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CORPORATION OF GLASGOW

Public Health Department

EDUCATION HEALTH SERVICE

REPORT

ON THE

Medical Inspection and Treatment
of School Children

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st JULY, 1945

Ordered by the Committee on Health to be printed





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GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

This REPORT is the thirty-sixth since the institution of medical inspection in Glasgow in 1909, the fifteenth since the transfer to the Public Health Department in 1930 and the seventh since the form of report, desired by the Department of Health for Scotland, was re-cast in 1939—although for 1939-1940, the session of general evacuation and school closure, the information for a report in the form desired was not available.

Throughout this series of Reports, there has been a recurring note to the effect that the improvement in the physical condition of the school children of Glasgow is not always fully represented in such statistics as are available.

For example, Dr. Bruce, in the Report for 1938, showed that, apart from the reduced incidence of certain defects, allowance required to be made for the lessening severity of the cases recorded. This arises from the fact that the school medical service in the earlier years recorded and dealt with the more severe forms of each defect and that in course of time, as these gross cases were eliminated, more of the minor deviations from normal were included in the statistics. From time to time, too, there have appeared to be considerable increases in the incidence of certain defects ; these, upon further enquiry, could be discounted, being traceable to special attention having been directed to these matters. (Cleanliness, enuresis, tuberculosis and rheumatism have each at various times been cases in point).

Having regard to such considerations, to others which are mentioned throughout this Report and to the personal enquiries of the senior members of the staff and of myself, it may be affirmed that the school children of Glasgow were fundamentally in better physical condition in Session 1944-1945 than in any session previously dealt with in this series of Reports.

The statistical results of medical inspection and treatment are discussed more fully later in this introduction but it may be said here

that the main evidence which supports the above opinion as to the improved physical condition of the school children is as follows :—

- (a) Five of the six main age-sex groups measured in the course of systematic medical inspection showed their highest average *weight* measurements from 1920 onward ; the remaining group showed an average weight slightly below an exceptional figure for 1944 ;
- (b) Four of the six main age-sex groups showed their highest average *height* measurements from 1920 onward ; the remaining two groups showed average heights very slightly below exceptional averages for their groups in 1941 (following the evacuation period) ;
- (c) The exacting test of the "remediability" classification (Table III, page 53) shows a further increase in the percentage of children "free from any defect" ;
- (d) The percentage of children seen at systematic inspection who appeared to have sound teeth again increased—28·9 per cent., 48·8 per cent. and 54·5 per cent. in 1939, 1944 and 1945 respectively ;
- (e) The average attendance of pupils at school throughout almost the whole session was higher than in the previous session, although not reaching pre-war standards ;
- (f) As compared with the figures for 1944, the numbers of children treated at the clinics in 1945 fell by 7·7 per cent. and the attendances they made fell by 11·6 per cent.

On the other hand, the condition of the children in respect of clothing, footgear and cleanliness appeared to be less satisfactory than in the later pre-war years, although an improvement upon the figures for the more recent war years was recorded ; but standards of assessment (of cleanliness particularly) have been raised, and there is no doubt that the children as a whole were actually as clean and as well-clad as in pre-war years, in spite of existing difficulties (of supply). Not that the condition of the children in respect of cleanliness of heads for instance was satisfactory—indeed, there were possibly signs of a retrograde movement among the older girls, although it must not be forgotten that this presence of head vermin is most often a family infection. There were also two skin diseases (ringworm and scabies) which were found more frequently than in pre-war years, but the incidence of the latter is being steadily reduced.

It seems clear that these minor defects were more than counter-balanced by the solid gains enumerated earlier.

It is probable that the main movements referred to above were basically attributable to the environmental influences which were operative, *i.e.*, on the one hand to more stable conditions in the schools, full employment, the very considerable influence of the National Schemes of diet and, on the other, to parents' difficulties in connection with housing, supply of clothing, footgear, etc., and to war service and war work.

Medical staff was adequate and clinic facilities were improved; more modern X-ray equipment for the treatment of ringworm of the scalp was installed at one clinic, replacing out-of-date apparatus. Only in connection with accommodation for dental treatment was there a deficiency of any moment, and many improvements are imminent. Towards the end of the session, a scheme of residential schools was inaugurated by the Education Committee and, with the addition which is hoped for of a large residential school suitable for a particular group of physically defective children, the scheme should prove adequate to meet present requirements.

There was no change in the scheme of inspection and treatment. Increased numbers were examined of pupils proposed for holiday camps and of pupils volunteering for harvesting and other work in the country. The highly effective special schemes of cleanliness and hygiene controlled by the Senior Women Assistants were continued in 20 schools; the extension of the scheme to 20 additional schools has been approved; 26 schools in all now have schemes in operation.

Little change occurred in connection with Nursery Schools and there were additional War-time Nurseries opened. The War-time Nurseries are soon to be discontinued and some of the premises will be utilised for additional Nursery Schools. School Medical Officers have long been aware of the fact that there is much preventable disease present among school entrants. The expansion of the Nursery Schools, with a medical service for the pre-school child comparable to that available to the school child, will go a long way towards remedying this, and will result in an improvement in the physical and mental health of the children.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Systematic routine inspections, which numbered 48,783, were more numerous than in recent years. A detailed review of the results is given on page 16 and, for the reasons given above and also because of the favourable trend of the detailed review, these results can be regarded as more than usually satisfactory, apart from defects of clothing, cleanliness (doubtful) and certain skin defects such as ringworm and scabies. Reference may be made here to an apparent deterioration in practical class-room vision (with or without spectacles); this may have arisen in part from certain administrative arrangements designed to reduce waste effort at the clinics. The improvements in the condition of the children's mouths and teeth, no doubt associated with improved diet, were remarkable:—*e.g.*, only 14·1 per cent. of the five-year-old children were reported as having sound teeth in 1930; in 1944, the corresponding percentages were 48·9 per cent. for boys and 47·1 per cent. for girls; in the session under review, these percentages rose to 51·8 per cent. for boys and 51·3 per cent. for girls.

The records of the average measurements of the children seen during Session 1944-1945 were also unusually satisfactory; five of the six main *weight* averages were higher than any of the corresponding figures since 1920, and the other was second to the corresponding average for 1944 only; four of the six main *height* averages were also the highest recorded since 1920, one was second highest (by 0·01 in.) to an exceptional measurement in 1941 and the remaining one took third place (by 0·05 in.) to another 1941 figure.

The average measurements for the pupils of five and thirteen years of age stand in the following very satisfactory relationship to the corresponding average measurements for 1930 and for the five-year period immediately preceding the war (1935-1939):—

<i>Pupils of 5 years of age:</i>	<i>1945 compared with 1930.</i>	<i>1945 compared with 1935-1939.</i>
Boys: Increase	1·07 ins., 2·19 lbs.	0·46 ins., 1·30 lbs.
Girls: Increase	0·93 ins., 2·18 lbs.	0·38 ins., 1·35 lbs.
 <i>Pupils of 13 years of age:</i>		
Boys: Increase	1·77 ins., 6·76 lbs.	0·96 ins., 3·68 lbs.
Girls: Increase	1·72 ins., 8·81 lbs.	0·76 ins., 3·91 lbs.

Further notes regarding the increase in the average measurements of the pupils appear later in this introduction and on page 48 (in the body of the Report).

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

69,861 primary attendances were made by children at the clinics for treatment, their total attendances numbering 344,151. These figures followed the downward trend of the corresponding figures for the past two years, a proportionately greater reduction in total than in primary attendances being indicative of the less serious nature of the average case treated; the reduced incidence of scabies was mainly responsible for this effect. There was, too, a welcome reduction in the numbers of cases of ringworm of the head requiring treatment, although cases of ringworm of the body showed a slight increase. A small increase in cases of eye disease (3·5 per cent.), which was general throughout the various categories, is also to be noted, but the total number of cases (1,825) was only half the corresponding figure for session 1939. The increase in the freedom with which use of the clinics is made for advice purposes is shown by the fact that "single visit cases" numbered 3,621, almost double the corresponding figure for 1939. There were increased numbers of children treated in certain special treatment sections such as artificial light and orthopaedic clinics; these increases were part of the process of the return to normal conditions.

On the whole, therefore, the treatment statistics showed that the children were in better physical shape in respect of their freedom from the minor diseases and defects for which the school clinics provide medical attention.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

The normal statistics relating to this section of work have been restored to their place in this Report. The information relating to the annual dental inspection of all pupils in a few selected schools (by dentists—using mirror and probe where necessary) shows that 23·2 per cent. of the children had sound teeth, a figure which compares with a percentage of 12·4 in 1939, thus showing a degree of improvement in dental conditions similar to that found by the Medical Officers at their routine medical inspections in all schools. The nature of the work done in the clinics shows a remarkable change as a result of the improved conditions of the teeth of the pupils. An increased staff as compared with that of 1939 treated about the same number of children (49,356) but they extracted only 35,970 teeth as compared with 50,942 in 1939 and they filled 9,714 teeth as compared with 5,389 in 1939. "Other operations" such as scalings, gum treatment and temporary fillings were also greatly increased in number. The movement towards a greater proportion of conservative treatment undertaken at the clinics

is strikingly brought out by the ratio of fillings to extractions (permanent teeth only) which moved rapidly from 56 fillings per 100 extractions in 1939 to 271 fillings per 100 extractions in 1945. This more satisfactory state of the teeth of the pupils emphasises the need for increasing the dental accommodation and staff as quickly as possible, so that advantage may be taken of the situation in order to maintain and further improve dentition by frequent dental inspection and by the offer of immediate treatment where this is required.

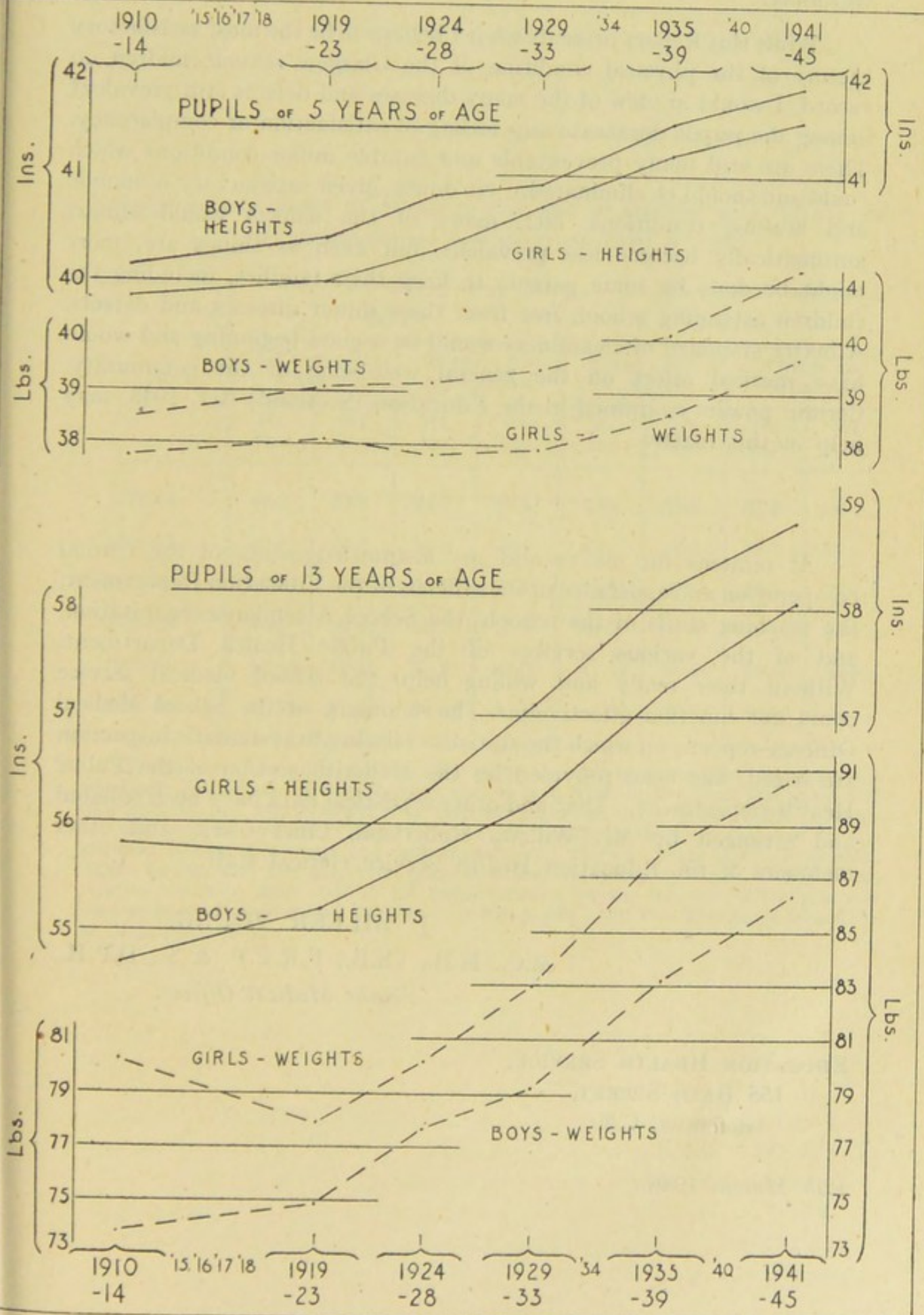
COMPARISON OF AVERAGE MEASUREMENTS OF PUPILS OF FIVE AND OF THIRTEEN YEARS OF AGE FOR SIX QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS FROM 1910 TO 1945.

The session dealt with in this Report completes a period of five years (1941-1945) for which combined averages can be calculated and compared with the corresponding averages for five preceding periods of similar duration which were published in previous Reports.

The new and the old averages, adjusted as far as possible to eliminate the effect of slight differences of age, are set out in tabular form on page 11 and as a series of graphs on page 9 (opposite).

It will be evident from the graph that from 1935-1939 to 1941-1945 the increase in measurements, except in *weights* of the five-year-old pupils, was not so great as in the preceding period (1929-1933 to 1935-1939), and the graph might therefore be read as indicating that the progress made had been less satisfactory after 1939 than in the immediately preceding period. It should be remembered, however, that the 'Milk-in-Schools' scheme was introduced in March, 1935, and that it has generally been regarded as having accelerated the increase in measurements from that date. One might also speculate that inter-war depression had retarded the increase in measurements immediately after the 1914-1918 war (see girls of thirteen years of age), and—through their mothers—those of the five-year-old pupils appearing five years later. Again there might have been special retardation of increase round about 1931 in which economic stresses played some part. Whether these considerations are valid or not, heredity probably places some natural limit to the amount of increase in measurements which is possible at each age. Simple increase, therefore, is thoroughly satisfactory; when allowance is made for the above-named factors—particularly the introduction of the 'Milk-in-Schools' scheme in 1935—the extent of the increases since 1935-1939 is probably more than satisfactory, and is more than ample evidence of the continuing improvement in the physique—and the health—of the Glasgow pupils.

AVERAGE MEASUREMENTS OF GLASGOW CHILDREN OF 5 AND OF 13 YEARS OF AGE FOR SIX QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS FROM 1910 TO 1945



GENERAL.

While this Report presents what I believe to be the most satisfactory picture of the physical condition of the Glasgow school children on record, I would in view of the many diseases and defects still prevalent among the pupils deprecate any feeling of satisfaction or complacency. There are still many preventable and curable minor conditions which could and should be eliminated. No doubt, given satisfactory economic and housing conditions, etc., many of the defects would almost automatically become less prevalent, but even as things are, more might be done by some parents to keep their families, including the children attending school, free from these minor diseases and defects. A better standard of cleanliness would be a good beginning and would have marked effect on the general well-being of the community. Certain powers contained in the Education (Scotland) Act, 1945, may help in this matter.

It remains for me to add my acknowledgments of the cordial co-operation and assistance of the officials of the Education Department, the teaching staffs of the schools, the School Attendance organisation, and of the various services of the Public Health Department. Without their ready and willing help, the school medical service could not function effectively. The summary of the School Medical Officers' reports, on which the statistics relating to systematic inspection are based, has been provided by the Hollerith section of the Public Health Department. That and other statistical data have been collated and arranged by Mr. William Robertson, Chief Clerk, and other members of the Education Health Service clerical staff.

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12th March, 1946.

Average measurements of pupils of five and of thirteen years of age for six quinquennial periods from 1910 to 1945.

PERIOD.	BOYS.				GIRLS.			
	5 Years and ? 4 months.		13 years and ? 5 months.		5 years and ? 4 months.		13 years and ? 5 months.	
	Ht. Ins.	Wt. Lbs.	Ht. Ins.	Wt. Lbs.	Ht. Ins.	Wt. Lbs.	Ht. Ins.	Wt. Lbs.
1910-14	40.2	38.5	54.7	73.8	39.9	37.8	55.8	80.2
1919-23	40.4	39.1	55.2	74.9	40.0	38.1	55.7	77.9
1924-28*	40.8	39.2	55.7	77.7	40.3	37.7	56.3	80.2
1929-33	40.9	39.4	56.2	79.3	40.7	37.9	57.1	83.0
1935-39	41.48	40.10	57.21	83.08	41.19	38.61	58.16	88.00
1941-45	41.89	41.21	58.03	86.26	41.50	39.61	58.80	90.67

For the first four quinquennia (1910-1933), the ages to the nearest month cannot be closely calculated. Probably they should be a little higher than five years and four months, and a little lower than thirteen years and five months. The averages for the last two periods (1935-1939 and 1941-1945) have been adjusted to the uniform ages of five years and four months and thirteen years and five months. These figures and the graph on page 9, therefore, probably under-estimate the relative increases since 1933 in the measurements for the five-year-old pupils and over-estimate those for the thirteen-year-old pupils, but the differences would be of little consequence.

