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# REPORT

ON

## THE SCHOOLS and the SCHOOL CHILDREN,

For the Year ending December 31st, 1913.

BY

FREDERICK J. WHEELDON,

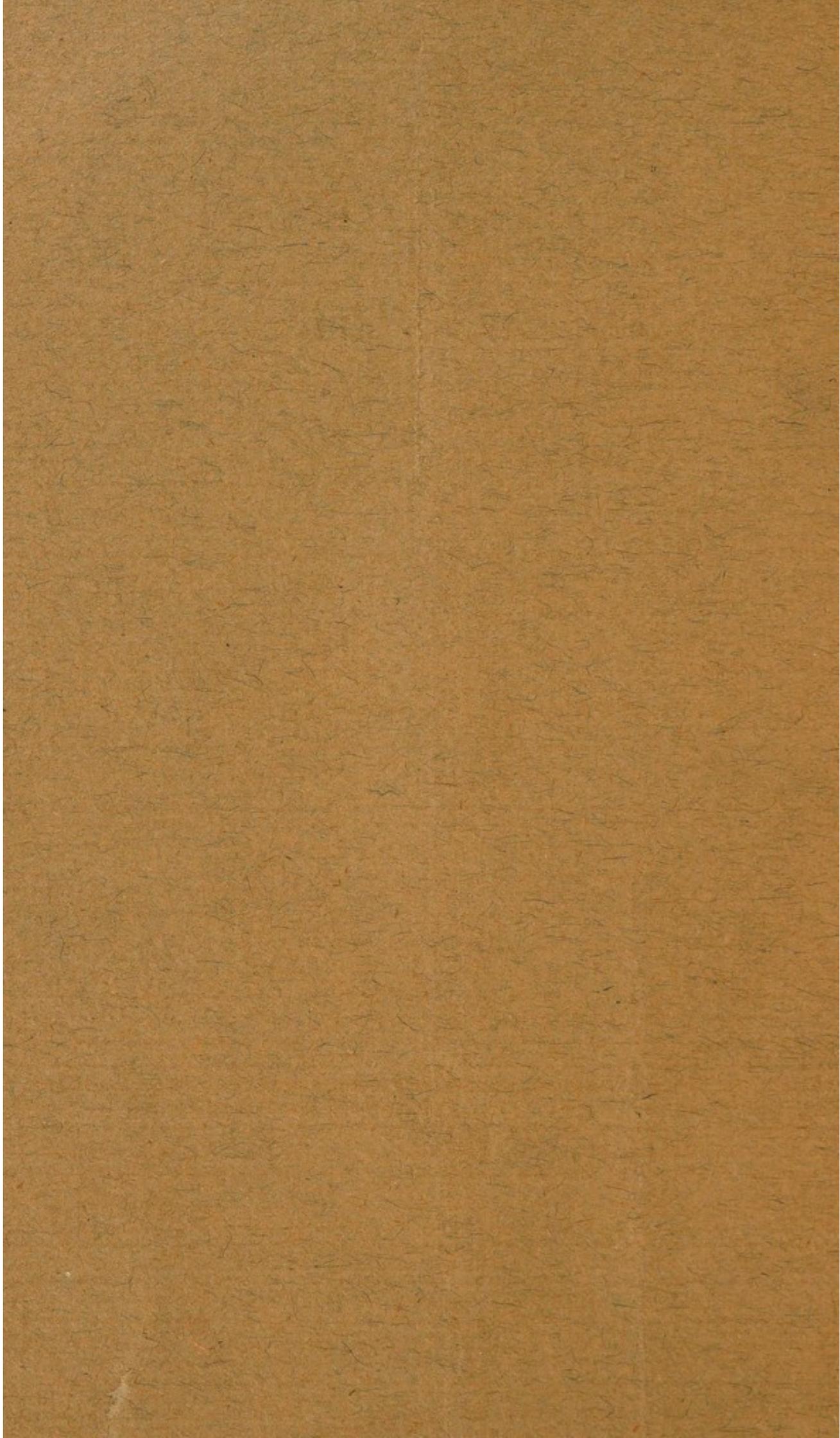
*M.R.C.S., L.S.A., M.O.H.,*

Medical Officer to the Education Committee.

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PRESTON :

MATHER BROS., 31, LUNE STREET.



BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

IN THE YEAR 1900

BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

AND THE FACULTY

CHICAGO, ILL., 1900

# Education Committee.

—:o:—

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*School Medical Officer*...FREDK. J. WHEELDON, M.R.C.S.,  
L.S.A., M.O.H.

*School Nurse* .....Miss CHRISTIAN.

*Clerk*.....Miss LEONARD

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BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON.

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Report on the Medical Inspection of  
Schools and School Children.

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*Post Office Buildings*

*Middleton, April 16th 1914.*

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION  
COMMITTEE.

MADAME AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present for your consideration my Seventh Annual Report on the Schools and School Children in the Borough, resulting from the Medical Inspection carried out during the year 1913.

The same groups of children have been inspected as in the year 1912, viz., entrants, leavers, and nine years old. The Board of Education in their circular 823 have altered the definition of the leavers group from "all children who are expected to leave school in the year," to "one founded on age basis" and now require "the inspection of all children between 12 and 13 years, together with children over 13 years of age, who have not already been examined after reaching the age of 12." This does not make any great change in the procedure adopted in this Borough as I have always carried out the inspections on these lines with the addition, that I re-examined the children over thirteen, even if they have been inspected in the previous year as 12 years old; for it is at this age that the half-timer appears in the school, and inspection is probably more profitable to the children at that age than at any other.

The Board also require that for the year commencing April 1st, 1915, and subsequent years, provision shall be made for the Medical Inspection of all children between eight and nine years old, in addition to the groups of entrants and leavers.

For the last three years I have included in the Inspection in this Borough all children between nine and ten years old, as this appears to me the best and most profitable age for the intermediate examination, but in accordance with the future requirements of the Board I propose to examine those children who are eight years old instead of nine years old, in the year 1914.

The number of children inspected in 1913 was 1,724, and the routine followed was the same as in previous years.

The extent of the treatment applied, has been considerably greater than in the previous year, and is carried out under great difficulty and discomfort owing to the accommodation supplied for this purpose being totally inadequate.

Nurse Holt has acted as full-time School Nurse during the whole year, and has performed her duties in a most satisfactory manner.

Miss Leonard has been of great assistance in the office, and has now become an excellent and efficient clerk.

I desire to express my thanks to all Teachers for their assistance.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

**FREDK. J. WHEELDON.**

School Medical Officer.

