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EAST SUFFOLK COUNTY EDUCATION
COMMITTEE.




ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer

=====
1937
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EAST SUFFOLK COUNTY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

COUNTY HALL,

IPSWICH.

March, 1937.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1937. This is arranged in the order desired by the Board of Education.

I include a report by the Organiser of Physical Training as an Appendix.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

BERNARD WOOD-WHITE,

School Medical Officer.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

STAFF.

1.

School Medical Officer :

*Dr. B. Wood-White (County Medical Officer of Health).

- (a) Administration of the Service.
- (b) Examination of children referred for Special Schools.
- (c) Supervision and control of epidemic diseases affecting Schools.

Deputy School Medical Officer :

*Dr. A. G. Atkinson (Deputy County Medical Officer of Health).

Assistant School Medical Officers (also Assistant County Medical Officers) :

Dr. H. C. G. Pedler.

Dr. W. M. Burns.

Dr. E. A. Whitney.

- (a) Routine medical inspection of Elementary children, and of children attending Secondary Schools.
- (b) Investigation of Defective Vision (including refraction work and prescription of glasses).
- (c) Examination of Mental Deficiency cases (including Official Report).
- (d) Examination of Children for Employment Certificates.
- (e) Medical Examination of Rural Pupil Teachers and Supplementary Teachers.
- (f) Investigation of Outbreak of Epidemic Diseases.

* By arrangement with the Director of Greenwich Hospital the County Medical Officer is Superintending Medical Officer of the Royal Hospital School, Holbrook, and the Deputy County Medical Officer undertakes the school medical inspection.

School Nurses :

Miss M. F. Chalmers (Superintendent part-time) to 30.9.37.

Miss F. M. MacDonald (Superintendent part-time) from 1.10.37.

Miss J. C. Hayward.

Miss M. M. Pearsons.

Miss E. M. Carter (part-time).

Miss A. Hatch (part-time two-thirds).

A varying number of District Nurses (part-time).

44 District Nurses serving 144 Schools.

- * (a) Inspection of Elementary Children—Head and Body (Uncleanliness).
- (b) Following up cases referred for treatment by School Medical Officers.
- * (c) Taking specimens of hair in Ringworm Cases.
- (d) Attending Routine Medical Inspection.
- * (e) Assisting in Investigation of Outbreaks of Infectious Diseases.

• School Nurses only.

The Officers of the Suffolk Mental Welfare Association have been appointed as Honorary School Nurses to investigate the welfare of feeble-minded children from the time they leave School.

School Dental Officers :

Mr. H. C. M. Morgan.
Miss H. A. Marthews.
Miss L. E. Rider.

Inspection and Treatment of Teeth of Elementary and Secondary School Children, also Rural Pupil Teachers.

Dental Attendants :

Miss E. E. Cable.
Miss D. E. A. Rudd.
Mrs. G. M. C. Riches.

Assisting Dental Officers, including care, etc., of Dental Apparatus and collection of Fees for Treatment.

Clerical Staff :

Mr. J. L. Cobbold	....	....	Clerk in charge of Medical Inspection Department.
Mr. I. Fenn	....	....	Dental Clerk.
Miss S. Bowyer	....	....	Medical Inspection Clerk.
Miss M. Gibbs	....	....	Schedule Clerk.
Miss L. Gray	....	....	Clerk Shorthand-Typist.

2. Co-ordination.

Medical Staff.—Particulars are given in my report for 1933.

All the School Medical Officers act as Tuberculosis Officers, with the exception of Dr. Whitney. Dr. Pedler acts also as Medical Officer of Health for Eye M.B. and Hartismere R.D., and all schools in these areas are inspected by him.

Nursing Staff.—The co-ordination of the school medical and nursing staff is close. The District Nurses act as School Nurses in the smaller schools and almost invariably attend medical inspections, thus obtaining first hand information about the health of the children. The whole-time Nurses attend the medical inspections at the larger schools, and the following are the number of days given by them to this work during the year :—

Miss Hayward	....	....	51½ days.
Miss Pearsons	....	....	70½ days.
Miss Hatch	....	....	27 days.
Miss Carter	....	....	42 days.

District Nurses (Part-time School Nurses).—Visits made at Medical Inspections—276.

Less time was spent at Medical Inspection this year, both Miss Hayward and Miss Hatch being on sick leave for some time.

Public Health.—Maternity and Child Welfare.—Public Assistance.—Mental Deficiency Acts.—Infant Life Protection.—As stated in 1933 Report.

Blind Persons' Act, 1920.—The Deputy and Assistant School Medical Officers who act as Certifying Officers under this Act examined 38 people during the year, and certified 32 as blind and 6 not to be so.

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

3. School Hygiene.

The following new schools have been under construction during 1937 :—

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <i>Completed :</i> | Needham Market Area School. |
| <i>Do.</i> | Framlingham V. School. |

The extension and alterations to Framlingham Voluntary School were carried out by the Managers and not by the Local Education Authority.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 2. <i>Begun:</i> | Beccles Area School. |
|------------------|----------------------|

The School Medical Officers as they visit the schools in the course of their duties complete a form upon each, giving particulars of the urinals, closets, washing accommodation, water supply, drinking water and windows. During the year 28 schools were reported to be defective in one or more respect, 11 being Council and 17 Voluntary. One common fault is lack of washing bowls and clean towels. As pail closets are present in most of the schools defects in these are to be expected and they are found; the usual type of pail closet in the country schools is unsatisfactory, for the wooden lids are not replaced upon the seats and the contents of the pails are exposed to flies and, as the contents usually are not covered with soil, the smell is very unpleasant. It is unfortunate that pail closets of a more hygienic type, which are now used in the Area Schools where there is no sewerage system, are not installed in the other schools.

4. Medical Inspection in Elementary Schools.

The area of the Administrative County for Elementary Schools purposes is 549,241 acres, with a population of 207,420 (1931 census). 229 schools in the County are under the control of the Education Committee, 112 Council and 117 non-Council.

The number of children on the school registers for 1936-37 was 20,250 compared with 21,232 in 1935-36, and 22,733 in 1934-35.

The roll continues to fall. The number of children on the school registers for 1936-37 was 20,250. The following table shows the position over the last ten years :—

1928	...	...	24294
1929	...	...	24169
1930	...	...	23931
1931	...	...	23678
1932	...	...	23774
1933	...	...	23800
1934	...	...	23786
1935	...	...	22733
1936	...	...	21232
1937	...	...	20250

There is a loss of 3,500 scholars in the last three years. It is not easy to understand why there was so marked a fall as 1,000 this year for the effect of the high birth rate of 1920-21 has passed. The birth rate, which includes Lowestoft, for the year of entrants was 15.3, and of leavers 19.7; a difference of 4.4. The decline in the school population is likely to continue, but more slowly; when children born in 1936 go to school, the difference in the birth rates between entrants and leavers will only be 1.9, and after 1942, there may be no fall for the birth rate has remained stationary for the past four years and we hope will decline no further.

The County is divided into four areas, one each being allocated to the Deputy School Medical Officer and the three Assistant County Medical Officers, namely :—

School Medical Officer.	No. of Elementary Schools and Departments	Average attendance of children.	No. of Secondary Schools.	Average Attendance of Children.
Dr. A. G. Atkinson	44	3471	2—Boys	255
Dr. W. M. Burns	58	5393	3—Boys	551
Dr. H. C. G. Pedler	63	5006	2—Boys	176
Dr. E. A. Whitney	64	5554	7—Girls	603

* These figures relate to the 8 Secondary Schools served by the S.M.O.s, 6 of which are Mixed Schools; 1 Girls' and 1 Boys'.

These areas will alter very considerably in 1938 owing to the appointment of a fifth Medical Officer.

The general arrangements for medical inspection have been carried out on the established lines. The Head Teachers are notified of forthcoming inspections by the Secretary of the Committee, and they inform the parent of the date and hour this is to take place, and invite her presence at the medical examination.

Children are inspected in the following groups :—

Entrants.—Children admitted from other areas are included as entrants.

Intermediates.—Children between 8 and 9 years of age on the 1st January of the current year.

Leavers.—Children between 12 and 13 years of age on the 1st January of the current year.

Children missed at the previous year's inspection.

Children referred for observation and for treatment.

Teachers are requested to bring to the notice of the School Medical Staff any other children who, in their opinion, require examination for any special reason.

The following Table gives comparative figures for the past five years :—

(a) *Routine Medical Inspection.*

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	Increase or Decrease compared with 1936 Figures.
Entrants	3001	2843	2817	3425	2558	— 867
Intermediates	2329	2146	2097	1974	2054	+ 80
Leavers	2892	2432	2185	2094	1856	— 238

(b) *Other Inspections.*

Special Inspections	706	542	460	475	521	+ 46
Re-examinations....	8856	6669	6290	5846	6348	+ 502
TOTAL	17784	14632	13849	13814	13337	— 477

Total number of individual children inspected

12788	11220	10550	10888	10177	— 711
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The number of inspections is less by 477, not materially different from the two previous years. The number of individual children examined is lower than before but not much lower than in 1925 when 10,717 were examined.

The routine inspections which are separated into Entrants, Intermediates, and Leavers, do not give a reliable guide to the fall of the school population. This year, for example, there was a falling off in the examination of entrants of 867, which appears significant until it is realised that in 1936, there was an increase in the examinations of that group of 608.

5. Findings of Medical Inspection.

Review of facts disclosed by Medical Inspection.—The defects discovered are set out in Table IIA, and are summarised below.

(a) *Malnutrition.*—The figures for this County are as follows :—

	Number of Children examined.	NUTRITON.							
		Good.		Fair.		Poor.		No.	Per-centage.
		No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.		
1933	8222	6583	80.1	1506	18.3	133	1.6	—	—
1934	7421	5979	80.6	1350	18.2	92	1.2	—	—
		Excellent.		Normal.		Slightly Sub-Normal.		Bad	
1935	7099	604	8.5	5451	76.8	1032	14.53	12	.17
1936	7493	552	7.36	6075	81.08	863	11.52	3	.04
1937	6468	952	14.72	4546	70.28	957	14.80	13	.20

(a) *Malnutrition.*

I have on more than one occasion in these reports commented upon this Table at some length. I have expressed my views fully and it would be of no advantage to go over the same ground once again in order to emphasise my attitude, which does not vary towards it. Briefly, I hold firstly, that the Table is merely the expression of the opinion of the four School Medical Officers, with no set standard to work from, and, secondly, that to insert a slightly sub-normal group as distinct from normal is unfair and an encouragement to School Medical Officers to fill this group at the expense of the bad. If the word "slightly" were deleted the Table would have a more honest appearance.

The figures for the Table for 1937 show that 85% are normal or better and 15% slightly sub-normal or worse. Last year the figures were much the same, 88% to 12%, so there is a slight tendency to deterioration.

The normal group has suffered to the advantage of all other groups.

The excellents have doubled on the one hand, and the bads have increased five-fold on the other; indeed, the last column does not look quite so ridiculous as last year.

In order to see whether there was any variation between the four School Medical Officers, I have had this Table analysed between them with the following result :—

		Routines.	Excellent.	Normal.	Sub-Normal.	Bad.
Dr. A	...	1258	323	721	212	2
Percent.	...		25.7	57.3	16.9	.15
Dr. B	...	1733	154	1238	336	5
Percent.	...		8.8	71.4	19.3	.28
Dr. C	...	1696	111	1324	255	6
Percent.	...		6.4	77.9	15	.35
Dr. D	...	1781	364	1263	154	—
Percent.	...		20.4	70.9	8.6	

Here we see the Table divided between the four School Medical Officers. The results obtained by "B" and "C" are reasonably comparable and the differences are such as might be expected in the findings of one Officer from year to year. "A" differs from these two only in loading the normals into the excellent group, which assumes the high percentage of 25. "D" finds none bad and half the sub-normals that the other discovered; this, I think, tends to show that it is the outlook of the examiner combined with the condition of the child that produces the answer "Excellent" or "Bad."