1.—*LIST OF STAFF.**(a) WHOLE-TIME STAFF.*

1 Senior Medical Officer ; 2 Senior Assistant Medical Officers (1 for Child Guidance work) ; 20 School Medical Officers (including 3 on war service) ⁽¹⁾ ; 11 School Dental Officers (including one on war service) ; 1 Supervisor of Nurses ; 75 Nurses (including 2 on war service, 5 temporary nurses at scabies baths centres and 5 employed as cleanliness inspectresses) ⁽²⁾ ; 57 Clerks (including 9 on war service and 10 employed at dental clinics as clerkess-attendants).

Changes in Staff—

- (1) Dr. Ellen M'Nellis (née Cush) was reappointed as a part-time temporary officer, and one temporary officer was appointed.
- (2) In the course of the session 2 temporary nurses resigned, and 3 nurses were appointed.

Reference may be made here, with regret, to the recent retiral owing to ill health of Miss Isobel Hardie, Supervisor of Physical Training (in charge of Orthopaedic Clinics).

Although she was a member of the teaching rather than of the school medical staff, her devoted and distinguished work since the inception of these clinics in September, 1913, has been performed in close collaboration with the school medical officers and with the orthopaedic surgeons of various hospitals.

(b) PART-TIME STAFF.

5 Aurists (1 on war service) ; 1 Dermatologist ; 1 Oculist ; 2 temporary Dentists ; 1 Local Medical Officer (for emergency duties at Residential School) ; 1 Medical Officer and 1 Dentist (for Approved School duties).

Of the total of 9,000 periods (half-days) worked by the full-time medical officers, 8,345 were devoted to the normal work of medical inspection and treatment and 655 periods were devoted to other work as follows :—diphtheria immunisation, 331 ; evacuation (inspection and visits), 7 ; relief duties in other sections of the Health Department, 317.

Of the total of 4,977 working periods, the full-time dental officers devoted 4,799 periods to the normal work of dental inspection and treatment and 178 periods to relief duties in other sections of the Health Department. Assistance was provided from another section of the Health Department in the dental treatment of children at an evacuation centre.

2.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

The number of schools at 31st July, 1945, not all in full use for educational purposes, was 270, compared with 265 at the corresponding date in 1944. These schools were classified as follows :—Primary, 138 ; Primary with two-year post primary course, 30 ; Junior Secondary, 16 ; Senior Secondary, 28 ; Special Schools for Physical Defectives, 9, for Mental Defectives, 3, and for Physical and Mental Defectives, 7 ; Approved Schools, 1 ; Residential Schools, 11 ; Nursery Schools, 24 ; Hospital Schools, 3 ; total number of schools, 270. Further information regarding numbers of special classes, some of them accommodated in ordinary schools, is given on page 32. One school not under the management of the Corporation was in receipt of grant from the Education Authority and under medical inspection.

The *total* roll of the schools at 25th October, 1944 (*excluding* evacuees but *including* pupils in special schools and classes) was 162,859.

In each month of the school session except January, 1945, when weather conditions were for a time particularly severe, the average attendance was higher than in the corresponding month of the preceding session. In October, March and April the average attendance (87·8, 87·4, and 87·6 per cent. respectively) was higher than for any month since June, 1939.

3.—SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

See Report for 1939, page 10, as to normal arrangements. Visits to schools by school medical officers for purposes of sanitary survey were resumed on a small scale in September, 1943.

4.—ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) SYSTEM AND EXTENT OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

Inspection.

See Report for 1944, page 13, and (for normal arrangements) Report for 1939, page 12.

For the purpose of systematic (routine) inspection, the substitution of children born in 1931, 1935, and 1928 for those born a year earlier was the only alteration in the scheme. ("Entrants" are always the first group to be examined.) Notes on the "findings" of medical inspection are given on page 16 ; the relative statistical tables will be found on pages 36 to 55.

Treatment.

Bath treatment of school scabies cases was discontinued at Camlachie School, at Cranstonhill and Shettleston Public Baths, and at Baird Street Reception House in the summer of 1945; also at the Western District Hospital at a later date. Whitevale Public Baths Scabies Centre (opened 3-9-45) took the place of Camlachie for the Eastern area. No school scabies cases have been referred to Moffat St. Reception House for the past two years. Wellshot Dental Clinic was re-opened on 17-10-45.

The list of Clinics as at December, 1945, was therefore as follows:—

CLINIC	Skin, Eye, Ear and other minor diseases	Refraction	Dental	X-Ray	Ultra-violet	Orthopaedic	Scabies Baths
18 Plean Street, W.4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
4 Sandy Road, W.1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Church Street School, W.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
130 William Street, C.3	1	1	1	1	—	—	1
*Shakespeare School, 69 Shakespeare St., N.W.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Eastpark School, *N.W.	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Henderson Street School, N.W.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Albany School, 44 Ashley Street, C.3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dobbie's Loan School, C.4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
91 Denmark Street, N.	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Hyde Park School, 70 Mollinsburn Street, N.	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
15 Glenbarr Street, N.	1	1	1	—	1	1	1
150 Wellshot Road, E.2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
155 Craik Street, E.1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Calton School, 18 Dornoch Street, S.E.	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Dalmarnock School, Albany Street, S.E.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Rumford Street School, S.E.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Calder Street School, S.2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
26 Florence Street, C.5	1	1	1	—	1	1	1
20 Harriet Street, S.3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sir J. Maxwell School, Bengal Street, S.3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Heather Street, off Scotland Street, S.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
29 Govan Road, S.W.1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1*
Broomloan Road School, S.W.1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairfield School, Fairfield Street, S.W.1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

* Early in February, 1946, the scabies baths at Govan Road Clinic were closed, and Shakespeare Clinic was transferred to 60 Avenuepark Street, N.W.

In addition, the Western District Hospital provided accommodation for tonsils and adenoids operations for school children, and other Corporation hospitals provided for X-ray examinations and operative and other aural treatment of children referred from the school clinics for ear diseases.

During the early part of the session the First Aid Posts, which were approaching closure, cleansed a number of children's heads for the Education Health Service. In their place, the Cleanliness Inspectresses staffed 10 half-day sessions at school clinics for dealing with children's heads when formal notice to parents had not resulted in cleansing.

(b) SYSTEM AND EXTENT OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

See reports for 1939, page 15, and for 1942, page 9.

Information as to the work done during the year is given on page 57.

(c) SCHOOL NURSING AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR FOLLOWING UP.

See Report for 1939, page 15.

The "nursing" staff including Supervisor, temporary nurses (including those at scabies bath centres and cleanliness inspectresses) and dental clerkesses devoted 38,928 working periods (half day) to the work of medical inspection and treatment of children (including home visiting) and 437 periods to immunisation—total periods 39,365. Home and other visits numbered 5,002 and many visits in connection with cases of scabies were made by a separate staff associated with the sanitary divisional organisations.

(d) CO-ORDINATION WITH THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE AND WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE AUTHORITY WHICH RENDER SERVICES TO CHILDREN.

See Report for 1939, page 16.

The arrangement for keeping under observation at the school clinics healthy contacts with cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (Report for 1943, page 14) was carried out with success in most cases. A special campaign in schools for Diphtheria Immunisation is carried through annually, and the Service also arranges for the attendance of older pupils at the Mass Radiography Centre (see page 64).

(e) CO-OPERATION WITH VOLUNTARY BODIES AND OTHER OUTSIDE AGENCIES.

See Report for 1939, page 18.

During the first half of the session, Messrs. Lever Brothers' Mobile Spray Bath Unit, designed primarily for use in "blitzed" areas, provided free spray baths for pupils at five schools each week. 12,111 baths, including a few for adults, were given on 73 working days (166 per day).

With only minor interruptions, the Unit had worked continuously at Glasgow schools from the summer of 1942 until 12th January, 1945, when the Unit was transferred to the Continent for duty in liberated areas. During these two and a half years, the Unit provided over 97,000 spray baths, generally at the rate of 130 to 200 per day, although in the summer weeks as many as 1,448 baths (290 per day) were provided.

This work was of great service to the pupils of certain schools in crowded areas, and the thanks of the Corporation were expressed in suitable terms to Messrs. Lever Brothers.

Authority has been given for the provision of a similar service by the Corporation, as soon as the appropriate equipment can be obtained.

(f) CO-OPERATION WITH TEACHERS AND PARENTS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE ATTENDANCE OF PARENTS AT INSPECTION.

See Report for 1939, page 18.

The willing co-operation of the teaching staff was in many directions continued throughout the session under review. The continued success of the experimental cleanliness and hygiene scheme in 20 schools is referred to on page 63.

Parents less frequently attended the systematic medical inspection of their children than in 1939, but the attendance of the parent with 93·0 per cent. of the infants examined (as compared with 92·5 per cent. in 1944 and 96·3 per cent. in 1939), and a total percentage of 63·3 (62·9 in 1944 and 71·7 in 1939) may be regarded as satisfactory in present circumstances.

5.—FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

(a) GENERAL REVIEW.

(Detailed statistics on pages 36 to 55.)

In the course of systematic inspection in ordinary schools, 47,938 children were examined, 645 more than in 1944 and 1,613 more than in 1939. In addition, 845 special school children were inspected. The numbers of "other" examinations are given on pages 54 and 55. These show (*inter alia*) reduction in the numbers of special inspections for evacuation, but increased numbers examined in connection with holiday camps, harvesting volunteers and for admission to the residential schools established under the new scheme.

Details regarding the incidence of specified defects discovered in the course of routine inspection are given on pages 40 to 53, together with certain additional information including the average measurements of the children of the main age-groups and the classification of the individual children according to the remediability of the major defect found. The percentages based on the details have been affected by changes in the personnel of the medical staff, and by discussions with and instructions given to the Medical Officers relating to the classification of certain defects, particularly those falling into the various "other" categories. (The main effect of these discussions and the consequent instructions regarding the nomenclature and classification of various conditions was to cause Officers to place many of the "other" conditions in the less remediable categories or to ignore them when they regarded them as temporary conditions; e.g. anaemia or enuresis and a "temporary" (Class III) classification are incompatible; these conditions are either less remediable than "temporary" or are not properly designated.)

Due allowance having been made for such considerations, there is on the whole definite evidence of a continued improvement in the condition of the school children (except perhaps as compared with pre-war standards) in such matters as defects of clothing, footgear, (possibly) cleanliness, some skin diseases, and in the matter of the provision of spectacles when required; this last exception was due, no doubt, to certain temporary administrative arrangements designed to reduce the amount of non-productive clinic work in this connection. The notes on the immediately succeeding pages deal more fully with the various figures on which the above conclusion is founded.

The details regarding defects of clothing, footgear and cleanliness (page 40) are almost entirely consistent in showing recent improvement. The percentages for each condition are without exception as good as or better than in the preceding year, although seldom better than in 1939. Occasional details for the separate age-sex groups show slight deterioration in particular respects; these may arise from the operation of personal standards of the various Officers, although an increase in nits (head) among girls of thirteen years of age to 1,594 cases (22·8 per cent.)—21·4 per cent. in 1944—may possibly indicate a less satisfactory position. ("Other" inspections have in some instances confirmed this.)

The total incidence of skin defect of any kind (page 41) was reduced from 4·3 per cent. in 1944 to 3·9 per cent. (1,849 cases) in 1945 (3·2 per cent. in 1939). The reduction was general except in respect of impetigo

of the body which increased by 0.1 or 0.2 per cent. for each age-sex group and by 0.1 per cent. for "all" children; this exceptional increase might have arisen from the reduced incidence of scabies 'unmasking' a few more cases of impetigo. (Scabies—0.7 per cent. in 1945 (323 cases), 0.9 per cent. in 1944 and 0.3 per cent. in 1939. See Report for 1944 (page 21) for figures from 1926 to 1944.)

Slightly defective nutrition (page 41) was less frequently recorded in all six of the main age-sex groups, the total incidence for "all" children being 7.3 per cent. (3,514 children) in 1945 (8.1 per cent. in 1944, 10.6 per cent. in 1939), but bad nutrition was in most instances adjudged to be more frequent, the percentage for "all" children being 0.6 per cent. in 1945 (279 children), (0.4 per cent. in 1944 and 0.6 per cent. in 1939). The total percentage of slight *and* bad nutrition, however, showed a fall from 8.3 in 1944 to 7.9 in 1945, (11.1 in 1939). (The records of average measurements of the children on page 50 indicate a general increase in both average height and average weight.)

The improvement in the dental condition of the children in each group continues (page 41) and 3.4 per cent. of "all" children (1,610 cases) were recorded as having mouth and teeth unhealthy (11.1 per cent. in 1939). The detailed information regarding numbers of children with sound teeth which is given on page 47 agrees with this conclusion—54.5 per cent. (26,149 children) as compared with 28.9 per cent. in 1939.

Throughout the section relating to naso-pharyngeal defects (page 42) most of the percentages for "all" children are as good as the corresponding figures for 1944. There are, however, throughout the groups and in the totals, frequent percentages which would indicate less satisfactory conditions; the main apparent deterioration occurs under "Throat—tonsils for observation" or "for operation." Here the percentages for "all" children (8.8 and 2.3 respectively) were higher than the corresponding percentages for 1944 and for 1939 but lower than those for 1942 and 1943. This effect arises from the considerable variations in the findings of the various Officers.

Certain external eye diseases (page 42)—conjunctivitis (0.2 per cent.), strabismus (3.2 per cent.) and, as a result, the total of all eye conditions (4.7 per cent.)—were found more frequently among "all" children than in 1944, but not more frequently than in 1943, 1942 and 1939. It is possible that there was a little more external eye disease in 1945 than in 1944, which was an exceptionally good year in this respect (see also under treatment, page 24), but it is unlikely that there was any significance in the apparent increase in the incidence of strabismus. Unsatisfactory visual acuity (page 43) at 18.7 per cent. (5,468 children)

was recorded more frequently than in the two preceding years and in 1939, but recommendations for refraction were less frequent than in the three preceding years. There is probably a connection between these movements, arising from the administrative changes referred to in the third paragraph heading this section (page 17).

Diseases of the ear and defective hearing (page 43)—786 children, 1·6 per cent.—were detected less frequently than in most of the recent years.

Defects of speech and abnormal mental conditions (page 44)—552 cases, 1·2 per cent. and 280 cases, 0·6 per cent. respectively—were not quite so frequent as of late, and defects of the circulatory system—1,161 children, 2·4 per cent.—were recorded less often than in 1944 and 1942 but more often than in 1943 and 1939 (2·3 per cent. and 1·9 per cent. respectively).

Abnormal lung conditions (page 45)—2,306 children, 4·8 per cent.—stood at the same percentage as in the previous two years and in 1939, although catarrh, the least important condition, was more frequently recorded (1,909 cases, 4·0 per cent.) than in 1944 and 1943.

Congenital and acquired deformities (913 cases, 1·9 per cent.) were apparently detected more frequently than of late (page 45). On the other hand, "other diseases or defects" (2,290 cases, 4·8 per cent.) were less frequent than in the war years and more frequent than in 1939 (3·1 per cent.). These changes are related to each other and to some extent arise from the reclassification of certain "other" conditions (see first paragraph on page 17) and from the changes in the apparent incidence of enuresis. This last-named condition was detected (or admitted by the parents of the children) in a greater proportion of the cases during the evacuation years than in the pre-war years—or now, when the probe into this matter is less urgent.

There are certain 'general' figures—additional to the details of defects above—which give indications as to the physical condition of the children. If taken at their face value, those relating to "children notified to parents as requiring treatment" and "children noted for re-inspection" (page 46), would indicate deterioration in the condition of the children, but as other details throughout the Report do not support this conclusion, their effect must be discounted, especially as particularly unsatisfactory percentages in this connection are traceable to the activities of a few (and mainly temporary) Officers—quite a good sign of the pressure which is being put on the parents to eliminate any defects discovered.

General figures which show an opposite and more satisfactory trend include (a) the percentage of children excluded from school (459 children, 1.0 per cent. as compared with 1.2 per cent. in 1944, 2.1 per cent. in 1943 and 1942 and 0.7 per cent. in 1939), page 46, and (b) in Table III, page 53, children "free from defects" (26,082 cases, 54.4 per cent. as compared with 52.2 per cent. in 1939). "Free from defect" in this Table may include children with clothing, cleanliness and/or trivial dental defects; this class is further analysed on page 46, which shows 30.5 per cent. (14,636 children) free from even 'trivial' defects, as compared with 17.8 per cent. in 1939.

That the proportion of children shown in Table III as falling into categories IVa and IVb (15.6 per cent.) should have on the whole increased steadily since 1939 (10.9 per cent.), would appear to indicate a retrograde movement. This increase of the percentage of children in the less remediable categories arises mainly from the discussions with the Medical Officers referred to in the opening of this section (page 17).

There is no doubt whatever that the records of the average measurements of the children, which are fully discussed on pages 48 to 52, are the most satisfactory which have been published in this series of Reports since 1920 and are valuable mass evidence as to the physical well-being of the Glasgow children.

In view of the changes in standards, methods and personnel, it would be unwise to base any conclusions upon analyses of the special inspections at schools or in clinics, those in connection with holiday camps, hostels, harvest volunteers, evacuation centres and residential schools, or upon the summaries of the Sanitary and Cleanliness Inspectresses' work (page 54).

