CAMBRIDGESHIRE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Principal School Medical Officer

For the Year 1955

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Introduction

At the end of 1955 there were 114 Primary Schools (including one Nursery School), 6 Secondary Modern Schools (two with grammar school streams) and Soham Grammar School in the rural area of the Local Education Authority. Of the Primary Schools, 55 were County Schools and 59 Voluntary Schools.

In January, 1956, the number of children on the registers of the Primary and Secondary Modern Schools was 10,983. There were also 357 boys on the register at Soham Grammar School who form part of the total number under consideration in the paragraphs which follow.

Staff

Services in connection with school medical work in the rural area were rendered by the following:

R. French, M.D., D.P.H., *Principal School Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health.*
P. A. Tyser, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., *Deputy do.* (*Part-time*).
Eileen M. Brereton, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., *School Medical Officer.*
Anna R. Wade, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., *Ophthalmic Surgeon.*
W. B. Grandison, F.D.S., L.D.S., *Principal Dental Officer* (*Part-time*).
Rosa B. Schmeltzer, D.M.D. (Berlin), L.D.S., *School Dental Surgeon.*
J. R. Toller, M.Sc.D., Northwestern U., U.S.A., L.D.S., *do.*
Betty Astill, L.D.S., *do.* (*Until February* 12*th*).
Olive Foulds, L.D.S., *do.* (*Part-time*).
Sarah Mee, S.R.N., S.C.M., *Superintendent of Nurses and Health Visitors.*
M. Bowyer, *Enquiry Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts.*
H. J. Sadler, *Chief Clerk.*

In the City of Cambridge, which is an Excepted District, the following is the School Medical Staff:—

C. G. Eastwood, M.D., D.P.H., *Principal School Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health.*
Hildegard P. Broda, M.D. (Vienna), *School Medical Officer.*
Dorothy Davey, M.B., Ch.B., *do.* (*Part-time*).
Isobel Nicholls, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., *do.* (*Part-time*) (*from June* 1*st*).
W. B. Grandison, F.D.S., L.D.S., *Principal Dental Officer* (*Part-time*).
Marjorie E. C. Page, L.D.S., *School Dental Surgeon.*
E. Burn, L.D.S., *School Dental Surgeon.*
R. Alsop, L.D.S., *School Dental Surgeon* (*Part-time*).

JESSIE M. BOUNTAIN, L.D.S., *School Dental Surgeon* (*Part-time*).
WENDY M. JONES, L.D.S., *School Dental Surgeon* (*Part-time*) (*from October*).
G. F. WRIGHT, M.A., M.B., B.CHIR., D.O.M.S., *Ophthalmic Surgeon.*

Speech Therapy Staff for whole area:—
HEATHER G. HRAMTSOV (née Melvill), L.C.S.T., *Speech Therapist.*
OLIVE ABOTOMEY, L.C.S.T., *Speech Therapist.*
HILARY WESTRUP, L.C.S.T., *Speech Therapist* (*until May* 31*st*).
MAVIS POYSER, L.C.S.T., *Speech Therapist* (*from September* 12*th*).

Hygienic Condition of Premises

In 1955 a beginning was made with the correction of some of the defects in the hygienic condition of schools noted by the medical staff in the course of their visits. The difficulty of dealing with these matters which existed for so long has brought about a state of affairs which cannot be expected to disappear in a very short time but it is gratifying to be able to feel that a real start has at last been made.

Amongst other things which may be mentioned are the conversion of the pail closets to water closets at Comberton and Harston schools, the provision of new classrooms at Barton, Great Shelford, Sawston Junior and Soham Infants' schools, together with the rebuilding of the closet accommodation at the last named, the introduction of mains water supplies in the Haslingfield, Horningsea and Longstowe schools, the provision of additional wash basins at Coton and Steeple Morden schools and of Elsan closets at Babraham, Childerley Gate, Grantchester, Reach and Weston Colville schools. The supply of electricity was introduced into five schools and although work was not completed in 1955, the provision of additional classrooms at Melbourn, Stapleford, Teversham and Willingham schools and the installation of mains water supplies at Foxton and Shepreth schools was begun.

