ..	246	158	264	128	281	919	241	420	1,475	385	321	742	297	204	909	188	485	896	438	1,869	5,205	1,677
Uncleanliness of Body ..	52	31	45	25	21	70	15	91	153	83	50	68	44	48	121	43	183	281	179	424	738	389
Nutrition ..	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	4	8	—	10	—	1	3	4	2	1	—	—	21	13	3
Nose and Throat Defects ..	22	25	14	16	3	8	7	40	37	25	1	5	3	10	13	10	48	2	31	125	79	92
External Eye Diseases ..	205	63	824	54	55	759	43	200	3,742	158	109	1,903	89	99	2,017	77	118	1,799	86	644	11,035	507
Ear Disease ..	118	32	214	32	15	136	15	60	830	51	50	371	45	32	329	32	58	276	51	247	2,156	226
Teeth (see Dental Report p. 26) ..	—	81	9	78	—	—	—	36	33	24	6	—	1	17	23	17	58	—	48	198	65	168
Heart and Circulation ..	7	10	13	6	1	4	—	11	10	3	12	9	4	5	7	5	19	12	8	58	61	26
Lung Disease ..	24	12	18	6	10	48	7	11	29	6	29	30	8	9	87	7	24	23	6	95	235	40
Nervous System ..	5	4	1	1	1	1	—	7	15	5	7	14	2	—	—	—	9	8	2	28	39	10
Impetigo ..	477	439	4,027	379	428	3,302	365	617	4,900	522	380	2,438	328	338	2,999	287	487	2,884	403	2,689	20,549	2,284
Scabies ..	111	119	610	103	155	677	107	242	1,009	195	163	735	147	173	722	141	190	557	158	1,042	4,310	851
Other Skin Diseases ..	242	320	2,309	270	181	1,380	156	439	3,342	387	166	1,181	135	176	1,933	151	187	960	158	1,469	11,105	1,257
Ringworm, Head ..	378	152	2,226	126	207	2,270	157	290	3,328	211	143	1,885	96	190	2,341	129	184	1,746	128	1,166	13,796	847
" " Body ..	16	26	336	24	2	3	1	5	68	84	46	443	44	—	—	—	43	407	39	122	1,257	111
Minor Injuries ..	39	41	258	34	9	66	9	92	727	84	57	340	49	26	238	21	72	330	65	298	1,959	262
Rickets ..	2	4	2	1	7	17	6	6	6	—	10	—	2	14	24	9	9	9	5	136	980	24
Deformities ..	4	5	2	2	8	4	2	—	—	—	4	—	1	1	1	1	11	6	1	29	13	7
Tubercular (Non. Pulm.) ..	11	24	39	13	3	49	3	1	1	1	18	27	10	30	156	28	23	21	11	99	293	66
Speech ..	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
Vision and Squint ..	26	104	131	78	85	262	77	128	391	112	104	95	89	91	356	77	149	189	106	2,275	3,242	2,095
Hearing ..	12	10	7	4	4	7	4	8	61	7	12	51	10	9	25	9	2	5	2	45	156	36
Miscellaneous ..	178	141	688	71	112	592	92	215	1,088	115	124	682	54	166	1,073	92	165	655	72	923	4,778	496
TOTAL ..	2,176	1,805	12,038	1,431	1,589	10,565	1,307	2,923	21,259	2,378	1,822	11,019	1,459	1,641	13,378	1,326	2,525	11,066	1,997	14,005	82,065	11,474

*The figures in the "Total" columns include 1,818 attendances by 1,614 new cases at the Central Refraction Clinic and 922 attendances by 86 children at the Remedial Exercises Clinic.

CLINIC WORK—TABLE II.
RETURN OF ATTENDANCES AT BRANCH MEDICAL CLINICS FOR TREATMENT, 1919.
NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN . . 8,256.

CLINIC	Cases outstanding 1st Dec. 1919.	ARMLEY.			BURLEY.			EDGAR ST.			HOLBECK.			HUNSLET.			MEANWOOD RD.			*TOTAL.		
		New Cases	Re- Exam.	Cured	New Cases	Re- Exam.	Cured	New Cases	Re- Exam.	Cured	New Cases	Re- Exam.	Cured	New Cases	Re- Exam.	Cured	New Cases	Re- Exam.	Cured	New Cases	Re- Exam.	Cured
Number of Cases	..	12,011.			8,950.			19,415.			10,955.			12,211.			10,329.			78,311.		
DEFECT.	..	New Cases	Re- Exam.	Cured	New Cases	Re- Exam.	Cured	New Cases	Re- Exam.	Cured	New Cases	Re- Exam.	Cured	New Cases	Re- Exam.	Cured	New Cases	Re- Exam.	Cured	New Cases	Re- Exam.	Cured
Uncleanliness of Head	..	8	14	8	14	40	12	21	76	19	16	30	14	10	20	9	24	28	19	93	208	81
Uncleanliness of Body	..	2	2	2	1	2	1	5	7	4	3	3	2	3	6	2	9	14	8	23	34	19
Nutrition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Nose and Throat Defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	6	8	5	1	..	..	8	9	6
External Eye Diseases	..	57	813	49	49	697	32	163	3,639	137	105	2,198	85	93	1,698	74	97	1,779	73	564	10,824	450
Ear Diseases	..	27	204	27	13	128	13	54	297	46	39	366	38	27	281	27	39	266	39	199	1,542	190
Teeth (see Dental Report p. 26)	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	15	21	15	2	..	1	22	26	21
Heart and Circulation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	5	..	..	..	5	7	5
Lung Diseases	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	2	2	1	1	6	14	4
Nervous System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1
Impetigo	..	376	3,934	231	363	2,600	319	538	4,702	460	331	2,354	291	296	2,795	258	421	2,606	358	2,325	18,991	1,017
Scabies	..	83	41	443	70	502	58	107	666	92	41	325	34	64	407	50	62	388	49	385	2,931	317
Ringworm	..	235	91	1,955	147	1,869	118	188	2,937	138	104	1,814	77	137	2,133	106	127	1,602	92	794	12,310	905
Body	..	12	16	314	14	3	1	5	68	3	32	433	30	32	433	30	33	392	28	88	1,210	76
Other Skin Diseases	..	227	301	2,292	181	1,380	156	403	3,222	359	163	1,178	134	175	1,927	151	184	948	149	1,407	10,947	1,209
Minor Injuries	..	39	38	258	9	66	9	83	678	75	56	339	48	26	238	21	73	330	65	285	1,909	250
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	88	925	1
Deformities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	3	1	5	4	2
Tubercular (Non. Pulm.)	..	..	..	..	2	46	2	..	..	..	1	10	1	21	132	20	..	..	..	24	188	23
Speech	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hearing	..	..	..	..	2	5	2	2	58	2	1	5	1	9	25	9	1	5	1	15	98	15
Vision and Squint	..	..	..	..	13	129	8	112	387	104	10	68	3	79	344	69	18	168	1	1,854	3,029	1,743
Miscellaneous	..	128	70	624	87	527	71	177	811	86	68	662	20	157	1,025	85	79	623	29	638	4,272	313
TOTAL	..	1,464	10,039	10,972	954	7,996	803	1,862	17,553	1,528	970	9,085	778	1,129	11,082	910	1,176	9,153	914	8,830	69,481	7,239