CONCLUSION.

Full consideration of all the circumstances leads to the conclusion that with the possible exception of some defects of clothing and footgear, of cleanliness (doubtful), skin diseases (scabies and ringworm especially), and the provision of spectacles where necessary, the statistics relating to the results of systematic inspection are as good as, and often better than in 1939, and generally much better than in the earlier war years.

In the important matters of nutrition, average height and weight, and dentition, the records are better than the corresponding records for both the war and pre-war years.

There is, on the whole, therefore, solid evidence of the maintenance and indeed of the improvement in the health of the school children, whether tested by means of short or long-term comparisons.

6.—*MEDICAL TREATMENT.*

(For Dental Treatment, see page 57.)

Since September, 1939, the numbers of primary and subsequent attendances of children at the clinics have been much lower than obtained before that date except in a few special directions referred to later. The re-opening of the schools and their gradual return to normal (a movement still in process in respect of school accommodation and regularity of attendance on the part of the children), following the general evacuation and closure of schools in 1939, would by themselves account for a steady increase in clinic treatment since September, 1939.

Another aspect of the matter is that the movement of family incomes would have their effect on the numbers availing themselves of a service still restricted in some directions to the children of 'necessitous' parents; but there was during the period of the war years probably little change in the clinic clientele due to changes in that direction.

During the war years increase in numbers of children treated and in numbers of clinic attendances made by the children would, in these circumstances, be no indication of increase in the incidence of disease or defect.

The increase which was generally in evidence from 1940 to 1944 was, in many respects, arrested during Session 1944-45, and a downward trend was noted. There seems to be no other valid conclusion than that the Service had, in general, caught up with the arrears of school treatment work and that the children in the schools were on the whole in better physical shape than in the preceding war years.

The first four pages of the treatment statistics (pages 23 to 26) deal with the main clinics—those in which the numbers treated were not restricted by accommodation or staff difficulties; these are the clinics for minor injuries, etc., diseases of the skin, eye and ear, and other 'minor' diseases. Under these headings, the total number of cases fell from 38,059 in 1944 to 33,848 in 1945 (38,475 in 1939) and the total number of attendances from 295,113 in 1944 to 250,340 in 1945 (297,743 in 1939)—notwithstanding the high incidence of scabies during the war years. Further, the total numbers of cases for 1945 under

these same headings included 3,621 "single visit" cases—i.e., 'not for treatment,' 'disposed of at one visit' or 'no apparent disease.' That figure compares with 1,828 such cases in 1939—further reducing the numbers of real clinic cases and giving evidence of the more frequent resort to the clinics for early medical attention or for adjudication as to fitness of the children to attend school.

Diseases of the eye, exceptionally, showed slight increase (1944 to 1945) from 1,764 to 1,825 cases and from 22,094 to 23,378 attendances (3,384 cases and 36,465 attendances in 1939). The increase was fairly general throughout the list of diseases. Perhaps "corneal ulcers" (65 to 83 cases, 1944 to 1945—51 cases in 1939) calls for remark; nearly one third of these cases in 1945 occurred in one clinic area; they did not appear to have any basis in defective nutrition.

Otherwise there were few increases over the corresponding figures for 1944 which could not be explained by variations in classification; e.g., in the table of ear diseases (page 23) there were increases under "otorrhoea" and "retracted membrane" but the cases of "results" of otorrhoea showed a decrease and the total of all three showed reduction from 856 to 761 (1944 to 1945—1,049 cases in 1939).

The outstanding exception to the general rule that cases were fewer during the war years was, of course, in connection with "scabies," where a reduction occurred from 11,532 cases in 1944 to 8,409 in 1945 (1,995 in 1939) and, in baths given for that condition, from 75,535 to 43,865 in the two latest years (8,611 baths in 1939). Other similarly exceptional figures related to tubercular conditions (388 in 1945; 66 in 1939), where healthy contacts under observation at the school clinics are now included, and to enuresis (643 cases in 1945, 400 in 1939) where reasons connected with evacuation were the explanation.

The statistics relating to artificial light treatment (page 27) and treatment of deformities by exercise, massage, electrical treatment, etc. (page 30) showed an upward trend during the war years including 1945, but did not reach the levels of 1939. Refraction clinics (page 27), partly owing to staff difficulties, showed on the whole a downward trend; operations for the removal of adenoids and enlarged tonsils (page 28), limited by hospital accommodation, numbered just over 1,400 during each of the last three years (1,866 cases in 1939); and treatment of deformities in children at Mearns Kirk Hospital (page 29) was much reduced during the war, owing to war service commitments.

(A) MINOR AILMENTS.

(Throughout the treatment tables "Single visit cases" includes those treated and disposed of at first visit, cases not for treatment, and cases without apparent disease.)

(1) *Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Minor Injuries, etc.*

Details of new cases—		1945.			1944.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.	
Cuts, bruises, sprains, etc. ...	950	429	1,379	1,493	3,133	
Burns and scalds ...	144	111	255	180	336	
Totals ...	<u>1,094</u>	<u>540</u>	<u>1,634</u>	<u>1,673</u>	<u>3,469</u>	

The attendances are included with those for skin conditions (page 24).

(2) *Diseases of the Ear.*

Details of new cases—		1945.			1944.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.	
Chronic suppurative inflammation (otorrhoea)—Single	180	153	333	286	739	
—Double	56	47	103	35		
Results of above disease	124	122	246	468	174	
Retracted membrane ...	42	37	79	67	136	
Chronic aural catarrh ...	2	—	2	—	1	
Ceruminous collection (wax) ...	75	58	133	259	219	
Nasal catarrh ...	17	20	37	52	138	
Laryngitis ...	9	4	13	5	28	
Polypus ...	3	3	6	35	140	
Other diseases ...	45	32	77			
	<u>553</u>	<u>476</u>	<u>1,029</u>	<u>1,207</u>	<u>1,568</u>	
Cases brought forward from previous session ...	467	393	860	812	1,353	
Totals ...	<u>1,020</u>	<u>869</u>	<u>1,889</u>	<u>2,019</u>	<u>2,921</u>	

In addition, the following children were examined for ear conditions, with the results shown :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	1944.	1939.
				Totals.	Totals.
Recommended operation for tonsils and/or adenoids ...	229	255	484	695	509
Other operations recommended	3	1	4	5	61
Referred to Hospitals ...	3	6	9	4	9
Single visit cases ...	360	329	689	787	617
Totals ...	<u>595</u>	<u>591</u>	<u>1,186</u>	<u>1,491</u>	<u>1,196</u>
Clinic attendances of above cases ...	26,589	20,940	47,529	49,064	75,623

(3) *Diseases of the Eye, excluding Defective Vision.*

Details of new cases—				1945.		1944.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.	
Blepharitis	253	256	509	484	907		
Hordeolum (stye)	84	80	164	139	364		
Conjunctivitis, catarrhal	244	260	504	494	1,085		
Conjunctivitis, muco-purulent	15	9	24	16	202		
Ophthalmia, strumous (includes phlyctenular conjunctivitis and keratitis)	3	5	8	4	56		
Keratitis (interstitial)	1	4	5	9	19		
Corneal ulcers	36	47	83	65	51		
Corneal opacities	2	—	2	—	2		
Dacryocystitis	2	3	5	—	—		
Epiphora	1	—	1	1	3		
Injuries	26	20	46	26	44		
Other diseases	20	8	28	22	46		
Single visit cases	64	62	126	182	201		
	<u>751</u>	<u>754</u>	<u>1,505</u>	<u>1,442</u>	<u>2,980</u>		
Cases brought forward from previous session	153	167	320	322	404		
Totals	<u>904</u>	<u>921</u>	<u>1,825</u>	<u>1,764</u>	<u>3,384</u>		
Clinic attendances of above cases	12,117	11,261	23,378	22,094	36,465		

(4a) *Diseases of the Skin, not including Ringworm or Favus.*

Details of new cases—				1945.		1944.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.	
Scabies	4,115	4,294	8,409	11,532	1,995		
Pediculosis capitis and impetigo contagiosa	10	53	63	5	102		
Pediculosis capitis	2	9	11	10	13		
Impetigo contagiosa	2,529	1,733	4,262	4,489	5,576		
Ecthyma	87	62	149	234	266		
Dermatitis seborrhoeica	224	224	448	611	648		
Eczema	115	107	222	260	243		
Alopecia areata	31	36	67	49	82		
Psoriasis	25	37	62	67	103		
Herpes zoster (shingles)	74	41	115	116	202		
Lupus	—	—	—	2	3		
Ulcers and abscesses	1,130	669	1,799	1,936	2,816		
Urticaria	75	81	156	145	118		
Warts	79	87	166	106	305		
Other skin diseases	230	205	435	102	163		
Single visit cases	819	698	1,517	1,488	497		
	<u>9,545</u>	<u>8,336</u>	<u>17,881</u>	<u>21,152</u>	<u>13,132</u>		
Cases brought forward from previous session	359	274	633	770	1,042		
Totals	<u>9,904</u>	<u>8,610</u>	<u>18,514</u>	<u>21,922</u>	<u>14,174</u>		
Clinic attendances of cases of skin disease, including ring- worm and favus	59,570	45,178	104,748	116,253	136,008		

(4b) *Ringworm and Favus.*

X-Ray Treatment—

DISEASE.	NUMBER OF NEW CASES					NUMBER OF RADIATIONS (Old and New Cases)				
	1945.			1944.	1939.	1945.			1944.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.	Boys	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Ringw'm *(head)	36	8	44	64	42	156	36	192	308	169
Warts, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	21
Totals	36	8	44	64	50	156	36	192	308	190
Clinic attendances of new cases (for radiation) ...	...	...	...	...	...	37	8	45	67	62

* These are also included under "Drug Treatment."

Drug Treatment—

Details of new cases—

	1945.			1944.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Ringworm (head) ...	93	25	118	187	69
Ringworm (body) ...	145	122	267	253	260
Totals ...	238	147	385	440	329

(4c) *Bath Treatment of Scabies.*

	1945.			1944.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Cases receiving baths ...	3,446	3,586	7,032	9,906	668
Baths given ...	22,081	21,784	43,865	75,535	8,611

(4d) *Reception House Treatment of Scabies.*

It was not necessary to admit any family to the Reception House on account of scabies infection.

(5) *Other Diseases.*(a) *Cases dealt with at the regular clinics for "Other Diseases"—*

	1945.			1944.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Bronchitis and bronchial catarrh	565	486	1,051	1,166	2,198
Anaemia and/or debility	532	600	1,132	1,320	2,110
Rickets	23	4	27	24	27
Tubercular conditions—					
Pulmonary (including contacts)	177	189	366	236	12
Non-pulmonary	11	11	22	43	54
Paralysis	14	7	21	16	11
Heart disease	41	45	86	93	168
Chorea	32	40	72	70	111
Enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids ...	135	159	294	300	690
Adenitis	61	58	119	162	269
Rheumatism	72	129	201	239	290
Enuresis	269	374	643	677	400
Malnutrition	12	21	33	18	39
Epilepsy	15	16	31	34	58
Digestive disorders	154	172	326	256	573
Infectious diseases	122	122	244	477	234
Mental deficiency	8	5	13	4	24
Nervous disorders	22	22	44	29	560
Others	178	208	386	612	
Single visit cases	667	622	1,289	969	513
Totals	3,110	3,290	6,400	6,745	8,341
Clinic attendances of above cases ... 8,182 7,832 16,014 16,008 19,302					
Additional attendances for the supply of cod liver oil emulsion and other medicines 7,882 6,879 14,761 16,092 21,672					

(b) *Cases of "Other Diseases" seen at school inspections, etc., and recommended for immediate supply of medicine—*

	1945.	1944.	1939.
Found to be "necessitous" and instructed to attend clinic for supplies	855	1,186	2,306
Found to be "non-necessitous" and parents warned to provide medicines	56	30	89
Totals	911	1,216	2,395

(c) *The cases on treatment at clinics for diseases of skin, eye, or ear who were given medicines for "Other Diseases" at these clinics numbered 1,104—586 boys and 518 girls—as compared with 818 in the preceding year, and 2,266 in 1939.*

The total of all "Other Diseases" at 8,415 ((a), (b) and (c) above) compares with 8,779 cases in the previous year and 13,002 in 1939.

(d) Artificial Light Treatment.

Details of new cases treated—	1945.			1944.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Rickets	13	16	29	13	22
Anaemia and/or debility	173	179	352	279	372
Nervous diseases	2	2	4	2	42
Enlarged glands	22	10	32	39	55
Chronic bronchitis	233	154	387	319	295
Rheumatism	23	52	75	35	46
Skin conditions	19	25	44	44	67
Eye conditions	18	18	36	26	34
Other diseases	22	32	54	21	129
Totals	525	488	1,013	778	1,062
Clinic attendances of above cases ...	7,400	7,110	14,510	12,915	25,610

Twelve school children were treated at the Child Welfare Clinic in Summertown Road, Govan.

(B) DEFECTIVE VISION.*(a) Cases dealt with at Refraction Clinics—*

	1945.			1944.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Subjected to refraction—					
Spectacles prescribed	2,823	2,932	5,755	5,800	7,467
Spectacles not prescribed—					
For further treatment ... ..	...	...	1,577	1,745	2,915
No treatment required ... ..	...	...	1,395	1,296	2,388
			8,727	8,841	12,770
Not subjected to refraction—					
For further treatment ... ..	...	...	492	620	433
No treatment required ... ..	...	...	611	309	508
Spectacles checked ... ..	...	...	79	92	299
Postponed ... ..	...	...	1,300	1,372	1,130
			2,482	2,393	2,370
Totals ... ..	...	...	11,209	11,234	15,140
Number of clinics held ... ..	...	...	1,263	1,250	1,567
Average number of children per clinic ... ..	...	...	8.9	9.0	9.5
Average number subjected to refraction at each clinic ... ..	...	...	6.9	7.1	8.1

(b) Provision of Spectacles by the Corporation at Contract Rates—

	1945.	1944.	1939.
Full cost charged to the parents	2,707 (69.4%)	2,658 (67.6%)	2,314 (40.3%)
Half cost charged to the parents ("Partly Necessitous" cases)	420 (10.8%)	720 (18.3%)	598 (10.4%)
Spectacles provided free of cost ("Necessitous" cases)	772 (19.8%)	556 (14.1%)	2,830 (49.3%)
Totals	3,899	3,934	5,742
Spectacles repaired	1,281	1,171	2,175

These figures include 10 pairs of spectacles and 11 repairs for children in receiving areas.

The percentage of children supplied with spectacles free of cost to the parents was (except for 1942, 1943 and 1944), the lowest recorded in these reports from 1930 onward.

(C) OPERATIONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF ADENOIDS AND ENLARGED TONSILS, ETC., AT THE WESTERN DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

Nature of operation—	1945.			1944.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Tonsils removed	1	—	1	—	5
Adenoids removed	15	9	24	32	14
Tonsils and adenoids removed	668	721	1,389	1,434	1,826
Aural polypus removed ...	—	—	—	1	21
Totals	684	730	1,414	1,467	1,866
Number of periods in which operations were carried through ... ..	...	...	131	141	199
Average number of cases dealt with per period ...	...	...	10.8	10.4	9.4
Clinic (including hospital) attendances of above cases	...	...	4,468	4,614	6,115

In the course of the Session 59 children were detained in hospital beyond the normal period—41 for periods of 1 to 3 days, 16 for 4 to 5 days, 2 for 7 to 10 days. Some of the children were detained on account of special pre-operation conditions—history of excessive bleeding, etc., 4; sickness, 4; on account of other special physical conditions, 14; or administrative difficulties, 16. Special post-operation conditions which delayed discharge were high temperature, etc., 5, and haemorrhage, 10. Six children were detained for after-care reasons.

1,372 children were visited in their homes after operation, 1,329 being found satisfactory at the first visit. In 3 cases private medical attendance was advised. Two cases were found to be satisfactory at subsequent visits. In 37 cases admission to the house could not be obtained, the children were out, or for other reasons could not be examined. One child was re-admitted to hospital.

In addition, children attending the school clinics for ear diseases were, when necessary, referred to the general hospitals of the Corporation with a view to operative treatment. 86 children—44 boys and 42 girls—were so referred on the recommendation of School Medical Officers; 23 of these were operated on for mastoid disease, 36 for tonsils and/or adenoids removal, and 27 children had operations or treatment for other aural, nasal, or throat conditions, other minor operations being performed for some of these children at the same time.

An aurist examined 57 children with hearing defects regarding their educational classification. He recommended 15 of these to classes for the deaf, 13 to classes for semi-deaf children, and disposed of the others according to treatment and educational needs.

(D) ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) *Deformities treated in Mearnskirk Hospital.*

Owing to the continued shortage of beds, few orthopaedic cases were admitted directly to hospital from the Education Health Service clinics during the year. The bulk of the school children admitted came from the Infectious Diseases Hospitals (poliomyelitis) or from the Tuberculosis Dispensaries. As in former war years a considerable number of physically defective school children went to the hospital as out-patients, and one afternoon weekly was given over to their care. In this way 594 patients were seen during the year. Of these, 331 were examined and advised, 73 had plasters applied, while 11 casts were taken. Splints to the number of 26 were supplied as follows:—walking calipers 17, certalmid or celluloid splints 7, spinal braces 2. Eight pattens and 8 pairs of crutches were supplied while 120 repairs to splints and boots were carried out. Thirteen patients received dressings and of the total 133 had x-ray examinations. It is hoped that it will soon be possible for the orthopaedic surgeon to resume attendance at the Education Health Service orthopaedic clinics and that more beds will become available for the admission of the less urgent orthopaedic conditions occurring in school children.