This list does not pretend to be exclusive and there were many minor improvements which it is not possible to mention. It is hoped that steady progress with this type of work may be made from now onwards.

Medical Inspection

Dr. Brereton working on a full time basis and Dr. Tyser working on a part time basis of four sessions per week continued the work of school medical inspection in exactly the same way as in the previous year with one modification, four routine age groups being inspected.

The modification to which reference is made consists of the interview of certain children at the medical inspection immediately prior to their leaving school. In the great majority of cases under this head no actual medical examination is carried out but an endeavour is made to ascertain any untoward medical event in the child's life which may have taken place since what would normally be the last routine inspection. If the interview indicates the need for it a further examination is carried out.

The following figures show the number of inspections carried out in 1955:—

Routine inspections	4,668
Special inspections	337
Re-inspections	4,204

The number of routine inspections in the previous year was 4,225 and the number of re-inspections 4,736.

The number of special inspections in the previous year was 87, the increase in 1955 being due to the above mentioned interview of leavers.

The number of children found to require treatment was 680 or 99 more than in the previous year. Some of these children had more than one defect.

Details as to certain of the conditions discovered are in the following paragraphs.

Nutrition.—Of the 4,668 examined, 2,198 or 47.09 per cent were considered to be of good nutrition as against 44.24 per cent in the previous year.

Fair nutrition was found in 2,462 or 52.74 per cent, as against 55.55 per cent in the previous year.

Poor nutrition was found in 8 children or 0.17 per cent, as against 0.12 per cent in the previous year.

The general trend continues to be satisfactory.

Visual Defect.—The total number of cases of visual defect, including squint, found at routine and special inspections was 870 as against 765 in the previous year, of which 275 required treatment as against 213 in the previous year and 595 required observation only as against 552 in the previous year.

While these figures represent a rise over those of the previous year, it is not possible to attach any precise significance to them.

Nose and Throat Defects.—Three hundred cases of nose and throat defects were discovered, as against 257 in the previous year, an increase of 43. The number of cases requiring treatment was found to be 53 as against 39 in the previous year.

Although the number of defects is higher than that of the previous year, it offsets the fall in that year and is still lower than the number in the year 1953. The number of cases requiring treatment has reverted to virtually the same level as that in 1953.

Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.—The total number of orthopaedic and postural defects discovered was 339, as against 305 in the previous year. The number of cases classed as flat foot fell from 69 to 57, which continues a fall noted in the previous year. The number of cases considered to require treatment was 109, as against 110 in the previous year.

Following up.—The following figures relate to the work of nurses acting as school nurses:—

1. *Visits to Schools:—*

(a)	Assistance with medical inspections	355
(b)	Special—Verminous	483
(c)	Other purposes	502

2. *Visits to homes of scholars:—*

(a)	Follow up to secure treatment ..	3,569
(b)	Special enquiries into infectious or contagious disease..	617
(c)	Other purposes	378

Arrangements for Treatment

School Clinics.—There are no fixed clinics actually situated in the rural area but there are two travelling dental clinics which operate each day during school hours in varying situations. There is also a dental clinic in the Shire Hall grounds which is used by a full time dental surgeon at weekends and during school holidays, and by the part time dental surgeon for three regular weekly sessions including one for the treatment of under school age children.

Malnutrition.—Cod liver oil and malt was authorised for 58 children and in 67 cases the supply was discontinued or the children had left school, resulting in a total of 178 children in receipt of this facility at the end of the year.

The need for the sending of children to open air schools for malnutrition only seems to have almost completely disappeared.

Uncleanliness.—School Nurses made 483 visits to schools for the detection of verminous children as against 470 in the previous year, or an average of 4.03 per school. The total number of children examined was 39,605 and the number of individual children found unclean was 63. In addition 4,668 children were examined by the school medical officers of whom four were found to be unclean, making the total for the year 67. The total number found unclean in the previous year was 73.