*The figures in the "Total" columns include 1,818 attendances by 1,614 new cases at the Central Refraction Clinic and 922 attendances by 86 children at the Remedial Exercises Clinic.

CLINIC WORK.—
TABLE III.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICERS.

	CENTRAL CLINIC.						EDGAR STREET CLINIC.						HOLBECK CLINIC.													
	ROUTINE CASES.			CASUALS.			ROUTINE CASES.			CASUALS.			ROUTINE CASES.			CASUALS.										
	No. of Ses- sions.	Boys.	Girls.	New Re-in Cases spec- tions.	Boys Girls	TOTAL.	No. of Ses- sions.	Boys.	Girls.	New Re-in Cases spec- tions.	Boys Girls	TOTAL.	No. of Ses- sions.	Boys.	Girls.	New Re-in Cases spec- tions.	Boys Girls	TOTAL.								
No. of children examined	271	4,895	5,297	4,720	5,190	642	594	21,347	114	2,118	2,165	2,041	2,067	241	234	8,866	117	2,112	1,867	2,073	2,032	204	239	8,527	502	38,731
No. of children requiring treatment ..	—	3,264	3,187	3,202	3,162	642	594	14,051	—	1,804	1,770	1,732	1,633	241	234	7,414	—	1,639	1,525	1,551	1,491	204	239	6,649	—	28,114
No. of children accepting treatment ..	—	1,648	1,367	1,593	1,443	642	594	7,287	—	927	823	929	858	241	234	4,012	—	820	686	768	788	204	239	3,505	—	14,804
No. of children actually treated ..	—	1,251	929	1,170	1,052	642	594	5,638	—	780	676	849	716	241	234	3,496	—	568	424	499	522	204	239	2,456	—	11,590
No. of attendances for extraction ..	229	1,099	605	1,079	553	642	594	4,572	139	669	485	681	489	241	234	2,799	116	635	281	614	348	204	239	2,321	484	9,692
No. of teeth extracted—Temp. ..	—	4,364	1,766	4,162	1,491	1,751	1,334	14,868	—	2,681	1,271	2,769	1,228	798	629	9,376	—	1,901	692	1,859	929	492	582	6,455	—	30,699
Perm. ..	—	273	266	289	306	684	716	2,534	—	121	169	162	149	172	231	1,004	—	157	116	178	138	135	171	895	—	4,433
No. of attendances for fillings, etc. ..	386	557	678	666	766	—	—	2,667	280	463	487	489	513	—	—	1,952	224	372	364	312	402	—	—	1,450	890	6,069
No. of teeth filled ..	—	1,266	1,364	1,544	1,801	—	—	5,975	—	833	923	896	1,013	—	—	3,665	—	573	557	484	579	—	—	2,193	—	11,833
No. of Dressings, Scalings, etc. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	—	189
No. of Anaesthetics given ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,457	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,776	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,284	—	9,517
No. of appointments made ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,285	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,590	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,609	—	23,484
No. kept ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,239	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,777	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,834	—	15,850

TABLE IV.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN INSPECTED FROM 1ST JANUARY,
TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1919.

A. " CODE GROUPS.

	ENTRANTS.					
	3	4	5	6	Total.	
Boys	6	276	2,200	1,694	4,176	
Girls	..	231	2,099	1,584	3,914	
	6	507	4,299	3,278	8,090	
	INTER-MEDIATE GROUP.	LEAVERS.				
	8	12	13	14	Total.	Grand Total.
Boys	2,119	2,712	439	16	5,286	9,462
Girls	2,063	2,713	507	13	5,296	9,210
Totals	4,182	5,425	946	29	10,582	18,672
B. GROUPS OTHER THAN CODE.						
	SPECIAL CASES.			RE-INSPECTIONS.		
	At Routine Inspections	At Clinic.	At Secondary and Special Schools.	At Schools.	At Clinics.	Total.
Boys	1,501	} 13,315	1,320	14,636	82,065	96,701
Girls	1,602					
Totals	3,103	13,315	—	—	—	—

Total number of Children examined at Routine Inspections .. 23,095

Total number of Children examined at Schools and Clinics .. 36,410

TABLE IV. (*continued*).

RE-INSPECTIONS.

DEFECT.	NUMBER OF REINSPECTIONS.		
	Clinic Cases.	Routine Cases.	Total.
Cleanliness of Head	5,205	579	5,784
Cleanliness of Body	738	67	805
Nutrition	13	277	290
Diseases of Nose and Throat ..	79	2,948	3,027
Ext. Eye Diseases	11,035	462	11,497
Ear Diseases	2,156	350	2,506
Defective Teeth	65	3,207	3,272
Heart and Circulation.. .. .	61	163	224
Diseases of the Lungs.. .. .	235	431	666
Diseases of the Nervous System ..	39	15	54
Skin Diseases	35,964	1,711	37,675
Rickets	980	212	1,192
Deformities	13	195	208
Tuberculosis (Non-pulmonary) ..	293	115	408
Defective Speech	1	41	42
Vision and Squint	3,242	2,960	6,202
Hearing	156	267	423
Miscellaneous	6,737	636	7,373
Ringworm	15,053	—	15,053
Total 1919	82,065	14,636	96,701
Total 1918	54,393	29,326	83,719

TABLE V.

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF MEDICAL
INSPECTION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1919.

