

No. 96

# THE NEW ATTITUDE OF THE SCHOOL TOWARDS THE HEALTH OF THE CHILD

BY  
LEONARD P. AYRES, PH.D.



AN ADDRESS DELIVERED FEBRUARY 25, 1911  
BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENCE, NATIONAL EDUCATION  
ASSOCIATION, MOBILE, ALABAMA

---

DEPARTMENT OF CHILD HYGIENE  
RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION  
400 METROPOLITAN TOWER, NEW YORK CITY



# The New Attitude of the School Towards the Health of the Child\*

## DEVELOPMENTS OF THE PAST DECADE

Eleven years ago the school superintendents of America, assembled in convention in Chicago, discussed the problems then foremost in educational thought and action. Diligent search through the printed report of that meeting discloses no single mention of child health, no word about school hygiene, no address devoted to the conservation or development of the physical vigor of youth.

At that time eight cities in America had systems of medical inspection in their public schools. To-day the number of such systems is over 400. This development is without parallel in the history of education.

No one there present had ever heard of a school nurse, for no city in the world employed one; but to-day seventy-six American cities have corps of school nurses as permanent parts of their educational forces. Had anyone in that Chicago meeting dared prophesy that we should soon employ dentists to care for the teeth of our school children, his words would have been greeted with derision; but to-day forty-eight cities employ staffs of school dentists.

Ten years ago those who discussed the problems of educating the mentally deficient, the blind, the crippled, and the deaf, thought and talked only from the standpoint of treatment in special institutions. But to-day New York city alone has in her public schools 110 classes for mentally deficient children, with ever-increasing provision for the other classes of unfortunates, and the work there is merely a sample of what is going on in the cities throughout our land.

These changes represent no passing fad or temporary whim. They are permanent, significant, and fundamental. They mean that a transformation has taken place in what we think as well as in what we do in education. They mean that the American common school has ceased to be merely a place where for a few brief years our children shall acquire useful information. Instead, it has entered upon a new rôle, in which it is destined to reach, and to reach profoundly, the whole of every child. These changes mean that in ever-increasing measure our schools are to reach the exceptional child as well as the normal, and are to make provision for his physical well-being as well as for his intellectual development.

This profound change in our educational practice did not come through

\* Printed in the proceedings of the Department of Superintendence under the title "The Training of the Mentally and Physically Unfortunate."

the slow processes of philosophy, nor because we were awakened by the stirring words of voice or pen of any educational prophet. No schoolman can claim great credit for having hastened its advent. It was forced upon us, first by the natural results of compulsory education, and still more definitely and directly by three of the strangest allies that ever contributed to the work of social reform.

### THE FIRST REFORMER—THE CHILD WITH CONTAGIOUS DISEASE

The first of these three reformers was the child with contagious disease. When Boston began medical inspection in America in 1894 by dividing her schools into fifty districts and placing a doctor in charge of each district, she did so in the hope that the new measure would curb the waves of contagious disease that repeatedly swept through the ranks of the children, leaving behind a record of suffering and death. The experiment was successful, and when the other cities learned how Boston was solving the problem, they too began to employ school physicians and organize systems of medical inspection.

During the first years the spread of the movement was slow, only one or two cities taking it up each year. Then these pioneers were followed by dozens of their sister cities, then by scores, and in the past few years by hundreds.

This sudden recognition of the imperative necessity for safeguarding the physical welfare of our children grew out of the discovery that compulsory education under modern city conditions meant compulsory disease.

The state, to provide for its own protection, has decreed that all children must attend school, and has put in motion the all-powerful but indiscriminating agency of compulsory education, which gathers in the rich and the poor, the bright and the dull, the healthy and the sick.

The object was to insure that these children should have sound minds. One of the unforeseen results was to insure that they should have unsound bodies. Medical inspection was the device created to remedy this condition. Its object was prevention and cure. But it was destined to have far greater influence than its early sponsors dreamed.

As school men watched the doctors discover and send home children suffering from contagious disease, they asked whence those diseases came. They examined their records of absences, and they discovered that in nearly every city the number of cases of contagion among children leaps up each year when the cold weather approaches, and the children return to school to sit quiet in close contact with their fellows, to drink with them from the same cup, and breathe dust-laden and artificially dried air. And when spring returns and the windows are again opened and schools are closed for the summer, those who are left go forth to be comparatively free from disease until the return of the next school year.

Schoolmen pondered these facts well, and now in city after city school-houses are being constructed in which the paramount object is to have the rooms so clean, the drinking water so pure, the air so fresh, and the sunlight so plentiful that compulsory education shall no longer spell compulsory disease, but, rather, compulsory health.

The sanitary drinking fountain and the individual cup are fast driving out the common and dangerous tin dipper. Sixty-nine cities already clean their schools with vacuum cleaners, and the days of the broom and the feather duster are numbered. We are nearing the day when our schools will be as clean as hospitals and for the same reasons.

Nor is it only within the four walls of the school building that provision is steadily being made for conserving health and developing vitality. The only educational movement that ever approached medical inspection in the rapidity of its development is the playground. Almost unknown ten years ago, it is now becoming as much a part of the modern school as the roof or the walls.

The movement for public school athletic leagues is spreading from city to city, and carrying with it the knowledge of how to give every boy and girl the physical advantages through exercise that were formerly reserved for those already so well endowed that they did not need them.

The child with contagious disease has done well and thoroughly his work of educational reform. The health movement in our public schools has been transformed during the past decade from a merely negative movement, having as an object the avoidance of disease, to a splendidly positive movement, having as its aim the development of vitality.

## THE SECOND REFORMER—THE BACKWARD CHILD

The second of the strange allies that came to help us re-shape our educational doctrines and practice was the mentally deficient child. We discovered that the dragnet of compulsory education was bringing into our schools hundreds of children who were unable to keep step with their companions, and because this interfered with the ordinary administration of our school systems, we began to ask why these children were backward.

The school doctors helped us find the answer when they told us that hundreds of these children were backward purely and simply because of removable physical defects. And then we took the next great forward step, for we came to realize that children are not dullards through the will of an inscrutable Providence, but rather through the law of cause and effect.

This led to an extension of the scope of medical inspection to include the physical examination of school children with the aim of discovering whether or not they were suffering from such defects as would handicap their educational progress and prevent them from receiving the full benefit of the free education furnished by the state.

This work was in its infancy five years ago, but to-day 200 cities have systems of physical examination of their school children.

Nor was this the only contribution of the backward child. Along with the knowledge of the importance of physical defects came the realization that compulsory education lays a deep obligation on the state as well as on the parent. If it is to insist that every child shall attend school, it must provide schools fitted to the needs of every child. It is in response to this realization that throughout the land public schools are opening their doors and fitting their work to the peculiar needs of the blind, the deaf, the crippled, and the mentally defective. It is in response to this realization, too, that we are at last beginning to make special provision for that still more exceptional and vastly more important group made up of the children of special talent and even genius.

Just as the work begun with the object of excluding disease from the classroom has developed until it is now redounding to the benefit of all school children, so the special provisions devised for dealing with the backward child have developed and expanded until they now bid fair to benefit the children who are not backward.

Teachers, principals, and superintendents have watched the splendid work of the special classes in giving education to children who formerly were doomed to lives of uselessness to themselves and deep menace to the community. And as they have seen the seeming miracles those classes perform, they are asking why the same measures of small classes, skilled teachers, play, manual work, and abridged courses of study should not give even greater results among normal children.

### THE THIRD REFORMER—THE TUBERCULOUS CHILD

The last of the three allies in the work of educational reform was no other than the great white plague—tuberculosis. Four years ago the city of Providence started an open air school for tuberculous children. During the following year two other cities followed her example. Two years ago five cities had open air schools. Last year the number was eight, and this year the new work is being done in twenty-eight cities.

In city after city across the country open air schools have demonstrated their ability to take pale, wasted, and sickly children and convert them into strong, vigorous, and healthy children. And, moreover, they have proven their ability to teach these ailing children faster and better than the regular schools in the same cities can teach the strong and normal children.

And school men, reading the lesson so clearly taught, are asking why all children should not be allowed to breathe pure air. In answer to their question school architects and heating and ventilating engineers are discarding their traditional ideas of ventilation, and are even now constructing school buildings with the avowed object of bringing to every boy and girl the advantages heretofore reserved for the tuberculous.

## KEEPING FOR THE STRONG THE BENEFITS DEVELOPED FOR THE WEAK

These three reformers—the child with contagious disease, the backward child, and the tuberculous child—have done their work well, and that work is not the mere provision for the needs of sick and exceptional children; it is the fundamental re-shaping of our educational aim.

For nineteen centuries the educational world has held, as the most perfect expression of its philosophy, that half line of Juvenal in which he pleads for the sound mind in the sound body. It has remained for the first decade of the twentieth century to awake to a startled realization that Juvenal was wrong—wrong because he bade us think that mind and body are separate, and separately to be provided for.

Only now have we come to realize the error and to take steps to rectify it. Only in the last few years have we begun to see that, educationally, at least, mind and body are inseparable, and that the sound mind and the sound body are inextricably related—both causes and both effects.

All these things mean that it is our splendid privilege to see and to be a part of a movement which is profoundly transforming our traditional ideas of education. They mean that our children and our children's children will be a better race of men and women than are we or were our fathers.

## PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUE INSTRUMENT OF EUGENICS

In recent years there has appeared a new science, calling itself eugenics, that seeks to discover the secrets of heredity and environment, and to develop methods that shall insure for future generations greater strength, more vitality, and enhanced intellect. The aims of that new science are high and noble beyond those of almost any other form of human activity, but in their methods its advocates are wrong.

They are wrong when they seek to apply to the breeding of men the lore of the stock-breeder, because they overlook the deepest and most fundamental factors in man's nature.

What they are aiming at is the steady improvement of the human race, and that is coming. But it is coming through the public school of the future; the school in which the physical, the mental, and the moral will be developed together and not separately; the school in which the child will not only live in healthy surroundings, but in which he will learn habits of health which will be lifelong.

The human race will be a better race because of the lessons that have been taught us by the child having contagious disease, the backward child, and the tuberculous child. Because of these lessons, the youth of the future will attend a school in which health will be contagious instead of disease, in which the playground will be as important as the book, and where pure water, pure air, and abundant sunshine will be rights, and not privileges. He will attend a school in which he will not have to be either truant or tuberculous or delinquent or defective to get the best and fullest measure of education.

## Some Publications on Measurements in Education Issued by the Department of Child Hygiene, Russell Sage Foundation \*

---

- No. 61. **THE RELATION OF PHYSICAL DEFECTS TO SCHOOL PROGRESS**  
Leonard P. Ayres, Ph.D.  
A statistical study based on 7608 cases. 9 pp.
- No. 77. **WHY 250,000 CHILDREN QUIT SCHOOL.** Luther H. Gulick, M.D.  
Reasons why so large a proportion of children fail to complete the school course. 30 pp. (For gratuitous distribution.)
- No. 94. **MEASUREMENTS AS APPLIED TO SCHOOL HYGIENE**  
Luther H. Gulick, M.D.  
A presentation of the need for measuring the results of our present school processes. 7 pp.
- No. 107. **THE BINET-SIMON MEASURING SCALE FOR INTELLIGENCE: SOME CRITICISMS AND SUGGESTIONS.** Leonard P. Ayres, Ph.D.  
A critical study of these tests and suggestions as to their adaptation to our conditions.
- No. 108. **THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE MISFIT CHILD**  
Leonard P. Ayres, Ph.D.  
Data from a study of the age and progress records of school children in twenty-nine cities.
- No. 110. **THE RELATIVE RESPONSIBILITY OF SCHOOL AND SOCIETY FOR THE OVER-AGE CHILD.** Leonard P. Ayres, Ph.D.  
Data from a study of the age and progress records of school children in twenty-nine cities.
- No. 112. **THE RELATION BETWEEN ENTERING AGE AND SUBSEQUENT PROGRESS AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN.** Leonard P. Ayres, Ph.D.  
Evidence from three investigations of the problem "What is the best age to send a child to school?"
- No. 113. **A SCALE FOR MEASURING THE QUALITY OF HANDWRITING OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.** Leonard P. Ayres, Ph.D.  
A quantitative study of legibility. (Report five cents. Scale five cents.)

\* A charge of five cents a copy is made for these publications unless otherwise specified.

Healthy children record

Russell Sage foundation - Dept of child  
hygiene

Pamphlet #101

# What American Cities Are Doing for the Health of School Children

## PART I

### Medical Inspection



# What American Cities are Doing for the Health of School Children

---

## PART I—MEDICAL INSPECTION

A little more than sixteen years ago, in 1894, and as a result of some serious epidemics among school children, the city of Boston divided its public schools into fifty districts and appointed fifty doctors to begin medical inspection in them. The Department of Child Hygiene of the Russell Sage Foundation has just completed an investigation to find out what progress has been made in this field in the sixteen years that have elapsed since this beginning.

### **Beginnings in Boston**

Medical inspection is an extension of the activities of the school in which the educator and the physician join hands to insure for each child such conditions of health and vitality as will best enable him to take full advantage of the free education offered by the state. Its object is to better health conditions among school children, safeguard them from disease, and render them healthier, happier, and more vigorous. It is founded on a recognition of the intimate relationship between the physical and mental conditions of the children, and the consequent dependence of education on health conditions.