It will be remembered that in the previous year it appeared that there had been a halt to the fairly steady fall in the incidence of these conditions and it is pleasing to be able to say that the fall has now recommenced though the extent of it has been very insignificant. While the number found in the County as a whole cannot be regarded as large, it does seem that there is a hard core of families unsatisfactory in this respect which it is going to be very difficult to eliminate.

Visual Defects.—The number of cases known to have had refraction carried out during the year was 712, as against 648 in 1954, of which 583 were examined by Dr. Wade and 129 in other places. Dr. Wade prescribed glasses for 289 and, of the 129 otherwise examined, 68 were found to require them, a total of 357 (318 in 1954). Of this total 346 had received their spectacles by the end of the year.

No doubt the increase in the number requiring and receiving spectacles is connected with the increase in the number of refractive errors mentioned earlier in the report.

Minor Ailments.—Two cases of scabies were reported during 1955 as against 7 in 1954 and both were treated through arrangements other than those provided by the Authority.

The number of cases of impetigo rose in 1955 to 40 as against the figure of 25 in 1954.

There were 14 cases of body ringworm (13 in 1954) and no cases of ringworm of the scalp.

Ear, Nose and Throat Defects.—Ninety four cases of adenoids and chronic tonsillitis were known to have received operative treatment during the year, 80 less than the figure for the previous year. Four of these cases were referred through the School Medical Department as against 3 in the previous year. Of the 4 cases, one was on the waiting list at the end of 1954. The total number of cases referred during 1955 was 9, one more than the figure for the previous year. Three required no treatment, three received operative treatment, 2 received other forms of treatment and one remained on the waiting list for operative treatment at the end of the year.

There has been no great variation in the number of cases referred through the School Medical Department and it is difficult to know what may be the reason for the fall in the number of cases referred from other sources. It is a fact however that this form of treatment seems to follow a fashion. For a time it is relatively popular and these periods of popularity are followed by periods of doubt as to the need for it. Possibly the present fall represents one of the periods during which enthusiasm for it is in abeyance.

One case received operative treatment for another nose and throat condition and one for disease of the ear. One hundred and nine cases of ear, nose and throat conditions received non-operative treatment, 9 being dealt with under the Department's own arrangeemnts.

Dental Treatment.—It will be remembered that reference to the fact that the third School Dental Surgeon had left was made in the Report for the previous year and it is hardly necessary to stress that this has caused the dental service to revert to its previous rather unsatisfactory position.

In 1955, 9,066 children were inspected as against 9,673 in 1954. Of these 7,489 were found to require treatment, or 82.61 per cent as against 81.36 per cent in the previous year.

Of the 7,489 requiring treatment, 2,921 received it, or 37.67 per cent, as against 47.74 per cent in 1954. The considerable fall in the percentage treated would appear to be due to the fact that in 1954 treatment was offered in 89.82 per cent of the cases found to require treatment, and in 1955 in only 74.72 per cent. In actual fact, of the numbers offered treatment, 53.15 per cent were treated in 1954 and 52.19 per cent in 1955. The number treated was 836 less than in the previous year.

The reason for the fall in the numbers of children to whom treatment is offered is that no offer is now made to children known to have been persistent refusers in previous years. Experience shows that even if a chance acceptance does result from an offer in this type of case, the time spent in putting a very unsatisfactory mouth into order is usually wasted because the former refusal is repeated in subsequent years. This might not be of great consequence if an adequate dental staff to deal with every eventuality were in existence but the time of a limited number of dentists is better spent on children whose parents really appreciate it.

There were 1,925 extractions done by the staff of the rural area as against 2,694 in the previous year of which 378 were of permanent teeth (520 in 1954) and 1,547 of temporary teeth.

Orthopaedic Treatment.—Seven cases were referred to Addenbrooke's Hospital, Newmarket General Hospital or the outlying clinics during the year, of which 4 were found to require treatment. Returns from the hospitals show, however, that a total of 18 children of the area received orthopaedic treatment, 4 as in-patients and 14 as out-patients All these figures represent decreases as compared with those of the previous year.

Other Forms of Special Educational Treatment or Institutional Treatment.— Two of the 4 maladjusted children mentioned as being in residential schools at the end of 1954 left during 1955. The other 2 remained in special schools at the end of the year. One new child was admitted to a special school for maladjusted boys in 1955 making the total number at the end of the year 3.