(b) *Deformities treated by Exercise, Massage, Electrical Treatment, etc., at Ashley Street, Florence Street, and Glenbarr Street Orthopaedic Clinics, and at Special Schools (and see under "List of Staff" on page 12).*

	1945.			1944.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Number of children examined ...	397	467	864	760	2,332
Number of attendances of "old" cases reporting for observation ...	404	491	895	626	677

The staff of seven physiotherapists carried out treatment for the following cases :—

Details of new cases put on treatment at Clinics—		1945.			1944.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.	
Deformities of spine (kyphosis, lordosis, scoliosis) ...	68	131	199	148	250	
Paralysis, infantile and other	15	12	27	42	79	
Flat-foot and other deformities of the foot ...	80	90	170	130	183	
Wry-neck (torticollis) ...	9	8	17	14	8	
Fracture (result of), sprains and dislocations ...	2	1	3	5	6	
Deformities of chest ...	8	8	16	5	11	
Contractures ...	—	—	—	2	4	
Knock-knees ...	16	11	27	35	35	
Others ...	20	19	39			
	<u>218</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>498</u>	<u>381</u>	<u>576</u>	
Cases brought forward from previous session ...	57	85	142	139	192	
Totals ...	<u>275</u>	<u>365</u>	<u>640</u>	<u>520</u>	<u>768</u>	
Discharged from Orthopaedic Clinics—						
Fit ...	119	177	296	234	337	
For hospital treatment ...	3	3	6	10	9	
To Convalescent Homes ...	5	2	7	8	4	
Transferred to other clinics or treated by appliances ...	26	18	44	33	46	
For other reasons (leaving school, etc.) ...	65	66	131	93	59	
Totals ...	<u>218</u>	<u>266</u>	<u>484</u>	<u>378</u>	<u>455</u>	
Number still on treatment ...	57	99	156	142	313	
Number of attendances made by children for treatment ...			13,739	11,916	25,995	

(c) *Deformities treated by Exercises and Massage at Special Schools and Child Guidance Centres.*

In addition to the above work (section (b)), 945 classes and 1,164 individual treatments were given in special schools and child guidance centres. Nursery schools were also visited and 250 individual treatments given.

(d) *Deformities treated by Appliances.*

Surgical appliances were provided to school children through the splint department of hospitals or through the Corporation's contractors on terms adjusted to the family income.

	1945.					1944. Totals.	1939. Totals.
	Voluntary Hospitals.		School Clinics.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		Totals.	
Special boots or overshoes with steel or other supports	2	1	1	2	6	6	16
Special boots or overshoes	2	3	8	10	23	18	20
Steel or other supports ...	3	5	1	—	9	14	9
Artificial limbs ...	—	—	10	1	11	10	24
Other appliances ...	2	—	15	3	20		
Totals ...	9	9	35	16	69	48	69
Repairs ...	14	5	36	23	78	67	146

In addition, artificial eyes were supplied to 16 children—15 boys and 1 girl.

7.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

The consistent improvement in the dental condition of the school children for many years which is brought out in the results of Systematic Inspection carried out by the medical officers in all schools, finds confirmation in the figures relating to the more particular examination by the dentists in a limited number of schools (page 57), where 23·2 per cent. of the children were found to have sound teeth, as compared with 12·4 per cent. in 1939. The increased proportion of acceptances of clinic treatment for children requiring dental treatment will also be noted. In the dental treatment statistics (pages 59 and 60), the rapid improvement in the ratio of fillings to extractions (permanent teeth only), which continues, is also indicative of the improved dental condition of the pupils.

8.—SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES AND RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN, ETC.

The following table shows the number of pupils at the various special schools and classes in the City, near the City, or in hospital schools and residential centres outwith the City as at 30th June, 1945 :—

TYPE OF CHILD.	Day Centres in or near City.		Day and Residential Centre near City.		Residential Centres outwith City.	
	No. of Centres.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Centres.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Centres.	No. of Pupils.
Physically Defective—						
General	11	1,576	—	—	8	247
Blind	—	—	1	9	—	—
Myopic	2	73	1	20	—	—
Deaf	1	27	1	36	1	83
Semi-Deaf	1	89	1	18	—	—
Mentally Defective ...	16	2,278	—	—	1	40
Totals 1945 ...	(24)	4,043	1	83	10	370
Totals 1944 ...	(24)	3,620	(1)	84	(14)	567

The total of the pupils shown above, 4,496, compares with a total of 4,271 in the previous year and with approximately 6,000 pupils of similar categories receiving instruction in 1939.

The day and residential centre near the city was St. Vincent Special School, Tollcross.

The "schools" outwith the city were as follows: hospital schools at Philipshill, Strathblane and Mearns Kirk; residential schools at Dalquharran Castle (for 85 deaf pupils—Langside School for the Deaf in evacuation), at Waverley Park Home, Kirkintilloch (for mentally defective children) and the following ex-evacuation centres (which became residential schools administered by the Corporation on 1st May, 1945):—

Caol Ruadh, Colintrave (for 40 Protestant P.D. boys);
 Agnes Patrick, Ascog (for 30 Protestant P.D. girls);
 Banknock, by Bonnybridge (for 22 Roman Catholic P.D. boys);
 Lumsden, Maybole (for 25 Roman Catholic P.D. girls);
 Hillfoot, Bearsden (for 65 Protestant convalescent girls); and
 Seafield, Ardrossan (for 60 Protestant convalescent boys)—not yet open.

The roll at these schools was as shown in the table above—370 pupils.

The list of residential schools to be administered by the Corporation also included the following centres for "normal" children, at which the roll on 23rd June, 1945, was 162 pupils :—

Achnamara, by Lochgilphead (for 40 normal boys and girls) ;
 South Park, Ascog (for 25 normal boys) ;
 Stevenson, Ascog (for 24 normal girls) ;
 Southannan, Fairlie (for 40 nursery school children) ;
 Nerston, East Kilbride (for 33 "problem" children).

As from August, 1945, the Corporation agreed to 40 places at the Biggart Memorial Home, Prestwick, being reserved for Glasgow physically defective children in need of nursing care.

Glasgow Protestant blind children to the number of 15 were accommodated at the Royal Blind School, Edinburgh.

The Child Guidance Clinics dealt with 2,662 children, as compared with 2,329 in the preceding year. These children showed one or more of the following symptoms :—Emotional disorders (general instability, anxiety and obsessional states, night terrors and sleep walking, enuresis and soiling, emotional retardation and regression, psychopathic personalities—847 instances) ; Behaviour disturbances (unmanageable behaviour, aggression and temper tantrums, sadistic tendencies, exhibitionism, truancy and wandering—503) ; Delinquency (theft, lying, malicious mischief and sexual offences—240) ; Educational disability (general backwardness and specific disability—1,266) ; Speech defect—536 instances. Of these children, 77 were given residential treatment at Nerston Home—as compared with 119 in the preceding session.

The number of children specially examined by the School Medical Officers regarding mental defects during the year was :—

		1945.			1944.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.		Totals.	Totals.
First examinations ...	534	363	897		755	587
Re-examinations ...	559	368	927		896	1,528
Totals ...	<u>1,093</u>	<u>731</u>	<u>1,824</u>		<u>1,651</u>	<u>2,115</u>

In the work of after-care of mentally defective children, the number of cases added to the home visiting lists of the women officers was 427 (285 boys and 142 girls) ; 439 cases were taken off the lists ; at the end of the year 2,332 cases remained on the visiting lists, as compared with 2,344 in 1944.

9.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE.

As in recent years the normal arrangements (see Report for 1939, page 48) were carried through as far as was possible in exceptional circumstances.

The official ending of evacuation has assisted in the resolution of staffing problems, and the release and reconversion of premises requisitioned for non-educational purposes during the war has made and will make possible an extension of swimming instruction and of the use of school spray baths. In addition, the Corporation have agreed to acquire a number of sites each suitable as playing fields for several schools.

The physical training staff, including those in the services (60), consisted of the Superintendent of Physical Education, a Depute Superintendent (woman), one Supervisor (woman) in charge of orthopaedic clinics, 21 Principal Teachers (16 men and 5 women), 89 assistant teachers (men) including 1 seconded teacher, and 103 assistant teachers (women), including 6 physiotherapists engaged at the orthopaedic clinics. In addition, 10 married women were employed in the work (8 full time and 2 part time).

Principal teachers in secondary schools make regular visits to neighbouring primary schools to give demonstration lessons and advise on physical training activities.

Instruction in simple personal hygiene was given by the class teachers, and by the physical training instructors, and was also included in the domestic science courses as part of the curriculum.

10.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR FEEDING AND CLOTHING OF CHILDREN.

(a) *Administration and (b) Nature of Meals.*—Under the experienced direction of the Organiser of School Meals and of the Supervisors and Deputy Supervisors of the main cooking centres, the service is extending and developing and is providing varied and palatable meals with adequate protein, fat and carbohydrate content. The menus are adapted or special diets are provided, where necessary, for the needs of special cases, including children suffering from such conditions as gastric and kidney troubles, coeliac disease and diabetes. Endeavour is always being made to extend the range of foods taken by the children and to inculcate satisfactory deportment at meal times. The general hygiene of the service is under constant supervision and close co-operation is maintained with the Education Health Service.

Dining centres are often of an improvised nature and in general, but for difficulties of accommodation, the service could be greatly improved and expanded.

The meals enumerated below were prepared at (1) the Education Department's Cooking Centres at Kinning Park (Scotland Street, S.1.), and at Dovehill (Bell Street, C.1.), (2) the School Meals Centres in three High schools, (3) seven District Cooking Centres built by the Ministry of Works and (4) three Emergency Cooking Depots managed by the Corporation Welfare Committee. By mid-November, 1945, when four additional District Cooking Centres built by the Ministry of Works were in operation, the total output had been raised to 44,725 meals (40,540 dinners) per day.

Toward the end of October, 1945, there were in use 138 Dining Centres; of these, 105 were situated in school premises (22 being for children in special schools or classes only) and 33 were accommodated in halls or other non-school premises.

(c) *Number and Cost of Meals.*—The numbers of meals supplied during the year ended 31st July, 1945, were:—

- A (1). Paid for by parents (includes nursery school children).
 A (2). do. do. (war-time nursery children).
 B. Supplied to necessitous children. C. Paid for by Welfare Department.
 (A (1), B and C—ordinary and special school pupils included in each case.)

	1945.			1944.		
	Breakfasts	Dinners.	Teas.	Breakfasts	Dinners.	Teas.
A (1)	389,056	5,667,495	369,150	424,991	5,759,072	474,368
A (2)	108,738	108,738	101,738	195,214	195,214	182,691
B	34,877	2,235,488	36,906	68,838	1,531,303	70,313
C	68,115	537,907	113,629	114,560	473,225	115,380
Totals	600,786	8,549,628	621,423	803,603	7,958,814	842,752
Total No. of Meals	*9,771,837 in 1945.			9,605,169 in 1944.		

* In addition, 41,033 meals were supplied to inmates of the Remand Home, and 49,873 dinners to the pupils of Trades Schools.

As from 23rd April, 1945 the charges made to parents for meals were—Dinners, five days per week, 1/10, six days per week, 2/1; three meals per day, six days per week, 4/-.

(d) *Boots and Clothing.*—Boots or clothing, or both, were supplied to 9,339 children as compared with 10,401 in 1944.

STATISTICAL AND OTHER APPENDICES.

TABLE I.—TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN EXAMINED AT :—

(A) (a) *Systematic Examinations*, i.e., the main groups recommended for the session (see page 13), and (b) *Other Systematic Examinations*, i.e., children missed at recommended age groups or otherwise outwith these groups.

GROUP.	1945.			1944.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
(a) Entrants	9,391	9,256	18,647	18,464	18,469
Second Age Group	7,102	7,217	14,319	14,066	10,549
Third Age Group ...	6,669	6,992	13,661	13,150	13,213
Fourth Age Group	144	189	333	270	413
	23,306	23,654	46,960	45,950	42,644
(b) Others	440	538	978	1,343	3,681
Totals	23,746	24,192	47,938	47,293	46,325

For age distribution of these children see Appendix Ib on page 39.

In addition to these numbers of children, the following were examined in the course of Systematic Inspection of the pupils at Special Schools and Classes :—

GROUP.	1945.			1944.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Physically defective children	249	205	454	450	861
Mentally defective children	238	153	391	449	596
Totals	487	358	845	899	1,457

(B) *Other Examinations*—

GROUP.	1945.	1944.	1939.
(i) <i>In Schools</i> —			
Special Cases (in respect of particular defects)	15,368	15,033*	13,964
Re-inspections by Medical Officers	12,017	13,029	26,302
Leaving Interviews	51	92	12,900
Measurements only (boys in two High Schools)	448	504	679
Discharges in Special Schools and Classes ...	292	199	1,112
Inspections for Scientific Advisory Committee	681	—	—
Totals	28,857	28,857	54,957

* Includes cases of the "Special Emergency" type.

GROUP.	1945.	1944.	1939.
(ii) <i>Mainly at Clinics—</i>			
Applicants for preliminary training as Teachers	32	15	48
Applicants for Licences under the Corporation Bye-laws for the Employment of Children	549	573	383
Adult Employees of the Corporation	64	53	97
*Certifications—Blind Persons Act, 1920	5	11	17
Candidates for Printers' Apprenticeships	—	—	99
†Children as to fitness for camps, etc.—			
Harvesters (September, 1944)	8,437	6,911	} 9,796
Forestry, etc. (July, 1945)	112	1,359	
Junior Club groups, (July, 1945)	4,253	1,003	
Children as to fitness for "School Journeys" abroad, etc.	—	—	134
Children as to fitness for admission to Residential Schools and Institutions	743	62	1,341
Special food examinations of children	280	1,313	5,074
Juvenile Court Cases	161	150	81
Other Special Cases	101	213	341
Totals	14,737	11,663	17,411
(iii) <i>"Emergency" Examinations—</i>			
Special emergency inspection at schools	—	—	(1940)
‡Cleanliness inspections (by school nurses)	154,852	158,189	} 341,767
Inspections immediately prior to evacuation... ..	73	490		13,169
Totals	154,925	158,679	354,936

* These examinations are made at the Central Clinic for the Blind.

† In August and September, 1945, 7,285 further examinations were made of volunteers for potato harvesting.

‡ In addition, Nurse Inspectresses of the Sanitary Divisions made 137,343 cleanliness inspections at 79 schools (see page 55).

APPENDIX Ia.—NOTIFICATIONS TO PARENTS.

The numbers and percentages of individual children inspected at systematic examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment for conditions other than (a) defects of clothing or cleanliness (including pediculosis) and (b) trivial caries of the temporary teeth, were as follows :—

GROUP.	1945.			1944.	1943.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Entrants ...	4,255 (45.3%)	3,976 (43.0%)	8,231 (44.1%)	7,178 (38.9%)	7,953 (41.0%)	8,129 (44.0%)
2nd Age Group	2,765 (38.9%)	2,927 (40.6%)	5,692 (39.8%)	5,269 (37.5%)	4,508 (36.0%)	4,289 (40.7%)
3rd Age Group...	1,648 (24.7%)	2,158 (30.9%)	3,806 (27.9%)	3,486 (26.5%)	2,916 (23.7%)	4,156 (31.5%)
4th Age Group... and Others ...	178 (30.5%)	213 (29.3%)	391 (29.8%)	438 (27.2%)	379 (24.6%)	1,243 (30.4%)
Totals ...	8,846 (37.3%)	9,274 (38.3%)	18,120 (37.8%)	16,371 (34.6%)	15,756 (34.5%)	17,817 (38.5%)

The numbers and percentages of cases in which intimation was made to parents verbally or by card, together with information as to similar intimations in respect of clothing, cleanliness, and/or minor dental defects will be found in Appendix IIa on page 46.

APPENDIX Ib.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AT DATE OF SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATION.

(a) Children within groups recommended for the session (as indicated by brackets).
 (b) Children outwith groups recommended for the session.

Ages.	† Entrants-Infants.							† Second Age Group.			† Third Age Group.			† Fourth Age Group.			Totals.
	2-4 †	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
BOYS.																	
Non-transferred Schools	305	5,735	292	123	28	53	3,824	1,070	—	95	4,388	532	—	91	48	—	16,584
Do.	—	—	—	3	21	—	45	63	64	23	15	15	3	—	2	—	254
Transferred Schools	99	2,527	230	42	10	71	1,775	309	—	62	1,453	139	—	5	—	—	6,722
Do.	—	—	—	1	14	—	54	41	44	7	9	16	—	—	—	—	186
Totals	404	8,262	522	165	38	124	5,599	1,379	—	157	5,841	671	—	96	48	—	23,306
Do.	—	—	—	4	35	—	99	104	108	30	24	31	3	—	2	—	440
Totals, 1945	404	8,262	522	169	73	124	5,698	1,483	108	187	5,865	702	3	96	50	—	23,746
Totals, 1944	423	7,961	565	230	80	120	5,975	1,173	75	203	5,393	904	18	125	29	—	23,274
GIRLS.																	
Non-transferred Schools	286	5,534	317	120	18	83	3,827	1,109	—	106	4,655	411	—	93	48	—	16,607
Do.	—	—	—	—	13	—	57	80	59	39	16	34	—	—	—	—	298
Transferred Schools	108	2,538	268	49	18	67	1,829	302	—	26	1,570	224	—	35	13	—	7,047
Do.	—	—	—	2	29	—	75	57	33	22	14	8	—	—	—	—	240
Totals	394	8,072	585	169	36	150	5,656	1,411	—	132	6,225	635	—	128	61	—	23,654
Do.	—	—	—	2	42	—	132	137	92	61	30	42	—	—	—	—	538
Totals, 1945	394	8,072	585	171	78	150	5,788	1,548	92	193	6,255	677	—	128	61	—	24,192
Totals, 1944	384	8,046	582	176	86	134	6,114	1,137	137	304	6,082	721	8	73	32	3	24,019
ALL.																	
Totals	798	16,334	1,107	334	74§	274	11,255	2,790	—	289	12,066	1,306	—	224	109	—	46,960
Do.	—	—	—	6	77	—	231	241	200	91	54	73	3	—	2	—	978
Totals, 1945	798	16,334	1,107	340	151§	274	11,486	3,031	200	380	12,120	1,379	3	224	111	—	47,938
Totals, 1944	807	16,007	1,147	406	166	254	12,089	2,310	212	507	11,475	1,625	26	198	61	3	47,293

This grouping applies only to the (a) lines on the table.