### **Prevention of Disease and Conser- vation of Vitality**

There are in this country some 1285 cities having organized systems of graded public schools under superintendents. The investigation covers these cities and returns have been received from 1038 or nearly 90 per cent of them. For the purposes of tabulating results, the several states of the Union have been divided into five groups, following the order adopted by the United States Census. These groups with the states comprising them are as follows:

### **Investiga- tion includes 90 per cent of American Cities**

## NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION

Maine	Massachusetts	New York
New Hampshire	Rhode Island	New Jersey
Vermont	Connecticut	Pennsylvania

## SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION

Delaware	Virginia	South Carolina
Maryland	West Virginia	Georgia
District of Columbia	North Carolina	Florida

## SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION

Kentucky	Mississippi	Arkansas
Tennessee	Louisiana	Oklahoma
Alabama	Texas	

## NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION

Ohio	Wisconsin	North Dakota
Indiana	Minnesota	South Dakota
Illinois	Iowa	Nebraska
Michigan	Missouri	Kansas

## WESTERN DIVISION

Montana	Arizona	Washington
Wyoming	Utah	Oregon
Colorado	Nevada	California
New Mexico	Idaho	

Forty-three per cent of the cities reporting have regular organized systems of medical inspection in their public schools. The number of cities reporting, the number having systems of medical inspection, and the per cent having such systems in each state group are shown in the following table:

**43 per cent of the cities have Medical Inspection**

## CITIES HAVING MEDICAL INSPECTION IN 1911

DIVISION	CITIES REPORTING	CITIES HAVING MEDICAL INSPECTION	PER CENT HAVING MEDICAL INSPECTION
North Atlantic . . .	411	236	58
South Atlantic . . .	74	23	31
South Central . . .	101	35	35
North Central . . .	382	109	29
Western . . .	70	40	57
United States. . .	1038	443	43

The percentage figures in the final column show that medical inspection has made the best progress in the North Atlantic and Western Divisions, where about sixty per cent of the cities have taken up the new work. It has made very nearly equal progress in the two Southern Divisions, where the percentages are 31 and 35, and the poorest showing is made by the North Central Division, where only 29 per cent of the cities have medical inspection systems.

It has been stated that the first system of medical inspection was inaugurated by Boston in the year 1894, and historically this statement seems to be correct. Nevertheless one city claims to have been doing enough work for the health of school children to warrant it in reporting that it had a system of medical inspection in the year 1890. Ten years later, in 1900, eleven

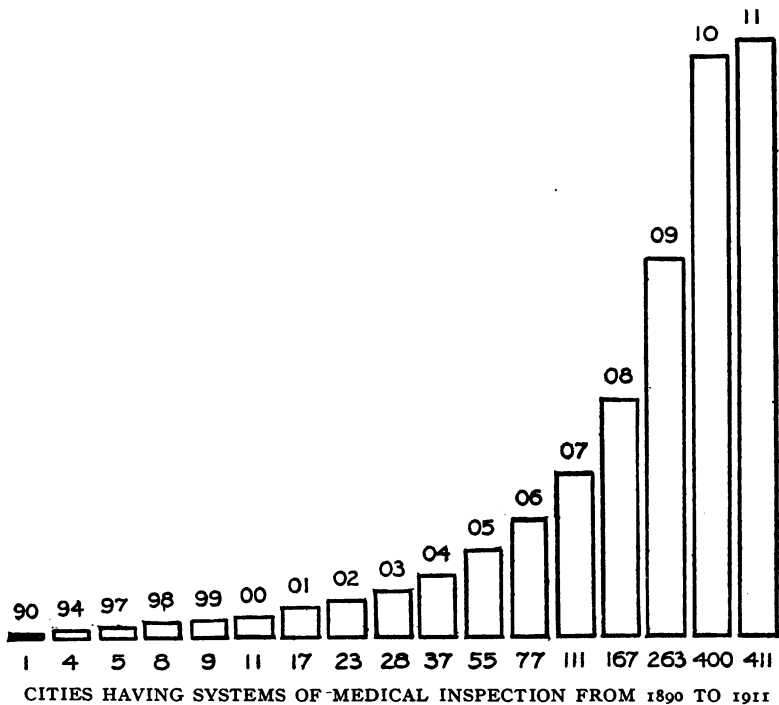
cities had such systems, and in the five following years the increase had brought the total number up to fifty-five. The most rapid development of medical inspection has come in the past six years, during which the number has increased from fifty-five to more than four hundred. Out of the four hundred forty-three cities reporting systems of medical inspection, only four hundred and eleven state the year in which work was first begun. From the records of these cities a table has been compiled showing the total number of cities having medical inspection systems in each year since the first city began. The facts follow:

NUMBER OF CITIES HAVING SYSTEMS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION  
IN EACH YEAR FROM 1890 TO 1911

YEAR	NUMBER OF CITIES
1890 . . . . .	1
1894 . . . . .	4
1897 . . . . .	5
1898 . . . . .	8
1899 . . . . .	9
1900 . . . . .	11
1901 . . . . .	17
1902 . . . . .	23
1903 . . . . .	28
1904 . . . . .	37
1905 . . . . .	55
1906 . . . . .	77
1907 . . . . .	111
1908 . . . . .	167
1909 . . . . .	263
1910 . . . . .	400
1911 . . . . .	411

The reason for the comparatively slight increase in the year 1911 is that the data were gathered in the early spring and include in most cases only one or two months of the year.

The chart on page 6 represents graphically the number of cities having medical inspection each year since 1890, and shows how the growth of the movement has been at first slow and gradual and in the last few years increasingly rapid.



There are two standard types of administration, that under the Board of Health and that under the Board of Education.

In the early days of medical inspection, practically all the systems were administered by local Boards of Health, but in recent years the tide has turned the other way until at the present time about one-quarter of the cities have systems under the Board of Health, and in the remaining three-quarters the Board of Education is the controlling body. The facts for the different divisions are shown in the following table:—

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AMONG 443 CITIES REPORTING

DIVISION	BY BOARDS OF HEALTH	BY BOARDS OF EDUCATION
North Atlantic . . . . .	58	178
South Atlantic . . . . .	7	16
South Central . . . . .	12	23
North Central . . . . .	21	88
Western . . . . .	8	32
United States . . . . .	106	337

Medical inspection as now carried on in American schools may be divided into three classes of work. The first is inspection for the detection of cases of contagious diseases. The second consists of examinations conducted by the teachers themselves to detect defective vision and hearing. The third comprises complete physical examinations of the pupils to detect physical defects and organic diseases.

Where there is any sort of medical inspection it is nearly invariably true that the inspection for the detection of contagious diseases is included as one of the most important items. Indeed there are many cities in which this is the only work carried on. Its object is primarily the protection of the community, and because of this is often conducted by physicians of the Board of Health. In most cities the inspectors call daily at the schools to which they are assigned and examine such pupils as are referred to them by the teachers and principals. These pupils include all who have returned to school after having been absent on account of illness or from unknown causes as well as those who are in school and suspected of suffering from some infectious or contagious ailment.

Among the four hundred forty-three cities having systems of medical inspection examinations for the detection of contagious diseases are made in four hundred and five. The number and per cent of cities doing this work in each of the Divisions are as follows:—

#### INSPECTION FOR THE DETECTION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

DIVISION	NUMBER OF CITIES REPORTING	PER CENT OF TOTAL NUMBER OF CITIES REPORTING
North Atlantic . . . . .	224	55
South Atlantic . . . . .	23	31
South Central . . . . .	34	34
North Central . . . . .	93	24
Western . . . . .	31	44
United States . . . . .	405	39

In no fewer than 552 cities vision and hearing tests are conducted by teachers, and in addition the work is carried on by

**Vision and  
Hearing  
Tests by  
Teachers**

doctors in 258 cities. These figures include some duplicates, for there are some cities in which the tests of vision and hearing are applied by the doctors in some cases and by the teachers in others. Even allowing for a considerable amount of such duplication it is evident that this sort of work is carried on in many more cities than those reported as having organized systems of medical inspection.

The policy of legislators and school administrators in arranging to have tests for sight and hearing conducted by school teachers rather than by specialists has occasioned many expressions of surprise and no little criticism. This policy, however, has reached its present wide development on the recommendations of specialists themselves, who deem that such tests are wholly within the capacity of the teacher. It is their opinion that children are subjected to less nervous strain when tested by their teachers than when tested by strangers, and therefore exhibit themselves in a more natural way. It is always the intention, however, wherever this policy is followed to have scientific examinations made by specialists in cases where defects are apparently revealed by the teachers' tests. For this purpose there are furnished blanks on which the teachers notify the parents of apparent defects and advise consulting a specialist.

The detailed facts as to tests by doctors and teachers are as follows:—

**VISION AND HEARING TESTS CONDUCTED BY DOCTORS AND  
BY TEACHERS**

DIVISION	TESTS BY DOCTORS	TESTS BY TEACHERS
North Atlantic . . . .	125	261
South Atlantic . . . .	12	29
South Central . . . .	23	43
North Central . . . .	73	182
Western. . . . .	25	37
United States . . . .	258	552

**Examina-  
tions to  
detect Phys-  
ical Defects**

Municipal and educational authorities in America have very generally realized that the theory on which physical examinations are conducted rests on a different foundation from that underlying medical inspection for contagious diseases. The latter is primarily a protective measure and looks mainly to the present safeguarding of

the community. The former aims at securing the physical soundness and strength of the individual and looks far into the future.

It has been brought into being by successive results of a long series of studies which have shown that there are many physical defects which are common among children and have an important bearing on their present health and future development which may be easily remedied or modified if they are discovered early enough. Although 443 cities report systems of medical inspection, in only 214, or a little less than half, of them does the work include a complete physical examination conducted by doctors. Moreover, the cities attempting physical examinations are mostly in the North Atlantic Division, where the work is oldest and is most highly developed.

In the table which follows figures are presented showing the number of cities in each Division including in their medical inspection systems full physical examinations for the detection of defects:—

**NUMBER OF CITIES HAVING EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DETECTION  
OF PHYSICAL DEFECTS**

DIVISION	NUMBER OF CITIES
North Atlantic . . . . .	135
South Atlantic . . . . .	10
South Central . . . . .	12
North Central . . . . .	38
Western . . . . .	19
United States . . . . .	214

There are 1415 school doctors employed in the work of medical inspection in the cities reporting. More than half of these are in the North Atlantic States, and more than half of the remainder in the North Central States. Their distribution in the several divisions is as follows:—

**NUMBER OF SCHOOL DOCTORS EMPLOYED IN MEDICAL  
INSPECTION**

DIVISION	NUMBER OF DOCTORS
North Atlantic . . . . .	852
South Atlantic . . . . .	48
South Central . . . . .	41
North Central . . . . .	417
Western . . . . .	57
United States . . . . .	1415

The school nurse is now considered to be one of the most

necessary adjuncts of the better developed systems of medical inspection. The total number employed in American cities at the beginning of the year 1911 is 415, of whom 375, or 90 per cent, are in the North Atlantic and North Central States.

The first regular employment of trained nurses in connection with the work of medical inspection was begun in New York City in December 1902, when a corps of nurses was established at a salary of seventy-five dollars each per month. Since that time experience has proved, especially in the largest cities, that the employment of competent school nurses is almost a necessity.

The nurses are especially valuable in reducing the number of exclusions of children from school on account of minor illnesses. Many of these when properly treated by the nurse in school do not prevent the regular attendance of the child. The trained nurse greatly enhances the success of the work of the school physician in improving the health of the school children. She aids the school teacher in detecting the first signs of approaching illness. She sees to it that all excluded cases are placed under treatment as soon as may be, so that there is the least possible loss of time from school and interference with education. She treats those cases which would for various reasons receive no attention at their homes. She assists the school physician in the clerical work of recording the results of the physical examinations which he conducts.

In many cases it is also found feasible to employ the nurses during the summer months, when there is no school, in work directed to the lessening of the great mortality rate among infants from summer diarrhœa, due mainly to improper care and feeding. Again, she aids materially in the anti-tuberculosis campaign.

About one-quarter of the cities having any sort of medical inspection employ school nurses, and the number is increasing rapidly. In quite a large number of cities where there are no school doctors nurses are employed.

**The Nurse  
the Link  
between  
School and  
Home**

To sum up the case for the school nurse: she is the instructor of parents, pupils, teachers and all members of the family in the principles and practices of hygiene. She is a most efficient link between the school and the home.

Increasing attention is being given to the inspection of children's teeth in American schools and the work is being more and more commonly carried on as a branch

**Dental In-  
spection** of medical inspection in a semi-independent way. In a number of the larger cities the local dental associations have established clinics at which school children are given treatment either gratis or nearly so. In most of these cases the services of the dentists are given without remuneration, but in a few cities dentists have been added as regularly paid members of the corps of medical inspectors. Sixty-nine cities have dental inspection conducted by dentists, and of these fifty-four, or 79 per cent, are in the North Atlantic and North Central States.

Professor William Osler is credited with saying with regard to the work of medical inspection in England: "If we are to have

**Salaries of  
Doctors** school inspection, let us have good men to do the work and let us pay them well. It will demand a special training and a careful technique."

It is certainly to be regretted that this point of view has not been more generally taken in America. In this country the financial remuneration of school physicians and school nurses is almost invariably inadequate. The salaries paid range from nothing to \$4,000 per annum. In many localities the local medical association conducts medical inspection for a year or two without cost to the city in order to demonstrate its value. This results in the tabulated returns showing that in a considerable number of cities the doctors and nurses receive no pay at all for their services. It may also be a factor in bringing about the extremely low salaries that are received after regular payment is given.

The following table is made up from the study of conditions in 1038 cities and shows the number of localities in which the salaries of doctors and nurses fall within the salary limits named in each group. That is to say, the first line shows that there are 75 cities in which the doctors donate their services and 21 in which the school nurses do the same. The second line indicates that there are 47 cities in which the salaries paid to the doctors are between \$1.00 and \$100 per annum.