Of the three children in hostels for maladjusted children at the end of 1954 one left during 1955 and the other two remained there at the end of the year.

The girl mentioned as being in a special school for asthmatic children at the end of 1954 remained there at the end of 1955.

Tuberculosis.—Two new cases, one pulmonary and one non-pulmonary, were admitted to institutions during the year making with the one remaining at the end of 1954 a total of three cases in institutions at some time during the year. The two non-pulmonary cases were discharged, leaving on January 1st, 1956, one pulmonary case still in an institution.

Other Defects Treated.—Sixty nine cases were referred to Addenbrooke's Hospital or Newmarket General Hospital, 9 for ear nose and throat defects, 7 for orthopaedic defects, 47 for visual defects including squint, 3 for skin defects, 1 for a heart defect and 2 for enuresis.

Neglect.—Nine families were referred to the N.S.P.C.C. of which 4 were on account of general neglect, 3 for failure to obtain dental treatment, 1 for failure to have a child's eyes examined and 1 for failure to take a child to hospital on account of spinal curvature and flat feet.

Infectious Diseases

The following table shows the number of schools from which notifications of infectious disease were sent by Head Teachers during the year:—

Scarlet Fever	6
Diphtheria	Nil
Measles	29
German measles	8
Chickenpox	33
Whooping cough	20
Mumps	33

There was a rise in the number of notifications of measles and mumps but it is probable that this represents one of the normal periodic alterations in the incidence of these diseases.

Provision of Milk and Meals

The arrangements for the supply of milk in schools have continued as before and the following are the figures as to types:—

Tuberculin Tested	2 schools
Pasteurised	116 ,,
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised ..	4 ,,
Accredited	Nil
Ordinary	Nil

On October 5th, 1955, there were 8,982 children receiving milk or 82.45 per cent of the total in attendance. Of those in attendance at the Nursery School 100 per cent received it, at Primary Schools 87.76 per cent, and at Secondary Schools 65.48 per cent.

Cooked mid-day meals were available at all schools and a total of 7,004 children or 64.28 per cent received them, approximately 3 per cent more than on the corresponding day in the previous year. At the Nursery School 100 per cent took the meals, at Primary Schools 56.88 per cent, and at Secondary Schools 87.23 per cent.

The number of children receiving free meals on a scale of means approved by the Education Committee was 300.

Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children

The following table sets out the position with regard to the institutional or residential treatment of defective children:—

	Educationally Retarded	*Partially Sighted*	*Blind*	*Deaf*	*Epileptic*	*Physically Defective*
Remaining Dec. 31st, 1954	39	9	—	9	2	4
Admitted in 1955	2	—	—	1	1	1
Discharged in 1955	2	—	—	—	—	1
Remaining Dec. 31st, 1955	42*	7†	2†	10	3	4

* Three of the educationally retarded children remaining in special schools at the end of the year were taken over from another Authority.

† Two of the children regarded as partially sighted at the end of 1954 were re-classified as blind during the year.

The column relating to deaf children includes partially hearing children.

Educational Retardation.—Thirty three cases of educational retardation were brought to the notice of the Education Committee during the year. Two of these were later reported to the Mental Health Sub-Committee of the Health Committee as ineducable and

were placed under Statutory Supervision. Of the remainder, 6 were approved for admission to residential schools of whom 2 were admitted during the year, leaving 4 on the waiting list.

The child remaining on the waiting list for admission to a special school at the end of 1954 remained on the waiting list at the end of 1955, making a total of 5.

As was pointed out in the 1954 Report, the opening of Orton Hall School had largely removed the difficulty with regard to the placing of educationally retarded girls in special schools although the fact that girls under the age of nine are not admitted does not make it possible to say that there is no difficulty whatever.

All the five children remaining on the waiting list at the end of 1955 were boys, a reflection of the difficulty which exists almost all over the country in this respect.