(b) *Uncleanliness.*

Vermin.—The examination of children for vermin is made by the whole-time School Nurses.

The cleanliness of a community is an indication of its standard of education, morality and living generally. Hence, the regular ascertainment of the unclean is a matter of some importance in gauging the progress of our civilisation and there is probably no more important a function of the School Medical Service than that of the prevention of uncleanliness. The number of examinations by the School Nurses has fallen by five thousand; this is due to the sickness of two of the whole-time School Nurses and to the reduction in the school roll.

For every 1,000 examinations in

1934—	15.8	children	were	found	to	be	verminous	;
1935—	11.5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1936—	10.5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1937—	9.3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

The figures of the year's work show the high standard of cleanliness that is maintained in the County, a standard which is becoming higher from year to year. Every figure, with one exception, that for individual repeat boys which increased from 35 to 50, which is set out, denotes improvement. The new cases in the register are reduced by 72 and the repeat cases by 20. The schools with no verminous children are up. Perhaps the most striking thing is a further decrease in the numbers of children found verminous in every 1,000 examinations, which is now .93%; a remarkable difference from 11.5% of 1920.

To stamp out vermin altogether is perhaps an impossible task, for many mothers are quite incapable, owing to a poor intelligence, of ridding their homes, their children, and themselves of vermin, and perhaps we are now reaching a stage which will not be improved upon very much.

The Head Teacher of a school close to a large town pointed out that the tabulation of schools with a large incidence of vermin was somewhat unfair and that in the case of her school a large proportion of those affected were children who had removed into the County from the neighbouring borough. This, of course, is quite true, and I wish it to be understood that this Table is not published as a reproach but to show head teachers how their schools compare with the others, and with the hope that perhaps their realisation of the situation may act as a stimulant to improvement.

Waldringfield School, with 18 children on the roll, appeared on the 1936 list with a percentage of 11; this year, with a roll of 45, the huge percentage of 64 is reached, a figure far higher than any since the Table was compiled. This dramatic change is due to the establishment of the Newbourne Land Settlement Association, where, from the distressed areas in the north of England, a number of families have been transplanted to what was until recently a very rural spot. When these northern children came to Suffolk to school it was found that a large number were verminous, and 20 of the 29 children found verminous did not attend school until November.

The occurrence is not surprising but it brings rather forcibly to notice the unfortunate conditions existing in the hard-hit north. The high percentage will probably never again be approached, but until the Colony becomes settled and all the members permanent, a somewhat high figure for vermin will probably remain. The migration of northerners has detrimentally affected our figures this year not a little.

The number of schools with 10% of the children found verminous is reduced from 16 to 11. 6 of the 11 were in the same list last year.

Vermin Tables.

	No. of Visits to Schools by School Nurses.	No. of homes visited.	Number of Examinations by School Nurses.			Number of Children examined and found verminous.					
						New Cases, for first time.			Individual Repeat Cases.		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1933	1678	584	65398	70511	135909	235	538	773	126	334	460
1934	1451	667	59572	55017	114589	273	569	842	105	191	296
1935	1213	308	50209	45240	95449	168	395	563	70	196	266
1936	1397	426	45735	48769	94504	124	370	494	39	193	232
1937	1262	355	45921	43201	89122	111	307	418	50	162	212

No. of individual cases on register	...	...	...	Boys	111
				Girls	307
.. occasions on which repeat cases were found verminous	...	...	...	...	634
.. home visits (individual children)	...	...	...	...	355
.. final notices sent in respect of 56 children	...	...	...	...	29

Of the 29 final notices, 27 resulted in the children returning to school clean.

Action taken in 2 cases—one parent fined 5s. 0d., one parent fined 2s. 6d.

Schools with no verminous children	...	...	...	132
" under 10 individual verminous children	...	...	...	88
" " 20 " " " "	...	...	...	6
" " 30 " " " "	...	...	...	3
" " 40 " " " "	...	...	...	—

Particulars of Schools where children found verminous on one or more occasions.

Total No. of individual children found verminous	...	...	418
Percentage of children on roll found verminous once or more	...	...	2.0
No. of Schools in which verminous children found	...	...	97
No. of Schools in which no verminous children found	...	...	132

Found Verminous.	No. of Children.			No. of Schools.		
	1935	1936	1937	1935	1936	1937
Once	297	262	205	38	32	27
Twice	130	107	121	19	28	28
Three times	64	54	34	19	19	16
Four times	40	36	34	15	15	11
Five times	14	12	9	6	3	7
Six times	9	14	6	6	6	3
Seven times	4	4	3	3	3	3
Eight times	5	1	2	3	1	—
Nine times	—	4	4	—	3	2
Ten times	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eleven times	—	—	—	—	—	—
Twelve times and over	—	—	—	—	—	—

The following is a list of the Schools with over 100 scholars on the Roll where no verminous children were found during the year :—

<i>School.</i>	<i>No. on Roll, December, 1937.</i>
*Bacton	130
Benball	110
*Brantham Cattawade	107
Bungay C. Infants	148
*Debenham Area	186
East Bergholt	144
Framlingham C. Infants	135
*Hollesley	128
*Hoxne	134
*Kelsale	127
Laxfield Girls	101
*Melton	114
*Old Newton	109
†Palgrave	104
Redgrave	132
Rendham	105
§Southwold	139
§Stowupland	101
§Trimley St. Martin	154
Trimley Main Rd.	114
*Wenhaston	101
*Wetheringsett	126

* No cases in 1934, 1935, 1936 or 1937.

§ No cases in 1935, 1936 or 1937.

† No cases in 1936 or 1937.

	No. on Roll, December, 1937.	No. of Cases.
Aldeburgh ...	252	4
Beccles C. Senior ...	182	1
Beccles National ...	202	1
Bramford C. Senior ...	173	2
Bungay C. Mixed ...	307	3
Claydon Atea ...	135	2
Combs Ford ...	238	2
Eye Area ...	232	2
Felixstowe Langer Road ...	164	1
Framlingham Area ...	152	1
Grundisburgh ...	167	2
Halesworth ...	369	3
Haughley ...	147	2
Kessingland Upper ...	271	1
Leiston C. Senior ...	233	1
Leiston C. Junior ...	277	3
Needham Market ...	340	1
Reydon Area ...	302	5
Shotley ...	207	3
Stowmarket Area ...	423	3
Stowmarket C. Junior ...	279	2
Witnesham Area ...	152	2

I again insert a Table showing the schools where 10% or more of the children were found to be verminous at one time during the year ; similar tables have been given in my reports for the past five years :—

School.	No. on Roll, Dec., 1937.	Indi- vidual cases.	Per- cent- age.	Times subse- quently found verminous.	Home visits.	Final Notices.	
						No.	Scholars
*†1. Waldringfield ...	45	29	64.4	30	14	—	—
†2. Monk Soham ...	15	4	26.6	2	4	—	—
3. Marlesford ...	31	6	19.3	26	12	3	3
4. W'dbridge N. Infts.	58	11	18.9	4	—	—	—
†5. Tattingstone ...	42	9	16.6	4	8	—	—
6. Martlesham ...	70	11	15.7	13	9	2	2
†7. Carlton Colville	164	24	14.6	21	16	9	6
8. Iken ...	29	4	13.9	—	6	—	—
†9. W'dbridge N. Mxd.	128	15	11.8	10	13	7	7
10. Felixstowe Maid- stone Road ...	221	25	11.3	31	17	—	—
†11. Alderton ...	71	8	11.2	12	7	1	1

* This high figure is on account of the influx from Newbourne Estate. 20 of the 29 children found verminous did not attend school until November, 1937.

† In this list 1936.

(c) *Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin.*

Ringworm has been a little more prevalent this year than last. Eight cases were still on the register at the end of the year for transfer to 1938, twice as many as the year before. Eight cases were discovered during the 12 months.

This condition continues to be uncommon for there has been a great decrease in incidence in recent years.

The following Table shows the number of cases dealt with during the last five years.

	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.
Number of Cases brought forward from previous year	4	7	28	4	20
Number of Cases notified during current year	8	7	12	34	4
TOTAL	12	14	40	38	24
Number of Cases declared Clear, left School, or Transferred to another Area during year	4	10	33	10	20
Number of Cases transferred to ensuing year	8	4	7	28	4

Minor ailments are included in other defects and diseases. A detailed account of all skin diseases will be found in Table II. ; the following is a comparative summary for the past five years :—

Skin Diseases.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.
Requiring treatment	21	18	52	66	79
Observation Cases	21	26	16	19	46

(d) *Visual Defects and External Eye Disease.*—I give a Table below of the number of cases of defective vision referred for treatment and the observation cases for the last five years :—

Year.	Defective Vision.	
	Referred for Treatment.	Observation Cases.
1933	357	704
1934	373	552
1935	333	567
1936	270	534
1937	262	508

This year's figures correspond fairly closely with those of last year.

Year.	External Eye Disease.	
	Referred for Treatment.	Observation Cases.
1933	18	18
1934	11	24
1935	17	11
1936	9	32
1937	3	19

(e) *Nose and Throat Defects.*—The following Table relates to the cases of tonsils and adenoids returned by the School Medical Officers during the past five years.

	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.
Referred for Treatment	85	105	104	169	117
Observation Cases	456	546	477	421	394

All cases are those of abnormal tonsils and adenoids. There is a tendency to-day to keep cases under observation and to refer few for treatment.

(f) *Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.*—The following Table shows the number of cases of ear disease and defective hearing discovered at routine medical inspection during the past five years.

	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.
Requiring treatment	12	10	16	24	19
Referred for observation	70	56	25	44	46
TOTAL	82	66	41	68	65

(g) *Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.*—39 children with spinal curvature were discovered, three wanting treatment. Eight cases of rickets were noted, but none required treatment.

(h) *Heart Disease and Rheumatism.*—Out of the 49 cases of heart disease recorded at routine medical inspection :—

23 were functional.

11 were the result of rheumatic infection.

13 were due to congenital malformation.

2 were placed under observation.

I examine the medical schedules of all children who have any heart affection noted.

It is uncommon in East Suffolk to find hearts damaged by acute rheumatism.

(i) *Tuberculosis.*—Non-pulmonary.—Out of 37 cases found at routine medical inspection 27 were glandular, invariably of the neck ; 2 were cases of bones and joints ; 8 were other forms.

No case of pulmonary tuberculosis was discovered at routine medical inspection.

The following Table shows the number of children examined who had been in contact with cases of Tuberculosis :—

Examination of Contacts.	1937.	1936.	1935.
Number of children examined	340	377	434
Children diagnosed as definite cases of Tuberculosis	—	1	1
Children suspected to be suffering from Tuberculosis	1	2	3

Of the 340 contact children examined, one child was placed under observation.

(j) *Other Defects and Diseases.*—There is nothing special to report under this heading.

6. Following Up.

Home Visits Paid by School Nurses.

	1937.			1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.
	School Nurses.	District Nurses.	Total.				
Tonsils and Adenoids	125	30	155	166	102	198	261
Defective Vision	169	29	198	192	130	182	317
Skin Diseases	141	—	141	55	99	131	170
Infectious Diseases	960	—	960	1208	1660	2345	783
Other Defects	271	36	307	267	132	208	254
† Verminous Children	258	—	258	326	308	667	584
Dental Defects	14	6	20	13	1	3	100
Total home visits	1938	101	2039	2227	2438	3734	2469

† These home visits were in respect of one or more children (total number of home visits in respect of individual children—355).

