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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 1924



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LEEDS EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Medical Inspection of School Children

MEDICAL SUB-COMMITTEE

Members of the City Council—

Alderman	P. T. LEIGH (<i>Chairman</i>).
"	FOSTER.
"	MOORHOUSE.
"	OWEN.
Councillor	BENTLEY.
"	BURN.
"	DAWSON.
"	HARRISON.
"	HORRELL.
"	LUND.
"	MORRIS.
"	ROBERTS.
"	SCHOLEFIELD.
"	SIMPSON.
"	J. H. WALKER.
"	WORMALD.

Co-opted Members—

Mrs. HALBOT.
Mrs. HOYLAND SMITH.

MEDICAL STAFF

School Medical Officer—ALGERNON WEAR C.M.G. M.D. B.S. D.P.H.

Deputy School Medical Officer—GEO. E. ST. CLAIR STOCKWELL
B.A. M.B. B.C.

Full-time Assistant School Medical Officers—

JOSEPH HOLMES M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P.
GEO. P. P. CLAPHAM L.R.C.P. L.R.C.S. L.F.P.S. L.D.S.
JESSIE SMITH M.B. Ch.B. D.P.H.
MAURICE E. WILLCOCK M.B. Ch.B. D.P.H.
FRANCES M. BEBB B.A. M.B. Ch.B.
ROBERT CONDY M.B. B.Ch. D.P.H. (*left January 1924*).
CLIFFORD ANNING B.A. M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. D.P.H. (*appointed January 1924*).
KENNETH D. MACKINTOSH M.B. Ch.B. D.P.H. (*appointed October 1924*).

MEDICAL STAFF—*continued*

Oculist—RALPH HOPTON M.D. B.S. M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. (*part-time*),
(also Oculist to the School for Blind and the Special Classes
for Myopes).

Consulting Surgeon (Nose, Throat and Ear)—ALEXANDER SHARP
C.B. C.M.G. K.H.S. F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

Hon. Consulting Surgeon (School for Blind)—A. L. WHITEHEAD
M.B. B.S. M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P.

Full-time School Dental Officers—

HARRY DRAKE L.D.S. (*Barrister-at-Law*).

GERALD R. BAXTER M.B. Ch.B. B.Ch.D.

JAMES LAW L.D.S.

JAMES HADDOW L.D.S.

DONALD S. RAYNER L.D.S. (*appointed January 1924*).

ALBERT CRITCHLEY L.D.S. (*appointed December 1924*).

Part-time School Dental Officer—G. HERBERT H. RUSSELL M.B.
Ch.B. L.D.S.

School Nurses—

VIOLET J. WEBSTER
(*Superintendent Nurse*)

JANE TOTTIE.

ALICE KAY.

MAUDE B. PARNHAM.

EMMA M. HEARNshaw.

FLORENCE N. CLAYTON.

MARY CHERRETT.

ELIZABETH M. BENSON.

EDITH D. WYNN.

WINIFRED DENNIS.

HELENA SIMPSON.

MARY D. CARRICK.

KATE GRONOW.

HILDA A. SMITH.

OLIVE WALKER (Mrs.).
(*left January 1924*).

ANNIE A. POSKITT.

MONA K. MACPHERSON.

ELIZABETH M. WHURR.

ROSE PAYNE.

ISABEL WHITELAW
(*left November 1924*).

ISABEL FERGUSON.

LILIAN C. DAVISON.

ELIZABETH E. BRAZIER.

IVY E. SORSBY

(*left April 1924*).

ANNIE Y. BROTHERTON.

(*appointed February 1924*).

HILDA MOODY

(*appointed February 1924*).

GERTRUDE SMITH

(*appointed November 1924*).

CARRIE LEWIS

(*appointed March 1924*).

ALISON WATSON

(*appointed March 1924*).

LILLIAN MOODY

(*appointed October 1924*).

EVELINE LOWE

(*appointed July 1924*).

Dental Attendants—

SYLVIA A. WILSON.

MARY E. MORTIMER.

GRACE E. BROWN.

ETHEL WHITE.

LOUIE WALKER.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE LEEDS SCHOOL MEDICAL
SERVICE, 1924

No. of Children examined by the School Medical Officers at Routine Inspections		23,053 (24,611)
Re-inspected in the Schools by the School Medical Officers		10,481 (5,650)
Examined by the School Dental Officers		53,134 (57,782)
Examined by School Nurses in the Schools		62,768 (80,617)
Re-inspected in the Schools by School Nurses		77,472 (84,806)
Number of Visits to Homes by School Nurses		4,067 (4,222)

CLINIC WORK

Total Attendances 1924		234,270 (200,291)
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CLINIC	Number of Attendances		NATURE OF WORK
	Medical	Dental	
Central	14,433 (13,937)	6,143 (4,399)	Inspection Work Refraction Work X-Ray Work Remedial Exercises Aural External Eye Dental
Holbeck	28,253 (22,050)	2,579 (2,063)	Inspection Work Treatment of Minor Ailments Refraction Work Remedial Exercises Dental
Edgar Street	48,878 (43,646)	4,496 (4,701)	
Armley	28,515 (21,330)	2,389 (2,689)	
Hunslet	40,273 (30,440)	2,800 (2,496)	
Burley	25,225 (24,705)	—	Inspection Work Treatment of Minor Ailments
Meanwood	29,325 (26,395)	—	
Dental Hospital	—	961 (1,440)	Orthodontic Work

The figures in brackets are those of 1923.

CITY OF LEEDS

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

**Report of the School Medical Officer for the year ended
31st December 1924**

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my sixteenth Annual Report upon the work of the School Medical Service of the City of Leeds for the year ended 31st December 1924.

The year has been one of progress and expansion with increased usefulness to the children of the city; the beneficial results of medical inspection are now fully recognised and appreciated by the teachers and parents.

During the year the following changes have taken place amongst the members of the staff—

Resignation—

Dr. Condy, Assistant School Medical Officer, left January 1924.

Appointments—

Dr. Clifford Anning, appointed January 1924, in place of Dr. Condy.

Dr. Mackintosh, appointed additional School Medical Officer, October 1924.

School Dental Officers—

Mr. Donald S. Rayner, appointed January 1924, in place of Mr. Knowles.

Mr. Albert Critchley, appointed additional School Dental Officer, December 1924.

Three nurses have left during the year and three vacancies were outstanding from 1923. Seven nurses, including one additional nurse, have been appointed during the year.

It has been ascertained that in past years a certain number of children missed the regular routine examination at each age period, due principally to absence from school. A special effort

Arrangement
of Work.

therefore has been made during the year to ensure that all eligible children are presented at the routine inspections. For this purpose the teachers have been asked to keep a record of the names of those scholars who have not been inspected and arrangements have been made for their examination at a later date. Columns have also been provided in the Admission Register in which the dates of the medical examinations of each child are entered, by which means control of the examination of all eligible children is assured.

In May 1924, the Board of Education again sanctioned the supply of malt and cod liver oil to debilitated school children. This is distributed at the Clinics and Schools gratuitously in necessitous cases, and on the payment of 6d. a week in other cases.

In order to provide adequate supervision of those cases which require treatment for minor ailments, and in view of the increasing attendance at the Clinics, arrangements have been made for the attendance of a Medical Officer on an additional half day each week at three of the Branch Clinics.

With these exceptions the general arrangements for carrying out the work are similar to those detailed in the report for the year 1923.

Medical
Inspection.

Arrangements have been continued for the medical inspection of the children as follows—

(A) ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—

- (i.) Entrants.
- (ii.) Intermediate age groups, 8 to 9 years old.
- (iii.) Leavers, i.e. children 12 years of age.
- (iv.) Special cases.

(B) SECONDARY SCHOOLS—

- (i.) Entrants who have not been examined during the previous year in an Elementary School.
- (ii.) Pupils between 8 and 9 years of age who were not examined as entrants or in an Elementary School during the previous year.
- (iii.) Pupils between 12 and 13 years of age who were not examined during the previous year.
- (iv.) Pupils 15 years of age or over, who have not been examined since reaching the age of 15.
- (v.) Special cases.

(C) SPECIAL SCHOOLS—

Children in Special Schools are submitted to full routine
Inspection every two years.

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS REFERRED FOR TREATMENT OR OBSERVATION

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

DEFECT	Routine Cases	Special Cases	TOTAL
Tonsils and Adenoids ...	2,108	248	2,356
Tuberculosis ...	144	421	565
Skin Disease... ...	513	13,752	14,265
External Eye Disease ...	183	2,706	2,889
Vision ...	2,876	2,979	5,855
Ear Disease and Hearing ...	946	1,679	2,625
Dental Defects ...	...	...	34,011
Crippling Defects ...	1,057	483	1,540
Other Defects ...	6,089	3,759	9,848

The total number of attendances for medical conditions at the seven School Clinics of the city was 214,902, an increase of 32,399 over the previous year. This increase was due in part to a larger number of individual children attending. The largest numbers of attendances were made for the following diseases:—other skin diseases, 42,916; external eye defects, 33,456; impetigo, 28,376; ear diseases, 28,404; ringworm of the head, 22,618; ringworm of the body, 9,438; uncleanliness of the head, 7,750. There were 921 fewer attendances for ringworm of the head and 1,947 for uncleanliness of the head, compared with the previous year; this diminution is reflected in the diminution in the number of exclusions by the Nurses elsewhere referred to. Ringworm of the head, whilst showing a slight diminution, is very prevalent in the city.

Under the heading "other skin diseases" are included septic sores, eczema, pityriasis &c. conditions which are of frequent occurrence. Impetigo is an infective skin disease and is extremely common, for we find that no less than 28,376 attendances were made for this disease alone. It is a dirt disease, highly infective but simple of cure when properly treated. The large number of 28,404 attendances were made for ear diseases, which indicates a considerable amount of discomfort and incapacity, particularly

in the direction of permanent deafness. The ionization treatment for discharging ears is still under trial at the Public Dispensary, where the results have not proved so satisfactory as was expected. By this form of treatment it was hoped to lessen considerably the large number of discharging ear cases in the schools, but as its usefulness is restricted to a particular and limited class of case, any marked effect on the numbers has not yet taken place. The matter, however, is being closely watched here and elsewhere.

Burley
Clinic.

This Clinic is small, consisting as it does, of one small dressing room and a waiting room; this has produced overcrowding and inconvenience. As no expansion could be effected on this site new premises have been purchased in Willow Road. These are being adapted for medical, dental and eye work, and will provide ample waiting room accommodation and other conveniences. It is hoped that these premises will be opened in the New Year.

Edgar Street
Clinic.

A large amount of work is being done at the Edgar Street Clinic, where the attendances rose from 43,646 in 1923, to 48,878 in 1924, an increase of over 5,000. The amount of work is more than should pass through one clinic for efficient working. Hunslet shows an increase of 10,000 in attendance. The increased attendance at this and the Edgar Street Clinic may be affected by the want of employment in the engineering trades. Edgar Street Clinic, however, is drawing from a considerable area and the need for a Clinic in the Harehills District in the neighbourhood of Brownhill School has been already advocated in earlier reports. The matter is one which needs early consideration. The work of the Clinics has progressively increased since the foundation of the first one in the top floor of the Education Office in 1908. They are appreciated by the parents and confer a great boon on the children.

Meanwood
Clinic.

This is the only clinic in which it has been found impossible to provide additional accommodation. The Clinic consists of two rooms—a fair sized waiting room and one treatment room—for all purposes. No refraction or dental work can be carried out owing to the limited accommodation. The area from which the attendances are drawn is considerable, and has been much enlarged lately owing to the increase of houses and population at Bentley. The provision of another Clinic adjacent to the new school at Bentley would be advantageous to this district. The attendances for the year amounted to 29,325, the largest being for other skin diseases and minor injuries. Uncleanliness of the head appears to be more common at this Clinic than at any of the Branch Clinics, whilst

the number of cases of impetigo is exceeded only at Edgar Street and Hunslet Clinics. The number of cases of ringworm of the head is three times that at Hunslet, at Holbeck, or at Armley; four times that at Burley; and six times that at Edgar Street Clinics. These figures point to a considerable parental neglect and possible overcrowding in this district.

The new premises of the Central Clinic have allowed for smoother and more efficient working. Practically all the work which takes place at this Clinic is of a specialised nature. In addition to eye, ear, heart, tuberculosis, ringworm and mentally defective cases, 805 children have been examined as to suitability for partial employment during school life. Many of these children come from very poor homes, their nutrition is frequently found to be much below normal, and a large number of them suffer from flat foot. This examination is an adjunct to the routine examinations; it is of great value as it enables the Medical Staff to have various defects corrected which have previously been neglected, such as broken glasses, dirty heads, running ears &c. Other cases which are examined at the Central Clinic comprise children who have won scholarships and those who are being sent to the School Camp at Ilkley, and the children for Babies' Day.