## ANNUAL SALARIES OF DOCTORS AND NURSES IN ALL CITIES REPORTING

	NUMBER OF CITIES WHERE DOCTORS RECEIVE SALARY INDICATED	NUMBER OF CITIES WHERE NURSES RECEIVE SALARY INDICATED
No salary . . . . .	75	21
\$1-100 . . . . .	47	..
\$101-200 . . . . .	50	..
\$201-300 . . . . .	44	2
\$301-400 . . . . .	25	..
\$401-500 . . . . .	24	1
\$501-600 . . . . .	18	21
\$601-700 . . . . .	2	17
\$701-800 . . . . .	12	24
\$801-900 . . . . .	6	15
\$901-1000 . . . . .	13	2
\$1001-1500 . . . . .	18	2
\$1501-2500 . . . . .	7	..
\$3500-4000 . . . . .	3	..
Fees according to service . . . . .	19	1

The table shows that there are more cities paying their school physicians at the rate of between \$100 and \$200 per year than there are paying salaries of any other amount. On the other hand, the average salary is somewhat higher than this. If computed on the basis of the table without taking into account the number of doctors employed in each individual city, the average salary would fall within the group receiving from \$201 to \$300 per annum.

In a similar way the second column of the table shows that there are more cities paying their school nurses from \$701 to \$800 per annum than there are paying any other salary, but the average salary would be about \$700 per year. Of course the sum of \$200 per annum is given in return for only a part of the school doctor's time. Nevertheless, it has come to be regarded as a somewhat standard rate of remuneration for school physicians all over America. There are cases where so little work is required that this amount may be considered adequate, but undoubtedly in most cases it represents an undue degree of sacrifice on the part of the school physician.

The per capita cost of medical inspection for salaries alone ranges from about one-half of one cent for vision and hearing examinations conducted by teachers to about \$1.25 for complete physical examinations in a few localities. These extremes, however, do not at all represent average conditions. In

general the per capita cost of medical inspection in America ranges from ten to fifty cents per annum. It seems to be a fair generalization to say that medical inspection for the detection of contagious diseases can be adequately performed at an annual cost of about fifteen cents per capita, while physical examinations similarly performed and including the inspection for the detection of communicable diseases cost about fifty cents.

Physical examinations for the detection of non-contagious physical defects can be made by an experienced school physician in about twelve to fifteen minutes per child.

**Time re-** Vision and hearing tests alone demand from  
**quired for** three to five minutes per child. Systems of  
**Physical Ex-** medical inspection which include careful phys-  
**aminations** ical examination of all children cost the most  
 and are by far the most valuable. From a  
 social and economic point of view they are by far the cheapest  
 in the better sense of the word, as they are the most far-reach-  
 ing, both in their immediate and indirect results. Permanent  
 efficiency requires skilled workers, careful administration and  
 adequate remuneration.



PART II

**Hygiene of the School Room**



## PART II—HYGIENE OF THE SCHOOL ROOM

The gathering of the salient facts regarding the present status of medical inspection was not the sole object of the present investigation. A second and related purpose was to discover what the different cities are doing in the administration of the health interests of their school children in such matters as recesses, the cleanliness of floors and windows, precautions as to drinking cups and instruction in such matters as the prevention of tuberculosis and the giving of first aid in emergencies.

It is generally taken as a matter of course that the outdoor recess is part of the regular program in all elementary grades, and in both sessions of the day school. More-

**Outdoor Recesses** over, such is the case in large sections of the country, but the data gathered show that it is far from being true in the North Atlantic States, and that in the other divisions there are cities where the children are not given outdoor recesses. The figures showing the number of cities having outdoor recesses in their elementary classes, and the per cent of such cities, are given in the following table:—

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CITIES HAVING OUTDOOR RECESSES IN ALL ELEMENTARY GRADES

DIVISION	CITIES REPORTING	HAVING OUTDOOR RECESS	PER CENT HAVING RECESS
North Atlantic . . .	411	346	84
South Atlantic . . .	74	72	97
South Central . . .	101	100	99
North Central . . .	382	363	95
Western . . .	70	66	94
United States. . .	1038	947	91

Another subject for investigation was the extent to which individual drinking cups and sanitary fountains

**Individual Drinking Cups and Sanitary Fountains** are in use in the different cities. As the information was gathered, the city recorded as having sanitary drinking fountains or individual cups has at least made a beginning in these directions. The number of cities in each division having schools supplied with either or both is shown

in the following table:—

NUMBER OF CITIES WHERE THE SCHOOLS ARE SUPPLIED WITH  
SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS AND INDIVIDUAL  
DRINKING CUPS

DIVISION	NUMBER OF CITIES SUPPLYING INDIVIDUAL CUPS	NUMBER OF CITIES SUPPLYING SANITARY FOUNTAINS
North Atlantic . . . .	97	316
South Atlantic . . . .	20	54
South Central . . . .	38	67
North Central . . . .	97	286
Western . . . .	12	62
United States . . . .	264	785

The figures here given do not indicate what proportion of the schools of each city has these appliances. They merely indicate that at least a beginning has been made. The figures show that in twenty-five per cent of the cities individual drinking cups are in use, and in seventy-five per cent the schools have sanitary drinking fountains. These figures do not mean that all cities are supplied with either individual cups or sanitary fountains, for the data include many duplicates. A considerable number of cities have schools equipped with both individual cups and sanitary fountains, and, on the other hand, some cities have not introduced either one or the other.

The deadly feather duster is rapidly being banished from our public schools. Among the 1038 cities from which reports were received, 643, or over sixty per cent, are using moist cloths for dusting purposes, and 894, or close to ninety per cent, are using dust-absorbing compounds for sweeping.

In the forefront of progress with respect to the adaptation of modern sanitary appliances are eighty-seven cities that are cleaning their school rooms by means of vacuum cleaners. Thirty-three of these cities are in the North Atlantic States, and thirty-seven in the South Central ones. These most encouraging signs of progress with respect to the cleansing of school rooms indicate that the day is not far distant when our schools will be as clean as hospitals, and for the same reasons.

But a slight knowledge of housekeeping is necessary to make one realize that the appliances used for cleaning are not of such importance as the frequency with which they are employed. Having this in mind, we have gathered the facts as to the frequency with which the school room floors are washed and swept, and the windows washed, in the public

**Frequency  
of Clean-  
ing**

schools of these 1038 cities. The facts as reported are shown in the following table:—

NUMBER OF CITIES IN WHICH THE SCHOOL ROOM FLOORS ARE  
WASHED AND SWEEPED AND THE SCHOOL ROOM WINDOWS  
WASHED WITH FREQUENCIES INDICATED

FREQUENCY	CITIES WHERE FLOORS ARE WASHED WITH FREQUENCY INDICATED	CITIES WHERE FLOORS ARE SWEEPED WITH FREQUENCY INDICATED	CITIES WHERE WINDOWS ARE WASHED WITH FREQUENCY INDICATED
Daily . . . . .	11	813	..
Once in 2 days . . . . .	6	70	..
Once in 3 days . . . . .	1	106	..
Once in 4 days . . . . .	..	2	..
Weekly . . . . .	48	6	31
Once in 2 weeks . . . . .	44	2	12
Once in 3 weeks . . . . .	6	..	5
Monthly . . . . .	193	2	171
Once in 2 months . . . . .	71	1	113
Once in 3 months . . . . .	185	..	191
Once in 5 months . . . . .	148	..	156
Once a year . . . . .	82	..	45
As needed . . . . .	91	13	189
Never . . . . .	51	..	7
Not reporting . . . . .	91	23	116
Total . . . . .	1038	1038	1038

The figures are as illuminating as they are unique. Probably these details of municipal housekeeping have not before been gathered. They seem to indicate that the most common practice sanctions the washing of class room floors, either once a month or once in three months, although it is by no means rare to find cities in which they are washed once in five months or never washed at all.

In the great majority of the cities school room floors are swept once a day, but nevertheless there remains a balance of over two hundred cities in which they are swept less frequently. Six cities report that they are swept only once a week and two cities once a month.

More cities seem to wash their class room windows once in three months than on any other regular schedule. On the other hand, thirty-one cities report washing them once a week, and seven cities that they never wash them at all.

Adjustable desks which can be fitted to the size of the pupils are more common proportionately in the North Atlantic States

than elsewhere. In the country as a whole, **Adjustable Desks** they are in use in less than half of the cities. They are more common in the North than in the South. The figures showing the number of cities where they are in use and the per cent which these are of the entire number reporting are as follows:—

#### NUMBER OF CITIES USING ADJUSTABLE DESKS IN THEIR SCHOOLS

DIVISION	NUMBER HAVING ADJUSTABLE DESKS	PER CENT HAVING ADJUSTABLE DESKS
North Atlantic . . . . .	257	63
South Atlantic . . . . .	15	20
South Central . . . . .	25	25
North Central . . . . .	105	28
Western . . . . .	26	37
United States. . . . .	428	41

Just as highly perfected methods for cleaning are not efficacious unless they are frequently used, so adjustable desks are not beneficial unless they are frequently adjusted to the size of the children using them. These 428 cities having adjustable desks report that they are adjusted as follows:—

#### CITIES ADJUSTING DESKS AT EACH INTERVAL NAMED

INTERVAL	NUMBER OF CITIES
Daily . . . . .	1
Once a week . . . . .	1
Once a month . . . . .	2
Once in 3 months . . . . .	22
Once in 5 months . . . . .	15
Once in 6 months . . . . .	3
Once a year . . . . .	13
As needed . . . . .	370
Never . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	428

Besides the indirect benefit and training which the children receive from having their class rooms hygienically administered there remains the question of the direct instruction they receive in theoretical and applied hygiene. To discover something of what is being done in this field, facts have been gathered showing the number of cities having regular courses for teaching the children about the effects of the use of alcohol and tobacco, for training them in the avoidance and cure of tuberculosis, and in giving them instruction about first aid to the injured.

The figures show that 95 per cent of the cities teach their

children the effects of alcohol and tobacco; 63 per cent have special courses on the prevention and cure of tuberculosis; and 57 per cent give lessons in first aid. The figures showing the number of cities doing each kind of work in each of the five divisions follow:—

**CITIES GIVING INSTRUCTION IN ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO,  
TUBERCULOSIS, AND FIRST AID**

DIVISION	ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO	TUBERCULOSIS	FIRST AID
North Atlantic . . .	388	264	223
South Atlantic . . .	65	44	32
South Central . . .	92	66	59
North Central . . .	374	238	238
Western . . .	63	37	40
United States . . .	982	649	592

The facts that have been so rapidly reviewed show that communities over the entire country are seeing the whole matter of the health of school children in a new light.

**School Hy-** Gradually they are beginning to ask, not whether they can afford to take steps to safeguard  
**giene means** in the schools the welfare of their children,  
**Economy** but whether they can afford not to take such  
**not Expense** steps. The movement as a whole constitutes both a sign and a result of the gradual awakening which has developed in a wave of interest in matters pertaining to the health of school children that is now sweeping over the civilized world.

We are beginning to realize that the public schools are a public trust. When the parents deliver a child to their care, they

have a right to expect that the child, under the supervision of the school authorities, will be safe from harm, and will be handed back to them in at least as good condition as he was at first. Individual efficiency rests not alone on education or intelligence, but is equally dependent on physical health and vigor. Hence, if the

State may enforce training in intelligence, it may also demand training to secure physical soundness and capacity. Much time will elapse before there will be brought to bear in all schools measures now so successfully pursued in some for preserving and developing the physical soundness of rising generations. Nevertheless, the movement is so intimately related to the future welfare of our country, and is being pushed forward with so great energy and earnestness that it is destined to be successful and permanent.

# SUMMARY BY STATES OF PROVISIONS FOR HEALTH OF CHILDREN IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS—1911

	Number of Cities Reporting	Having Medical Inspection	Inspection for Contagious Diseases	Tests by Teachers	Vision and Hearing Tests by Doctors	Physical Examination by Doctors	System Under Board of Health	System Under Board of Education	Number of School Doctors	Number of School Nurses	Inspection by Dentists	Regular Outdoor Recreases	Recesses in All Elementary Grades	Schools Having Individual Drinking Cups	Schools Having Sanitary Fountains	Moist Cloths for Dusting	Pounds for Sweeping	Schools Having Vacuum Cleaners	Adjustable Desks	Instruction on Alcohol and Tobacco	Instruction on Tuberculosis	Instruction on First Aid
United States.....	1038	443	405	552	258	214	106	337	1415	415	69	947	929	264	785	643	894	87	469	982	649	592
North Atlantic Division.....	411	236	224	261	125	135	58	178	852	261	24	346	333	97	316	237	349	33	275	388	264	223
South Atlantic Division.....	74	23	23	29	12	10	7	16	48	11	8	72	71	20	54	44	81	4	17	65	44	32
South Central Division.....	101	35	34	43	23	12	12	23	41	5	3	100	98	38	67	66	88	4	28	92	67	59
North Central Division.....	382	109	93	182	73	38	21	88	417	114	30	393	361	97	280	243	337	37	120	374	238	238
Western Division.....	70	40	31	37	25	19	8	32	57	24	4	66	66	12	62	53	59	9	29	63	37	40
North Atlantic Division.....	19	8	6	18	4	4	..	8	13	..	2	19	19	6	11	7	17	..	13	10	8	7
Maine.....	12	3	2	7	3	2	1	2	11	1	1	13	13	1	10	9	11	..	6	11	11	8
New Hampshire.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermont.....	108	107	103	104	22	57	23	84	348	49	9	102	101	39	99	8	93	7	100	103	96	56
Massachusetts.....	16	18	17	5	6	5	3	13	50	1	1	14	14	9	23	10	13	..	16	15	12	6
Rhode Island.....	25	15	15	21	1	5	11	8	20	1	1	24	21	5	33	21	67	6	32	23	18	14
Connecticut.....	77	40	22	51	17	13	12	19	197	160	2	47	50	9	36	46	61	7	32	72	42	43
New York.....	47	20	17	12	45	40	8	47	177	30	2	48	50	3	38	29	37	6	37	45	32	31
New Jersey.....	100	28	21	30	21	12	8	20	120	13	4	78	74	23	63	59	83	7	39	93	43	54
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Atlantic Division.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Delaware.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maryland.....	13	4	4	8	2	2	1	3	12	1	1	13	13	2	2	4	3	1	1	5	2	2
Virginia.....	10	2	3	2	..	1	..	5	3	1	..	8	7	3	9	11	9	..	2	10	8	4
West Virginia.....	15	5	4	12	1	1	..	5	3	1	..	15	15	4	10	7	8	..	5	13	12	5
North Carolina.....	11	4	4	1	3	4	1	3	5	..	..	11	11	1	9	4	8	..	..	6	6	3
South Carolina.....	13	5	5	2	3	1	2	3	4	4	..	13	13	1	9	4	11	1	..	12	4	4
Georgia.....	6	1	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	6	6	5	6	5	3	2	2	6	3	4
Florida.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