## SUMMARY OF LOCAL CONDITIONS.

Acreage of the Borough, 4,741  
 Population (Census, 1911), 27,983.  
 Population (Estimated, 1913), 28,550.  
 Rateable Value, £127,893.  
 Poor Rate, 1913, 4s. in the £.  
 Rate for Education Purposes, 1s. 2½d. in the £.  
 Number of Births, 1913, 599.  
 Rate per 1,000 of Population, 21.  
 Deaths of Infants under a year old, 59.  
 Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births, 98.  
 Deaths of children aged 1 to 5 years, 24.  
 Deaths of Children aged 5 to 15 years, 19.  
 Number of Children on Registers, Jan. 1913, 4,390.  
 Number of Haft-Timers, Jan., 1913, 255.  
 Number of Children on Registers, Jan., 1914, 4,338.  
 Number of Half-Timers, Jan., 1914, 136.  
 Average Attendance, Jan., 1913, 3633.5, ex. children under 5 years.  
 Average Attendance, Jan., 1914, 3543.9,       "       "

## SCHOOLS AND ACCOMMODATION.

	Mixed.	Infants.	Total.
C.E. St. Leonard's.....	433	213	646
C.E. St. Michael's, Tonge....	422	152	574
C.E. Holy Trinity, Parkfield	270	258	528
C.E. St. Gabriel's, Middleton Junction .....	317	113	430
C.E. All Saints, Rhodes .....	—	308	308
C.E. St. John's, Thornham	136	47	183
C.E. St. Mary's, Birch .....	124	91	215
R.C. St. Peter's, Tonge .....	246	99	345
P.M. Bowlee.....	95	36	131
C. Durnford Street .....	704	298	1002
C. Elm Street.....	378	208	586
C. Rhodes .....	324	—	324

## INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

All the schools have been systematically inspected at intervals during the year. Any points of minor importance have been at once brought to the attention of the Head Teachers.

Many of the more serious defects detailed in my last report have been remedied, and on the whole the condition of the schools is very good. There are, however, several details which are worthy of greater attention than they have received.

The work of the caretakers is carried out in a satisfactory manner, and the condition of the latrines has usually been noted as good. In some schools the flushing out of the urinals is not done sufficiently often, and I again wish to draw the attention of the Committee to the too infrequent limewashing of the walls. At some of the schools, notably St. Leonard's, the condition of the latrines was on every visit noted as excellent.

The playgrounds at the various schools are in much better condition generally. The only exception is that of St. Gabriel's School which remains unaltered.

I have still to complain of the absence of lavatory accommodation in the older schools. There is no enthusiasm on this point on the part of the Head Teachers, who, as a rule, do not agree with my views as to the necessity for this provision. It appears to me, however, that it is much more likely to have a successful result from making the child wash its dirty hands and face under the supervision of the Teacher, than from sending it home to wash.

There is at several of the schools improper provision for dealing with the ashes and other dry refuse. Suitable portable bins should replace the present arrangements and the refuse would then be removed once a week instead of being allowed to accumulate for a month, as sometimes occurs.

The following resume of the conditions at each school as regards proportion of attendance to accommodation, again affords an opportunity for some criticism and suggestions :—

**St. Leonard's School.**

Accommodation (Infants and Mixed) ...	646
Number on Register, Jan., 1914.....	605
Average Attendance, 1914.....	503.6
Percentage Attendance, Jan., 1914 .....	90.7

The suggestions offered in last year's report, in the matter of the Infants' Cloakroom have all been carried out and a considerable improvement made.

The lavatory accommodation remains the same and could easily be improved without any great expenditure. Where there is now one basin with the taps only usable by means of a key, there could be three modern arrangements installed. This would necessitate the removal of the door leading into the Infants' cloakroom, which would make an additional improvement to the ventilation of the cloakroom.

The general condition of this school is excellent.

**St. Michael's, Tonge.**

Accommodation (Infants and Mixed) ...	574
Number on Register, Jan., 1914.....	512
Average Attendance, Jan., 1914.....	438.5
Percentage Attendance, Jan., 1914 .....	92.8

I have again to repeat my criticism in last year's report of the condition of the latrines at this school. Many of the seats are in a very bad condition and should be repaired immediately. The walls also require lime washing. The condition as regards cleanliness is good and flushing is carried out with sufficient frequency.

Recently the lower room has been divided by one partition, to the great benefit of the teaching, but it will be very necessary to provide further means of ventilation, preferably by hopper windows for the portion of the room partitioned off.

This school is from the hygienic point of view, very unsatisfactory. The windows ought all to be modernised, by removing the thick stone framework which occupies an undue amount of the window space and lessens the amount of light which would otherwise be available.

The inside walls, being colour washed over the rough bricks, are always in a very dirty condition, as the irregularity of the surface presents innumerable lodging places on which dust can collect. The surface of all inside walls should be plastered.

#### **Holy Trinity, Parkfield.**

Accommodation (Infants and Mixed) ...	528
Number on Register, Jan., 1914.....	370
Average Attendance, Jan., 1914.....	299.9
Percentage Attendance, Jan., 1914 .....	89.8

The general conditions of this school are good. The urinal in connection with the girls' latrines is, however, a source of nuisance and should be altered. The pavement in this, and also in the boys' urinal, should be concreted and a proper channel made, and there should be some impervious material placed over the brick walls, which are, under present conditions, soaked with urine and impossible to keep properly cleansed.

The nuisance from this latrine is quite a serious one, and especially affects the detached class-room which I have annually called attention to, owing to its proximity. There should, further be some better means of flushing out this latrine, by the provision of a stand pipe or a hose, instead of the caretaker having to carry the water for flushing in buckets.

The receptacle for ashes is very unsatisfactory and not in accordance with the Bye Laws. Ash bins which are portable should be provided.

#### **St. Gabriel's, Middleton Junction.**

Accommodation (Infants and Mixed) ...	430
Number on Register, Jan., 1914.....	359
• Average Attendance, Jan., 1914.....	296.5
Percentage Attendance, Jan., 1914 .....	88.5

Nothing has been done to improve the playground at this school since my last Report. It is in a very bad condition in both wet and dry weather. The lighting and ventilation of the old part of the school are both unsatisfactory, and in great contrast to the new class-room where they are excellent.

**All Saints, Rhodes.**

Accommodation (Infants only) .....	308
Number on Register, Jan., 1914.....	168
Average Attendance, Jan., 1914.....	104.6
Percentage Attendance, Jan., 1914 .....	82.8

There is little to complain of at this school since the alterations were made.

**St. John's, Thornham.**

Accommodation (Infants and Mixed) ...	183
Number on Register, Jan., 1914.....	89
Average Attendance, Jan., 1914.....	72.6
Percentage Attendance, Jan., 1914 .....	90.7

This school is fairly satisfactory as a County School. Some repairs are necessary to the walls of the latrines, and, as in the case of nearly all the schools in the Borough, limewashing of these offices is not carried out with sufficient frequency.

