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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

TO

The Education Committee

OF THE

NOTTS. COUNTY COUNCIL,

FOR THE YEAR 1913,

BY

HENRY HANDFORD, M.D., Edin., D.P.H., Camb.

Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Hon. Consulting Physician to the General Hospital, Nottingham.

and to the Nottm. and Notts. Association for the Prevention of Consumption.

NOTTINGHAM:

E. H. LEE, PRINTER, UPPER PARLIAMENT STREET.

1914.

“Vigorous health and its accompanying high spirits are larger elements of happiness than any other things whatever, and the teaching how to maintain them is a teaching that yields in moment to no other whatever.”

—*Herbert Spencer.*



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To the Education Committee of the Notts. County Council.

THE SHIRE HALL,
NOTTINGHAM,

May 16th, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my sixth Annual Report, which deals with the year 1913.

The estimated population of the county for Elementary Education purposes (that is the Administrative County, excluding the Municipal Boroughs of Mansfield, Newark, and Retford) amounted, in the middle of the year 1913, to 290,867.

The area is 507,835 acres, or $793\frac{1}{2}$ square miles.

The number of schools was 254, including 329 separate departments.

The average number of children upon the books during the year was 48,466, and the average attendance 43,452.

The maximum number upon the books *at any one time* was 49,242, so that the Medical Inspection Records deal with children selected from a total which is estimated to have been over 50,000 during the year.

In the year 1908, when the Medical Inspection of Elementary School Children commenced, the average number of children upon the books was 48,028 and the average attendance 41,119. At that time the estimated population of the Education County was 272,325, and the birth rate for the whole County was 29·3 per thousand, compared with 31·2 in the year 1902 and 25·7 in 1913.

Thus, since 1908 the average number of children upon the books has increased by 438, and the average attendance by 2249, while the population has increased by 18,542; but during that time the birth rate has fallen by about 3.6* per thousand and also about 2,333 children *under five* have been excluded from school. Children under five suffer most severely from the infectious diseases caught at school, and therefore from the point of view of Public Health their continued exclusion is desirable.

The Medical Inspection Staff underwent no alteration during 1913, and consisted, in addition to myself, of—

Dr. T. E. Holmes, M.A., D.P.H.

Dr. Rose Hudson, Ch.B., D.P.H.

and five Nurses, namely, Miss Watkins (Chief School Nurse), Miss Barker, Miss Collier, Miss Simmons and Miss Haylock.

The clerical work is done by two female typists, with some supervision and assistance from the Head Clerk of the Health Department, especially in regard to the spectacle accounts.

The health of the staff has been good on the whole, and not much time has been lost from illness.

At the time of writing this Report an additional Assistant School Medical Officer has been appointed in the person of Dr. A. C. Tibbits, who entered upon his duties on May 1st, 1914.

A sixth School Nurse has also been appointed in the person of Miss L. Vint, who commenced her work on May 25th, 1914.

In connection with these new appointments it has been decided to divide the County into three areas for the purpose of routine inspection, details of which will be given in next year's Report. Dr. Holmes will take the smallest area for routine inspection, but will continue to conduct the special eye examinations for the whole County.

Sanction has also been given, and financial provision made, for the appointment of a whole-time School Dentist before the end of the year.

Naturally, none of the results of the new appointments can be shown in this Report, and only a portion in next year's Report. Only in the Report for 1915 can the results of a full year's work by each of

* 5.5 per thousand since 1902, and it is the birth rate in 1902-3-4 which determined the number of school children in 1908.

the new members of the Staff be made evident. Before that time it is announced a third group of children, namely, those between eight and nine years of age, will need to be medically inspected, adding 5,478 children, and it is probable that the adequacy of the Staff will again have to be considered.

Although the routine inspection of the "Entrants" and "Leavers" forms the necessary source from which all the subsequent work flows, it forms year by year a smaller proportion of the total work of the Staff. The necessary advice to parents, the following up of cases recommended for treatment, the special eye examinations and the provision of spectacles, the home visiting of verminous children, and the general subject of cleanliness occupy each year a larger part of the energies of both Doctors and Nurses. This year will be added 200 to 300 special examinations under the Mental Deficiency Act and the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act. These cases are scattered all over the county, and each examination will need to be prolonged and detailed, occupying at least an hour.

The following figures show the number of children *completely* examined in each of the past six years:—

Year.	Entrants.	Leavers.	Total of Entrants and Leavers.	Special Cases.	Grand Total.
1908	1667	1124	2791	1445	4236
1909	3038	2024	5062	3928	8990
1910	4014	2284	6298	3931	10229
1911	4751	2332	7083	3952	11035
1912	4272	2033	6305	3148	9453
1913	5427	4053	9480	1555	11035

It will be noticed that whereas the total number of children *completely* examined remains the same as in the year 1911, the proportion of the three classes of Entrants, Leavers, and Special Cases has been materially altered. The Entrants examined have increased by 676, but the Leavers have increased by 1,721, showing a diminution in the "leakage"

of Leavers. Attention has been directed in several previous Reports to the large number of Leavers who escaped medical inspection, but it was only in the end of January, 1913, that I was enabled to apply a remedy. At that date the Committee sanctioned an alteration of the definition of Leaver from "all children who are expected to leave school in the year" to "all children who will attain their twelfth birthday during the year 1913." The result has been completely successful. Since January 1st, 1914, the definition of the Board in Circular 823 has been adopted, viz.:—"All children between 12 and 13 years of age, together with children over 13 years of age, who have not already been examined after reaching the age of 12." Under this definition there should be no leakage when once arrears have been overtaken and every school can be examined at least once a year.

It may further be noted that the increase of 2,397 in the total of Entrants and Leavers, as compared with the year 1911, is balanced by a decrease of a similar number in the total of Special Cases. These latter are children (other than Entrants or Leavers) who appear to the Head Teacher not to be benefiting by the education offered on account of some defect or from the state of their health. They comprise any *delicate* children, whatever the cause, and especially those whose sight or hearing is defective, who are unusually backward or subject to fits, and those whose attendance is irregular. While some of these prove to be trivial, or brought forward in error, many are difficult and serious cases, and need a careful and *complete* examination very much more than the ordinary run of healthy Entrants or Leavers. Their examination is not required by the Code and little credit is given for the time expended upon them, at any rate until the requirements of the Code as regards Entrants and Leavers have been fully satisfied. Every effort has, therefore, been made to curtail the number of the "Special Cases." It was to be expected that as a larger proportion of the total children had been examined once as Entrants the number of Special cases would diminish, especially after the arrears of children with defective sight had been overtaken. That expectation has been amply realised, but it is doubtful whether the Special Cases can be reduced much below the present figures without some hardship to the children.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN INSPECTED 1ST JANUARY, 1913, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1913.

A. "CODE" GROUPS.

	ENTRANTS.						LEAVERS.					
Age.	3	4	5	6	Other Ages.	Total.	12	13	14	Other Ages.	Total.	Grand Total.
Boys ...	12	392	1547	615	186	2752	872	130	4	741	1747	4499
Girls ...	10	346	1492	635	192	2675	1001	192	7	1106	2306	4981
Totals	22	738	3039	1250	378	5427	1873	322	11	1847	4053	9480

B. GROUPS OTHER THAN "CODE."

	SPECIAL CASES.								
Age.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.
Boys ...	2	20	66	111	144	119	174	21	657
Girls ...	...	17	55	132	187	239	237	31	898
TOTALS	2	37	121	243	331	358	411	52	1555

The most interesting event in the past year has been the successful inauguration of a Dental Clinic at Elston, foreshadowed on page 7 of my report for last year. It has been rendered possible by the fact that a small endowment was available for the purpose. The results show how much good work can be accomplished in a small village school at slight expense, with little in the way of special accommodation, and with none but portable apparatus. The following letter to me from the Rector of Elston, together with the Dentist's report, are sufficiently valuable to be given *in extenso* as an example of pioneer work.

[Copy].

ELSTON RECTORY,
NEWARK-ON-TRENT,
February 2nd, 1914.

DEAR SIR,

I have the pleasure to hand you herewith the Dentist's Report of the dental treatment provided at Elston All Saints' Church School, average 63, by the Trustees of Lascelles & Darwin's Endowment for the year ending December 31st, 1913.

In accordance with the suggestion contained in your letter of October 30th, 1912, children from 11 to 12 years of age were taken first, and then the children from 5 to 8 years, so that all children leaving the school after the inauguration of the scheme, whose parents desired it, did so with their teeth in good order.

The work has been performed in a class room during school hours, and in consequence of the interest and co-operation of the Head Teacher, with but small disturbance to school routine.

Five parents failed to sign the form of request for their children to be examined and treated, but as the scheme was new, and in some cases not rightly understood, it is likely that they will, at least in some cases, take advantage of fresh opportunities in the current year.

In response to the Dentist's suggestion the Trustees propose to allow a local anæsthetic to be used in the removal of permanent teeth, and to encourage the use of powder with the tooth brush by supplying small quantities to the children at cost price.

The cost for the year's work is £11 11s. 0d., working out for the 21 children treated at 11/- per head.

I should be very glad to receive any suggestions you may feel able to favour us with, or to supply any further information.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) C. H. WHITFIELD,

Trustee of Lascelles & Darwin's Endowment,
and Rector of Elston.

MR. H. W. MACE'S REPORT.

[COPY].

ELSTON SCHOOL DENTAL CLINIC.

REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1913.

During the 12 months ending December 31st, 1913, 25 children have been examined and charted.

Of this number 10 were boys and 15 girls, ranging in ages from 4 to 13 years.

The condition of the mouth and teeth was on the whole *unsatisfactory*, few children giving the impression that a tooth brush was used regularly, whilst in the majority of cases it was evidently never used.

TEMPORARY TEETH.

144 teeth were charted of which 63 or 43·75 per cent. were sound.