## South Central Division

Kentucky.....	19	7	6	7	5	1	2	5	9	2	2	19	10	5	13	12	19	..	6	16	13	11
Tennessee.....	6	4	3	4	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	6	..	4	5	5	..	1	5	4	3
Alabama.....	9	3	3	3	3	3	..	..	3	..	..	5	9	..	4	6	8	..	1	9	4	3
Mississippi.....	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	..	1	3	6	..	1	3	7	..
Louisiana.....	8	3	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	..	4	6	5	..	1	8	3	6
Texas.....	31	10	11	14	5	2	2	2	7	1	4	31	8	..	9	21	27	..	3	30	19	20
Arkansas.....	9	3	3	3	1	..	2	2	1	4	1	9	8	..	8	6	8	..	1	8	8	7
Oklahoma.....	13	5	5	6	4	3	2	3	3	9	..	..	13	..	11	6	10	1	1	13	8	8

## North Central Division

Ohio.....	68	12	9	28	9	5	1	11	67	24	8	61	59	17	43	33	58	6	25	63	33	40
Indiana.....	31	14	10	31	7	4	4	4	11	45	4	48	30	12	40	36	37	6	10	46	28	20
Illinois.....	53	14	12	24	10	5	3	5	13	35	3	55	34	18	39	39	48	5	21	56	31	48
Michigan.....	42	19	10	27	10	6	5	3	28	14	3	38	39	9	36	26	37	8	11	42	30	38
Wisconsin.....	41	16	10	27	8	6	2	11	27	13	1	22	20	7	49	17	43	8	15	41	39	31
Minnesota.....	44	6	8	16	1	..	..	..	23	13	6	3	21	10	23	16	27	1	10	29	14	13
Iowa.....	29	6	8	15	4	1	1	..	6	5	3	23	23	2	13	16	20	2	..	29	10	12
Missouri.....	24	10	8	7	7	1	1	..	9	5	..	..	6	2	16	5	5	..	1	6	5	6
North Dakota.....	..	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	6	2	6	5	5	..	2	6	4	5
South Dakota.....	6	2	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	6	11	3	11	17	12	..	1	13	4	5
Nebraska.....	12	4	4	4	4	2	..	3	3	1	..	11	12	11	20	17	12	..	1	13	14	15
Kansas.....	26	6	5	8	2	1	2	4	3	..	1	26	26	11	20	17	24	2	1	25	14	15

## Western Division

Montana.....	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	5	4	3	1	3	6	3	2
Wyoming.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	1	2	2	1	..	..	2	..	..
Colorado.....	12	9	4	11	3	3	..	1	1	1	..	12	11	1	0	9	10	..	3	10	6	8
New Mexico.....	3	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	3	2	2	2	3	..	1	3	3	3
Arizona.....	4	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	4	2	1	3	4	..	1	4	2	1
Utah.....	4	3	3	3	2	2	..	..	3	3	..	4	4	2	4	4	4	..	1	3	1	2
Nevada.....	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1
Idaho.....	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	3	3	2	..	1	3	2	2
Washington.....	10	7	2	2	5	3	1	2	23	8	1	10	10	..	10	5	0	3	2	10	5	5
Oregon.....	5	2	2	2	1	2	2	5	5	1	1	5	5	..	5	5	5	1	2	5	2	3
California.....	19	13	11	7	11	10	2	11	31	14	1	18	19	2	18	18	18	2	9	16	12	13

# MEDICAL INSPECTION IN CITY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS—1911

	POPULATION IN 1910	HAVING MEDICAL INSPECTION YEAR WORK WAS BEGUN	INSPECTION FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY TEACHERS	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY DOCTORS	PHYSICAL EXAMINATION BY DOCTORS	SYSTEM UNDER BOARD OF EDUCATION OR HEALTH	NUMBER OF SCHOOL DOCTORS	NUMBER OF SCHOOL NURSES	INSPECTION BY DENTISTS
<b>Alabama</b>										
1 Anniston.....	12,794	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..
2 Birmingham.....	132,685	*	1910	..	..	..	E	1	2	..
3 Florence.....	6,689	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..
4 Gadsden.....	10,557	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Mobile.....	51,521	*	1909	..	*	*	E	1	..	..
6 New Decatur.....	6,118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Opelika.....	4,734	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..
8 Selma.....	13,649	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Tuscaloosa.....	8,407	*	1909	*	*	*	E	1	..	..
Total.....		3		3	3	3	E=3	3	2	..
<b>Arizona</b>										
1 Bisbee.....	9,019	*	1910	*	*	..	H	..	..	..
2 Douglas.....	6,437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Phoenix.....	11,134	*	1909	*	*	..	E	1	..	..
4 Prescott.....	5,092	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....		2		2	3	..	E=1 H=1	1	..	..
<b>Arkansas</b>										
1 Fayetteville.....	4,471	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..
2 Fort Smith.....	23,975	*	1905	*	..	..	H	1	1	..
3 Helena.....	8,772	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Hot Springs.....	14,434	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..
5 Jonesboro.....	7,123	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..
6 Little Rock.....	45,941	*	1909	*	*	..	E	2	..	..
7 Paragould.....	5,248	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Pine Bluff.....	15,102	*	1909	*	..	..	H	1	..	..
9 Texarkana.....	5,655	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....		3		3	3	1	E=1 H=2	4	1	..
<b>California</b>										
1 Alameda.....	23,383	*	1910	*	*	..	E	1	..	..
2 Berkeley.....	49,434	*	1909	*	..	*	E	2	1	..
3 Fresno.....	24,819	*	1910	*	*	*	H	1	..	*
4 Los Angeles.....	319,198	*	1907	*	*	*	E	5	1	..
5 Napa.....	5,791	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Oakland.....	159,174	*	1909	..	..	*	E	1	6	..
7 Pasadena.....	39,291	*	1908	*	..	*	E	1	1	..
8 Pomona.....	19,207	*	1909	*	..	*	E	1	..	..
9 San Bernardino.....	12,779	..	..	..	*	*	E	..	..	..
10 San Diego.....	39,578	*	1910	*	*	*	E	1	..	..
11 San Francisco.....	416,912	*	1907	*	*	*	H	..	..	..
12 San José.....	28,946	*	1908	..	..	*	E	1	4	..
13 San Rafael.....	5,934	..	..	..	*	*	E	1	1	..
14 Santa Ana.....	8,429	*	1910	*	*	*	E	..	..	..
15 Santa Barbara.....	11,659	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
16 Santa Clara.....	4,348	*	1909	*	..	..	E	1	..	..
17 Santa Cruz.....	11,146	..	..	..	..	..	E	..	..	..
18 Santa Rosa.....	7,817	*	..	*	..	*	E	1	..	..
19 Watsonville.....	4,440	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....		13		11	7	11	E=11 H=2	21	14	1

	POPULATION IN 1910	HAVING MEDICAL INSPECTION	YEAR WORK WAS BEGUN	INSPECTION FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY TEACHERS	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY DOCTORS	PHYSICAL EXAMINATION BY DOCTORS	SYSTEM UNDER BOARD OF EDUCATION OR HEALTH	NUMBER OF SCHOOL DOCTORS	NUMBER OF SCHOOL NURSES	INSPECTION BY DENTISTS
<b>Colorado</b>											
1 Boulder	9,539	*	1909	..	..	*	..	E	I	..	..
2 Canon City	6,206	*	1910	..	*	..	*	E	..	..	..
3 Colorado Springs	29,078	..	..	..	..	..	..	E	..	..	..
4 Cripple Creek	6,206	*	1909	..	*	..	..	E	..	..	..
5 Denver	213,381	*	1909	*	..	..	..	E	..	..	..
6 Florence	2,712	..	..	..	*	..	..	E	..	..	..
7 Grand Junction	7,754	*	1909	..	..	*	..	E	..	..	..
8 Leadville	7,508	*	1909	*	*	*	*	E	..	..	..
9 Pueblo	44,395	..	..	..	..	..	..	E	..	..	..
District No. 20		*	1910	*	*	..	*	E	..	I	..
10 Salida	4,425	..	..	..	*	..	..	E	..	..	..
11 Trinidad	10,204	*	..	..	*	..	..	E	..	..	..
12 Victor	3,162	*	1909	*	..	..	..	E	..	..	..
Total		9		4	11	3	3	E=9	I	I	..
<b>Connecticut</b>											
1 Ansonia	15,152	*	1909	*	..	*	..	H	I	..	..
2 Bridgeport	102,054	*	1910	*	*	..	..	H	I	..	..
3 Bristol	9,527	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Danbury	20,234	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Derby	8,991	*	1908	*	..	*	*	H	I	..	..
6 Hartford	98,915	*	1898	*	*	*	..	H	4	..	..
7 Manchester	13,641	*	..	*	*	..	..	H	I	I	..
8 Meriden	27,205	*	1910	*	*	*	*	H	3	..	..
9 Middletown	11,851	*	1910	*	*	..	..	E	..	I	..
10 Naugatuck	12,722	*	1902	*	..	..	..	E	6	..	..
11 New Britain	43,916	*	1910	*	*	*	..	H	I	..	..
12 New Haven	133,605	*	1901	*	..	..	*	H	5	I	..
13 New London	19,659	*	1908	*	*	..	..	H	..	..	..
14 Norwalk	6,954	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Norwich	20,307	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Chelsea Dist.		..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Putman	6,637	..	..	..	*	*	..	..	..	..	..
17 Rockville	7,977	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 South Manchester	..	*	1905	*	..	..	*	H	I	I	..
19 South Norwalk	8,968	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Stamford	25,138	*	..	*	..	..	..	H	..	..	..
21 Torrington	15,483	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Wallingford	8,690	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Waterbury	73,141	*	1905	*	..	..	..	H	I	I	*
24 West Haven	8,543	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Winsted	7,754	*	1910	*	*	*	*	E	I	I	..
Total		15		15	21	7	5	E=4 H=11	26	7	I
<b>Delaware</b>											
1 Wilmington	87,411	*	1910	*	*	*	..	H	18	..	*
Total		I		I	I	I	..	H=1	18	..	I
<b>Florida</b>											
1 Jacksonville	57,699	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Lake City	5,032	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Live Oak	3,450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Ocala	4,370	*	1910	*	..	*	..	H	..	..	*
5 St. Augustine	5,494	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Tampa	38,524	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		I		I	3	I	..	H=1	..	..	I

	POPULATION IN 1910	HAVING MEDICAL INSPECTION	YEAR WORK WAS BEGUN	INSPECTION FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY TEACHERS	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY DOCTORS	PHYSICAL EXAMINATION BY DOCTORS	SYSTEM UNDER BOARD OF EDUCATION OR HEALTH	NUMBER OF SCHOOL DOCTORS	NUMBER OF SCHOOL NURSES	INSPECTION BY DENTISTS
<b>Georgia</b>											
1 Athens . . . . .	14,913	*	1910	*	..	..	..	H	I	..	..
2 Atlanta . . . . .	154,839	*	1909	..	..	*	*	H	I	3	..
3 Augusta . . . . .	41,040	*	1910	*	..	*	..	H	I	I	..
4 Columbus . . . . .	20,554	..	..	..	..	..	..	E	..	..	..
5 Cordele . . . . .	5,883	*	1910	*	*	..	..	E	I	..	..
6 Dalton . . . . .	5,324	*	1908	*	*	*	..	E	..	..	..
7 Dublin . . . . .	5,795	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Elberton . . . . .	6,483	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Gainesville . . . . .	5,925	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Griffin . . . . .	7,478	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Newnan . . . . .	5,548	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Rome . . . . .	12,099	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Thomasville . . . . .	6,727	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . . . .		5		5	2	3	1	E = 3 H = 2	4	4	..
<b>Idaho</b>											
1 Boise . . . . .	17,358	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Pocatello . . . . .	9,110	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Wallace . . . . .	3,000	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . . . .		..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Illinois</b>											
1 Alton . . . . .	17,528	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Aurora: . . . . .	29,807	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Side . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Belleville . . . . .	21,122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Belvidere: . . . . .	7,253	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Side . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Side . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Blue Island . . . . .	8,043	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Cairo . . . . .	14,548	..	..	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Canton . . . . .	10,453	*	1910	*	*	*	*	H	I	..	..
8 Centralia . . . . .	9,680	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Champaign . . . . .	12,421	*	1909	*	..	..	..	E	..	I	..
10 Charleston . . . . .	5,884	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Chicago . . . . .	2,185,283	*	1907	*	..	*	*	H	100	40	..
12 Chicago Heights . . . . .	14,525	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Clinton . . . . .	5,165	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Danville . . . . .	27,871	*	1910	..	*	*	..	E	..	..	*
15 Decatur . . . . .	31,140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 De Kalb . . . . .	8,102	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 East St. Louis . . . . .	58,547	*	..	*	..	..	..	H	..	..	*
18 Elgin . . . . .	25,976	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Evanston: . . . . .	24,978	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District No. 75 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	E	I	I	*
District No. 76 . . . . .	..	*	1911	*	..	*	..	..	..	..	..
20 Forest Park . . . . .	6,594	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Freeport . . . . .	17,567	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Galesburg . . . . .	22,089	*	..	..	..	..	..	E	..	I	..
23 Harvey . . . . .	7,227	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Hoopestown . . . . .	4,698	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Jacksonville . . . . .	15,326	*	1910	*	..	*	*	E	..	..	..
26 Joliet . . . . .	34,670	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Kankakee . . . . .	13,986	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Kewanee . . . . .	9,307	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Lincoln . . . . .	10,892	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Litchfield . . . . .	5,971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Macomb . . . . .	5,774	*	1910	*	..	*	*	E	4	..	..
32 Mattoon . . . . .	11,450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Maywood . . . . .	8,033	*	1910	..	*	..	..	E	..	..	..
34 Moline . . . . .	24,199	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Monmouth . . . . .	9,128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 Murphysboro . . . . .	7,485	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37 Normal . . . . .	4,024	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38 Ottawa . . . . .	9,535	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..