**St. Mary's, Birch.**

Accommodation (Infants and Mixed) ...	215
Number on Register, Jan., 1914.....	92
Average Attendance, Jan., 1914.....	76.4
Percentage Attendance, Jan., 1914 .....	88.1

Nothing has been done to remedy the practical flooding of the Infant room in wet and windy weather, to which I drew your attention in my last Report. As this would entail quite a small expenditure, there is no excuse for leaving this unsatisfactory condition unremedied.

**St. Peter's, Tonge.**

Accommodation (Infants and Mixed) ...	345
Number on Register, Jan., 1914.....	353
Average Attendance, Jan., 1914.....	269
Percentage Attendance, Jan., 1914 .....	83.2

The latrines at this school are on the waste water closet principle, which is never a satisfactory one, and they are not kept as clean as they ought to be. They are always more or less offensive, and

require more frequent attention by the caretaker. Portable ash bins should be provided.

#### **Bowlee School.**

Accommodation (Infants and Mixed) ...	131
Number on Register, Jan., 1914.....	64
Average Attendance, Jan., 1914.....	56.1
Percentage Attendance, Jan., 1914 .....	90.9

This, the smallest school in the Borough, is, as a country school very satisfactory. The playground has been asphalted and the latrines put into good condition. They are on the sanitary can system, necessarily, but are kept exceptionally clean.

#### **Rhodes Council School.**

Accommodation (Mixed only) .....	324
Number on Register, Jan., 1914.....	268
Average Attendance, Jan., 1914.....	252.5
Percentage Attendance, Jan., 1914 .....	94.2

The alterations at this school are at present being made, and are very open to criticism in some respects. As they are not yet completed, I can at present only express my regret that the opportunity has not been taken to modernise the latrines as suggested in my last Report.

#### **Durnford Street Council School.**

Accommodation (Infants and Mixed) ...	1002
Number on Register, Jan., 1914.....	749
Average Attendance, Jan., 1914.....	635.6
Percentage Attendance, Jan., 1914 .....	91

#### **Elm Street Council School.**

Accommodation (Infants and Mixed) ...	586
Number on Register, Jan., 1914.....	480
Average Attendance, Jan., 1914.....	380.5
Percentage Attendance, Jan., 1914 .....	88.6

These modern schools are quite excellent.

NOTE.—In the details given above the number of children on the register includes those under 5 years old, whereas the average attendance and the percentage attendance relate only to children over 5 years old. The number of children on the register of all the schools, in January, 1914, who had not reached the age of 5 years, was 337. Further, there were 229 Middleton children on the registers of Mills Hill School, and the Wesleyan School, Middleton Junction, which schools are in the Chadderton district.

### HEALTH OF THE CHILDREN.

The number of Notifications of illness received from the teachers during 1913 was 804, and the number of visits paid by Nurse Holt, to the homes of the children in consequence of these notifications, was 786. This is a considerably less number—by 558 and 589—than were necessary in 1912, and this difference is due to the almost entire absence of epidemics of non-notifiable diseases during the year.

The following table gives the number of cases of each class of ailment notified, and the visits made in consequence for both years :—

	Notifications.		...	Visits paid.	
	1912	1913		1912	1913
Measles.....	222	61	...	222	61
Mumps .....	107	49	...	107	49
Chickenpox.....	90	81	...	96	81
Whooping Cough	40	12	...	39	12
Scarlet Fever ....	10	18	...	1	—
Pediculosis.....	19	30	...	20	30
Ringworm.....	15	31	...	15	31
Impetigo .....	16	39	...	32	39
Ophthalmia .....	30	29	...	30	29
Scabies .....	—	4	...	—	4
Other Ailments .	813	450	...	813	450
Total .....	1362	804	...	1375	786
Number of visits to Schools .....				276	237
Number of visits for Medical Inspection .....				120	87
Total.....				1771	1110

The total visits paid to the homes of the children in the year for all purposes, including following up, etc., was 1,603.

The following table gives the number of cases of each disease notified from each school during the year :—

SCHOOL	Measles.	Mumps.	Chicken-Pox.	Whooping Cough.	Scarlet Fever	Pediculosis	Ringworm.	Impetigo.	Scabies.	Ophthalmia.	Other Ailments	Total.
St. Leonard's	1	2	25	1	4	4	1	3	—	—	88	129
Durnford St.	25	6	10	1	2	9	3	4	3	10	180	253
Elm Street ...	1	—	10	10	2	—	2	1	—	1	7	34
Rhodes .....	6	—	12	—	—	4	—	1	—	2	15	40
Bowlee .....	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Birch .....	2	35	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	42
St. Michael's.	5	—	8	—	4	1	12	6	1	4	33	74
St. Gabriel's .	14	—	—	—	—	5	3	19	—	7	65	113
St. Peter's ...	1	1	—	—	4	1	3	1	—	3	16	30
Holy Trinity	6	2	3	—	2	6	3	3	—	2	42	69
Thornham ...	—	1	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	17
Total, 1913...	61	49	81	12	18	30	31	39	4	29	450	804
Total, 1912...	222	107	90	40	—	19	15	16	—	30	813	1352

Of the 61 cases of Measles 25 were German Measles. There was a decrease of 186 in the number of cases of Measles, and of 95 in the number of notifications of the other principal infectious diseases affecting school children, viz. : Mumps, Chickenpox, and Whooping Cough.

There were 16 more cases of Ringworm notified, than in the previous year, and 23 more cases of Impetigo. In addition to these cases a considerable number were discovered by the nurse in the course of her visits to the schools, the total number occurring in the year being :—

	Notified.	Discovered at School.	Total.
Ringworm.....	31	46	77
Impetigo .....	39	39	78

In the case of Ophthalmia, which term is used in this table to include Conjunctivitis, Acute and Chronic, Blepharitis, and other diseases of the eye-lids, the figures were :—

	Notified.	Discovered in School.	Total.
Ophthalmia .....	29	58	87

On the whole the general health of the children was unusually good, chiefly owing to the comparative absence of epidemic disease, and also to the equality of the temperature during the year, and the consequent absence of Epidemic Diarrhoea.

The only diseases which have appeared in Epidemic form during the year were :—

**MUMPS.**—This occurred in October and November in the village of Birch, and the number of cases reported from Birch School was 35.

**GERMAN MEASLES.**—This disease was reported in November from four schools, 15 cases ; and in December, 10 cases.

**SCARLET FEVER.**—This disease affected the schools seriously during the latter end of the year. There were occasional cases during the first half of the year. the schools affected, attended by the infected children being :—

January, 1 case, Rhodes Infants.

February, 1 case, Rhodes Infants.

March, 5 cases, Durnford Street, 1 ; St. Peter's, 2 ;  
St. Leonard's, 2.

April, 1 case, Durnford Street.

May, 2 cases, St. Michael's.

June, 1 case, St. Leonard's.