41 or 28·47 per cent. were savable.

40 or 27·77 per cent. were unsavable.

Owing to lack of funds no temporary teeth were filled or otherwise treated except by extraction in urgent cases.

PERMANENT TEETH.

408 teeth were charted of which 328 or 80·39 per cent. were sound.

59 or 14·46 per cent. were savable.

21 or 5·14 per cent. were unsavable.

1·44 per cent. of the permanent teeth had already been extracted.

Four children (2 boys and 2 girls) or 16% had perfectly sound sets of permanent teeth.

The total number of fillings inserted was 77. This exceeds the number of permanent teeth savable (59) as several teeth required filling in more than one place.

The average number of fillings per child treated was 3·66.

At the commencement of the clinic, permanent teeth too badly decayed to be rendered permanently satisfactory by filling, were extracted, but this was shortly discontinued (except in the cases where toothache was complained of) as it was found it made all the children too nervous for other work to be properly carried out.

The conduct of the children was excellent, only one child, a girl, age 8, being too nervous to allow of the teeth being filled.

Suggestions.—That if funds permit children requiring permanent teeth extracting should have the operation carried out under the influence of a local anæsthetic at a cost of 1/6 per tooth.

That the children should be impressed by the Teachers, at regular intervals, on the necessity of the regular use of the tooth brush and powder. Precipitated chalk is cheap and is very efficacious in use.

(Signed) H. W. MACE, L.D.S.R.C.S., Eng.

Dental treatment continues to be carried out by Mr. Renshaw, L.D.S., at the Welbeck School, through the generosity of Her Grace the Duchess of Portland.

The result of many years' work is very evident in the inspection of the children. No septic mouths or inflamed gums were seen and the majority of the savable permanent teeth had been filled. Many excellent sets of teeth were seen.

The Special Eye Examinations for the whole County are conducted by Dr. Holmes, and occupy not more than three-fifths of his time. The work is very thoroughly done, and a full account of it appears in Dr. Holmes' report on pages 29-32. The cost of the spectacles and of repairs is met by the parents. The work is much appreciated, and is the most popular part of Medical Inspection.

Of the 11,035 children who underwent a complete Medical Inspection 961, or 8.7 per cent., were found to be in immediate need of treatment and their parents were so advised. This number does not include dental cases (except a few of the more serious ones), or verminous children. The following figures shew that the percentage of children in whom defects had been discovered at the Medical Inspection who subsequently obtained treatment is rapidly growing, and has more than doubled since 1909:—

Year.	Proportion of Cases who obtained treatment.		
1909	34.6 per cent.
1910	45.9 ,,
1911	41.3 ,,
1912	63.1 ,,
1913	71.1 ,,

This great advance in the results is due to the steadily improving organization of the arrangements for following up the cases.

Eight new Care Committees have been formed during the year. In the Rural Districts the names of all children needing medical advice or treatment are sent immediately after the Inspection to the local Care Committee, where one has been formed. In the Urban Districts the School Nurses visit every case within a month of the Inspection, and at the end of that time a list of the parents who have failed to obtain the necessary treatment for their children is sent to the local Care Committee. Where possible the cases are also followed up by the School Medical Officers at subsequent visits to the schools; and this practice will be greatly facilitated in the future by the appointment of an additional Assistant School Medical Officer, and by the division of the Education County into areas allotted to each Medical Inspector. It is hoped henceforth that each School may be visited at least twice a year.

The attempt by means of the School Nurses to deal with the prevalence of vermin in the hair, and, to a lesser extent, in the clothing of the children is fully described in Dr. Holmes' report on pages 22-26. As regards the hair, the trouble is mainly with the girls on account of their long hair, and the proportion affected, namely, 47·6 per cent., refers only to girls. Among the boys the proportion is only 7·5 per cent. The work entails an expenditure of time and energy out of proportion to the results achieved. The chief improvement follows home visiting, and relapse quickly follows the cessation of the Nurses' visits. Indeed, after the August holidays, the condition of the hair in the schools is said generally to deteriorate. Further improvement must be looked for mainly by greater facilities for general cleanliness in the schools, by an increased amount of home visiting through a gradual increase in the number of School Nurses, so that smaller areas can be allotted to them; and by greater interest on the part of Sanitary Authorities, together with increased powers enabling Local Authorities to require the disinfection of houses, and the stoving of bedding and clothing for verminous conditions.

Considerable further improvement would probably follow if the whole of Section 122 of the Children Act of 1908 were actively carried out, especially Sub-sections (2), (3) and (4). Hitherto, the School Medical Officers and School Nurses have been instructed to act only under the first portion of Sub-section (1). To render Sub-sections (2), (3) and (4) effective, it would be necessary for the Nurses to undertake the cleansing of the worst children at suitable cleansing stations, where disinfection of the clothing could also be carried out. This would entail additional expense which would probably not be very large. But upon the present lines further progress is doubtful and at best will be very slow.

In marked contrast to the slow progress (or cessation of progress) in the case of the elementary school girls is the real improvement described by Dr. Rose Hudson on page 39 of her report in the case of "intending teachers." Much may be hoped in future years when these "intending teachers" become fully trained and use their knowledge and influence in the schools.

Very few of the weighing machines have needed repair during the year, but they frequently are not as carefully protected from dust as is desirable. Fifty new machines were ordered in the early part of the year 1914, and by the date this report is issued every school and every widely separated department will be supplied with a machine.

All intending teachers have been medically examined in this County for the past eight years. In 1913, the numbers examined were 181, namely, 134 girls and 47 boys. In addition, 53 fee-paying scholars attending the County High School for Girls at Retford were medically examined. Owing to the large preponderance of girls these examinations have been conducted mainly by Dr. Rose Hudson, whose very excellent report appears on pages 36-42. It will be readily gathered from her report that great benefit accrues from these examinations.

The Schools and Departments which have been closed on medical advice are shewn on the accompanying table, which also gives the period for which they have been closed as well as the cause which has rendered closure necessary. Almost all the schools have been closed on the personal advice of the Chief School Medical Officer, in co-operation with the Medical Officers of Health of the various Urban and Rural Districts, and only eight by the Sanitary Authority.

The following tables, shewing the prevalence of Measles and Whooping Cough amongst Elementary School children, are of some value in considering the necessity of School closure in each case.

In the course of six years there has been very little variation, and therefore the figures may be considered to represent with fair accuracy the proportion of children at the different ages who have had Measles and Whooping Cough.

The proportion is undoubtedly large and may cause some surprise.

It is also clear that during school life a far larger proportion of children suffer from Measles than from Whooping Cough.

LIST OF SCHOOLS CLOSED ON ACCOUNT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING 1913.

DISTRICT.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	CLOSED FROM TO	CAUSE.	DISTRICT.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	CLOSED FROM TO	CAUSE.
Newark Rural ..	Winthorpe Council ..	Jan. 6—Jan. 20	Whooping Cough	Bingham Rural ..	Shelford	June 10—July 7 (noon)	Whooping Cough
Newark Rural ..	North and South Collingham Council	Jan. 6—Jan. 27	Whooping Cough	Southwell Rural ..	Fiskerton-cum-Morton ..	June 30—July 14	Measles
Leake Rural ..	Wysall Church ..	Jan. 6—Feb. 10	Measles	Newark Rural ..	Farndon	July 21—Aug. 4	Whooping Cough
Carlton ..	Netherfield Church ..	Feb. 4—Feb. 24	Whooping Cough	Southwell Rural ..	Elston	Sept. 1—Sept. 13	Whooping Cough
East Retford Rural	Everton Council..	Feb. 7—Mar. 3	Scarlet Fever	Southwell Rural ..	Edwinstowe	Sept. 8—Oct. 11	Scarlet Fever
Leake Rural ..	Normanton-on-Soar Council	Feb. 17—Mar. 3	Whooping Cough	Skegby Rural ..	Teversal	Sept. 15—Sept. 27	Diphtheria
Southwell Rural ..	Walesby Church ..	Feb. 17—Mar. 10	Chicken Pox	Southwell Rural ..	East Stoke	Sept. 22—Oct. 20	Measles
Carlton ..	Netherfield Ashwell Street Girls'	Feb. 27—Mar. 31	Scarlet Fever	Worksop Urban ..	Newcastle Avenue ..	Sept. 22—Oct. 13	Measles and Scarlet Fever
Basford Rural ..	Ruddington Girls' and Infants'	Mar. 6—Mar. 31	Measles	Misterton Rural ..	West Stockwith ..	Sept. 23—Oct. 20 (noon)	Measles
Basford Rural ..	North Clifton Parochial	Mar. 6—Mar. 31	Mumps	Southwell Rural ..	South Muskham ..	Oct. 6—Oct. 20	Whooping Cough
Carlton Urban ..	Netherfield, Ashwell Street Infants'	Mar. 6—Mar. 31	Scarlet Fever	Basford Rural ..	Gressley, Beauvale Council Infants	Oct. 6—Oct. 27	Measles
Bingham Rural ..	Upper Broughton ..	Mar. 7—Mar. 31 (noon)	Measles	Blyth and Cuckney ..	Carburton Church ..	Oct. 21—Nov. 19 (noon)	Whooping Cough
Kirkby-in-Ashfield	East Kirkby Temp. Council	Mar. 10—Mar. 31	Measles	Warsop Urban ..	Council Infants'..	Oct. 27—Nov. 24	Measles
Southwell Rural ..	Kirklington Church ..	April 7—April 21	Scarlet Fever	Warsop Urban ..	Temporary Council Junior Mixed	Oct. 27—Nov. 24	Measles
East Retford Rural	Everton Council..	April 24—May 5	Scarlet Fever	Warsop Urban ..	Church School ..	Oct. 27—Nov. 24	Measles
East Retford Rural	Eaton Church ..	April 18—May 12	Chicken Pox	Misterton Rural ..	Walkeringham ..	Oct. 29—Dec. 1	Measles
Arnold Urban ..	Sherwood Lodge Church	April 25—May 12	Measles	Southwell Rural ..	Laxton Parochial ..	Nov. 3—Dec. 1	Whooping Cough
Bingham Rural ..	Hawthornthwaite and Thoroton	May 5—May 19	Chicken Pox	Basford Rural ..	Bilborough & Strelley Church	Nov. 10—Dec. 1	Scarlet Fever
Basford Rural ..	All Kimberley Schools ..	May 12—May 26	Diphtheria	Bingham Rural ..	Holme Pierrepont ..	Nov. 14—Nov. 24	Diphtheria
Basford Rural ..	Gressley, Gilt Hill ..	May 12—May 26	Diphtheria	Southwell Rural ..	Ossington Church ..	Nov. 24—Dec. 1	Influenza
Arnold ..	Front Street ..	May 19—June 2	Diphtheria	Southwell Rural ..	Oxton Church ..	Nov. 24—Dec. 8	Chicken Pox
Arnold ..	Sherwood Lodge..	May 19—May 26	Measles	Worksop Urban ..	St. John's (Infants) ..	Dec. 1—Jan. 5	Measles
East Retford Rural	Rampton ..	May 26—June 2	Measles	East Retford Rural	Everton Council..	Dec. 1—Jan. 5	Measles
Bingham Rural ..	Widmerpool ..	May 26—June 23 (noon)	Scarlet Fever	Newark Rural ..	Broadholme Church ..	Dec. 8—Jan. 5	Measles
East Retford Rural	East Drayton ..	May 27—June 9 (noon)	Influenza	Worksop Urban ..	Abbey (Infants) ..	Dec. 8—Jan. 5	Measles
East Retford Rural	East Markham ..	May 30—June 9	Mumps	Southwell Rural ..	Sutton-on-Trent Council	Dec. 15—Jan. 5	Mumps
Bingham Rural ..	East Bridgford ..	June 2—June 23	Scarlet Fever	Carlton Urban ..	Netherfield Church (Infants)	Dec. 18—Jan. 5	Measles and Mumps
Southwell Rural ..	Rolleston ..	June 9—June 30	Measles	East Retford Rural	Tuxford Council..	Dec. 22—Jan. 5 (noon)	Diphtheria



PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN WHO HAVE ALREADY HAD MEASLES
AT AGES 3—14.

Age.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	
	Percentage who have had Measles.	Percentage who have had Measles.	Percentage who have had Measles.	Percentage who have had Measles.	Percentage who have had Measles.	Number Examined.	Percentage who have had Measles.
3	32.5	45.7	47.99	35.8	42.1	22	27.2
4	48.2	52.8	57.75	58.1	58.8	740	48.6
5	50.45	56.35	58.35	56.3	62.1	3076	63.8
6	61.05	61.0	62.55	62.2	61.9	1371	70.1
7	64.4	73.7	71.5	69.9	65.8	574	68.6
8	76.25	78.15	77.3	76.6	72.7	378	76.4
9	69.35	78.5	79.15	79.1	76.2	358	81.0
10	71.95	79.35	81.95	79.9	78.4	411	82.2
11	67.35	77.4	82.3	83.5	79.9	1890	83.5
12	78.7	81.4	83.5	83.2	84.7	1873	83.4
13	75.5	81.75	81.7	83.9	82.6	322	85.7
14	83.05	81.85	73.72	81.3	85.0	11	72.7

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN WHO HAVE ALREADY HAD WHOOPING COUGH
AT AGES 3—14.

Age.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	
	Percentage who have had Whooping Cough.	Percentage who have had Whooping Cough.	Percentage who have had Whooping Cough.	Percentage who have had Whooping Cough.	Percentage who have had Whooping Cough.	Number Examined.	Percentage who have had Whooping Cough.
3	25.55	25.55	29.25	26.1	24.6	22	18.1
4	27.9	33.1	31.63	36.2	30.1	740	34.8
5	36.15	38.0	35.8	36.3	34.7	3076	35.5
6	39.55	37.9	41.15	40.1	38.0	1371	41.1
7	42.8	44.1	41.85	43.2	45.4	574	41.2
8	42.7	38.9	41.65	40.2	38.5	378	41.0
9	38.05	42.15	38.85	45.9	42.2	358	48.3
10	36.8	44.99	39.55	43.5	45.9	411	45.5
11	37.6	36.35	39.47	39.7	44.8	1890	41.0
12	34.35	35.6	35.2	36.3	35.3	1873	36.2
13	33.95	38.55	39.05	43.6	40.6	322	35.7
14	39.1	50.2	44.7	33.9	46.6	11	45.4

There are no open-air schools and none are at present contemplated ; but great benefit might be expected to follow a much more extended use of *Playground Classes*. The adoption of *Open Air Class Rooms* in suitable schools is worthy of consideration and would be less costly than open air schools.

In this connection it is worthy of note that in the two Tuberculosis Caravan Tours organised by the Hon. Mrs. Handford, much time and attention were devoted to the Elementary School Children. The National Association for the Prevention of Consumption provided the Lecturer, Caravan, Exhibition and attendant at a cost of £6 16s. per week. The first tour commenced on April 14th, 1913, and lasted five weeks, during which 19 towns and villages were visited. In the following places addresses were given in the schools or the children were collected at suitable centres and lectures, illustrated with lantern slides, given :—Mansfield (two days), Pleasley Hill, Mansfield Woodhouse (two days), Cuckney, Warsop, Worksop, Carlton-in-Lindrick, Sutton-on-Trent, Balderton (two days), Newark (two days), Upton, Farnsfield, Southwell, Oxtun and Calverton. A total of 22 addresses to school children were given by Miss Williams, a skilled and practised lecturer with a sympathetic manner. The addresses were most successful, and Miss Williams writes : “Many of the children have taken notes and have written compositions.” The number of children to whom addresses were given was not recorded during this tour. After the unqualified success of the first tour through the north and east of the county, it was considered advisable to organise a second tour through the western portions of the county which includes most of the colliery districts. The tour began on October 20th and lasted six weeks. Twenty-six places were visited and 61 lectures and addresses given by the same lecturer. Both tours were warmly approved and supported by the Board of Education and by the Notts. Education Committee. Miss Williams writes :—“For the most part the children were bright and responsive : they were especially so at Brinsley, Sutton-in-Ashfield (central) and East Kirkby. Everywhere they were exceedingly good.”

The total number of school children attending the afternoon lectures during this second tour was 6,694, and there were in addition, 150 teachers and visitors.

The following are the details:—

Date.	Place.	Building.	Time.	Audience.	Number Present.
Oct. 20	Ruddington ..	Girls' School ..	3 p.m.	Children	200
" 21	Bulwell ..	National Schools ..	3 p.m.	Children	400
" 22	Eastwood ..	Albert Street Schools ..	3 p.m.	Children	300
" 23	Kimberley ..	Council Schools ..	2 p.m.	Children (Girls)	89
" 23	Kimberley ..	Church Schools ..	3 p.m.	Children (Boys)	160
" 24	Greasley ..	Beauvale School ..	2 p.m.	Children	170
" 27	Brinsley ..	Moor School ..	3 p.m.	Children	108
" 28	Underwood ..	Bagthorpe Infants' School ..	2.45 p.m.	Children	207
" 29	Jacksdale ..	Council Schools ..	2.45 p.m.	Children	160
" 30	Selston ..	Selston Schools ..	2.30 p.m.	Children	208
" 31	Kirkby ..	Woodhouse School ..	3 p.m.	Children	62
Nov. 3	Huthwaite ..	Free Library Hall ..	2.30 p.m.	Children	160
" 4	Skegby ..	Church School ..	3 p.m.	Children	215
" 5	Sutton-in-Ashfield ..	Higher Standard School ..	2.30 p.m.	Children	350
" 6	Sutton-in-Ashfield ..	Central Schools ..	2.30 p.m.	Children	165
" 7	Sutton-in-Ashfield ..	Church School ..	2.30 p.m.	Children	260
" 10	Kirkby (West) ..	Chapel Street School ..	3 p.m.	Children	100
" 11	Kirkby (East) ..	Higher Standard School ..	3 p.m.	Children	220
" 13	Blidworth ..	Wesleyan School ..	1.30 p.m.	Children	50
" 13	Blidworth ..	Church School ..	2.30 p.m.	Children	104
" 14	Newstead ..	Newstead School ..	3 p.m.	Children	125
" 17	Annesley ..	Annesley School ..	2.45 p.m.	Children	106
" 18	Hucknall Torkard ..	Co-operative Hall ..	3 p.m.	Children	350
" 19	Hucknall Torkard ..	Co-operative Hall ..	3 p.m.	Children	500
" 20	Linby ..	Church School ..	3 p.m.	Children	80
" 21	Carlton-in-the-Willows ..	Picture Palace ..	2.30 p.m.	Children	500
" 24	Bestwood ..	Bestwood School ..	3.15 p.m.	Children	65
" 26	Arnold ..	Empress Picture Palace ..	3 p.m.	Children	650
" 27	Burton Joyce ..	Wesleyan Room ..	2.30 p.m.	Children	130
" 28	Carlton ..	Netherfield Picture Palace ..	2.30 p.m.	Children	500

I attended the addresses at Blidworth, Hucknall, Eastwood, and Arnold. At Hucknall about 500 children, aged 12 and upwards, from the Higher Standard School and from several other schools, were collected at the Co-operative Hall on Wednesday afternoon, November 19th, with the necessary proportion of Teachers. Although the Hall is a difficult one in which to speak, and the room was full, Miss Williams succeeded in making herself heard quite at the back where I was sitting, and kept the attention of the children exceedingly well. The answers given by the children showed that they understood the questions. The remarkable and spontaneous outburst of cheering at the end, lasting several minutes, afforded abundant proof that such subjects can be made sufficiently simple and intelligible to be thoroughly appreciated by children of a suitable

age, and that such lectures, even without lantern slides, are greatly enjoyed.