	POPULATION IN 1910	HAVING MEDICAL INSPECTION	YEAR WORK WAS BEGUN	INSPECTION FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY TEACHERS	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY DOCTORS	PHYSICAL EXAMINATION BY DOCTORS	SYSTEM UNDER BOARD OF EDUCATION OR HEALTH	NUMBER OF SCHOOL DOCTORS	NUMBER OF SCHOOL NURSES	INSPECTION BY DENTISTS
<b>Illinois (Continued)</b>											
39 Pana.....	6,055	..	..	..	..	..	..	E	1	..	..
40 Pekin.....	9,897	*	1910	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..
41 Peoria.....	66,950	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Peru.....	7,984	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
43 Pontiac.....	6,090	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44 Princeton.....	4,131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45 Rockford.....	45,401	*	1910	*	..	*	*	E	1	2	..
46 Rock Island.....	24,335	..	..	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
47 South Dixon.....	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
48 Springfield.....	51,678	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49 Sterling.....	7,407	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District No. 8.....	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 Sycamore.....	3,926	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
51 Taylorville.....	5,446	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Side.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Side.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52 Urbana.....	8,245	*	1909	*	..	..	..	E	..	..	..
53 Waukegan.....	16,069	*	1910	*	*	*	..	H	5	..	..
Total.....	..	14	..	12	22	9	5	E=10 H=4	113	45	3
<b>Indiana</b>											
1 Alexandria.....	5,096	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Anderson.....	22,476	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Bedford.....	8,716	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Bloomington.....	8,838	*	1908	*	*	*	*	E	1	..	..
5 Bluffton.....	4,987	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Brazil.....	9,340	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Columbus.....	8,813	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Connersville.....	7,738	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*
9 Crawfordsville.....	9,371	*	..	..	*	..	..	E	..	..	..
10 East Chicago.....	19,008	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Elkhart.....	19,282	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Evansville.....	69,647	*	1911	*	..	*	*	E	13	..	*
13 Fort Wayne.....	63,933	*	1909	*	*	*	..	E	1	..	..
14 Frankfort.....	8,634	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Franklin.....	4,502	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Garrett.....	4,149	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Gas City.....	3,224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Greenfield.....	4,448	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Greensburg.....	5,420	*	1907	*	*	*	*	H	..	..	..
20 Hammond.....	20,925	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Hartford City.....	6,187	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Huntington.....	10,272	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Indianapolis.....	233,650	*	1910	*	..	*	..	H	22	..	..
24 Jeffersonville.....	10,412	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Kokomo.....	17,010	*	1910	*	*	..	..	H	4	..	..
26 Lafayette.....	20,081	*	1909	*	..	..	..	E	..	..	..
27 Laporte.....	10,525	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Lawrenceburg.....	3,930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Lebanon.....	5,474	*	1910	..	*	*	..	E	..	..	*
30 Logansport.....	19,050	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Madison.....	6,934	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Marion.....	19,359	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Michigan City.....	19,027	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 Mishawaka.....	11,886	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Montpelier.....	2,786	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 Muncie.....	24,005	*	..	*	*	..	..	H	..	..	..
37 New Albany.....	20,629	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38 Peru.....	10,910	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Plymouth.....	3,838	*	1908	..	..	..	..	E	..	..	..
40 Portland.....	5,130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41 Princeton.....	6,448	*	1909	..	..	*	*	E	..	..	*
42 Richmond.....	22,324	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
43 Rushville.....	4,925	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44 South Bend.....	53,684	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
45 Terre Haute.....	58,157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46 Valparaiso.....	6,987	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..

[illegible]

	POPULATION IN 1910	HAVING MEDICAL INSPECTION	YEAR WORK WAS BEGUN	INSPECTION FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY TEACHERS	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY DOCTORS	PHYSICAL EXAMINATION BY DOCTORS	SYSTEM UNDER BOARD OF EDUCATION OR HEALTH	NUMBER OF SCHOOL DOCTORS	NUMBER OF SCHOOL NURSES	INSPECTION BY DENTISTS
<b>Kansas (Continued)</b>											
24 Wellington.....	7,034	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Wichita.....	52,450	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Winfield.....	6,700	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	*
Total.....		6		5	8	2	I	E = 4 H = 2	2	..	I
<b>Kentucky</b>											
1 Ashland.....	8,688	*	1911	*	..	*	..	E	..	..	..
2 Bellevue.....	6,683	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	*
3 Bowling Green.....	9,173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Covington.....	53,270	*	1909	*	*	*	..	E	I	..	..
5 Danville.....	5,420	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Dayton.....	6,979	*	1910	..	..	..	..	E	..	..	*
7 Frankfort.....	10,465	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Georgetown.....	4,533	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Henderson.....	11,452	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Hopkinsville.....	9,419	*	..	*	..	..	..	H	I	..	..
11 Louisville.....	223,928	*	1906	*	..	*	..	H	5	I	..
12 Madisonville.....	4,966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Maysville.....	6,141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Middlesboro.....	7,305	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Newport.....	30,309	*	1908	*	..	*	*	E	2	I	..
16 Owensboro.....	16,011	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Paducah.....	22,760	*	1910	*	*	..	..	E	..	..	..
18 Paris.....	5,859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Somerset.....	4,491	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....		7		6	7	5	I	E = 5 H = 2	9	2	2
<b>Louisiana</b>											
1 Alexandria.....	11,213	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Baton Rouge.....	14,897	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Donaldsonville.....	4,090	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Houma.....	5,024	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Lake Charles.....	11,449	*	1910	*	*	*	..	E	2	..	..
6 Monroe.....	10,209	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 New Orleans.....	339,075	*	1907	*	..	*	*	E	3	..	..
8 Shreveport.....	28,015	*	1909	*	*	..	..	H	I	..	..
Total.....		3		3	4	2	I	E = 2 H = 1	6	..	..
<b>Maine</b>											
1 Augusta.....	13,211	*	1909	*	*	..	..	E	2	..	*
2 Bangor.....	24,803	*	1909	*	*	*	*	E	4	..	..
3 Bath.....	9,396	*	1909	..	*	..	..	E	..	..	..
4 Belfast.....	4,618	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Biddeford.....	17,079	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Brewer.....	5,667	*	1910	*	*	..	*	E	2	..	..
7 Brunswick.....	5,341	*	1908	..	*	..	..	E	..	..	..
8 Calais.....	6,116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Eastport.....	4,961	..	..	..	*	*	*	..	..	..	..
10 Ellsworth.....	3,549	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Houlton.....	5,845	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Lewiston.....	26,247	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Oldtown.....	6,317	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Portland.....	58,571	*	1910	*	*	*	..	E	4	..	..
15 Rockland.....	8,174	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Saco.....	6,583	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Sanford.....	9,049	*	1910	*	..	*	..	E	..	..	..
18 South Portland.....	7,471	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Waterville.....	11,458	*	1910	*	..	*	..	E	I	..	*
Total.....		8		6	18	4	4	E = 8	13	..	2

	POPULATION IN 1910	HAVING MEDICAL INSPECTION	YEAR WORK WAS BEGUN	INSPECTION FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY TEACHERS	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY DOCTORS	PHYSICAL EXAMINATION BY DOCTORS	SYSTEM UNDER BOARD OF EDUCATION OR HEALTH	NUMBER OF SCHOOL DOCTORS	NUMBER OF SCHOOL NURSES	INSPECTION BY DENTISTS
<b>Maryland</b>											
1 Annapolis.....	8,609	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Baltimore.....	558,485	*	1905	*	..	..	..	H	5	5	..
3 Cumberland.....	21,839	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Frostburg.....	6,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Salisbury.....	66,901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....		I		I	..	I	I	H = I	5	5	..
<b>Massachusetts</b>											
1 Adams.....	13,026	*	1907	*	*	..	*	E	4	..	..
2 Amesbury.....	9,894	*	1908	*	*	..	*	E	1	..	..
3 Amherst.....	5,112	*	1908	*	*	..	*	E	1	I	..
4 Andover.....	7,301	*	1906	*	*	..	*	E	1	..	..
5 Arlington.....	11,187	*	1903	*	*	..	*	E	1	..	..
6 Athol.....	8,536	*	1910	*	*	..	*	H	2	..	..
7 Attleboro.....	16,215	*	1906	*	*	..	*	E	1	..	..
8 Avon.....	2,013	*	1908	..	..	..	*	E	2	..	*
9 Barnstable.....	4,676	*	1909	*	*	..	..	E	1	..	..
10 Belmont.....	5,542	*	1905	*	*	..	*	E	1	..	..
11 Beverly.....	18,650	*	1910	*	*	..	*	H	1	..	..
12 Boston.....	670,585	*	1894	*	*	..	..	H	80	34	..
13 Braintree.....	8,066	*	1909	*	*	..	..	H	3	..	..
14 Brockton.....	56,878	*	1908	*	..	..	*	E	2	I	..
15 Brookline.....	27,797	*	1894	*	..	..	*	E	1	I	*
16 Cambridge.....	104,839	*	1894	*	*	..	*	H	6	I	*
17 Canton.....	4,797	*	1909	*	..	..	*	E	1	I	..
18 Chelmsford.....	5,010	*	..	*	..	..	*	E	2	..	..
19 Chelsea.....	32,452	*	1905	*	*	..	*	E	3	..	..
20 Chicopee.....	25,401	*	..	*	..	..	*	H	2	..	..
21 Clinton.....	13,075	*	1908	*	*	..	*	E	1	..	..
22 Concord.....	6,421	*	1908	*	..	..	*	E	1	..	..
23 Danvers.....	9,407	*	1910	*	..	..	*	E	1	..	..
24 Dedham.....	9,284	*	1904	*	..	..	*	E	..	I	..
25 Easthampton.....	8,524	*	1907	*	*	..	*	E	1	..	..
26 Easton.....	5,139	*	1910	*	..	..	*	E	4	..	..
27 Everett.....	33,484	*	1907	*	..	..	..	H	8	..	..
28 Fall River.....	19,295	*	1903	*	..	..	*	H	8	..	..
29 Fitchburg.....	37,826	*	1906	*	..	..	*	E	2	..	..
30 Framingham.....	12,948	*	1908	*	..	..	..	E	1	..	..
31 Franklin.....	5,641	*	1907	*	..	..	..	E	2	..	..
32 Gardner.....	14,699	*	1907	*	..	..	..	E	5	..	..
33 Gloucester.....	24,398	*	..	*	..	..	*	H	3	..	..
34 Great Barrington.....	5,926	*	1908	*	..	..	..	E	3	..	..
35 Greenfield.....	10,427	*	1908	*	..	..	*	E	1	..	..
36 Hingham.....	4,905	*	1907	*	..	..	..	E	1	..	..
37 Holyoke.....	57,730	*	..	*	..	..	*	H	7	..	..
38 Hudson.....	6,743	*	1910	*	..	..	*	E	2	..	*
39 Hyde Park.....	15,507	*	1907	*	..	..	..	E	1	..	..
40 Lawrence.....	85,892	*	1906	*	..	..	*	H	4	..	..
41 Lee.....	41,006	*	1909	*	..	..	*	E	1	..	..
42 Leominster.....	17,580	*	1903	*	..	..	*	E	2	..	*
43 Lexington.....	4,918	*	..	*	..	..	..	E	1	..	..
44 Lowell.....	106,294	*	1909	*	..	..	*	E	9	I	..
45 Ludlow.....	4,948	*	1909	*	..	..	*	E	1	..	..
46 Lynn.....	89,336	*	1907	*	..	..	..	H	10	..	..
47 Malden.....	44,404	*	1904	*	..	..	*	E	4	..	..
48 Mansfield.....	5,183	*	1908	*	..	..	..	H	1	..	..
49 Marblehead.....	7,338	*	..	*	..	..	*	E	7	..	..
50 Marlboro.....	14,579	*	1904	*	..	..	..	E	1	..	*
51 Maynard.....	6,390	*	1907	*	..	..	*	E	1	..	..
52 Medford.....	23,150	*	1907	*	..	..	..	E	1	..	..
53 Melrose.....	15,715	*	..	*	..	..	*	E	3	..	..
54 Methuen.....	11,448	*	1909	*	..	..	..	E	1	..	..
55 Milford.....	15,955	*	1909	..	..	..	*	E	2	..	..
56 Millbury.....	4,740	*	1908	..	..	..	*	E	1	..	..
57 Milton.....	7,927	*	..	*	..	..	..	E	1	..	..
58 Monson.....	4,758	*	1910	*	..	..	*	E	3	..	*
59 Natick.....	9,866	*	1907	*	..	..	..	H	2	..	..
60 Needham.....	5,026	*	1905	*	*	..	*	E	2	..	..