There has been a reduction of 188 visits, due to illness of Nurses, and to less visiting required for infectious diseases.

7. Medical Treatment

(a) *Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin.*—Children suffering from these conditions were referred to their private Medical Practitioners when treatment was required.

(b) *Visual Defects and External Eye Disease.*—The following figures relate to children refracted during the past eight years :—

	Number of cases submitted to refraction by the Medical Officers.	Number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed.			Number of children who obtained spectacles.*		
		(a) through the Committee's scheme.	(b) otherwise.	TOTAL	(a) through the Committee's scheme.	(b) otherwise.	TOTAL.
1930	594	484	23	507	380	26	406
1931	810	587	34	621	483	58	541
1932	662	489	27	516	530	51	581
1933	574	412	21	433	404	31	435
1934	557	390	27	417	387	37	424
1935	500	376	28	404	323	36	359
1936	427	326	30	356	364	42	406
1937	502	382	28	410	276	33	309

* Including cases refracted in previous years.

All the School Medical Officers refract children and prescribe glasses when required ; this work is supervised by Dr. A. G. Atkinson, Deputy School Medical Officer.

Vision.—There has been an increase in the numbers of children submitted to refraction and of those for whom glasses were prescribed, but a large falling off in the numbers of those who obtained spectacles. It will be noticed that this figure varies from year to year ; glasses obtained sometimes being much in excess of those prescribed, but a balance is struck over a period of years.

In actual fact most of the children obtain recommended glasses without pressure.

(c) *Nose and Throat Defects.*

Tonsils and Adenoids.—For the first time more children have been treated on the initiative of their parents than through the Education Committee.

The experience of 1937 is much the same as 1927 ; the intervening period experienced a great boom in operative surgery, followed by a notable slump. Such dramatic changes expose to the world the frailties of medical practice, which appears, like almost all other human affairs, to be strangely influenced by the fashion of the moment.

	Referred for Treatment.	Observation Cases.	Treated through Education Committee.	Treated on own responsibility.	Total Number Treated.	School Roll.	Percentage.
1927	233	763	154	65	219	24672	.89
1928	253	772	169	51	220	24370	.94
1929	374	886	215	118	333	24167	1.38
1930	492	732	374	129	503	24016	2.09
1931	369	484	428	191	619	23678	2.61
1932	218	584	221	92	313	23774	1.31
1933	117	394	109	67	176	23800	.74
1934	169	421	110	35	145	23786	.61
1935	104	477	50	35	85	22733	.37
1936	105	546	83	80	163	21232	.77
1937	85	456	83	87	170	20250	.83

(d) *Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.*—All cases requiring treatment were referred to their private Medical Attendants.

(e) *Dental Defects.*

DENTAL TREATMENT.

Dentistry is a most important part of the School Medical Service, because it helps, or should help practically every child who attends school, for almost none escape some dental decay during school life.

The pity of it is that though so much time, trouble and money are spent on dental treatment for the child, once school days are over he has to fend for himself. More often than not, the teeth are neglected from this time forward and ten years later his mouth is likely to be in a sorry state. But this is outside the scope of the report.

I again include Table "A" which was first prepared and published last year. The table, though it takes up a considerable amount of the time of the Dental Clerk, is a very valuable piece of work and gives a complete picture of what is being done and what remains to be done by the Dental Surgeons.

It is good to see that the percentage of children found fit this year at medical inspection has increased from 29.7% to 34.3% and that the total percentage of fit mouths after treatment has increased from 39.6% to 45.2%. The School Dental Service is responsible for these improvements.

The table denotes, however, that fewer children have been treated and fewer mouths have been rendered fit. The details of the work show an increase in the number of fillings and a decrease in the number of extractions; conservative dentistry is, therefore, more in evidence, but fillings take more time than extractions.

The result of the year's work for 1937 confirms conclusively the inadequacy of a staff of three Dental Surgeons to deal in any way effectively with the work awaiting them. A decision was made to appoint another Dental Surgeon, who took up work early in 1938.

TABLE "A." (All schools except Lowestoft Secondary).

INSPECTIONS, 23,115		
15,404 Referred for Treatment.	7,711 Fit.	
6,100 Refused.	9,304 Accepted.	
1,629 Not treated.	7,675 Treated.	
5,252 treated, but not fit.	2,423 made fit.	
Total	Total	Total
12,981	10,134 Fit mouths.	
56.2%	43.8%	

**WORK CARRIED OUT BY SCHOOL DENTAL SURGEONS
In Elementary and Secondary Schools (Lowestoft Sec. excepted).**

MR. MORGAN.

Year.	No. of attendances for treatment.	Permanent teeth extracted.	Temporary teeth extracted.	Permanent teeth filled.	Temporary teeth filled.	Other Operations.
1935 ...	4646	485	4619	1867	—	637
1936 ...	4543	247	3788	1884	6	990
1937 ...	3902	154	3192	1417	3	976
Miss MARTHEWS.						
1935 ...	5132	1210	3835	1142	125	863
1936 ...	4509	602	2550	1139	204	1332
1937 ...	3853	316	1716	1510	362	1060
Miss RIDER from 17.4.36.						
1936 ...	3582	1032	2643	1192	23	35
1937 ...	4019	945	3796	1665	36	15

In addition to the above, there were in 1937, 233 attendances made by children at Gas Clinics held at the County Hall on Saturday mornings, when 228 permanent teeth and 95 temporary teeth were extracted. These children resided in the area served by Mr. Morgan.

Elementary Schools.

	No. of Children.			No. of Re-treatments.
	Found to require Treatment.	Treated for first time during year.	Re-treated during year.	
1935	16071	8609	—	1433
1936	16492	8326	—	4167
1937	14744	7585	3494	4281

Details of Treatment carried out.

	FILLINGS.		EXTRACTIONS.		OTHER OPERATIONS.
	Permanent Teeth.	Temporary Teeth.	Permanent Teeth.	Temporary Teeth.	
1935	2909	125	1959	8598	1500
1936	3972	233	1979	8957	2319
1937	4234	401	1793	8773	2011

	Number referred for Treatment (Excluding Gas).	Number accepting Treatment by Education Cttee.	Percentage.
Mr. Morgan ...	4783	3267	68.3
Miss Marthews ...	4774	2461	51.1
Miss Rider ...	4873	2977	60.9
TOTAL ...	14430	8705	60.3
	Number referred for Gas Treatment.	Number accepting Gas Treatment.	Percentage.
Mr. Morgan ...	314	240	76.4
Miss Marthews ...	—	—	—
Miss Rider ...	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	314	240	76.4

The list of schools with both high and low percentages of acceptances of dental treatment is again set out. These lists are worth studying geographically for they reveal vividly the shortcomings of the north of the County.

The schools in Rural Districts of Wainford and Lothingland, the Borough of Beccles and Southwold, the Urban Districts of Bungay and Halesworth, number one-fifth of the schools in the whole of the County, 46 of 230. Seventeen of these 46 schools had a percentage of acceptances of 40 or less and had not the two Kessingland Schools just missed inspections in 1937, 19 of the schools would have been included in this list. 37% of the schools of this northern corner of the County have a low percentage of acceptances. The rest of the County, with 184 schools, had only ten schools in this list, a percentage of 5.4. The difference between the two areas is truly remarkable.

The list of high acceptances as would be expected shows a similar picture of the neglect of the parents in the north to take advantage of the dental scheme. 68 schools had an acceptance ratio of 70 or over. Six of the schools are situated in the northern area, giving a percentage of 13 only. 62 are placed in the southern area with a percentage of 33.7.

Schools with high percentage acceptances—70% and over.

Felixstowe Ferry	...	...	100.0	Sudbourne	...	...	78.2
Mickfield	...	...	100.0	Stowupland	...	...	78.0
Otley	...	...	100.0	Little Bealings	...	...	77.8
Syleham	...	...	100.0	Tuddenham	...	...	77.8
Wyverstone	...	...	100.0	Aldringham	...	...	77.7
Barking	...	...	96.0	Belstead	...	...	77.7
Monk Soham	...	...	94.4	East Bergholt	...	...	76.9
Blaxhall	...	...	93.7	Stowmarket Junior	...	...	76.9
Grundisburgh	...	...	91.7	Felixstowe Junior	...	...	76.8
Blythburgh	...	...	90.9	Trimley, Main Road	...	...	76.8
Dunwich	...	...	90.9	Wetheringsett	...	...	76.6
Tattingstone	...	...	90.9	Shadingfield	...	...	76.4
Parham	...	...	90.2	Framlingham Junior	...	...	76.0
Pettaugh	...	...	90.2	Witnesham	...	...	76.0
Barham	...	...	90.0	Waldringfield	...	...	75.8
Bucklesham	...	...	89.3	Hoxne	...	...	75.7
Stowmarket Senior	...	...	87.7	Bacton	...	...	75.4
Thorndon	...	...	86.7	Bedfield	...	...	75.0
Brantham	...	...	84.4	Cretingham	...	...	75.0
Needham Market	...	...	84.2	Flixton	...	...	75.0
Ashfield	...	...	83.3	Sproughton	...	...	75.0
Coddenham	...	...	83.3	Woolverstone	...	...	75.0
Ringsfield	...	...	83.3	Little Glemham	...	...	74.0
Charsfield	...	...	82.9	Worlingworth	...	...	73.3
Buxhall	...	...	81.7	Worlingham	...	...	72.7
Combs Ford	...	...	81.3	Snape	...	...	72.6
Gosbeck	...	...	80.9	Badingham	...	...	72.2
Kettleburgh	...	...	80.8	Clopton	...	...	71.4
Bentley	...	...	80.0	Raydon	...	...	71.4
Felixstowe, Langer Road	...	...	79.4	Leiston Senior	...	...	71.3
Felixstowe, Maidstone	...	...	79.2	Melton	...	...	71.2
Nacton	...	...	79.2	Finningham	...	...	70.8
Hasketon	...	...	78.6	Heveningham	...	...	70.6
Barsham	...	...	78.3	Chillesford	...	...	70.0

Schools with low percentage acceptances—40% and less.

Cookley and Walpole	14.3	Mutford	33.2
Wilby	15.8	Thrandeston	33.3
Gislingham	18.1	Barnby	35.5
Kenton	20.0	Halesworth	36.7
Burgh Castle	25.0	Leiston Senior	36.7
Belton	26.7	Sotterley	37.1
Lound	27.7	Beccles, National	37.3
Hopton	27.9	Bungay C. Mixed	38.1
Westhall	29.0	Beccles Senior	38.9
Fritton	30.4	Gt. Bricett	38.9
Gt. Glemham	30.4	Bramford Senior	40.0
Blundeston	31.7	Thornham	40.0
Ilketshall St. Andrew	32.7	Westhorpe	40.0
Henham	32.8		

(f) *Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.*—The Orthopaedic Scheme was in being for the whole year; this has been used to the full extent and many children have been treated at the Orthopaedic Department of the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital, both as out-patients and in-patients.

Fourteen children were admitted as in-patients and remained in Hospital for periods varying between five days and nine months.

I do not expect that there will be so formidable a list in the future, for, of the 14 patients, 8 were those who had had previous treatment and in whose cases the question of further corrective work had been abandoned, but with the coming of the Clinic, hope was revived and improvement expected. This list contains particulars of the in-patients.

