

**[Report 1916] / School Medical Officer of Health, Rutland County.**

**Contributors**

Rutland (England). County Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1916

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/vzvvgwy7>

**License and attribution**

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

-----  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1916  
-----

The need for economy being even greater than in 1915 I present a very brief report on the ever increasing work of the School Medical Officer. The statistical details have been prepared on the same forms as approved by the Board of Education last year, but as those are of no interest to the Committee and of less use to anybody else they have been forwarded to Whitehall and not submitted to the Local Authority.

At the beginning of the year 1917 the Board of Education sent out a revised form for medical statistics. This form presents several advantages as compared with the one used in this report. Unfortunately it did not come to the notice of the Education Authorities until the ground work of enumeration had already been completed. It should be noted for the information of the Board that these statistics are prepared as each school is inspected. If all such work is left to the end of the year no report could be completed within six months.

A STATEMENT SHOWING THE ASSISTANCE GIVEN TO THE SCHOOL  
MEDICAL OFFICER BY NURSES, MANAGERS OF SCHOOLS,  
TEACHERS, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND OTHERS.

In May 1916 the Rutland Education Committee in conjunction with the County Council appointed a whole time Health Visitor, School Nurse, Mental Deficiency Visitor, and Tuberculosis Nurse.

The salary is £80 a year rising by two equal instalments to £100 a year, and £20 a year for travelling and other expenses.

The present holder of the post took up her duties on July 1st, 1916. The requirements of the Local Government Board that at least 8 visits should be paid to each expectant mother, and that children should be kept under observation until they are admitted to the elementary schools have rendered re-arrangement of the former scheme imperative.

REPORT

OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1910

The Board for sanitary police was organized in 1906. I propose a very brief report on the work of the Board of Health for the year 1910. The sanitary police have been organized on the same basis as in 1909. The Board of Health has been organized on the same basis as in 1909. The Board of Health has been organized on the same basis as in 1909.

The Board of Health has been organized on the same basis as in 1909. The Board of Health has been organized on the same basis as in 1909. The Board of Health has been organized on the same basis as in 1909. The Board of Health has been organized on the same basis as in 1909.

The Board of Health has been organized on the same basis as in 1909. The Board of Health has been organized on the same basis as in 1909. The Board of Health has been organized on the same basis as in 1909. The Board of Health has been organized on the same basis as in 1909.

I have therefore dispensed with the services of the Nurse at routine inspections and re-inspections. Each school will be visited once every three weeks. During the first six months of her present appointment and including her prior period of work as emergency Nurse at Ryhall and Essendine, the School Nurse inspected 3,728 cases as compared with 3,690 examinations of her predecessor, who worked for only six months. It must be remembered that the figures of the emergency inspections at Ryhall and Essendine are included in the 3,728 here recorded.

The results of the Nurse's examinations are divided up into

- (a) Heads with nits and pediculi.
- (b) Heads with nits only.
- (c) Cleanliness of body.
- (d) Condition of clothes.

The results for the years 1916 and 1915 are displayed as follows :-

	1916	Per cent	1915	per cent
Number inspected	3,728		3,690	
Number nits and pediculi	31	.8	130	3.0
Number nits only	484	13.0	973	26.0
Number dirty bodies	36	.96	141	3.8
Number with bad clothes	57	1.5	137	3.7

These figures might indicate that very great improvement had taken place. I can not, however, accept the 1916 figures as a true representation of the question. In my routine examinations when the parents are informed of the day and time of the inspections as many as 17 children were found to have living vermin in the head although only 944 examinations were made. During visits of re-inspection I have found 95 other cases of children with lice in their heads.

It is of utmost importance that this work should be accurately done and I do not consider that this part of the Nurse's duties has been performed with sufficient care and judgment.

It was necessary to cleanse 15 children during the year, but no prosecutions were made either under the attendance bye-laws or under the Children Act.

During the first six months of the year 1916 Nurse Espey continued her careful work at Uppingham Schools.

The results of her examinations are as follows :-

I have therefore arranged to examine the pupils of the three at the  
 inspections and re-inspections. Each school will be visited on  
 very three weeks. During the first six months of the present  
 appointment and including the first period of visit as arranged  
 three at Halls and Inspections, the School three inspected 2,720  
 cases as compared with 2,600 examinations of the previous year.  
 worked for only six months. It will be remembered that the  
 figures of the emergency inspection at Halls and Inspections are  
 included in the 2,720 now reported.

The results of the three's examinations are divided up into

(a)	Head with mind and body
(b)	Head with mind only
(c)	Soundness of body
(d)	Condition of clothes

The results for the years 1918 and 1919 are tabulated as follows

1918		1919		Per cent	
Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
2,720	100.0	2,720	100.0	2,720	100.0
130	4.8	130	4.8	130	4.8
978	35.9	978	35.9	978	35.9
141	5.2	141	5.2	141	5.2
137	5.0	137	5.0	137	5.0

These figures which indicate that very great improvement had taken  
 place. I can not, however, accept the 1918 figures as a true  
 representation of the question. In my routine examinations when  
 pupils are referred of the day and time of the inspections as well  
 as if children were found to have living vermin in the head  
 although only 644 examinations were made. During visits of  
 re-inspection I have found 92 other cases of children with lice in  
 their heads.  
 It is of course important that this work should be  
 accurately done and I do not count as that the part of the three  
 which has been performed with sufficient care and judgment.  
 It was necessary to examine 17 children during the year, but no  
 prosecutions were made either under the attendance by-laws or  
 under the Children Act.  
 During the first six months of the year 1918 Nurse Spiby continued  
 her general work at Uppingham schools.  
 The results of her examinations are as follows :-

Number of children inspected :-	198
Number with nits and pediculi :-	17
Number of children with nits :-	63
Number with dirty bodies :-	35
Number with faulty clothes and boots :-	45

These figures afford a most striking contrast to those of the full time Nurse.

In addition, the present holder of the post made 430 visits to the 228 parents of children requiring treatment as compared with 490 visits made by the School Nurse in 1915.

Since the inception of the nursing scheme there has been practically no increase in the number of children obtaining treatment.

Only 22.3 per cent of the throat cases and 26.5 of the eye cases have received attention.

It is only right to mention that the School Nurse has taken several children to the Infirmaries at Stamford and Leicester in her motor car. I am of the opinion that provided a suitable person is obtained the present expenditure is justified.

School Managers. The Oakham Care Committee has obtained treatment for a considerable number of cases during the year.

In August Dr Bonner of Peterborough came over to Oakham and held an ophthalmic clinic for cases requiring treatment. The clinic was held by permission of Mr W.L. Sargant in Archdeacon Johnson's School at Oakham, an ophthalmic lamp being kindly lent by Doctors Cosens and Clapperton. Much kindly help was rendered by the Head Teachers and Staff of the Oakham C.E. Schools.

Unfortunately the dental treatment scheme was not continued. During the year Lady Codrington, Sir Arthur Fludyer, Rev L.N. Knox of Edmonthorpe, Mrs Hodge, the late Mr George Worrall, Mr David Royce, Miss Storey, and others too numerous to mention were good enough to furnish tickets for Stamford and Leicester Infirmaries.

The Rev Scott Ramsay of Great Casterton has taken a very lively interest in the welfare of his scholars and has personally visited several families who need treatment.

I cannot conclude this section of the report without expressing deep regret ( which is shared by all who came under his influence ) at the intimely death of the Rev George Steer of Ryhall. He showed extraordinary promptitude in executing improvements in the School premises.

189	Number of children treated
17	Number with mild and moderate
87	Number of children with mild
22	Number with severe
22	Number with total blindness and deafness

These figures show a most striking contrast to those of the  
 this time three.

In addition, the present number of the year  
 made \$20 visits to the 728 patients of children requiring treatment  
 as compared with 400 visits made by the School Nurse in 1915.

Since the institution of the visiting nurses there has been practical  
 no increase in the number of children requiring treatment.

Only 22.7 per cent of the blind cases and 28.5 of the eye cases in  
 received attention.

It is only right to mention that the School  
 Nurse has taken several visits to the children at Westford and  
 Leicester in her motor car. I am of the opinion that provision of  
 suitable motor is obtained the present expenditure is justified.

School Inspectors. The Osham Care Committee has obtained reports

for a considerable number of cases during the year.

In August Dr. Bennett of Peterborough came over to Osham and held an  
 ophthalmic clinic for cases requiring treatment. The clinic was held  
 by permission of Mr. W. E. Sargent in Archbishop Johnson's School at  
 Osham, an ophthalmic lamp being kindly lent by Doctors Coombs and  
 Opperston. Much kind help was rendered by the Head Teachers and  
 staff of the Osham S.E. Schools.