† Includes nursery school children.

‡ Includes 2 Entrants over 8 years of age.

TABLE II.—SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS OF CHILDREN IN ORDINARY SCHOOLS.

Numbers and percentages of children suffering from defects.

An individual child may appear in several sections but only once in any section, i.e., only the child's major defect in any section is recorded—any minor defects in the same section are ignored in this table. "Sections" are indicated by the horizontal lines across the columns, and the section totals give the numbers of individual children having at least one defect in that section.

Age Groups.	Entrants.		2nd age group.		3rd age group.		All ages. [†]		1944.	1943.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.			
Number examined	9,391	9,256	7,102	7,217	6,669	6,992	23,746	24,192	47,293	45,732	46,325
1. CLOTHING	Nature of defects found										
	Insufficient										
	Ragged										
UNSATISFACTORY	Dirty										
	Totals										
2. FOOTGEAR											
UNSATISFACTORY											
None											
Totals											
3. UNCLEANLINESS											
(a) Head	Dirty										
	Nits										
	Verminous										
(b) Body	Dirty										
	Verminous										
	Totals										

† Includes 584 boys and 727 girls of the fourth age group and others.

4. SKIN	...	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	9	6	11	4
(a) Head	Ringworm	(0.1) 63	(0.0) 49	17	15	6	(0.0) 113	(0.0) 75	(0.0) 188	(0.0) 249	(0.0) 226	(0.0) 299	(0.0) 222	(0.0) 299
	Impetigo	(0.7) 8	(0.5) 5	—	(0.2) 1	(0.1) 1	(0.5) 12	(0.3) 6	(0.4) 18	(0.5) 22	(0.5) 35	(0.6) 22	(0.5) 35	(0.6) 22
	Injuries	(0.1) 33	(0.1) 35	30	(0.0) 18	(0.0) 24	(0.1) 89	(0.0) 91	(0.0) 180	(0.0) 185	(0.1) 234	(0.0) 199	(0.1) 234	(0.0) 199
	Others	(0.4) 4	(0.4) 5	8	(0.3) 1	(0.3) 4	(0.4) 12	(0.4) 20	(0.4) 32	(0.4) 31	(0.5) 18	(0.4) 13	(0.4) 18	(0.4) 13
	Ringworm	(0.0) 37	(0.1) 25	19	(0.0) 8	(0.1) 11	(0.1) 77	(0.1) 57	(0.1) 134	(0.1) 92	(0.0) 121	(0.0) 165	(0.0) 121	(0.0) 165
	Impetigo	(0.4) 65	(0.3) 65	51	(0.1) 34	(0.2) 50	(0.3) 152	(0.2) 171	(0.3) 323	(0.2) 440	(0.3) 947	(0.4) 158	(0.3) 947	(0.4) 158
	Scabies	(0.7) 28	(0.7) 14	9	(0.5) 1	(0.7) 14	(0.6) 50	(0.7) 38	(0.7) 88	(0.9) 95	(2.1) 81	(0.3) 53	(2.1) 81	(0.3) 53
	Injuries	(0.3) 225	(0.2) 204	124	(0.0) 70	(0.2) 118	(0.2) 417	(0.2) 460	(0.2) 877	(0.2) 901	(0.2) 819	(0.1) 566	(0.2) 819	(0.1) 566
	Others	(2.4) 471	(2.2) 403	258	(1.0) 148	(1.7) 228	(1.8) 930	(1.9) 919	(1.8) 1,849	(1.9) 2,021	(1.8) 2,492	(1.2) 1,479	(1.8) 2,492	(1.2) 1,479
Totals	...	(5.0)	(4.4)	(3.6)	(2.2)	(3.3)	(3.9)	(3.8)	(3.9)	(4.3)	(5.4)	(3.2)	(5.4)	(3.2)
5. NUTRITION	...	669	906	555	315	502	1,520	1,994	3,514	3,816	3,404	4,903	3,404	4,903
	Slightly defective	(7.1) 53	(9.8) 99	(7.7) 63	(4.7) 6	(7.2) 29	(6.4) 85	(8.2) 194	(7.3) 279	(8.1) 198	(7.4) 242	(10.6) 253	(7.4) 242	(10.6) 253
	Bad	(0.6) 722	(1.1) 1,005	(0.9) 618	(0.1) 321	(0.4) 531	(0.4) 1,605	(0.8) 2,188	(0.6) 3,793	(0.4) 3,914	(0.5) 3,646	(0.6) 5,156	(0.5) 3,646	(0.6) 5,156
Totals	...	(7.7) 331	(10.9) 292	(8.6) 232	(4.8) 136	(7.6) 283	(6.8) 789	(9.0) 821	(7.9) 1,610	(8.3) 2,233	(8.0) 3,023	(11.1) 5,154	(8.0) 3,023	(11.1) 5,154
6. MOUTH AND TEETH UNHEALTHY	...	331	292	232	136	283	789	821	1,610	2,233	3,023	5,154	3,023	5,154
	...	(3.5)	(3.2)	(3.2)	(2.0)	(4.0)	(3.3)	(3.4)	(3.4)	(4.7)	(6.6)	(11.1)	(6.6)	(11.1)

TABLE II—Continued.

Age Groups.	Entrants.		2nd age group.		3rd age group.		All ages.		1944.	1943.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.			
7. NASO-PHARYNX											
(a) <i>Nose</i>											
Obstruction—for observation	94 (1.0)	61 (0.7)	30 (0.4)	5 (0.1)	11 (0.2)	115 (0.6)	97 (0.4)	232 (0.5)	235 (0.5)	349 (0.8)	203 (0.4)
Obstruction—for operation	45 (0.5)	31 (0.3)	20 (0.3)	3 (0.0)	10 (0.1)	78 (0.3)	50 (0.2)	128 (0.3)	92 (0.2)	138 (0.3)	100 (0.2)
Catarrh	71 (0.8)	53 (0.6)	50 (0.7)	21 (0.3)	9 (0.1)	133 (0.6)	112 (0.5)	245 (0.5)	226 (0.5)	206 (0.5)	224 (0.5)
Other conditions	16 (0.2)	4 (0.0)	20 (0.3)	8 (0.1)	13 (0.2)	50 (0.2)	20 (0.1)	70 (0.1)	56 (0.1)	54 (0.1)	59 (0.1)
(b) <i>Throat</i>											
Tonsils—for observation	1,152 (12.3)	1,083 (11.7)	583 (8.2)	319 (4.6)	309 (4.6)	2,075 (8.7)	2,133 (8.8)	4,208 (8.8)	3,849 (8.1)	4,337 (9.5)	2,933 (6.3)
Tonsils—for operation	347 (3.7)	341 (3.7)	112 (1.6)	85 (1.2)	40 (0.6)	506 (2.1)	584 (2.4)	1,090 (2.3)	863 (1.8)	1,475 (3.2)	854 (1.8)
Other conditions	12 (0.1)	2 (0.0)	7 (0.1)	10 (0.1)	9 (0.1)	28 (0.1)	20 (0.1)	48 (0.1)	37 (0.1)	36 (0.1)	70 (0.2)
(c) <i>Glands</i>											
For observation	199 (2.1)	159 (1.7)	63 (0.9)	22 (0.3)	16 (0.2)	279 (1.2)	248 (1.0)	527 (1.1)	871 (1.8)	849 (1.9)	240 (0.5)
For operation	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	2 (0.0)	—	1 (0.0)	3 (0.0)	4 (0.0)	4 (0.0)	5 (0.0)	13 (0.0)
Totals	1,936 (20.6)	1,735 (18.7)	886 (12.5)	475 (6.8)	417 (6.3)	3,285 (13.8)	3,267 (13.5)	6,552 (13.7)	6,233 (13.2)	7,449 (16.3)	4,696 (10.1)
8. EYES											
(a) <i>External Diseases</i>											
Blepharitis	87 (0.9)	76 (0.8)	80 (1.1)	35 (0.5)	55 (0.8)	227 (1.0)	220 (0.9)	447 (0.9)	410 (0.9)	482 (1.1)	445 (1.0)
Conjunctivitis	17 (0.2)	16 (0.2)	11 (0.2)	10 (0.1)	4 (0.1)	33 (0.1)	42 (0.2)	75 (0.2)	64 (0.1)	86 (0.2)	94 (0.2)
Corneal opacities	3 (0.0)	9 (0.1)	6 (0.1)	4 (0.1)	3 (0.0)	12 (0.1)	18 (0.1)	30 (0.1)	39 (0.1)	41 (0.1)	40 (0.1)
Strabismus	384 (4.1)	377 (4.1)	273 (3.8)	142 (2.0)	119 (1.8)	790 (3.3)	756 (3.1)	1,546 (3.2)	1,435 (3.0)	1,468 (3.2)	1,532 (3.3)
Other diseases	28 (0.3)	31 (0.3)	17 (0.2)	17 (0.2)	15 (0.2)	63 (0.3)	79 (0.3)	142 (0.3)	132 (0.3)	118 (0.3)	158 (0.3)
Totals	519 (5.5)	509 (5.5)	387 (5.4)	208 (3.0)	196 (3.0)	1,125 (4.7)	1,115 (4.6)	2,240 (4.7)	2,080 (4.4)	2,195 (4.8)	2,269 (4.9)

8. EYES											
(b) Visual acuity (Snellen)*											
Fair, 6/9 or 6/12	—	—	1,269	786	1,202	1,924	2,573	4,497	4,232	3,557	3,981
Bad, 6/18 or worse	—	—	229	193	301	411	560	971	873	633	(143) 874
Totals	—	—	1,498	979	1,503	2,335	3,133	5,468	5,105	4,190	(175) 4,855
Recommended for Refraction											
Recommended for Re-test	209	170	476	295	441	978	1,130	2,108	3,013	2,098	2,012
Totals	(2.2)	(1.8)	(6.6)	(4.4)	(6.3)	(4.1)	(4.7)	(4.4)	(6.4)	(4.6)	(4.3)
	20	29	91	72	144	185	274	459	450	462	467
	(0.2)	(0.3)	(1.3)	(1.1)	(2.1)	(0.8)	(1.1)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)
9. EARS											
(a) Diseases											
Otorrhoea—One ear	96	112	75	68	88	255	279	534	599	511	559
Otorrhoea—Both ears	12	11	10	2	7	27	29	56	46	64	137
Other diseases	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.3)
(b) Defective hearing											
Grade I—For ordinary class	28	41	29	12	25	67	98	165	150	105	257
„ IIa—For front seat	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.6)
„ IIb—For class for semi-deaf	6	2	6	4	6	16	14	30	32	43	71
„ III—For deaf class	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Totals	142	166	120	86	126	366	420	786	836	730	1,031
	(1.5)	(1.8)	(1.7)	(1.3)	(1.8)	(1.5)	(1.7)	(1.6)	(1.8)	(1.6)	(2.2)

* The record of defective vision applies to the better eye, and is *with spectacles if worn at examination*. The figures do not include entrants, as they cannot be examined by means of test types. The percentages given, therefore, relate to the children outwith the entrants group: 29,209 children in all—82 cases fewer than the total number examined outwith the "entrants" age group.

TABLE II—Continued.

Age Groups. ...	Entrants.		2nd age group.		3rd age group.		All ages.		1944.	1943.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.		Totals.
									1945.		
10. SPEECH											
Defective articulation ...	235 (2.5)	100 (1.1)	54 (0.8)	18 (0.2)	29 (0.4)	13 (0.2)	321 (1.4)	132 (0.5)	420 (0.9)	552 (1.2)	362 (0.8)
Stammering ...	27 (0.3)	16 (0.2)	24 (0.3)	3 (0.0)	18 (0.3)	9 (0.1)	71 (0.3)	28 (0.1)	126 (0.3)	141 (0.3)	139 (0.3)
Totals ...	262 (2.8)	116 (1.3)	78 (1.1)	21 (0.3)	47 (0.7)	22 (0.3)	392 (1.7)	160 (0.7)	546 (1.2)	693 (1.5)	501 (1.1)
11. MENTAL AND NERVOUS CONDITION											
Backward ...	27 (0.3)	19 (0.2)	65 (0.9)	39 (0.5)	7 (0.1)	5 (0.1)	103 (0.4)	66 (0.3)	258 (0.5)	229 (0.5)	94 (0.2)
Dull ...	7 (0.1)	9 (0.1)	26 (0.4)	7 (0.1)	—	4 (0.1)	34 (0.1)	23 (0.1)	49 (0.1)	60 (0.1)	62 (0.1)
Mentally defective (educable)	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	—	—	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	12 (0.0)	11 (0.0)	7 (0.0)
„ „ (ineducable)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (0.0)	2 (0.0)	—
Highly nervous ...	15 (0.2)	10 (0.1)	6 (0.1)	3 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	2 (0.0)	22 (0.1)	16 (0.1)	70 (0.1)	59 (0.1)	71 (0.2)
Difficult in behaviour ...	8 (0.1)	3 (0.0)	2 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	—	—	10 (0.0)	4 (0.0)	8 (0.0)	13 (0.0)	6 (0.0)
Totals ...	57 (0.6)	42 (0.5)	100 (1.4)	50 (0.7)	8 (0.1)	11 (0.2)	170 (0.7)	110 (0.5)	398 (0.8)	374 (0.8)	240 (0.5)
12. CIRCULATORY SYSTEM											
(a) Organic Heart Disease											
Congenital ...	44 (0.5)	31 (0.3)	18 (0.3)	19 (0.3)	8 (0.1)	9 (0.1)	70 (0.3)	62 (0.3)	130 (0.3)	103 (0.2)	86 (0.2)
Acquired ...	46 (0.5)	46 (0.5)	54 (0.8)	52 (0.7)	50 (0.7)	69 (1.0)	154 (0.6)	172 (0.7)	444 (0.9)	271 (0.6)	301 (0.6)
(b) Functional Conditions	194 (2.1)	136 (1.5)	83 (1.2)	95 (1.3)	40 (0.6)	129 (1.8)	324 (1.4)	379 (1.6)	783 (1.7)	699 (1.5)	471 (1.0)
Totals ...	284 (3.0)	213 (2.3)	155 (2.2)	166 (2.3)	98 (1.5)	207 (3.0)	548 (2.3)	613 (2.5)	1,357 (2.9)	1,073 (2.3)	858 (1.9)

13. LUNGS												
Chronic Bronchitis ...	95 (1.0)	59 (0.6)	48 (0.7)	31 (0.4)	13 (0.2)	8 (0.1)	158 (0.7)	101 (0.4)	259 (0.5)	324 (0.7)	347 (0.8)	252 (0.6)
Suspected Tuberculosis ...	21 (0.2)	13 (0.1)	15 (0.2)	8 (0.1)	9 (0.1)	4 (0.1)	46 (0.2)	26 (0.1)	72 (0.2)	106 (0.2)	59 (0.1)	35 (0.1)
Catarrh ...	716 (7.6)	617 (6.7)	202 (2.8)	190 (2.6)	79 (1.2)	82 (1.2)	1,007 (4.2)	902 (3.7)	1,909 (4.0)	1,811 (3.8)	1,724 (3.8)	1,846 (4.0)
Other diseases ...	14 (0.1)	5 (0.1)	20 (0.3)	7 (0.1)	14 (0.2)	2 (0.0)	50 (0.2)	16 (0.1)	66 (0.1)	51 (0.1)	68 (0.1)	100 (0.2)
Totals ...	846 (9.0)	694 (7.5)	285 (4.0)	236 (3.3)	115 (1.7)	96 (1.4)	1,261 (5.3)	1,045 (4.3)	2,306 (4.8)	2,292 (4.8)	2,198 (4.8)	2,233 (4.8)
14. DEFORMITIES												
(a) Congenital ...	77 (0.8)	50 (0.5)	47 (0.7)	33 (0.5)	11 (0.2)	28 (0.4)	136 (0.6)	116 (0.5)	252 (0.5)	210 (0.4)	205 (0.4)	178 (0.4)
(b) Acquired												
Infantile Paralysis ...	6 (0.1)	14 (0.2)	8 (0.1)	7 (0.1)	4 (0.1)	9 (0.1)	21 (0.1)	30 (0.1)	51 (0.1)	35 (0.1)	35 (0.1)	40 (0.1)
Probable Rickets ...	98 (1.0)	52 (0.6)	25 (0.4)	18 (0.2)	18 (0.3)	18 (0.3)	142 (0.6)	89 (0.4)	231 (0.5)	272 (0.6)	305 (0.7)	261 (0.6)
Other causes ...	49 (0.5)	51 (0.6)	58 (0.8)	66 (0.9)	49 (0.7)	96 (1.4)	160 (0.7)	219 (0.9)	379 (0.8)	282 (0.6)	285 (0.6)	256 (0.6)
Totals ...	230 (2.4)	167 (1.8)	138 (1.9)	124 (1.7)	82 (1.2)	151 (2.2)	459 (1.9)	454 (1.9)	913 (1.9)	799 (1.7)	830 (1.8)	735 (1.6)
15. INFECTIOUS DISEASES ...												
...	11 (0.1)	5 (0.1)	5 (0.1)	2 (0.0)	—	1 (0.0)	16 (0.1)	8 (0.0)	24 (0.1)	55 (0.1)	29 (0.1)	29 (0.1)
16. OTHER DISEASES OR DEFECTS ...												
...	582 (6.2)	656 (7.1)	284 (4.0)	361 (5.0)	84 (1.3)	270 (3.9)	967 (4.1)	1,323 (5.5)	2,290 (4.8)	2,626 (5.6)	2,268 (5.0)	1,438 (3.1)

APPENDIX IIa.—ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING RESULTS OF SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS.