1. Congenital dislocation left hip	...	...	9 months
2. Anterior poliomyelitis	...	...	6 months
3. Spastic paraplegia	...	...	6 months
4. Congenital dislocation right hip	...	...	5½ months
5. Calcaneus valgus (Bilateral)	...	...	6 weeks
6. Chondroma internal malleolus	...	...	4 weeks
7. Anterior poliomyelitis	...	...	4 weeks
8. Congenital deformity right thumb	...	...	4 weeks
9. Congenital Talipes Equinus Varus	...	...	3 weeks
10. Anterior Poliomyelitis and right Pes Cavus	...	...	16 days
11. Pes Cavus (Bilateral)	...	...	15 days
12. Talipes Equinus Varus	...	...	14 days
13. Spastic hemiplegia	...	...	8 days
14. Spastic paraplegia	...	...	5 days

Apart from these, 22 children attended the orthopaedic department for the advice of the Surgeon; 10 of them had surgical appliances and some of them attended the out-patient department on many occasions. The total number of out-patient attendances was 114; 19 appliances were provided and 19 X-rays were taken.

It must be emphasised that a large proportion of both in- and out-patients were old cases, some of whom had had treatment before and some who did not obtain what treatment was available before the scheme was set up. The Clinic naturally stimulated action, and

many old cases were dealt with. The expenditure this year has been high; higher than I think it will ever be again, unless we have a large outbreak of poliomyelitis in the area, because so many old outstanding cases, which remained to be cleared up, were given another chance. The Clinic has been a great boon and the Committee can rest assured that all the children treated under the scheme are obtaining the best treatment under the most modern conditions.

(g) *Heart Disease and Rheumatism*.—All cases are referred to their Private Practitioners for any treatment that may be considered necessary, no provision for this being made by the Education Committee.

(h) *Tuberculosis*.—The number of children receiving treatment in Sanatoria or Hospitals will be found in Table III. of the Statistics. Each case of Tuberculosis is referred to the Tuberculosis Officer, who arranges for any necessary treatment.

(i) *Other Defects and Diseases*.—Payment of travelling expenses for attendance at Hospital was allowed in the following cases during the year :—Dental, attended Gas Clinic at Office, 10; Otitis Media, 1; Vision (External), 3; Nasal Operation, 1.

8. Infectious Diseases.

There was an increase in the incidence of a number of cases of infectious diseases, measles being affected most.

Diphtheria, the most serious, was almost non-existent; four cases only being recorded during the whole year, the attack rate of .17% per 1,000 being incredibly low. The school population is fortunate, indeed, in the rarity of this disease in the County, and it is hoped that our past good luck holds.

Measles was very prevalent during the first months of the year and dwindled away to nothing by the summer holidays; the attack rate rising from 40.74 to 109.69. Measles has an incidence curve and here the very low numbers for 1935 have risen to a peak in 1937.

Influenza, which as usual was confined to the winter months, also has a tendency to a wave, the last crest, and it was a high one, was in 1933 and was followed by a trough lasting three years, followed by a smaller crest again this year.

Scarlet Fever was not marked and was similar to the previous year.

Whooping Cough, a disease which maintains a fairly steady level is ever present, also matched 1936.

German Measles, which is normally somewhat uncommon, almost disappeared after a gradual rise of three years, with a peak in 1936.

Chicken-pox, like whooping cough, varies little and the normal batch of cases arose, distributed throughout the months.

There was a tendency for skin conditions to increase.

Impetigo has shown an almost steady rise since 1933, and this year has the highest figure since then. Scabies is still with us, the cases being almost double those of the previous year. In 1934 and in 1935 no cases were recorded.

1937.

Table of Infectious Diseases, showing number of cases reported by Head Teachers, and attack rate per 1,000, calculated on average monthly roll (Elementary Schools only).

MONTH	CHICKEN-POX		DIPH-THERIA		INFLUENZA COUGHS OR COLDS		MEASLES		MUMPS		SCARLET FEVER		TONSILLITIS AND SORE THROATS		WHOOPING COUGH		GERMAN MEASLES		SKIN AND OTHER DISEASES.					
	No. of Cases	Attack Rate per 1000	No. of Cases	Attack Rate per 1000	No. of Cases	Attack Rate per 1000	No. of Cases	Attack Rate per 1000	No. of Cases	Attack Rate per 1000	No. of Cases	Attack Rate per 1000	No. of Cases	Attack Rate per 1000	No. of Cases	Attack Rate per 1000	No. of Cases	Attack Rate per 1000	No. of Cases	Attack Rate per 1000	No. of Cases	Attack Rate per 1000	No. of Cases	Attack Rate per 1000
JAN. 20+62	12	.59	—	—	723	35.33	964	47.16	15	.73	15	.73	3	.14	118	5.76	—	—	22	1.08	1	.04	5	.24
FEB. 20403	24	1.12	—	—	89	4.31	717	35.14	19	.93	1	.04	—	—	63	3.08	—	—	22	1.08	—	—	2	.09
MAR. 20296	48	2.36	—	—	10	.49	211	10.39	10	.49	16	.78	—	—	45	2.21	1	.04	6	.34	1	.04	1	.04
APRIL 20+60	28	1.36	—	—	7	.34	69	3.37	11	.53	5	.24	3	.14	49	2.39	—	—	16	.78	5	.24	4	.19
MAY 20+29	64	3.13	—	—	7	.34	162	7.93	25	1.22	3	.14	—	—	39	1.41	3	.14	13	.63	4	.19	5	.24
JUNE 20511	88	4.29	—	—	1	.04	60	2.92	69	3.36	9	.43	4	.19	46	2.23	5	.24	8	.39	1	.04	8	.39
JULY 20521	78	3.80	1	.04	—	—	39	1.90	37	1.80	20	.97	7	.34	109	5.31	2	.08	18	.87	3	.14	—	—
AUG. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SEPT. 20230	21	1.03	1	.04	—	—	—	—	21	1.03	22	1.08	—	—	13	.64	—	—	17	.84	—	—	—	—
OCT. 20165	35	1.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	1.14	8	.39	—	—	26	1.29	1	.04	27	1.33	1	.04	—	—
NOV. 20107	45	2.23	—	—	18	.89	1	.04	50	2.48	15	.74	6	.29	19	.94	—	—	47	2.33	—	—	2	.09
DEC. 20050	79	3.88	2	.09	45	2.23	17	.84	—	—	13	.64	2	.09	3	.14	—	—	11	.54	1	.04	1	.04
TOTALS	522	25.52	4	.17	900	43.97	2240	109.69	290	13.71	117	6.18	25	1.19	530	25.40	12	.54	207	10.21	17	.77	28	1.32
1937	484	22.79	18	.84	201	9.47	865	40.74	165	7.77	111	5.22	21	.98	580	27.31	261	12.29	154	7.25	27	1.27	16	.75
1936	495	22.43	18	.78	309	13.85	334	14.64	432	19.63	181	8.17	24	1.05	304	13.62	162	7.24	171	7.63	9	.36	—	—
1935	663	28.47	15	.62	194	11.48	1509	65.61	210	8.96	300	12.91	81	3.43	621	26.77	120	6.3	93	3.99	17	.7	—	—
1934	668	28.04	12	.5	3038	165.32	1040	43.66	35	1.47	126	5.29	60	2.52	495	20.78	36	1.51	64	2.69	10	.42	34	1.41

Exclusion.—The figures below relate to those children under the legal age of five years who were excluded during the year from attendance at school on account of infectious disease :—

<i>Infectious Disease.</i>	No. of Schools concerned.	No. of Children excluded.
Measles	28	109
Scarlet Fever	40	167
Whooping Cough	28	116
Diphtheria	1	2

School Closures.—During 1937, 16 schools were closed because of infectious disease on 17 occasions. Twelve because of influenza, 3 for measles, and one for whooping cough. Southwold Junior School, which was closed for measles, was shut by the Local Authority acting on the advice of their Medical Officer of Health.

Syleham and Tuddenham are very small schools and almost all the scholars were affected.

					No. of Sessions
Sutton C.	... 18.1.37 — 22.1.37	Influenza	...	...	10
Capel V.	... 18.1.37 — 22.1.37	Influenza	...	...	10
Bedfield V.	... 18.1.37 — 22.1.37	Influenza	...	...	10
Buxhall C.	... 18.1.37 — 22.1.37	Influenza	...	...	10
Coddenham V.	18.1.37 — 22.1.37	Influenza	...	...	10
Mellis V.	... 29.1.37 — 5.2.37	Influenza, Wh. Cough, Measles	...	...	12
Peasenhall C.	... 29.1.37 — 5.2.37	Influenza, Measles	...	...	12
Bredfield C.	... 29.1.37 — 5.2.37	Influenza	...	...	12
Westhorpe C.	... 29.1.37 — 5.2.37	Influenza, Measles	...	...	12
Burstall V.	... 29.1.37 — 5.2.37	Influenza	...	...	12
Badingham C.	... 26.1.37 — 29.1.37	Influenza	...	...	8
Dallinghoo V.	... 1.2.37 — 5.2.37	Influenza	...	...	10
Syleham V.	... 8.3.37 — 12.3.37	Measles	...	...	10
Syleham V.	... 15.3.37 — 24.3.37	Measles	...	...	16
Southwold Jnr.	10.5.37 — 11.5.37	Measles	...	...	4
Cratfield V.	... 7.9.37 — 17.9.37	Whooping Cough	...	...	18
Tuddenham C.	1.2.37 — 5.2.37	Measles	...	...	10

9. Open Air Education.

There are no open-air schools in this County, but all schools erected in the area during the last nine years have been built with very adequate lighting and ventilation and there is little difference between them and open-air schools.

10. Physical Training.

STAFF.

<i>Chief Organiser</i>	Mr. W. Tye.
<i>Assistant Organisers (North County)</i>	Mr. J. Walker.
" " (South County)	Miss R. C. Bennett.
" " (Central County)	Miss W. M. Saunders.

The report of the Organiser of Physical Training will be found in the appendix of this report; apart from the inclusion of the Organiser's report in my Annual Report, the only association between the two Departments is the reference of certain scholars suffering from remedial defects to the Instructors of Physical Training recommended for suitable exercises by the School Medical Officers.

11. Provision of Meals.

(i.) *Warming up of meals brought to School by children.*—There is no special scheme in this County for this particular service.

(ii.) *Supervision of children during meals.*—In the winter months children remain in school for their mid-day meal, but in the summer, when the weather is suitable the meal is eaten in the playground. Usually one of the Teachers supervise the children during this meal.

(iii.) The following school canteens operated during the year :—

Elementary School Canteens.

No. on Roll Dec. 1937.	School	Terms open.	No. of dinners provided.			No. of individual children taking dinner.		
			1935	1936	1937	1935	1936	1937
135	Claydon Area	Summer & Autumn	—	—	7222	—	—	55
232	Eye Area ...	Full year	7774	30345	27129	197	136	126
152	Framlingham Area	Autumn	—	—	6599	—	—	91
119	Fressingfield ...	Full year	4487	4173	5112	38	42	41
369	Halesworth ...	Spring & Autumn	7692	9270	6762	99	116	101
147	Haughley ...	Full year	4012	5372	4993	23	29	29
89	Helmingham ...	Full year	6902	6413	5593	34	37	35
249	Holbrook ...	Full year	18289	30495	26536	159	158	142
375	Kesgrave Area ...	Full year	20282	21073	21275	126	144	146
233	Leiston Senior ...	Spring & Autumn	3770	3663	2165	30	25	19
340	Needham Market	Autumn	—	—	6197	—	—	115
121	Orford ...	Full year	2859	6777	6610	46	37	39
105	Rendham ...	Spring & Autumn	7215	8201	6259	73	79	64
302	Reydon Area ...	Full year	31966	35022	28544	192	170	146
207	Shotley ...	Spring & Autumn	11712	9551	8765	72	61	68
154	Trimley St. Martin	Spring & Autumn	8616	8556	4555	75	77	69
242	Wickham Market	Full year	12628	11211	9562	65	56	72
152	Witnesham Area	Spring & Autumn	9262	8063	6904	78	69	67
77	Worlingworth ...	Full year	—	—	7586	—	—	39
TOTALS ...			157466	198185	198368	1277	1246	1464

Canteens.—A school with a canteen is a complete school. That 19 only of 230 schools are in this happy position is a matter for regret. There is little change and only, as a rule, as new area schools are built, is there an addition to the list, and hence it looks as though little progress will be made.