In the latter half of the year the number of school children affected by this disease were as follows :—

	St. Leonard's.	Parkfield.	Birch.	Elm St.	Thornham.	Durnford Street.	St. Peter's	St. Michael's
July .....	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
August .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September .....	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
October .....	2	1	—	1	1	1	2	1
November.....	14	—	1	—	1	4	—	—
December .....	3	1	—	8	2	1	—	1

These figures represent the actual number of children who suffered from Scarlet Fever, and do not represent the whole of the children absent from school on account of the disease being present in their houses, who were excluded as contacts. The effect caused by the absence of these contacts in the school attendance was, of course, very considerable, and especially in the case of St. Leonard's School in November and December.

The only Schools in which Scarlet Fever did not appear were St. Gabriel's, Bowlee and Rhodes Schools.

Many cases of this disease are of so mild a type that it frequently happens that a child who is actually suffering from it, attends school without suspicion, and is a source of infection to other susceptible children in the same class. In two cases children were discovered in school who had reached the peeling stage without having been absent, for more than two attendances. Fortunately its infectivity is not nearly so intense as that of Measles and Whooping Cough, and there is no doubt that it is very much less dangerous to life than those diseases are.

Moreover, the incidence of the disease as regards age is different, the larger proportion of children attacked by Scarlet Fever, occurring among those who have passed the age of 7 years, than in the case of Measles.

The following figures are interesting as an illustration of this fact. The figures for Measles are those of the epidemic in 1912 :—

	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.
Under 4 years old .....	11%	18%—Under school age.
Aged 4–7 years .....	69%	36%—Infant school.
Aged 7–13 years .....	17%	39%—Mixed School.
Over 13 years old .....	3%	6%—Over School age.

The higher percentage of children under school age who had Scarlet Fever is accounted for by the fact that every case of this disease is notified, whereas we only have complete information of the number of school children affected by Measles.

It is evident, therefore, that the disorganisation of the school attendance by Scarlet Fever is much greater in the standards above the Infant School than that caused by Measles.

During the year it was necessary to formally exclude from school under Section 53 (b) of the Code, for varying fixed periods, the following numbers of children :—

Condition.	Number excluded.
Pediculosis (Head) .....	18
Pediculosis (Body) .....	6
Impetigo .....	7
Ringworm.....	7
Ophthalmia .....	2
Phthisis.....	1
Rheumatism.....	1
Tubercular Glands .....	1
Epilepsy.....	1
Other conditions.....	8
Total .....	<u>52</u>

In all these cases a certificate was issued, and a copy furnished to the Head Teacher of the school attended by the child ; a further copy was supplied to the school Attendance Officer and one was kept at the Office for reference.

### MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Number of Visits to Schools for Medical Inspection.....	87
Average time occupied by each Visit.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours.
Number of Children Inspected in 1913.....	1724
Average time occupied by each Child.....	5.2 minutes.

Inspections were conducted on the school premises in all cases, except that of St. Leonard's where no possible accommodation could be provided. As in previous years, the permission of the

Library and Parks Committee was obtained, to hold the inspection in the rooms over the Free Library, which is a few yards from the school and this arrangement was sanctioned by the Board of Education.

In former Reports I have suggested the desirability of the Medical Inspection of Entrants being held before admission to school and consequent enrolment on the school register. Further experience confirms me in this opinion, and there is at all events in a Borough like Middleton, no convincing reason against it.

The advantages which would accrue are :—

- 1.—Every entrant would be examined and certified as fit or unfit for school attendance.

Under the present system, the schools are visited for the purpose of inspection once or at most twice in the course of a year. At these inspections there are always a certain number of absentees, because of sickness or from the disinclination of the child to attend school for inspection, which disinclination is in these days of lax parental discipline, often sufficient excuse for their absence. Consequently a small proportion of the children are not examined until they have been at school a year or more.

- 2.—There are amongst the four year old children, many who go to school for a few days and are placed upon the register, and then cease attendance for longer or shorter periods on quite insufficient grounds. These children are a constant source of trouble and annoyance to the Teachers, and probably the knowledge that Medical Inspection preceded admission to school would lessen the number of four year old children, by all those whose parents are inclined to use the school as a convenience.
- 3.—The prevention of the admission to school of many children, aged four to five years, who are quite unfit, and who would be much better away.
- 4.—The class of entrants, whose parents are newcomers to the town, would be inspected and certified as fit to attend school before being admitted. This would be of considerable advantage

as many of these people are of the migratory type and their children are not always of the best character in regard to cleanliness.

- 5.—The preliminary Inspection would entail in every case an interview with the parents or guardians of the child, and this is, in my opinion, a most necessary adjunct to successful examination.

During the year 1913 the routine of Inspection was the same as that described fully in previous reports.

The Head Masters and Mistresses take great interest in the work, and, especially, in the larger schools, where they are not necessarily engaged in teaching, as well as in supervision and organisation, are able to be present during the examinations and to materially assist.

The School Nurse is present at all inspections, and is responsible for the weighing and measuring of the children, and for the rough testing of the older children for acuity of vision.

The response to the invitation to the parents or guardians of the children, to be present at the inspection, was in almost the same proportion as in the year 1912 :—

With girls .....	401	45.7%
With boys.....	327	39%

Where defects were found, and the parents were not present, notices indicating the condition which required treatment, and the course to be taken to obtain it, were sent to the parents.

The number of these notices were :—

For girls .....	25
For boys .....	32

These notices referred chiefly to conditions of the throat or defective vision. In the cases of want of cleanliness, a visit by the Nurse has much more effect than a written notice, and this course was adopted.

### SUMMARY OF CHILDREN INSPECTED.

Total Examined, 1724.

Boys, 847.

Girls, 877.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Entrants .....	366	368	734
Leavers .....	246	275	521
Nine Years Old.....	206	214	420
Special Cases .....	29	20	49
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	847	877	1724
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number of re-examinations .....	399	391	790
Half Timers .....	75	67	142

The age groups were as follows :—

Age.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
3 .....	—	3	3
4 .....	150	133	283
5 .....	95	113	208
6 .....	48	55	103
7 .....	28	14	42
8 .....	28	25	53
9 .....	206	214	420
10 .....	35	22	57
11 .....	11	23	34
12 .....	210	224	434
13 .....	36	51	87
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .....	847	877	1724
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

### SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS ILLNESSES.

DISEASE.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
Measles .....	455	477	932	54
Whooping Cough .....	206	217	423	24
Chicken Pox .....	177	193	370	21
Scarlet Fever .....	56	53	109	6
Diphtheria.....	7	6	13	.7
Pneumonia .....	86	75	161	9
Rheumatism .....	7	3	10	.6

The incidence of the more common infectious diseases among the larger groups of children was as follows :—

DISEASE.	Entrants.	Intermedi- ate Group.	Leavers.
Measles .....	469.64%	190.45%	273.52%
Whooping Cough .....	251.34%	43.10%	129.24%
Chicken Pox .....	171.23%	90.21%	109.21%
Scarlet Fever.....	33.4%	27.6%	49.9%

These figures differ from those in previous reports, in that where children of the intermediate and leavers group were re-examined, only those ailments from which they had suffered since the last examination were noted.

The figures for the entrants group, present therefore the only complete record of previous illnesses. They are higher for Measles than those in the 1912 Report, as would be expected from the large number of children who had Measles in the course of the 1912 epidemic.

§ BOYS' HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.—AVERAGES.

Age.	Number Examined	Height in Inches	Standard Height in Inches	Height in Cms.	Standard Height in Cms.	Weight in lbs.	Standard Weight in lbs.	Weight in Kilos.	Standard Weight in Kilos.
4	150	38.5	38.7	97.9	98.2	35.3	35.9	16	16.29
5	95	40.1	40.5	101.8	103	37.1	33.7	16.8	17.54
9	206	48.4	49.1	123	124.7	53.8	55.4	24.4	25.12
12	210	53.5	55	136	139.8	68.7	72.9	31.15	33.05
13	36	54.9	56.1	139.3	142.5	72.3	77.5	32.8	35.15

GIRLS' HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.—AVERAGES.

Age.	Number Examined	Height in Inches	Standard Height in Inches	Height in Cms.	Standard Height in Cms.	Weight in lbs.	Standard Weight in lbs.	Weight in Kilos.	Standard Weight in Kilos.
4	133	38.2	38.6	97	98.1	34.3	34.9	15.55	15.92
5	113	40.1	40.4	101.9	102.6	36.7	37.6	16.65	17.07
9	214	47.9	48.7	121.3	123.7	51.6	54.6	23.22	24.75
12	224	54.2	54.6	137.6	138.7	71.6	73.9	32.48	33.51
13	51	55.4	56.8	140.7	144.5	75.9	80.1	34.42	36.31

## HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.

The table gives the average Height and Weight of the larger groups of children examined, in English and French measurements. The standard for comparison is based on the measurements of a very large number of English elementary school children, compiled by Doctors Tuxford and Ashleigh-Glegg.

Both Height and Weight are measured in ordinary clothing but without boots or clogs.

All the children are again on the average less in both respects, than the standard, and the following figures give the differences :—

Boys.		...	Girls.	
Aged 13...	1.2 inches, 5.2 lbs.	...	1.4 inches,	4.2 lbs.
,, 12...	1.5 inches, 4.2 lbs.	...	.4 inches,	2.3 lbs.
,, 9...	.7 inches, 1.6 lbs.	...	.8 inches,	3 lbs.
,, 5...	.4 inches, 1.6 lbs.	...	.3 inches,	.9 lbs.
,, 4...	.2 inches, .6 lbs.	...	.4 inches,	.6 lbs.

Calculating the average number of grammes weight for each centimeter of height, affords a rough means of indicating the deficiency, sufficiently accurate for purposes of comparison.

Age.	Middleton.		Middleton.	English.	
	Boys.	Boys.		Girls.	Girls.
13	..... 235	246	..... 244	251	
12	..... 229	236	..... 235	241	
9	..... 198	201	..... 191	200	
5	..... 165	170	..... 163	166	
4	..... 163	165	..... 160	161	

So far as these figures can be accepted as giving a correct view of the comparative nutritional condition of Middleton children, they indicate that the deficiency of the average, from the standard average of English elementary school children is greater in weight than in height.

Deficiency from Standard per Centermetre :—

Boys 13.....	11 grammes.	Girls 13.....	7 grammes.
,, 12.....	7 grammes.	,, 12.....	6 grammes.
,, 9.....	3 grammes.	,, 9.....	9 grammes.
,, 5.....	5 grammes.	,, 5.....	3 grammes.
,, 4.....	2 grammes.	,, 4.....	1 grammes.

The Height and Weight of the children employed half-time was as follows :—

Age.....	Boys		Girls.	
	13	12	13	12
Number examined .	16	59	23	44
Percentage of group	44%	28%	10%	20%
Average Height ....	137 cms.	136 cms.	142 cms.	140.5 cms.
Average Weight ....	71lbs.	69.2lbs.	78lbs.	75.8lbs.
Difference from	—5.5 cms.	—3.8 cms.	—2.5 cms.	+1.8 cms.
Standard ....	—6.5 lbs.	—3.7 lbs.	—2.1 lbs.	+1.9 lbs.
Grammes per Centi- metre .....	235	231	249	244
Difference from Standard .....	—11	—5	—2	+3
Difference from average of Mid- dleton Children 1913 .....	0	+2	+5	+9

These details emphasise the conclusion I came to in last year's Report, from similar calculations, that the effect of half-time working is not manifested in the nutritional condition of the children so far as weight is concerned. The average 12 year old girl who works half-time is heavier and taller than the standard, and at all ages both boys and girls are heavier for their height than the average Middleton child of the same age. The 12 year old girl half-timer is actually 3 grammes per centimetre above the standard average.

It must be remembered in this connection that the half-timer is very frequently the better child in all respects, at the time of commencing work. It cannot have lost many school attendances from illness, and the majority belong to families where the weekly income is quite sufficiently large to ensure adequate feeding so far as quantity is concerned.

It is convenient to give here the list of employments in which the half-timers examined in 1913, were occupied :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Weaving .....	7	29
Cotton Spinning .....	57	27
Printworks, Bleachworks, Dyeing .	7	5
Errands.....	2	—
Firelighter Making .....	1	—
Milkboy.....	1	—
Home and Nursing .....	—	6
	—	—
Total .....	75	67
	—	—

Practically all these children commence work in alternate weeks at 6 a.m., and work till 12-30 p.m., then after a hurried meal and a more or less successful wash, attend school at 1-30 p.m. till 4 p.m. This in the other weeks is reversed, work commencing at 1-30 p.m. and continuing till 5-30 p.m., school attendance being from 9 a.m. to 12 mid-day. There is probably more harm done to the children who are not half-timers, by their parents allowing them to undertake work out of school hours. This is chiefly confined to newspaper boys, milk boys, errand boys, and barbers' shops. Some of these children are atrociously overworked, and the only good thing that can be said for such employment is that it is usually in the open air and keeps the boys out of mischief. Unhappily these young wage earners are even less under the control of their parents than children who do not work, with the consequences that they keep very late hours at night, obtain far too little sleep, and become authorities on the subject of Kinema entertainments, and the prowess of professional football players. Very few of them play games themselves, they have not the time, and are too fatigued by work and school, to do so even if they had.

### NUTRITION.

Number Inspected, 847 Boys, 877 Girls.

	1910	1911	1912	1913
Normal.....	78.2%	73.5%	76.8%	77.2%
Below Normal.....	9.1%	12%	15.4%	11.5%
Bad.....	12.6%	14.5%	7.7%]	11.2%

The percentage of badly nourished children noted during the 1913 inspections, was higher than in the previous year. The

intermediate group, aged 9 years, showed the highest percentage, 16.2%, were below normal, and 16.9% were badly nourished.