One feature of the work at all Clinics which has grown rapidly is the number of minor injuries which are treated each day. For this purpose a total of 2,384 cases made 11,306 attendances during the year. Where or how these cases were treated before the inception of School Clinics it is difficult to say; probably they were divided between the Out-patients' Departments, chemists, and home first aid. We know, however, that the 2,384 cases were efficiently dressed and redressed with resulting benefit to the children.

No scheme of payment to local hospitals at present exists whereby operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids is undertaken. The question, however, is under consideration and it is hoped that arrangements for this purpose will be made in the near future.

Cases needing treatment are referred by the Medical Officers from the schools and clinics, the treatment being carried out either by local hospitals or general practitioners. Where no action is taken the cases are invited to see the Specialist at the Central Clinic, whence they are transferred to the Public Dispensary for operation by him.

During the year 2,352 cases of nose and throat defects were referred for treatment, and 2,322 cases received treatment. The actual number of operations carried out by all agencies was 578.

Defective
Vision.

The number of cases of defective vision which were referred for treatment shows an increase, and it has been found necessary to provide additional facilities for refraction work. This is now undertaken at the Central Clinic by Dr. Hopton, the Committee's Oculist, and the School Medical Officers at five of the Branch Clinics.

During the year 5,730 children were referred for treatment, of which number 3,695 attended for refraction. Glasses were prescribed in 2,804 cases, treatment other than glasses in 268 cases, and no treatment was considered necessary in 414 cases. The examination was not completed in 137 cases and 1,057 cases were awaiting treatment at the end of the year.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF SCHOOL NURSES 1924.

(A) INSPECTION—

Number of Visits to School Departments	4,729	(5,275)
Number of Children examined	62,768	(80,617)
Number of Re-inspections	77,472	(84,806)
Number of Defects discovered—		
Uncleanliness of Head	15,358	(16,342)
Uncleanliness of Body	4,397	(5,556)
Other Defects	5,004	(5,432)

(B) TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS—

Number of Dressings at Clinics—		
Ringworm of Head	17,867	(18,013)
Ringworm of Body	9,807	(9,039)
Scabies	907	(1,328)
Impetigo	31,586	(31,346)
Minor Injuries	—	—
Other Skin Diseases	30,820	(36,767)
Ear Diseases	28,924	(28,278)
External Eye Diseases	30,877	(27,817)
Other Defects	63,494	(38,001)
	<u>214,282</u>	<u>(190,589)</u>

(C) VISITS TO HOMES	4,067	(4,222)
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(D) PROPORTION OF TIME GIVEN TO DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF WORK

	Hours	%	Hours	%
Clinic Work	28,573½	69·4	(26,705¼)	(64·6)
Examinations in Schools ...	6,651½	16·2	(8,159¾)	(19·7)
Visits to Homes	2,362¼	5·7	(2,367½)	(5·7)
Office Work	3,575	8·7	(4,145½)	(10·0)
	<u>41,162½</u>		<u>(41,378)</u>	

From the summary of voluntary payments made for medical and dental treatment and provision of spectacles, it will be observed that the total amount received for the year was £1,597 16s. 11d., an increase of £254 os. 8d. over 1923. As the attendances at the Clinics have also increased during the year there is no evidence of any lessening of the usefulness of the Clinics on account of these voluntary payments.

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS

Clinic	Minor Ailments and X-Ray			Dental Treatment		
	No. of Attendances	Amount Paid £ s. d.	Per cent. of Payments to Attendances	No. of Attendances	Amount Paid £ s. d.	Per cent. of Payments to Attendances
Central ...	476 (390)	48 4 11 (16 14 3)	49·1 (48·5)	5,943 (3,923)	168 13 5 (117 16 4)	66·1 (68·0)
Armley ...	23,133 (17,611)	14 13 4 (25 5 3)	4·4 (12·4)	2,393 (2,528)	66 6 6 (79 18 1)	69·4 (76·8)
Edgar St.	40,207 (37,200)	12 18 2 (25 7 7)	3·4 (11·1)	4,433 (4,645)	97 1 2 (115 0 8)	54·6 (63·0)
Holbeck...	21,012 (17,562)	11 17 5 (11 14 7)	3·2 (5·3)	2,544 (2,003)	39 12 6 (40 8 4)	41·2 (51·1)
Hunslet ...	34,983 (27,448)	12 14 7 (13 0 7)	2·0 (3·1)	2,851 (2,450)	58 11 0 (54 5 1)	52·8 (54·7)
Burley ...	23,959 (22,560)	14 8 11 (11 8 6)	5·1 (3·0)	—	—	—
Meanwood	27,319 (23,002)	13 19 11 (17 16 10)	2·9 (3·7)	—	—	—
Total ...	171,089 (145,773)	128 17 3 (121 7 7)	3·5 (6·7)	18,164 (15,549)	430 4 7 (407 8 6)	58·2 (63·7)

Corresponding figures for 1923 are shown in brackets.

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS—*continued.*

Clinic	Refraction Treatment and Supply of Spectacles		
	No. of Spectacles Ordered	Amount Paid £ s. d.	Per cent. of Payments
Central	1,602 (1,651)	496 8 8 (264 11 6)	94·9 (96·0)
Armley	387 (248)	112 8 1 (87 1 6)	96·3 (95·9)
Edgar Street	664 (600)	156 2 7 (186 8 1)	96·7 (95·9)
Holbeck	544 (473)	151 9 1 (137 2 2)	95·1 (93·5)
Hunslet	420 (395)	122 6 8 (139 16 11)	94·4 (97·3)
Burley	—	—	—
Meanwood ...	—	—	—
Total	*3,617 †(3,367)	1,038 15 1 (815 0 2)	96·3 (96·5)

* Includes repairs to 716 pairs of spectacles. † Includes repairs to 584 pairs of spectacles.
Corresponding figures for 1923 are shown in brackets.

Complete payments by parents...	1,659
Spectacles supplied on instalment basis	1,106
Spectacles supplied at half cost...	1
Spectacles supplied free of charge	92
Cases on hand at the end of the year ...	43

In addition, 716 pairs of spectacles were repaired, the full cost in all cases being paid by the parents.

Re-inspections.

The total number of re-inspections carried out during the year was 195,278, an increase of 31,424 over the previous year. Those following routine inspections numbered 14,766, and those at the Clinics 180,512.

The larger number of re-inspections were for—skin diseases, 64,162; external eye diseases, 30,928; ringworm, 29,652; ear diseases, 27,857; and miscellaneous, 15,823.

Exclusions.

There is again a satisfactory diminution in the total number of exclusions for the year as compared with the two previous years, the numbers being 4,581 in 1924, 4,935 in 1923, and 5,427 in 1922, showing a diminution of 354 and 846 respectively. The number of cases excluded by the Medical Officers shows a slight increase, accounted for by a dislike of certain parents who do nothing towards ameliorating errors of refraction except under compulsion.

The number excluded by the Nurses shows a marked reduction, which is important, as the majority of exclusions by Nurses are for verminous conditions. The lowness of this figure indicates a steady and gradual improvement in the general cleanliness of the scholars.

A circular (No. 1,337) was received from the Board of Education in July 1924, in which it was intimated that the consensus of medical opinion showed that as a general rule the best method of preventing the spread of infection was by the careful exclusion of individual scholars, and not by the closure of whole Schools or Departments. Such closure is rarely justified on the ground of health. The Board also stated that they would not regard the prevalence of an epidemic of disease as a reasonable ground for the closure of a School by the Local Education Authority, except under the exceptional circumstances when the School Medical Officer advises or approves such closure purely on medical grounds. Notice was also given that it was proposed to amend the Elementary Education Provisional Code so that when the weekly average attendance of a School or Department falls below 60 per cent. of the number on roll, and the School Medical Officer gives a certificate that the fall in the attendance may reasonably be attributed to the prevalence of epidemic sickness, the meetings and attendances for that week need not be reckoned in calculating the average attendance for the purpose of the Board's grant.

Epidemic
Sickness.

These regulations have now been confirmed.

During the year 11,434 cases of infectious disease were reported, of which number 6,838 were cases of measles and mumps; 1,026 scarlet fever; 1,987 chicken pox; 945 whooping cough; and 202 diphtheria. In addition, 3,073 children were absent as contacts, a total of 14,507 children absent on account of infectious sickness.

Included in the above return were 12 cases of sleepy sickness, nine of typhoid fever and three of small pox. Not included in the above were 4,907 cases of influenza, which occurred in February and March. Excluding influenza the 14,507 cases may be looked upon as an average amount of infectious disease which has to be dealt with each year. To reduce the amount of infectious sickness more parental care is necessary. A case of scarlet fever should be looked upon as a source of danger for at least a fortnight after return from hospital or disinfection of the home, and the child should not be permitted to mix with other children until after plenty of exercise in the open air. Kissing by ailing children, chewing, or sucking pens and pencils which are common to the whole school, over-crowding in assemblies such as picture houses &c. may be looked upon with suspicion. No schools were closed on account of infectious sickness.

Diphtheria.

The incidence of diphtheria amongst the scholars is controlled by means of early swabbing of suspected throats with bacteriological examination of the swabs. During the year 170 such swabs have been taken. Of the children concerned only seven showed evidence of true diphtheria; whilst this number is small these undiagnosed cases were a source of potential danger to themselves and others. It is only by such means of early detection of this disease that the immunity of the last few years from diphtheria can be maintained.

The actual number of cases of diphtheria during the last five years is as follows—

1924	...	...	...	...	202
1923	...	...	...	...	205
1922	...	...	...	...	239
1921	...	...	...	...	725
1920	...	...	...	...	562

Tuberculosis.

The figure for 1924 (202) shows that there is a rate of three per thousand cases of school population, which is a very low one and should be a source of gratification to the public. According to the Annual Report for 1923, of Dr. Johnstone Jervis, the Medical Officer of Health for the City, the death rate from this disease is the lowest on record. He further says that the type of the disease has been of diminishing virulence for some years. This agrees with our experience in the schools.

The following return has been furnished by the Medical Officer of Health of the City.

NUMBER OF LEEDS CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 5 AND 14
YEARS WHO HAVE BEEN IN SANATORIA DURING
THE YEAR 1924.

	Number in Residence during 1924	Number in Residence on 31st December 1924
Killingbeck Sanatorium ...	200	51
Marguerite Home ...	15	14
Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital, Alton ...	14	4

Dental.

There are now six Dental Officers on the Staff, Mr. Donald S. Rayner, L.D.S., having been appointed in January 1924, and Mr. Albert Critchley, L.D.S., in December 1924.

The total number of children examined by the Dental Officers at all Schools and Clinics was 53,134 as compared with 57,782 in the previous year. Although there is a slight diminution in total number, the results show an increase of acceptances and of treatment. The acceptances were 47 per cent. compared with 41.4 per cent. in 1923, whilst the percentage of those actually attending the Clinics for treatment increased from 36.4 in 1923 to 40.9 per cent. in 1924. These increases though small tend to show more appreciation of the work on the part of the parents. Of the 53,134 children examined, 34,011 were referred for treatment, 15,985 accepted the treatment offered, and 13,895 or 40.9 per cent. were actually treated.

In the Elementary and Special Schools, 15,909 parents accepted the treatment offered, and 13,792 had the treatment actually carried out; in the Secondary Schools 2,402 children were in need of treatment; of this number 103 had it carried out at the School Clinics, whilst a proportion of the 2,299 remaining would have treatment carried out by private dentists. The percentage of those referred from Elementary Schools was 64 per cent. and from Secondary Schools 56.1 per cent.

Sir George Newman, in his last report, said—"Whereas the average number of fillings is about 75 for every hundred children treated, there are several areas where the proportion is less than 5." In Leeds there are 72 fillings per hundred treated, which indicates that Leeds is below the average in this respect. Taking the figures of fourteen of the larger towns I find that the average extraction to the number treated is 2.0 per cent., whereas in Leeds it is 1.9 per cent. This indicates that Leeds is under the average in this respect, but it is hoped in the future to reduce still further this percentage. The figure 1.9 per cent. represents no less than 30,438 individual teeth lost, which is a large number; more conservation of teeth is required.