	POPULATION IN 1910	HAVING MEDICAL INSPECTION	YEAR WORK WAS BEGUN	INSPECTION FOR CON- TAGIOUS DISEASES	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY TEACHERS	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY DOCTORS	PHYSICAL EXAMINA- TION BY DOCTORS	SYSTEM UNDER BOARD OF EDUCATION OR HEALTH	NUMBER OF SCHOOL DOCTORS	NUMBER OF SCHOOL NURSES	INSPECTION BY DENTISTS
<b>Michigan (Continued)</b>											
16 Grand Rapids.....	112,571	*	1906	*	..	..	..	E	..	3	..
17 Hillsdale.....	5,001	*	1910	*	..	..	..	H	..	..	..
18 Holland.....	10,490	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Houghton.....	5,113	*	1910	*	..	..	*	E	8	..	..
20 Ionia.....	5,030	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Iron Mountain.....	9,216	*	1909	*	..	..	..	E	..	2	..
22 Ironwood.....	12,821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Jackson.....	31,433	*	1910	*	..	*	*	E	11	1	*
24 Kalamazoo.....	39,437	*	1907	*	*	*	..	E	1	1	..
25 Lansing.....	31,229	*	1905	*	..	..	..	E	14	..	..
26 Ludington.....	9,132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Marshall.....	4,236	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Monroe.....	6,893	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
29 Mt. Clemens.....	7,707	*	1908	*	*	*	..	E	1	..	..
30 Muskegon.....	24,062	*	1909	*	..	*	*	E	3	1	*
31 Negaunee.....	8,460	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Norway.....	4,974	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Owosso.....	9,639	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 Port Huron.....	18,863	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Saginaw:	50,510	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Side.....	..	*	1910	..	*	..	..	E	6	..	..
West Side.....	..	*	1910	*	..	*	*	E	1	..	*
36 St. Joseph.....	5,936	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37 Sault Ste. Marie.....	12,615	*	1907	*	*	*	..	H	1	..	..
38 South Haven.....	3,577	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Three Rivers.....	5,072	*	..	..	..	..	*	E	..	..	*
40 Traverse City.....	12,115	*	1909	*	*	*	..	E	..	..	..
41 Wyandotte.....	8,287	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Ypsilanti.....	6,230	*	1910	*	*	..	..	E	3	..	*
Total.....		19		16	24	12	5	E = 16 H = 3	78	14	5
<b>Minnesota</b>											
1 Albert Lea.....	6,193	*	..	..	*	..	..	E	1	..	..
2 Anoka.....	3,972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Austin.....	6,960	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Duluth.....	78,466	*	1909	*	..	*	..	E	2	2	..
5 Ely.....	3,572	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Eveleth.....	7,036	*	1908	*	..	*	*	E	1	..	..
7 Faribault.....	9,001	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Fergus Falls.....	6,887	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Hastings.....	3,983	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Little Falls.....	6,078	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Mankato.....	10,305	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Minneapolis.....	301,408	*	1911	*	..	*	*	E	7	7	..
13 Moorhead.....	4,840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 New Ulm.....	5,048	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Owatona.....	5,658	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Red Wing.....	9,048	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Rochester.....	7,844	*	1911	*	*	*	..	H	1	..	..
18 St. Cloud.....	10,600	*	1907	*	..	*	..	E	1	..	..
19 St. Paul.....	214,744	*	1909	*	..	*	*	E	1	3	..
20 St. Peter.....	4,176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Stillwater.....	10,198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Virginia.....	10,473	*	1904	*	*	*	*	H	1	1	..
23 Willmar.....	4,135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Winona.....	18,583	*	1910	*	..	*	*	E	8	..	*
Total.....		9		8	10	8	5	E = 7 H = 2	23	13	1

	POPULATION IN 1910	HAVING MEDICAL INSPECTION	YEAR WORK WAS BEGUN	INSPECTION FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY TEACHERS	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY DOCTORS	PHYSICAL EXAMINATION BY DOCTORS	SYSTEM UNDER BOARD OF EDUCATION OR HEALTH	NUMBER OF SCHOOL DOCTORS	NUMBER OF SCHOOL NURSES	INSPECTION BY DENTISTS
<b>Mississippi</b>											
1 Columbus.....	8,988	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Jackson.....	21,262	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Laurel.....	8,465	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 McComb.....	6,237	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Vicksburg.....	20,814	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Yazoo City.....	6,796	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....		..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Missouri</b>											
1 Aurora.....	4,148	*	1910	*	..	*	..	E	5	..	..
2 Cape Girardeau.....	8,475	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Carthage.....	9,483	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*
4 Chillicothe.....	6,265	*	1910	*	*	..	..	E	..	..	..
5 Clinton.....	4,992	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Columbia.....	9,662	*	1910	..	..	*	..	E	1	..	..
7 Fulton.....	5,228	*	1910	*	*	..	..	E	1	..	*
8 Hannibal.....	18,341	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Jefferson City.....	11,850	*	1907	..	..	*	..	E	1	..	..
10 Joplin.....	32,073	*	1909	*	..	*	*	E	18	..	*
11 Kansas City.....	248,381	*	1910	*	*	*	*	E	16	..	..
12 Lexington.....	5,242	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Macon.....	3,584	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Marshall.....	4,869	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Poplar Bluff.....	6,916	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Rich Hill.....	2,755	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 St. Charles.....	9,437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 St. Joseph.....	77,403	*	1905	*	*	..	..	E	1	..	..
19 St. Louis.....	687,029	*	1909	..	..	*	*	E	6	5	..
20 Sedalia.....	17,822	*	1909	*	..	..	..	E	1	..	..
21 Springfield.....	35,201	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Trenton.....	5,656	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Warrensburg.....	4,689	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Webb City.....	11,817	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....		10	..	8	7	7	4	E=9 H=1	50	5	3
<b>Montana</b>											
1 Anaconda.....	10,134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bozeman.....	5,107	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Butte.....	39,165	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Great Falls.....	13,948	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Helena.....	12,515	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Missoula.....	12,869	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*
Total.....		..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
<b>Nebraska</b>											
1 Beatrice.....	9,356	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Fremont.....	8,718	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Grand Island.....	10,326	*	1910	*	..	*	..	E	1	..	..
4 Hastings.....	9,338	*	1910	*	..	*	*	E	1	..	..
5 Kearney.....	6,202	*	1910	*	*	*	*	E	1	..	..
6 Lincoln.....	43,973	*	1904	*	*	*	*	E	1	..	..
7 Nebraska City.....	5,488	..	..	..	*	*	..	..	..	..	..
8 Norfolk.....	6,025	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 North Platte.....	4,793	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Plattsmouth.....	4,287	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 South Omaha.....	26,259	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 York.....	6,235	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....		4	..	4	4	4	2	E=4	3	1	..

	POPULATION IN 1910	HAVING MEDICAL INSPECTION	YEAR WORK WAS BEGUN	INSPECTION FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY TEACHERS	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY DOCTORS	PHYSICAL EXAMINATION BY DOCTORS	SYSTEM UNDER BOARD OF EDUCATION OR HEALTH	NUMBER OF SCHOOL DOCTORS	NUMBER OF SCHOOL NURSES	INSPECTION BY DENTISTS
<b>Nevada</b>											
1 Reno.....	10,867	*	1908	*	*	*	..	E	I	..	..
Total.....		I		I	I	I	..	E = I	I	..	..
<b>New Hampshire</b>											
1 Berlin.....	11,780	..	..	..	..	..	..	E	..	..	..
2 Claremont.....	7,529	*	1910	..	*	*	..	E	..	..	..
3 Concord:	21,497	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union District.....	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	I	..
Penacook District.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Dover.....	13,247	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Exeter.....	4,897	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Franklin.....	6,132	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Keene.....	10,068	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Laconia.....	10,183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Manchester.....	70,063	*	1910	*	..	*	*	H	6	..	..
10 Nashua.....	26,005	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Portsmouth.....	11,269	*	1910	*	*	*	*	E	5	..	*
12 Rochester.....	8,868	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....		3		2	7	3	2	E = 2 H = I	11	I	I
<b>New Jersey</b>											
1 Asbury Park.....	10,150	*	1909	*	..	*	*	E	2	..	..
2 Atlantic City.....	46,150	*	1905	*	*	*	*	E	3	I	..
3 Bayonne.....	55,545	*	1909	*	*	*	*	E	I	..	..
4 Bloomfield.....	15,070	*	1909	*	*	*	*	E	2	..	..
5 Bordentown.....	4,250	*	1909	*	..	*	*	E	I	..	..
6 Bridgeton.....	14,209	*	1910	*	..	*	*	E	I	..	..
7 Camden.....	94,538	*	1899	*	*	*	*	E	5	..	..
8 Dover.....	7,468	*	1909	*	..	*	*	E	I	..	..
9 East Orange.....	34,371	*	1910	*	..	*	*	E	3	..	..
10 Elizabeth.....	73,409	*	1901	*	*	*	*	E	2	4	*
11 Englewood.....	9,924	*	1905	*	*	*	*	E	I	..	..
12 Garfield.....	10,213	*	1909	*	..	*	*	E	I	..	..
13 Gloucester City.....	9,462	*	1910	*	..	*	*	E	I	..	..
14 Hackensack.....	14,050	*	1910	*	..	*	*	E	2	I	..
15 Hammonton.....	5,088	*	1910	*	..	*	*	E	I	..	..
16 Hoboken.....	70,324	*	1909	*	..	*	*	E	3	I	..
17 Irvington.....	11,877	*	1910	*	..	*	*	E	I	..	..
18 Jersey City.....	267,779	*	1910	*	*	*	*	E	13	6	..
19 Kearney.....	18,659	*	1910	*	..	*	*	E	6	..	..
20 Lambertville.....	4,657	*	1910	*	..	*	*	E	2	..	..
21 Long Branch.....	13,298	*	1909	*	..	*	*	E	2	..	..
22 Madison.....	4,658	*	1909	*	..	*	*	E	I	..	..
23 Montclair.....	21,550	*	1903	*	..	*	*	E	4	I	..
24 Morristown.....	12,507	*	1910	*	..	*	*	E	2	..	..
25 Newark.....	347,469	*	1901	*	..	*	*	E	16	8	..
26 New Brunswick.....	23,388	*	1910	*	..	*	*	E	I	..	..
27 North Plainfield.....	6,117	*	1902	*	..	*	*	E	I	..	..
28 Orange.....	29,630	*	1909	*	..	*	*	E	I	2	..
29 Passaic.....	54,773	*	1902	*	..	*	*	E	4	..	..
30 Paterson.....	125,600	*	1900	*	..	*	*	E	6	..	..
31 Perth Amboy.....	32,121	*	1908	*	*	*	*	E	I	..	..
32 Plainfield.....	20,550	*	1898	*	..	*	*	E	2	I	*
33 Princeton.....	5,136	*	1909	*	..	*	*	E	I	I	..
34 Rahway.....	9,337	*	1909	*	..	*	*	E	2	..	..
35 Red Bank.....	7,398	*	1909	*	..	*	*	E	I	..	..
36 Rutherford.....	7,045	*	1910	*	..	*	*	E	I	..	..
37 Salem.....	6,614	*	1909	*	..	*	*	E	I	..	..
38 Somerville.....	5,060	*	1908	*	..	*	*	E	I	..	..
39 South Amboy.....	7,007	*	1909	*	..	*	*	E	I	..	..
40 South Orange.....	6,014	*	1901	*	..	*	*	E	I	..	..
41 Summit.....	7,500	*	1909	*	*	*	*	E	I	I	..
42 Town of Union.....	21,023	*	1908	*	..	*	*	E	I	..	..