My experience at Eastwood, where about 300 children were collected in one large schoolroom, many of the children having to stand, shewed similar appreciation and enthusiasm.

Throughout both tours the Teachers were most helpful and sympathetic in connection with the addresses to children.

I have visited the Special Classes for Backward Children at Arnold, one for boys and the other for girls, and have been greatly struck by the large measure of success attained, as shewn by the majority of children after a stay of one or two years improving sufficiently to take their places again in the standards appropriate to their age, or the next lower one. Many of these children were as difficult to teach as some that are "mentally deficient," one of the chief differences being the temporary character of the trouble in the case of the merely backward children. The work in these classes is largely hand work, and the numbers are much smaller than in the ordinary classes, so that much more individual attention can be given. In view of the requirements of the Mental Deficiency Act and of the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act the extension of such classes, in addition to the direct good it would do to the numbers of dull and backward children, would prove a valuable means of separating, by direct trial, the permanently mentally deficient but educable children for whom special provision is required.

As the "following up" of the children found to need treatment at the Medical Inspection, together with the work "ancillary" to treatment, border more and more closely upon direct treatment, the want of better accommodation for medical inspection is increasingly felt. Even in the newest schools provision for the work of Medical Inspection does not appear to be considered.

It would be a very great advantage, at the larger centres of population such as Hucknall, Arnold, Kirkby, Sutton, Worksop, and Carlton, to provide two (or three) rooms in a central position where children suffering from ringworm, impetigo, verminous heads, ear discharges, &c., could be collected on specified days to be seen by the School Nurse or the School Medical Officer. These centres would also greatly facilitate the preparation of a scheme for dental treatment.

During the year four deaf children and three blind children have been examined and sent to suitable Institutions.

There is nothing fresh to report in connection with School Sanitation or School Hygiene, subjects on which the advice of the School Medical Officers is seldom sought, and on which their influence is small.

So far as possible the Tables in this report have been drawn up in the form required by the Board. This has entailed a re-arrangement of some of the methods of tabulation in use during the previous year and is in part responsible for the delay in the appearance of the Report. It has not been possible to complete the change this year, but next year it is expected the whole of the tabulation will be in the new form.

I desire to acknowledge the loyal assistance of my staff as well as the cordial co-operation of the teachers.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY HANDFORD, M.D.,

Chief School Medical Officer.

DETAILED REPORT.

Prepared by T. E. HOLMES, M.D., Cantab.; D.P.H. (R.C.P.S Lond.)

The year 1913 has passed without any change in the routine of medical inspection. A large amount of work has been accomplished, as, in addition to 11,035 children inspected, special eye examinations to the number of 833 have been carried out. This is a considerable increase on any previous year.

The interest of the teachers in the welfare of the children and the very cordial help they have given with respect to medical inspection have again been a very marked feature; much of the success of the work is indeed due to their efforts.

The presence of the parents has been much the same in the case of the girls (57·2%) but has shown a marked decrease in the boys (35·4% as against 50·4% in 1912); among the male entrants only 28·3% had a parent or near relative present. A considerable saving of time is effected in the inspections if no parents are present, but the teachers are urged to use their influence in this direction as much as they possibly can. Many points can only be cleared up when the parents are present.

The total number of directions to parents has reached 961, an increase of 69 on the previous year; of these 634 (71·1%) have obtained the necessary advice. The following Table shows the steady increase in treated cases in the past years. (The low percentage in 1911 was due to some extent to the refusal of the Nottingham Eye Hospital to examine school children for errors of refraction).

Years	...	1909	1910	1911	1912		1913	
					Defective Vision.	Other Causes.	Defective Vision.	Other Causes.
Cases advised	...	926	641	786	573	318	609	352
Percentage treated	...	34·6	45·2	41·3	79·2	42·1	89·4	50·5

TABLE SHEWING THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND THE DISEASES FOR WHICH
PARENTS HAVE BEEN ADVISED TO OBTAIN TREATMENT
DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1913.

DISEASE.	TREATED.			UNTREATED OWING TO				
	Number of Notices	Advice Obtained.	Operation performed	Nothing done.	Poverty.	Objection.	Left School & nothing known.	Promised to obtain Treatment.
Sight	*609	545	—	20	1	29	12	2
Teeth	76	34	—	6	2	6	3	25
Deafness ..	39	10	5	9	—	2	—	13
Discharging Ear ..	19	9	3	2	—	—	1	4
Blepharitis ..	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	1
Enlarged Tonsils ..	103	15	34	7	—	5	5	37
Polypus Ear ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rupture	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cleft Palate ..	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Conjunctivitis ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enlarged Thyroid ..	7	4	—	2	—	—	—	1
Squint and Tonsils ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sight and Tonsils ..	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sight and Adenoids ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonsils and Adenoids	33	5	10	1	—	2	1	14
Sight and Teeth ..	9	6	—	1	—	—	1	1
Teeth and Tonsils ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tonsils and Blepharitis..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ear and Tonsils ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Heart	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Deafness and Teeth ..	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Adenoids	32	2	17	1	—	1	1	10
Rickets	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Throat	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	961	650	73	51	3	47	24	113

*Including 101 cases of Squint.

In the 1912 report mention was made of 170 cases which had promised to obtain treatment, and the following Table shows that 113 of these fulfilled their promise.

TABLE SHEWING THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND THE DISEASES FOR WHICH PARENTS WERE ADVISED TO OBTAIN TREATMENT IN THE YEAR 1912 AND WHO HAVE SINCE FULFILLED THEIR PROMISE TO SEEK ADVICE.

DISEASE.	TREATED.			UNTREATED OWING TO				
	Number of Notices.	Advice Obtained.	Operation performed	Neglect.	Poverty.	Objection.	Left School & nothing known.	Promised to obtain Treatment.
Deafness	18	12	—	3	—	—	1	2
Discharging Ear ..	4	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blepharitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleft Palate	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Teeth	24	14	—	1	—	—	6	3
Sight	59	44	—	—	—	4	11	—
Tonsils and Adenoids	17	1	9	2	—	1	1	3
Adenoids	10	1	7	1	—	—	—	1
Tonsils	33	1	19	4	—	5	3	1
Congenital Heart ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	170	76	37	14	—	11	22	10

As in previous years these cases have all been followed up within a short time of the inspection, and 1,883 visits have been paid by the Nurses to the homes (123 visits less than in 1912). The practice at present is for the School Nurses to visit all cases in the urban areas within a month of the inspection. At the end of this period a list of those parents who have failed to obtain the advice required is sent to the local Care Committee. In the case of rural schools the names of children requiring advice are sent immediately after the inspection to those villages where Care Committees are established. The number of Care Committees in the County has increased from 73 to 81, and the following list gives the additional Care Committees established during the year.

LIST OF CARE COMMITTEES, WITH THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE SECRETARIES, WHICH HAVE BEEN FORMED DURING THE YEAR 1913.

Beeston Council Schools ... Mrs. W. R. Smith, Netherleigh, Beeston.
 East Leake Council ... Hon. Secretary of the Guild of Hope,
 East Leake.
 Kimberley Council ... Mr. F. F. Suffolk, Alexander Street,
 Eastwood.

North and South Collingham

Council	Mr. G. Gibson, North Collingham, Newark, and Rev. A. J. Maxwell, North Collingham, Newark.
Plumtree	Mr. H. Walker, Plumtree School, Nottingham.
Sutton-upon-Trent Council...	Rev. G. P. Proctor, Sutton-upon-Trent, Newark.
West Stockwith Council ...	Mr. Hargreaves, West Stockwith Council School, Gainsborough.
Wollaton	Mrs. Pilkington, Wollaton, Nottingham.

Total List of Care Committees in 1912	...	73.
Total List of Care Committees in 1913	...	81.

Much useful work is being done by these Committees in several instances, but in some of the urban areas there still appears to be considerable difficulty in getting anything done even though Care Committees have been formed. The formation of Care Committees has not at present appreciably decreased the following up done by the Nurses. The latter have also paid 1,015 home visits for such conditions as discharging ears, inflamed eyes, impetigo, etc., which have been pointed out to them by the Teachers on their visits to the schools apart from medical inspection. The Nurses have paid these visits for the purpose of instructing parents in the use of a syringe for discharging ears and other forms of simple treatment. In 1912 only 132 such visits were made.

School work has not been disturbed to a greater extent than has been stated in previous reports.

The system of keeping a list of children considered specially delicate by the School Medical Officers has been continued, and these children have been examined whenever the school at which they attend is medically inspected. The number of delicate children is of necessity constantly changing, as their names are removed from the list at subsequent examinations if their condition has sufficiently improved. In 1913 280 children were placed on this list, and the Attendance Officers have been notified as in previous years.

It has been quite impossible with the present staff to visit each school more than once a year, though the inspections in the bigger schools frequently occupy two or three days. The possibility of medically inspecting the larger schools at intervals of several months instead of completing the examination in two or three successive days (the present practice) might well be seriously considered. The Medical Inspector would then be able to examine cases that had been found to require treatment at, or had been absent from, previous inspections. The urgent necessity of re-examinations in many cases cannot be denied, but unfortunately nothing more has been done in this direction than in previous years, viz., to re-inspect children considered specially delicate and those with defective vision. There has been no alteration in the time occupied by medical examination.

During the year 364 children have been absent from all causes, a much smaller number than in past years; the parents of 26 were definitely known to object, and although this probably does not represent the true proportion of objections, the percentage remains quite negligible.

The percentages of children with dirty and insufficient clothing or with insufficient footgear are not appreciably different to those given in previous years, and will be found set forth in the Tables.