No. of individual children examined :—

Routine cases	21,775
Clinic cases	13,315

No. of individual children referred for :—

Treatment	23,116
Observations	2,133

DISEASE OR DEFECT.	Code Groups.		Specials.				Total Defects referred for Treatment or observation.	Total defects dis- covered.
	Referred for Treatment.	Referred for Observation.	Referred for Treatment.			Referred for Observation. Routine Inspection.		
			Routine Inspection.	Clinic Cases.	Total.			
Malnutrition	218	347	266	21	287	410	1,262	2,625
UNCLEANLINESS—								
Head	1,203	23	1,487	1,869	3,356	36	4,618	3,529
Body	108	4	146	424	570	4	686	807
SKIN—								
Ringworm. Head	36	—	42	1,166	1,208	—	1,244	1,207
Body	11	—	15	122	137	—	148	133
Scabies	68	1	85	1,042	1,127	1	1,197	1,127
Impetigo	65	—	74	2,689	2,763	—	2,828	2,876
Other Skin Diseases	128	10	166	1,767	1,933	11	2,082	1,909
EYE—								
Blepharitis	91	—	109	393	502	3	596	497
Conjunctivitis	6	—	8	152	160	—	166	170
Keratitis	3	—	6	2	8	—	11	12
Corneal Ulcer	10	2	15	8	23	2	37	29
Corneal Opacities	8	—	9	6	15	—	23	25
Defective Vision	1,698	232	2,357	2,275	4,632	299	6,861	10,390
Squint	214	28	273	—	273	31	546	538
Other Eye Conditions	23	—	31	83	114	2	139	170
EAR—								
Defective Hearing	264	42	348	45	393	61	760	672
Otitis Media	4	1	5	213	218	2	225	234
Other Ear Diseases	169	11	221	34	255	14	449	314
TEETH—								
Dental Disease	2,701	458	3,502	198	3,700	522	7,381	10,773
See also Dental Report, p. 26								
NOSE AND THROAT—								
Enlarged Tonsils	763	678	1,139	77	1,216	835	3,492	2,917
Adenoids	241	50	322	14	336	58	685	539
Enl. Tonsils and Adenoids	471	22	643	33	676	26	1,195	677
Other Nose & Throat Diseases	105	26	147	1	148	30	309	1,095
Enl. Cervical Glands (Non-Tub.)	105	134	222	—	222	152	613	1,162
Defective Speech	14	12	20	3	23	18	67	218
HEART & CIRCULATION—								
Heart Disease—								
Organic	91	126	117	27	144	160	521	404
Functional	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Anamia	44	27	64	30	94	33	198	258
LUNGS—								
Bronchitis	313	158	379	37	416	180	1,067	98
Other Non-Tub. Diseases	20	20	21	7	28	20	88	848
TUBERCULOSIS								
Pulmonary—								
Definite	12	1	21	30	51	1	65	53
Suspected	35	10	43	21	64	12	121	75
Non-Pulmonary—								
Glands	15	5	20	81	101	7	128	126
Spine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hip	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Other Bones and Joints	5	4	5	2	7	4	20	19
Skin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Other Forms	11	3	16	16	32	5	51	16
NERVOUS SYSTEM—								
Epilepsy	12	2	19	11	30	4	48	36
Chorea	5	7	6	12	18	7	37	27
Other Nervous Conditions	21	17	30	5	35	23	96	116
DEFORMITIES—								
Rickets	185	31	233	136	369	45	630	696
Spinal Curvature	18	17	25	—	25	20	80	65
Other Deformities	241	65	307	29	336	83	725	925
OTHER DISEASES AND DEFECTS	758	154	907	923	1,830	187	2,929	3,320
	10,513	2,728	13,871	14,005	27,876	3,308	44,425	51,759

The cases referred for treatment or observation include reinspection of children who had not obtained treatment for defects reported in previous years.

SUMMARY OF TABLE VI.
SHOWING DISEASES AND DEFECTS CLASSIFIED IN SCHOOL GROUPS.