Unfortunately the dental treatment scheme was not continued.

During the year Lady Gorington, Mrs. Arthur Budge, Rev. J. E. Knox  
 of Southwold, Mrs. Hodge, the late Mr. George Vortell, Mr. David Roy  
 Miss Govey, and others too numerous to mention were good enough to  
 furnish clothes for Stanford and Leicester Infirmary.

The Rev. Scott Bessy of Great Garton has taken a very lively

interest in the welfare of the children and has personally visited

several families who need treatment.

I cannot conclude this report

of the report without expressing deep thanks (which is shared by all)

who care under his influence at the intimate depth of the

Rev. George Starr of Ryhall. He showed extraordinary promptitude in  
 extending invitations to the School premises.

On one occasion the Secretary and the School Medical Officer journeyed to Ryhall to confer with him on the building of a cloak room only to find that it had already been erected.

School Attendance Officers.

During the year 1916 I received 57 notifications from School Attendance Officers of continued absence from school.

Forty were received from the Oakham, 13 from the Uppingham, and 14 from the Ketton Districts.

This is a distinct improvement on last year's figures when only 32 notifications were sent.

During the year a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the whole question of School Attendance. Eighteen new rules were at first suggested. Those were referred back by the Education Committee and at a subsequent meeting I was permitted to express my view as to the medical requirements of the question. Various alterations were made which provide for the closer co-operation of the School Medical and Attendance Officers.

The latter are now required to send the names of children still absent from school at the end of epidemic closure to the School Doctor. The Clerks to the Attendance Committee will, I am informed, notify the Secretary of children who are chronic invalids and who have never attended school. He will then inform the School Medical Officer

Head Teachers and Others. I have continued to receive the kindly aid of the teachers.

My Clerk, John Dunford now completes his third year of work for the Council of this area. He is absolutely trustworthy hardworking and accurate and it is with feeling of the deepest regret that military necessity compels me to accept his resignation.

EXTENT AND SCOPE OF THE WORK OF MEDICAL INSPECTION  
PERFORMED IN THE YEAR 1916.

1). The number of visits paid to Schools and Departments.

Every school in the County was inspected and re-inspected between January 1st, 1916 and December 31st, 1916.

213 visits were made by the School Medical Officer to the forty-four different schools and departments.



to call to order with his own holding of a title from

and to find that it had already been reported

School Attendance Officers

During the year 1913 I received

17 notifications from School Attendance Officers of continued absence

from school.

Only two were received from the District, 15 from the

Division, and 16 from the Nelson District.

This is a slight improvement on last year's figures when only 22

notifications were sent.

During the year a sub-committee was

appointed to consider the whole question of School Attendance.

At least six times were at first suggested. These were referred

back by the Education Committee and at a subsequent meeting I was

requested to report on the matter to the Nelson District.

Without alterations were made which provide for the close

co-operation of the School Officer and Attendance Officers.

The latter are now required to send the names of children still

absent from school at the end of each week to the School Officer

and the Attendance Committee will, I am informed, notify

the Secretary of Children who are chronic truants and who have never

attended school. He will then inform the School Officer.

Head Teachers' Reports. I have continued to receive the timely

and of this nature.

By Clerk John Dufford now complete the

third year of work for the Council of the year.

He is especially thoroughly hardworking and accurate and it is

with feeling of the greatest regret that his military necessity compels

us to accept his resignation.

REPORT AND SCOPE OF THE WORK OF MEDICAL INSPECTOR

PRESENTED IN THE YEAR 1913.

1) The work of the Medical Inspector and Registrar.

Every school in the County was inspected and re-inspected

between January 1st 1913 and December 31st 1913.

213 visits were made by the School Medical Officer to the forty-four

Fifty-five of these were for routine inspections, and 38 for re-inspections. 55 visits have been paid in connection with ringworm of the head, 13 for epidemic diseases, 5 for school attendance cases, 45 for special defects, 2 for meeting with managers, and 3 for purposes of sanitation.

Fifteen swabs have been examined for the diphtheria bacillus, 40 permanent preparations of hairs containing the ringworm fungus, and 4 school water supplies have been analysed.

## 2). The Number of Children Examined.

Children are examined on admission, between the ages of 8 and 9 years on reaching their twelfth birthday, those who work out of school hours and all who are considered backward by their teachers or delicate by their parents.

The total number of children examined was - 944.

334 were entrants; 200 leavers; 359 intermediates; and 71 were "Specials". Four-hundred and ninety-seven were boys, and four-hundred and forty-seven girls.

During the year 77 children who worked out of school hours were submitted to medical examination. Sixty-nine of these were boys and eight girls. Twenty-six of these worked on the land, 18 ran errands for householders, 16 worked for tradesmen, and 5 distributed papers. The hours varied from 60 a week to half-an-hour a week. In the former of these cases the lad, aged 13 did not attend school. He received 7/6d a week but was certainly considerably below normal in nutrition.

As many as 14 worked over 30 hours a week, 4 of these were below normal in nutrition, and 3 were unsatisfactorily clad. Three of these children were aged 13, 2 were aged 12, 4 aged 11, and 5 were aged 10. One boy aged 10 was reported to work 47 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours a week for 3/6d and was much behind-hand in his studies.

Twenty-two children worked between 20 and 30 hours a week and as many as 6 of these were backward in their studies; 4 were badly clad or dirty, and 3 were afflicted with tonsils and adenoids.

These figures point to the conclusion that children who work out of school hours should be submitted to medical examination and that physical defects should be rectified before consent is given.

... of these were for the inspectors and 20 for  
... of the W. 17 for school classes, 2 for school attendance  
... for school defects, 2 for meeting with parents, and 2 for purpose  
of sanitation.  
... have been reported for the children's  
... of permanent preservation of their condition.  
... and 4 school water samples have been analyzed.

B. The Number of Children Suffering

Children are classified on admission, between the ages of 5 and 9 years  
on reaching their first birthday, those who were out of school have  
and all are re-examined by their teachers or doctors  
by their parents.

The total number of children examined was 1000.  
200 were returned to school, 700 returned to school, and 10 were  
... and ...  
... and ...

During the year 77 children who were out of school have been  
... of these were boys and  
... of these worked on the land, 10 were  
... for household work, 10 for household work, and 2 distributed

The hours varied from 10 a week to half-a-hour a week  
in the lower of these cases the fact that it did not attend school.  
... of these was ...

As many as 14 worked over 50 hours a week, 4 of these  
... and 2 were ...  
... of these children were aged 17, 2 were aged 16, 4 aged 15, and  
3 were aged 10. One boy aged 10 was reported to work 47 1/2 hours a week

... and ...  
... children worked between 20 and 30 hours a week and  
... of these were ... in their studies, 4 were daily and  
... and 2 were ...

These figures point to the conclusion that children who were out  
of school hours should be subjected to medical examination and that  
physical defects should be corrected before coming to school.

In addition to these children who worked out of school hours total exemption from school attendance was granted to 54 children the hours varying from 54 to 8. Exemption was not granted to children under 12.

No opportunity was offered to the Medical Officer to examine these children prior to their undertaking, and several of the scholars in the Leaver class were away from school at the time of the medical inspection.

THE EXTENT TO WHICH DISTURBANCES OF SCHOOL ARRANGEMENTS  
WAS INVOLVED BY THE INSPECTION.  
-----

This has been trifling, but in the following single-roomed schools the children have, when the weather permitted, continued their studies in the playground :- Egleton, Edith Weston, Ridlington, Pickworth, and Cottesmore Infants.

ATTENDANCE OF PARENTS.

697 of the 944 children examined were accompanied by one or other of their parents, guardians or friends - a percentage of 73.8 - This is a considerably smaller attendance than usual.

CLOTHING

Eighteen children among the Entrants, Intermediates, and Leavers had unsatisfactory or dirty clothes - a percentage of 2 - Five of the "Specials" - a percentage of 7 - were in a similar condition. Fourteen children were left over from last year; 5 cases were remedied, 12 were improved, 6 were not attended to, while for the remainder no reports were available.

FOOTGEAR.

38 of the Entrants, Intermediates, and Leavers and 4 of the "Specials" were badly shod. 22 of these were boys and 20 girls. 71 cases were left over from last year, 14 were remedied, 43 were improved, 19 received no attention, while for 38 no report is available.

In addition to these children who worked out of school hours total  
participation from school attendance was limited to 14 children the hours  
varying from 24 to 6. Participation was not limited to children under 12  
No opportunity was offered to the medical officer to examine these  
children prior to their participating and several of the children in 19  
leave class were away from school at the time of the medical inspection

THE POINT TO WHICH PARTICIPATION OF SCHOOL ALABASTER  
WAS INVOLVED IN THE INSPECTION

This has been mentioned in the following single-teacher schools  
The following were the schools inspected and the number of children  
in the playground - 14 children in the playground  
and 10 children in the playground

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION

Out of the 104 children examined 7 were found to be  
of their own age, 10 children or 10% - a percentage of 7.7% -  
This is a considerably smaller percentage than usual.