There has been no material difference in the percentages of children found below the average in nutrition. The higher percentage among the special cases is explained by the fact that these children are specially selected by the teachers on account of some apparent failure of health.

Many of the weighing machines are still in a very dirty condition when required for use.

The following tables give the height and weight of all children medically examined.

CLEANLINESS. As in previous years the greater part of the School Nurses' time has been occupied in the inspection of girls' hair, dirty children generally, and home visiting of scholars found verminous. The number of inspections of girls' hair have totalled 91,234 (including many thousands of re-examinations) as against 80,798 in 1912. The proportion found verminous was 47·6, compared with 47·3 per cent. in

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT TABLE.

Boys.

Age in Years.	Number of Children.	Average Height per Child.		Average Weight per Child.	
		Feet. Inches.	Centimetres.	Stones. Lbs.	Kilogrammes.
Entrants					
3	12	3 1·3	93·2	2 1·2	13·2
4	392	3 3·5	98·7	2 8·7	16·6
5	1547	3 5·2	103·0	2 11·7	17·9
6	615	3 6·6	106·5	3 0·0	19·0
7	163	3 8·7	111·7	3 5·7	21·6
8	23	3 11·8	119·5	3 10·2	23·6
Total Entrants	2752				
Leavers					
12	872	4 7·2	138·0	5 4·9	33·9
13	130	4 8·1	140·2	5 7·6	35·1
14	4	4 8·5	141·2	5 10·5	36·4
Other Ages	741				
Total Leavers	1747				
Specials					
4	2	3 3·5	98·7	2 9·5	16·9
5	20	3 5·8	104·5	2 11·3	17·8
6	66	3 7·7	109·2	3 1·8	19·8
7	111	3 9·6	114·0	3 5·7	21·6
8	144	3 11·0	117·5	3 7·8	22·5
9	119	4 1·3	123·2	3 13·6	25·1
10	174	4 3·0	127·5	4 5·0	27·6
11	21	4 5·8	134·5	4 13·0	31·2
Total Specials	657				

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT TABLE.

GIRLS.

Age in Years.	Number of Children.	Average Height per Child.		Average Weight per Child.	
		Feet. Inches.	Centimetres.	Stones. Lbs.	Kilogrammes.
Entrants					
3	10	3 0·7	91·7	2 5·3	15·0
4	346	3 2·9	97·2	2 7·7	16·1
5	1492	3 4·7	101·7	2 10·5	17·4
6	635	3 6·4	106·0	2 13·3	18·7
7	168	3 8·0	110·0	3 3·1	20·4
8	24	3 10·2	115·5	3 5·4	21·4
Total Entrants	2675				
Leavers					
12	1001	4 7·0	137·5	5 2·9	33·0
13	192	4 9·4	143·5	6 1·1	38·5
14	7	4 9·5	143·7	7 1·3	44·9
Other Ages	1106				
Total Leavers	2306				
Specials					
5	17	3 4·2	100·5	2 9·9	17·1
6	55	3 6·9	107·2	3 0·5	19·2
7	132	3 9·0	112·5	3 3·9	20·7
8	187	3 11·1	117·7	3 7·7	22·5
9	239	4 0·9	122·2	3 12·1	24·5
10	237	4 3·5	128·7	4 3·8	27·0
11	31	4 5·0	132·5	4 9·6	29·7
Total Specials	898				

1912 and 53·6 per cent. in 1911. The want of improvement after another year's work is distinctly discouraging, since no effort has been spared by the Nurses to persuade the parents to remedy this condition. It is quite clear that with the present staff of Nurses no great improvement in the condition of the hair of girls attending elementary schools in this County can be expected in future years, and it is a debatable point whether their sphere of usefulness in this direction has not already been reached. It is quite certain that mere inspection and notification to the parents without home visiting are of little use. The Nurses have paid 2,933 visits to the homes of children with verminous hair—approximately half the number of the whole visits for all purposes—and 10,262 cards of instructions for cleansing the hair have been issued. The following table shows the extent to which the girls' hair was found to be infected at the first examination during the last two years. These figures refer entirely to the special hair examinations carried out by the School Nurses on occasions other than medical inspections. The results of the latter are given in the following table—

Year.	Number examined.	Free from Nits (A.)	Percent-age.	Very few Nits (F.)	Percent-age.	Few Nits (B)	Percent-age.
1912	20962	11030	52·4	6098	29·1	3361	16·1
1913	20758	10874	52·6	5761	27·8	3496	16·8

Year.	Number examined.	Many Nits (C)	Percent-age.	Very many Nits (D.)	Percent-age.
1912	20962	444	2·1	29	0·16
1913	20758	592	2·85	35	0·13

The School Nurses forward a list giving the result of their visits for hair inspection and this list is sent to the Managers of the school visited. Little good, however, appears to accrue from this or from the fact that the Nurses' record is available at their meeting. It is exceedingly disagreeable work in the hands of the Nurses, and it is difficult to see how Managers can help in this unpleasant work. Only 14 Final Notices, giving 48 hours in which to cleanse the hair, have been issued during the year, but no proceedings have been instituted against the parents. The remarks in the 1912 report with reference to the help given by the

teachers still apply. Actual cleansing of verminous children has only been carried out in a few isolated cases with the consent of the parents.

As regards verminous conditions of the body, 540 children have been examined and 140 of these were found to be infected with body lice. These children were specially selected by the teachers and Nurses; in 1912 there were 159 such cases. The Nurses have paid 153 visits to the homes of children harbouring body lice; the Medical Officers of Health and the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children have also been notified and have helped in the cleansing of the home. Some of the more seriously neglected cases have been prosecuted by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the Nurses have given evidence in support of these proceedings, but no summonses have been taken out by the Notts. Education Committee.

TEETH. Much that has been said on this subject in former reports requires little or no modification at the present time. Want of cleanliness of the teeth and mouth and failure to arrest dental disease, are as evident now as at the commencement of medical inspection. The majority of school children now probably possess a tooth brush but use it not more frequently than once a week, and it is quite exceptional to find it used every day. The figures in the following table clearly show how little the aspect has changed.

DISEASES OF THE NOSE AND THROAT. The number of cases requiring attention for diseases of the nose amounted to 0·16 per cent. as against 0·14 per cent. in 1912. No facilities exist in the schools for special examination of the nose, ear or throat.

TABLE SHEWING THE PROPORTION OF CHILDREN WITH ALL TEETH SOUND,
AND ALSO WITH ONE OR MORE TEETH CARIOUS, AT THE DIFFERENT AGES.

Boys.

Age in Years.	Number Examined.	Proportion with all Teeth Sound.	Proportion with one or more Teeth Carious.	Average Number of Carious Teeth per Child of the latter.
Entrants				
3	12	66.6	33.3	4.5
4	392	25.0	75.0	5.0
5	1547	13.7	86.2	6.2
6	615	9.4	90.5	6.4
7	163	4.2	95.7	5.9
8	23	4.3	95.6	6.4
Total ...	2752	13.9	86.0	
Leavers				
12	872	15.4	84.5	3.0
13	130	9.2	90.7	3.2
14	4	0.0	100.0	3.7
Other Ages	741	10.7	89.2	3.5
Total ...	1747	12.9	87.0	
Specials				
4	2	0.0	100.0	5.0
5	20	15.0	85.0	7.0
6	66	7.5	92.4	6.9
7	111	4.5	95.4	6.9
8	144	5.5	94.4	5.9
9	119	9.2	90.7	5.6
10	174	6.8	93.1	4.7
11	21	0.0	100.0	4.3
Total ...	657	6.6	93.3	
Grand Total ...	5156	12.7	87.2	

TABLE SHEWING THE PROPORTION OF CHILDREN WITH ALL TEETH SOUND,
AND ALSO WITH ONE OR MORE TEETH CARIOUS, AT THE DIFFERENT AGES.

GIRLS.

Age in Years.	Number Examined.	Proportion with all Teeth Sound.	Proportion with one or more Teeth Carious.	Average Number of Carious Teeth per Child of the latter.
Entrants				
3	10	40.0	60.0	3.6
4	346	23.9	76.1	5.1
5	1492	16.2	83.7	5.8
6	635	9.2	90.7	6.2
7	168	9.5	90.4	6.5
8	24	0.0	100.0	5.1
Total ...	2675	15.1	84.8	
Leavers				
12	1001	13.3	86.6	3.3
13	192	17.7	82.2	3.2
14	7	28.5	71.4	3.4
Other Ages	1106	11.6	88.3	3.0
Total ...	2306	12.9	86.9	
Specials				
5	17	23.5	76.4	4.2
6	55	14.5	85.4	6.4
7	132	5.3	94.6	5.6
8	187	4.8	95.1	5.7
9	239	5.0	94.9	4.6
10	237	10.5	89.4	4.1
11	31	25.8	74.1	3.1
Total ...	898	8.1	91.8	
Grand Total ..	5879	13.2	86.7	

TABLE SHOWING PROPORTION OF CHILDREN AFFECTED WITH ENLARGED
TONSILS, ADENOIDS AND GLANDS DURING FIVE YEARS, 1909—1913.

Year.	No. of Children Examined.	ENLARGED TONSILS.		ADENOIDS.		ENLARGED GLANDS, SUBMAX. AND CERVICAL.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1909	8990	10·8	12·6	3·4	2·9	5·8	7·7
1910	10229	10·8	13·8	2·8	3·2	4·5	4·9
1911	11035	9·6	12·7	2·4	3·5	4·6	4·8
1912	9453	14·9	17·1	4·0	4·6	7·5	7·5
1913	11035	13·7	17·3	3·3	4·3	7·9	8·3

SPECIAL EYE EXAMINATIONS. This work has been continued on precisely the same lines as detailed in the report for 1912. Stated briefly the practice is as follows:—1. All preliminary arrangements are made by the School Nurse. 2. The cases of defective vision are examined at a convenient centre. 3. The Optician visits the school or centre to measure each child. 4. The glasses are checked at the Central Office and forwarded to the school where the child attends.