SCHOOL-GROUP.	SUBURBAN.				BETTER.				ORDINARY.				POOR.				JEWISH.				TOTAL.															
	No. of Defects.	Referred for Treatment.	Referred for Observation.	No. of Defects.	Referred for Treatment.	Referred for Observation.	No. of Defects.	Referred for Treatment.	Referred for Observation.	No. of Defects.	Referred for Treatment.	Referred for Observation.	No. of Defects.	Referred for Treatment.	Referred for Observation.	No. of Defects.	Referred for Treatment.	Referred for Observation.	No. of Defects.	Referred for Treatment.	Referred for Observation.	No. of Defects.	Referred for Treatment.	Referred for Observation.	No. of Defects.	Referred for Treatment.	Referred for Observation.									
No. Examined ..	2,592	..	..	2,146	..	..	9,292	..	..	6,737	..	..	1,008	..	..	21,775	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
cleanliness of Head ..	167	6.4	160	6.1	—	—	74	3.4	72	3.4	1	.04	671	7.2	636	6.8	22	.3	589	8.7	568	8.4	10	.1	159	15.8	139	13.8	—	—	1660	7.6	1575	7.2	33	.2
cleanliness of Body ..	31	1.2	7	.3	—	—	2	.1	1	.04	—	—	115	1.2	37	.4	—	—	215	3.2	87	1.3	1	.01	20	1.9	11	1.1	—	—	383	1.7	113	1.6	1	.004
external Eye Disease ..	175	6.7	19	.7	22	.8	376	17.5	6	.3	24	1.1	918	9.9	119	1.3	209	2.2	1000	14.8	112	1.7	149	2.2	135	13.4	10	1.0	4	.4	2604	11.9	2066	11.2	408	1.9
Ear Disease ..	28	1.0	18	.7	1	.04	11	.5	6	.3	—	—	107	1.2	62	.7	2	.02	101	1.5	85	1.3	5	.1	12	1.2	8	.8	—	—	259	1.2	179	.8	8	.04
nose and Throat ..	729	28.1	284	10.9	171	6.6	856	39.9	204	9.5	107	4.9	2858	30.8	1036	11.1	570	6.1	2165	32.1	779	11.6	274	4.1	369	36.6	141	13.9	15	1.5	6977	32.	2444	11.2	1137	5.2
Ear Disease ..	36	1.3	31	1.2	3	.1	34	1.6	14	.7	3	.1	132	1.4	98	1.1	4	.04	89	1.3	78	1.2	5	.1	10	1.0	6	.6	2	.2	301	1.4	247	1.1	17	.1
hearing ..	65	2.5	34	1.3	6	.2	53	2.5	13	.6	3	.1	281	3.0	159	1.5	36	.4	213	3.2	150	2.2	14	.2	15	1.5	11	1.1	1	.1	627	2.9	347	1.6	60	.3
teeth ..	1335	51.5	596	22.9	54	2.1	1214	56.6	343	15.0	45	2.1	4455	47.9	1572	16.9	797	3.2	3039	45.1	870	13.0	124	1.8	532	52.8	132	13.1	2	.2	10575	48.6	3502	16.	522	2.4
heart and Circulation ..	69	2.6	14	.54	33	1.3	77	3.6	11	.5	25	1.2	263	2.8	75	.8	70	.9	180	2.7	72	1.1	55	.8	16	1.6	9	.9	2	.2	605	2.8	181	.8	194	.9
lungs ..	113	4.3	52	2.0	13	.5	102	4.7	9	.4	24	1.2	410	4.4	157	1.7	102	1.1	327	4.9	239	3.5	74	1.1	27	2.7	7	.7	4	.4	979	4.5	404	2.1	217	1.0
nervous System ..	20	.7	4	.2	4	.2	17	.8	6	.3	3	.1	59	.6	16	.2	18	.2	48	.7	24	.4	10	.1	7	.7	3	.3	1	.1	151	.7	53	.2	36	.2
skin ..	47	1.8	28	1.1	1	.04	28	1.3	7	.3	1	.04	207	2.2	163	1.8	4	.04	160	2.4	147	2.2	5	.1	24	2.4	18	1.8	—	—	466	2.1	393	1.7	11	.05
tickets ..	28	1.1	8	.3	1	.04	56	2.6	7	.3	1	.04	253	2.6	71	.8	19	.2	196	2.9	141	2.1	22	.3	27	2.7	6	.6	3	.3	560	2.6	233	1.0	46	.2
dermatitis ..	62	2.6	23	.9	7	.3	142	6.6	17	.8	11	.5	388	4.2	114	1.2	42	.5	326	4.8	174	2.6	39	.6	48	4.8	9	.9	2	.2	972	4.5	337	1.5	101	.5
tuberculosis (Non-Ful.) ..	9	.3	7	.3	2	.1	10	.5	3	.1	2	.08	25	.3	12	.1	6	.66	36	.5	19	.3	5	.1	1	.2	1	.1	—	—	82	.4	42	.2	15	.1
speech ..	23	.9	1	.04	4	.2	19	.9	—	—	2	.08	102	1.1	10	.1	6	.66	61	.9	7	.1	6	.1	10	1.0	2	.2	—	—	215	1.	20	.1	18	.1
mental Condition ..	36	1.4	3	.1	3	.1	58	2.7	1	.04	3	.1	132	1.4	20	.2	15	.2	85	1.5	22	.3	6	.1	29	2.9	8	.8	—	—	340	1.6	54	.2	27	.1
other Diseases ..	3	.6	104	4.0	22	.8	237	11.0	6	.1	12	.6	14	6.4	335	3.6	71	.8	275	4.2	184	2.8	26	.3	53	5.2	23	2.3	1	.1	1345	6.1	795	3.7	132	.6
acquit ..	53	2.0	32	1.2	6	.2	37	1.7	12	.6	1	.04	248	2.7	102	1.1	14	.2	180	2.7	119	1.8	9	.1	20	2.0	8	.8	2	.2	538	2.5	273	1.3	32	.1
umber Tested ..	2016	77.7	—	—	—	—	285	83.2	—	—	—	—	7256	78.1	—	—	—	—	5161	76.2	—	—	—	—	745	73.9	—	—	—	—	16963	77.9	—	—	—	—
effective Vision ..	822	32.8	185	7.1	49	1.9	695	32.4	172	8.0	27	1.3	3492	37.6	926	9.9	116	1.2	2623	38.9	875	12.9	93	1.4	453	44.9	192	19.0	16	1.6	8115	37.3	2350	10.8	301	1.4
TOTAL ..	4061	156.7	1610	62.1	402	15.5	4098	191.0	1015	47.3	295	13.7	15712	169.1	15712	61.5	1632	17.6	11915	176.8	4767	70.8	932	13.8	1068	195.2	744	73.8	55	5.5	37754	173.4	43848	63.	63316	15.2

TABLE VIII.
TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF CHILDREN.
(a) SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS' CASES.

DEFECTS.	No. of Defects found for which Treatment was considered necessary.			No. of defects for which no report is available.	Cases under observation, but not yet treated.	No. of defects treated.	Results of Treatment.		Percentage of defects treated.		
	From previous year.	New.	Total.				Remedied.	Unchanged.	1919.	1918.	1917.
Nutrition ..	53	387	440	176	71	193	159	34	43.9	31.9	17.2
Nose and Throat ..	903	2,022	2,925	642	1,361	922	830	92	31.5	28.9	19.7
Cervical Glands ..	28	282	310	108	102	100	95	5	32.2	45.	—
External Eye Disease ..	66	730	796	36	25	735	595	140	92.3	89.6	76.9
Ear Disease ..	30	406	436	48	47	341	316	25	78.2	68.2	59.1
Teeth (see Dental Report p. 26)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart and Circulation ..	38	225	263	69	41	153	110	43	58.2	56.8	26.8
Lungs ..	100	520	620	108	89	423	313	110	68.2	56.1	48.6
Nervous System ..	10	48	58	15	4	39	18	21	67.2	65.6	50.7
Skin Diseases ..	282	6,875	7,157	41	22	7,094	5,916	1,178	99.1	98.3	88.
Deformities ..	40	306	346	61	82	203	85	118	58.7	45.8	33.7
Rickets ..	67	204	271	43	97	131	87	44	48.3	43.8	35.7
Tuberculosis (Non-pulmonary)	20	139	159	21	9	129	92	37	81.1	73.6	52.9
Speech ..	10	40	50	12	20	18	10	8	30.	51.8	22.5
Hearing ..	56	335	391	93	135	163	147	16	41.7	34.3	32.6
Vision and Squint ..	690	4,072	4,762	886	1,077	2,802	2,596	206	58.8	54.6	43.2
Miscellaneous ..	144	1,653	1,797	299	333	1,165	715	450	64.8	68.4	47.6
TOTAL ..	2,537	18,247	20,784	2,658	3,515	14,611	12,084	2,527	70.3	54.9	47.3
(1918)	(8,383)	(18,281)	(26,664)	(12,032)		(14,632)	(12,472)	(749)			

TABLE VIII. (continued).