The chief influence in the causation of malnutrition is undoubtedly the condition of the mouth. The presence of decayed teeth inevitably leads to the formation of bad habits of mastication, the teeth being too tender to allow of their proper use, and the food being consequently bolted. This added to the generally septic condition of such teeth, gives rise to a more or less severe gastric and enteric catarrh, which continues until the teeth are attended to. The great majority of school children present a dirty tongue and a very usual statement by the parents is, that the children do not eat their breakfast.

In some cases the malnutrition is due to improper feeding and late hours, and in others to minor ailments, or convalescence from more serious illness.

Poverty is not a common cause of this condition in children. There are very few cases in which there is not sufficient food for them, but the preparation and quality of the food are both inadequate. There certainly ought to be more teaching, of the older girls especially, on the subject of food values and cooking.

During the year a number of children were fed in the schools under the powers of the Education (provision of Meals) Act, 1906. This consisted of a meal of bread and milk during the morning interval.

The following table indicates the school at which the meals were given, and the number fed in each month:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
All Saints' .....	10	10	10	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birth .....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durnford Street .....	16	16	16	16	16	15	17	17	17	17	17
St. Leonard's .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Rhodes .....	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Peter's .....	17	20	19	16	16	15	...	...	...	...	...
Tonge .....	4	12	5	2	7	8	9	9	12	12	12
St. Gabriel's .....	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	57	60	50	47	50	38	26	26	29	29	44

**TEETH.**

Number Examined, 847 Boys, 874 Girls.

	Excellent.		Good.		Fair.		Bad.	
Boys .....	111	13.1%	557	65.7%	95	11.2%	84	9.8%
Girls.....	120	13.7%	606	69.3%	66	7.6%	82	9.4%
Total .....	231	13.4%	1163	67.5%	161	9.4%	166	9.6%

The above figures refer to the condition of the teeth as regards colour, shape, quality, and cleanliness; and not to the amount of decay present. Those with excellent teeth had perfect dentures and no decay, but several cases classed as Fair and Bad in this table had no decayed teeth.

The figures correspond with those given in last year's Report. The percentage of Excellent was 13%, with good teeth 63%, and with bad teeth 23%.

There were a large number of children with otherwise very good teeth, but showing great irregularity, 49 boys and 71 girls, a total of 120, as against 81 reported in the previous year. This condition is very unsightly and is generally due to the presence of the first teeth, at the same time that the second teeth are appearing, though there are many cases seen where the cause is the narrowness of the dental arch, especially of the upper jaw. This causes overcrowding and is practically always accompanied by a high arched palate and symptoms of adenoids.

As regards the amount of decay present among the children, the figures are as follows:—

	Boys.		Girls.		Total.	
No Decay .....	123	14.5%	134	15.3%	257	14.9%
1, 2 or 3 Decayed ....	334	39.4%	402	46%	736	42.7%
4 or 5 Decayed .....	201	23.7%	193	22.1%	394	22.9%
More than 5 Decayed	189	22.3%	145	16.6%	334	19.4%

In the large age groups of children the figures were:—

**BOYS AND GIRLS TOGETHER.**

Age.	Number exam'd.	No Decay.	1, 2, or 3 Decayed.	4 or 5 Decayed.	Over 5 Decayed
13	87	12 13.8%	49 56.3%	15 17.2%	11 12.6%
12	434	53 12.2%	225 51.8%	102 23.5%	54 12.4%
9	420	27 6.4%	172 40.9%	111 26.4%	110 26.2%
5	208	54 26%	76 36.5%	35 16.8%	43 20.7%
4	283	87 30.7%	105 37.1%	52 18.3%	39 13.8%

The percentage of the 420 9 year old children indicate the dreadful condition of the mouth in the vast majority. Only 6.4% had no decay, while 52% had more than three decayed teeth.

Whenever the child is, at inspection, accompanied by its parents they are always advised to attend to the child's teeth, and in a few cases the advise is acted upon. The majority, however, are not impressed with the necessity, and no treatment is obtained.

The condition of the teeth is, in my opinion, the most important factor governing the general health of the child, and there will be no real progress in the benefits accruing from Medical Inspection until the question of School Dentistry is seriously considered.

### CLOTHING.

Number Examined, 1,724.

	847 Boys.		877 Girls.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Clothing sufficient, good and clean .....	779	92%	840	95.7%	1619	90.6%
Clothing dirty .....	68	8%	37	4.3%	105	9.4%
Insufficient clothing .....	8	9%	6	.7%	.....	
Overclothed.....	3		7		.....	

The Intermediate Group of children, aged 9 years, presented the largest percentage of unsatisfactorily clothed children, 10.7%.

The cases where insufficient clothing was noted, are considerably less in number than in former years, and there is to be noted a great improvement, in the absence of the so-called chest protector, against which ridiculous, and frequently, from long continued wearing, offensive article, the parents are always advised.

The number of children whose foot gear was found to be unsatisfactory was only 2.6%. In practically all these cases, the children were wearing old boots or slippers instead of clogs.

Ten children were found with far too much clothing on. These were as usual, delicate children, who were in consequence not making any progress towards better health, as they would do if clothed rationally.

**BODILY CLEANLINESS.**

Number Examined, 1,724.

	Boys.		Girls.		Total.	
Clean .....	797	94.1%	830	94.7%	1627	94.4%
Dirty .....	50	5.9%	47	5.3%	97	5.6%
Badly Fleabitten .....	26	3%	46	5.2%	72	4.2%
Verninous Heads .....	4	.5%	77	8.7%	81	4.7%
Verminous Bodies .....	—		—		—	

In this respect also, the Intermediate Group of children examined, presented the larger percentage of defect. Ten per cent. of these children had unsatisfactory skins as regards cleanliness, and 7.4% had verminous heads. Eighteen children over 12 years old had dirty bodies, and 29 had Pediculi in their hair.

The total number of children with verminous heads, reported this year, is considerably larger than that in the 1912 Report, 4.7% against 3.3%. This is explained partly by the fact that a higher standard is required now than in previous years, and all cases where there were a considerable and very visible number of nits were classed as verminous, for the very good reason that the one condition necessary implies the other.

The parents are in all these instances of dirtiness notified of the condition, and in bad cases the child is excluded from school attendance until the head condition is remedied. The great difficulty is to induce them to cut or to allow the Nurse to cut the hair of the girls, they, as a rule preferring to have their children in this disgusting state rather than adopt the only means of cleaning up the badly affected cases successfully.

Thirty-two of the worst heads have been treated in my office during the year. The highest number of attendances necessary to cure the most deplorable cases has been five, and they were all rendered perfectly clean and free from the dreadful condition of Eczema, which accompanies severe cases, in less than seven days.