The facilities provided in Leeds compare favourably with those of any other area and it is much to be regretted that the parents do not take fuller advantage of the services of the Dental Officers.

The number of cases treated at the Dental Hospital was 63; of this number 13 have been completed with regulations, whilst 17 abandoned the treatment.

NUMBER ON ROLL AT THE SPECIAL SCHOOLS, 31ST DECEMBER 1924.

SCHOOLS	Leeds Cases	Outside Cases	Total
MENTALLY DEFECTIVE—			
Armley Special School	79	12	91
East Leeds	47	2	49
Hunslet Hall Road	51	8	59
Hunslet Lane	41	—	41
Lovell Road	58	—	58
SCHOOL FOR DEAF	62	59	121
SCHOOL FOR BLIND—			
School for Blind Children	39	69	108
School for Partially Blind	44	5	49
School for Blind, Myopic Class	24	3	27
Armley Myopic Class	43	—	43
Hunslet Lane Myopic Class			
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE—			
Clarendon Road	105	—	105

EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN 1924.

	Certified for Special Schools	Actually Admitted	Not yet Dealt with
M.D.—Day Schools	89	74	5
Residential Schools	—	1	—
Blind	1	1	—
Partially Blind	3	1	4
Myopic	29	29	5
Deaf	8	13	—
Physically Defective—			
Day	20	27	8
Residential	2	1	—
Epileptic Colony	4	5	—

LEEDS CHILDREN SENT TO INSTITUTIONS OUTSIDE THEIR AREA.

Deaf	St. John's Institution for Deaf, Boston Spa	1
Epileptic	Soss Moss	2
	Maghull	1
	Starnthwaite	2
Physically Defective	Chailey	1
Mentally Defective	Besford Court, Residential	1

Blind and
Partially Blind,

The total number of blind or partially blind children (including 77 from outside areas) attending certified schools or classes is 227, whilst 10 are in ordinary schools awaiting admission to special classes.

There are 276 Leeds children in attendance at the certified ^{Mentally Defectives.} schools for the mentally defectives, and in addition 22 cases from outside authorities, making a total of 298; three are in ordinary schools, nine in other institutions, and five are not at school.

During the year 68 names have been notified to the Local Control Authority.

Of the 67 registered cases of epilepsy, major and minor in type, ^{Epileptics.} 35 are attending ordinary schools, five are in certified special schools, five in other institutions, and 22 are not in attendance at any school, whilst five recommended for Colonies remain unplaced, owing to the shortage of accommodation in the country for this class of case.

The following is a summary of the number of physically ^{Physically Defectives.} defective children in the area who have been certified by the Medical Officers for attendance at Special Schools and shows the present method of dealing with the cases and the accommodation still required.

	No. of Cases Certified for Special Schools	PRESENT METHOD OF DISPOSAL				ACCOMMODATION STILL REQUIRED		
		At Public Elementary Schools	At Certified Day Cripple Schools	At other Institutions or Schools or Sanatoria	Not at School	Open Air Schools	Certified Day Cripple Schools	Sanatoria or other Institutions
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—								
Infectious ...	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	1
Non-infectious ...	179	123	—	8	48	153	—	19
Crippling due to Tuberculosis ...	73	30	22	10	11	25	12	4
Crippling due to other causes ...	338	227	76	4	31	109	144	5
Other Physical Defectives (i.e. Debilitated Children &c.) ...	375	334	—	4	37	371	—	—
	969	714	98	28	129	658	156	29

In addition there are 489 less severe cases of physically defective children who in the opinion of the Medical Officers are incapable of competing on equal terms with their fellows but whose defects are not sufficiently severe to warrant their certification for attendance at a Special School. These cases are kept under observation and re-examined at intervals of not more than 12 months.

A circular (1,341) was received from the Board of Education in September 1924, with regard to the methods of dealing with mentally defective children and requesting authorities to take immediate steps to ascertain what cases existed in their areas and to make suitable arrangements for their education and control.

In Leeds adequate provision for day school education is already made, but considerable difficulty is experienced by the Education Committee in placing mentally defective children who require residential treatment. The circular emphasises the fact that it is the duty of the authority to make arrangements to secure full reports and recommendations as to the future of children leaving Special Schools, and to report such recommendations to the Mental Deficiency Act Committee.

The object of the circular appears to be the continuation of the care of mental defectives and to ensure that, by after-supervision, the work and money previously expended on the child is not wasted.

The Special Schools are for the purpose of educating those mental defectives who are incapable of receiving benefit from the instruction given in an ordinary school. Education of idiots and imbeciles is not attempted, although the high type imbecile who borders on the ordinary mental defective may occasionally be tried for a few months before being notified to the Local Control Committee; this is exceptional but only fair and just to the child concerned. It is the aim of the Education Committee to try and educate only those who show themselves to be educable, by which means they are made stronger in character, better behaved and capable of wage earning. It is particularly gratifying to know that the Education Committee are taking steps to increase the manual training of the older mentally defective boys at one or more Centres especially organised for the purpose. This is a matter of great importance in the training of these boys, as not only is ordinary education of little use after the age of 12 years, but their association with younger children, particularly little girls, is bad for themselves and a hindrance to the full development of character. Further manual training for girls is also required and can with safety and economy be carried out in each individual school. In some of the schools dinner is brought by the children; this is usually insufficient in quality and quantity. In other of these schools dinner is cooked on the premises at a small charge; by this means not only do the children get a good meal but they are also trained in the actual cooking of the food.

The employment outlook for the mental defectives is considerably restricted; many of them take up tailoring, domestic work or outdoor employment. Increased manual education will considerably help the solution of this problem.

SUMMARY OF MENTAL EXAMINATIONS 1924

	Boys	Girls	Total
Certified to continue in attendance at Ordinary Elementary Schools	116	94	210
Certified for Day Special Schools for Mentally Defective Children	53	34	87
Certified as Imbeciles	7	11	18
Excluded from School pending Examination at a later date	8	3	11
Certified Mentally Defective, Permission given to remain in Private Schools	2	—	2
Certified Mentally Defective but recommended for Notification to Mental Deficiency Act Committee	2	1	3
Totals	188	143	331

An important scheme for dealing with debilitated children and those suffering from crippling deformities has been agreed to after consideration by the Education Committee. Negotiations are now pending with local hospitals for the provision of beds &c. Physically Defectives.

The scheme provides for—

- (1) The appointment of—
 - (a) Part-time Orthopædic Surgeon.
 - (b) Four Masseuses.
- (2) The provision of beds for operative treatment at local hospitals, the Marguerite Home or the County Orthopædic Hospital at Kirbymoorside.
- (3) The equipment of School Clinics for—
 - (a) Ascertainment of cases.
 - (b) Examination, diagnosis and classification of cases.
 - (c) The supervision of treatment after discharge from hospital.
 - (d) The provision of splints and surgical appliances.
- (4) The equipment of a Clinic or Clinics for remedial exercises, massage and electric treatment, and arrangements for remedial exercise classes in schools for the treatment of minor cases.

- (5) The provision of an Open Air School for 250 children divided into two portions, Day and Residential.

At the end of the year the number of physically defective children in the area certified for Special Schools was as follows—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	183
Crippling due to Tuberculosis	...	...	73
Crippling due to Other Diseases	...	...	338
Other Physical Defectives	...	...	375

The Health Committee of the Leeds Corporation obtained the use of "The Hollies," a mansion standing in its own grounds to the West of the City. It was decided to utilise the premises as a Children's Hospital for Non-infective Tuberculosis. An informal discussion with representatives of the Health and Education Committees took place in July in order to determine the method of procedure.

The following basis for the selection of cases was agreed upon—

Children up to 12 years of age to be eligible for admission.

The selection to be made by the School Medical Officer and the Medical Officer of Health acting in co-operation, i.e.—

- (1) Lung cases—actual cases of phthisis to be sent to a sanatorium.
- (2) Cases with active tubercular glands or active tuberculosis in other parts of the body to be eligible for "The Hollies."
- (3) Pretubercular cases to be sent to the Open Air School.

Clarendon Road
School for
Cripples.

The School Medical Officer has paid eleven visits of inspection and made 349 examinations during the year at Clarendon Road School. Many of the scholars are under the care of the Orthopaedic Department of the General Infirmary, with which close co-operation is maintained.

The dinners continue satisfactory; they are cooked on the premises and served to the children at a cost of threepence each per day, the difference in actual cost being provided by the Leeds Invalid Children's Aid Society. The preparation and cooking of the dinners would be an excellent means of additional training for the older girls, who at present take no part in this work.

Fourteen boys are learning cobbling and eleven attend the Woodwork Centre once a week. This Centre, however, is not on the school premises but at Park Lane School. I would suggest, for the consideration of the Education Committee, the provision of a small workshop at the School for instruction in joinery and tinsmiths' work on two sessions each week.

This would allow of a larger attendance at manual instruction, including those who are now prevented by distance from attending the Centre in Park Lane. Five boys and four girls learned typing during the year. There are no girls training in laundry or housewifery work in the School.

There is a need for more manual work in this School, both for boys and girls, as it is only by such means that the wasted muscles can be improved in tone and power, and stiffened limbs made useful. The ambulance journeys could with advantage be extended into the outlying districts to bring in those children who find it difficult to journey to the collecting centres.

In October 1924, an attendant was appointed to take ambulance duty and to bath the children, many of whom come to School in a very dirty condition. Her time is fully occupied and the results of her work are satisfactory.

Assistance towards the cost of surgical appliances recommended by the School Medical Staff has been given as follows—

Surgical
Appliances.

Supplied free of charge	...	...	...	...	30
Supplied subject to the parents entering into agreements to refund the full cost by instalments	...				21
Supplied subject to the parents entering into agreements to refund part of the cost by instalments					3

This branch of the work is carried on in close co-operation with the Orthopædic Surgeon of the Leeds General Infirmary, who refers many of the Infirmary cases to the Education Committee for assistance, each case being dealt with on its merits by the Medical Sub-committee. One of the School Nurses attends at the Infirmary when the Orthopædic Surgeon is examining cases and notes the recommendations in the cases of school children.

Malnutrition.

During the year 5,158 children were found to be suffering from subnormal nutrition in varying degrees of severity; of this number 752 were referred for medical treatment and 179 for further observation. It has been forced upon our attention that a lack of sleep is one of the causes of subnormal nutrition, and that the need for early hours and sufficient sleep for children is being lost sight of by many parents. Children are coming to school white-faced, tired and totally unfitted for the mental effort of the school. This can only be accounted for by laxity of parental control, extension of daylight in the summer, late hours at picture houses, and listening-in during the winter. If children are to be strong and healthy they must have ample sleep. As pointed out in previous reports, there is, in addition, the lack of a good, plain, wholesome mid-day meal, which is a weighty factor in the cause of malnutrition.

Weight.

Excluding children under five and those over fourteen years, we find that from the age of five to thirteen years inclusive, there is no group of Elementary School children which exceeds the average weight for England and Wales for artisan towns; indeed, only one group is equal to this standard, namely, the girls of 11 years of age. In all other groups the Leeds average varies from .1 to 5.1 lbs. below the Country average. The average Elementary School girl of 13 years of age is 5.1 lbs. and the boy 3.1 lbs. below weight.

In Ordinary District Schools only two age groups exceed the Country average, namely, the boys at 11 and the girls at 7 years, both being .6 lbs. more than the Country average; the remainder of these groups being below the average. A slight improvement may be noticed amongst the children at Suburban Schools, where we find that six groups are slightly above the Country average. There are seven groups of the Jewish Schools which exceed the Country average, and at the age of 13 years the boys are .6 and the girls only 2.6 lbs. below the Country average.

At the age of 11, 12 and 13 years the weights of Secondary scholars are above the Country average and consequently also above those of the average Elementary scholars, the Secondary School girl of 13 years being 10.6 lbs. and the boy 10.3 lbs. heavier than the girl or boy of similar age at the Poor District Schools. We know that many of the ailing and really ill children are out of school, and those who are in school must be looked upon as representatives of their group. There is therefore only one conclusion to be drawn from the above comparison, and that is that the children of the poorer Elementary Schools are underfed or improperly fed.

Excluding the age groups of 4 and 14 years, where the numbers examined are small, it may be observed that the average heights of Elementary children when compared with the standard for the country are satisfactory up to the age of 8 years. From this age the heights of the girls continue satisfactory to the age of 13 years but the boys are below the Country average at the ages of 9, 10, 11 and 13 years. The figures show a favourable comparison with those of 1923. The average Secondary School child is considerably taller than the Elementary scholar, but the number of Secondary scholars at the lower ages is so few that a comparison is of little value. The only comparable ages are those of 11, 12 and 13 years, and here we find that the Secondary School child is from 2.1 to 3.9 inches taller than the Country standard and 1.8 to 3.0 inches taller than the Elementary School child.

In connection with Children's Day 1924, the *Yorkshire Evening Post* offered prizes for competitions as follows—

- (1) For children between 1 and 5 years of age living in Leeds or attending Leeds Schools who showed the most evidence of general good health and previous mothercraft.
- (2) For children between 12 and 14 years of age living in Leeds or attending Leeds Schools with the best teeth, either naturally perfect or perfect as a result of dental treatment.
- (3) For the best essays written by school children on "The Care of the Teeth."

This competition was divided into classes according to age and prizes were awarded for essays written by children at each year of age from 6 to 14. In addition, prizes of £2 2s. od. were awarded to the School Departments at which the scholars attended who wrote the winning essays. Teachers were requested to give lessons on the care of the teeth and were supplied with notes on the subject drawn up by the School Dental Officers.

The numbers of entries for these competitions were as follows—

Children between 1 and 2 years of age	...	347
" " 2 and 3 " "	...	273
" " 3 and 4 " "	...	358
" " 4 and 5 " "	...	305
Dental competition		1,808

The total number of examinations made in connection with the Child Welfare Competition was 1,550 and for the Dental Competition 2,191.

A number of marks were lost for improper clothing, defective teeth, subnormal nutrition and evidence of defective mothercraft. On the whole an excellent type of child was presented for examination. In judging a competition of this nature the examiners are bound to be severe in their marking; the clothing, for instance, must be suitable in amount and in texture; it must be perfectly clean; it may be patched or darned, which would show evidence of mothercraft, but it must comply with general requirements. The want of buttons or the presence of pins would militate against high marking.

Many marks were lost for uncleanliness of the nails—fingers or toes. Deformities, such as flat foot, also caused a loss of marks. Generally speaking there was evidence of more intelligent thought by mothers on the question of feeding and few children showed any evidence of rickets. The majority of the mothers understood the need for ample sleep for their children, but in a few cases bedtime was rather late. From one to forty extra marks could be allocated by the examiners, and in the case of the final hundred all received within three or four of this number.

All those who entered their children are to be congratulated. The final one hundred children were typically healthy children and a credit not only to this district but to the country. The essays were judged by the School Inspectors, who pronounced them as reaching a high standard.

The judging of dental efficiency presented considerable difficulty, but the results justified the experiment made by the inclusion of a dental competition.

In the early part of the year ringworm became prevalent at Thorparch Industrial School. As the disease had persisted for some time the School Medical Officer was directed to investigate the causes and advise the Committee as to treatment. In January it was found that there were 13 cases of ringworm and 23 other various diseases, including pityriasis, impetigo, conjunctivitis &c. The ringworm cases were put into strict quarantine, the heads were protected by washable caps, and active treatment was commenced for all cases. The majority of the ringworm cases were X-rayed, some of them once, others twice and others thrice, whilst the less severe cases were treated by calomel and iodine with good results. An extra nurse was temporarily employed and all the children were carefully examined from time to time. By the

end of the year two children alone remained, who although practically clear of the disease were a potential source of danger to others. These children were obviously carriers of the disease and possibly one of the causes of the original outbreak in 1921. The first treatment by X-rays was in September 1921, when three children were operated on; in 1922, eight more were X-rayed; none in 1923 and twenty-two in 1924.

The two remaining cases are under observation and no fresh cases have occurred. It is hoped, therefore, that the disease will be completely stamped out early in the coming year. Owing to the epidemic, admissions to the School were stopped by order of the Home Office from January until December 1924.

One case of a peculiar nature occurred in September; a girl slipped in the laundry and fell on the back of her head, fracturing the base of her skull on both sides. The diagnosis was confirmed by pathological report on the cerebro-spinal fluid. The case presented certain difficulties but she made an uneventful recovery.

Routine Medical Inspection has been carried out at the Nursery School as in former years. The total number of children examined was 28, whilst the number of defects discovered was 111, an average of nearly four defects per child. Many of these defects were of a slight nature and only 15 children were referred for treatment.

The monthly medical inspection has been continued, with advantage to the children and to the general health of the School. The whole of the defects discovered at these inspections are under treatment or observation. There were 13 cases of infectious disease in the School during the year, as follows—

Measles	...	...	...	...	...	8
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	1

SUMMARY OF ROUTINE EXAMINATIONS.

No. of Children Examined	No. of Defects Found	No. of Defects Referred for Treatment	No. of Defects Referred for Observation	No. of Children with Defects	No. of Children Referred for Treatment	No. of Children Referred for Observation	No. of Children without Defects
28	101	15	—	28	10	—	—

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND AT ROUTINE EXAMINATIONS
AND RE-INSPECTIONS

Diseases or Defects	No. of Defects Found	No. of Defects referred for		*No. of Defects Treated			* Under Observation not yet Treated
		Treat-ment	Observa-tion	L.E.A.	Hosp.	Other-wise	
Enlarged Tonsils ...	12	2	—	—	2	—	4
Tonsils and Adenoids...	4	3	—	—	3	—	1
Nose and Throat ...	14	4	—	—	1	3	7
Heart and Circulation	6	—	—	—	—	2	—
Enlarged Glands ...	13	4	—	—	—	1	7
Nutrition ...	5	1	1	—	—	2	—
Impetigo ...	1	1	—	—	—	2	2
Other Skin Diseases ...	9	8	—	—	—	2	5
Defective Vision ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Rickets... ...	5	3	—	—	—	—	1
Lungs ...	7	1	—	—	—	5	2
Ear Disease ...	4	2	—	—	—	3	1
Miscellaneous ...	31	6	—	1	1	6	2
Total ...	111	35	1	1	9	26	32

*Included under these Heads are defects found in 1923 which were treated in 1924 or are still under observation.

Conclusion

Whilst School Medical Inspection has made a great advance since its inception, there are still certain foundations which should be established in order that the superstructure may be sound and of benefit to the children. There are at present some 658 children registered for admission to an Open Air School. This implies that there are 658 pre-tubercular children who could be improved in health and in some cases have their lives saved by residence for a few months in an Open Air School. Moreover, many of these children are out of school for long periods during which they receive no education. Thus on both educational and physical grounds they will be unable to compete with their fellows.

The need of accommodation for epileptics is also one which calls for consideration. School Medical Inspection does not mean merely the finding out of a number of defects; it includes also the amelioration of those defects as far as possible, by every means which can be brought into play.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ALGERNON WEAR,

April 1925

School Medical Officer.

TABLE I
RETURN OF ATTENDANCES AT MEDICAL CLINICS 1924

CLINIC	ARMLEY		BURLEY		EDGAR ST.		HOLBECK		HUNSLET		MEANWOOD RD.		CENTRAL		TOTAL	
	No. of Cases	No. of Atnd-ances	No. of Cases	No. of Atnd-ances	No. of Cases	No. of Atnd-ances	No. of Cases	No. of Atnd-ances	No. of Cases	No. of Atnd-ances	No. of Cases	No. of Atnd-ances	No. of Cases	No. of Atnd-ances	No. of Cases	No. of Atnd-ances
Number of Attendances...	28,515	25,225	48,878	28,253	40,273	29,325	14,433	214,902								
Defects																
Malnutrition	61	23	212	11	9	33	7	39	57	12	34	7	19	19	151	833
Uncleanliness of Head	41	322	752	315	550	1,480	544	492	1,260	398	324	709	—	—	2,064	7,750
Uncleanliness of Body	9	20	29	10	164	250	160	51	110	51	30	123	—	—	449	815
Nose and Throat Defects	250	73	646	57	35	834	55	46	957	29	52	30	702	139	640	3,846
External Eye Diseases	328	307	4,364	256	269	1,001	895	271	4,238	242	372	334	386	41	2,705	33,456
Ear Diseases	307	234	3,643	189	178	7,822	279	115	4,224	71	179	243	215	37	1,455	28,404
Teeth (see Dental pp. 30 & 38)	4	10	12	8	3	24	22	—	9	13	9	4	4	—	50	62
Heart and Circulation	109	29	83	19	6	38	14	4	11	—	1	33	16	222	320	644
Lung Disease	112	28	107	7	17	18	4	7	31	—	1	7	7	267	341	611
Nervous System	58	35	112	19	5	8	4	1	10	—	2	13	67	101	115	257
Impetigo	314	375	4,212	299	278	7,353	715	272	3,982	245	441	460	—	—	2,726	28,376
Scabies	17	27	278	23	51	256	32	9	50	8	39	19	—	—	187	1,394
Other Skin Diseases	456	937	5,372	520	880	9,083	1,398	944	8,046	889	1,096	765	7	10	5,895	42,916
Minor Injuries	125	191	1,268	158	245	3,344	706	208	1,261	194	249	743	—	—	2,384	11,306
Ringworm of Head	204	161	3,047	133	129	2,594	77	186	2,155	144	125	582	265	265	1,667	22,618
Ringworm of Body	110	186	2,222	157	143	1,403	151	58	973	54	163	146	—	—	891	9,438
Epi. Cerv. Glands (Non-Tuber.)	39	48	238	39	141	1,209	49	—	2	—	22	86	—	—	366	1,822
Rickets	42	1	5	—	1	102	—	—	1	—	8	—	61	25	76	1,117
Deformities	136	28	348	14	10	118	5	7	18	1	10	—	339	1,829	407	2,564
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	7	10	29	8	18	31	11	—	—	—	1	13	67	77	121	319
Speech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vision and Squint	142	504	560	476	31	784	658	508	519	499	502	37	1,633	1,956	3,946	4,444
Hearing	55	31	504	25	18	247	14	10	38	7	36	63	38	112	223	1,836
Miscellaneous	292	186	472	155	261	1,577	704	154	307	134	374	307	254	143	2,317	5,340
Mental Cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	331	331
Employment Cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	805	843
Scholarship Cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	349	421
Camp Cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,586	1,586	1,586	1,586
Babies' Day Examinations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,283	1,283	1,283	1,283
TOTAL	3,278	3,466	28,515	2,907	3,269	25,225	2,991	7,078	28,253	2,979	4,070	4,712	8,175	14,433	2,969	214,902

TABLE II

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICERS 1924

	CENTRAL CLINIC				ARMLEY CLINIC				EDGAR STREET CLINIC				HOLBECK CLINIC				HUNSLY CLINIC				TOTAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS				SECONDARY SCHOOLS				Total Work	
	No. of Sessions	New Cases	Re-Inspections	Total	No. of Sessions	New Cases	Re-Inspections	Total	No. of Sessions	New Cases	Re-Inspections	Total	No. of Sessions	New Cases	Re-Inspections	Total	No. of Sessions	New Cases	Re-Inspections	Total	No. of Sessions	New Cases	Re-Inspections	Total	No. of Sessions	New Cases	Re-Inspections	Total		
No. of Children Examined...	179	3,090	13,531	16,621	78	913	6,518	7,431	121	1,404	9,797	11,201	70	1,062	5,671	6,733	69	905	5,967	6,872	517	7,374	41,484	48,858	45	842	3,434	4,276	53,134 (37,782)	
No. of Children Requiring Treatment ...	—	1,963	8,602	10,565	—	538	3,432	3,970	—	1,071	7,045	8,116	—	763	3,822	4,585	—	637	3,736	4,373	—	4,972	26,637	31,609	—	486	1,916	2,402	34,011 (37,271)	
No. of Children Accepting Treatment ...	—	995	4,290	5,285	—	327	1,787	2,114	—	612	3,414	4,026	—	407	1,810	2,217	—	362	1,905	2,267	—	2,703	13,206	15,909	—	21	55	76	15,985 (15,417)	
No. of Children Actually Treated ...	—	769	3,355	4,124	—	291	1,655	1,946	—	497	3,224	3,721	—	309	1,525	1,834	—	389	1,778	2,167	—	2,255	11,537	13,792	—	27	76	103	13,895 (13,567)	
No. of Attendances for Extractions ...	119	1,333	2,216	3,549	41	433	844	1,277	103	777	1,885	2,662	58	549	1,053	1,602	72	598	1,342	1,940	393	3,690	7,340	11,030	2	24	31	55	395 (376)	
No. of Teeth Extracted—																														
Temporary ...	—	3,786	4,741	8,527	—	1,331	1,534	2,885	—	2,528	3,129	5,657	—	1,523	2,156	3,679	—	1,983	2,654	4,637	—	11,171	14,214	25,385	—	21	31	52	25,437 (24,693)	
Permanent ...	—	399	1,084	1,483	—	111	588	699	—	128	1,231	1,359	—	109	602	711	—	76	725	801	—	823	4,230	5,053	—	37	31	68	5,121 (4,665)	
No. of Attendances for Fillings ...	359	247	2,347	2,594	130	55	1,057	1,112	250	50	1,784	1,834	131	86	891	977	109	66	794	860	979	504	6,873	7,377	19	37	69	106	998 (841)	
No. of Teeth Filled—																														
Temporary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	(5)
Permanent ...	—	365	3,403	3,768	—	90	1,565	1,655	—	75	2,589	2,664	—	120	1,224	1,344	—	103	1,125	1,228	—	753	9,906	10,659	—	62	137	199	10,858 (9,461)	
No. of Anaesthetics given—																														
General ...	—	—	—	3,499	—	—	—	1,144	—	—	—	2,589	—	—	—	1,580	—	—	—	1,931	—	—	—	10,743	—	—	—	53	10,796 (9,760)	
Local ...	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	34	—	—	1	35 (40)		
Other Operations—																														
Temporary ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	(5)
Permanent ...	—	—	—	180	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	94	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	361	—	—	18	379 (391)		
* Regulations—																														
No. of Children ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63 (99)	
No. of Attendances ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	901	
No. of Appointments Made	—	—	—	8,197	—	—	—	2,951	—	—	—	6,129	—	—	—	3,151	—	—	—	3,484	—	—	—	23,912	—	—	—	191	(1,440)	
No. of Appointments Kept	—	—	—	6,143	—	—	—	2,389	—	—	—	4,496	—	—	—	2,579	—	—	—	2,809	—	—	—	18,407	—	—	—	161	(21,514)	
																													18,568 (16,348)	

In addition, 36 Sessions were spent in the examination of children in connection with the competition for the care of the teeth (2004 examinations).
 The figures in brackets represent the corresponding totals for 1923.

* Work carried out at Leeds Dental Hospital.

TABLE III

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

1—IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Entrants...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,575
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,807
Leavers	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,927
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,309
Number of other Routine Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,914

2—IN ALL SCHOOLS

Age	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Elementary	69	2,263	3,523	720	502	5,807	795	251	366
Special ...	—	—	8	10	16	32	30	51	35
Secondary	—	2	12	10	17	47	44	50	160
Trade ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Age	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Total
Elementary	6,175	723	29	—	—	—	—	—	21,223
Special ...	45	28	31	31	3	—	—	—	320
Secondary	393	145	58	426	91	15	4	1	1,475
Trade... ...	—	17	3	15	—	—	—	—	35

Total Routine Medical Inspections ... 23,053

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,872
Number of Re-inspections—							
Elementary	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,952
Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	172
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,996

TABLE III—*continued*

RE-INSPECTIONS

DEFECT	NUMBER OF RE-INSPECTIONS		
	Clinic Cases	Routine Cases	Total
Cleanliness of Head	5,078	375	5,453
Cleanliness of Body	366	25	391
Nutrition	681	763	1,444
Diseases of Nose and Throat... ..	3,198	4,553	7,751
External Eye Diseases	30,741	187	30,928
Ear Diseases	27,307	550	27,857
Defective Teeth	10	—	10
Heart and Circulation	332	716	1,048
Diseases of the Lungs	274	1,004	1,278
Diseases of the Nervous System	143	126	269
Skin Diseases	63,876	286	64,162
Rickets	1,041	326	1,367
Deformities	2,157	528	2,685
Tuberculosis (non-pulmonary)	198	53	251
Defective Speech	—	44	44
Vision and Squint	498	2,440	2,938
Hearing	1,613	314	1,927
Ringworm	29,598	54	29,652
Miscellaneous	13,401	2,422	15,823
TOTAL 1924	180,512	14,766	195,278
TOTAL 1923	152,542	11,312	163,854

TABLE IV. (1)

A—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION
IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1924
(ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS)

Disease or Defect	Routine Inspections		Special Inspections	
	No. of Defects Referred for Treatment	No. of Defects Referred for Observation	No. of Defects Referred for Treatment	No. of Defects Referred for Observation
MALNUTRITION	580	169	156	—
SKIN—				
Ringworm—Scalp	48	17	1,667	—
Body	42	5	891	—
Scabies	13	1	187	—
Impetigo	95	24	2,727	—
Other Skin Diseases (Non-Tuber.) ...	156	142	8,280	—
EYE—				
Blepharitis	80	26	741	—
Conjunctivitis	20	12	917	—
Keratitis	2	1	6	—
Corneal Opacities	3	4	18	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint) ...	2,267	388	2,917	2
Squint	189	32	60	—
Other Eye Conditions	15	20	1,023	1
EAR—				
Defective Hearing	305	89	223	—
Otitis Media	2	1	888	—
Other Ear Diseases	455	94	568	—
NOSE AND THROAT—				
Enlarged Tonsils only	715	915	126	1
Adenoids only	127	38	33	—
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	261	52	88	—
Other Conditions	537	233	398	—
ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS (NON-TUBER.)	172	166	366	—
DEFECTIVE SPEECH... ..	20	32	—	—
TEETH—				
Dental Disease (see also Dental Report, pp. 30 & 38)	409	9	50	—
HEART AND CIRCULATION—				
Heart Disease—Organic	90	213	134	1
Functional	4	24	—	—
Anæmia	132	338	176	—
Other Conditions	12	6	—	—
LUNGS—				
Bronchitis	544	532	41	2
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases ...	25	74	—	—
TUBERCULOSIS—				
Pulmonary—Definite	20	9	128	—
Suspected	21	21	172	—
Non-Pulmonary—Glands... ..	14	19	58	—
Spine	—	4	—	—
Hip	2	4	—	—
Other Bones & Joints	3	3	48	—
Skin	1	4	13	—
Other Forms	7	12	2	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM—				
Epilepsy	6	20	42	—
Chorea	12	12	58	—
Other Conditions	60	94	15	—
DEFORMITIES—				
Rickets	106	164	76	—
Spinal Curvature	48	22	14	—
Other Forms	424	293	393	—
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES	969	595	2,319	1
TOTAL	8,983	4,933	26,019	8

TABLE IV—*continued*

B—NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL
INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING
UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DISEASES)

1—ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

GROUP	Number of Children		Percentage of Children found to Require Treatment
	Inspected	Found to Require Treatment	
CODE GROUPS—			
Entrants	6,575	1,809	27.5
Intermediates	5,807	1,973	34.0
Leavers	6,927	2,036	29.4
Total (Code Groups)	19,309	5,818	30.1
Other Routine Inspections ...	1,914	675	35.3

2—OTHER SCHOOLS

SCHOOLS	Number of Children		Percentage of Children found to Require Treatment
	Inspected	Found to Require Treatment	
SECONDARY	1,475	467	31.7
TRADE	35	11	31.4
SPECIAL	320	128	40.0
Total	1,830	606	33.1

TABLE IV. (2)

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION AT SECONDARY,
DAY PREPARATORY TRADE AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS 1924

DISEASE OR DEFECT	SECONDARY		DAY PREPARATORY TRADE		SPECIAL	
	No. of Defects Referred for Treatment	No. of Defects Referred for Observation	No. of Defects Referred for Treatment	No. of Defects Referred for Observation	No. of Defects Referred for Treatment	No. of Defects Referred for Observation
MALNUTRITION	16	9	—	1	5	6
SKIN—						
Ringworm—Scalp	—	—	—	—	—	—
Body	1	—	—	—	1	—
Scabies	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	—	2	—	—	1	1
Other Skin Diseases	22	16	—	—	9	—
EYE—						
Blepharitis	2	1	—	—	2	—
Conjunctivitis	—	1	—	—	1	1
Keratitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—	1	—
Defective Vision—Distant	230	63	4	—	* 51	6
Near	15	3	—	—	—	—
Squint	7	1	—	—	5	1
Other Eye Conditions	—	—	—	—	1	1
EAR—						
Defective Hearing	12	2	1	—	* 8	1
Otitis Media	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Ear Diseases	10	2	—	—	* 13	1
TEETH—						
Dental Disease (see also Dental Report)	22	3	—	—	17	1
NOSE AND THROAT—						
Enlarged Tonsils	25	49	1	—	11	12
Adenoids	1	1	—	—	2	—
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	7	1	—	—	1	2
Other Nose and Throat Disease	8	3	1	—	10	1
ENL. CERVICAL GLANDS (Non-Tuber.)	2	4	—	—	1	—
DEFECTIVE SPEECH	3	1	—	—	* —	—
HEART AND CIRCULATION—						
Heart Disease—Organic	7	5	1	—	—	4
Functional	2	3	—	—	—	—
Anæmia	17	30	—	—	—	2
Other	3	2	—	—	—	—
LUNGS—						
Bronchitis	6	5	1	—	3	5
Other Non-Tuber. Diseases	—	1	—	1	—	2
TUBERCULOSIS—						
Pulmonary—Definite	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspected	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pul.,—Glands	—	1	—	—	—	—
Spine	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hip	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Bones and Joints	—	1	—	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—	1
NERVOUS SYSTEM—						
Epilepsy	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chorea	2	1	—	—	1	—
Other Nervous Conditions	5	7	—	1	5	3
DEFORMITIES—						
Rickets	2	—	—	—	* 3	—
Scoliosis	28	2	—	—	* 4	1
Other Deformities	68	31	1	1	* 10	1
OTHER DISEASES AND DEFECTS—						
Unclassified	33	44	—	—	10	2
Submaxillary Glands	—	3	—	—	—	—
Mental	—	—	1	—	* 5	—
Thorax	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flat Foot	75	7	1	—	5	—
Digestion	1	—	—	—	—	1
Constipation	—	3	—	—	—	—
Infectious	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catamenia	—	2	—	—	—	—
Colour Sense	1	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	633	318	12	4	192	57

	Secondary	Trade	Special
Number of children examined	1,475	35	320
Number of children referred for treatment	467	11	128
Number of children referred for observation	180	2	28

*In the schools for Blind, Deaf, Crippled and Mentally Defective Children, the defects under the respective heads have been ignored for the purpose of this return unless they were specially referred for treatment or observation.

TABLE V.—RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA 1924

			Present Method of Disposal			*Children for whom Accommodation is not available			†Other Children kept under Special Observation		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
BLIND (including partially blind)	Suitable for training in a School or Class for the Totally Blind	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind ...	22	13	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Attendg. Public Element. Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Suitable for training in a School or Class for the Partially Blind	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind ...	49	59	108	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Attendg. Public Element. Schools	5	5	10	5	5	10	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
DEAF (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf)	Suitable for training in a School or Class for the Totally Deaf or Deaf and Dumb	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf ...	29	28	57	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Attendg. Public Element. Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ...	4	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Partially Deaf	Attendg. Public Element. Schools	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MENTALLY DEFECTIVE	Feeble-minded (Cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority)	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children...	141	138	279	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Attendg. Public Element. Schools	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ...	4	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year.	Feeble-minded ...	26	24	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Imbeciles ...	8	9	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
EPILEPTICS	Suffering from Severe Epilepsy	Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics ...	4	1	5	2	3	5	—	—	—
		In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools ...	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Attendg. Public Element. Schools	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	11	5	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Suffering from Epilepsy which is not severe	Attendg. Public Elementary Schools ...	17	9	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	4	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE	Infectious Pulmonary and Glandular Tuberculosis	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or Board	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-infectious but Active Pulmonary and Glandular Tuberculosis	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or Board	4	3	7	7	11	18	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Open-air Schools ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open-air Schools	—	—	—	70	70	140	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools ...	57	55	112	—	—	—	10	7	17
		At other Institutions ...	7	4	11	—	—	—	1	—	1
		At no School or Institution ...	21	25	46	—	—	—	2	2	4
	Delicate Children (e.g., pre or latent Tuberculosis, Malnutrition, Debility, Anæmia &c.)	At Certified Residential Open-air Schools ...	—	—	—	168	139	307	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open-air Schools	—	—	—	41	23	64	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools ...	154	125	279	—	—	—	27	24	51
		At other Institutions ...	35	20	55	—	—	—	6	8	14
		At no School or Institution ...	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	14	14	28	—	—	—	2	8	10
	Active Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ...	—	1	1	2	1	3	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools...	18	10	28	—	—	—	9	12	21
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools	11	10	21	8	3	11	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open-air Schools	—	—	—	11	12	23	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ...	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	3	6	9	—	—	—	1	1	2
	Crippled Children (other than those with Active Tuberculosis Disease) e.g., Children suffering from Paralysis, incl. those with severe Heart Disease	At Certified Hospital Schools ...	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Cripple Schools ...	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools	39	32	71	52	64	116	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open-air Schools	5	—	5	15	13	28	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools...	74	100	174	—	—	—	123	125	248
		At other Institutions ...	24	29	53	—	—	—	43	26	69

* Column 2 represents children recommended for Special Schools for whom no accommodation is available.