(b) SCHOOL NURSES' CASES—INSPECTION.

DEFECT.	Number of Defects.		No Report.	No. Treated.	Remedied.	Under Observation.	% Treated.
	From Previous Year.	New Cases.					
Uncleanliness of Head ..	2,899 (967)	12,247 (11,910)	3,359 *(4,747)	11,787 (8,130)	9,267 (8,130)	2,530	77.8
Uncleanliness of Body ..	508 (72)	2,199 (3,089)	366 *(615)	2,341 (2,546)	2,162 (2,546)	179	86.4
Skin Diseases ..	25 (—)	1,362 (402)	39 *(6)	1,348 (396)	1,342 (396)	6	97.2
Other Defects ..	143 (—)	2,227 (3,903)	72 *(5)	2,298 (3,898)	2,284 (3,898)	14	96.9
	3,575	18,035	3,836	17,774	15,055	2,729	82.2

*Includes cases under observation, December, 1918. The figures in brackets represent the corresponding totals for 1918.

TABLE IX.

INSPECTION, TREATMENT, &c.. OF CHILDREN DURING 1919

(1) The total number of children medically inspected, whether Code Group, special or ailing child ..	21,775
(2) The number of children in (1) suffering from defects (other than uncleanliness or defective clothing or footgear) who require to be kept under observation (but not referred for treatment)	2,097
(3) The number of children in (1) who were referred for treatment (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing &c.)	8,083
(4) The number of children in (3) who received treatment for one or more defects (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing, &c.)	4,150

The above figures refer only to children examined at the Routine Inspections in the Schools and do not include children examined by the School Dental Officers.

TABLE X.

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION AT SECONDARY, TRADE AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.						TRADE SCHOOLS.						SPECIAL SCHOOLS.					
	Defects.	Per Cent.	For Treatment.	Per Cent.	For Observation.	Per Cent.	Defects.	Per Cent.	For Treatment.	Per Cent.	For Observation.	Per Cent.	Defects.	Per Cent.	For Treatment.	Per Cent.	For Observation.	Per Cent.
Total No. Inspected ..	731	—	—	—	—	—	129	—	—	—	—	—	460	—	—	—	—	—
Uncleanliness of Head ..	10	1.4	4	.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	7.8	29	6.9	—	—
Uncleanliness of Body ..	1	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1.5	3	.6	—	—
Malnutrition (below normal) ..	104	14.2	12	1.6	1	.1	3	2.3	—	—	1	.7	91	19.7	8	1.7	1	.2
Nose and Throat (including Tons. and Ads.) ..	189	25.8	35	4.8	25	3.4	24	18.6	11	8.5	10	7.7	105	22.8	20	4.3	1	.2
Enlarged Glands ..	54	7.4	7	.9	—	—	7	13.1	—	—	5	3.8	179	38.9	1	.2	—	—
External Eye Diseases ..	2	.3	—	—	—	—	1	.7	—	—	—	—	30	6.5	4	.8	—	—
Ear Disease ..	4	.5	2	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	5.8	5	1.1	—	—
Teeth ..	376	51.4	96	13.1	10	1.4	52	40.3	17	13.1	8	6.2	263	56.5	58	12.6	—	—
Heart and Circulation ..	17	2.3	2	.3	—	—	2	1.5	—	—	—	—	24	5.1	5	1.1	—	—
Lungs ..	25	3.4	6	.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	3.6	—	—	—	.4
Nervous System ..	13	1.8	2	.3	1	.1	1	.7	—	—	—	—	25	5.3	1	.2	—	—
Skin ..	7	.9	6	.8	—	—	2	1.5	1	.7	—	—	41	8.9	33	7.1	—	—
Rickets ..	9	1.2	—	—	—	—	2	1.5	—	—	—	—	38	8.2	2	.4	—	—
Deformities ..	103	14.1	21	2.8	—	—	2	1.5	—	—	—	—	109	23.6	2	.4	—	—
Tuberculosis (Non-pulmonary) ..	3	.4	2	.3	1	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	5.2	1	.2	2	.4
Speech ..	3	.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	18.4	1	.2	1	.2
Mental Condition ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	27.6	—	—	2	.4
Squint ..	6	.8	1	.1	—	—	1	.7	1	.7	—	—	12	2.6	4	.8	—	—
Hearing ..	29	3.9	12	1.6	—	—	2	1.5	1	.7	1	.7	147	31.9	5	1.1	—	—
Other Diseases ..	94	12.9	40	5.5	1	.1	26	20.1	16	12.4	7	13.1	36	7.8	18	3.9	—	—
Defective Vision ..	169	23.1	74	10.1	1	.1	62	48.	19	14.7	2	1.5	217	47.1	48	10.4	1	.2
No. tested ..	731	—	—	—	—	—	129	—	—	—	—	—	458	—	—	—	—	—
Total No. of Defects ..	1,218	166.6	324	44.3	40	5.5	187	144.9	66	51.1	34	26.3	1,640	356.5	24.8	53.9	10	2.1

TABLE XI.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF SCHOLARS.

(1) HEIGHT.

Age last Birth-day.	Character of School District.		Suburban.		Better.		Ordinary.		Poor.		Jewish.		Average.		Average Height England and Wales, 1883.	
	No. measured.		Inches.		Inches.		Inches.		Inches.		Inches.		Inches.		Inches.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
4	276	231	39.5	39.4	39.8	38.8	39.1	38.8	38.3	37.56	39.18	38.8	39.06	38.5	38.5	38.3
5	2,200	2,099	41.2	40.7	41.3	41.56	41.9	40.5	39.3	39.1	40.2	40.6	40.8	40.1	41.	40.5
6	1,694	1,584	43.6	43.06	44.2	43.2	42.5	42.4	41.1	41.06	42.18	42.2	42.3	42.1	44.	42.8
12	2,712	2,713	54.6	55.5	55.	54.62	53.7	54.	52.8	53.8	53.8	59.5	53.6	54.1	54.9	55.9
13	439	507	55.6	55.9	56.1	56.3	55.3	55.6	54.	54.9	56.	56.06	55.2	55.6	56.9	57.7

(2) WEIGHT.