Child Guidance

The year under consideration was the first complete year in which the Education Committee had no direct responsibility for the maintenance of the Child Guidance Clinic. The work passed completely into the hands of the Regional Hospital Board and liaison between the Education Committee and the Board was maintained chiefly by the Educational Psychologist who is in the direct employ of the Authority.

Only ten cases were referred to the Clinic by the School Medical Department though it is known that fifty one children from the rural area of the County actually received treatment there during the year. All ten of the cases referred direct to the Clinic were boys and the reasons for their reference may be classified as follows:—

Behaviour difficulties	5
Educational failure	1
Enuresis	1
Failure to talk	1
Refusal to attend school	1
Nervous habits	1

It will be noted that the number of cases referred direct through the School Medical Department is comparatively small and there are two main reasons for this. The first is the knowledge that the Child Guidance Clinic has a long waiting list and that it is only the most urgent cases which can be seen with a reasonable degree of promptitude and the second is the existence of the Educational Psychologist who can deal with many of the difficulties in the course of his ordinary work and thus save pressure on the time of the Clinic. He has continued to work during 1955 on the lines described in the Report for the previous year. He was appointed chiefly to deal with educational problems but he does encounter behaviour difficulties in the course of that side of his work and so is able to obviate the necessity to refer all of them to the Child Guidance Clinic.

The arrangements for speech therapy continued unchanged, three Speech Therapists serving the needs of the City of Cambridge and of the rural area.

The number of cases referred in 1955 was 225, exactly the same number as in the previous year. This represents a fall of 18 cases in the City of Cambridge and a rise of 18 in the rural area. Four hundred and twenty four children received treatment as against 494 in the previous year and 150 were discharged. At the end of the year there were 287 cases still under treatment, 140 awaiting treatment and one case awaiting examination.

Dyslalia was again the most common defect requiring treatment. In contrast with the position in the previous year the number of cases of stammer was slightly higher in the County than it was in the City, and the total number in the whole of the County again slightly increased.

Further detailed figures will be found at the end of the Report.

Medical Inspection at the Technical College

The following figures give details of the work done:

	Male		*Female*
Number of routine inspections	57		104
Principal Defects Discovered	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*
Subnormal nutrition ..	—	—	—
Defective vision:			
For observation	7	17	24
For treatment	4	8	12
Nose and Throat defects:			
For observation	—	1	1
For treatment	—	2	2
Hearing	1	2	3
Orthopaedic	4	11	15
Circulatory	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—
Other conditions	2	4	6

The nutritional condition of the pupils can be further subdivided as follows:

	Good	*Fair*	*Poor*
Boys	24	33	—
Girls	55	49	—

The percentages of good nutrition were 42.11 in boys and 52.88 in girls. The corresponding percentages in the previous year were 56.0 and 44.85. There was no change in the observers as between the two years.

Table 1. Medical Inspection of Pupils Attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools (Including Special Schools)

A.—Periodic Medical Inspections.

Age groups inspected and number of children examined in each:

Entrants	1304
Second Age Group	1047
Third Age Group	824
Total	3175
Additional Periodic Inspections..	1493
Grand Total	4668

B.—Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections ..	337
Number of Re-inspections ..	4204
Total	4541

C.—Pupils Found to Require Treatment.

Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to Require Treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin.)

Age Groups Inspected (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint). (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIA. (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
Entrants	33	187	195
Second Age Group	78	118	175
Third Age Group	52	71	108
Total	163	376	478
Additional Periodic Inspections ..	73	153	202
Grand Total	236	529	680

TABLE II.—A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
		No. of defects		No. of defects	
		Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4	Skin	77	123	2	3
5	Eyes—a. Vision	236	513	11	2
	b. Squint	25	80	3	—
	c. Other	22	62	—	—
6	Ears—a. Hearing	6	39	—	—
	b. Otitis Media	11	41	—	—
	c. Other	5	6	1	—
7	Nose or Throat	50	245	3	2
8	Speech	22	77	2	1
9	Cervical Glands	5	47	1	1
10	Heart and Circulation	4	41	—	—
11	Lungs	17	112	1	1
12	Developmental—				
	a. Hernia ..	5	17	—	—
	b. Other ..	11	37	2	—
13	Orthopaedic—				
	a. Posture ..	14	56	—	1
	b. Flat foot	16	41	—	—
	c. Other ..	78	131	1	1
14	Nervous system—				
	a. Epilepsy	2	23	—	2
	b. Other ..	16	29	—	1
15	Psychological—				
	a. Development	5	90	—	2
	b. Stability	12	88	1	3
16	Other	126	186	3	2

B.—Classification of the General Condition of Pupils Inspected during the Year in the Age Groups.