In 1934 there were 13 canteens, 15 in 1935, 15 in 1936, and 19 this year. Three of the 4 new canteens are held in schools which have recently been built and opened, but the other is at a school which has a roll of 77 pupils only. I am glad to have the opportunity of calling attention to the achievement of Worlingworth School. For the first time a canteen has been held here, and it has been open the whole year with great success, and yet the school is in a very rural area and has less than 100 scholars. It is surprising that 39 or over 50% of the children took dinner at school, but what is even more remarkable is the consistent way in which they supported the canteen for 7,586 dinners were consumed; those who are responsible for this canteen have their reward in its success, they have set an example to others which I urge should be emulated.

There are 93 schools with as large or larger roll than Worlingworth, and 18 only have canteens, so that there appear to be 75 schools which should be able to have a successful canteen; the need is there, and it should be met.

Secondary School Canteens.

The following Table gives information relating to canteens during the year. The canteens are open all the year round.

No. on roll Sept. 1937.	School.	No. of dinners provided.			Average No. taking dinners daily.	
		1935	1936	1937	1936	1937
185	Beccles, Sir John Leman ...	12330	14970	14148	78	74
90	Eye Grammar	11334	11100	13173	60	69
299	Felixstowe County Secondary ...	12220	15598	17177	82	91
148	Leiston County Secondary ...	7784	7900	7620	41	41
215	Stowmarket County Secondary ...	11220	12083	11016	64	58
	TOTALS ...	54888	61651	63224	325	333

No canteen is provided at the undermentioned Secondary Schools :—

Bungay Grammar.
Framlingham Mills Grammar.
Lowestoft Secondary.

PROVISION OF MILK FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The Committee reached the important decision towards the end of the year to provide free milk in schools for children coming into the sub-normal nutritional groups whose parents were in needy circumstances. The adoption of the policy will affect not only the children who it is designed to help, but also many others as well, for it is likely because of it that milk clubs will now be formed at schools which lack them to-day, and the causes which have prevented their establishment will be swept away. Before the end of 1938 I hope there will be few schools without a milk club.

This benefit comes at the right time, for many children under five are now provided with free milk by the Public Health Committee, and those who are undernourished will still receive milk, though the amount falls from 1 pint. One-third of a pint is of course good, but not very good; the amount should be increased, and in time I think it will be, but it must not be concluded that the millennium is reached if eventually a pint of milk a day is the recognised ration.

I have followed the advice of the Medical Officer of the Board of Education in approving only of pasteurised milk if it is at hand, and approval of other supplies is withdrawn when pasteurised milk becomes available.

Approval at the end of the year was given for 111 supplies to schools compared with 102 last year.

Types of Milk supplied in Schools.

	No. of Suppliers	No. of Schools.
Pasteurised Milk ...	5	33
Tuberculin Tested ...	3	9
Accredited Milk ...	21	42
Undesignated Milk ...	21	27
	—	—
Totals ...	50	111
	—	—

Pasteurised milk is now taken in 33 schools, an increase of 9 on last year.

Tuberculin Tested milk has risen from 7 to 9.

Accredited milk has fallen from 49 to 42, and Undesignated milk has risen from 22 to 27.

It is unfortunate that any undesignated milk is used, but this must be so until other supplies can be obtained, and in the fullness of time perhaps pasteurised milk will be used in all schools.

Samples Taken.

(Some suppliers do not supply schools in summer and therefore samples cannot be taken from these schools during the summer term).

For Tubercle Bacilli :

Pasteurised ...	...	10	
Tuberculin Tested ...	...	1	
Accredited ...	...	8	
Undesignated ...	...	18	
		<hr/>	
		37	... No tubercle bacilli found.

For Cleanliness :

	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Total.	Percentage
Pasteurised ...	7	—	7	100
Tuberculin Tested ...	7	2	9	77.7
Accredited ...	38	5	43	88.4
Undesignated ...	54	15	69	78

Though 37 samples of milk were tested biologically for tubercle bacilli, no sample returned a positive result.

I consider it politic to test a number of pasteurised milks in order to make sure that the pasteurisation is effective. 106 samples of milk were examined for cleanliness and of them 22 did not satisfy the cleanliness test for accredited milk.

The percentage of dirty milks amongst tuberculin tested and undesignated milks is the same. It is not fair to draw any comparison, however, owing firstly, to the small number of tuberculin tested milks sampled, and because the time of year of the sampling is not recorded.

SCHOOL CLUBS.

The number of Milk Clubs, as would be expected, has increased in the twelve months, but not altogether at the expense of existing clubs supporting other forms of liquid nourishment; 14 more clubs in the year is an advance and 1,832 more pupils had the opportunity of taking it than before. Therefore, it is disappointing at first sight to find that the number of milk rations consumed in the year has fallen by 1,000. Epidemic sickness, however, in 1937 affected nearly 2,000 more children than in 1936, and in this the explanation is found.

Horlick's milk has almost held its own, gaining two Clubs, but losing 200 population.

Cocoa is a little on the down grade, and the Coffee Club is fortunately no more.

Many of the Cocoa and Horlick's Clubs were established long before the Milk Board's Scheme existed and the old ways are sometimes preferred to the new, but some schools, unable to procure milk fall back perforce upon other drinks.

A drink of some description was available for 85.5% this year, and 77.3% last year, of the school population if they could or would obtain it.

SCHOOL CLUBS.

Type of Club.	No. of Clubs.		School Population served.		Total number of one-third pints of milk consumed.		Highest number of children served.		No. of children served on 23/12/37
	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.	
ELEMENTARY.									
Milk ...	99	113	10475	12307	913472	912412	5755	6503	5242
Horlicks ...	48	50	3368	3143	Not known	—	1918	1744	Not known
Cocoa ...	45	43	2553	1771	" "	—	993	1024	" "
Cow and Gate Choc. Milk ...	—	2	—	111	" "	—	12	89	" "
Coffee ...	1	—	18	—	" "	—	—	—	—
Total ...	193	208	16414	17332	913472	912412	8678	9360	5242
SECONDARY.									
Milk ...	3	5	607	1301	13089	43537	205	383	252
Horlicks ...	—	—	—	—	Not known	—	—	—	—
Cocoa ...	1	1	70	79	" "	—	20	20	Not known
Total: (Elementary and Secondary) ...	197	214	17091	18712	926561	955949	8903	9763	5494

12. Co-operation.

(a) *Co-operation of School Attendance Officers.*—The co-operation between the School Attendance and School Medical Departments remains the same.

The medical schedules of all children absent for a term are examined, and the School Attendance Officer is notified of the appropriate action which should be taken in each case. During the year 45 exclusion notices were issued for periods varying from one week to twelve months, and in 16 cases the names of children were removed from the School Register on account of permanent unfitness, viz. :—

- 1 Idiot.
- 9 Imbeciles.
- 1 Epileptic.
- 1 Muscular Paralysis.
- 1 Multiple Fracture.
- 1 Congenital Heart Disease.
- 1 General Debility.
- 1 Little's Disease.

Exemption from School.—All children who apply for exemption from school have medical consideration ; their schedules are examined and where nothing is found to prevent the employment desired no medical objection is raised. In a certain number of cases, however, medical reasons prevent exemption.

Cases where the Treatment recommended was obtained, or the necessary Medical Examinations carried out, and Exemptions subsequently granted	...	...	...	6
Cases in which Exemption was definitely refused	...	...	...	2
Cases in which the application for Exemption was withdrawn	...	...	...	Nil
Cases outstanding at the end of 1937	...	...	...	Nil

(b) *Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies.*—As usual the Department worked in close touch with the N.S.P.C.C. The services are naturally linked together, and I am sure are of mutual assistance to each other. The relations of the Officers of the Society and the Officials of the School Medical Department have always been the happiest.

Last year 14 cases were referred and this year 21.

Families referred to N.S.P.C.C.

- 2 cases of tonsils and adenoids—still proceeding.
- 3 cases of defective vision—1 not completed, 2 glasses obtained.
- 16 cases of neglect—in one instance a child was removed to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, in another, hospital treatment was provided; the majority of the other cases showed some improvement after the parents or guardians had been warned.

(c) *Co-operation of Parents.*—Parents are welcomed at the inspections by the School Medical Officers. Figures have not been kept of the attendances of mothers in the past so that the actual position is not known. During 1938, however, figures of attendances at routine examinations are being kept.

The Junior Schools, as would be expected, attract larger numbers of parents than the seniors, and as more area schools for seniors are built this will be emphasised, for distance must act a deterrent to parents attending. I find that on one term's working that between 40 and 50% of routine examinations are attended by parents, which I think is a satisfactory figure.

(d) *Co-operation of Head Teachers.*—A report of this nature suffers from a want of freshness and a faintly disguised repetition of former reports. This section is not immune from this reproach.

The co-operation of Head Teachers is essential for the welfare of the School Medical Service. Wherever a Head Teacher is interested in health the medical and dental work in the school prospers. I believe the attitude of the Head Teachers has more effect upon dental work than anything else. This is demonstrated when a high percentage follows a Head Teacher from one school to another.

It is to be hoped that the Head Teachers in the north will consider the question of the low percentages of acceptances in that area.

I am glad to be able to take this opportunity of thanking all Head Teachers for the help they have given the School Medical Service throughout the year.

13. Blind, Deaf and Epileptic Children.

Children in the school who are found to be deaf or blind, within the meaning of the Act, are sent to special Institutions. During 1937 7 blind and 5 deaf children were resident in the East Anglian Institution at Gorleston, and one epileptic child was sent to the Chalfont St. Peter Colony for Epileptics, Buckinghamshire, making a total of 13 children being educated at Special Residential Schools.

Physically Defective Children.—These are ascertained at either routine or special inspection, and the appropriate line of treatment recommended; the various methods of dealing with these cases will be found in other parts of this report.

Mentally Defective Children.—The following is a Table giving an analysis of the mentally defective children ascertained in the County during the last six years :—

YEAR.	Number of Feeble-minded children on Register at end of year.	Number of children ascertained during year.	Certified as idiots.	Certified as imbeciles.	Certified as Feeble-minded.	Tested and found to be dull and backward.
1932	406	366	4	17	144	201
1933	370	344	1	10	80	253
1934	319	108	1	6	32	69
1935	296	231	1	7	51	172
1936	273	234	1	7	68	158
1937	239	203	3	15	40	145

Though a larger number of idiots and imbeciles were certified this year than in any year since 1932, the decline in the total of all groups continues, and the register of feeble-minded children becomes smaller from year to year.

Two causes are responsible; firstly, fewer children at school, and secondly, a lowering of the standard of the estimation of feeble-mindedness adopted in 1932, which must still have some effect.

14. Full-time Courses of Higher Education for Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Students.

The Committee have awarded training scholarships in the under-mentioned cases :—

3 blind students.
3 cripple students.

The following was the position with regard to these at the end of the year :—

Blind Scholarships :—

6 students in training.
1 awaiting training.

Cripple Scholarships :—

5 students in training.
1 under consideration.