SPECIAL EYE EXAMINATIONS.

Total number of children specially examined	...	...	833
" " requiring glasses	...	...	520
" " not requiring glasses	...	...	313
" that have obtained glasses to Dec. 31st, 1913			365
" " " Mar. 31st, 1914			445
" " failed to obtain glasses	...	...	75

Percentage of children requiring glasses who have obtained them, 85·5 per cent.

Of the 98 children examined in 1912 and who up to March 31st, 1913, had failed to obtain their glasses, 16 have now done so.

The number of children examined has totalled 833; only 74 less than 1912, when there was an unusually large accumulation of arrears.

62·4 per cent. of the children examined during the year required glasses. In addition to the elementary school children examined, pupil teacher candidates, bursars, etc., examined by Dr. Rose Hudson, now have the option of consulting the School Oculist, and 13 of these children were examined during the year. The re-examinations have again been confined to short sighted children (myopes) and a few cases of squint. The higher myopes have been excused from attending school for varying periods and special arrangements have been made in the school work for others. More time is urgently required for this part of the work, especially in the re-examination of children with squint.

There is some evidence that the print of school books is at last receiving the attention it deserves, but until the present stock of school books has been exhausted, and the school publishers become alive to the necessity for alteration, no appreciable improvement can be expected.

There have been no prosecutions of parents for failure to obtain glasses. The opportunities granted for repairs by the opticians specially appointed by the Education Committee have been much appreciated, and 168 spectacles have been repaired during the year. The method of dealing with repairs is as follows:—The glasses are forwarded by the Head Teachers to the Public Health Department at the Shire Hall and are sent on from the latter place to the Opticians. The Head Teacher is informed of the cost of the repair and is asked to collect the amount from the parents. On receipt of a notification from the Head Teacher that the money has been paid, the repair is executed. This work is growing considerably and involves much correspondence and time on the part of the office staff, but there is no doubt that the repair is executed in a way most satisfactory to the parent and the child.

The parents have in the majority of instances paid for the glasses. In a few cases the Care Committees have defrayed the cost and 26 children have been assisted out of the proceeds (£1 18s.) of a collecting box at the business premises of the opticians. Nickel steel frames (London made) have been supplied throughout the year with the exception of a few gold-filled frames specially purchased by parents. All the glasses supplied have been made from special measurements taken for each child. The general excellence of fitting and material of the spectacles supplied has been well maintained, but notwithstanding the rigidity of the steel frames, many of the cylinder cases require adjustment after a few months

wear. The prices have ranged from 2/- to 4/6 per pair. The parents on the whole have appreciated the advice given and there have been no serious complaints. It is abundantly clear that this work is growing in popularity and usefulness, and that quite as much, if not more, time will have to be apportioned to it in future years. The following tables show the work accomplished and the centres visited.

ANALYSIS OF SPECIAL EYE CASES.

						Boys.			Girls.			Total.
						Entrants.	Special.	Leavers.	Entrants.	Special.	Leavers.	
Errors of Refraction—												
Hypermetropia						9	46	33	9	77	59	233
Hypermetropic Astigmatism						8	55	22	13	76	55	229
Myopia						1	5	13	2	14	12	47
Myopic Astigmatism						2	5	4	1	10	3	25
Mixed Astigmatism						1	5	3		12	12	33
Anisometropia						1	2	2		2	3	10
Totals						22	118	77	25	191	144	577
Disordered Motility—												
Convergent Strabismus { Hypermetropia						25	12	7	33	20	3	100
{ Hypermetropic												
{ Astigmatism						12	10	3	11	11	5	52
Divergent Strabismus { Myopia									1	1		2
{ Hypermetropia						4	1			2		7
{ Myopic Astigmatism								1	1			2
Alternating Strabismus { Hypermetropia						8	2	1	6	8	4	29
{ Hypermetropic												
{ Astigmatism						2	1	1	3	4	2	13
Occasional Strabismus { Hypermetropia						4	2	1	2	6	1	16
{ Hypermetropic												
{ Astigmatism						1				1		2
{ Myopic Astigmatism						1						1
Nystagmus							2			2		4
Totals						57	30	14	57	55	15	228
Other Visual Disorders—												
Corneal Opacities						1	1	2	1	4	2	11
Colobma of Iris and Choroid						1	1					2
Lamellar Cataract						1	3	1		4	1	10
Cataract							2				1	3
Conjunctivitis											1	1
Choroiditis											1	1
Totals						3	7	3	1	8	6	28
Grand Totals						82	155	94	83	254	165	833

Three cases of Corneal Opacity had squint.

One case of Convergent Strabismus was due to a dislocated Lens.

LISTS OF CENTRES WHERE SPECIAL EYE EXAMINATIONS HAVE BEEN HELD.

Name of Centre.	Children Examined.	Number of Visits.
Shire Hall	177	37
Blidworth	10	1
Eastwood	29	4
Kimberley	7	2
Sutton-in-Ashfield ...	149	12
Worksop	72	7
Newark	29	4
Bingham	10	1
Kirkby	61	6
Annesley	11	1
Hucknall	71	6
Cropwell Butler	5	1
West Stockwith	4	1
Jacksdale	7	1
Stapleford	29	2
Harby	5	1
South Leverton	1	1
Mattersey	1	1
Clayworth... ..	2	1
Misterton	6	1
Walkeringham	1	1
Beckingham	2	1
Southwell... ..	9	1
Boughton... ..	3	1
Misson	1	1
Torworth	1	1
Eaton	2	1
Tuxford	5	1
Carlton-in-Lindrick ...	2	1
Cuckney	4	1
Blyth	1	1
Old Coates	2	1
Harworth... ..	4	1
Mansfield Woodhouse ...	41	3
Greasley	16	1
Warsop	16	2
East Bridgford	5	1
Upper Broughton... ..	5	1
Kinoulton	2	1
Selston Bagthorpe	5	1
Burton Joyce	1	1
Epperstone... ..	3	1
Selston Westwood	3	1
Selston	9	1
Brinsley	4	1
	<hr/> 833	<hr/> 119

Total number of Centres visited, 45

RETURN SHEWING THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED.

CONDITION.		ENTRANTS.				LEAVERS.				TOTAL.				SPECIAL CASES.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
TOTAL INSPECTED		2752	2675	5427	..	1747	2306	4053	..	4499	4981	9480	..	657	898	1555	..
CLOTHING	Satisfactory ..	2737	2661	5398	99.4	1741	2299	4040	99.7	4478	4960	9438	99.6	653	896	1549	99.7
	Unsatisfactory ..	15	14	29	0.6	6	7	13	0.3	21	21	42	0.4	4	2	6	0.3
FOOTGEAR	Satisfactory ..	2724	2661	5385	99.2	1734	2293	4027	99.3	4458	4954	9412	99.3	651	895	1546	99.5
	Unsatisfactory ..	28	14	42	0.8	13	13	26	0.64	41	27	68	0.7	6	3	9	0.5
CLEANLINESS OF HEAD	Clean (i.e., no Nits or Pediculi)	2521	1763	4284	78.9	1642	1139	2781	68.6	4163	2902	7065	74.6	604	476	1080	69.4
	Nits and Pediculi	231	912	1143	21.1	105	1167	1272	31.4	336	2079	2415	25.4	53	422	475	30.6
Nutrition	Normal	2629	2609	5238	96.5	1698	2247	3945	97.3	4327	4856	9183	96.9	622	838	1460	94.0
	Below Normal ..	123	66	189	3.5	49	59	108	2.7	172	125	297	3.1	35	60	95	6.1
Nose and Throat	No Defect	2225	2163	4388	80.9	1565	1822	3387	83.5	3790	3985	7775	81.9	482	622	1104	71.0
	Tonsils	424	408	832	15.3	159	419	578	14.2	583	827	1410	14.8	127	191	318	20.5
	Adenoids	103	104	207	3.8	23	65	88	2.1	126	169	295	3.2	48	85	133	8.5
External Eye Disease	No Disease	2711	2638	5349	98.5	1717	2267	3984	98.3	4428	4905	9333	98.4	637	850	1487	95.6
	Blepharitis	20	18	38	.70	18	21	39	0.96	38	39	77	0.81	8	24	32	2.0
	Conjunctivitis ..	5	6	11	.20	2	3	5	0.12	7	9	16	0.16	2	7	9	0.58
	Corneal Opacity ..	10	11	21	.38	6	11	17	0.41	16	22	38	0.40	7	11	18	1.16
	Other Diseases ..	6	2	8	.14	4	4	8	0.19	10	6	16	0.18	3	6	9	0.58
Lungs	No Disease	2701	2641	5342	98.5	1744	2297	4041	99.7	4445	4938	9383	99.0	648	884	1532	98.6
	Bronchitis	51	34	85	1.5	3	9	12	0.29	54	43	97	1.02	8	13	21	1.35
	Tuberculosis	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	..	1	1	2	0.12
Nervous System	No Disease	2746	2668	5414	99.8	1739	2301	4040	99.7	4485	4969	9454	99.7	654	888	1542	99.2
	Chorea	0	0	0	..	0	1	1	0.02	0	1	1	0.01	0	1	1	0.06
	Epilepsy	0	0	0	..	2	0	2	0.04	2	0	2	0.02	0	2	2	0.12
	Paralysis	6	7	13	.24	6	4	10	0.24	12	11	23	0.24	3	7	10	0.64
Rickets	No Disease	2698	2646	5344	98.5	1729	2295	4024	99.3	4427	4941	9368	98.8	637	888	1525	98.1
	Limbs	25	20	45	.83	2	6	8	0.19	27	26	53	0.55	4	6	10	0.64
	Trunk	22	7	29	.51	12	5	17	0.41	34	12	46	0.48	14	4	18	1.16
	Head	7	2	9	.16	4	0	4	0.09	11	2	13	0.13	2	0	2	0.12
Deformities	No Deformity ..	2726	2647	5373	99.1	1705	2248	3953	97.5	4431	4895	9326	98.3	624	869	1493	96.1
	Deformity present	21	28	49	.99	42	58	100	2.5	68	86	154	1.62	33	29	62	4.0
Mental Condition	Normal	2640	2591	5231	96.4	1641	2110	3751	92.6	4281	4701	8982	94.8	538	768	1306	84.0
	Dull or Backward	99	79	178	3.2	101	186	287	7.0	200	265	465	4.9	109	113	222	14.3
	Mentally Defective (all grades)	13	5	18	0.3	5	10	15	0.3	18	15	33	0.3	10	17	27	1.7

OTORRHŒA. Otorrhœa has been found in 5·16 per cent. of the boys and 5·02 per cent. of the girls medically inspected. These are rather higher figures than in previous years, but as children with discharging ears are specially selected among the specials for inspection the true proportions are somewhat overstated. There is still a good deal of ignorance and neglect of this serious condition, and every case discovered is followed up as much as possible by the Nurses.

The proportion of children with defective speech, stammering and stuttering amounted to 3·5 per cent. among the boys and 1·9 per cent. among the girls.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY. The children have again been placed in three classes as regards their mental capacity, viz., average, dull and mentally deficient (including imbeciles.) The teachers have materially helped in gauging the mental condition. Unfortunately there is no available information as to the varying degrees of dullness and of the various factors determining that condition. A more detailed inquiry is being made during the current year with reference to mental capacity. 5·0 per cent. of the boys and 6·4 per cent. of the girls were found to be below the average in intelligence. In the table showing the proportions of children below the average intelligence, the children described as mentally deficient are very largely extremely backward children. The mentally deficient children, *i.e.*, feeble minded idiots, etc., were found to the extent of 0·54 per cent. of the total examined; five of the latter who caused a disturbance in the school routine were excluded under Article 53 (b) 3 of the Code.

HEART DISEASE. Congenital heart disease was found in 22 boys and 17 girls, acquired valvular disease was present in 22 boys and 37 girls. The teachers have been asked to control all these cases during playtime. Physical exercises have been considerably modified and the mothers advised to make them live as quiet lives as possible. Adequate control by the parents is, in not a few cases, sadly deficient.

TUBERCULOSIS. There is again overwhelming proof that pulmonary tuberculosis in a form that can be recognised among children actually attending school is a negligible quantity, only two cases were seen during 1913. This is not surprising when it is considered that tuberculosis of the lungs in children is usually an acute and fatal malady. Tuberculosis of other parts, chiefly glandular, was found in 11 boys and 9 girls.

The number of notifications of tuberculosis in children of school age is given in the following table, but no information is available as to what proportion of these children have attended elementary schools in the County.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE.

COUNTY OF NOTTS.

EXCLUDING THE BOROUGHES OF MANSFIELD, NEWARK AND RETFORD.

AGE.	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.		TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
4	...	...	4	2	6
5	...	2	6	2	10
6	1	2	7	2	12
7	...	3	7	9	19
8	1	2	1	1	5
9	1	1	5	2	9
10	...	1	4	1	6
11	...	2	2	2	6
12	...	4	1	7	12
13	...	2	...	...	2
14	2	...	...	...	2
	5	19	37	28	89

The figures for bronchitis show much the same proportion of children affected as in previous years, boys 1·2 per cent., girls 0·95 per cent.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. Only two girls were found to have St. Vitus Dance. Infantile paralysis was noticed in 18 girls and 15 boys, and Epilepsy in two boys and two girls.

RICKETS was observed in

			Boys.	Girls.
Limbs	...	...	31	32
Trunk	...	...	48	16

Lateral spinal curvature was present in 9 boys and 12 girls; 3 boys and 2 girls were found to have angular spinal curvature.

Infectious and contagious diseases have been classified into:—

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---------------|---------------|
| (1) | Ringworm | 39 among boys | ·75 per cent. |
| | | 58 „ girls | ·98 per cent. |
| (2) | Other diseases not classified, including itch, chicken pox, etc.:— | | |
| | | 14 among boys | ·27 per cent. |
| | | 17 „ girls | ·28 per cent. |

In addition to the above cases of infectious disease discovered at the medical inspection, the School Nurses have examined 367 children and have diagnosed ringworm in 334. An X-ray apparatus is not available for treatment of this troublesome complaint, but the homes of all the cases discovered have been visited by the School Nurses and special instructions have been given.

Most of the children with ringworm attend school provided they have ointment applied and wear some form of covering over the affected part.



REPORT UPON THE
MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PUPIL TEACHERS,
INTENDING TEACHERS, &c.

Prepared by ROSE HUDSON, M.B. Ch.B., Glas. ; D.P.H., Ed.

The systematic medical examination of all new pupil teachers, bursars, intending bursars and pupil teacher candidate scholarship holders has now been carried out since 1906. The results show the great value of the examination. Although during the eight years there has been a progressive improvement in the physical condition of the candidates, much still remains to be done. Speaking generally, the candidates are not seen at their best, as most of them have been working very hard for scholarship examinations just before the medical examination. Several of the candidates had been medically inspected at school a short time before, and in nearly every case they had lost weight. A large number of candidates overwork: they sit up too late at night studying and leave themselves no time for recreation. If organised games were not included in their course of training, many of the candidates would get no out-door exercise at all. A certain number of the candidates have to cycle to and from school every day, any distance up to 18 miles, and some have a long train journey every day. Many of the candidates leave home before 8 o'clock in the morning and do not get back until 6 o'clock in the evening. It is therefore very essential that a proper dinner should be provided at the school in the middle of the day, and too much trouble cannot be taken to see that this meal is nourishing, well cooked and appetising. Although excellent arrangements have been made at some of the schools in this respect, at others the meal provided is not properly cooked and served, or no meal at all is provided, and the candidates are allowed to eat sandwiches which they bring with them from home.

During 1913, 181 candidates were examined—134 girls and 47 boys. This number included 40 girls and 11 boys who were examined this year for the second time.

The examination is thorough, and with the help of a nurse takes on an average 17 minutes for each candidate. It includes a record of the height and weight and chest measurements, as well as an examination of the lungs, heart, sight, hearing, throat, teeth, hair and urine,

in addition to general constitutional conditions. It also entails repeated re-examinations of a considerable number of the candidates, until all serious remediable defects have been satisfactorily treated.

The centres at which these examinations were held were Nottingham, Newark and Retford.

The candidates were divided as usual into three classes, A, B and C.

Class A included all those candidates who had no serious defect and these were passed without further comment.

Class B included all those candidates who had one or more defects and these candidates were only passed when the defect or defects had been satisfactorily treated.

Class C included all those candidates who had not been vaccinated, and in addition, those candidates who had such serious defects as to necessitate rejection.

TABULATED RESULTS.

	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
Class A.	43	17	60
Class B.	69	18	87
Class C.	22	12	34

Thirty-three of the 34 candidates placed in Class C were so placed owing to non-vaccination and on being vaccinated 13 were transferred to Class A and 19 to Class B, leaving two candidates in Class C. These two candidates were finally rejected—one on account of non-vaccination and one on account of very poor physique and defective eyesight. The final result therefore was:—

Class A.	73	or	40·33 per cent.
Class B.	106	or	58·56 per cent.
Class C.	2	or	1·10 per cent.

GENERAL CONDITION. While it is still necessary to accept a number of candidates of rather poor physique, the physique of the candidates taken on the whole was good: about half were distinctly above the average and about a quarter were of poor physique. The number of candidates with minor defects is still large, and this clearly demonstrates the necessity for the examination.

A table of the average height and weight of the candidates examined at the different ages, together with the standard height and weight at the same age, is given below.

TABLES OF HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.

GIRLS.

Age.	Number Examined.	Height. Feet. Inches.	Standard Height. Feet. Inches.	Weight. Stones. Lbs.	Standard Weight. Stones. Lbs.
12	16	4 8.20	4 7.66	5 5.54	5 6.4
13	31	4 11.10	4 9.77	6 1.45	6 3.2
14	21	5 2.11	4 11.80	7 3.61	6 12.7
15	12	5 2.09	5 0.93	7 5.06	7 8.3
16	43	5 1.82	5 1.75	7 6.52	8 1.1
17	11	5 2.36	5 2.52	7 12.13	8 3.5

Boys.

Age.	Number Examined.	Height. Feet. Inches.	Standard Height. Feet. Inches.	Weight. Stones. Lbs.	Standard Weight. Stones. Lbs.
12	7	4 9.25	4 6.99	5 5.64	5 6.7
13	14	5 0.13	4 9.91	6 9.19	5 12.6
14	3	5 0.00	4 11.33	6 7.83	6 8.0
15	7	5 2.92	5 2.24	7 0.85	7 4.7
16	13	5 5.42	5 4.31	8 8.30	8 7.0
17	3	5 6.08	5 6.24	9 0.66	9 4.9

These figures are not very satisfactory. Although both the girls and the boys are well above the average height in every age-group, they are below the average weight in every age-group with the exception of the 14 year old girls and the 13 and 16 year old boys. The deficiency in weight is most marked in the 16 and 17 year old girls, the 16 year old girls being as much as 8 lbs. below the average and the 17 year old girls 5 lbs. below the average. This deficiency in weight points to a certain amount of strain, and it is regrettable to find it most marked in the elder girls, the majority of whom have completed 3 years of their training.

CHEST MEASUREMENTS. The average chest measurement on full inspiration and on full expiration, and increase in girth between full expiration and full inspiration at the different ages is given below :—

GIRLS.