Age last Birth-day.	Character of School District.		Suburban.		Better.		Ordinary.		Poor.		Jewish.		Average.		Average Weight England and Wales, 1883.	
	No. weighed.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
4	276	231	37.6	36.4	37.5	34.5	36.7	35.3	35.6	33.8	38.6	36.56	36.7	35.1	37.3	36.1
5	2,200	2,099	39.5	38.3	39.5	38.5	38.9	37.5	37.2	36.2	38.8	39.2	38.5	37.3	39.9	39.2
6	1,694	1,584	43.8	41.6	43.7	41.8	42.2	40.8	40.2	39.5	43.6	38.7	42.	40.5	44.4	41.7
12	2,712	2,713	72.4	74.1	73.4	71.8	70.6	70.06	68.6	68.9	73.8	74.3	70.5	70.5	76.7	76.4
13	439	507	76.3	77.7	77.4	74.3	73.8	76.56	71.5	73.56	81.8	77.8	74.3	76.3	82.6	87.2

TABLE XI. (continued).
AVERAGE WEIGHT AND HEIGHT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Age.	Sex.	1909.			1910.			1911.			1912.			1913.			1914.			1915.			1916.			1917.			1918.			1919.		
		Number of Scholars.	Average Weight in lbs.	Average Height in inches.	Number of Scholars.	Average Weight in lbs.	Average Height in inches.	Number of Scholars.	Average Weight in lbs.	Average Height in inches.	Number of Scholars.	Average Weight in lbs.	Average Height in inches.	Number of Scholars.	Average Weight in lbs.	Average Height in inches.	Number of Scholars.	Average Weight in lbs.	Average Height in inches.	Number of Scholars.	Average Weight in lbs.	Average Height in inches.	Number of Scholars.	Average Weight in lbs.	Average Height in inches.	Number of Scholars.	Average Weight in lbs.	Average Height in inches.	Number of Scholars.	Average Weight in lbs.	Average Height in inches.	Number of Scholars.	Average Weight in lbs.	Average Height in inches.
4	Boys.	1,705	34.8	38.6	974	35.8	38.6	1,303	36.1	38.5	1,126	36.2	38.7	1,305	35.9	38.7	946	36.4	39.	980	36.	38.8	1,080	35.2	38.5	1,064	35.3	38.3	437	35.9	38.4	276	36.2	39.06
	Girls.	1,505	34.6	38.1	912	34.4	38.1	1,258	34.9	38.	1,118	34.9	38.2	1,159	34.5	38.1	855	35.5	38.6	858	35.	38.5	950	34.5	38.4	820	34.	37.9	381	34.8	38.2	231	35.1	38.3
5	Boys.	1,921	38.5	40.2	1,618	37.5	39.8	1,650	37.6	39.5	2,441	38.	40.	2,504	37.8	40.2	2,116	37.9	40.	2,765	38.2	40.3	2,745	38.5	40.2	2,070	37.6	40.5	1,443	38.7	40.4	2,200	38.3	40.8
	Girls.	1,915	37.	39.9	1,648	36.2	39.4	1,685	36.4	39.3	2,414	36.7	39.6	2,826	36.7	39.8	2,181	37.1	39.9	2,641	36.8	40.1	2,720	37.8	40.3	1,990	36.4	39.6	1,310	36.1	40.1	2,090	37.3	40.1
6	Boys.	2,99	42.	42.5	269	41.9	44.4	232	41.8	42.3	501	41.8	42.1	619	42.	42.4	429	41.9	42.4	599	41.5	42.3	665	43.5	42.6	741	41.4	42.3	976	41.1	41.9	1,694	42.	42.3
	Girls.	291	40.6	42.1	253	39.7	41.8	239	40.2	41.8	502	40.8	42.	651	40.5	41.5	434	40.4	42.2	616	40.1	41.9	726	40.9	41.9	724	40.1	42.8	983	39.4	41.6	1,584	40.5	42.1
11	Boys.	2,056	70.7	54.5	1,998	69.9	53.9	2,109	70.5	53.9	2,197	70.5	53.8	3,403	69.8	53.8	3,013	69.5	53.5	3,257	69.5	53.7	3,410	70.4	53.5	2,618	69.2	54.9	514	67.5	54.4	2,712	70.5	53.6
	Girls.	1,885	72.	54.6	2,052	71.1	54.6	2,205	71.5	54.4	2,035	71.6	54.6	3,459	70.8	54.6	3,081	70.3	54.2	3,310	70.	54.3	3,418	70.1	54.3	2,706	68.8	53.8	611	67.4	53.1	2,713	70.3	54.1
15	Boys.	564	75.9	55.8	448	73.6	55.1	378	73.4	54.9	348	75.6	54.7	363	74.3	55.1	228	74.4	54.6	143	74.5	55.6	146	73.7	54.1	110	72.4	54.9	77	73.5	54.6	439	74.3	55.2
	Girls.	625	73.2	56.4	492	70.5	55.9	443	75.9	55.7	377	76.2	55.5	466	76.2	56.	152	75.5	55.6	177	75.1	55.3	214	75.3	55.9	185	75.	55.4	92	70.8	54.4	507	76.3	55.6