CONCLUSIONS

It is clear from the above that the present investigation will however  
has a percentage of 7.7% - a percentage of 7.7% -  
Five of the "spotters" - a percentage of 7% - were in a similar condition  
Fourteen children were left over from last year, 5 cases were  
referred, 12 were referred, 5 were not referred to while for the  
remainder no reports were available.

REMARKS

As of the present investigation and leave and 4 of the "spotters"  
two had been seen. 22 of these were boys and 10 girls.  
11 cases were left over from last year, 14 were referred, 4 were  
referred, 12 were referred, 5 were not referred to while for 20 no reports in  
available.

### CLEANLINESS OF BODY.

Twenty-two children were found to have dirty bodies in the Entrant, Intermediate, and Leaver group - a percentage of 2.5 - No children were found with body lice. Together with those left over from last year 30 children were re-examined by the Medical Officer. Eleven of these had received attention; 7 being remedied, and 4 improved. Nine received no attention.

During the year I have repeatedly urged the Committee to provide suitable simple facilities and I am glad to say that in every case basins, jugs, and suitable wash-stands have been obtained. ~~xxxx xxx~~  
~~xxxxxxxxxxxx oct txxx Gxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxxxx their xxxxxxxx~~  
~~xx the best xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx~~

I would suggest that a certain period of recess devoted to play should in future be directed to the washing of the scholars under the supervision of the class teachers. It should be remembered that there are few facilities for washing in the majority of working class homes.

### CLEANLINESS OF HEAD.

720 of the Entrants, Intermediates, and Leavers had clean heads - a percentage of 82.5 - 138 or 15.8 per cent had nits, and 15, or 1.7 per cent harboured living vermin in their heads. Eight of the "Specials" had nits, and two had nits and vermin. 44 of those effected were boys, and 119 girls.

Together with those referred from the previous year, 204 cases were kept under observation. 52 of these were remedied, 69 were improved, 1 was unchanged, and in 82 no treatment seems to have been applied. The work of the school nurses has been summarized elsewhere.

During the year 112 statutory notices were sent out from the School Medical Office under Section 122 of the Children Act, of 1907.

### NUTRITION

767 of the Entrants, Intermediates, and Leavers were of normal nutrition - a percentage of 87.9 - 58 of the "Specials" 28 boys and 30 girls - were similarly classified. 37 of the routine groups and 2 of the "Specials" were above the usual standard of nutrition, 19 being boys and 20 girls

RESULTS OF 1907

Two children were found to have dirty heads in the first  
intermediate and lower group - a percentage of 2.5 -  
to children were found with dirty hair. Together with those left  
from last year 30 children were examined by the medical officer  
Eleven of these had received attention 7 being treated, and 4  
improved. This received no attention.

During the year I have repeatedly urged the Committee to provide  
adequate sanitary facilities and I am glad to say that in every case  
facilities have been obtained. In fact, and sanitary standards have been obtained with the  
exception of the lower schools which still retain their pre-war  
as the most satisfactory facilities in the country.  
I would suggest that a certain period of recess devoted to play and  
in future be directed to the welfare of the children under the  
supervision of the class teachers. It should be remembered that  
there are few facilities for resting in the majority of working  
class homes.

RESULTS OF 1908

707 of the children in the intermediate and lower had clean heads  
a percentage of 98.5 - 128 or 18.5 per cent had dirt and 19  
1.7 per cent had dirt in their heads.  
11 of the "specials" had dirt and two had dirt and vermin  
66 of these children were boys and 139 girls.  
Together with those referred from the previous year 304 cases  
were kept under observation. 62 of these were treated, 69 were  
improved, 1 was unimproved, and in 62 no treatment seems to have been  
applied. The work of the school nurse has been unexcelled efficient  
During the year 112 sanitary notices were sent out from the  
School Medical Officer under section 122 of the Children Act of 1907.

RESULTS

707 of the children in the intermediate and lower were of normal  
condition - a percentage of 97.9 - 68 of the "specials" 68 boys  
and 30 girls - were similarly classified. 77 of the routine groups  
and 2 of the "specials" were above the usual standard of sanitation.  
19 being boys and 30 girls

48 of the Entrants, Intermediates, and Leavers were described as being below normal nutrition - a percentage of 5.8 - 25 were boys and 23 girls. This figure compares favourably with those of past years.

In 1914, 11.3 per cent were below normal, In 1913, 13; in 1912, 17.5; and in 1911, 12.7.

Girls are usually better nourished than boys.

Six of the "Specials" ( 2 boys and 4 girls) were below the correct standard of nutrition.

Twenty-one of the Entrants, Intermediates, and Leavers were of poor nutrition - a percentage of 2.4 - 16 were boys and 5 girls.

Five of the "Specials" were similarly affected.

Adding all the groups together there were 80 children under normal nutrition - a percentage of 8.4. This is considerably in excess of the average for England and Wales but it is not to be wondered at seeing that according to Rowntree's carefully worked out tables it is impossible for the agricultural labourer to afford an adequate diet for his family on the wages hitherto available.

Fairly full notes were taken on 70 of the children.

In 42 of these - a percentage of 60 - one or both of the parents were of markedly poor nutrition. Four of these 42 children were known to have tubercular parents. In one case both parents succumbed to Phthisis and had been treated by the Local Authority. The mother was sent to a Sanatorium, returned with the disease arrested, became pregnant and rapidly relapsed. The child developed tubercular trouble was sent to a Sanatorium and returned cured. He has now been removed to a well conducted cottage home. In another case the mother died of tuberculosis when the child was aged 4 months. In yet another case the father was sent to the Sanatorium by the County Council for six months. He yielded to alcoholic indulgence and is now in the Asylum. The father of another child had severe spleno-medullary leukaemia, and the mother of another child had kidney trouble complicated by fits. The striking fact that 60 per cent of the parents were defective renders antenatal care in all its forms the more necessary. It is not a question to be solved by the feeding of the school child alone.



as the ... and history were described as

below normal ... a percentage of 2.5

25 were boys and 25 girls. The ...

cases of ...

In 1912 ... 11.5 per cent were below normal.

In 1913 ... 17.5 per cent were below normal.

In 1914 ... 17.5 per cent were below normal.

All of the " ... ( ... ) were below the normal

standard of ...

Twenty-one of the ... ( ... ) were below 2- of post

muscles - a percentage of 2.4 - 18 were boys and 3 girls.

Five of the " ... were abnormally affected.

Adding all the ... there were 50 children under normal

muscles - a percentage of 2.4. ... is considered in a group

of the average for ... but it is not to be ...

being that according to ... a carefully ...

responsible for the ... labour to ...

For ... was ... available.

Twenty ... were taken on 70 of the ...

In 40 of these - a percentage of 60 - one or both of the ...

of ... muscles. Four of these 40 children were known

to have tubercular parents. In one case both parents supposed to

be ... The mother was

sent to a ... with the ...

pregnant and ... The child developed tubercular ...

was sent to a ... and returned ... He has not been removed

to a well conducted ... In another case the mother died

of tuberculosis when the child was ... In yet another

case the father was sent to the ... by the County Council for

six months. He failed to ... and is now in the

Asylum. The father of another child had severe ...

tuberculosis, and the mother of another child had kidney trouble.

complicated by ... The ... that 50 per cent of the

parents were defective ... in all the towns the

were necessary. It is not a question to be raised by the ...

of the school child alone.

Poverty was only present in an extreme form in four of the 70 cases. Thus one family consisted of the father and mother and 8 children, all of or under school age. The wages were 18/- a week.

These children lived some miles from the school, were often so hungry that they stole the dinners of other children.

In another case a man who received his food and a weekly wage of 8/- had to support a wife and 3 children on that sum, and in addition pay 2/- a week for rent. The case has been reported to the Guardians.

In another family of 4 children, father and mother, the weekly income was only 15/- out of which 2/2d was paid for rent.

Three of the defectively nourished children or 4.2 per cent were born prematurely, one of these cases came into the world 2½ months before his time. Two other children were twins, and in 5 other instances there were difficult confinements complicated by instrumental deliveries. In one instance the mother had severe scarlet fever 2 months before the child was born. In another the mother had had convulsions and kidney disease during pregnancy.

Altogether 12 children or 17 per cent were handicapped from the start.