† Column 3 represents children who in the opinion of the Medical Officer are unable to compete on equal terms with their fellows but whose defects are not sufficiently severe to justify their admission to a Special School.

NOTE.—Of the bracketed figures, the lower refer to children under the age of 5 in the case of Blind Children, and of 7 in the case of the remainder. The figures in Column II. are included in Column I.

TABLE VI. A
RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER 1924
GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS

DISEASE OR DEFECT	NUMBER OF DEFECTS TREATED, OR UNDER TREATMENT, DURING THE YEAR		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
SKIN—			
Ringworm—Scalp	1,406	288	1,694
Body	838	59	897
Scabies... ..	114	73	187
Impetigo	2,676	89	2,765
Other Skin Diseases	5,622	423	6,045
MINOR EYE DEFECTS	2,471	262	2,733
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	1,528	526	2,054
MISCELLANEOUS	2,903	2,722	5,625
TOTAL	17,558	4,442	22,000

TABLE VI. B
GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

DEFECT OR DISEASE	NUMBER OF DEFECTS DEALT WITH			
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Submitted to Refraction by Private Practitioner or at Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	3,623	61	233	3,917
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes	72	—	—	72
TOTAL	3,695	61	233	3,989

Total number of Children for whom spectacles were prescribed—

- (a) Under the Authority's Scheme 2,804
(b) Otherwise 294

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles—

- (a) Under the Authority's Scheme 2,858*
(b) Otherwise 240

Recommended for treatment other than glasses ... 268

For whom no treatment was considered necessary ... 414

Cases submitted to refraction, but tests not yet completed 137

* Includes Spectacles replaced without further refraction.

TABLE VI. C
GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT

NUMBER OF DEFECTS				
Received Operative Treatment			Received other Forms of Treatment	Total Number Treated
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital	By Private Practitioner or Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme	Total		
—	578	578	* 1,744	2,322

* This total includes 449 cases treated at the School Clinics

TABLE VI D
TREATMENT OF DENTAL DEFECTS
I.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN DEALT WITH

AGE GROUPS	INSPECTED BY DENTIST		REFERRED FOR TREATMENT		ACCEPTING TREATMENT		ACTUALLY TREATED	
	New Cases	Re-inspec-tions	New Cases	Re-inspec-tions	New Cases	Re-inspec-tions	New Cases	Re-inspec-tions
5 Elementary	110	169	71	50	50	36	33	24
Secondary	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
6 Elementary	3,557	461	2,414	198	1,331	152	1,128	154
Secondary	21	9	8	5	—	—	—	—
7 Elementary	1,301	3,908	898	2,637	516	1,398	437	1,308
Secondary	18	22	9	15	—	1	1	3
8 Elementary	504	5,439	335	3,851	189	2,079	159	1,751
Secondary	21	62	15	40	2	2	—	5
9 Elementary	453	6,065	315	4,155	156	2,202	121	1,915
Secondary	40	80	29	52	—	1	1	4
10 Elementary	424	6,405	282	4,135	157	2,066	133	1,848
Secondary	65	107	37	63	1	3	1	3
11 Elementary	350	6,215	231	3,777	114	1,917	100	1,709
Secondary	149	187	67	103	5	6	6	5
12 Elementary	305	6,098	192	3,615	100	1,695	92	1,514
Secondary	265	384	145	190	7	6	7	10
13 Elementary	288	5,492	180	3,451	74	1,414	45	1,166
Secondary	145	656	96	353	6	9	7	18
14 and over Elementary	82	1,232	54	768	16	247	7	148
Secondary	112	1,927	78	1,095	—	27	4	28
Total—Elementary	7,374	41,484	4,972	26,637	2,703	13,206	2,255	11,537
Secondary	842	3,434	486	1,916	21	55	27	76
Special Cases (i.e. Casuals)	1,597	—	1,597	—	1,597	—	1,597	—
Total—Elementary	50,455		33,206		17,506		15,389	
Secondary	4,276		2,402		76		103	

TABLE VI D—*continued*
TREATMENT OF DENTAL DEFECTS

H.—PARTICULARS OF TIME GIVEN AND OF OPERATIONS UNDERTAKEN

	ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS		SECONDARY SCHOOLS		SPECIAL SCHOOLS		TOTAL	
		Total		Total		Total		Total
No. of half-days devoted to Inspection Work		505		45		12		562 (612)
No. of half-days devoted to Treatment—								
Extractions	386		2		7		395 (376)	
Fillings	964	1,350	19	21	15	22	998 (841)	1,393 (1,217)
Total No. of attendances made by Children at the Clinics—								
EXTRACTIONS—								
New Cases	2,057		10		50		2,117 (2,066)	
Re-inspections	7,237		31		103		7,371 (6,735)	
Casuals	1,577	10,871	14	55	6	159	1,597 (1,098)	11,085 (9,899)
FILLINGS—								
New Cases	472		37		32		541 (619)	
Re-inspections	6,766	7,238	69	106	107	139	6,942 (5,830)	7,483 (6,449)
No. of Permanent Teeth—								
EXTRACTED—								
New Cases	339		11		51		401 (453)	
Re-inspections	4,151		31		79		4,261 (3,863)	
Casuals	426	4,916	26	68	7	137	459 (349)	5,121 (4,665)
FILLED—								
New Cases	709		62		44		815 (899)	
Re-inspections	9,781	10,490	137	199	125	169	10,043 (8,562)	10,858 (9,461)
No. of Temporary Teeth—								
EXTRACTED—								
New Cases	6,936		13		113		7,062 (7,144)	
Re-inspections	14,099		31		115		14,245 (14,591)	
Casuals	4,116	25,151	8	52	6	234	4,130 (2,958)	25,437 (24,693)
FILLED—								
New Cases	1						1 (2)	
Re-inspections	1	2					1 (3)	2 (5)
Total No. of Fillings		10,809		203		171		11,183 (9,635)
No. of administrations of Anesthetics—								
General	10,584		53		159		10,796 (9,760)	
Local	34	10,618	1	54	-	159	35 (40)	10,831 (9,800)
No. of other Operations—								
Permanent Teeth		337		18		24		379 (391)
Temporary Teeth		2						2 (5)
Regulations								63 (99)
No. of Attendances for Regulations								961 (1,440)
No. of Appointments made		23,011		191		301		24,103 (21,514)
No. of Appointments kept		18,109		161		298		18,568 (16,348)

The figures in brackets represent the corresponding totals for 1923.

TABLE VI. E
GROUP V—OTHER FORMS OF TREATMENT

DISEASE OR DEFECT	NUMBER OF DEFECTS TREATED OR UNDER TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
Rickets	25	198	223
Deformities	114	534	648
Heart and Circulation*... ..	7	509	516
Lungs	1	1,189	1,190
Malnutrition	83	423	506
Other Defects	192	626	818
TOTAL	422	3,479	3,901

* These cases are kept under observation and inspected from time to time.

TABLE VI. F.
GROUP VI.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS

(1) Average number of visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses—

Number of School Departments 260
 Number of Visits 4,729
 Average per Department, 18.

Number of Schools 118
 Number of Visits 4,729
 Average number of Visits per School, 40.

(2) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses—

Inspections 62,768
 Re-inspections 77,472
 Total, 140,240.

(3) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority, 1,651.

(4) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken—

(a) Under the Education Act 1921 ... 28
 (b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws ... 124

TABLE VII. A—AVERAGE HEIGHT

Age last Birthday	CHARACTER OF SCHOOL DISTRICT		ORDINARY		POOR		SUBURBAN		JEWISH		AVERAGE		SECONDARY SCHOOLS				Average Height England & Wales 1983 Artisan Towns			
	No. Measured		Inches		Inches		Inches		Inches		Inches		No. Measured		Inches		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				
3	34 (24)	35 (19)	37.1 —	36.8 —	36.9 —	37.0 —	39.2 —	37.6 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	1,221 (919)	1,042 (802)	39.3 —	39.0 —	38.7 —	37.7 —	39.7 —	39.5 —	38.2 —	38.4 —	39.2 (38.9)	38.8 (38.8)	—	2	—	38.3	—	—	—	—
5	1,747 (1,747)	1,776 (1,767)	41.0 —	40.7 —	39.6 —	39.8 —	41.5 —	41.3 —	40.5 —	40.4 —	40.8 (40.8)	40.6 (40.5)	8 (6)	4 (8)	42.8 (42.4)	43.8 (42.4)	39.7	—	39.8	—
6	376 (509)	344 (553)	43.1 —	42.9 —	41.8 —	41.8 —	43.7 —	43.3 —	42.1 —	42.6 —	43.0 (42.9)	42.8 (42.7)	7 (5)	3 (5)	45.1 (46.2)	40.8 (47.3)	41.9	—	41.8	—
7	256 (331)	246 (318)	40.3 —	40.6 —	44.1 —	44.5 —	45.7 —	44.1 —	47.7 —	44.8 —	45.8 (45.6)	45.1 (45.4)	9 (5)	8 (12)	48.2 (48.5)	47.4 (47.8)	44.6	—	43.6	—
8	2,062 (3,172)	2,845 (3,197)	47.6 —	47.2 —	46.4 —	46.1 —	48.0 —	47.8 —	47.7 —	46.7 —	47.5 (47.2)	47.1 (47.0)	20 (23)	27 (29)	49.9 (50.3)	49.9 (49.5)	46.5	—	45.5	—
9	365 (596)	430 (641)	48.8 —	48.4 —	47.9 —	47.7 —	48.8 —	49.6 —	49.6 —	49.0 —	48.7 (48.5)	48.5 (48.2)	19 (16)	25 (23)	51.7 (51.6)	50.9 (51.1)	48.9	—	47.4	—
10	128 (152)	123 (198)	50.8 —	50.7 —	50.4 —	49.2 —	50.5 —	49.6 —	49.0 —	49.5 —	50.6 (50.5)	50.3 (50.3)	15 (17)	35 (33)	52.7 (52.9)	53.9 (51.3)	50.7	—	49.0	—
11	210 (227)	156 (211)	53.5 —	53.0 —	50.7 —	52.5 —	52.8 —	54.1 —	52.5 —	54.1 —	52.6 (52.7)	53.0 (53.1)	69 (49)	91 (87)	54.8 (54.6)	54.8 (50.1)	52.7	—	51.5	—
12	3,057 (3,669)	3,118 (3,669)	54.3 —	55.0 —	53.4 —	53.9 —	54.9 —	55.9 —	54.3 —	55.0 —	54.2 (54.2)	54.9 (54.8)	189 (162)	204 (215)	56.0 (56.1)	57.9 (57.4)	53.7	—	54.0	—
13	355 (486)	368 (586)	55.2 —	56.9 —	54.7 —	55.7 —	56.6 —	57.0 —	56.2 —	56.8 —	55.4 (55.3)	56.6 (56.0)	63 (68)	82 (105)	57.9 (57.5)	58.8 (60.0)	55.8	—	50.2	—
14	12 (21)	17 (20)	56.2 —	56.0 —	54.3 —	57.8 —	58.0 —	60.8 —	—	—	55.9 (56.9)	56.7 (57.1)	13 (13)	45 (60)	59.5 (59.4)	60.9 (61.2)	58.6	—	58.6	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	266 (180)	160 (166)	63.2 (63.0)	61.6 (62.1)	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33 (64)	58 (63)	63.8 (64.0)	61.9 (63.0)	—	—	—	—
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 (7)	12 (12)	68.0 (64.7)	64.1 (63.6)	—	—	—	—
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 (8)	—	66.1 (63.8)	—	—	—	—
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	62.0	—	—	—	—

The figures in brackets represent the corresponding averages for 1923.

TABLE VII. B—AVERAGE WEIGHT

Age last Birthday	CHARACTER OF SCHOOL DISTRICT		Ordinary		Poor		Suburban		Jewish		Average		SECONDARY SCHOOLS				Average Weight, 1893, England & Wales Artisan Towns	
	No. Weighed		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		No. Weighed		Lbs.		Lbs.	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
3	34 (24)	35 (19)	33.7 —	31.5 —	33.1 —	31.9 —	36.0 —	33.6 —	—	—	33.7 (34.3)	31.9 (31.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	1,221 (919)	1,042 (802)	36.8 —	35.4 —	36.1 —	34.5 —	37.4 —	36.3 —	35.6 —	35.6 —	36.6 (36.5)	35.3 (35.2)	—	—	—	36.1	—	—
5	1,747 (1,747)	1,776 (1,767)	39.3 —	38.0 —	37.5 —	36.5 —	40.1 —	38.5 —	39.8 —	37.8 —	39.0 (39.2)	37.7 (37.3)	8 (6)	4 (8)	45.0 (45.7)	42.6 (42.4)	40.9	40.3
6	376 (509)	344 (553)	42.7 —	41.6 —	41.1 —	39.9 —	43.2 —	42.2 —	44.8 —	41.1 —	42.6 (42.8)	41.4 (41.3)	7 (5)	3 (5)	48.3 (48.4)	43.3 (49.0)	44.6	43.1
7	256 (331)	246 (318)	49.4 —	46.8 —	46.5 —	44.3 —	47.6 —	45.0 —	52.8 —	47.1 —	48.6 (48.1)	46.1 (46.5)	9 (5)	8 (12)	52.1 (53.8)	50.6 (48.9)	50.7	46.2
8	2,062 (3,172)	2,845 (3,197)	52.6 —	50.7 —	50.6 —	48.7 —	53.5 —	51.3 —	52.6 —	49.9 —	52.3 (52.0)	50.4 (50.2)	20 (23)	27 (29)	56.7 (56.9)	56.7 (56.5)	54.3	51.8
9	365 (596)	430 (641)	56.2 —	54.8 —	53.8 —	52.5 —	58.7 —	56.1 —	57.9 —	56.5 —	56.2 (55.4)	54.7 (53.7)	19 (16)	25 (23)	60.9 (60.9)	58.6 (57.0)	58.3	55.2
10	128 (152)	123 (198)	61.2 —	59.3 —	59.8 —	55.4 —	59.1 —	53.8 —	53.0 —	56.0 —	60.4 (59.9)	58.1 (58.9)	15 (17)	35 (33)	61.1 (68.4)	67.3 (63.2)	64.0	60.5
11	210 (227)	156 (211)	69.6 —	66.5 —	64.4 —	64.9 —	67.7 —	69.2 —	65.0 —	81.3 —	67.9 (67.4)	66.8 (67.1)	69 (49)	91 (87)	72.3 (72.0)	70.7 (74.2)	69.0	66.8
12	3,057 (3,057)	3,118 (3,069)	71.8 —	73.0 —	69.9 —	69.8 —	74.4 —	75.0 —	73.7 —	76.7 —	71.8 (71.7)	72.7 (72.8)	189 (162)	204 (235)	77.5 (75.5)	79.9 (81.0)	73.0	74.9
13	355 (486)	368 (586)	75.9 —	80.9 —	72.2 —	75.9 —	80.0 —	79.6 —	78.4 —	82.3 —	75.9 (76.4)	79.8 (79.8)	63 (68)	82 (105)	82.5 (82.7)	86.5 (88.5)	79.0	84.9
14	12 (21)	17 (29)	81.3 —	73.2 —	68.8 —	85.3 —	72.5 —	105.0 —	—	—	77.5 (80.6)	77.9 (82.4)	13 (13)	45 (60)	94.7 (92.9)	101.4 (96.8)	87.3	97.7
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	266 (186)	160 (166)	107.4 (108.8)	104.4 (109.2)	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33 (64)	58 (63)	114.8 (113.2)	108.1 (111.9)	—	—
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 (7)	12 (32)	147.3 (118.0)	113.3 (116.6)	—	—
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 (8)	—	124.0 (118.9)	—	—
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (1)	—	118.0	—	—

The figures in brackets represent the corresponding averages for 1923.

TABLE VIII

NUMBER OF NOTICES ISSUED TO PARENTS OF CHILDREN REPORTED
TO HAVE DEFECTS DURING 1924.

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS' CASES—					
First Notices ...	...	...	...	7,124	
Second Notices	...	...	...	1,811	
					8,935
SCHOOL NURSES' CASES—					
Vermineous Head—					
First Notices ...	...	...	7,988		
Second Notices	...	...	4,691		
Special Notices	...	...	3,013		
Final Notices	...	...	1,844		
				17,536	
Vermineous Body—					
First Notices ...	...	...	1,341		
Second Notices	...	...	259		
Final Notices	...	...	38		
				1,638	
Other Defects—					
First Notices ...	...	...	198		
Second Notices	...	...	26		
				224	
					19,398
SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICERS' CASES	...	...			34,011
SECONDARY SCHOOL NOTICES	...	...			312
TOTAL ...	...	...			62,656

VIII A—NUMBER OF EXCLUSIONS 1924.

DEFECT	REFERRED FOR EXCLUSION BY		TOTAL
	School Medical Officers	School Nurses	
Uncleanliness of Head ...	58	2,289	2,347
Uncleanliness of Body ...	5	428	433
Ringworm ...	362	372	734
External Eye Disease ...	34	49	83
Defective Vision* ...	58	1	59
Skin Diseases ...	238	448	686
Other Diseases ...	205	34	239
TOTAL 1924 ...	960	3,621	4,581
TOTAL 1923 ...	692	4,243	4,935

*In addition to these cases children are excluded who do not wear the spectacles that have been supplied, or who fail to take steps to repair or replace spectacles that have been broken or lost.

REPORT ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS 1924.

Staff.

Miss Annie Thorpe was appointed as Assistant Organiser from the 1st March, to fill the vacancy caused by Miss Earnshaw's resignation.

Physical Training in the Schools.

The work in the Schools continues to develop on satisfactory lines, and each year improvement is noted in the handling of this subject by the teachers of the City. The visits of the members of the Physical Education Staff to the Schools, the frequent demonstrations to teachers, the evening classes arranged for teachers, and their interest in the subject, all tend towards the maintenance of a good standard of work throughout the city.

Since the introduction of a wider scheme of physical education, and with the better understanding and treatment of the subject by the teachers, a general marked improvement has taken place in the physique of the children. There is no doubt that the good spirit and tone throughout the Schools is in no small measure due to the increased interest on the part of the teachers and scholars in the numerous physical education activities carried on in the City.

Girls' Schools.

The rapid advancement in the popularity of games and general sports' activities in Girls' Schools during the last few years is marked, and the resultant effects are clearly apparent in the improved carriage and bearing of the Elementary School girls. The increased popularity of Country and Folk Dancing is, no doubt, an important factor in the general improvement of the physique of the girls of the City. Even in schools where there are no facilities for dancing and indoor games, the teachers, sometimes under great difficulties, contrive to hold the weekly dancing lesson.

The lack of suitable halls and open spaces for physical training purposes prevents the full value from being obtained in many schools, and where possible this defect should be remedied by the hiring of suitable halls in the vicinity of the schools, or the alteration of the playgrounds.

The unsuitable clothing worn by many children, particularly ^{Clothing.} girls, prevents the full benefit of the physical training lessons being obtained. In a number of schools, however, the Head Teachers have encouraged girls to make suitable costumes in the needlework lessons, and where this has been done excellent results have been obtained.

Much ingenuity has been shown by some teachers in overcoming the difficulty of obtaining suitable footwear for the children for the physical training lessons, the shoes being made by the children in school from all kinds of material obtained by the Staff in various ways.

The teaching of the subject in the Infants' Schools has been ^{Infants' Schools.} completely revolutionised in the past few years, and in almost all cases the work done shows admirable understanding on the part of the teachers of the newer methods of the treatment of this subject. The bright and informal spirit which pervades the lessons, and the eagerness of the children for the work, have brought a happy and desirable atmosphere into the Infants' Departments.

In many cases, acting on the advice of the Organisers, Head ^{Staff in Schools.} Teachers have introduced specialisation into the schools. It would be an advantage if this were done in more schools and greater use were thus made of the younger and more active members of the Staff who show special aptitude for the work.

Full advantage is taken of the arrangement for the use of ^{Organised Games.} the playing areas of the parks during school hours and on Saturday mornings. In many ways this arrangement is satisfactory, but there is a great shortage of suitable playing fields for the higher organised games, such as football, cricket, net ball &c. Better provision for Rugby, Association and cricket is strongly urged. With the removal of the allotments from the parks it was hoped that more suitable pitches for these games would be available for the children, but in some cases the spaces formerly occupied by allotments have been converted into tennis courts or bowling greens (for the benefit of the adult population of the city), and in others the ground needs levelling and relaying before it can be of any use for organised games. The net result is that fewer spaces than formerly are now available for the school children.

Playing fields for the Elementary Schools are urgently needed. It is impossible under the present conditions to obtain satisfactory results from the organised games period. It is now generally

recognised that this period, properly conducted, plays an extremely valuable part in a child's education, and is an effective means of teaching the principles of good citizenship, but at present much of this valuable work is being neglected owing to the lack of satisfactory conditions. Secondary Schools have their own playing fields, but the need for playing spaces is greater for Elementary Schools than for Secondary Schools.

A scheme is being prepared for presentation to the Parks Committee for better facilities in the parks for the organised games of the Elementary Schools of the city. Where spaces are available but distant, it is hoped that some arrangements may be made for the free conveyance by tram of classes of children during school hours. Only in this way can these distant playing spaces be used in arranging a scheme of organised games for the Elementary Schools of the city.

Evening Classes.

The attendance at evening classes for teachers has again been satisfactory. The following courses were arranged—

General Course for Women Teachers of Senior Classes.

“ “ “ “ Junior and Infant
Classes.

Primitive Gymnastics for Men.

„ „ „ Women.

Elementary Country Dancing for Men and Women.

Advanced	33	33	33	33
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Folk and National Dancing for Men and Women.

Morris and Sword Dancing for Men.

Organised Games Period Class for Men.

“ “ “ Women.

Other courses arranged included Gymnastic Classes for Blind Men, Deaf and Dumb Men and Women. Open classes for men and women, and physical training courses were held in almost all the Technical Evening Schools and Womens' Institutes of the city.

Schools' Athletic Association

The Leeds Elementary Schools' Athletic Association continues its excellent work in linking up the various sports organisations and in encouraging the formation of new branches.

This year the Association hopes to be in a position to make grants to certain School Sports Organisations to enable them to procure playing fields and equipment.

The Leeds Schools' Football Association, with a membership of about 80 clubs, exerts a useful influence in the schools. The support by the general public at their various matches has shown a considerable decrease this season, and the Association, in consequence, has suffered financially. But it is expected that the scheme to enlarge and improve the Association's present ground will be put into operation, so that it may become a well-equipped central playing field for the schools of the city.

The increasing popularity of Rugby in the schools is shown by the yearly growth of the two Rugby organisations—the Leeds Schools' Rugby Association and the Hunslet Schools' Rugby Union. It is only the lack of suitable playing spaces which prevents an even greater number of schools participating in this excellent game. Although the two school organisations receive support from the senior clubs of the city in the matter of grounds, yet great difficulty is found in providing sufficient suitable pitches for practice and match purposes.

It is pleasing to note that the Hunslet Carr Boys again succeeded in winning the Yorkshire Championship Cup, open for competition for all schools in Yorkshire.

The Net Ball and American Ball Associations for girls are proving successful. Requests are constantly being received from these Associations for more and better facilities in the parks. Many teachers spend a great deal of time out of school hours in coaching the girls in these excellent games. The winners of the competitions arranged by the Associations last year were—

Net Ball	...	...	...	Sheepscar Girls.
American Ball	...	...	...	Darley Street.

This year an attempt will be made to form a Stool Ball Association for Boys and Girls of the Elementary Schools.

The School and District Sports were arranged by the Leeds Elementary Schools' Athletic Association on lines similar to those of previous years, almost every school in the city having its own School Sports Day.

The Central Sports were again held on "Children's Day," Saturday, 28th June, by the kindness of the Leeds Parks Committee, in Roundhay Park.

The proceedings were opened by a procession of decorated cars and wagons illustrating various educational activities in Leeds, and some thousands of children in picturesque fancy costumes were conveyed from the Town Hall through the principal streets of the city to the park.

At the park an extensive programme was carried out, including displays of Massed Country Dancing, Maypole Dancing, Sword Dancing, Swedish Gymnastics, Team and Games Competitions, Athletics, Swimming Exhibitions, Concerts and a Military Tattoo.