Verminous bodies are, I am glad to say, rare among the children. No cases were found during inspection, but six were found by the Nurse on her periodical general surveys.

Scabies was discovered in four cases by the same procedure. There were none among the children inspected.

### DISEASES OF THE HAIR AND SKIN.

The number of cases noted was :—

Ringworm.....	17
Impetigo .....	19
Herpes.....	5
Acne .....	4
Other Diseases .....	18
Total .....	63

These were the cases found during the routine Inspection. Many were of very little importance and were soon put right.

Ringworm was notified by the Teachers or found in school by the Nurse, in 60 further cases, and 77 children were treated at the office for the condition. Some of them were, after the first interview with the Nurse, taken to the family doctor.

Three were affected, on the body, and these were soon cured, but the head cases were much more troublesome, the number of attendances necessary varying from 2 to 62, before a cure was accomplished.

Impetigo was found in 59 further children in the schools, and varied in severity. There were 78 children treated, the number of attendances varying from 1 to 43.

At the end of 1913 there were one case of Ringworm, and one of Pediculosis attending for treatment.

### ACUITY OF VISION AND EYE DISEASES.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number Tested.....	557	575	1132
Vision Normal .....	476	465	941
Vision Defective .....	81	110	191
Percentage Defective ....	14.5%	19.1%	16.8%
Cases of Squint .....	17	16	33
Wearing Spectacles .....	18	22	40

Entrants were not examined for defective vision unless over the age of 7 years.

All the children with defective vision were unable to read line 6/9 with either one or both eyes. If they can read 6/9 they are classed as normal.

Of the leavers, children over 12 years of age, 14% of the boys and 20% of the girls had defective vision, in one or both eyes, and of the 9 year old children 16% of the boys and 14% of the girls were defective.

In all cases of this class of defect the parents are advised to take the child to the Eye Hospital in Manchester, or to a Specialist in Diseases of the Eye, for further examination and treatment, if found necessary.

The amount of treatment obtained for this defect is not encouraging. During the year 45 children have obtained spectacles, but many of these were cases examined in 1912, so that the percentage treated was only 10% of the number of children with this defect in the schools.

The table suggested by the Medical Officer to the Board of Education in his Report; for 1912, cannot be given in its entirety for the reason that Entrants are not examined for defective vision, unless the defect is apparent or the parents specially request that the test should be made.

#### Return Showing Condition as Regards Vision.

Vision.	Leavers			9 years old			Specials		Entrants	
	Boys	Girls	pr'cent	Boys	Girls	pr'cent	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Normal .....	212	220	83	172	175	82.6	72	17	...	...
Defective .....	34	55	17	34	39	17.4	...	3	11	13
6/12 R	14	21	...	10	12	...	...	1	1	6
L	11	17	...	...	12	...	...	2	3	3
6/18 R	6	9	...	9	10	...	...	1	5	6
L	9	15	...	9	12	...	...	1	2	6
6/24 R	3	10	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...
L	3	8	...	2	4	...	...	...	2	...
6/36 R	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
L	3	3	...	3	2	...	1	...	1	...
6/60 R	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nil R	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
L	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Squint .....	6	5	...	4	2	...	1	1	6	8
Wearing Spectacles .....	6	10	...	4	8	...	2	1	3	6

Of diseases of the Eye and Eyelids the following cases were noted :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Blepharitis.....	7	25	32
Conjunctivitis .....	8	6	14
Corneal Opacities .....	2	5	7
Stye .....	2	3	5
Cataract .....	1	—	1
Phlyctenular Conjunctivitis.	—	1	1
Total .....	20	40	60

### ENLARGED TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
With Tonsils requiring Operation	31 3.6%	51 5.8%	82 4.7%
With Adenoids ditto .....	27 3.2%	37 4.2%	64 3.7%
With Tonsils Enlarged, not re- quiring Operation.....	52 5.9%	62 7%	114 6.6%
Mouth Breathers .....	54	82	136
Adenoids had been removed .....	15	19	34
Throat Deafness .....	14	11	25

Of Mouth Breathers who had no Enlarged Tonsils, nor Adenoids there were 5 boys and 2 girls. All the others had Adenoids more or less developed.

Of the children with Adenoids seen for the first time in 1913. Two have had Enlarged Tonsils removed, and 16 have had the Adenoids removed. In one case Adenoids have reappeared in a child who had been previously operated upon.

The great majority of the children with Adenoids, suffered from other conditions for which the presence of these growths was responsible. Many were dull and two or more standards behind the normal children at the same age. Much of the deafness in the school children arises from this cause, and some of the discharging ears also.

Of the cases left over at the end of 1912, together with those discovered in 1913, 527; 172 have left school or the district, or were absent at the time when the throats were re-examined, 90 are cured, 69 are improved, and 196 remain unchanged.

**DISEASES OF THE EARS AND DEAFNESS.**

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Discharging Ears.....	9	13	22
Excess of Cerumen .....	21	28	49
Throat Deafness .....	14	11	25
Defective Hearing .....	8	14	22
Eczema of External Ear ....	1	—	1
Furunculosis.....	2	2	4

The majority of these cases are easily curable, and the cases of deafness arising from *Otorrhœa* or *Otitis Media*, and from defective hearing, were 44 or 2.5% of the whole number of children inspected in the year.

**DISEASES OF THE NOSE AND THROAT.**

The following cases were noted :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Nasal Catarrh .....	6	2
Rhinitis.....	4	2
Pharyngitis.....	2	—
Laryngitis;.....	1	1
Ozœna.....	1	—
Deflected Septum .....	2	—
Epistaxis.....	—	1
Total .....	16	6

**ENLARGED CERVICAL AND SUBMAXILLARY GLANDS.**

Sixty-two cases were noted.

These are the children with visible enlargement and formed 3.6% of those inspected during the year. Forty-two or 2.4% were among the Entrants Group forming 5.7% of that group. They were all due to some easily remediable cause such as Decayed Teeth, *Impetigo*, *Pediculosis*, etc.

**DEFECTIVE SPEECH.**

Nineteen children had this function defective. Five were Stammering, and the remaining fourteen were defective in their articulation of certain sounds. Ten of these latter were infants

### RICKETS.

Thirty children were examined who had marked signs of Rickets. Twenty-two were boys and eight girls. One case re-examined showed considerable improvement since the previous inspection.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

One boy and two girls were found to be suffering from Phthisis and two boys and one girl had symptoms which led to suspicion of this condition.

In the case of one girl the examination of the Sputum gave a positive result, and the child was excluded from school. The other cases all gave a negative result.

There were six cases of Tubercular Glands in the neck, and one of Tuberculosis of the elbow joint.

Two cases of Tubercular Peritonitis occurred among the school children, and both have completely recovered.

### DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY TRACT.

Ten boys and eleven girls were found with Bronchial Catarrh. Three boys and two girls had Chronic Bronchitis. Seventeen of these 26 cases occurred among the infants.

One girl was found to have a discharging Empyema, and was excluded from school.

### DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

Four boys and three girls had Organic Heart Disease. Five of these cases had been inspected previously and were considerably improved.

There were three cases, boys, who had Irregular Heart Beat, and were easily made breathless. This was probably due to over-strain.

One very severe case of Congenital Heart Disease is permanently excluded from school attendance.

**Anæmia.**—There were 32 children who were suffering from this condition.

## DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

**Epilepsy.**—Three cases of this disease were noted, none of them severe. One is being treated as an out-patient at Hospital, and one seen as a special case, shows considerable improvement.

**Chorea.**—Two cases only were found and excluded from school. They were both cured.

Other nervous conditions found were :—

**Temperamental Nervousness** was very marked in 24 children. This condition is not limited to the girls. In the year 1913, thirteen cases were boys and eleven girls. It is often aggravated by improper feeding, late hours, and such like indulgences.

**Infantile Paralysis.**—Two girls.

**Erb's Paralysis.**—One girl.

## DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

**Gastric Catarrh.**—Eight boys and seven girls had sufficiently severe symptoms as to necessitate treatment, and absence from school for a short period.

Five boys and nine girls had Chronic Indigestion, and one girl was suffering from Mucous Disease.

## OTHER CONDITIONS NOTED.

	Boys.	Girls.
Goitre .....	3	7
Exophthalmic Goitre .....	1	—
Torticollis .....	1	—
Habit Spasm .....	—	1
Hernia. ....	1	1
Rheumatism.....	1	1
Asthma .....	1	—
Whooping Cough.....	1	—
Nephritis.....	—	1
Tebaceous Cyst .....	—	2

Number of Children examined January, 1913, to December, 31st, 1913.

Age.	ENTRANTS.						LEAVERS.						Grand Total.
	3	4	5	6	Other Ages.	Total.	12	13	14	Other Ages.	Total.		
Boys .....	...	150	95	48	73	366	210	36	...	...	246	612	
Girls .....	3	133	113	55	64	368	224	51	...	...	275	643	
Totals ...	3	283	208	103	137	734	434	87	...	...	521	1255	

	Intermediate Group 9 years.	Special Cases.	Number of cases Re-examined.	Total Inspections.
Boys .....	206	29	399	847
Girls .....	214	20	391	877
Totals .....	420	49	790	1724

## FOLLOWING UP RETURN, 1913.

DEFECT.	Old Cases.	New Cases.	Total.	No. Report.	TREATED.			Untreated.
					Cured.	Improved.	Unchanged.	
Tonsils .....	239	82	321	103	56	64	6	92
Tonsils and Adenoids	142	64	206	69	34	5	...	98
Tonsils and Glands ...	6	39	45	4	2	10	20	9
Squint .....	9	...	9	3	...	...	...	6
Vision.....	75	34	109	34	4	24	...	47
	313	124	437	165	45	15	...	212

These figures omit cases of Verminous Heads and Bodies, Ringworm, Impetigo, and External Eye Diseases, as these are all followed up immediately and cured.

**TREATMENT.**

The following is a tabular statement of the children seen by me at the office or treated there by the Nurse under my supervision—

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Attendances.	Average per Case.
Ringworm.....	77	871	11.3
Ophthalmia .....	87	338	3.9
Pediculosis.....	32	87	2.7
Eczema .....	47	234	5.
Impetigo .....	31	119	4
Accidents .....	64	162	2.5
Scabies .....	2	4	2
Otitis Media .....	1	8	8
Tubercular Glands .....	4	27	6.7
Heart Disease .....	4	5	...
Enlarged Glands.....	7	7	...
Chicken Pox.....	3	5	...
Rheumatism—.....	3	4	...
Chorea.....	2	2	...
Abscess .....	1	1	...
Measles.....	1	1	...
Adenoids.....	2	2	...
Mumps .....	1	1	...
Phthisis.....	2	5	...
Defective .....	1	1	...
Total .....	372	1885	

At the end of the year there were 6 cases attending for supervision or treatment :—

Ophthalmia .....	4
Ringworm.....	1
Pediculosis.....	1

## Numerical Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Blind—Partially .....	Attending Elementary Schools ....	6	2	8
	Not at School .....	1	...	1
Deaf—Partially .....	Attending Elementary School.....	3	5	8
Mentally Deficient.	Feeble Minded.			
	Attending Elementary School.....	7	11	18
	Not at School .....	1	1	2
	Imbeciles.			
	Not at School .....	...	1	1
Epileptics.....	Attending Elementary Schools ....	1	1	2
	Not at School .....	...	1	1
Phthisis .....	Attending Elementary Schools ....	1	2	3
	Not at School .....	1	1	2
Other form of Tuberculosis .....	Attending Elementary School .....	2	5	7
	Not at School .....	1	5	6
Cripples (not Tubercular)	Attending Elementary School .....	8	12	20
Dull or Backward .....	Retarded two years .....	41	33	74
	Retarded three years .....	12	4	16



RETURN SHOWING THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED.

CONDITIONS.	EXTRANTS.			LEAVERS.			9 Years Old.			Spec-ial.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Total Inspected	306	368	734	...	246	275	521	...	506	214	450	...
Clothing	344	354	698	95	232	271	503	96.6	177	198	375	89.3
Foot Gear	300	364	724	98.9	228	270	498	95.6	500	208	408	97
Cleanliness of Head	306	349	715	97.4	244	248	492	94.4	305	184	389	92.6
Cleanliness of Body	353	353	706	96.2	239	264	503	96.6	179	196	375	89.9
Nutrition	278	298	576	78.5	201	236	437	83.9	135	146	281	66.9
Tonsils and Adenoids	18	17	35	4.7	17	20	37	7.1	17	25	42	10
External Eye	354	350	704	95.9	237	292	499	95.7	193	190	383	91.2
Diseases	9	8	17	2.3	5	4	9	1.7	5	3	8	2.1
Ear Diseases	347	350	697	94.9	242	261	503	96.5	195	193	388	92.4
Teeth	88	91	179	24.4	34	41	75	14.4	17	19	36	8.6
Lungs	359	361	719	97.9	238	267	505	96.9	199	209	408	97.1
Nervous System	358	358	716	97.5	243	272	515	98.8	202	211	413	98.3
Skin	352	354	706	96.2	239	270	509	97.7	194	206	400	95.2
Rickets	358	365	723	98.5	240	274	514	98.7	198	210	408	97.1
Deformities	364	366	730	99.5	245	274	519	99.6	205	213	418	99.5
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	366	365	731	99.6	243	275	518	99.4	206	214	420	100
Speech	363	361	724	98.6	244	273	517	99.2	203	213	416	99.1
Mental Condition	366	368	734	100	245	274	519	99.6	198	212	410	97.6

Per cent Defective Exam'd