Extreme infant mortality was only noted in 3, or 4 per cent of the cases. One mother had lost 7 children, 4 were born dead, 1 was overlaid, and one died in fits, and one died of pneumonia; another had lost 4 children, 2 of these being still-born; and a third a very poorly nourished woman with children aged 12 and 8 years, weighing 3 stone 11 lbs, and 2 stone 13½ lbs respectively, had lost 3 children under a week of age. These three were triplets.

In 67 of the 70 cases the method of unbringing adopted in infancy was ascertained. In 30, or 42 per cent - of the cases breast feeding alone was adopted. In 12 or 17 per cent the breast was supplemented by bottle feeding, and in 25, or 35 per cent, bottle feeding was adopted from the commencement.

As considerably over 70 per cent of children are breast fed in this County these figures point to the superiority of breast feeding. In 18 of the 37 artificially fed children the cows milk was supplemented by various patent foods. In only one instance was a child brought up on condensed milk.

There was only present in an extreme form in four of the 70 cases. These four families consisted of the father and mother and 2 children. All of our other school age. The ages were 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. These children lived some miles from the school, some of them so many that they could not attend the school.

In another case a man who received his food and a weekly wage of \$4- had to support a wife and 2 children on that sum, and in addition pay \$2- a week for rent. The case has been reported to the Guardians.

In another family of 4 children, father and mother, the weekly income was only \$5- out of which \$2-00 was paid for rent.

Three other families mentioned children on \$4-2 per cent were very poor, and one of these cases came into the work of the Guardians. Two other children were taken, and in 3 other instances there were children's certificates completed by Guardians.

In one instance the mother had several children taken 2 months before the child was born. In another, the mother had had convulsions and kidney disease during pregnancy.

Altogether 10 children or 17 per cent were discharged from the work. The other 60 per cent were discharged in 5, or 4 per cent of the cases. The mother had lost 7 children, 4 were born dead, 1 was overlaid, and one died in 1860 and one died of pneumonia.

Another had lost 4 children, 2 of these being still-born, and a third a very poorly nourished woman with children aged 10 and 8 years, retaining 2 years 11 lbs, and 7 stone 10 lbs respectively, had lost 3 children under a week of age. These three were triplets.

In 57 of the 70 cases the method of weaning adopted in infancy was ascertained. In 20 or 43 per cent of the cases breast feeding alone was adopted. In 19 or 27 per cent the breast was supplemented by bottle feeding, and in 30 or 53 per cent bottle feeding was adopted from the commencement.

As considerably over 50 per cent of children are breast fed in this County these figures point to the superiority of breast feeding. In 12 of the 57 children the cow milk was supplemented by various patent foods. In only one instance was a child brought up on condensed milk.

In 9 of the 70 cases under review or 12.8 per cent. there were definite signs of rickets. In 4 of these the disease was severe, being complicated by severe knock knee and genu valgum.

In only 3 instances or 4 per cent of the cases did acute infectious disease appear to have had any causative effect upon the child's nutrition. These diseases were whooping cough, pneumonia, and scarlet fever.

In 4, or 5 per cent sleep was insufficient, in one instance being disturbed by eczema, and in another by bad dreams.

Eleven of the 70 cases - a percentage of 15 - were seriously affected with enlarged tonsils and adenoids.

Sore throat or growing pains and evidences of rheumatic infections were found in 5 children - a percentage of over 11 -

In 7 or 10 per cent very serious dental disease was present.

In 6, a percentage of 9, tuberculosis of the lungs was suspected, and in one instance this has been verified and the child sent to a Sanatorium; in two others the supposition has been negatived by the results of the Tuberculin tests, the remainder are still under observation.

Five of the children and 9 of the mothers were engaged in work out of school hours and away from home.

In 9 instances the general sanitary circumstances were unsatisfactory.

It appears therefore that defective nutrition is to a great extent inherited, and that prematurity, faulty methods of feeding, and throat conditions exercise a certain influence.

Together with the cases remaining over from last year, 195 were in need of treatment for defective nutrition. Sixty-two or 31.7 per cent received some form of treatment. One was remedied and 61 were much improved. No reports were available for 61 cases, and for as many as 73 nothing had been done.

#### THE TEETH

227 of the Entrants, Intermediates, and Leavers - a percentage of 26 - had perfectly sound teeth. 123 of these were boys and 104 girls.

357 had less than 4 decayed teeth - a percentage of 40.9 - 179 were boys and 178 girls.

289 of the routine groups had four or more teeth decayed - a percentage of 33.1, 158 being boys and 131 girls.

of the 30 cases under review... In 4 of these the disease was severe... In only 7 instances... In 4 of 5 cases... In 3 of 4 cases... In 2 of 3 cases... In 1 of 1 case... In 1 of 1 case... In 1 of 1 case... In 1 of 1 case...

of the 30 cases under review... In 4 of these the disease was severe... In only 7 instances... In 4 of 5 cases... In 3 of 4 cases... In 2 of 3 cases... In 1 of 1 case... In 1 of 1 case... In 1 of 1 case... In 1 of 1 case...

of the 30 cases under review... In 4 of these the disease was severe... In only 7 instances... In 4 of 5 cases... In 3 of 4 cases... In 2 of 3 cases... In 1 of 1 case... In 1 of 1 case... In 1 of 1 case... In 1 of 1 case...

of the 30 cases under review... In 4 of these the disease was severe... In only 7 instances... In 4 of 5 cases... In 3 of 4 cases... In 2 of 3 cases... In 1 of 1 case... In 1 of 1 case... In 1 of 1 case... In 1 of 1 case...

THE CASES

of the 30 cases under review... In 4 of these the disease was severe... In only 7 instances... In 4 of 5 cases... In 3 of 4 cases... In 2 of 3 cases... In 1 of 1 case... In 1 of 1 case... In 1 of 1 case... In 1 of 1 case...

Fourteen of the "Specials" or 19.7 had sound teeth, 3 being boys and 8 girls. 34 had less than 4 decayed teeth, a percentage of 47.9. 17 of these were boys and a like number girls.

Twenty-three or 32.4 per cent had 4 or more decayed teeth 4 being boys and 9 girls

Sepsis was noted in 32 of the routine groups, and 5 of the "Specials".

During the year only the more urgent cases were recommended to obtain treatment, and together with those in a similar plight last year 291 were urged to seek advice. Only 11 did so - a percentage of 4 - 8 being remedied, and 3 improved.

In as many as 243 cases nothing whatever was done, and in 34 no report was available. No treatment was undertaken at Oakham last year

It is essential that the Local Authority should make provision for this treatment as no voluntary institution or scheme is now able to cope with this most serious defect.

#### ENLARGED TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

114 children in the Entrant Intermediate and Leaver groups had slight enlargement of the tonsils - a percentage of 13.0 - 67 or 7.6 per cent were affected with considerable tonsillar enlargement. Nine of the "Specials" had slight, and 1 marked tonsillar enlargement, giving percentages of 12.6 and 1.4 respectively.

Sixty-nine children - a percentage of 7.9 - among the Entrants, Intermediates and Leavers suffered from marked adenoids, and 4 of the "Specials" a percentage of 5.3.

Eight of the routine children and one of the "Specials" suffered from a slight degree of the same affection.

Eighteen of the Entrants, Intermediates, and Leavers, and 2 of the "Specials" were mouth breathers - a percentage of 2.0 and 2.8 respectively.

Together with the cases left over from last year, 143 children were recommended to obtain operative treatment.

32 obtained it - a percentage of 22.3. In 30 the operation was successful, in one there was improvement, and in the other there was no change. For 23 children no report was available.

10 of those cases had a life expectancy of 5 years or more.

Twenty-five of 27 patients who had a life expectancy of 5 years or more were alive at the end of the study.

During the year only one patient died. The patient who died had a life expectancy of 5 years or more at the time of death. This is a 100% survival rate.

It is concluded that the life expectancy of patients with this condition is no longer a predictor of survival. It is now all a matter of how many patients survive.

**RESULTS**

The purpose of this study was to determine the survival rate of patients with this condition. The study was conducted over a period of 12 months.

The study included 27 patients who had a life expectancy of 5 years or more at the time of diagnosis. The results of the study are as follows:

It would appear that compulsory powers are required by the Local Authority to enforce parents to obtain adequate treatment, and that the work of the School Nurse is of little use in persuading the refractory.

It will be interesting to note the number of cases treated since 1910 :-

In 1910 38; in 1911, 61; in 1912, 68. in 1913, 65;  
in 1914, 57; in 1915, 38; and in 1916, 32.

#### DEFECTIVE HEARING AND EAR DISEASE.

851 of the Entrants Intermediates and Leavers had normal hearing in both ears - a percentage of 97.4 -

Sixteen were slightly deaf in one or both ears - a percentage of 1.8- and 6 had extremely bad hearing - a percentage of .68 -

87 of the "Specials" or 94 per cent had normal hearing.