Age.	No. Examined.	Full Inspiration. Inches.	Full Expiration. Inches.	Increase in girth. Inches.
12	16	27·20	24·64	2·56
13	31	29·00	26·31	2·69
14	20	30·15	27·55	2·61
15	12	29·91	27·56	2·35
16	43	30·81	27·71	2·10
17	11	31·22	29·09	2·13

BOYS.

12	7	27·67	25·17	2·5
13	12	30·37	27·56	2·81
14	3	29·00	26·16	2·84
15	7	30·32	27·28	3·04
16	13	32·59	30·09	2·5
17	3	34·08	31·25	2·83

CLEANLINESS. The improvement in general cleanliness is very marked, and with the exception of the condition of the girls' hair, the cleanliness of the candidates has reached a fairly high standard.

Twenty-seven girls or 20·14 per cent. had nits in the hair this year. This is an improvement on last year when 29·4 per cent. of the girls had nits in the hair; but considering the number of times that these girls have had their hair examined in the Elementary schools from which they come, it is deplorable to find so many with nits still present. No candidate is passed until the hair is quite free from nits. The majority were only slightly affected and were found to be quite free from nits on the first re-examination, but a certain number had to be examined again and again before they could be passed.

The hair of all the scholars attending the Nottingham and Hucknall Centres was examined by one of the School Nurses on the opening of

the Centres after the summer holidays, and only two scholars had any nits present.

TEETH. The teeth are still neglected to a very large extent. Only 18 girls and 15 boys, or 18·23 per cent., had all their teeth sound or made sound by stopping, while 81·76 per cent. had one or more decayed teeth, each candidate having on an average 4·47 decayed teeth.

18·23 per cent. of the candidates had some of their teeth stopped, but only 13 candidates had all their savable teeth stopped.

Of the 51 candidates who were examined this year for the second time, only six had a sound set of teeth or all their teeth made sound by stopping; which means that 88 per cent. of these candidates had allowed one or more of their teeth to decay since the last examination, and in many cases the decay had gone too far to make it possible to save the teeth by stopping. The majority of these candidates were examined for the first time three years ago, and an endeavour was made then to impress upon them the importance of having their teeth examined regularly by a dentist so that early decay might be detected and arrested at once by stopping, but it was found that only two of the candidates had their teeth examined regularly by a dentist. It would be therefore well worth while, and would not take up much time, to examine the teeth of all the old candidates as well as the new candidates every year.

There was some improvement this year in the care that was taken of the teeth as regards cleanliness. 28·17 per cent. brushed their teeth twice a day and 53·03 per cent. once a day, and the remainder only used a tooth brush occasionally.

VISION. The vision is tested by Snellen's types, and if found defective the candidate is referred to an Ophthalmic Surgeon for further examination and treatment.

Eighteen girls and eight boys had defective vision, and of these nine girls and five boys had already been examined and treated.

Ten girls and six boys were referred to an Ophthalmic Surgeon and glasses were prescribed in 10 cases and not considered necessary in six cases, and three cases were referred for re-examination in six months time. The candidates with defective vision included:—

- 6 cases of hypermetropia.
- 9 " " myopia.
- 7 " " hypermetropic astigmatism.
- 1 " " myopic astigmatism.
- 1 " " anisometropia.
- 1 " " strabismus.
- 1 " " the result of an old inflammatory lesion.

The number of candidates with defective vision was not quite so large as last year, and 54 per cent. of these had already been examined and treated.

TONSILS AND ADENOIDS. Fifty-four girls and 13 boys had enlarged tonsils, but in 39 girls and five boys, the enlargement was only very slight.

Four girls and one boy had adenoids.

Removal of the tonsils and of the adenoids was recommended in all cases except in those with very slight enlargement of the tonsils. Ten girls and six boys had already had their tonsils removed.

Twelve girls and nine boys were noted as mouth breathers.

ALBUMINURIA. Twenty-one girls and eight boys had albuminuria. The presence of albumen in the urine may occur under many circumstances without the existence of serious organic change in the kidneys, but it is very rarely met with in a person who is in every respect in sound and vigorous health.

LATERAL CURVATURE OF THE SPINE. There were no marked cases of lateral curvature of the spine—eight girls and one boy had slight lateral curvature. Many of the candidates held themselves badly and three had flat foot. Physical exercises carefully carried out should remedy these defects.

PERCENTAGE OF DEFECTS.

	Defective Sight. Per Cent.	Enlarged Tonsils Per Cent.	Albuminuria. Per Cent.	Lateral Curvature of Spine. Per Cent.	4 or more Carious Teeth. Per Cent.
Girls.	13.43	40.29	15.67	5.97	47.76
Boys.	17.02	27.65	17.02	2.12	34.04

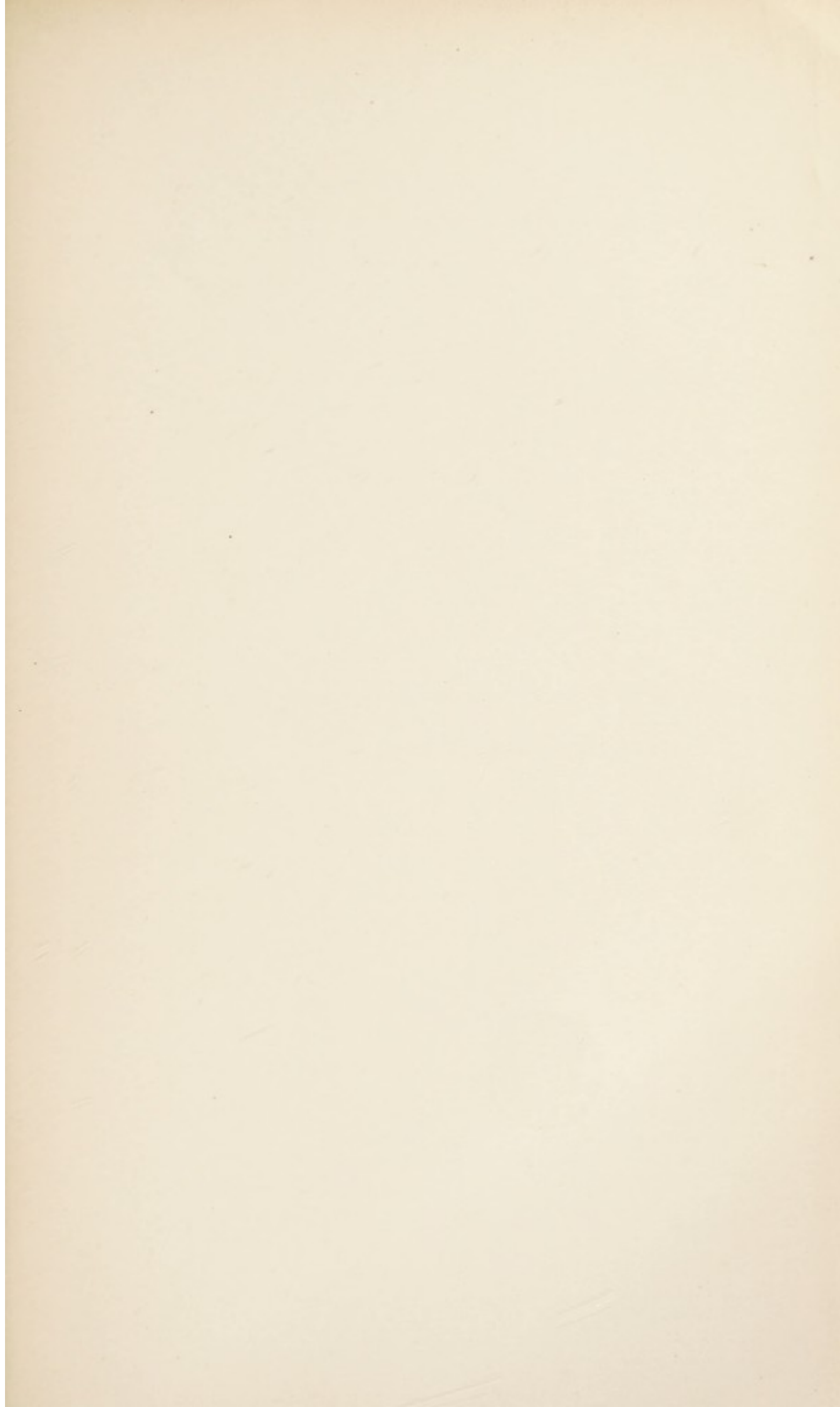
OTHER DEFECTS. In addition the following defects were discovered on examination:—

11	candidates	had	some enlargement of the thyroid gland.
11	„	„	a slight enlargement of the cervical glands.
3	„	„	a slight abnormality of the heart.
4	„	„	some degree of anæmia.
7	„	„	slightly defective hearing.
3	„	„	defective speech.
6	„	„	vaulted palate.

PRESENCE OF PARENTS. A parent or near relation of the candidate was present at the examination in 79·1 per cent. of the girls and 35·5 per cent. of the boys.

EXAMINATION OF FEE PAYING SCHOLARS. In addition to the pupil teachers, etc., 53 fee-paying scholars attending the Retford County High School for Girls were medically examined this year. This number consisted of children between the ages of 4 and 16—22 girls under 12 and 26 girls over 12, and five boys under 7. A parent was present in 79·2 per cent. of the children examined and 28·3 per cent. were recommended to get advice and treatment for various defects.

60·37 per cent. had one or more decayed teeth. None of the scholars had a naturally sound set of teeth, but three of them had all their teeth made sound by stopping. 11·32 per cent. had some of their teeth stopped. 18·86 per cent. had enlarged tonsils. 22·64 per cent. had defective vision, and 5·66 per cent. had lateral spinal curvature, and 31·25 per cent. of the girls had nits in the hair.





“The first requisite to success in life is to be a good animal.”

Herbert Spencer (Education).