An interesting feature was the Child Welfare Competition. Out of 1,283 babies entered, 100 had been selected for the final adjudication. The examinations of the babies were carried out by the School Medical Officers and the Nurses' Staff.

Another highly successful and unusual competition which provoked great interest throughout the schools of the city was the Dental Competition, arranged to promote the better care of the teeth among the children of Leeds.

A Folk Dance Competition, the largest held in the country, attracted 110 teams from the various parts of Yorkshire and provided great interest for a large number of spectators. The competitions, held in the open with dancing going on simultaneously on three grounds from 2 to 7 p.m., were judged by three adjudicators from the Headquarters Staff of the English Folk Dance Society, who expressed delight at the high standard of dancing attained by the competitors.

Much of the advertising was done by means of a Poster Competition. About 150 excellent posters were sent in from the schools and these were displayed in the City Square where the final judgments were made.

Upwards of 50,000 spectators were present at the park and over £1,400 was taken at the gates and by the sale of tickets.

The Gala was intended to supply funds for the Camp and for the provision of playing fields and equipment for the Elementary Schools of the city.

The Camp.

The Camp School, organised and financed by the Leeds Elementary Schools' Athletic Association, at Windsover Farm, Ilkley, again proved a success.

It was decided to make accommodation at the Camp for girls as well as boys. With that end in view two large huts, each 80 ft. by 20 ft., were purchased and erected in the field adjoining that occupied by the boys. New ablution sheds and sanitary buildings were erected for the girls' camp and water was laid on.

The kitchen and the stores hut, considerably enlarged, were moved to a central position in order to serve both camps.

Because of the necessary increase of staff new staff quarters were erected and new equipment was purchased. The Camp had accommodation for about 70 boys and 50 girls. The boys were housed in the bell tents, each tent being provided with floorboards, palliasses and cape ground sheets. The girls occupied the huts and were provided with camp beds and palliasses. One of the large huts was used for dining purposes for the girls and a large marquee was the dining and recreation hall for the boys.

The Camp was under the supervision of a permanent Superintendent, who was assisted by two permanent Assistant Superintendents (one man and one woman), and by four teachers drawn each week from the various schools sending children to the Camp.

The cooking arrangements were in the hands of a man and his wife, who lived in Camp. They were assisted by a visiting day girl.

The children paid ten shillings a week and were conveyed to and from the Camp in motor charabancs. All children were medically examined by the School Medical Officers before proceeding to Camp.

The Camp was held from Whit Week to the end of September, and during that time over 1,400 children from the Leeds schools spent a week there.

An excellent scheme of educational work was arranged by which full use was made of the facilities in the district for practical lessons in History, Geography and Nature Study. Rambles for this purpose were arranged daily to the various places of interest in the locality.

The Leeds Elementary Schools' Athletic Association is to be congratulated on the excellent work it has done in providing the means of spending a week in the country, for a large number of children from Leeds who would not otherwise have had such a holiday.

The Association, whilst realising the value of such a Camp, feels that it is unable to carry out its aims and objects—the provision of playing fields and games equipment for the Elementary Schools of Leeds—because of the financial yearly burden of the Camp, and has offered the Camp to the Leeds Education Authority in return for a payment of £600. The Association would retain its interest in the Camp by bearing the cost of sending each week between 20 and 30 necessitous children free of charge.

Swimming
Instruction.

Instruction in swimming for children of the Elementary Schools has been carried out on lines similar to those of previous years.

In accordance with the arrangement made with the Property Committee in 1922, the instruction was given at a charge to the Education Committee of three-halfpence a child for each visit. The children provided their own costumes and towels.

The Season commenced on Monday, 2nd May, and was continued until Friday, 31st October, extending over a period of twenty-two weeks, as against twenty-three weeks during the Season 1923.

Seven Corporation and three School Baths were used for the instruction.

Hunslet Lane School Bath was closed for three weeks in order to reorganise the system of heating the school and the water in the bath. In the past it was impossible to heat simultaneously the school and the bath, with the result that for several weeks at the beginning and end of each Swimming Season the bath was not available for instruction.

As a result of the alterations carried out the system is now satisfactory and children in attendance at this bath will have equal opportunities with those in other districts.

Double classes of children (forty) were sent to Holbeck, Hunslet and Hunslet Lane Baths on one day a week, to Blenheim Bath on two days a week, and to Kirkstall Road Bath on three days a week.

In a few cases the attendance of the general public during the periods in which children were in attendance has interfered considerably with the instruction. This should be remedied, as it is impossible to carry out the instruction to children efficiently under these conditions.

Members of the Education Committee's Physical Education Staff and the Superintendent of the Baths have visited the baths periodically for the purpose of testing the candidates for the Certificates of Proficiency in Swimming awarded by the Education Committee. For this purpose one hundred and twenty such visits have been made.

The following figures show the development of Swimming Instruction during the last four years—

1921	...	Attendances during school hours	...	73,567 (12 weeks).
		Average weekly attendance	...	6,131
1922	...	Attendances during school hours	...	154,630 (24 weeks).
		Average weekly attendance	...	6,443
1923	...	Attendances during school hours	...	155,141 (23 weeks).
		Average weekly attendance	...	6,745
1924	...	Attendances during school hours	...	155,954 (22 weeks).
		Average weekly attendance	...	7,088

Number of Certificates awarded—

		3rd. Class (Elem.)		2nd. Class (Higher)		1st. Class (Special)		Total
1922	...	2,311	...	907	...	357	...	3,575
1923	...	2,032	...	1,191	...	694	...	3,917
1924	...	1,916	...	963	...	535	...	3,414

The decrease in the number of Certificates gained is due partly to the fact that children cannot now leave school until the end of the term in which they attain 14 years of age. A number of children who have gained certificates in past years are still sent for instruction from some schools. Steps will be taken to ensure that children who have not achieved a certain standard of proficiency in swimming are first selected for regular and systematic instruction.

A large number of Scholars' Privilege Tickets, which admit the children to the baths out of school hours at a charge of one penny a visit, has been issued to the Elementary Schools. This year during the period 1st April to 31st October, 151,021 attendances have been made by children out of school hours at the various baths by means of these Privilege Tickets.

Representation was made by the Property Committee for the Swimming Instruction to be carried on at Hunslet Bath during the winter months, but the Education Committee decided that it was not advisable to prolong the season.

A swimming class for teachers has again been arranged at the City of Leeds Training College during the winter session. In this way it is hoped to train a number of teachers and so to ensure a good supply of qualified instructors of swimming.

The Annual Swimming Galas were again organised by a Joint Committee of the Corporation Property Committee and the Leeds Elementary Schools' Athletic Association.

Seven District Galas were held and the Semi-final and Final Competitions were again held at Cookridge Street Baths.

This year the competitions were rearranged so as to include every branch of swimming. An additional trophy, presented by the *Yorkshire Evening Post*, for Girls' Free Style Swimming, was competed for.

Gold and silver tokens were awarded to the winners of each event at the Final Gala.

Members of the Property Committee and officials of the Education Committee visited the winning schools to present the trophies.

The excellence of the children's efforts at these Galas shows the careful instruction that has been given during the past season, and the large attendance at the various baths shows the interest taken in the swimming instruction by the general public, teachers and scholars.

It is again urged that greater and better facilities be granted by the Property Committee for scholars in attendance at Secondary Schools to enable them to follow up the instruction many of them have received in the Elementary Schools.

At the present time there is no official programme for Secondary Schools, with the result that only a small percentage of the scholars receive any instruction and that not of a regular and systematic character.

It is felt that if suitable facilities were offered, arrangements could be made, on lines similar to those in existence for Elementary Schools, for classes to attend regularly at the baths.

The Joint Committee of the Leeds Council of Social Service ^{Play Centres.} and the Yorkshire Ladies' Council of Education, with the co-operation of the Education Committee, again took the responsibility of organising some Play Centres. This year, owing chiefly to lack of funds and the difficulty of obtaining sufficient voluntary workers, only three Play Centres were organised by the Joint Committee.

The Education Committee decided to open another Centre in addition to the two existing ones. The new Centre, at Low Road School, attracted over a thousand children on the first evening. Though it was not possible to cater for that number, an average attendance of about 900 has been maintained.

The attendance at the other two Centres has been considerably higher than last year, and many children had to be turned away owing to lack of accommodation.

The necessary equipment for the physical training lessons ^{Equipment.} and the organised games period has been supplied by the Education Committee as in previous years.

A Demonstration of Physical Training, arranged by the Leeds ^{Demonstration.} Swedish Gymnastic Association and held in the Town Hall, Leeds, attracted a large audience of teachers and the general public. The Chief Medical Officer of Health, Sir George Newman, addressed the meeting and spoke in high terms of the Physical Education Scheme of Leeds.

Such Demonstrations serve a useful purpose in keeping up the interest of the teachers and in bringing the most up-to-date methods before them.

ROBERT JARMAN,

Organiser of Physical Education.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN
EDUCATION ACT 1921, PART VIII., SECTIONS 90 TO 108.

The provisions of the Bye-laws controlling young persons trading in the streets and regulating the employment of children generally, have been so widely and thoroughly circulated throughout the City that flagrant offences rarely occur.

Towards this satisfactory state of affairs the teachers in the Elementary Schools render valuable assistance.

An individual school list is prepared on which is entered the name of each school child registered for part-time employment. In addition, the name of the employer, his trade, and the precise periods during which the child may be legally employed are entered.

By this method, Enquiry Officers, Head Teachers and Class Teachers are able to keep a sharp watch on these juveniles as to the effect of the employment on their physical condition and mental alertness. It also acts as a further safeguard, for, should a child have the appearance of deterioration in any way, as the possible result of employment, the case is at once brought to the notice of the School Medical Officer.

In two occupations only are children allowed to be employed before morning school, namely, in the sale or delivery of milk and newspapers.

The following table shows the number of children employed, the hours they work and the occupations in which they are engaged.

Nature of Employment	Boys	Girls	Total
Newspapers, 7 to 8 a.m. and 5 to 6 p.m.	181	—	181
or 5 to 7 p.m.	242	4	246
Milk, 7 to 8 a.m. and 5 to 6 p.m. ...	24	3	27
or 5 to 7 p.m.	16	1	17
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	71	1	72
Grocers and Confectioners	111	6	117
Butchers	78	—	78
Various	156	14	170
TOTAL	879	29	908

It will be observed that, as compared with last year's report, there is an increase of 91 children employed out of school hours.

Reference was made on a previous occasion to trade depression as the probable cause of the steady rise in the number of children who work part-time. It is a matter for regret that the labour market shows little improvement and, consequently, the modest earnings of a child considerably assist the family exchequer.

During the year, 805 children applied for registration forms to enable them to take up employment; 755 were boys and 50 were girls. On examination, the School Medical Officer deferred the issue of certificates of fitness for work in respect of 29 boys and 3 girls. They were passed on subsequent examinations, when the defects to which attention was drawn at the first examination had been remedied. One certificate was refused, owing to the child's physical unfitness for employment.

There was an increase in the number of offences discovered, the total being 537, as compared with 404 in 1923.

In 86 cases warning notices were served, 29 employers were warned by the School Attendance and Employment Sub-Committee, and 12 persons were prosecuted. Fines ranging from 10s. to 40s. were imposed by the Magistrates.

CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

Fewer children taking part in public entertainments have visited Leeds during this year than during any year since the Education Authority introduced the Employment of Children Bye-laws.

CHILDREN ON TOUR.

Six children only were on tour; 24 children came from Bradford to take part in the Pantomime at the Theatre Royal. These all attended the same school, lived at the same home, were carefully chaperoned by two matrons, and remained in Leeds about ten weeks. There has been no ground for serious complaint in respect of any of the children taking part in public entertainments.

One application for a licence to permit a Leeds boy to take part in public entertainments was granted. The licence was renewed twice during the year and is still in force.

STREET TRADING.

Licences to trade in the streets were issued in respect of 29 boys who were between 15 and 16 years of age.

The number of youths trading in the streets last year was 43.

With the transfer to the Education Authority of the administration of the Choice of Employment Provisions of the Education Act, the facilities for assisting boys into more satisfactory employment are improved, and no boy at the present time need follow this precarious mode of livelihood unless he prefers it to any other.

OFFENCES.

During the year 29 complaints of breaches of the Street Trading Bye-laws were investigated and 14 children under the age of 15 years were found illegally trading. Thirteen warning notices were served and one prosecution was instituted.

The members of the City Police Force, as in previous years, have considerably assisted in the administration of the Bye-laws.

J. H. CAPES,

Chief Inspector of Employment of Children.