One was slightly deaf in both ears - a percentage of 1.4, and 3 were extremely deaf - a percentage of 4.2.

The case of the boy aged 9 mentioned on Page 9 of my Annual Report has now been satisfactorily dealt with. He has been sent to the Blenheim Work Home for Deaf Children at Leeds. The Head Master reports that his intelligence is developing and that steady progress is being made in general subjects including speech and lip reading. He evinces interest in manual work and will in due course proceed to the woodwork and beet repairing courses.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in persuading the parents to allow their son to go away from home, but after a personal interview with the members of the Medical Service Sub-Committee they consented to his removal.

A case of congenital deaf mutism in a girl aged  $7\frac{1}{2}$  was also sent to the Fitzroy Square for the Deaf. In this instance several other members of the same family had been affected, and in consequence of their defective speech are unable to retain their situations. Similar opposition was offered by the parents, but after interview with the Committee they gave their consent, and the child now attends the Fitzroy School.



It would appear that compulsory powers are required by the Local Authority to enforce parents to obtain adequate treatment, and that the work of the School Nurse is of little use in persuading the refractory.

It will be interesting to note the number of cases

created since 1910 -  
in 1910 28; in 1911 21; in 1912 26; in 1913 28;  
in 1914 27; in 1915 28; and in 1916 29.

MENTAL HEARING AND DEAFNESS

50% of the children investigated and deafness had normal hearing in both ears - a percentage of 77.6 -  
children were slightly deaf in one or both ears - a percentage of 1.8 -  
and 2 had extremely bad hearing - a percentage of .2 -  
37 of the "deaf" or 55 per cent had normal hearing.  
One was slightly deaf in both ears - a percentage of 1.4, and 2 were extremely deaf - a percentage of 4.0.

The case of the boy and 2 mentioned on page 9 of my Annual Report has now been satisfactorily dealt with. He has been sent to the National Work Home for Deaf Children at Leeds. The Head Master reports that his intelligence is developing and that steady progress is being made in general subjects including speech and its reading. He shows interest in manual work and will in due course proceed to the workshop and does excellent work.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in persuading the parents to allow their son to go away from home, but after a personal interview with the members of the Medical Service and Deaf Society they consented to his removal.

A case of congenital deaf mutism in a girl aged 7½ was also sent to the Primary Schools for the Deaf. In this instance several other members of the same family had been affected, and in consequence of their defective speech are unable to obtain their education. Similar investigation was effected by the parents but after interview with the Council they gave their consent, and the child now attends the Primary School.

Together with the cases left over from last year, there were 42 cases requiring treatment. Fifteen of these - a percentage of 35.7 - obtained advice. Four were cured and 11 were improved. 17 did not receive treatment and on 10 no report was available. Eight children in the Entrant, Intermediate, Leaver, and "Special" groups suffering from ear discharge or wax. Only one of these received satisfactory treatment.

#### DEFECTIVE SPEECH.

Thirty-four of the Entrants Intermediates and Leavers spoke badly - a percentage of 3.5. Eight of the "Specials" were similarly affected a percentage of 11.2.

Six of the 34 children in the routine group stammered badly, 5 of these being boys. The remainder were cases of defective articulation due in most instances to defects of the throat and nose.

Together with those standing over from last year, 67 cases were referred for treatment. Twenty-two obtained satisfactory attention, 1 being cured and 21 improved - a percentage of 32.8 - Thirty-six received no treatment, and for 9 no report is available.

#### EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE AND SQUINT.

Twenty-five of the Entrants, Intermediates and Leavers suffered from one or other of the external diseases of the eye, or squint.

Seven had blepharitis, 1 had conjunctivitis, 3 had congenital cataract 3 had corneal opacities, and 12 had other diseases.

Two of the congenital cataracts occurred in brothers who were also afflicted with nystagmus or jerking movement of the eye.

The father of the children was also afflicted.

One of the children afflicted with corneal opacities is so blind as to require treatment in a blind school. The parents, however, refuse to make a contribution and you are now seeking to obtain a magistrates order to enforce this.

A very interesting case of nystagmus or jerking motion of the eyeballs was observed where the disease was distinctly hereditary, being handed down through the mother's side, but only to members of the male sex. There were nine children in the family, 4 being boys. Three of the latter were affected with nystagmus, the girls being free.

together with the other half of the group. There were 25 and  
positive treatment. 15 of these - a percentage of 60% -  
obtained relief. 10 were cured and 5 were improved.  
It did not receive treatment, and on 15 in percent was available.  
This child was in the District Intermediate Lower and "Special"  
Group and during the year received no work, only one of these  
results of the treatment.

EXPERIMENTAL GROUP

Thirty-four of the District Intermediate and Lower groups had  
a percentage of 75%. 25 of the "Special" was similarly affected  
a percentage of 11.5%.  
All of the 25 children in the District Intermediate and Lower groups  
of these children were. The results were as follows:  
Experimenting one in that instance to obtain of the first and the  
together with those children who had just been 17 cases were  
reported for treatment. Twenty-two obtained satisfactory attention.  
1 child was cured and 15 improved - a percentage of 70.5%.  
Thirteen received no treatment, and for 2 no report is available.

EXPERIMENTAL GROUP

Twenty-five of the District Intermediate and Lower groups  
one or other of the special classes of the eye or hearing.  
Lower and Intermediate. I had 10 children. 5 had congenital cataract  
I had 5 cases of glaucoma, and 10 had other diseases.  
Two of the congenital cataracts occurred in brothers who were also  
affected with strabismus or partial removal of the eye.  
The father of the children was also affected.  
One of the children affected with congenital cataract is so blind  
as to require treatment in a blind school. The parents, however,  
refuse to enter a institution and are now seeking to obtain a  
satisfactory order to receive this.  
A very interesting case of  
the disease of Strabismus, of the eye, was observed during the  
disease was distinctly hereditary, being handed down through the  
father's side, but only to members of the male sex. There were nine  
children in the family. A being boys. Three of the latter were

The mother had two brothers affected, and her mother's brothers were also troubled with the same malady.

The remaining cases consisted of squint and of congenital ptosis or drooping of the upper eyelid.

During the year 25 cases were referred for treatment. Five obtained it - a percentage of 20 - with cure in one and improvement in 4 others. In 3 no report was available, and in 14 nothing was done.

#### VISION

The vision of 528 children in the Intermediate and Leaver groups and 55 "Specials" was investigated.

Children under six, and backward children owing to their ignorance of capital letters could not be satisfactorily tested.

382 of the Intermediates and Leavers - a percentage of 91.4 - had normal vision in both eyes, and 33 of the "Specials" were similarly endowed - a percentage of 60 .

Thirty-six of the routine groups and 10 of the "Specials" percentages of 4.2 and 20 per cent respectively had slight defects of vision, while 36 of the former - a percentage of 4.3, and 12 of the latter - a percentage of 20 had serious errors of refraction.

Two of the children blind with congenital cataract mentioned in a previous paragraph of this report are now in the Oakham Union Workhouse and will, I believe, be sent by the Guardians to a School for the Blind.

Together with the cases left over from last year 83 children were referred for treatment. Twenty-two of these - 26.5 per cent - received attention from a qualified medical man; 5 were remedied, 16 were improved, and 1 was unchanged. Concerning 12 children no report is available, and 49 are known not to have received attention.

During the year you have paid the travelling expenses to and from Leicester Infirmary in certain instances, and have decided not to appoint a medical man to do this work.

The former procedure involves a great waste of the scholars time and of the adult who undertakes the charge of the patient.

The study of the present effects of the treatment of the patients

was also included with the present study.

The remaining cases consisted of eight out of ten patients

in the group of the present study.

During the year 1937 cases were referred for treatment

five obtained it - a percentage of 50 - while one in one and two

in 2 of the year. In 2 no cases were available and in 14 patients

none.

### TABLE

The value of 500 children in the present study and the present

and 100 patients was investigated.

The present study was conducted in the following manner:

of capital factors could not be satisfactorily tested

and of the present study and letters - a percentage of 50.5

and normal vision in both eyes and 77 of the "specials" were similar

removed - a percentage of 50.

Twenty-six of the present groups and 10 of the "specials"

percentage of 4.2 and 50 per cent respectively had slight defects

of vision while 76 of the former - a percentage of 4.2, and

10 of the latter - a percentage of 50 had serious errors of refraction

two of the children blind with congenital cataract mentioned in

previous paragraph of this report are now in the Galton Union

hospitals and will I believe be sent by the Government to a school

for the blind.

Together with the cases left over from last year

88 children were referred for treatment.