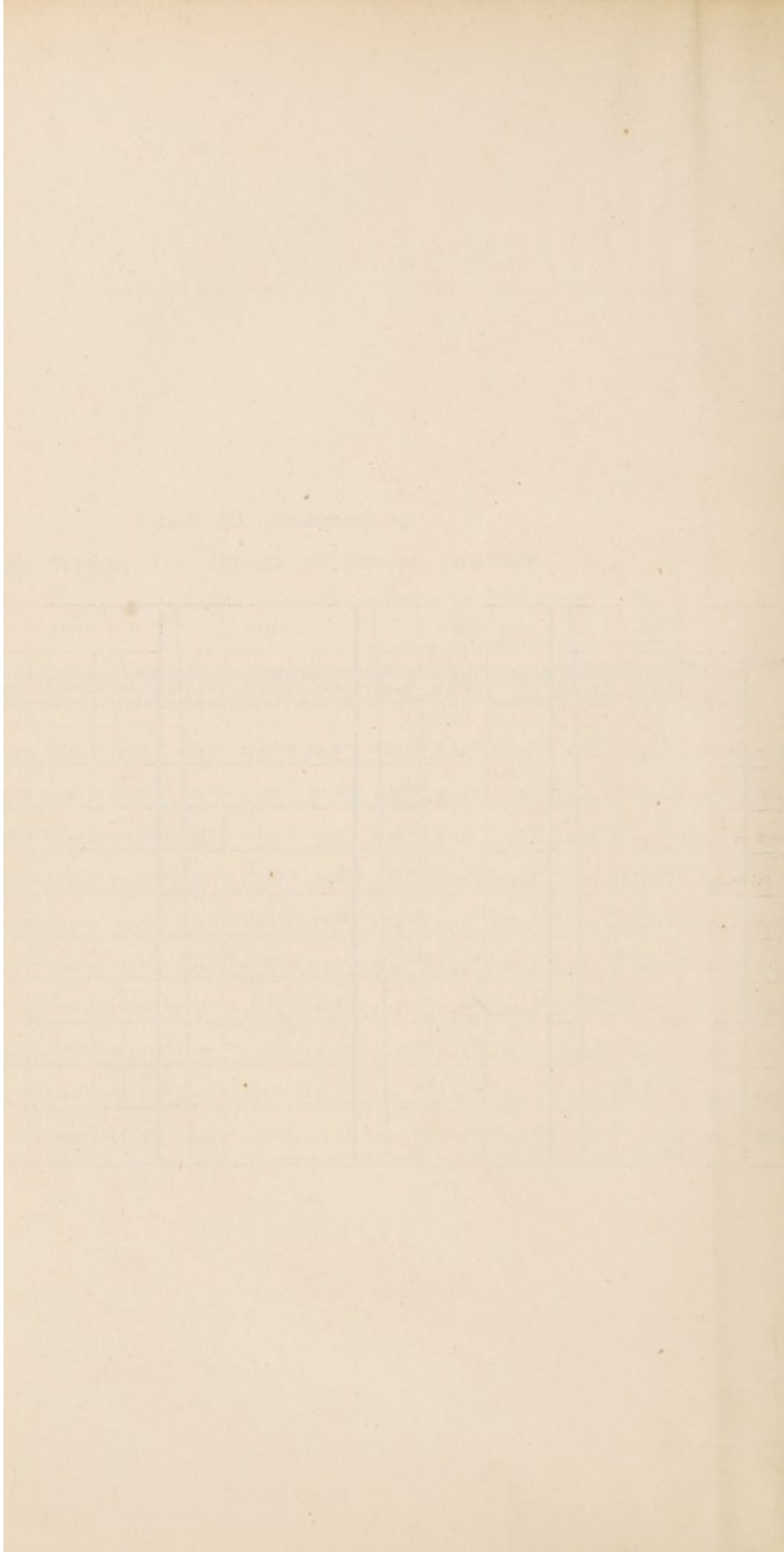


TABLE XII.

Number of Notices to Parents of Children Reported Defective during the year 1919.

School Medical Officers' cases :—					
First Notices	..	..	..	..	10,707
Second Notices	..	..	..	..	5,239
					15,946
School Nurses' cases :—					
<i>For Verminous Head—</i>					
First Notices	..	..	..	..	6,259
Second Notices	..	..	..	..	2,520
Final Notices	..	..	..	..	298
Special Notices	..	..	..	..	1,572
					10,649
<i>For Verminous Body—</i>					
First Notices	..	..	..	..	575
Second Notices	..	..	..	..	214
					789
<i>For other Defects—</i>					
First Notices	..	..	..	..	97
Second Notices	..	..	..	..	30
					127
School Dental Officers' cases	..	..	..	..	28,114
Total					55,625

NUMBER OF EXCLUSIONS, 1919.

DEFECT.	REFERRED FOR EXCLUSION BY		TOTAL.
	School Medical Officers.	School Nurses.	
Uncleanliness of Head	124	2,098	2,222
Uncleanliness of Body	17	652	669
Ringworm	688	573	1,261
External Eye Disease	126	110	236
Skin Diseases	1,245	1,310	2,555
Other Diseases	302	166	468
Defective Vision	55	—	55
TOTAL	2,557	4,909	7,466
No. of Children affected.. ..	2,536	4,663	7,199

CITY OF LEEDS EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

REPORT ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.Physical
Training.

There are 270 Departments in the Leeds Elementary Schools. The System of Physical Education adopted in the Schools is on the lines of the 1919 Government Syllabus. At least three lessons of 20 minutes duration are given each week in all classes. In addition to these periods each class is allowed to devote one period of 1½ hours per week to games, etc. in the parks or recreation grounds.

The use of
Open
Spaces.

A scheme of organised games in the parks and recreation grounds of the City has recently been organised. Co-operation between the Parks Committee and the Education Committee has been secured and the Parks Committee is at present considering the Scheme whereby all available and suitable spaces in the Parks will be prepared and equipped for football, cricket, hockey, and net-ball pitches for the use of the scholars in the Elementary Schools during school hours and Saturday mornings and for youths and girls during the evenings and Saturday afternoons.

This Scheme, embracing as it does, not only the school children but the youth of Leeds, is bound to have a large influence for good on the health and morals of all who come within its scope.

Supervision
of Work.

The Teachers are greatly assisted in their work by visits to the Schools of the expert teachers of Physical Training employed in the various Secondary Schools. Five such experts are engaged on this work so that schools are visited at frequent intervals, and teachers receive admirable help from such visits, which are paid not in the spirit of inspection but of guidance and assistance. In addition to this, many of the schools of the City are used as Schools of Practice for the students of the City of Leeds Training College, to whom frequent demonstration lessons are given by the Tutors of Physical Education.

Dancing.

Dancing now plays an important part in the Physical Training Scheme. It is being taken up by a large majority of the Schools both for boys and girls, and is greatly enjoyed by the scholars, whilst its influence on the tone of the School and the development of the scholars is greatly appreciated by the teachers in general. English, Country and Scandinavian Dances are very popular and are widely taught, whilst in many Schools Morris, Sword, and National Dances are also taught.

In connection with the Games it is pleasing to note the great ^{Games.} interest taken in the activities of the children by the Teachers. This is admirably shown by the flourishing condition of the Schools' Football Association. Upwards of sixty schools are members of this Association, and a keen and valuable inter-school competitive spirit is shewn by the splendid football and wholesome rivalry in the League and other matches played on Saturday mornings. The Association has its own ground in Oldfield Lane, and the interest taken by the general public is shewn by the large attendance at many of these matches.

In addition to the above Association, there is a Rugby League. Though this is not in the same flourishing condition as its brother League, it is gradually widening its membership and it is hoped in the near future that it will attract as many Schools as does the Association Code. Thirteen Schools are members of the Rugby League. Inter-City matches are played by both Associations.