	POPULATION IN 1910	HAVING MEDICAL INSPECTION	YEAR WORK WAS BEGUN	INSPECTION FOR CON- TAGIOUS DISEASES	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY TEACHERS	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY DOCTORS	PHYSICAL EXAMINA- TION BY DOCTORS	SYSTEM UNDER BOARD OF EDUCATION OR HEALTH	NUMBER OF SCHOOL DOCTORS	NUMBER OF SCHOOL NURSES	INSPECTION BY DENTISTS
New Jersey (Continued)											
43 Trenton.....	96,815	*	1909	*	*	..	*	E	9	2	..
44 Vineland.....	5,282	*	1900	*	*	*	*	F	I	..	..
45 West New York.....	13,560	*	1909	*	*	*	*	F	I	..	..
46 West Orange.....	10,980	*	1908	*	..	*	*	F	I	I	..
47 Woodbury.....	4,642	*	1903	*	..	*	*	E	I	..	..
Total.....		47		47	12	45	40	E=47 H=I	117	30	2
New Mexico											
1 Albuquerque.....	11,020	*	1909	*	*	..	..	H	..	..	..
2 Raton.....	4,539	..	..	..	..	..	..	E	..	..	..
3 Santa Fé.....	5,072	*	1910	*	..	*	..	..	3	..	..
Total.....		2		2	I	I	..	E=I H=I	3	..	..
New York											
1 Albany.....	100,253	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Albion.....	5,016	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Amsterdam.....	31,267	..	..	*	*	..	..	..	..	I	..
4 Auburn.....	34,668	*	1908	*	*	*	..	E	2	..	..
5 Batavia.....	11,613	..	..	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Bath.....	3,884	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Binghamton.....	48,443	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Buffalo.....	423,715	*	1907	*	*	*	*	H	..	3	*
9 Canandaigua.....	7,207	*	1910	*	*	..	..	E	..	I	..
10 Catskill.....	5,293	..	..	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Cohoes.....	24,709	*	1910	*	..	..	..	E	..	I	..
12 Corning:	13,730	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District No. 9	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	E	..	..	..
District No. 13	..	*	..	..	*	*	*	..	..	..	..
13 Cortland.....	11,507	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Dansville.....	3,938	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Dunkirk.....	17,221	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Elmira.....	37,176	*	1910	*	..	*	*	E	I	I	*
17 Fishkill Landing.....	3,902	..	..	..	*	*	..	..	..	..	..
18 Fredonia.....	5,285	..	..	..	*	*	..	..	..	..	..
19 Fulton.....	10,480	..	..	..	*	*	..	..	..	..	..
20 Geneva.....	12,446	*	1910	*	..	*	*	H	I	I	..
21 Haverstraw.....	5,669	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Herkimer.....	7,520	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Hoosick Falls.....	5,532	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Hornell.....	13,617	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Hudson.....	11,417	..	..	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Hudson Falls.....	5,180	..	..	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Ilion.....	6,588	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Ithaca.....	14,802	*	1909	*	..	*	*	H	I	I	..
29 Jamestown.....	31,297	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Johnstown.....	10,447	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Kingston.....	25,908	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Lackawanna.....	14,549	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Lancaster.....	4,304	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 Lansingburg.....	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Lawrence.....	1,189	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 Lockport.....	17,970	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
37 Lyons.....	4,400	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
38 Malone.....	6,467	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Mamaroneck.....	5,698	*	1908	*	*	..	..	E	I	..	..
40 Medina.....	5,683	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
41 Mt. Vernon.....	30,919	*	1907	*	*	*	*	H	4	I	..
42 New Rochelle.....	28,867	*	1910	*	*	*	*	H	I	..	..
43 New York.....	4,766,883	*	1897	*	*	*	*	H	142	142	..
44 Niagara Falls.....	30,445	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
45 North Tarrytown.....	5,421	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
46 North Tonawanda.....	11,955	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
47 Norwich.....	7,422	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
48 Nyack.....	4,619	..	..	..	*	*	..	..	..	..	..
49 Olean.....	14,743	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	POPULATION IN 1910	HAVING MEDICAL INSPECTION	YEAR WORK WAS BEGUN	INSPECTION FOR CON- TAGIOUS DISEASES	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY TEACHERS	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY DOCTORS	PHYSICAL EXAMINA- TION BY DOCTORS	SYSTEM UNDER BOARD OF EDUCATION OR HEALTH	NUMBER OF SCHOOL DOCTORS	NUMBER OF SCHOOL NURSES	INSPECTION BY DENTISTS
<b>New York (Continued)</b>											
50 Oneonta.....	9,491	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
51 Oswego.....	23,368	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52 Owego.....	4,633	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
53 Patchogue.....	3,824	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
54 Penn Yan.....	4,597	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55 Plattsburg.....	11,138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56 Port Chester.....	12,809	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57 Port Jervis.....	9,314	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
58 Potsdam.....	4,036	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
59 Poughkeepsie.....	27,936	*	1906	*	..	*	..	H	I	..	..
60 Rennselaer.....	10,711	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61 Rochester.....	218,149	*	1906	*	*	*	..	H	12	3	*
62 Rome.....	20,497	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63 Saratoga Springs.....	12,693	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64 Schenectady.....	72,826	*	1907	*	..	*	*	H	2	2	*
65 Seneca Falls.....	6,588	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
66 Solvay.....	5,139	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
67 Syracuse.....	137,249	*	1906	*	..	*	*	H	11	2	..
68 Tarrytown.....	5,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69 Tonawanda.....	8,290	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 Troy.....	76,813	*	1910	*	..	..	..	H	3	..	..
71 Utica.....	74,419	*	..	*	..	*	*	H	12	..	..
72 Waterloo.....	3,931	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
73 Watertown.....	26,730	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
74 Waverly.....	4,855	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..
75 Wellsville.....	4,382	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..
76 White Plains.....	15,949	*	1908	*	..	*	*	E	I	..	..
77 Yonkers.....	79,803	*	1905	*	*	*	*	E	2	I	..
Total.....		20		22	51	17	13	E=8 H=12	197	160	4
<b>North Carolina</b>											
1 Asheville.....	18,762	*	1905	*	*	*	..	E	3	..	..
2 Concord.....	8,715	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Durham.....	18,241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Gastonia.....	5,759	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Goldsboro.....	6,107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 High Point.....	9,525	*	1910	..	*	..	..	E	..	..	*
7 Kinston.....	6,995	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Mascontah.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 New Bern.....	9,961	*	1909	*	*	..	*	E	..	..	..
10 Raleigh.....	19,218	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*
11 Salem.....	5,533	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Washington.....	6,211	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Wilmington.....	25,748	*	1910	*	*	..	..	E	..	..	*
14 Wilson.....	6,717	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Winston.....	17,167	*	1911	*	..	..	..	E	..	..	*
Total.....		5		4	12	1	1	E=5	3	..	4
<b>North Dakota</b>											
1 Bismarck.....	5,443	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Fargo.....	14,331	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Grand Forks.....	12,478	..	..	..	*	*	..	..	..	..	..
4 Jamestown.....	4,358	*	1909	*	*	..	..	E	..	..	..
5 Minot.....	6,188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Valley City.....	4,606	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....		1		1	3	1	..	E=1	..	..	..

	POPULATION IN 1910	HAVING MEDICAL INSPECTION	YEAR WORK WAS BEGUN	INSPECTION FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY TEACHERS	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY DOCTORS	PHYSICAL EXAMINATION BY DOCTORS	SYSTEM UNDER BOARD OF EDUCATION OR HEALTH	NUMBER OF SCHOOL DOCTORS	NUMBER OF SCHOOL NURSES	INSPECTION BY DENTISTS
<b>Ohio</b>											
1 Akron	69,067	*	1909	*	*	*	*	E	5	1	..
2 Alliance	15,083	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Ashland	6,795	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Ashtabula	18,266	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Barberton	9,410	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Bellaire	12,946	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Bellevue	5,209	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Bowling Green	5,222	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Bucyrus	8,122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Canton	50,217	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Chillicothe	14,508	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Cincinnati	304,463	*	1905	*	*	*	..	H	25	3	*
13 Circleville	6,744	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Cleveland	560,663	*	1910	*	..	*	..	E	15	15	*
15 Columbus	181,548	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Conneaut	8,319	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Coschocton	9,603	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	*
18 Dayton	116,577	*	1906	*	*	*	*	E	1	..	*
19 Defiance	7,327	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Delaware	9,076	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*
21 Delphos	5,038	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 East Liverpool	20,387	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Elyria	14,825	*	1908	*	..	*	*	E	1	..	..
24 Findlay	14,858	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*
25 Galion	7,214	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Gallipolis	5,560	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	*
27 Hamilton	35,279	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Hillsboro	4,296	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Ironton	13,147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Jackson	5,468	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Kent	4,488	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Lancaster	13,093	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Lima	30,508	*	1910	*	*	..	..	E	12	..	*
34 Lorain	28,883	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Mansfield	20,768	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 Marietta	12,923	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
37 Martins Ferry	9,133	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38 Massillon	13,879	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Miamisburg	4,271	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 Middletown	13,152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41 Mt. Vernon	9,087	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Newark	25,404	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
43 New Philadelphia	8,542	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
44 Niles	8,361	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45 North Baltimore	2,503	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46 Norwalk	7,858	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
47 Norwood	16,185	*	1909	*	..	*	..	E	1	..	..
48 Oberlin	4,365	*	..	..	..	*	..	E	1	..	..
49 Painesville	5,501	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 Piqua	13,388	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51 Portsmouth	23,481	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52 Ravenna	5,310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53 St. Marys	5,732	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54 Salem	8,943	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
55 Sandusky	19,989	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56 Shelby	4,903	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
57 Sidney	6,607	*	1905	*	..	*	*	E	1	..	..
58 Springfield	46,921	*	1909	..	*	..	*	E	..	..	..
59 Steubenville	22,391	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 Tiffin	11,894	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
61 Toledo	168,497	*	1910	*	..	*	*	E	5	5	..
62 Urbana	7,739	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63 Van Wert	7,157	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
64 Wapakoneta	5,349	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65 Wellston	6,875	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66 Xenia	8,706	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67 Youngstown	79,066	*	1910	..	..	..	..	E	..	..	..
68 Zanesville	28,026	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		12		9	28	9	5	E=11 H=1	67	24	8

	POPULATION IN 1910	HAVING MEDICAL INSPECTION	YEAR WORK WAS BEGUN	INSPECTION FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY TEACHERS	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY DOCTORS	PHYSICAL EXAMINATION BY DOCTORS	SYSTEM UNDER BOARD OF EDUCATION OR HEALTH	NUMBER OF SCHOOL DOCTORS	NUMBER OF SCHOOL NURSES	INSPECTION BY DENTISTS
<b>Oklahoma</b>											
1 Ardmore	8,618	*	1909	*	*	*	..	H	1	..	..
2 Chickasha	10,320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Durant	5,330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 El Reno	7,872	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Guthrie	11,054	*	1910	*	*	*	*	E	3	..	..
6 Lawton	7,788	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 McAlester	12,954	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Muskagee	25,278	*	1910	*	*	*	*	E	1	..	..
9 Oklahoma City	64,205	*	1910	*	*	*	*	E	1	..	..
10 Perry	3,133	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Ponca	2,521	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Shawnee	12,474	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Tulsa	18,182	*	1910	*	*	..	..	H	3	..	..
Total		5		5	6	4	3	E = 3 H = 2	9	..	..
<b>Oregon</b>											
1 Astoria	9,599	*	1910	*	*	..	..	H	1	..	..
2 Eugene	9,009	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Pendleton	4,490	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Portland	207,214	*	1908	*	..	*	*	H	4	1	*
5 The Dalles	4,880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		2		2	2	1	1	H = 2	5	1	1
<b>Pennsylvania</b>											
1 Allentown	51,913	*	1910	*	*	*	*	H	2	..	..
2 Altoona	52,127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Archbald	7,194	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Athens	3,790	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Bangor	5,369	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Beaver Falls	12,191	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Bellefonte	4,145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Berwick	5,689	*	1909	*	*	*	..	E	1	..	..
9 Bethlehem	12,837	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Blakely	5,345	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Braddock	19,357	*	1910	*	*	*	*	E	4	..	..
12 Bradford	14,544	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Bristol	9,250	*	..	..	..	..	..	E	..	..	..
14 Butler	20,728	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Carlisle	10,303	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Carnegie	10,009	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Catasauqua	5,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Chambersburg	11,800	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Charleroi	9,615	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Chester	38,537	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..
21 Clearfield	6,851	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Coatesville	11,084	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Corry	5,991	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Danville	7,517	*	1910	*	..	*	..	E	1	..	..
25 Darby	6,305	*	1907	*	..	*	*	E	1	..	..
26 Dickson City	9,331	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Donora	8,174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Dubois	12,623	*	1910	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Duryea	7,487	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Easton	28,523	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Edwardsdale	8,407	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Erie	66,525	*	1910	*	*	*	*	E	1	2	..
33 Forest City	5,749	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 Franklin	9,707	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Greensburg	13,012	*	1910	*	..	..	..	H	1	..	..
36 Hanover	7,057	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37 Harrisburg	64,186	*	1908	*	..	*	*	E	1	2	..
38 Hazleton	25,452	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Homestead	18,713	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 Indiana	5,749	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41 Jeannette	8,077	*	1911	*	*	*	*	E	7	..	*

	POPULATION IN 1910	HAVING MEDICAL INSPECTION	YEAR WORK WAS BEGUN	INSPECTION FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY TEACHERS	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY DOCTORS	PHYSICAL EXAMINATION BY DOCTORS	SYSTEM UNDER BOARD OF EDUCATION OR HEALTH	NUMBER OF SCHOOL DOCTORS	NUMBER OF SCHOOL NURSES	INSPECTION BY DENTISTS
<b>Pennsylvania (Continued)</b>											
42 Jersey Shore.....	5,381	..	..	..	..	..	..	H	..	..	..
43 Johnsonburg.....	4,334	* ..	1909	..	..	..	..	H	2	..	..
44 Johnstown.....	55,482	* ..	1909	..	..	..	..	E	2	..	..
45 Lancaster.....	47,227	* ..	1907	*	..	..	..	E	1	..	..
46 Lebanon.....	19,240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47 Lehighton.....	5,316	* ..	1909	*	..	..	..	E	1	..	..
48 McKeesport.....	42,694	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49 McKees Rocks.....	14,702	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 Mahanoy City.....	15,936	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51 Mauch Chunk.....	3,952	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52 Milton.....	7,400	* ..	1909	*	..	..	..	E	..	..	*
53 Monongahela City.....	7,598	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54 Mt. Carmel.....	17,532	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55 Nanticoke.....	18,877	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56 New Brighton.....	8,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57 New Castle.....	36,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58 Norristown.....	27,875	* ..	..	*	..	..	..	E	1	..	..
59 Northampton.....	8,729	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 North Braddock.....	11,824	* ..	1910	*	..	..	..	E	3	..	..
61 Philadelphia.....	1,549,008	* ..	1904	*	..	..	..	H	30	9	*
62 Phoenixville.....	10,743	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63 Pitcairn.....	4,979	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64 Pittsburgh.....	533,905	* ..	1910	..	..	..	..	H	30	..	..
65 Pottstown.....	15,599	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66 Pottsville.....	20,236	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67 Punxsutawney.....	9,058	* ..	1909	..	..	..	..	E	..	..	..
68 Rankin.....	6,042	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69 Reading.....	96,071	* ..	1908	..	..	..	..	E	1	..	*
70 Renovo.....	4,621	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71 Ridgeway.....	5,408	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72 St. Clair.....	5,640	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73 St. Marys.....	6,346	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74 Sayre.....	6,426	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 Scranton.....	129,867	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76 Sewickley.....	4,479	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77 Shamokin.....	19,588	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78 Sharpsburg.....	8,153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79 Shenandoah.....	25,774	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80 Slatington.....	4,454	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81 South Bethlehem.....	19,973	* ..	..	*	..	..	..	H	..	..	..
82 South Sharon.....	10,190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83 Sunbury.....	13,770	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84 Tamaqua.....	9,462	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85 Tarentum.....	7,414	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86 Titusville.....	8,533	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87 Towanda.....	4,281	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88 Tyrone.....	7,176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89 Uniontown.....	13,344	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90 Warren.....	11,080	* ..	1910	*	..	..	..	E	1	..	..
91 Washington.....	18,778	* ..	1906	*	..	..	..	E	1	..	..
92 Waynesboro.....	7,199	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
93 West Chester.....	11,767	* ..	1910	*	..	..	..	E	1	..	..
94 West Pittston.....	6,848	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95 Wilkes Barre.....	67,105	* ..	1910	*	..	..	..	E	1	..	..
96 Williamsburg.....	18,924	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97 Williamsport.....	31,860	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98 Wilmerding.....	6,133	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99 Windber.....	8,013	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100 York.....	44,750	* ..	1910	*	..	..	..	H	26	..	..
Total.....		28		21	36	21	12	E = 20 H = 8	120	13	4