Except in respect of the dual information regarding children who wore glasses, no child appears more than once in each section. "Sections" are indicated by horizontal lines across the columns.

Age Groups. ...	Entrants.		2nd age group.		3rd age group.		All ages.		All ages.		1943.		1939.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Parents present at examination ...	8,699 (92.6)	8,638 (93.3)	4,530 (63.8)	5,203 (72.1)	1,059 (15.9)	1,721 (24.6)	14,500 (61.1)	15,861 (65.6)	30,361 (63.3)	29,732 (62.9)	28,966 (63.3)	33,193 (71.7)		
Children notified to parents as requiring treatment:—														
(a) Defects of clothing and/or cleanliness and trival caries of the temporary teeth	925 (9.8)	1,105 (11.9)	357 (5.0)	689 (9.5)	104 (1.6)	438 (6.3)	1,394 (5.9)	2,274 (9.4)	3,668 (7.7)	3,407 (7.2)	3,280 (7.2)	2,311 (5.0)		
By printed notice.	111 (1.2)	270 (2.9)	146 (2.1)	383 (5.3)	113 (1.7)	499 (7.1)	386 (1.6)	1,206 (5.0)	1,592 (3.3)	965 (2.0)	1,138 (2.5)	1,129 (2.4)		
(b) Other defects ...	2,922 (31.1)	2,736 (29.6)	1,648 (23.2)	1,733 (24.0)	941 (14.1)	1,087 (15.5)	5,607 (23.6)	5,673 (23.4)	11,280 (23.5)	9,119 (19.3)	9,030 (19.7)	10,502 (22.7)		
By printed notice.	1,333 (14.2)	1,240 (13.4)	1,117 (15.7)	1,194 (16.5)	707 (10.6)	1,071 (15.3)	3,239 (13.6)	3,601 (14.9)	6,840 (14.3)	7,252 (15.3)	6,726 (14.7)	7,315 (15.8)		
Children noted for re-inspection:—														
(a) Defects of clothing, etc. (as above) ...	1,002 (10.7)	1,296 (14.0)	561 (7.9)	950 (13.2)	216 (3.2)	796 (11.4)	1,802 (7.6)	3,133 (13.0)	4,935 (10.3)	4,498 (9.5)	4,597 (10.1)	2,653 (5.7)		
(b) Other defects ...	4,300 (45.8)	3,996 (43.2)	3,124 (44.0)	3,203 (44.4)	2,246 (33.7)	2,566 (36.7)	9,885 (41.6)	10,001 (41.3)	19,886 (41.5)	17,239 (36.5)	16,854 (36.9)	18,104 (39.1)		
Children excluded from attendance at school ...	114 (1.2)	103 (1.1)	71 (1.0)	62 (0.9)	39 (0.6)	60 (0.9)	226 (1.0)	233 (1.0)	459 (1.0)	561 (1.2)	945 (2.1)	328 (0.7)		
Children "free from defects" in terms of Table III:—														
(a) No recorded defect ...	2,717 (28.9)	2,514 (27.2)	2,099 (29.6)	1,735 (24.0)	2,990 (44.8)	2,152 (30.8)	8,003 (33.7)	6,633 (27.4)	14,636 (30.5)	13,192 (27.9)	11,262 (24.6)	8,247 (17.8)		
(b) Defects of clothing and/or cleanliness only ...	64 (0.6)	254 (2.7)	36 (0.5)	277 (3.8)	44 (0.7)	483 (6.9)	148 (0.6)	1,046 (4.3)	1,194 (2.5)	1,025 (2.2)	833 (1.8)	303 (0.7)		
(c) Minor dental defect only ...				300 (4.2)	1,289 (19.3)	672 (9.6)	1,800 (7.6)	1,045 (4.3)	2,845 (5.9)	3,303 (7.0)	3,025 (6.6)	6,044 (13.0)		
(d) Minor dental defect with or without clothing and/or cleanliness defect(s) ...	1,994 (21.2)	2,150 (23.2)	1,110 (15.6)	1,303 (18.1)	118 (1.8)	574 (8.2)	3,279 (13.8)	4,128 (17.1)	7,407 (15.5)	7,800 (16.5)	8,620 (18.8)	9,601 (20.7)		

Teeth—Sound (1)	4,864 (51.8)	4,749 (51.3)	3,547 (49.9)	3,581 (49.6)	4,211 (63.1)	4,487 (64.2)	12,930 (54.5)	13,219 (54.6)	26,149 (54.5)	23,086 (48.8)	19,132 (41.8)	13,394 (28.9)
One to four decayed	3,635 (38.7)	3,621 (39.1)	3,198 (45.0)	3,323 (46.0)	2,337 (35.0)	2,405 (34.4)	9,425 (39.7)	9,663 (39.9)	19,088 (39.8)	21,112 (44.6)	22,093 (48.3)	26,748 (57.7)
Five or more decayed	890 (9.5)	886 (9.6)	357 (5.0)	313 (4.3)	121 (1.8)	100 (1.4)	1,389 (5.8)	1,310 (5.4)	2,699 (5.6)	3,090 (6.5)	4,503 (9.8)	6,179 (13.3)
Visual acuity (Snellen) (2) :—												
{ With glasses—												
Good, 6/6	—	—	211 (3.0)	237 (3.3)	203 (3.0)	249 (3.6)	445 (3.1)	523 (3.5)	968 (3.3)	898 (3.1)	922 (3.5)	1,206 (4.3)
Fair, 6/9, 6/12	—	—	175 (2.5)	227 (3.2)	164 (2.5)	219 (3.1)	357 (2.5)	479 (3.2)	836 (2.9)	752 (2.6)	709 (2.7)	903 (3.3)
Bad, 6/18, etc.	—	—	46 (0.7)	42 (0.6)	39 (0.6)	83 (1.2)	90 (0.6)	130 (0.9)	220 (0.8)	200 (0.7)	132 (0.5)	181 (0.7)
{ Without glasses												
Good, 6/6	—	—	141 (2.0)	139 (1.9)	95 (1.4)	117 (1.7)	249 (1.7)	276 (1.9)	525 (1.8)	522 (1.8)	480 (1.8)	633 (2.3)
Fair, 6/9, 6/12	—	—	159 (2.3)	199 (2.8)	135 (2.0)	177 (2.5)	304 (2.1)	400 (2.7)	704 (2.4)	658 (2.3)	678 (2.6)	786 (2.8)
Bad, 6/18, etc.	—	—	132 (1.9)	168 (2.3)	176 (2.6)	257 (3.7)	339 (2.4)	456 (3.1)	795 (2.7)	670 (2.3)	605 (2.3)	871 (3.1)
Children who wore glasses at examination												
{ Good, 6/6	—	—	5,597 (79.4)	5,459 (75.9)	5,484 (82.3)	5,237 (74.9)	11,521 (80.6)	11,252 (75.5)	22,773 (78.0)	22,685 (79.1)	21,091 (80.5)	21,696 (78.2)
{ Fair, 6/9, 6/12	—	—	870 (12.3)	1,042 (14.5)	622 (9.3)	983 (14.1)	1,567 (11.0)	2,094 (14.0)	3,661 (12.5)	3,480 (12.1)	2,848 (10.9)	3,078 (11.1)
{ Bad, 6/18, etc.	—	—	154 (2.2)	187 (2.6)	154 (2.3)	218 (3.1)	321 (2.2)	430 (2.9)	751 (2.6)	673 (2.4)	501 (1.9)	693 (2.5)
Children not wearing glasses at examination												
{ Partial	92 (1.0)	99 (1.1)	37 (0.5)	38 (0.5)	22 (0.3)	26 (0.4)	155 (0.7)	167 (0.7)	322 (0.7)	442 (0.9)	695 (1.5)	Not recorded
{ Completed	5,909 (63.0)	5,966 (64.5)	5,566 (78.4)	5,899 (81.7)	5,287 (79.3)	5,549 (79.4)	17,224 (72.6)	17,985 (74.4)	35,209 (73.5)	33,115 (70.0)	30,043 (65.9)	Not recorded
{ Not Immunised	3,382 (36.0)	3,187 (34.4)	1,498 (21.1)	1,278 (17.7)	1,358 (20.4)	1,417 (20.3)	6,356 (26.8)	6,034 (24.9)	12,390 (25.9)	13,724 (29.0)	14,859 (32.5)	Not recorded

(1) Number recorded, 47,936.

(2) Visual acuity of entrants not recorded—see page 43.

(3) Number recorded, 47,921.

APPENDIX IIb.—AVERAGE MEASUREMENTS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN DURING SESSION 1944-45.

The table on page 50 sets out (a) the average ages, heights and weights of the boys and girls of five, nine and thirteen years of age who were measured in the course of systematic inspection during the session ended 31st July, 1945, and (b) the corresponding average measurements for 1945 and for each year back to 1938 (except 1940) after their adjustment to a uniform age throughout the series of years. The highest measurement in each column of *adjusted* figures is in **heavy** type and the measurement which stands second highest in the column is in *italics*. The averages for 1938 being alike in respect that each was the highest average recorded for its group in this series of Reports from 1920 to 1938, it follows that the averages which are printed in the special types are the highest or all but the highest recorded from 1920 to 1945. Sixteen of the eighteen *weight* averages for 1945 are in heavy type and two are in italics; ten of the eighteen *height* averages are in heavy type, seven in italics and one in ordinary type; the position is therefore clearly satisfactory. The measurements are discussed more fully on pages 49 and 52 and on page 8. (A graph of the measurements from 1935 to 1945 is given on page 51.)

Regarding the adjustment of average measurements for slight variations in age, the undernoted table shows (a) the increases per month of age based on the 1934 measurements (which were used up to and including 1944), (b) the increases per month of age based on the 1944 measurements, and (c) the averages of "a" and "b"—the figures at "c" being those used for adjusting the 1945 average measurements to the uniform ages used throughout the series.

Average rate of Increase in Measurements per Month of Age of Glasgow School Children Medically Inspected in Ordinary Schools.

Age Group	5 years.				9 years.				13 years.			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	Ht. Ins.	Wt. Lbs.	Ht. Ins.	Wt. Lbs.	Ht. Ins.	Wt. Lbs.	Ht. Ins.	Wt. Lbs.	Ht. Ins.	Wt. Lbs.	Ht. Ins.	Wt. Lbs.
(a) 1934	0·132	0·189	0·159	0·220	0·188	0·462	0·181	0·493	0·219	0·818	0·150	0·855
(b) 1944	0·154	0·275	0·130	0·227	0·149	0·430	0·169	0·492	0·156	0·735	0·163	0·964
(c) Average	0·143	0·232	0·145	0·224	0·169	0·446	0·175	0·493	0·188	0·777	0·157	0·910

Average Weights. If attention is confined to the figures relating to the average weights on page 50, it will be seen that five of the six averages for pupils in the "Non-transferred" schools and all of the six for the pupils in the "Transferred" schools attained in 1945 their highest position since 1920, and that the relative position of the averages for "All" pupils corresponds with that for the "Non-transferred" schools. The exception in each case is the average weight of the boys of thirteen years, which, as will be seen from the graph on page 51, rose steeply in 1944.

Average Heights. Here only two of the six figures for the "Non-transferred" pupils attained in 1945 the highest position since 1920, while four of the six for "Transferred" pupils reached that status; three of the six (combined) figures for "All" pupils achieved first place, one stands equal with the previous highest average and two fall by very small amounts to second or third place.

Heights and Weights. The salient points of the figures are shown in the graph on page 51 and by the table on page 52, which brings out the amounts by which the 1945 adjusted average measurements stand above or below the highest corresponding measurement recorded from 1920 to 1944. In the table, therefore, "+" is a sign that the relative 1945 measurement is the highest recorded from 1920 to 1945 and "-" a sign that the relative 1945 measurement is the second highest in that period; there are two exceptions—one where the average height equals the highest measurement and another (marked *) which stands in third place to the highest measurement recorded during the years mentioned.

(Continued on page 52)

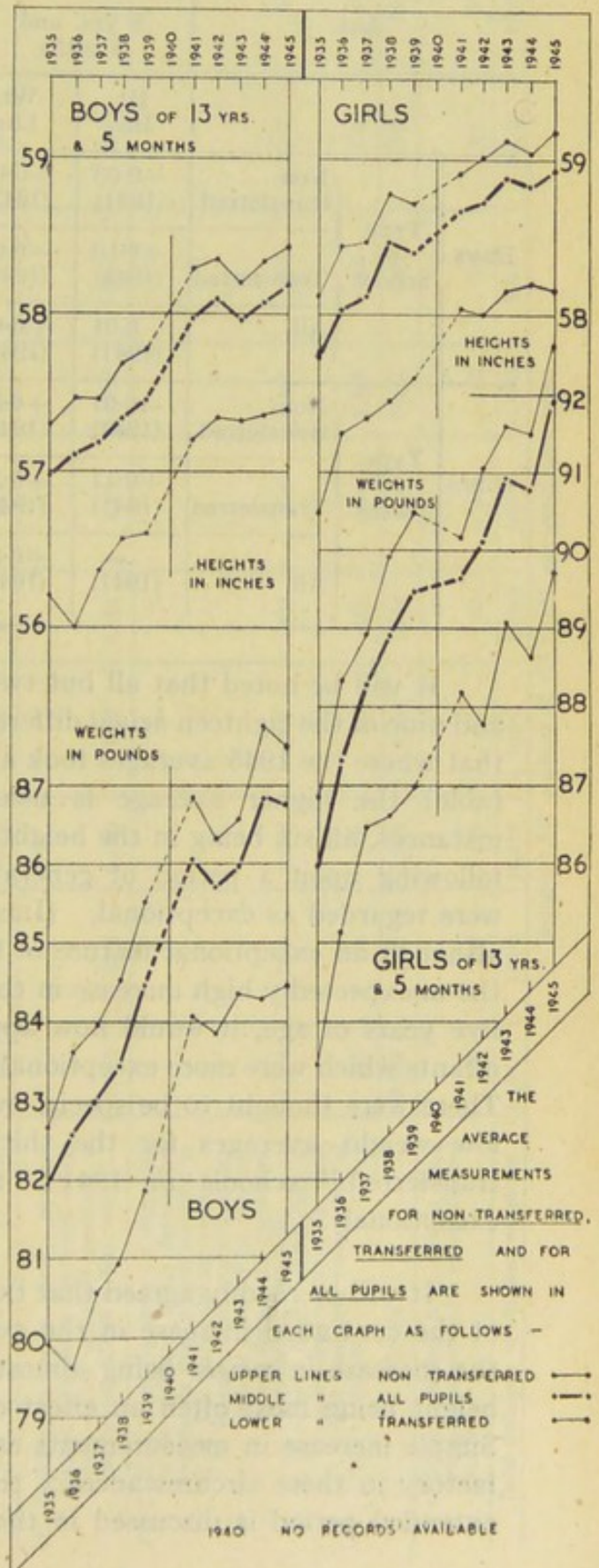
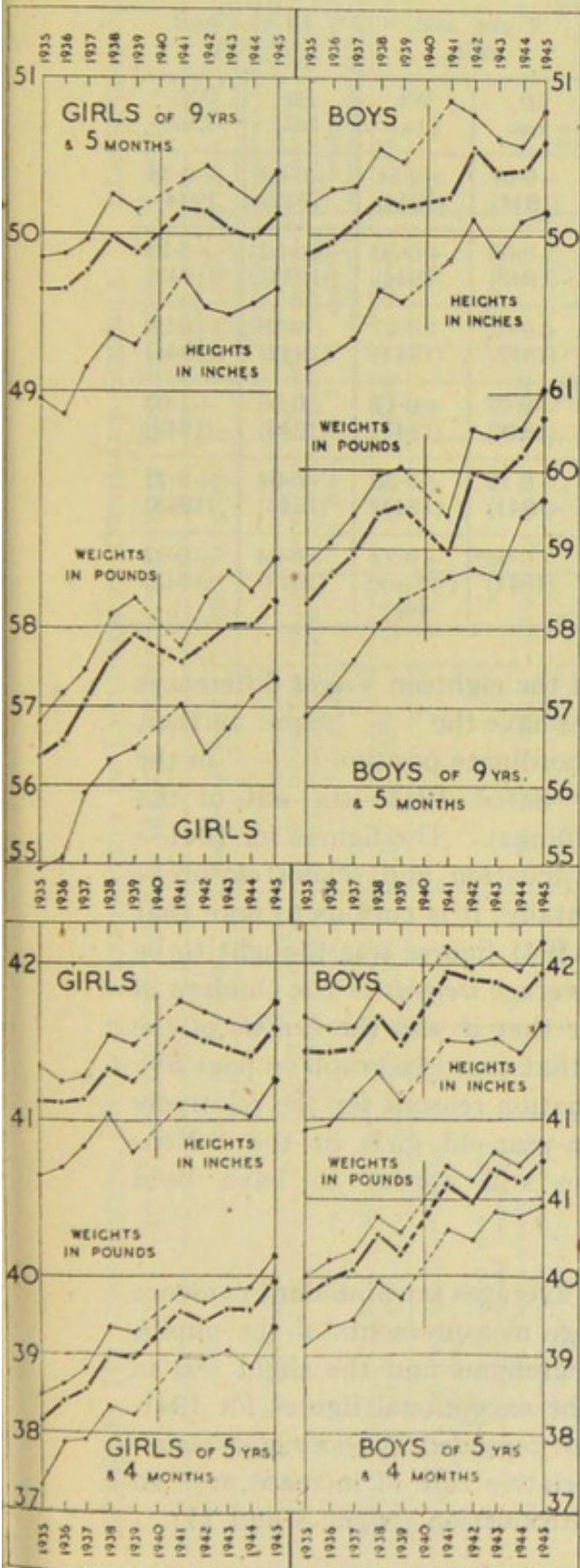
N.B.—See Introduction (pages 8 and 11) for notes and a graph on the average measurements of Glasgow children of 5 and of 13 years of age for six quinquennial periods from 1910 to 1945.