15. Nursery Schools.

None.

16. Secondary Schools.

(a) *Medical Inspection.*—The following are the Secondary Schools administered by the County Education Committee :—

6 Mixed Secondary Schools.
1 Girls' Secondary School.
1 Boys' Secondary School.

The cause of the fall in the number of examinations from 1935 is the restriction of routine examinations to entrants and children between 14 and 15.

The re-examinations have increased as a consequence during the last two years.

The following Table gives comparative figures for the past five years :—

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Routines	1026	995	1232	415	566
Specials	9	7	1	8	8
Re-exams.	29	35	17	189	205
Totals	1064	1037	1250	612	779

(b) *Following-up and Medical Treatment.*—Following-up by the School Nurses is not carried out in respect of Secondary Schools.

The medical treatment provided for secondary school children is identical with that for elementary scholars and is available for all pupils.

Findings of Medical Inspection.

Review of facts disclosed by Medical Inspection.—The defects disclosed are set out in detail in Table IIA., and are summarised as follows :—

(a) *Minor Ailments.*—A detailed account of all conditions under this heading will be found in Table II.

(b) *Tonsils and Adenoids.*—See Table (b) Medical Treatment.

(c) *Tuberculosis.*—The following figures relate to contacts examined during the year :—

	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.
No. of children examined	8	10	12	13
No. of children diagnosed as definite cases of Tuberculosis	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
No. of children suspected to be suffering from Tuberculosis	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

The figures for Tuberculosis will be found in Table IIA.

(d) *Skin Diseases.*—The number of cases and the differentiations will be found in Table II.

(e) *External Eye Diseases.*—Particulars of these cases are given in Table II.

(f) *Vision.*—The number of cases of defective vision found to require treatment was 39 compared with 33 for the previous year.

(g) *Ear Disease and Hearing.*—The number of cases ascertained is included in Table II.

(h) *Crippling Defects.*—The number of these cases ascertained was 28, of which 9 were due to spinal curvature and 19 to other forms. (See Table II.)

Medical Treatment.

(a) *Minor Ailments.*—Children were referred to their Private Practitioners when necessary. The number of defects treated will be found in Table IV., Group I.

(b) Tonsils and Adenoids.—

Year.	Referred for treatment.	Observation cases.	Treated through Ed. Ctte.	Treated on own responsibility	Total number treated.
1932	2	24	—	4	4
1933	2	16	—	—	—
1934	5	15	—	1	1
1935	7	9	—	—	—
1936	2	7	—	—	—
1937	—	5	—	—	—

No child was recommended for treatment this year. Although 16 children with adenoids and enlarged tonsils were recommended for treatment during the previous five years, one only obtained it. A somewhat meagre proportion.

(c) Vision.—

Year.	No. of cases submitted to Refraction by M.O.	No. of children for whom spectacles were prescribed.			No. of children who obtained spectacles.*		
		(a) Through Ed. Ct's Scheme.	(b) Other-wise.	Total.	(a) Through Ed. Ct's Scheme.	(b) Other-wise.	Total.
1932	62	42	6	48	32	5	38
1933	42	33	2	35	25	4	29
1934	49	32	8	40	32	9	41
1935	41	33	9	42	27	9	36
1936	31	27	3	30	21	3	24
1937	52	51	16	67	23	23	46

* Includes cases refracted in previous years.

Last year the discrepancy between glasses obtained and prescriptions given was 21. A higher percentage than before.

For some reason only half of the children obtained spectacles through the Committee's Scheme. The parents of the remainder obtained the glasses privately at considerably more expense.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

Again the dental work at the Secondary Schools is separated from that of the Elementary Schools.

The number of acceptances for treatment is on the low side. Bungay and Beccles still hold the poorest record; I had a very disturbing report from one of the Dental Surgeons on a Secondary School. She writes :—

"The Dental Examinations carried out revealed an appalling condition of dental decay and oral sepsis. Out of 197 children inspected, 46 children were found fit, and 151 required treatment. Last year, unfortunately, less than half of those referred for treatment received it, because of refusals on the part of the parents, who, after repeated warnings as to the importance of early conservative work, still remain antagonistic

In many cases oral hygiene is found to be completely neglected. Tartar is present in numerous cases, giving rise to marked gingivitis, which would clear up with scaling, and very many children make no attempt to clean their teeth.

It is inexplicable and disappointing that the incidence of dental caries should be so prevalent, and the response to the offer of treatment so small among the children of a Secondary School, than is found in any of the rural schools."

This is, indeed, a serious indictment of the results of the School Dental Service in a Secondary School, and it seems as though it is high time to consider how the matter, which amounts to no more nor less than child neglect, can best be tackled.

The following Table relates to dental defects in Secondary Schools excluding Lowestoft :—

Inspections.

Dental Surgeon.	No. referred for treatment.	No. accepting treatment.	Percentage.
Mr. Morgan ...	130	59	45.4
Miss Marthews ...	207	81	39.1
Miss Rider ...	306	141	46.0
Total ...	643	281	43.7

Treatment carried out.

Year.	Fillings:		Extractions:		Other Operations
	Perm. T.	Temp. T.	Perm. T.	Temp. T.	
1937	354	—	73	26	40

Treated for first time, 265.

Re-treatments, 102.

Schools—acceptances :—

	Percentage.
Bungay Grammar	33.3
Beccles Secondary	33.6
Leiston Secondary	44.0
Felixstowe Secondary	45.4
Eye Grammar	48.8
Framlingham Grammar	51.4
Stowmarket Secondary	52.2

Lowestoft Secondary School. (Number on Roll 511).—Mr. C. L. Dawson. Part-time, half-day per week.

No. of children inspected ...	240
No. found to require treatment ...	184
No. accepting treatment ...	116 = 65.2%
No. actually treated ...	124
No. of attendances made ...	314
No. rendered fit	112

Treatments.

Fillings—	
Permanent teeth	370
Temporary teeth	—
Extractions—	
Permanent teeth	84
Temporary teeth	15
Other Operations—	
Permanent teeth	48
Temporary teeth	—
Half-days devoted to—	
Inspections	2
Treatment	43

RURAL PUPIL TEACHER CENTRES.**A. Medical Inspection.**

There are four Rural Pupil Teacher Centres in the County; a routine medical examination of the pupil teachers is made annually, and the Table gives comparative figures for the past six years :—

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Routine	46	63	19	31	35	33
Special	3	1	—	—	1	—
Re-exam.	2	2	—	1	3	—
Totals	51	66	19	32	39	33

B. Following-up and Medical Treatment.

No arrangements are made for following-up defects discovered at medical inspection of Rural Pupil Teachers, the treatment provided by the Education Committee for elementary and secondary school children is available for all pupil teachers.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

Inspections :—

Dental Surgeon.	No. referred for treatment.	No. accepting treatment.	Percentage.
Mr. Morgan ...	1	—	—
Miss Marthews ...	4	1	25
Miss Rider ...	12	2	16.6
Total ...	17	3	17.6

Treatment carried out :—

Year.	Fillings:		Extractions:		Other Operations.
	Perm. T.	Temp. T.	Perm. T.	Temp. T.	
1937	4	—	1	—	—

Treated for first time 4
 Re-treatments —

17. Parents' Payments.

Payment for treatment provided by the Education Committee is fixed by a scale constructed and adopted by the Committee ; the scale is graduated and payment, if any, depends upon the relation of the family's financial circumstances to the scale.

18. Health Education.

Miss Chalmers, Superintendent School Nurse, until 30.9.37, gave 11 lectures to girls over 12 years of age, and Miss MacDonald, Superintendent School Nurse, from 1.10.37, gave 3 lectures.

19. Special Enquiries.

None.

20. Miscellaneous.

Medical certificates in respect of the following were examined and passed by the School Medical Officers during 1937 :—

Supplementary Teachers	—
Student Teachers	28
Rural Pupil Teachers	10
Scholarship-holders	130
Lowestoft Junior Instruction Centre	—

Medical examinations were carried out in respect of three cases dealt with under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933.

Employment of Children and Young Persons.—This year, for the first time, is enclosed a Table which is now required by the Board of Education giving very full information on the employment of young persons.

It is impossible to compare the figures given in this Table with those of previous years, but in future it will be possible to draw a better comparison.

Return showing the Number of Children Employed on the 31st December, 1937, in the Area of the Local Education Authority for East Suffolk.

Occupation.	Aged.		Before School.				After School.				Saturdays and Holidays.				Sundays.				No. of children Employed.				Totals.			
			12		13		12		13		12		13		12		13		12		13		B.	G.	All	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	All			
Delivery of Newspapers ...	27		59	2			3	12				27	61	2									27	63	2	92
" " Milk ...	6		7				7	4				7	7										7	7		14
" " Goods and Parcels	1		16				6	20				8	56										8	56		64
In Shops ...							1			1		1											1		1	2
Nursing and Domestic work	2	1	4	1			2	4	2			3	8	7									3	8	7	19
Garden Work ...			2					9				2	14										4	14		18
Farm work ...	1		5				1	7				1	8										1	8		9
Odd jobs ...	1		3				8	7				8	14										8	15		23
Total ...	38	1	96	3			28	63	3			57	168	10								3	59	171	10	241

**EAST SUFFOLK COUNTY EDUCATION COMMITTEE
MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURN, 1937.**

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE I.

Return of Children Inspected 1st January, 1937, to 31st December, 1937.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.			
NUMBER OF CODE GROUP INSPECTIONS :—			
Entrants	....	....	2558
Intermediates	....	....	2054
Leavers	....	....	1856
Total			6468
Number of other Routine Inspections			Nil.
B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.			
Number of Special Inspections			
Number of Re-Inspections	....	....	521
	....	....	6348
Total			6869

C. Children found to require treatment.

Number of INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN found at routine Medical Inspection to require treatment excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases.

Group.	For defective vision (excluding squint).	For all other conditions recorded in Table IIa.	Total.
Entrants	39	73	112
Intermediates	82	44	121
Leavers	70	35	105
Total	191	152	338

TABLE II.

A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year ended 31st December, 1937.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
	Number of Defects.		Number 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)
Skin :				
Ringworm : Scalp	—	—	—	—
" Body	1	—	—	2
Scabies	2	2	3	—
Impetigo	—	1	1	1
Other Diseases (non-Tuberculous)	9	14	5	1
Eye :				
Blepharitis	3	7	—	1
Conjunctivitis	—	1	—	1
Keratitis	—	2	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	1	—	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	191	395	33	42
Squint	24	63	14	8
Other Conditions	—	4	—	2
Ear :				
Defective Hearing	1	12	—	2
Otitis Media	8	45	2	11
Other Ear Diseases	1	—	—	—
Nose & Throat:				
Enlarged Tonsils only	32	268	3	13
Adenoids only	8	39	2	6
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids....	28	127	12	3
Other Conditions	1	24	1	1
Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-Tuberculous)	1	19	1	4
Defective Speech	—	15	—	4
Heart & Circulation :				
Heart Disease :—				
Organic	—	16	—	4
Functional	—	26	—	3
Anaemia	4	11	—	1
Lungs :				
Bronchitis	11	32	—	3
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	1	9	—	3

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tuberculosis : Pulmonary :—				
Definite	—	—	—	—
Suspected	—	8	—	—
Non-Pulmonary:				
Glands	1	25	1	—
Bones and Joints	—	2	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	7	—	1
Nervous System :				
Epilepsy	—	11	—	3
Chorea	—	2	1	2
Other Conditions	2	8	—	2
Deformities :				
Rickets	—	7	—	1
Spinal Curvature	3	36	—	—
Other Forms	3	29	—	9
Other Defects and Diseases	22	230	2	29
Total ...	357	1,498	81	163

B.—Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the year in the Routine Age Groups.