Treatment of these - 55.5 per cent - received attention from a

qualified medical man 8 were excluded, 14 were referred and 1 was

unchanged. Consequently 10 children no report is available, and 49

are known not to have received attention.

During the year you have paid the travelling expenses to and from

London in order to attend the hospital and have decided not to

appoint a medical man to do this work.

The former procedure involved a great waste of the school's time and

of the staff who released the charge of the patient.

Owing to the enormous cost of travelling the expenses now involved is considerably greater than that which would be entailed by the appointment of an ophthalmic surgeon to visit various centres in the County once or twice a year, and to prescribe the necessary glasses. I would remind you that a similar successful scheme of this nature has been adopted by the Oakham Care Committee.

#### DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, INCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS.

Two children in the Entrant and one in the Intermediate group suffered from chronic bronchitis and bronchial catarrh.

In 19 instances tuberculosis was strongly suspected and in two instances this disease has since been proved to be present.

One of these children has already been sent to a Sanatorium and another is about to go. Both of these cases were contacts to advanced cases of the disease, with tubercle bacilli in the sputum.

By special request two other children not included in the routine or special groups were submitted to examination.

In one instance the boy aged 11 had been ailing for over a year, but had attended school up to the time of examination and had worked out of school hours. He was then found to be in an extremely emaciated condition, both lungs being extensively involved, large cavities being present. Tubercle bacilli were found in the sputum.

His temperature was high and his pulse rapid. He is now being attended by the County Tuberculosis Officer.

In a second case a girl of 4 was found to have enlarged tuberculous glands above the clavicle and a gland in front of the ear.

Rales and a fibroid condition were present in the right lung.

The Pulmonary condition is also regarded as tubercular.

She was sent to the Sanatorium by the Rutland County Council and has returned much benefited. She is now under the care of the County Tuberculosis Officer.

Cases of the adult type of tuberculosis are usually regarded as rare in children, but during the last two years during which my attention has been specially directed to tuberculosis in this and another County I have come across about half-a-dozen such cases in a comparatively small population of 66,000 persons.

data to the enormous cost of travelling the expense was limited to  
considerably more than that which would be detailed by the  
appointment of an appropriate person to visit various districts in the  
County once or twice a year, and to purchase the necessary apparatus.  
I would remind you that a similar successful scheme of this nature has  
been adopted by the Central Com. Committee.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COMMITTEE

Two children in the district and one in the Intermediate Group  
suffered from chronic tonsillitis and adenoidal enlargement.  
In 19 instances tonsillitis was strongly suspected, and in two  
instances this disease has since been proved to be present.  
One of these children has already been operated on and another and one  
is about to be. Two of these cases were considered as a variety of cases  
of the disease, viz. tubercle bacilli in the system.  
By special request two other children not included in the routine  
of special groups were admitted to examination.  
In one instance the boy aged 11 had been ill for over a year.  
He had attended school up to the time of examination and had worked  
out of school hours. He was then found to be in an extremely granular  
condition, both lungs being extensively involved. Large vessels being  
present. Tubercle bacilli were found in the sputum.  
His temperature was high and his pulse rapid. He is now better and  
is in the County Tuberculosis Office.  
In a second case a girl of 9 was found to have enlarged tonsils  
slightly above the clavicle and a gland in front of the ear.  
Rales and a third condition were present in the right lung.  
The preliminary condition is also regarded as tubercular.  
She was sent to the sanatorium by the District Council and has  
returned much benefited. It is now under the care of the County  
Tuberculosis Office.  
Cases of the acute type of tonsillitis are  
usually regarded as rare in children, but during the last two years  
which of attention has been especially directed to tonsillitis  
in this and other County I have now known about half-a-dozen cases  
occur in a comparatively small population of 50,000 persons.

Seven other cases were referred to the Dispensary, but were diagnosed as negative. One of these was a case of old empyema which had been treated by aspiration, and another was a case of bronchiectasis; 3 others presented dulness at one or other apex and general glandular enlargement including the supraclavicular gland on which considerable stress is laid by Scotch Authorities. All of these proved negative to the Tuberculin tests.

Two others are still under observation and no definite diagnosis has been made.

#### OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

In the routine and special groups only 2 cases of tubercular glands were discovered. One of these left the County shortly after inspection while the other is doing well under dispensary treatment. During the year, however, 12 cases were kept under observation. One of these was a case of hip joint disease who was provided with a Thomas' Hip Splint by the County Council. Another was a case of tuberculous glands with a discharging sinus which healed and remains so under Tuberculin. Another is a case of tubercular disease of the peritonaeum, to whom sanatorium treatment was offered but was unfortunately refused by the parent.

Of the 5 cases mentioned in last year's Report, 4 are known to be doing well while one was relapsed and requires surgical treatment. A case of cutaneous tuberculides in a boy of 9 who had been affected since the age of 3 years has been under observation and treatment for over a year. He is much improved and is able to attend School. One case of tubercular chorrdditis was diagnosed by a well known ophthalmic surgeon.

It is a matter of regret that there should be so much preventible disease of this nature in your schools.

Much would be effected if open air classes were started and if window space were introduced into several of your schools.

Tuberculosis is too expensive a luxury for a comparatively small nation like ours.

The means for its prevention are certain, for its treatment lengthy, uncertain, and unsatisfactory.



Several other cases were referred to the Dispensary, but were diagnosed as negative. One of these was a case of old tuberculosis which had been treated by aspiration, and another was a case of bronchitis. 3 others presented disease of one or other eye and general glands enlargement including the suprarenal gland on which considerable stress is laid by local authorities. All of these proved negative to the tuberculin tests.

Two others are still under observation and no definite diagnosis has been made.

### OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

In the routine and special groups only 3 cases of tubercular glands were discovered. One of these left the Gurney shortly after inspection while the other is doing well under dispensary treatment. During the year, however, 13 cases were kept under observation. One of these was a case of hip joint disease who was provided with a Thomas' Hip Splint by the Gurney Council. Another was a case of tubercular glands with a discharging sinus which healed and remained so under tuberculin. Another is a case of tubercular disease of the parotid gland to whom sanatorium treatment was offered but was unfortunately refused by the parent.

Of the 5 cases mentioned in last year's Report, 4 are known to be doing well while one was relapsed and requires surgical treatment. A case of tubercular tuberculosis in a boy of 6 who had been attended since the age of 2 years has been under observation and treatment for over a year. He is much improved and is able to attend school. One case of tubercular orchitis was diagnosed by a well known ophthalmic surgeon.

It is a matter of regret that there should be so much preventable disease of this nature in your schools. Much would be effected if open air classes were started and if similar cases were introduced into several of your schools. Tuberculosis is too extensive a luxury for a comparatively well-to-do nation like ours. The means for its prevention are certain. For its treatment, namely, sanatorium and hospitalary.

It is essential that children should be accustomed to the open window. The great difficulty in treating the adult consumptive is his dislike to the open air and even if his aversion is overcome there still remains that of his relatives and friends.

I trust therefore that you will again consider the question of holding open air classes under the simple awnings already adopted in Gloucestershire.

#### HEART DISEASE AND ANAEMIA.

Only three children were found to be suffering from organic heart disease. Two of these were Leavers, and one was in the Intermediate group. Two of the three children were sisters.

In two cases rheumatism was the causative factor. One child had had two attacks of rheumatic fever. In the other pneumonia had preceded the cardiac trouble.

In two of the sufferers enlarged tonsils and adenoids were present. Functional disease was found in four girls and marked anaemia in one boy.

#### DEFORMITIES

Thirty-eight of the Entrants, Intermediates, and Leavers, and five of the "Specials" - percentages of 4.3 and 7.1 respectively, presented one or other of the common deformities.

Five were afflicted with flat feet, 5 with knock knee, and one with webbed toes. There were three cases of slight spinal curvature. There was one case of malunited fracture of the radius which has been successfully operated on.

An interesting case occurred at Ryhall in a girl aged 5; the second and third fingers of the right hand being completely absent, the index finger being represented by one phalanx, and the little finger by two. One case of club foot (Talipes Calcaneus) is recorded.

Together with those left over from last year 27 were referred for treatment. Eight received treatment, one being remedied, and 7 much improved. Five were not traced, and 7 were not treated.

It is essential that children should be accustomed to the open air  
The great difficulty in treating the child's condition is his habit  
to the open air and even if his attention is directed there still  
remains that of his relatives and friends.

I trust therefore that you will again consider the question of  
holding your air classes under the simple conditions already adopted in  
the past.

### RESULTS

Only three children were found to be suffering from acute heart  
disease. Two of these were boys and one was a girl. In the  
group of the three children were also...

In two cases pneumonia was the causative factor. One child had had  
two attacks of rheumatoid fever. In the other instances had preceded  
the cardiac trouble.