Numbers, Average Ages and Measurements of Children of 5, 9 and 13 years of age within the Groups examined during Systematic Inspection. (The highest "adjusted" average in each column is in black type and the second in *italics*.)

AGE.	13 YEARS.																																	
	5 YEARS.						9 YEARS.																											
	Non-transf'd		Transferred		All		Non-transf'd		Transferred		All																							
No. of Boys & Age (months)*	5,733 (3-93)		2,527 (4-49)		8,260 (4-10)		3,869 (7-44)		1,829 (6-37)		5,698 (7-10)		4,403 (7-57)		1,462 (6-90)		5,865 (7-41)																	
Actual Average Measurements	Ht. ins.	42-07	Wt. lbs.	41-61	Ht. ins.	41-68	Wt. lbs.	40-97	Ht. ins.	41-95	Wt. lbs.	41-42	Ht. ins.	51-20	Wt. lbs.	62-17	Ht. ins.	50-37	Wt. lbs.	60-33	Ht. ins.	50-93	Wt. lbs.	61-58	Ht. ins.	58-91	Wt. lbs.	85-94	Ht. ins.	57-73	Wt. lbs.	88-63		
Adjusted Average Measurements (uniform ages of 5 yrs. 4 mths., 9 yrs. 5 mths., and 13 yrs. 5 mths. respectively)	Ht. ins.	42-08	Wt. lbs.	41-63	Ht. ins.	<i>41-94</i>	Wt. lbs.	40-86	Ht. ins.	<i>41-80</i>	Wt. lbs.	41-40	Ht. ins.	<i>50-79</i>	Wt. lbs.	61-08	Ht. ins.	50-14	Wt. lbs.	59-72	Ht. ins.	50-58	Wt. lbs.	60-66	Ht. ins.	58-43	Wt. lbs.	<i>87-52</i>	Wt. lbs.	84-46	Ht. ins.	58-17	Wt. lbs.	<i>86-76</i>
	Ht. ins.	41-95	Wt. lbs.	41-39	Ht. ins.	41-43	Wt. lbs.	40-74	Ht. ins.	41-80	Wt. lbs.	41-19	Ht. ins.	50-57	Wt. lbs.	<i>60-54</i>	Ht. ins.	50-08	Wt. lbs.	<i>59-42</i>	Ht. ins.	50-41	Wt. lbs.	<i>60-19</i>	Ht. ins.	58-33	Wt. lbs.	87-76	Ht. ins.	58-07	Wt. lbs.	86-82		
	Ht. ins.	42-06	Wt. lbs.	<i>41-58</i>	Ht. ins.	<i>41-51</i>	Wt. lbs.	<i>40-81</i>	Ht. ins.	41-88	Wt. lbs.	<i>41-34</i>	Ht. ins.	50-61	Wt. lbs.	60-44	Ht. ins.	49-87	Wt. lbs.	58-63	Ht. ins.	50-39	Wt. lbs.	59-90	Ht. ins.	58-19	Wt. lbs.	86-58	Ht. ins.	57-32	Wt. lbs.	84-33		
	Ht. ins.	41-97	Wt. lbs.	41-21	Ht. ins.	41-50	Wt. lbs.	40-43	Ht. ins.	41-90	Wt. lbs.	40-97	Ht. ins.	50-76	Wt. lbs.	60-53	Ht. ins.	<i>50-11</i>	Wt. lbs.	58-75	Ht. ins.	<i>50-56</i>	Wt. lbs.	59-98	Ht. ins.	<i>58-34</i>	Wt. lbs.	86-32	Ht. ins.	57-33	Wt. lbs.	83-84		
	Ht. ins.	42-11	Wt. lbs.	41-38	Ht. ins.	<i>41-51</i>	Wt. lbs.	40-56	Ht. ins.	41-95	Wt. lbs.	41-17	Ht. ins.	50-86	Wt. lbs.	59-42	Ht. ins.	49-83	Wt. lbs.	58-66	Ht. ins.	50-23	Wt. lbs.	58-95	Ht. ins.	58-28	Wt. lbs.	86-83	Ht. ins.	57-20	Wt. lbs.	84-06		
	Ht. ins.	41-70	Wt. lbs.	40-60	Ht. ins.	41-12	Wt. lbs.	39-69	Ht. ins.	41-47	Wt. lbs.	40-26	Ht. ins.	50-46	Wt. lbs.	60-04	Ht. ins.	49-58	Wt. lbs.	58-38	Ht. ins.	50-18	Wt. lbs.	59-58	Ht. ins.	57-77	Wt. lbs.	85-51	Ht. ins.	56-60	Wt. lbs.	81-86		
	Ht. ins.	41-83	Wt. lbs.	40-74	Ht. ins.	41-30	Wt. lbs.	39-92	Ht. ins.	41-65	Wt. lbs.	40-52	Ht. ins.	50-56	Wt. lbs.	59-95	Ht. ins.	49-65	Wt. lbs.	58-07	Ht. ins.	50-23	Wt. lbs.	59-45	Ht. ins.	57-68	Wt. lbs.	84-52	Ht. ins.	56-57	Wt. lbs.	80-91		
No. of Girls & Age (months)*	5,534 (4-10)		2,538 (4-61)		8,072 (4-26)		3,884 (7-29)		1,905 (6-70)		5,789 (7-10)		4,671 (7-52)		1,584 (7-20)		6,255 (7-44)																	
Actual Average Measurements	Ht. ins.	41-75	Wt. lbs.	40-24	Ht. ins.	41-31	Wt. lbs.	39-54	Ht. ins.	41-61	Wt. lbs.	40-02	Ht. ins.	50-76	Wt. lbs.	60-01	Ht. ins.	49-91	Wt. lbs.	58-25	Ht. ins.	50-48	Wt. lbs.	59-43	Ht. ins.	59-58	Wt. lbs.	94-91	Ht. ins.	58-50	Wt. lbs.	91-80		
Adjusted Average Measurements (uniform ages of 5 yrs. 4 mths., 9 yrs. 5 mths., and 13 yrs. 5 mths. respectively)	Ht. ins.	<i>41-74</i>	Wt. lbs.	40-22	Ht. ins.	41-22	Wt. lbs.	39-40	Ht. ins.	41-57	Wt. lbs.	39-96	Ht. ins.	<i>50-36</i>	Wt. lbs.	58-88	Ht. ins.	<i>49-61</i>	Wt. lbs.	57-41	Ht. ins.	50-11	Wt. lbs.	58-39	Ht. ins.	59-18	Wt. lbs.	92-62	Ht. ins.	<i>58-15</i>	Wt. lbs.	89-80		
	Ht. ins.	41-58	Wt. lbs.	<i>39-86</i>	Ht. ins.	41-02	Wt. lbs.	38-86	Ht. ins.	41-41	Wt. lbs.	39-56	Ht. ins.	50-21	Wt. lbs.	58-46	Ht. ins.	49-55	Wt. lbs.	<i>57-11</i>	Ht. ins.	49-98	Wt. lbs.	<i>58-02</i>	Ht. ins.	59-04	Wt. lbs.	91-50	Ht. ins.	58-19	Wt. lbs.	88-68		
	Ht. ins.	41-62	Wt. lbs.	39-82	Ht. ins.	41-08	Wt. lbs.	<i>39-06</i>	Ht. ins.	41-46	Wt. lbs.	<i>39-58</i>	Ht. ins.	50-31	Wt. lbs.	<i>58-71</i>	Ht. ins.	49-49	Wt. lbs.	56-70	Ht. ins.	50-02	Wt. lbs.	<i>58-02</i>	Ht. ins.	<i>59-12</i>	Wt. lbs.	<i>91-59</i>	Ht. ins.	<i>58-15</i>	Wt. lbs.	<i>89-09</i>		
	Ht. ins.	41-68	Wt. lbs.	39-63	Ht. ins.	41-09	Wt. lbs.	38-95	Ht. ins.	<i>41-50</i>	Wt. lbs.	39-41	Ht. ins.	50-43	Wt. lbs.	58-38	Ht. ins.	49-53	Wt. lbs.	56-40	Ht. ins.	<i>50-14</i>	Wt. lbs.	57-77	Ht. ins.	59-01	Wt. lbs.	91-05	Ht. ins.	57-99	Wt. lbs.	87-79		
	Ht. ins.	41-75	Wt. lbs.	39-78	Ht. ins.	<i>41-11</i>	Wt. lbs.	38-96	Ht. ins.	41-57	Wt. lbs.	39-55	Ht. ins.	50-34	Wt. lbs.	57-77	Ht. ins.	49-73	Wt. lbs.	57-01	Ht. ins.	50-16	Wt. lbs.	57-55	Ht. ins.	58-91	Wt. lbs.	90-15	Ht. ins.	58-03	Wt. lbs.	88-19		
	Ht. ins.	41-48	Wt. lbs.	39-28	Ht. ins.	40-79	Wt. lbs.	38-25	Ht. ins.	41-25	Wt. lbs.	38-93	Ht. ins.	50-15	Wt. lbs.	58-35	Ht. ins.	49-29	Wt. lbs.	56-45	Ht. ins.	49-87	Wt. lbs.	57-90	Ht. ins.	58-72	Wt. lbs.	90-47	Ht. ins.	57-59	Wt. lbs.	87-00		
	Ht. ins.	41-53	Wt. lbs.	39-34	Ht. ins.	41-05	Wt. lbs.	38-35	Ht. ins.	41-34	Wt. lbs.	39-01	Ht. ins.	50-24	Wt. lbs.	58-14	Ht. ins.	49-37	Wt. lbs.	56-30	Ht. ins.	49-98	Wt. lbs.	57-59	Ht. ins.	58-78	Wt. lbs.	89-91	Ht. ins.	57-47	Wt. lbs.	86-63		

* Beyond years of age given at head of sections. † No records for 1940.

AVERAGE MEASUREMENTS OF GLASGOW SCHOOL CHILDREN INSPECTED AT 5·9 & 13 YEARS OF AGE · 1935·1945 AS GIVEN IN EDUCATION HEALTH SERVICE REPORTS · ADJUSTED WHERE NECESSARY TO UNIFORM AGES SHOWN ON GRAPHS



(Continued from page 49)

Comparison of adjusted average measurement of children in 1945 with previous highest corresponding measurement from 1920 to 1944.

AGE		5 yrs. and 4 mths.		9 yrs. and 5 mths.		13 yrs. and 5 mths.		
		Ht. Ins.	Wt. Lbs.	Ht. Ins.	Wt. Lbs.	Ht. Ins.	Wt. Lbs.	
BOYS	Type of School	Non- transferred	-0.03 (1941)	+0.05 (1943)	-0.07 (1941)	+0.54 (1944)	+0.09 (1942)	-0.24 1944)
		Transferred	+0.10 (1943)	+0.05 (1943)	+0.03 (1943)	+0.30 (1944)	+0.02 (1944)	+0.13 (1943)
		All	-0.01 (1941)	+0.06 (1943)	+0.02 (1942)	+0.47 (1944)	+0.08 (1942)	-0.06 (1944)
GIRLS	Type of School	Non- transferred	-0.01 (1941)	+0.36 (1944)	-0.07 (1942)	+0.17 (1943)	+0.06 (1943)	+1.03 (1943)
		Transferred	+0.11 (1941)	+0.34 (1943)	-0.12 (1941)	+0.30 (1944)	-0.04 (1944)	+0.71 (1943)
		All	= (1941)	+0.38 (1943)	-0.05* (1941)	+0.37 ('43 and '44)	+0.04 (1943)	+0.97 (1943)

It will be noted that all but two of the eighteen *weight* differences and nine of the eighteen *height* differences have the “+” sign; further, that where the 1945 averages took a subordinate position (“-” in the table) the higher average is usually dated 1941 (six out of ten instances, all six being in the height columns). The figures for 1941—following upon a period of general evacuation and school closure—were regarded as exceptional. (Incidentally, it is curious to note that although an exceptional feature of the 1941 figures was thought to be the unexpectedly high increase in the average *weights* of the children of five years of age, it would now appear that it was the *heights* of the infants which were more exceptional in that year (see graph on page 51). There were thought to be special evacuation reasons for the relatively low weight averages for the thirteen-year-old girls in the “Non-transferred” schools in 1941; these still appear to have been exceptional).

It will be readily agreed that these averages are abundant evidence of the continued increase in the average measurements of the pupils, the increase in *weight* being almost unanimous and the slight *loss* in height being most often an effect of the exceptional figures for 1941. Simple increase in measurements can be regarded as thoroughly satisfactory in these circumstances; the relative rate of increase over an extended period is discussed in the Introduction (pages 8 and 11).

TABLE III.—SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN IN ORDINARY SCHOOLS. CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO REMEDIABILITY OF THE MAJOR DEFECTS FOUND IN THE INDIVIDUAL CHILD.

Classification	Entrants		Second age group		Third age group		All ages		Totals, 1944	Totals, 1943	Totals, 1939
	No. of children examined in this group	Percentage of the children examined in this group	No. of children examined in this group	Percentage of the children examined in this group	No. of children examined in this group	Percentage of the children examined in this group	No. of children examined in this group	Percentage of the children examined in this group	Percentage of the children examined at systematic medical examinations	Percentage of the children examined at systematic medical examinations	Percentage of the children examined at systematic medical examinations
							†				
I. Children free from defects	9,693	52.0	7,287	50.9	8,322	60.9	26,082	54.4	53.5	51.9	52.2
II. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from—											
(a) Defective vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses; or	—	—	1,384	9.7	1,404	10.3	2,928	6.1	5.5	4.5	4.9
(b) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment ...	304	1.6	264	1.8	261	1.9	850	1.8	2.4	3.2	6.5
(c) Both (a) and (b)	—	—	65	0.5	54	0.4	121	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8
Totals	304	1.6	1,713	12.0	1,719	12.6	3,899	8.1	8.2	8.1	12.1
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks ...	5,075	27.2	3,060	21.4	2,091	15.3	10,411	21.7	22.0	25.5	24.5
IV. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defects less remediable than defects specified in II or III, distinguishing cases—											
(a) Where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of eye defect, full correction) is considered possible ...	2,564	13.8	1,538	10.7	905	6.6	5,131	10.7	11.0	9.7	6.6
(b) Where improvement only is considered possible, e.g. without complete restoration of function	981	5.3	700	4.9	599	4.4	2,333	4.9	5.2	4.7	4.3
Totals	3,545	19.0	2,238	15.6	1,504	11.0	7,464	15.6	16.2	14.4	10.9
V. Children suffering from defects from which improvement is not considered possible	30	0.2	21	0.1	25	0.2	82	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Total numbers of children examined	18,647	100.0	14,319	100.0	13,661	100.0	47,938	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

† Includes 1,311 children of the fourth age group and others.

APPENDIX IIIa.—INSPECTION OF SPECIAL CASES ("NON-ROUTINES" AND "ABNORMALS").

Defects found in Children presented for Medical Inspection as "Non-Routines."—15,368 children were presented for "non-routine" inspection (generally on account of defect observed or suspected by teachers). 14,328 of these were pupils in ordinary schools and 1,040 in special schools.

Re-inspections by Medical Officers of "Abnormals."—Total re-inspections 12,017. 5,796 (48·2 per cent.) of these children were found to be receiving treatment at the school clinics or elsewhere, 4,047 (33·7 per cent.) did not require treatment, and 2,174 (18·1 per cent.) had not the necessary treatment provided. These were unimportant cases or were reported for "following up" by other methods.

APPENDIX IIIb.—OTHER SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

(a) *Special Inspections for Scientific Advisory Committee.*

At the request of the Nutrition Sub-committee of the Scientific Advisory Committee appointed by the Department of Health for Scotland, school medical and dental officers made examination and inquiry of a prescribed nature into the health and living conditions of 681 pupils in three representative groups. Records of the results were passed to the Department of Health for analysis.