Group.	No. of children inspected	A. (Excellent).		B. (Normal).		C. (Slightly sub-normal).		D. (Bad).	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ...	2,558	412	16.11	1,823	71.46	312	12.19	6	.24
Intermediates	2,054	229	11.15	1,469	71.52	352	17.14	4	.19
Leavers ...	1,856	311	16.75	1,249	67.30	293	15.79	3	.16
Total	6,468	952	14.72	4,546	70.28	957	14.80	13	.20

TABLE III.

Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

BLIND CHILDREN.

Suitable for training in a School for the totally blind.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
5	—	—	—	5

TABLE III.—*continued.*

PARTIALLY BLIND CHILDREN.

Suitable for training in a School for the partially blind.

At Certified Schools for the Blind	At Certified Schools for the Partially Blind	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	6	—	1	7

DEAF CHILDREN.

Suitable for training in a School for the deaf.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
2	—	—	—	2

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

Suitable for training in a School for the partially deaf.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	—	—	—	—

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Feeble-Minded Children.

At Certified Schools for mentally Defective Children.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
6	167	—	66	239

• This includes children up to the age of 16 years.

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

Children suffering from Severe Epilepsy.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
1	—	—	1	2

TABLE III.—*continued.*

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

i.e., children who, by reason of physical defect, are incapable of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary Public Elementary School but are not incapable of receiving benefit from instruction in a Special School.

A. TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.

Cases diagnosed as tuberculous and requiring treatment for Tuberculosis at a Sanatorium, Dispensary or elsewhere.

I.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS
(Including pleura and intra-thoracic glands).

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	—	1	1

II.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.
(*i.e.*, tuberculosis of all sites other than those shown in (1) above.)

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	22	—	3	25

B. DELICATE CHILDREN.

Children whose health renders it desirable that they should be specially selected for admission to an Open-Air School.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	73	—	15	88

C. CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

Children who are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with their normal mode of life.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
1	33	—	8	42

TABLE III.—*continued.*

D. CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE.

Children whose defect is so severe as to necessitate the provision of educational facilities other than those of a Public Elementary School.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	1	—	5	6

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

Combination of Defect.	At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary School	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
Feeble-minded and Cripple ...	—	—	—	1	1
Imbecile and Cripple	1	1	—	—	2
Blind, fits and Idiot	—	—	—	1	1
Paralysis and Imbecile ...	—	—	—	1	1
Blind and Idiot	—	—	—	1	1

*Statement of the Number of Children notified during the year ended
31st December, 1937, by the Local Education Authority to the Local
Mental Deficiency Authority.*

Total number of children notified, 23.

Analysis of the above Total.

DIAGNOSIS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
1. (i) Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a Special School :—		
(a) Idiots	1	—
(b) Imbeciles	10	5
(c) Others	—	—
(ii) Children unable to be instructed in a Special School without detriment to the interests of other children :—		
(a) Moral defectives	—	—
(b) Others	—	—
2. Feeble-minded children notified on leaving a Special School on or before attaining the age of 16	2	5
3. Feeble-minded children notified under Article 3, <i>i.e.</i> , "special circumstances" cases <i>Note.</i> —No child should be notified under Article 3 until the Board have issued a formal certificate (Form 308M) to the Authority.	—	—
4. Children who in addition to being mentally defective were blind or deaf <i>Note.</i> —No blind or deaf child should be notified without reference to the Board—see Article 2, proviso (ii)	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	13	10

TABLE IV.

Return of Defects treated during the year ended 31st December, 1937.

Treatment Table.

Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group V.).

DEFECT OR DISEASE. (1)	NUMBER OF DEFECTS TREATED OR UNDER TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
Skin :—			
Ringworm—Scalp	—	—	—
(1) X-Ray Treatment	—	—	—
(2) Other	—	*12	*12
" Body	—	—	—
Scabies	—	6	6
Impetigo	—	3	3
Other Skin Diseases	—	15	15
Minor Eye Defects :—			
External and other (but exclud- ing cases falling in Group II.)	—	4	4
Minor Ear Defects	—	16	16
Miscellaneous :—			
(e.g., Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, Chilblains, etc.)	—	28	28
TOTAL	—	84	84

* Includes 4 cases brought forward from 1936.

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS DEALT WITH.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Other-wise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	502	28	530
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	—	—	—
TOTAL	502	28	530

No. of children for whom spectacles were			
Prescribed.		Obtained.	
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
(i.) Under the Authority's Scheme.	(ii.) Otherwise.	(i.) Under the Authority's Scheme.	(ii.) Otherwise.
382	28	276	33

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.													
RECEIVED OPERATIVE TREATMENT.												Received other forms of treatment.	Total Number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital.				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.				Total.					
(1)				(2)				(3)				(4)	(5)
(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)		
43	8	32	—	57	1	29	—	100	9	61	—	—	170

(i.) Tonsils only. (ii.) Adenoids only. (iii.) Tonsils and Adenoids. (iv.) Other defects of the nose and throat.

Group IV.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

Number of children treated						
Under the Authority's Scheme. (1)			Otherwise. (2)			Total.
Residential treatment with education. (i.)	Residential treatment without education. (ii.)	Non-residential treatment at an Orthopaedic Clinic. (iii.)	Residential treatment with education. (i.)	Residential treatment without education. (ii.)	Non-residential treatment at an Orthopaedic Clinic. (iii.)	
—	14	40*	—	2	—	

*Includes children in column (ii) Group (1).

Group V.—Dental Defects.

(1) Number of Children who were :—					Total.
(a) Inspected by the Dentist.					
	Aged	5	.....	.....	1110
	"	6	.....	.....	1984
	"	7	.....	.....	2398
	"	8	.....	.....	2339
	"	9	.....	.....	2412
	"	10	.....	.....	2401
	"	11	.....	.....	2336
	"	12	.....	.....	2203
	"	13	.....	.....	2184
	"	14	.....	.....	1704
	"	15	.....	.....	365
Specials	.....	.....	.....	.....	663
Grand Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	22099
(b) Found to require treatment	.....	.....	.....	.....	14744
(c) Actually treated	.....	.....	.....	.....	7406
(2) Half-days devoted to	{ Inspection 168 }	Total	.....	.....	1147
	{ Treatment 979 }				
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment	.....	.....	.....	.....	11636
(4) Fillings	{ Permanent Teeth 4234 }	Total	.....	.....	4635
	{ Temporary Teeth 401 }				
(5) Extractions	{ Permanent Teeth 1569 }	Total	.....	.....	10342
	{ Temporary Teeth 8773 }				
(6) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	.....	.....	.....	.....	230
(7) Other operations	{ Permanent Teeth 698 }	Total	.....	.....	2011
	{ Temporary Teeth 1313 }				

Group VI.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(1) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.3
(2) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	.....	.....	.....	.....	89122
(3) Number of individual children found unclean	.....	.....	.....	.....	414
(4) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil.
(5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—					
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil.
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

**EAST SUFFOLK COUNTY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURN, 1937.**

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE I.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

NUMBER OF CODE GROUP INSPECTIONS :—		
Entrants	....	316
14-15 years	....	250
Total	....	566
Number of other Routine Inspections	....	—
B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.		
Number of Special Inspections	....	8
Number of Re-Inspections	....	205
Total	....	213

C. Children found to require treatment.

Number of INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN found at Routine Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group.	For defective vision (excluding squint).	For all other con- ditions recorded in Table IIa.	Total.
Entrants	21	3	24
14-15 years	15	1	16
Total	36	4	40

TABLE II.

A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year ended 31st December, 1937.

DEFECT OR DISEASE. (1)	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.		NUMBER OF DEFECTS.	
	Requiring Treatment. (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment. (3)	Requiring Treatment. (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment. (5)
Skin :				
Ringworm :—				
Scalp	—	—	—	—
Body	1	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	—	1	1	—
Eye :				
Blepharitis	—	—	—	1
Conjunctivitis	—	—	—	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	36	75	3	—
Squint	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	—	—	—	—
Ear :				
Defective Hearing	—	2	—	—
Otitis Media	1	4	—	—
Other Ear Diseases	—	—	—	—
Nose and Throat :				
Enlarged Tonsils only	—	3	—	—
Adenoids only	—	2	—	—
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	—	—	—	1

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	—	1	—	—
Defective Speech	—	2	—	—
Heart and Circulation : Heart Disease :— Organic Functional Anaemia	— — —	2 3 —	— — —	— — —
Lungs : Bronchitis Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	— —	1 —	— —	— —
Tuberculosis : Pulmonary :— Definite Suspected Non-Pulmonary :— Glands Bones and Joints Skin Other Forms	— — — — — — —	— — — 1 — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —
Nervous System : Epilepsy Chorea Other Conditions	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Deformities : Rickets Spinal Curvature Other Forms	— 1 1	— 8 18	— — —	— — —
Other Defects and Diseases	2	2	—	—
Total ...	42	125	4	2

B.—Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the year in the Routine Age Groups.

Group.	No. of children inspected	A. (Excellent).		B. (Normal).		C. (Slightly sub-normal).		D. (Bad).	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ...	316	89	28.16	197	62.34	30	9.50	—	—
14-15 years	250	108	43.20	126	50.40	16	6.40	—	—
Total ...	566	197	34.80	323	51.07	46	8.13	—	—

TABLE III.

Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

i.e., children who, by reason of physical defect, are incapable of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary Public Elementary School but are not incapable of receiving benefit from instruction in a Special School.

A. TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.

Cases diagnosed as tuberculous and requiring treatment for Tuberculosis at a Sanatorium, Dispensary or elsewhere.

I.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

(Including pleura and intra-thoracic glands).

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institutions.	Total.
—	—	—	—	—

II.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.
(i.e., tuberculosis of all sites other than those shown in (1) above).

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	—	—	—

B. DELICATE CHILDREN.

Children whose health renders it desirable that they should be specially selected for admission to an Open-Air School.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institutions.	Total.
—	2	—	—	2

TABLE IV.

Return of Defects treated during the year ended 31st December, 1937.

Treatment Table.

Group I.—Minor Ailments.

DEFECT OR DISEASE. (1)	NUMBER OF DEFECTS TREATED OR UNDER TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
Skin :—			
Ringworm—Scalp 	—	—	—
" Body 	—	1	1
Scabies 	—	—	—
Impetigo 	—	—	—
Other Skin Diseases 	—	1	1
Minor Eye Defects :—			
External and other (but exclud- ing cases falling in Group II.)	—	—	—
Minor Ear Defects 	—	—	—
Miscellaneous :—			
(e.g., Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, Chilblains, etc.) 	—	2	2
TOTAL 	—	4	4

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

DEFECT OR DISEASE. (1)	NUMBER OF DEFECTS DEALT WITH.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Other- wise. (3)	Total. (4)
Errors of Refraction (in- cluding Squint) 	52	16	68
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.) 	—	—	—
TOTAL 	52	16	68
No. of children for whom spectacles were			
Prescribed. (1)		Obtained. (2)	
(i.) Under the Authority's Scheme.	(ii.) Otherwise.	(i.) Under the Authority's Scheme.	(ii.) Otherwise.
51	16	23	23

* Including cases refracted in 1936.

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.													
RECEIVED OPERATIVE TREATMENT.												Received other form of treatment.	Total Number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital.				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.				Total.					
(1)				(2)				(3)				(4)	(5)
(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

- (i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and Adenoids.
 (iv) Other defects of the nose and throat.

Group IV.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

Number of children treated						
Under the Authority's Scheme.			Otherwise.			Total.
(1)			(2)			
Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic.	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic.	
(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Group V.—Dental Defects.