In two of the children enlarged tonsils and adenoids were present.  
Fractional doses were given in four girls and marked results in  
one boy.

### DISCUSSION

Thirty-eight of the patients investigated and treated and five of  
the "Specials" - percentage of 4.5 and 7.1 respectively, presented  
one or other of the common diseases.

Five were afflicted with flat feet, 5 with loose jaws and one with  
webbed toes. There were three cases of slight spinal curvature.  
There was one case of retained testis of the nature which has been  
essentially operated on.

An interesting case presented at Lymington in a girl aged 11; the second  
and third fingers of the right hand being completely absent. The  
index finger being represented by one phalanx, and the little finger  
by two. The case of club foot (talipes equinovarus) is recorded.

Treatment was given over three years and 27 were referred for  
treatment. Eight received treatment and being recorded and 7 were  
improved. Five were not treated and 7 were not treated.

Sixteen of the Entrants, Intermediates and Leavers, and four of the "Specials" suffered from a slight degree of this ailment, percentages of 1.9 and 5.7 respectively.

Seven in the routine groups and 2 in the "Specials" were affected with a severe form of this malady.

Last year I referred to an interesting case occurring in a girl of 12 years of age who had until a year ago been free from this disease. She was admitted to Leicester Infirmary and a most extensive operation was performed with only a fairly satisfactory result as far as the legs are concerned.

Unfortunately signs suggestive of general tuberculosis have supervened and she is now extremely emaciated and ill.

Together with the cases left over from last year 11 were referred for treatment. Three were treated and improved, 3 were untreated, and for 5 no report is available.

#### NERVOUS DISEASES.

Only 10 children were affected with nervous diseases, 9 of these being in the routine, and 1 in the "Special" groups.

There was one case of minor epilepsy, one of old infantile paralysis. There were 3 cases of incontinence of urine. One infant was affected with a coarse tremor of the upper extremities but its cause has not yet been diagnosed. The remainder were highly strung nervous children. During the year two major cases of epilepsy were receiving attention.

One you have already dealt with and decided to send to an Epileptic School; the other awaits your decision. There were no cases of chorea

Together with the cases left over from last year 8 cases were referred for treatment. For 6 of these nothing has been done, 1 was treated and improved, and for one no report is available.

#### RINGWORM AND DISEASES OF THE SKIN

Ten cases of Ringworm of the head were found among the Entrants, Intermediates and Leavers. No cases were found among the "Specials". No cases of ringworm of the body were found among the routine or "Special" groups. During the year, however, 23 cases of ringworm of the head were excluded, making 33 in all. A considerable diminution of the figures of last year.

alteration of the internal intervertebral and lateral and four of the  
"Specials" suffered from a slight degree of this illness, percentage  
of 1.0 and 2.7 respectively.  
Seven in the routine groups and 2 in the "Specials" were affected in  
a severe form of this malady.  
Last year I referred to an infant  
case occurring in a girl of 13 years of age who had until a year ago  
been free from this disease. She was admitted to Rochester Infirmary  
and a most extensive operation was performed with only a fairly  
satisfactory result as far as the face was concerned;  
Unfortunately when successive of general tubercle have appeared  
and she is now entirely paralysed and ill.  
Together with the cases left over from last year 11 were referred to  
treatment. Three were treated and improved, 8 were not, and  
for 5 no report is available.

### RESULTS

Only 10 children were affected with nervous disease, 9 of these  
being in the routine, and 1 in the "Special" groups.  
There was one case of minor epilepsy, one of old infantile convulsions,  
There were 3 cases of locomotor ataxia, one infant was affected  
with a certain form of the upper extremities but the disease has not  
yet been diagnosed. The remainder were chiefly severe nervous affections.  
During the year two major cases of epilepsy were possibly attended  
One you have already dealt with and decided to wait to see if  
without the other waiting our decision. There were no cases of  
Together with the case left over from last year 5 cases were  
referred for treatment. For 3 of these nothing has been done,  
I was treated and improved, and for one no report is available.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF THE YEAR

The cases of Ringworm of the head were found among the routine,  
intermediate and leucera. No cases were found among the "Specials"  
No cases of Ringworm of the body were found among the routine or  
"Special" groups. During the year however 27 cases of Ringworm  
of the head were excluded making 55 in all. A considerable  
diminution of the figures of last year.

In 1915, 50 were excluded; in 1914, 43; in 1913, 52.

Seven cases of ringworm of the body were excluded.

The Schools affected and the number in each (in brackets) are as follows:-

Burley (2), Risbrooko (1), Ulipsham (2), Essendino (4), Greetham (1), Market Overton (1), Oakham Boys (2), Ridlington (5), Ryhall (1), Pickworth (1), Uppingham Mixed (4) Oakham Infants (2). Uppingham Infants (6). Langham (1) South Luffenham (1)

Three cases at Ridlington were imported from outside villages; they infected two other children in the school.

During the year 26 children were submitted to X-ray treatment; 19 of these are cured and 7 were still undergoing treatment at the end of the year.

Several parents have refused to submit their children to X-ray treatment. This refusal you regarded as unreasonable as no case of X-ray burn or permanent baldness has resulted. You decided to prosecute the parents of children who suffered from Ringworm of the Scalp and who refused to allow them to be submitted to X-ray treatment. In one case the proceedings had already been taken when the parents relented at the last moment. The child was cured by one exposure and is now back at School. In another case proceedings were taken under the School Attendance Bye-laws. The parents were fined 10/- They have now submitted the child to X-ray treatment.

The arrangements with Dr Beaumont of Uppingham for the X-ray treatment of this disease continue to work satisfactorily. 6s- 1- 0d is paid for each child cured, and travelling expenses.

There were also found among the Entrants Intermediates, and Leavers 3 cases of impetigo, 1 of scabies, and 12 of other diseases.

During the year 14 cases of scabies have come to the notice of the School Medical Officer. Several of these have been of a very untractable nature and have been away for months at a time. Sulphur ointment and the disinfection of the clothes in the steam sterilizer owned by the County Council has been carried out.

Seven cases of ringworm of the body were excluded.

The schools attended and the number in each (in brackets) are as follows:

- Butley (2), Althorpe (1), Wilsford (2), Keston (4),
- Grantham (1), Market Overton (1), Oakham Road (2), Keston (2),
- Wells (1), Althorpe (1), Wilsford (1), Oakham Road (2),
- Wilsford (1), Althorpe (1), Wilsford (1), Oakham Road (2).

Three cases at Keston were reported from outside villages;

they refused to attend school in the school.

During the year 16 children were subjected to X-ray treatment;

10 of these were cured and 7 were still undergoing treatment at the

end of the year.

Several parents have refused to submit their

children to X-ray treatment. This refusal has resulted in

arrangements as to cases of X-ray burn or permanent blindness has

resulted. The fact of so numerous the parents of children who

refuse to submit their children to the rays and who refused to allow them to

be subjected to X-ray treatment. In one case the proceedings had

already been taken when the parents refused at the last moment.

The child was cured by one exposure and is now back at school.

In another case proceedings were taken under the School Attendance

Act. The parents were fined 10/- They have now submitted the

child to X-ray treatment.

The arrangements with Dr. Bennett of Wilsford for the

X-ray treatment of this disease continue to work satisfactorily.

£1-1-0d is paid for each child cured and travelling expenses.

There were also found among the Keston Intermediates and

Levers 7 cases of impetigo, 1 of scabies, and 12 of other diseases.

During the year 16 cases of scabies have come to the notice of the

school Medical Officer. Several of these have been of a very

microscopic nature and have been away for months at a time.

Further details and the distribution of the disease in the area

administered by the County Council has been carried out.

## MENTAL DEFICIENCY

Five children were diagnosed as being mentally defective; all of them "Specials". One of them is a boy aged 12 of a rather advanced degree of feeble-mindedness. He is able to run errands, but unable to read or write. You recommend that he should be sent to Star Cross, but unfortunately the Authorities decided he was unlikely to derive great benefit from training.

Two of the others were imbeciles and are referred to the County Council, while two others are weak minded children in one of whom there is considerable moral defect.

During the year one imbecile was referred to the Mental Deficiency Committee and was sent by them to the Stoke Park Colony.

The number of defectives in your area can be briefly summarized as follows :-

	Boys.	Girls
Feeble minded attending School :-	6	6
Feeble minded not attending School :-	6	-
Imbeciles attending School :-	1	3
Imbeciles not attending School :-	-	-
Idiots :-	2	2
Epileptics not at School :-	3	-

## DULL AND BACKWARD CHILDREN

Seventy-four children in the Entrant, Intermediate, and Leaver groups, and 31 of the "Specials" were diagnosed as being dull or backward. Seventy-nine of these were 2 standards below the normal, and 26 were 3 or more standards behindhand.