(b) *Cleanliness Inspections in Schools.*

As the list of schools (and the groups of children within them) selected for inspection purposes varies from year to year according to needs and to staff available, comparisons of the findings in successive years are of doubtful value. The figures for 1945 have, however, no unsatisfactory features.

(1) *Cleanliness Inspectresses of the Education Health Service* examined 44,005 boys and 46,876 girls and made 63,971 re-examinations (16,629 boys and 47,342 girls); total inspections, 154,852.

At first (general) inspections, "major" infection was recorded in the cases of 1,203 boys (2·7 per cent.) and 4,451 girls (9·5 per cent.) and "minor" infection in 2,792 boys (6·3 per cent.) and 12,804 girls (27·3 per cent.). Each of these percentages was lower than the corresponding figure for 1944.

Formal notices to cleanse the children within twenty-four hours were issued in 449 instances. Many of the children were cleansed by parents, others at First Aid Posts and school clinics; many were absent from school or for other reasons were not examined before the end of the session. Five parents were fined for failing to keep the children clean after formal notice and subsequent cleansing by the local authority.

(2) *Nurse Inspectresses of the Sanitary Divisions* examined 47,847 boys and 42,181 girls, and made 47,315 re-examinations—total 137,343. The heads of the boys were “infected” in 4,798 instances (10·0 per cent.) and “infested” in 173 (0·4 per cent.). The heads of the girls were “infected” in 12,531 instances (29·7 per cent.) and “infested” in 520 (1·2 per cent.). These percentages also were lower than the corresponding figures for 1944.

The Nurse Inspectresses also visited 7,553 houses and revisited 294. They issued 816 formal printed notices to parents to cleanse the children within 24 hours, and reported that 155 children had been cleansed at clinics or First Aid Posts and 11,067 by the parents.

(3) *Assistance by First Aid Post Staffs.*—The Civil Defence Posts still “manned” received children referred to them by Cleanliness or Nurse Inspectresses. They provided 446 treatments (most often the application of 50 per cent. Lethane) and discharged 89 children as clean. Cleansing Centres at 10 school clinics established in May, 1945, in place of the F.A. Posts, treated 66 children and discharged 21 as clean. Other children examined in schools or in their homes were found to be clean and did not return to the Posts or Clinics for discharge.

APPENDIX IIIc.—INSPECTION OF PUPILS PROPOSED FOR EVACUATION, FOR HOLIDAY CAMPS, OR FOR HOSTELS FOR VOLUNTEER HARVESTERS, ETC.

(1) *Evacuation.*—73 children were examined prior to evacuation to hostels including those for physically and mentally defective and for nursery school children; 55 (75·3 per cent.) were fit for evacuation. Nits and vermin of the head delayed evacuation in only seven cases (9·6 per cent.), eleven (15·1 per cent.) were rejected on other grounds.

(2) *Holiday Camps, Hostels, etc.*—Arrangements were again made for the inspection of (a) pupils attending Junior Clubs proposed for holiday camps; (b) boys in Senior Secondary Schools, volunteering for

forestry work, etc., in July; and (c) Secondary pupils volunteering for harvesting work in October. The percentages of children shown in the following tables as being "fit" are in nearly every instance an improvement upon the corresponding figures for 1944; those for the girls show marked improvement. The analysis is, however, not quite complete owing to changes in the lists of pupils.

(a) MEMBERS OF JUNIOR CLUBS (JUNE-JULY INSPECTIONS, 1945).

	BOYS.		GIRLS.	
	Preliminary Inspection.	Final Inspection.	Preliminary Inspection.	Final Inspection.
	No. and %.	No. and %.	No. and %.	No. and %.
Fit	749 (85.6%)	773 (97.1%)	956 (70.5%)	1,179 (96.2%)
*Fit?—Nits ...	111 (12.7%)	1 (0.1%)	347 (25.6%)	4 (0.3%)
*Fit?—Nits and other				
Unfit—Other...	15 (1.7%)	23 (2.8%)	52 (3.8%)	43 (3.5%)
Totals ...	875	797	1,355	1,226

(b) VOLUNTEERS FOR FORESTRY (JUNE-JULY INSPECTIONS, 1945).

114 pupils were examined, 112 being "fit" and 2 (1.8%) being "unfit."

(c) VOLUNTEERS FOR POTATO HARVESTING (AUGUST-SEPTEMBER INSPECTIONS, 1945).

	BOYS.		GIRLS.	
	Preliminary Inspection.	Final Inspection.	Preliminary Inspection.	Final Inspection.
	No. and %.	No. and %.	No. and %.	No. and %.
Fit	2,490 (89.8%)	1,943 (95.9%)	902 (62.7%)	970 (92.7%)
*Fit?—Nits ...	128 (8.1%)	23 (1.7%)	436 (33.4%)	33 (3.3%)
*Fit?—Nits and other				
Unfit—Other...	97 (2.1%)	11 (2.5%)	44 (3.9%)	2 (3.9%)
Totals ...	2,774	2,027	1,438	1,046

* Doubtful fitness at first inspection; unfit at second inspection.

TABLE IV.—RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE IN THE AREA.

It is not possible to give this return at present (see Report for 1939, page 67).

TABLE V.—(a) DENTAL PROPAGANDA AND INSPECTION.

Dental Propaganda.—The "First Dental Card," a simple offer of treatment to pupils of all ages in selected schools, was issued with the following results :—

	1945.	1944.	1939.
Schools in which cards were issued.	58	40	142
Cards issued—			
Not returned or re- turned blank			2,570 (9.6%)
"Treatment not ne- cessary" ...	26,903 (71.4%)	20,433 (73.6%)	6,336 (23.7%)
"For private treat- ment" ...			9,152 (24.1%)
Accepted offer of school clinic treatment ...	10,797 (28.6%)	7,322 (26.4%)	8,733 (32.6%)
Totals	37,700	27,755	26,791

The improved rate of acceptances (1944 to 1945 but not 1939 to 1945) will be observed. Fewer children, however, now require dental treatment (see below).

Dental Inspection.—The numbers of children inspected in schools by the school dentists and the results of these inspections during the session and during 1944 and 1939 are given below :—

	1945.	1944.	1939.
Schools in which dental inspections were held ...	39	54	33
Half-days spent at in- spections	107	146	69
Children inspected—			
With sound teeth ...	6,011 (23.2%)	8,172 (21.9%)	1,971 (12.4%)
Requiring treatment—			
Not urgent } ...	19,954 (76.8%)	29,122 (78.1%)	12,522 (78.6%)
Urgent } ...			1,433 (9.0%)
Totals	25,965	37,294	15,926

Cards were issued to those requiring treatment :—

	1945.	1944.	1939.
Not returned	1,493 (7.5%)	2,418 (8.3%)	1,524 (10.9%)
Treatment declined	550 (2.8%)	783 (2.7%)	69 (0.5%)
For private treatment	7,483 (37.5%)	12,116 (41.6%)	8,034 (57.6%)
Accepted offer of school clinic treatment	10,428 (52.2%)	13,805 (47.4%)	4,328 (31.0%)
Totals	19,954	29,122	13,955

The schools included in the inspection scheme were chosen mainly on account of the need for dental treatment among the children, but partly on account of convenience of clinic accommodation. The continuing increase in the percentage of " sound " mouths, and in the rate of acceptance among pupils requiring treatment, shown in the above tables will be noted.

In addition to the above, (a) five periods (half days) were devoted to the dental inspection of 305 children in nine nursery schools, 203 (66.6 per cent.) being found to have sound teeth and 102 (33.3 per cent.) to require treatment, and (b) 600 pupils were specially inspected in connection with the survey for the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Department of Health for Scotland.

(b) TREATMENT AT DENTAL CLINICS.

The following figures include 77 attendances of nursery and other pre-school cases :—

	1945.			1944.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Actually treated by the School Dental Officers—					
First treatment	8,664	9,365	18,029	20,012	22,383
Further treatment	12,873	13,818	26,691	28,186	22,041
Total attendances for treatment	21,537	23,183	44,720	48,198	44,424
Attended but not treated ...	<i>Not available.</i>		4,636	4,635	4,609
Totals	—	—	49,356	52,833	49,033
Fillings—					
Permanent teeth	3,575	4,384	7,959	8,063	4,371
Temporary teeth	847	908	1,755	1,459	1,018
Extractions—					
Permanent teeth—					
Without anaesthetic	8	30	38	35	12
With local anaesthetic	1,398	1,503	2,901	4,000	7,801
With general anaesthetic	—	—	—	—	7
Totals	1,406	1,533	2,939	4,035	7,820
Temporary teeth—					
Without anaesthetic	29	35	64	184	554
With local anaesthetic	16,479	16,488	32,967	36,725	42,559
With general anaesthetic	—	—	—	—	9
Totals	16,508	16,523	33,031	36,909	43,122
Number of administrations of general anaesthetic	—	—	—	—	4
Other operations—	Perm. Teeth.	Temp. Teeth.	Totals.		
Scalings	2,511	15	2,526	2,813	818
Gum treatment	2,336	177	2,513	2,941	1,758
Silver nitrate dressings	795	6,762	7,557	6,849	3,452
Temporary fillings	2,411	180	2,591	3,067	1,854
Others	1,455	29	1,484	1,261	579
Half-days devoted to inspection			107	146	69
Half-days devoted to treatment			4,690	4,921	3,766

The ratio of fillings to extractions (permanent teeth only) in the last four years was as follows :—

	1945.	1944.	1943.	1942.	1939.
Extractions	2,939	4,035	5,078	7,084	7,820
Fillings	7,959	8,063	5,631	4,798	4,371
Ratio of fillings to ex- tractions	271:100	200:100	119:100	68:100	56:100

The smaller number of children treated will be noted, together with the increased proportion of conservative work (fillings, scalings, etc.)—further evidence of the improved dental condition.

APPENDIX VI.—SUMMARY OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT STATISTICS (of which details are given throughout Report) showing variations from Statistics for previous year.

A. Inspection.

Type.	Cases 1945.	Cases 1944.	Variation from previous year.
Systematic Examinations (page 36)	47,938	47,293	+ 645 (1·4%)
Systematic Examinations— Special Schools (page 36)	845	899	— 54 (6·0%)
Other Examinations in Schools (page 36)	28,857	28,857	= — —
Other Examinations mainly in Clinics (page 37)	14,737	11,663	+ 3,074 (26·3%)
Special Inspections and Re- inspections—Mental Defect (page 33)	1,824	1,651	+ 173 (10·5%)
Cleanliness and Evacuation Ex- aminations (page 37) ...	154,925	158,679	— 3,754 (2·4%)
Dental Inspections (page 57)	26,870	37,294	— 10,424 (28·0%)
TOTALS	275,996	286,336	— 10,340 (3·6%)

B. Treatment.

Disease, Etc.	Cases.		Variation from previous year.	Attendances.		Variation from previous year.
	1945.	1944.		1945.	1944.	
Ear	1,889	2,019	- 130 (6.4%)	47,529	49,064	- 1,535 (3.1%)
Ear (examined only)	1,186	1,491	- 305 (20.5%)			
	3,075	3,510	- 435 (12.4%)	47,529	49,064	- 1,535 (3.1%)
Eye	1,825	1,764	+ 61 (3.5%)	23,378	22,094	+ 1,284 (5.8%)
Cuts, bruises, sprains, minor injuries, etc. ...	1,634	1,673	- 39 (2.3%)	104,748	116,253	- 11,505 (9.9%)
Skin	18,514	21,922	- 3,408 (15.5%)			
Ringworm	385	440	- 55 (12.5%)			
X-ray treatment* Scabies Baths* ...	(44) (7,032)	(64) (9,906)	(- 20) (31.3%) (- 2,874) (29.0%)				45 43,865	67 75,535	- 22 (32.8%) - 31,670 (41.9%)
	20,533	24,035	- 3,502 (14.6%)	148,658	191,855	- 43,197 (22.5%)
Other diseases ...	6,400	6,745	- 345 (5.1%)	16,014	16,008	+ 6 (0.04)
Other diseases (prescribed for at schools) ...	911	1,216	- 305 (25.1%)	14,761	16,092	- 1,331 (8.3%)
Other diseases (prescribed for at Skin, etc., Clinics)	1,104	818	+ 286 (35.0%)			
	8,415	8,779	- 364 (4.1%)	30,775	32,100	- 1,325 (4.1%)
Other diseases (Artificial Light treatment) ...	1,013	778	+ 235 (30.2%)	14,510	12,915	+ 1,595 (12.3%)
Defective vision	9,830	9,770	+ 60 (0.6%)	11,209	11,234	- 25 (0.2%)
Defective teeth ...	18,029	20,012	- 1,983 (9.9%)	49,356	52,833	- 3,477 (6.6%)
Defective teeth (examined only) ...	4,636	4,635	+ 1 (0.02%)			
Tonsils and Adenoids	1,414	1,467	- 53 (3.6%)	4,468	4,614	- 146 (3.2%)
Deformities (exercises, etc.) ...	640	520	+ 120 (23.1%)	13,739	11,916	+ 1,823 (15.3%)
Deformities (examined only) ...	366	379	- 13 (3.4%)	366	379	- 13 (3.4%)
Deformities (appliances and repairs)	85	60	+ 25 (41.6%)	163	127	+ 36 (28.3%)
	36,013	37,621	- 1,608 (4.3%)	93,811	94,018	- 207 (0.2%)
TOTALS ...	69,861	75,709	- 5,848 (7.7%)	344,151	389,131	- 44,980 (11.6%)

*Cases are included under "Skin," but attendances are shown separately.

APPENDIX VII.—MILK SUPPLY TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The total number of milk rations supplied during the year ending August, 1495, was 25,105,592, a figure which compares with 25,701,788 in 1944, the highest figure quoted in this series of reports. On three separate days throughout the session the percentages of the children on the registers taking school milk were 81·8, 81·2 and 81·8 respectively—83 per cent. was usual in the preceding session. 92 or 93 per cent. of the children taking milk were paying for it on the days specified.

During the year samples of the school milk supply were obtained from different schools in the City, and submitted for biological, bacteriological and chemical analyses. A new standard was set for appraising the quality of the milk as from December, 1944. The result of the sampling showed that the milk was generally of good quality. Where an unsatisfactory sample was discovered, the matter was taken up with the supplier concerned.

APPENDIX VIII.—CLEANLINESS SUPERVISION BY SENIOR WOMEN ASSISTANTS (ASSISTED BY WELFARE ATTENDANTS) AT SELECTED SCHOOLS.

See Report for 1944, page 55.

The percentages of children in the 19 schools included in the scheme throughout Session 1944-45 who were found to be "Clean and well-cared for" in every respect at three general inspections were as follows :—

	First Inspection.		Second Inspection.		Third Inspection.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Six original schools (January, 1941) ...	81.9	62.4	93.1	72.1	90.9	70.9
Other schools (June, 1942 and later) ...	81.4	59.7	85.9*	67.7	87.8*	72.8
All nineteen schools ...	81.5	60.3	87.9	69.0	88.6	72.3

All the percentages in the above table for the six original schools and four of the six for the other schools are higher than any of the corresponding percentages for previous sessions. The exceptions (marked *) arise where there have been recent additions to the list of Hygiene Units in schools. The characteristic improvement during the course of the school session (following the deterioration which occurs during the school vacation) is also observable from the percentages. That the very high percentages of clean and well-cared for children at the second inspection of the six original schools are not maintained at the third inspection appears to confirm the difficulty of maintaining percentages above 90 per cent. for boys and 70 per cent. for girls in schools of the kind which operate the scheme. These percentages are, however, very satisfactory when compared with the percentages obtained in January, 1941, viz., 54.9 per cent. for boys and 29.2 per cent. for girls.

The list of schools now (December, 1945) includes Oakbank, Oatlands, St. John's (Girls and Infants), St. Thomas', and Washington Street Schools. Extension of the scheme to include other schools has been approved.

APPENDIX IX.—NURSERY SCHOOLS AND WAR-TIME NURSERIES.

See Report for 1943, page 48.

By the summer of 1945, there were in operation 25 nursery schools (including one residential nursery outwith the City and one private nursery school) and 36 war-time nurseries. The total number of "places" available at 31st July, 1945, was 2,894—1,052 in the nursery schools and 1,842 in the war-time nurseries.

APPENDIX X.—MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY.

The Education Health Service collaborated with the work of the Mass Miniature Radiography Centre by arranging for the attendance there during Session 1944-45 of 13,206 pupils (7,115 boys and 6,091 girls) of 13 years and over.

Active pulmonary tuberculosis was discovered in the case of 23 boys and 38 girls; inactive pulmonary tuberculosis in 33 boys and 46 girls; and healed primary pulmonary tuberculosis in 200 boys and 139 girls. Suitable action was taken in each case. Other abnormal (non-tubercular) conditions previously known or unknown were recorded in a further 1,018 cases (568 boys and 450 girls), and any necessary action taken.

The aim was to deal in the first year with all pupils of thirteen years and upwards and in subsequent years to deal with all school children as they reach school leaving age. For purposes of comparison therefore with the work of future years, the figures for the pupils of thirteen years only dealt with in Session 1944-45 are now given as follows:—Among the children of thirteen years of age (3,511 boys and 3,527 girls), active pulmonary tuberculosis was discovered in the cases of 4 boys and 24 girls; inactive pulmonary tuberculosis in 23 boys and 24 girls; and healed primary pulmonary tuberculosis in 95 boys and 90 girls. Other abnormal conditions were found in 255 boys and 233 girls.

Fuller information regarding the work of the centre will be found in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health.