(1) Number of children who were :—						Total.
(a) Inspected by the Dentist.						
	Aged	5	...	...	...	—
	"	6	...	...	...	—
	"	7	...	...	...	—
	"	8	...	...	...	—
	"	9	...	...	...	21
	"	10	...	...	...	35
	"	11	...	...	...	81
Routine Age Groups	"	12	...	...	...	153
	"	13	...	...	...	271
	"	14	...	...	...	238
	"	15	...	...	...	196
	"	16	...	...	...	127
	"	17	...	...	...	85
	"	18	...	...	...	17
	"	19	...	...	...	4
Specials	...	...	...	...	...	—
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	1228
(b) Found to require treatment						827
(c) Actually treated						389
(2) Half-days devoted to	{ Inspection	10 }	Total	...	...	94
	{ Treatment	84 }				
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	681
(4) Fillings	{ Permanent Teeth	724 }	Total	...	...	724
	{ Temporary Teeth	— }				
(5) Extractions	{ Permanent Teeth	157 }	Total	...	...	198
	{ Temporary Teeth	41 }				
(6) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	...	...	...	...	...	54
(7) Other operations	{ Permanent Teeth	82 }	Total	...	...	88
	{ Temporary Teeth	6 }				

EAST SUFFOLK COUNTY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURN, 1937.
RURAL PUPIL TEACHER CENTRES.

TABLE I.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

NUMBER OF CODE GROUP INSPECTIONS :—				Rural Pupil Teachers Routine examined each year.	
Entrants		33
Intermediates	....	....	....
Leavers	....	....	....	Nil.
Total	....	....	....
Number of other Routine Inspections					
B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.					
Number of Special Inspections				—	
Number of Re-Inspections				—	
Total				—	

C. Children found to require treatment.

Number of INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN found at Routine Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Disease).

Group.	For defective vision (excluding squint).	For all other con- ditions recorded in Table IIa.	Total.
Entrants	Rural Pupil teachers routine examined each year.		
Intermediates			
Leavers			
Total	—	—	—

TABLE II.

A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year ended 31st December, 1937.

DEFECT OR DISEASE. (1)	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.		NUMBER OF DEFECTS.	
	Requiring Treatment. (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation (3) but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment. (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation (5) but not requiring Treatment.
Skin : Ringworm :—				
Scalp 	—	—	—	—
Body 	—	—	—	—
Scabies 	—	—	—	—
Impetigo 	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases (non-Tuberculous) 	—	—	—	—
Eye : Blepharitis 	—	—	—	—
Conjunctivitis 	—	—	—	—
Keratitis 	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities 	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint) 	—	3	—	—
Squint 	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions 	—	—	—	—
Ear : Defective Hearing 	—	—	—	—
Otitis Media 	—	—	—	—
Other Ear Diseases 	—	—	—	—
Nose and Throat :				
Enlarged Tonsils only 	—	—	—	—
Adenoids only 	—	—	—	—
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids 	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions 	—	—	—	—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—
Defective Speech	—	—	—	—
Heart and Circulation : Heart Disease :— Organic Functional Anaemia	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —
Lungs : Bronchitis Other non-Tuberculous Diseases	— —	— —	— —	— —
Tuberculosis : Pulmonary :— Definite Suspected Non-Pulmonary :— Glands Bones and Joints Skin Other Forms	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —
Nervous System : Epilepsy Chorea Other Conditions	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Deformities : Rickets Spinal Curvature Other Forms	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Other Defects and Diseases	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	3	—	—

B.—Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the year in the Routine Age Groups.

Group.	No. of children inspected	A. (Excellent).		B. (Normal).		C. (Slightly sub-normal).		D. (Bad).	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ...									
Intermediates		Rural Pupil Teachers routine examined each year.							
Leavers ...									
Total ...	33	25	75.76	8	24.24	—	—	—	—

TABLE IV.

Return of Defects treated during the year ended 31st December, 1937.

Treatment Table.*Group I.—Minor Ailments.*

DEFECT OR DISEASE. (1)	NUMBER OF DEFECTS TREATED OR UNDER TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
Skin :—			
Ringworm :—Scalp	—	—	—
" Body	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—
Impetigo	—	—	—
Other Skin Disease	—	—	—
Minor Eye Defects (external and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	—	—	—
Minor Ear Defects	—	—	—
Miscellaneous (<i>e.g.</i> , Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, Chilblains, etc.)	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

(1)	NUMBER OF DEFECTS DEALT WITH.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Submitted to refraction by Private Practitioner or at Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme. (3)	Other-wise. (4)	Total. (5)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	—	—	—	—
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—
No. of Children for whom Spectacles were				
Prescribed. (1)		Obtained. (2)		
(i.) Under the Authority's Scheme.	(ii.) Otherwise.	(i.) Under the Authority's Scheme.	(ii.) Otherwise.	
—	—	—	—	

Summer Courses.—Fourteen teachers and four organisers attended Summer Courses in Physical Training during the August holiday. Such Courses give the teachers increased knowledge of the subject and a wider and keener outlook. There is the further advantage that teachers taking the Courses are of considerable help to the Authority in staffing the numerous "Keep-Fit" Classes for adults in the County.

"Keep-Fit" Classes.—The desire for improved physical fitness amongst young people and adults is definitely on the increase. Such classes, as arranged by the Committee, have grown from three to ninety during the last four years. Women still predominate in the Movement, although there are signs of increased interest among the men this year. The success of men's classes is largely dependent upon the provision of suitable facility and apparatus; the Authority are making this provision.

The development of the "Keep-Fit" movement in this area has been helped in a large measure by the Leaders' Classes (3) and Demonstrations (15). The Leaders' Classes (Ipswich, Lowestoft and Framlingham), are proving an outstanding success. Approximately one hundred and sixty teachers and leaders from Voluntary Associations meet weekly under the Organisers to try out suitable lessons for their own classes. Due regard has been given to the importance of adapting the training to the peculiar needs of individuals varying from fifteen to sixty years of age; attention is given to the grading of exercises in point of difficulty, and to the need for relaxation as well as movement. The continued success of the classes will depend upon the teachers' ability to make the lessons recreative, enjoyable and generally suitable.

Demonstrations.—The Organisers have given much attention this year to Demonstrations, which may be divided into three classes, viz. :—

- (1) Those held in connection with Teachers' Classes (12).
- (2) Those arranged to demonstrate the "Keep-Fit" type of exercises for adults (15).
- (3) Those giving parents and the public an opportunity of seeing the training in connection with the schools (6).

Whilst generally these demonstrations served a very useful purpose, those under (2) were the most effective. In all cases successful "Keep-Fit" Classes were subsequently formed in the areas covered.

The most interesting demonstration was that held at Lowestoft, where all the local Voluntary Associations, supported by the Norwich Priory Gymnasium, gave the public some idea of the many and varied ways it is possible to keep fit. At the demonstration, which was seen by a large and appreciative audience, a short but arresting address was given by Mr. L. R. Missen, M.C., M.A., the County Education Secretary, who stressed the value of suitable diet and sufficient sleep (as well as exercise) in developing and maintaining physical fitness.

Mr. J. Walker is to be congratulated on the very successful massed Physical Training Display, given by the Beccles and District Schools, in connection with their Coronation festivities.

Swimming.—Swimming instruction continues to be a very bright feature in the East Suffolk Schools. During the last season 128 classes, collected from 60 schools, received instruction. The schools, generally, are very enthusiastic over swimming, as shown in attendances at the pools, and keenness in obtaining the Committee's certificates. Advantage is taken of every facility, whether in sea, open river or in swimming bath.

The schools in the Stowmarket area have resumed swimming instruction. Owing to the enterprise of the Stowmarket Urban District Council, who have recently built a modern swimming pool, the local children can now swim under ideal conditions. Six local schools have already taken advantage of this facility, and the results have been good.

It is regrettable that the pollution of the River Gipping should again prevent the children of the local schools from bathing. This has seriously affected the swimming at Bramford, Claydon and Needham Market schools for the last two seasons.

The children who habitually visit the swimming pools derive much benefit from their bathing ; this is evident in their improved physique, greater stamina and increased confidence. In view of this, it is very much hoped that Head Teachers will encourage all fit children to learn to swim, regarding it as a natural and possible accomplishment of every boy and girl.

Swimming sports this year were held at Stowmarket Secondary, Felixstowe Secondary, Lowestoft Secondary, Bungay Council, Snape Council and the Beccles schools.

The contests at Beccles, where all the local schools (including the Secondary School) took part, were well organised, keenly contested and very well patronised by the public.

The general results for the season are :—

(a) Number under instruction	...	...	3,412
(b) Distance Certificates—			
25 yards	...	...	508
100 „	...	...	324
440 „	...	...	204
(c) Proficiency Certificates—			
1st Class	...	...	55
2nd Class	...	...	99
(d) Life Saving Certificates—			
Elementary	...	...	38
Bronze	...	...	9
*Silver Medallion	...	...	1
			1,238

* Obtained by a Lowestoft Secondary School boy.

Playing Fields.—One of the most pleasing events of the year was the purchase of tractor-cutters and rollers to put and keep the playing fields in condition. Hitherto, with a few exceptions, the fields had been in very bad order ; in fact, many were impossible for such games as hockey and cricket, and were used as extended playgrounds for free play only.

Unfortunately, the cutters did not arrive until the grass was well matured, but despite this, there is already sufficient evidence to indicate that the expenditure entailed is amply justified. The Authority are fortunate in their choice of the groundsman, Mr. Woolnough, who has shewn competence and reliability. Already, through consistent treatment, the fields generally show a very substantial improvement in appearance, and are much more useful for games.

Athletics.—Mr. H. W. Meadows, the Secretary of the Suffolk Schools' Athletic Association, reports :—" It can be safely said that the schools of East Suffolk as a whole are keeping pace with schools of other Counties in the field of athletics. The season of 1937 has been one of the most successful in the history of the Suffolk Schools' Athletic Association. When children from this area, a comparatively small one as regards population, can get into the finals of the Inter-County Championships it is evident that the training of the children is by no means neglected. It shows beyond doubt that the physical training generally is sound, and that the athletics are up to the standard of most Counties, and beyond that of many others.

A pleasing feature of the general organisation of our Athletic Sports is that here is a form of physical activity in which every school and child can take part. The programme of events of the individual Schools' and Area Sports Meetings is such that children of varying ages and physical ability can participate.

East Suffolk had been divided into the following areas :—Beccles, Debenham, Eye, Felixstowe, Halesworth, Leiston, Lowestoft, Samford, Stowmarket and Woodbridge. Each of these has a well organised Athletic Association, which encourages and organises Athletic Meetings within its area.

Halesworth and Woodbridge were unable to hold their Area Sports this year—the latter, however, sent in a representative team to the County Sports.

The County Championships this year were held on the playing field of Lowestoft Secondary School. It was fitting and gratifying that this school should be the first of its kind to take part in these Annual Sports. It is hoped that all the Secondary Schools will follow this example, and thus give their promising young athletes the privilege, as in the Elementary Schools, of representing their County.

The County Championships were won by the Lowestoft Schools, and Felixstowe had the honour of winning the Lomax Trophy, which is given for the best East Suffolk area.

A small selected team was sent to Brighton to compete in the Inter-County Sports, where they gave a very creditable performance.

Felixstowe is to be the venue of next year's County Sports, which we hope will have increased support from all who are interested in the schools and the physical well-being of the children."

In conclusion, I should like to express my gratitude to the Committee, the Secretary and Staff for their continued help and support.

W. TYE,

December 31st, 1937.

(Organiser of Physical Training).