	POPULATION IN 1910	HAVING MEDICAL INSPECTION	YEAR WORK WAS BEGUN	INSPECTION FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY TEACHERS	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY DOCTORS	PHYSICAL EXAMINATION BY DOCTORS	SYSTEM UNDER BOARD OF EDUCATION OR HEALTH	NUMBER OF SCHOOL DOCTORS	NUMBER OF SCHOOL NURSES	INSPECTION BY DENTISTS
<b>Rhode Island</b>											
1 Bristol.....	8,565	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Burrillville.....	7,878	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Central Falls.....	22,754	*	1909	*	..	*	..	E	3	..	..
4 Coventry.....	5,848	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Cranston.....	21,171	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Cumberland.....	10,107	*	1909	*	*	*	*	E	1	..	..
7 East Providence.....	15,808	*	1909	*	*	*	*	E	1	..	..
8 Lincoln.....	9,825	*	..	*	..	..	..	H	..	..	..
9 Newport.....	27,149	*	1906	*	*	*	..	H	4	..	..
10 North Kingston.....	4,048	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Pawtucket.....	51,622	*	..	*	..	..	..	E	..	..	*
12 Providence.....	224,326	*	1905	..	..	*	..	H	4	1	..
13 South Kingston.....	5,176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Warwick.....	26,629	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Westerly.....	8,696	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Woonsocket.....	38,125	*	1908	*	*	*	..	E	6	..	..
Total.....		8		7	5	6	2	E = 5 H = 3	20	1	1
<b>South Carolina</b>											
1 Abbeville.....	4,459	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Anderson.....	9,054	*	1910	*	..	*	*	E	1	..	..
3 Chester.....	4,754	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Columbia.....	26,319	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Georgetown.....	5,530	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Greenville.....	15,741	*	1911	*	*	..	*	E	..	..	*
7 Hartsville.....	2,365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Rock Hill.....	7,216	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Spartanburg.....	17,517	*	1910	*	..	*	*	E	3	..	..
10 Sumter.....	8,109	*	1909	*	..	*	*	H	1	..	..
11 Union.....	5,623	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....		4		4	1	3	4	E = 3 H = 1	5	..	1
<b>South Dakota</b>											
1 Aberdeen.....	10,753	*	1910	*	..	..	..	H	..	..	..
2 Deadwood.....	3,053	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Lead.....	8,392	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Mitchell.....	6,515	*	1910	*	*	*	..	E	..	..	*
5 Sioux Falls.....	14,094	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	*
6 Yankton.....	3,787	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....		2		2	3	1	..	E = 1 H = 1	..	..	2
<b>Tennessee</b>											
1 Chattanooga.....	44,604	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Clarksville.....	8,548	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Jackson.....	15,779	*	1901	*	*	..	..	H	..	..	..
4 Knoxville.....	36,346	*	1909	*	*	*	*	E	1	..	*
5 Memphis.....	131,105	*	1910	*	*	*	*	H	..	..	..
6 Nashville.....	110,364	*	1908	..	*	..	..	E	1	..	..
Total.....		4		3	4	3	2	E = 2 H = 2	2	..	1

	POPULATION IN 1910	HAVING MEDICAL INSPECTION	YEAR WORK WAS BEGUN	INSPECTION FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY TEACHERS	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY DOCTORS	PHYSICAL EXAMINATION BY DOCTORS	SYSTEM UNDER BOARD OF EDUCATION OR HEALTH	NUMBER OF SCHOOL DOCTORS	NUMBER OF SCHOOL NURSES	INSPECTION BY DENTISTS
<b>Texas</b>											
1 Austin.....	29,860	*	1909	..	*	*	..	E	..	..	..
2 Beaumont.....	20,640	..	..	..	..	..	..	E	..	..	..
3 Belton.....	4,164	*	1902	*	..	..	..	E	I	..	..
4 Brownsville.....	10,517	*	1910	*	*	*	..	E	I	..	..
5 Brownwood.....	6,967	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Cleburne.....	10,364	*	1910	*	..	..	..	H	I	..	..
7 Corpus Christi.....	8,222	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Corsicana.....	9,749	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Dallas.....	92,104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Denison.....	13,632	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Denton.....	4,732	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 El Paso.....	39,279	*	1911	*	..	..	..	H	..	..	..
13 Ft. Worth.....	73,312	*	1909	*	*	*	*	E	2	..	..
14 Gainesville.....	7,624	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Galveston.....	36,091	*	1907	*	*	..	..	E	I	..	..
16 Gonzales.....	3,139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Greenville.....	8,850	*	1908	*	*	..	*	H	..	..	..
18 Hillsboro.....	6,115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Houston.....	78,800	*	1907	*	*	*	..	E	I	..	..
20 Marlin.....	3,878	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Marshall.....	11,452	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Orange.....	5,527	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Palestine.....	10,482	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Paris.....	11,260	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 San Antonio.....	96,614	*	1890	*	*	*	..	E	I	..	..
26 Taylor.....	5,314	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Temple.....	10,993	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Terrell.....	7,050	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Texarkana.....	9,790	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Victoria.....	3,673	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Waco.....	26,425	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....		10		11	14	5	2	E=7 H=3	8	..	..
<b>Utah</b>											
1 Logan.....	7,522	*	1910	*	*	*	*	E	I	..	..
2 Park City.....	3,439	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Provo.....	8,925	*	1910	*	*	*	*	E	I	..	..
4 Salt Lake City.....	92,777	*	1898	*	*	..	..	E	I	..	..
Total.....		3		3	3	2	2	E=3	3	..	..
<b>Vermont</b>											
1 Barre.....	10,724	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bellows Falls.....	4,883	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Brattleboro.....	6,517	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Montpelier.....	7,856	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Rutland.....	13,546	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 St. Albans.....	6,381	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 St. Johnsbury.....	8,098	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....		..		1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..

	POPULATION IN 1910	HAVING MEDICAL INSPECTION	YEAR WORK WAS BEGUN	INSPECTION FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY TEACHERS	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY DOCTORS	PHYSICAL EXAMINATION BY DOCTORS	SYSTEM UENDR BOARD OF EDUCATION OR HEALTH	NUMBER OF SCHOOL DOCTORS	NUMBER OF SCHOOL NURSES	INSPECTION BY DENTISTS
<b>Virginia</b>											
1 Alexandria.....	15,329	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bristol.....	6,247	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Charlottesville.....	6,765	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Danville.....	19,020	*	1909	*	*	..	..	E	..	..	*
5 Fredericksburg.....	5,874	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Lynchburg.....	29,494	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Newport News.....	20,205	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Norfolk.....	67,452	*	1908	*	*	*	*	E	4	..	..
9 Portsmouth.....	33,190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Radford.....	4,202	..	..	..	*	..	..	E	..	..	..
11 Richmond.....	127,628	*	1905	*	*	..	..	H	7	1	..
12 Staunton.....	10,604	*	1910	*	*	*	*	H	1	..	..
13 Suffolk.....	7,008	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....		4		4	8	2	2	E=3 H=1	12	1	1
<b>Washington</b>											
1 Aberdeen.....	13,660	*	1909	*	..	..	..	E	1	1	..
2 Bellingham.....	24,298	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Everett.....	24,814	*	1910	*	..	*	*	E	..	1	..
4 North Yakima.....	14,082	*	1909	*	*	*	*	E	2	..	*
5 Olympia.....	6,996	*	1908	..	..	*	..	E	1	1	..
6 Seattle.....	237,194	*	1907	*	..	..	..	H	10	3	..
7 Spokane.....	104,402	*	1909	*	*	*	*	E	6	..	..
8 Tacoma.....	82,972	*	1909	*	*	*	*	E	2	2	..
9 Vancouver.....	9,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Walla Walla.....	19,304	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....		7		6	3	5	3	E=6 H=1	22	8	1
<b>West Virginia</b>											
1 Bluefield.....	11,188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Charleston.....	22,996	*	1910	*	..	..	*	E	..	1	..
3 Clarksburg.....	9,201	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Fairmont.....	9,711	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Grafton.....	7,563	..	..	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Huntington.....	31,161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Martinsburg.....	10,698	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Moundsville.....	8,918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Parkersburg.....	17,842	*	1910	*	*	..	..	E	1	..	..
10 Wheeling.....	41,641	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....		2		3	2	..	1	E=2	1	1	..

	POPULATION IN 1910	HAVING MEDICAL INSPECTION	YEAR WORK WAS BEGUN	INSPECTION FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY TEACHERS	VISION AND HEARING TESTS BY DOCTORS	PHYSICAL EXAMINATION BY DOCTORS	SYSTEM UNDER BOARD OF EDUCATION OR HEALTH	NUMBER OF SCHOOL DOCTORS	NUMBER OF SCHOOL NURSES	INSPECTION BY DENTISTS
<b>Wisconsin</b>											
1 Antigo.....	7,196	..	..	..	*	..	..	E	..	..	..
2 Appleton.....	10,773	*	1909	..	*	*	*	E	..	..	..
3 Ashland.....	11,594	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Baraboo.....	6,324	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Beaver Dam.....	6,758	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Beloit.....	15,125	*	1910	*	*	*	*	E	1	..	..
7 Berlin.....	4,636	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Chippewa Falls.....	8,893	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 De Pere.....	4,477	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Side.....	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	*
West Side.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Fond du Lac.....	18,997	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Grand Rapids.....	6,521	*	1910	*	..	..	..	E	8	..	..
12 Green Bay.....	25,236	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Janesville.....	13,894	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Kaukauna.....	21,371	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Kenosha.....	21,371	*	1908	*	*	*	..	E	8	..	..
16 La Crosse.....	39,417	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Madison.....	25,537	*	1909	*	*	*	..	E	..	..	..
18 Manitowac.....	13,027	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Marinette.....	14,610	*	1909	*	*	..	..	E	..	..	..
20 Marshfield.....	5,783	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Menasha.....	6,081	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Menominee.....	5,036	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Merrill.....	8,680	*	1910	*	..	..	..	H	1	..	..
24 Milwaukee.....	373,857	*	1909	*	..	*	*	E	10	4	..
25 Monroe.....	4,410	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Neenah.....	5,734	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Oconto.....	5,629	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Oshkosh.....	33,062	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Platteville.....	4,452	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*
30 Portage.....	5,440	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Racine.....	38,002	*	1910	..	*	*	..	E	1	1	..
32 Rhinelander.....	5,637	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Sheboygan.....	26,398	*	..	..	*	*	*	H	..	..	*
34 South Milwaukee.....	6,092	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Stoughton.....	4,761	*	1910	*	..	..	..	E	..	..	..
36 Superior.....	40,384	*	1908	*	*	*	..	E	1	..	..
37 Two Rivers.....	4,850	*	1910	*	*	..	*	H	1	..	..
38 Washburn.....	3,830	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Watertown.....	8,829	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 Waukesha.....	8,740	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41 Wausau.....	10,560	*	1910	*	*	*	*	E	6	1	..
Total.....		14		10	27	9	6	E = 11 H = 3	37	6	3
<b>Wyoming</b>											
1 Cheyenne.....	11,320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Rock Springs.....	5,778	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Sheridan.....	8,408	*	1910	..	*	*	..	H	..	..	..
Total.....		1		..	1	1	..	H = 1	..	..	..

# Some Publications of the Department of Child Hygiene, Russell Sage Foundation

400 Metropolitan Tower, New York City

---

## Medical Inspection

No. 54. THE ARGUMENT FOR MEDICAL INSPECTION AND SOME SIGNIFICANT FACTS

## Hygiene and Health

No. 71. OPEN AIR SCHOOLS. Leonard P. Ayres, Ph.D.

No. 99. MEDICAL INSPECTION LEGISLATION. (Price 20 cents.) Compiled by Leonard P. Ayres, Ph.D.

---

**Medical Inspection of Schools.**—Luther H. Gulick, M.D., and Leonard P. Ayres, Ph.D. 276 pages. Price, postpaid, \$1.00. Charities Publication Committee, 105 East 22d Street, New York City.

Gives in convenient form information about the historical, educational, administrative, and legal phases of the work. The most extensive bibliography on the subject yet compiled is added. This book has run into three editions.

**Open Air Schools.**—Leonard P. Ayres, Ph.D. 171 pages. Price \$1.20 (postage 12 cents). Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

This volume gives the important and significant American and foreign material with respect to outdoor schools. It describes the English, German and American types, gives the results and furnishes definite information with respect to clothing, food, cost, administration, etc. It has more than 70 pages of illustrations and diagrams. Bibliography.

---

*A leaflet giving full list of printed matter will be mailed on request.*