The Schools Cricket Association is another very strong organisation. Although there is no League in connection with it, keen competition and healthy rivalry are fostered by the numerous Inter-School matches. The Parks Committee has promised its co-operation in preparing suitable pitches in the various Parks of the City. The Education Committee assists the Schools Associations by yearly grants which are expended in the provision of equipment for the Schools.

The encouragement of Games in the Schools, the interest taken by the Teachers, the increased supply of equipment by the Education Committee, the work of the visiting Physical Training Experts, the stimulus given by the publication of the New Syllabus have caused a considerable development in the Physical Training in our Elementary Schools, and we look for an ever widening effect on the Physical, Mental and Moral development of the children in the near future.

It is particularly pleasing to note the changing attitude of Teachers towards this subject—its educational value and real influence are now greatly appreciated by Teachers in the City—and their general handling of the subject has shown a decided improvement.

The Schools are well supplied with equipment for the proper ^{Equipment.} carrying out of the Training—net-ball apparatus, footballs, cricket bats and balls, hand balls, bean bags, skipping ropes, etc. are supplied to all Departments on requisition.

In some Schools interest in the work is so keen that children supply their own special shoes for it. A scheme is now on foot whereby the material for the making of shoes for use in Physical Training will be supplied to the Schools, and also for the supply of material for suitable Gymnastic costumes for the girls.

Swimming.

During the months May to September, instruction in Swimming is given to all children from Standard IV. upwards. Owing to the valuable co-operation between the Baths Committee and the Education Committee, 3 School Baths and 7 Corporation Baths are daily in use during school hours.

Competent Instructors—mostly Certificated Teachers with special qualifications in this subject—are employed in teaching Swimming. Under this Scheme, the boys of 106 Departments and the girls of 92 Departments attend weekly, so that 7,512 children pass through the Instructors' hands during the week. Certificates are granted yearly to children attaining a certain standard of efficiency in the art of Swimming.

Play Centres.

From September to June the Play Centres of the City are open to the children. There are now 7 such centres in the poorer and more densely populated districts of Leeds. The Centres, with one exception—which is open on two evenings—are open on three nights of the week, between the hours of 5 and 7. An average nightly attendance of 250 children is maintained during the Session at 6 of these Centres, and an average of 50 per night at the seventh Centre.

The extreme value of these Centres will be appreciated when it is realised that over 1,500 children are taken from the streets for 3 nights in the week, to expend their energies in healthy recreation in more pleasant surroundings and under better general conditions. These Centres are now admirably equipped with material and apparatus necessary for the efficient carrying out of the work.

The scope of this movement is an extremely wide one, and its educational value is now recognised by the Education Authorities and the teachers in general.

It is proposed to open two other Play Centres during the next Session.

A Scheme is on foot to carry out the Play Centre Movement during the summer months in the Parks and Recreation Grounds. The Play Centre teachers meet periodically to discuss the various points which arise in the work.

Classes for
Teachers.

During the Winter Session, Instructional Classes in Physical Training, Games and Dances are arranged for men and women teachers.

In order to introduce the New Syllabus more fully, it is proposed to hold Day Classes for teachers in suitable accessible centres of the City. Head Teachers will attend for one week's instruction, and Assistants for two weeks. The Classes will include Practical Gymnastics, Games, Dances, Theory and Method.

Demonstrations.

Public demonstrations are given from time to time to show the standard and style of work which it is desirable should be reached in Schools.

These Demonstrations are always very well attended by teachers and others interested in the Physical welfare of the children and youth of the City.

ROBERT JARMAN,

CONSTANCE M. MATTHEWS,

*Organising Teachers of Physical
Welfare.*

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT, 1903.

Bye-Laws under the Employment of Children Act, 1903, for the control of children and young persons engaged in trading in the streets, and with respect to employment of children generally, have been in operation in Leeds since June 1912. The Bye-Laws have been administered through the Education Department, and have resulted in great benefit to the school children of the City.

Under the present Bye-Laws the age below which a child may not be employed is twelve years, and the total number of hours a school child may work in any week during which the Elementary Schools of the City are open on two or more days, is 21 hours. No child may work for a longer period than 3 hours on a school day, or for more than 6 hours on Saturday or on any school holiday. No child may be employed before 6.45 in the morning, nor after 8 o'clock in the evening.

Sunday employment is restricted to the sale and distribution of milk from 9 to 10.30 in the morning.

An applicant for a Street Trading Licence must be accompanied by his parent or guardian, and the parent or guardian's consent must be obtained before a Licence is granted. Where a child is suffering from any physical disability, or is in attendance at a School for Mentally Defective Children, the case is referred to the School Medical Officer for a certificate as to its fitness to trade before the application is entertained.

Prior to the adoption of the Bye-Laws, more than 4,300 school children (5.6 of the Elementary School Roll) were employed out of school hours at ages varying from 7 to 14 years, and there were cases of children who were working 50 hours a week beyond the school hours. One thousand and seventeen boys and thirty-nine girls were engaged in street trading.

The number of school children holding Licences on the 31st December, 1919, was 404, all of whom were boys, while the percentage of school children engaged in any form of employment was not more than 2 per cent. of the School Roll.

The Education Authority, through a staff of five Employment of Children Inspectors (one full-time, and four part-time), assisted by the School Attendance Officers, keep a sharp and careful watch on the school child employee, and in any action taken, it is always with a view to safeguarding the health, education, and general interests of the child.

Under the School Attendance Bye-Laws the great majority of children leave school in Leeds at the age of 13 years, and, as no child may be engaged in any employment under 12 years of age, the School Medical Officer has dealt with the school child employee in his routine examination of "Leavers," but on no occasion has he found it necessary to draw the attention of the School Attendance Section to either the unsuitability of the employment, the injurious effect on his health, or interference with his education.

In view of Section 13 of the Education Act of 1918 new proposals affording greater protection to, and further restricting the hours of employment of, the school child employee have been submitted to the Home Secretary for confirmation. One of the requirements of the new proposals is that no child shall be employed without first obtaining from the School Medical Officer a certificate certifying that the employment is not detrimental to health or education.

J. H. CAPES,

*Superintendent of Attendance
Officers and Chief Inspector under
Employment of Children Act.*

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the County of ...

... of the County of ...

... of the County of ...

... of the County of ...

... of the County of ...

... of the County of ...