Age Groups	Number of Pupils Inspected	A. (Good)		B. (Fair)		C. (Poor)	
		No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants ..	1304	579	44.40	722	55.37	3	0.23
Second Age Group	1047	584	55.78	460	43.93	3	0.29
Third Age Group	824	394	47.82	430	52.18	—	—
Other Periodic Inspections..	1493	641	42.93	850	56.93	2	0.14
Total ..	4668	2198	47.09	2462	52.74	8	0.17

Table III.—Infestation with Vermin.

(i)	Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorized persons	44,273
(ii)	Total number of *individual* pupils found to be infested	67
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	—
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	—

Table IV.—Treatment of Pupils Attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools.

Group 1.—Diseases of the Skin (excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table III).

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Ringworm—(i) Scalp	—	—
(ii) Body	—	14
Scabies	—	2
Impetigo	—	40
Other skin diseases	8	69
Total	8	125

Group 2.—Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint.

	Number of cases dealt with	
	by the Authority	otherwise
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	8	16
Errors of refraction (including squint) ..	575	113
Total ..	583	129
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were		
(*a*) Prescribed	289	68
(*b*) Obtained	278	68

Group 3.—Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat.

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Received operative treatment		
(*a*) for diseases of the ear	—	1
(*b*) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	—	94
(*c*) for other nose and throat conditions	—	1
Received other forms of treatment	9	100
Total ..	9	196

Group 4.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

(*a*) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals..	—	4
	By the Authority	otherwise
(*b*) Number treated otherwise, *e.g.*, in clinics or out-patient departments	—	14
Total	—	18

Group 5.—Child Guidance Treatment.

	Number of cases treated	
	In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics	Elsewhere
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	—	51

Group 6.—Speech Therapy.

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists	193	—

Group 7.—Other Treatment Given.

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
(*a*) Miscellaneous minor ailments	6	51
(*b*) Other than (*a*) above (specify) ..		
1. Appendicectomy	—	18
2. Repair of Hernia	—	8
3. Orchidopexy	—	2
Total	6	79

Table V.—Dental Inspection and Treatment Carried Out by the Authority.

(1)	Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:—	
	(a) At Periodic Inspections	8775
	(b) As Specials	291
	Total (1)	9066
(2)	Number found to require treatment	7489
(3)	Number offered treatment	5596
(4)	Number actually treated	2921
(5)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment ..	4993

(6)	Half days devoted to:	Periodic Inspection ..	88
		Treatment	942
		Total (6)	1030
(7)	Fillings:	Permanent Teeth	3961
		Temporary Teeth	1146
		Total (7)	5107
(8)	Number of teeth filled:	Permanent Teeth ..	3904
		Temporary Teeth ..	1013
		Total (8)	4917
(9)	Extractions:	Permanent Teeth	378
		Temporary Teeth	1547
		Total (9)	1925
(10)	Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction		—
(11)	Other operations:	Permanent Teeth	558
		Temporary Teeth	2045
		Total (11)	2603

SPEECH CLINIC—STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 1955.

Cases:	*City*	*County*	*Total*
Referred during the year	117	108	225
Number requiring treatment ..	105	99	204
Treated	231	193	424
Discharged	79	71	150
Under treatment, 31st December 1955	153	134	287
On waiting list, 31st December 1955	68	72	140
Not examined, 31st December 1955	1	—	1
Speech Defects of Children examined during the year:			
Stammer	25	28	53
Dyslalia	42	46	88
Sigmatism	14	19	33
Cleft Palate	2	2	4
Other defects	22	4	26
	105	99	204