In 43 instances or 41 per cent of the cases the cause of backwardness was bad attendance.

In 17 or 16 per cent of the cases the inability to benefit by education was due to enlarged tonsils or adenoids. In 14 or 13.5 per cent, other children in the same family has also been backward, and the parents were described as "No scholars." This condition is usually described as "Innate Dullness". Such children are usually sturdy and well grown. They make excellent farmers, agricultural labourers, or domestic servants.



MENTAL DEFECTIVES

Five children were diagnosed as being generally defective all of the "Specials". One of these is a boy aged 19 of a rather advanced degree of feeble-mindedness. He is able to run errands, but unable to read or write. The treatment that he should be sent to Star 61 but unfortunately the authorities decided he was unlikely to derive great benefit from training.

Two of the others were imbeciles and are referred to the County Council, while two others are weak-minded children in one or other of the classes. During the year one imbecile was referred to the Mental Deficiency Committee and was sent by them to the Stoke Park Colony.

The number of defectives in your area can be briefly summarized as follows :-

Boys	Girls	
8	8	Feeble minded attending school :-
8	8	Feeble minded not attending school :-
1	1	Imbeciles attending school :-
-	-	Imbeciles not attending school :-
8	8	Idiot :-
-	3	Epileptic not at school :-

DULL AND BACKWARD CHILDREN

Seventy-four children in the Infant, Intermediate, and Lower Group and 31 of the "Specials" were diagnosed as being dull or backward. Seventy-nine of these were B standards below the normal, and 26 were B or more standards behind. In 48 instances or 61 per cent of the cases the cause of backwardness was bad attendance. In 17 or 22 per cent of the cases the inability to benefit by school was due to enlarged tonsils or adenoids. In 14 or 18 per cent other children in the same family has also been backward and the parents were described as "No scholars". This condition is usually described as "Linnæus Epilepsy". Such children are usually sturdy and well grown. They make excellent farmers, agricultural labourers or domestic servants.

Malnutrition occurred in 8 instances or about 8 per cent of the whole, bad eyesight in 6 or about 6 per cent, in 2 or nearly 2 per cent deafness was the causal factor. Heart disease and defect of speech occurred in 2 children.

Bad homes were noted in 4 or 3.8 per cent of those under review. No explanation for the condition was noted in 9 of the cases or 8.5%. It is extremely satisfactory to note that over 70 per cent of the backwardness is due to remedied conditions, such as bad attendance; thus in one case a child lived in a lodge and no attempts (according to his mother's account) were made to get him to school, till after the expiration of 6 months.

Enlarged tonsils and adenoids are a life long impediment to progress but it is still difficult to persuade parents to allow their children to be submitted to operative treatment.

#### SCHOOL CLOSURE FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

---

The following Schools were closed for the reasons and periods stated below :-

Name of School	Cause	Period
Clipsham	Measles	April 28th, to May 29th, 1916.
Stretton	Measles	April 10th, to May 1st, 1916.
South Luffenham.	Measles, and Whooping Cough.	March 28th, to May 27th, 1916.
Whissendine	Influenza and Colds	December 7th, until after Christmas Holidays.
Wing	Whooping Cough and Colds	November 2nd, to November 19th, and again from November 22nd, to December 6th, 1916.

The following table shows the results of the various experiments conducted in the laboratory for the purpose of determining the effect of the various factors on the growth of the bacteria. The results are given in the following table:

The results of the various experiments conducted in the laboratory for the purpose of determining the effect of the various factors on the growth of the bacteria are given in the following table:

**SCHOOL CLOSING FOR INFLUENZA DISEASE**

The following schools were closed for the reasons and periods stated below:

Name of School	Reason	Period
St. Ann's	Influenza	April 1918 to May 1918
St. Mary's	Influenza	April 1918 to May 1918
St. Joseph's	Influenza and Whooping Cough	April 1918 to May 1918
St. Michael's	Influenza and Whooping Cough	December 1917 until after Christmas holidays
St. Peter's	Influenza and Whooping Cough	November 1917 and until after Christmas holidays

EXCLUSION OF INDIVIDUAL SCHOLARS ON ACCOUNT  
OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND OTHER AILMENTS.  
-----

During the year 337 children were excluded from school for the reasons given below :-

<u>Reason for Exclusion</u>	<u>Number of scholars excluded.</u>
Impetigo	65
Measles	38
Contact to Measles	21
Ringworm of scalp	33
Ringworm of body	7
Whooping Cough	26
Contact to Whooping Cough	6
Scabies	14
Scarlet Fever	10
Contact to Scarlet Fever	6
Chicken Pox	12
Diphtheria	2
Contact to Diphtheria	12
Jaundice	13
Anaemia	8
Sore Throat	5
General Debility	4
Verminous conditions	4
Influenza	4
Bronchial Catarrh	3
Chorea	3
Adenitis of Glands of Neck	2
Malnutrition	2
Acute Gastritis	2
Tonsillitis	1
Bronchitis	1
Headache	1
Imbecility	1
Cretinism	1
Epilepsy	1
Conjunctivitis	1
Eye strain	1
Tuberculous ankle	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Doubtful Tuberculosis	1
Tubercular Peritonitis	1
Tubercular Choroditis	1
Lung trouble	1
Bronchiectasis	1
Enlarged Thyroid	1
Enlarged glands of neck	1
Empyæma	1
Pleuro Pneumonia	1
Cut thumb	1
Asthma	1
Metrorrhagia	1
Sub-acute Nephritis	1
Continued Fever	1
Bright's Disease	1
Pertussis	1
Erythema	1
Rheumatic Fever	1
Albuminuria	1
Shingles	1
Paralysis of accommodation	1
Phlycterular Ulcer	1
Eczema	1

Total :- 337



## HYGIENIC CONDITIONS OF THE SCHOOLS.

-----

Owing to the War the schools remain in a very much the same condition as described in last year's report.

With regard to the water supply a suitable filter has been provided at Belton, and the well at Preston has now been cleansed out.

As far as I know none of the other schools have been provided with a suitable supply.

Basins and jugs for washing have been provided for Ridlington, Ashwell, and Ryhall.

A portable adjustable platform has now been provided for use with the weighing machines.

### FOLLOWING UP.

-----

This work has been carried out in the same way as in previous years. 1,469 recommendations to obtain treatment were made, which included 862 cases remaining over from previous years. 429 cases were treated, 153 were remedied, and 3 were neither remedied nor improved by treatment.

683 cases received no treatment, and in 357 no report was available owing to the children having left the school or County.

The percentage of cases treated varies from 100 per cent in the case of tuberculosis, 67.6 in the case of skin disease, to 4 per cent in the case of decayed teeth.

The class of case which received treatment are minor ailments, tuberculosis, ringworm, and defects of cleanliness all of which are treated by the Local Authority.

I would strongly urge the Education Committee to proceed at once to the formulation of a scheme for the treatment of defects of the ear, eye, nose, throat, and teeth.

...to the fact that the records remain in a very much the same condition as described in last year's report. With regard to the water supply, a suitable filter has been provided at Bolton, and this well at Bolton has now been cleaned out. As far as I know none of the other schools have been provided with a suitable supply. Plans and maps for working have been provided for Hillingdon, Acton, and Uxbridge. A portable electrical system has now been provided for use with the weighing machines.

REPORT OF THE

This report has been carried out in the same way as in previous years. 1,400 recommendations to obtain treatment were made, which included 800 cases remaining over from previous years. 600 cases were treated, 100 were recorded, and 5 were not treated. Remedies were improved by treatment. 800 cases received no treatment, and in 200 no report was available owing to the children having left the school or County. The percentage of cases treated varied from 100 per cent in the case of tuberculosis, 67.5 in the case of skin disease, to 6 per cent in the case of deformed teeth. The class of case which received treatment was more extensive, tuberculosis, ringworm, and defects of cleanliness all of which are treated by the local authority. I would strongly urge the Education Committee to proceed as usual to the formulation of a scheme for the treatment of defects of the ear, eye, nose, throat, and teeth.

The general tendency at the present time is for the central departments to formulate cast iron schemes for the whole country, which are not always best for local requirements.

Provided that the Authority acts on its initiative a satisfactory grant will be forthcoming from the Treasury.

During the Summer the losses inflicted in the expected advance on German territory will amount to several millions of the best of the nation from a physical standpoint.

It is incumbent therefore upon local authorities to see that those of His Majesty's lieges below the military age should equal and if possible excel the physical and mental endowment of their gallant parents.

CHRISTOPHER. ROLLESTON.

-----



The... of... is...  
... to...  
... are not...  
... that the...  
... will be...

... in the...  
... will...  
... of...  
... to...

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS