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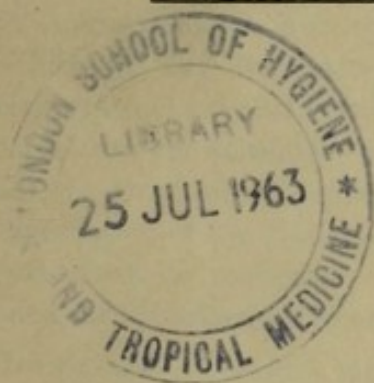
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer

FOR THE

YEAR 1945.



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PREFACE.

To the Chairman and Members of the Essex Education Committee.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Education, I have the honour to submit to you the 37th Annual Report on the School Health Service for the year ended 31st December, 1945, for the Administrative County of Essex.

At the special request of the Ministry of Education, the report is again confined to a brief summary of the essential statistics and changes.

The outstanding features of the year under review are the cessation of hostilities after nearly six years of war and the introduction of the Education Act, 1944. From the 1st April, 1945, the County Council became the Education Authority for the whole of the Administrative County, thereby taking over all schools in the former Part III Authorities of the Boroughs of Barking, Chelmsford, Colchester, Harwich, Ilford, Leyton and Walthamstow. The organization of the schemes of delegation of the work to the various Divisional Executives, the extension of the facilities and premises of the School Health Service, and the difficulties of obtaining sufficient staff to carry out the increased amount of work are some of the many problems which are being experienced in the implementation of the requirements of the new Act.

In the attacks from the air during the last few months of the war in Europe, Essex was in the "front line," and it is pleasing to note from the reports of the School Medical Inspectors that the children appear to have stood up well to the continual strain night and day.

A landmark in the history of school medical inspection and treatment is that under the new Education Act all school children will be provided with medical treatment for all defects, milk and meals free of cost to the parents when facilities are available—in fact a "Children's Charter." This does not include the provision of domiciliary treatment, but it is hoped that with the implementation of the National Health Service Act, 1946, in April, 1948, this limitation will be overcome, and a truly complete health service will be provided for all school children.

I wish again to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Education and School Medical Committees, the Chief Education Officer and his staff, Head Teachers and the medical, dental, nursing and clerical staffs for invaluable co-operation and assistance.

I particularly desire to thank the Deputy County Medical Officer, Dr. G. G. Stewart, for his help throughout the year.

W. A. BULLOUGH,
School Medical Officer.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNTY HALL,
CHELMSFORD.

1947.

ESSEX EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL
OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1945.**

1. Introduction.

As in recent years, this Report, at the suggestion of the Ministry of Education, is confined to a brief report on the work carried out in the School Health Service in the whole of the County during 1945.

Reports have also been submitted by the Borough School Medical Officers for the Excepted Districts of Barking, Ilford, Leyton and Walthamstow (former autonomous areas for elementary education).

The year 1945 is noteworthy for the cessation of hostilities and the coming into force of the Education Act, 1944. On the 1st April, 1945, the Essex County Council became the Local Education Authority for the whole of the Administrative County of Essex and took over all schools maintained by the former Elementary Education Authorities for the Boroughs of Barking, Chelmsford, Colchester, Harwich, Ilford, Leyton, and Walthamstow. Six Boroughs, viz., Barking, Dagenham, Ilford, Leyton, Romford and Walthamstow, have each become an Excepted District and the remainder of the County has been divided into five Divisions under the Essex (County Council) Education Divisional Administration Scheme, 1945, viz., Forest, Mid-Essex, North-East Essex, South Essex and South-East Essex.

2. School Population.

At the end of the year the school population was 173,278, with an average attendance of 148,556. During the latter part of the year a number of evacuees returned to the County.

3. Staff.

Changes in staffs have occurred during the year. Table VII gives the position at the end of the year in respect of the School Health Staff for the whole of the County. Under the Divisional Administration Scheme a Divisional School Medical Officer will be appointed for each Division and a Borough School Medical Officer for each Excepted District, to be responsible to the School Medical Officer for the School Health Service in the respective Divisions and Boroughs. Under this arrangement most of the routine work will be delegated to the Divisions.

It is also proposed to gradually increase the strength of the staff so that the proportional equivalent whole time service to average school attendance shall be as follows :—Medical Officers, 1—6,000 ; Nurses, 1—1,500 ; Dental Officers with Attendants, 1—2,000.

It is hoped in connection with the Combined Health Scheme that eventually the Maternity and Child Welfare Service Staffs will be increased correspondingly.

4. Medical Inspections.

The co-ordination between the medical staffs of the Public Health and the School Health Services mentioned in previous reports has continued.

Routine inspections have been carried out as far as possible in spite of shortage of staff and other difficulties. Table I at the end of the Report shows that 58,786 children were examined in the routine groups and 60,503 specials. Roughly, one-third of the number of children attending school, therefore, had a routine examination, which is a fair proportion of the number of pupils on books, as three of the nine age groups attending school were examined. It will be noticed again that the numbers examined are fairly evenly distributed in the routine groups.

Under the Handicapped Pupils and School Health Service Regulations, 1945, the routine groups for next year will be all pupils (1) admitted for the first time to a maintained school ; (2) during the last year of attendance at a primary school ; and (3) during the last year of attendance at a secondary school. It is hoped that, when sufficient staff is available, and particularly in view of the raising of the school leaving age on the 1st April, 1947, arrangements will be made for a further group to be medically examined, as it is felt that the gap between (1) and (2), *i.e.*, between the ages of five years and eleven years is too long. Hitherto, children have been medically examined in the routine age groups at five, eight and twelve years of age.

Pupils attending the secondary grammar schools are medically examined at entrance and on attaining the ages of twelve and fifteen years.

5. Treatment.

Circular 29 of the Ministry of Education, dated 12th March, 1945, calls the attention of the Local Education Authority to their duty under Section 48 (3) of the Education Act, 1944, to secure that comprehensive facilities for free medical treatment other than domiciliary treatment are available for all pupils in attendance at schools and county colleges maintained by them. The purpose of the Circular is to indicate the methods by which the existing school health service can be expanded pending the implementation of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

After consideration of this Circular the Education Committee recommended :—

- (a) That approval be given to the extension of the School Health Service to provide for the normal facilities of the School Health Service, *viz.* :— treatment of minor ailments, diseases of the ear, nose and throat and defective hearing, diseases of the eye and defective vision, orthopaedic and dental treatment, child guidance, speech therapy, and the treatment of rheumatism, and in addition, on the approval of the School Medical Officer in each case, the hospital treatment of all other conditions, except those for which the local authority already have a statutory function including the provision of any necessary appliances, at no cost to the parent.
- (b) That the appropriate officers be authorized to negotiate with the British Hospitals Association and the King Edward Hospital Fund,

representing the Voluntary Hospitals in Essex and London respectively, with the neighbouring local authorities and with the Public Health Committee of the County Council in respect of county and municipal hospitals in regard to arrangements for (i) treatment of the conditions referred to in (a) above ; and (ii) the formation of a method of payment on an equitable block grant basis or on a cost per case basis as is appropriate, subject to the approval of the proposed arrangements and method of payment at a subsequent meeting of the Committee before submission to the Ministry of Education.

- (c) That approval be given to the employment of private medical practitioners as anaesthetists for dental operations, payment to be according to the British Medical Association scale.
- (d) That consideration of the employment in rural areas of private medical practitioners for the treatment of minor ailments be deferred.
- (e) That approval be given (i) to the employment of private dental practitioners where necessary for the relief of pain and emergencies in areas not regularly covered by the Council's staff, payment of fees to be on the scale fixed for dental benefit under the National Health Insurance Scheme, any necessary negotiations to be conducted through the British Dental Association ; (ii) where they are not transferred officers, to the engagement of medical and dental staffs in the employment of former Part III Authorities as may be necessary on terms and conditions to be agreed with the local authorities concerned.
- (f) (i) That approval be given to the provision, including repair, change of lenses and frames, as necessary, of spectacles, in accordance with the following specifications :—Nickel Beaufort-cylinder bridge, at prices from 12/6 to 18/-. With pad bridge 4/6 extra ; (ii) that, provided precautions are taken ensure that the sight testing, prescription and fitting of spectacles are undertaken only by and under the supervision of fully qualified ophthalmic specialists, the supply of spectacles is permitted by any firm of reputable opticians approved by the School Medical Officer or a local medical officer authorized by him to give such approval.
- (g) That the speech therapy service be extended to cover the whole of the Administrative County as opportunity offers.

(a) *Minor Ailments.* At the 68 minor ailment clinics there were 34,308 attendances.

(b) *Ear, Nose and Throat Conditions.* During the year 827 children received operative treatment at the various hospitals under the County Scheme for the removal of enlarged tonsils and adenoids, and 1,795 received other forms of treatment. Great difficulty is still experienced in obtaining operative treatment due to call on hospital services.

In Barking the number of school children treated at the clinic showed an increase, 1,101 attendances being made as against 772 in the previous year. 263

children received operative treatment as recommended by Mr. Courtenay Mason, F.R.C.S., the Consultant Specialist, as against 214 in 1944.

In Ilford 656 individual children made 656 attendances at the aural clinic, of which Mr. W. Ibbotson, F.R.C.S., is in charge. 302 children received operative treatment.

In Leyton 26 children received operative treatment.

At Walthamstow 30 cases of acute Otitis Media, 28 of chronic suppurative Otitis Media, 327 nose and throat conditions and 82 miscellaneous cases were seen at the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics. 38 received operative treatment under the Authority's Scheme.

In the rest of the County, eleven Ascertainment Clinics were held by Mr. H. Alexander Cowan, F.R.C.S.. 310 children were examined and 183 received operative treatment.

(c) *Skin Conditions.* The incidence of Scabies would appear to have declined.

As mentioned in previous reports, the County staff co-operate with the County District Authorities in the treatment of this condition.

A number of children with skin conditions were referred to the Skin Specialist, Dr. Arthur Burrows, at Oldchurch County Hospital, Romford, for advice. A number of children also received X-ray treatment for Ringworm of the Scalp at the London Hospital and Queen's Hospital for Children at Hackney.

(d) *Dental Defects.* The following report is submitted by Mr. S. K. Donaldson, L.D.S., Senior Dental Officer :—

Under the Education Act, 1944, the former Part III Authorities were absorbed into the County on 1st April, 1945, therefore this report for the first time deals with the School Dental Service in the whole of the Administrative County.

At the end of 1945 the dental staff consisted of the equivalent of 18.6 whole-time Dental Officers, and it was hoped that with demobilization of those in H.M. Forces the return to pre-war strength would not be long delayed.

During the war the service had been seriously curtailed and much leeway required to be made up.

Clinic premises which had been requisitioned during the war are being slowly returned to the Dental Service, but the renewal of equipment will require careful consideration. As a whole, the losses were not great, but with the acute shortage of supplies, replacement required as the result of normal wear and tear was of necessity at a minimum. Consequently, the expenditure on equipment under this heading in the immediate future is likely to be rather high.

As was to be expected, more regular opportunity for treatment has produced a greater demand, but much more work per mouth has been found

necessary and parents who have had opportunities for dental treatment whilst with the Services are showing a keener interest in the dental treatment of their children.

Examination of the figures in respect of the year's work is always of interest. Table IV shows that, as the result of inspection, 26,651 out of 56,555 children or 47.1 per cent. were found to need treatment; 91 per cent. of these accepted treatment, necessitating nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ visits per patient. Conservation of the permanent dentition is more and more the desire of parents and children, as is shown by the ratio of 4.9 fillings to each extraction performed. This, to my mind, demonstrates the keenness of the Dental Officers and confidence bestowed upon them by their patients.

It may be considered that the ratio of approximately one filling to three extractions in the case of temporary teeth is too high and rightly so. The maximum time should, however, be devoted to operations of lasting value and judicious selection of temporary teeth for fillings is therefore amply justified.

Other operations numbering 15,498 refer to scalings, gum treatment, orthodontics, etc., and this number is likely to increase as the service extends. These operations and gum treatment may be due to a possible lack of Vitamin C in these days of restricted diet, whilst orthodontics and adjustment of appliances take up a very considerable amount of the Dental Officers' time in their valuable contribution to dental prophylactics.

All other duties carried out by the staff for the dental treatment of patients under the Maternity and Child Welfare, Public Assistance, Blind Persons, Mental Deficiency and Tuberculosis Schemes, have been maintained throughout the year, but undoubtedly considerable changes will take place in the future with the implementation of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and the extension of the Social Medical and Dental Services.

(e) *Crippling Defects.* Ascertainment and treatment continued as in previous years.

In Barking, Mr. A. M. A. Moore, F.R.C.S., the Consultant Specialist, held 15 sessions for the purpose of consultations, and 923 sessions were held by the Physiotherapists. Owing to the scarcity of Physiotherapists it was not possible to maintain the establishment of three during the year and for some months only one such member was employed. There were 5,381 attendances as against 5,515 for the previous year, 722 children received treatment as against 982 and five children were admitted to hospital.

In Ilford 68 sessions were held, 885 children were treated, making a total attendance of 1,555; seven children were admitted to hospital and 19 children supplied with appliances. J. A. McLaughlin, M.D., F.R.C.S., was in charge of the Orthopaedic Clinics.

In Leyton 156 examinations were carried out by B. Whitchurch Howell, F.R.C.S. 181 children were treated, making an attendance of 1,428; three children were admitted to hospital and 46 provided with appliances.

In Walthamstow 704 children were examined by Mr. B. Whitchurch Howell, F.R.C.S., this included 231 under school age. 1,368 treatments were given; 2,440 attendances were made for after care; 2,622 ultra violet light treatments were given. Thirteen inspections and 437 treatment sessions were held. One child was admitted to hospital.

In the remainder of the County 65 Ascertainment Clinics were held at which 1,412 attendances were made. Seventy-seven children received periods of hospital treatment and 7,619 attendances were made at the After Care Clinics. A .M. A. Moore, F.R.C.S., B. Whitchurch Howell, F.R.C.S. and T. A. Ogilvie, F.R.C.S., were the Orthopædic Surgeons.

(f) *Heart Conditions.* At Ilford 188 children made 312 attendances at the Rheumatism Clinic, Dr. K. Playfair being the physician in charge.

At Walthamstow, 112 children attended the Rheumatism Clinic, Dr. W. P. H. Sheldon being the physician in charge.

One hundred and twenty-nine children were referred to the Cardiac Clinic at Oldchurch County Hospital, Romford, for examination by Dr. William Evans. Restriction of exercise was advised in the case of 29.

(g) *Visual Defects.* In Barking, Mr. Adamson Gray, F.R.C.S., attended 194 sessions and examined 903 children for errors of refraction and 103 other cases. 486 children were prescribed spectacles and 438 obtained the spectacles.

An Orthoptic Clinic is also held at Barking, 29 children making 467 attendances.

At Ilford 916 children made 1,759 attendances at the Eye Clinic, 595 children were prescribed and provided with spectacles. Mr. F. J. Darbyshire, D.O.M.S., D.P.H., was in charge of the Clinic.

At Leyton 690 children made 953 attendances at the Eye Clinic for examination by Agnes L. Adam, D.O.M.S. One hundred and two cases were treated at the Squint Clinic, making 1,200 attendances, 444 children were prescribed and furnished with spectacles.

At Walthamstow, 408 children were examined by Dr. M. Shepherd, making 2,369 attendances. Three hundred and ninety were prescribed and provided with spectacles. At the Orthopædic Clinic 185 children made 1,454 attendances.

As regards the remainder of the County, the two whole-time Ophthalmic Specialists, Drs. G. A. Jamieson and J. H. Young, who were still in H.M. Forces, resigned their appointments and the work was carried out by part-time Ophthalmic Specialists, viz., those mentioned in last year's report with J. Bendor Samuel, M.R.C.S., J. G. White, M.D., G. Foster Smith, M.R.C.S. and W. Glasse Watson, D.O.M.S.

In the whole of the County, 9,846 children were examined for errors of refraction, 5,161 children were prescribed and 4,964 provided with spectacles.

(h) *Speech Defects.* The speech therapy staff increased on the 1st April, 1945, to a total of seven whole-time and one half-time Speech Therapists owing to the absorption of the previous Part III Authorities under the Education Act, 1944.

The former Leyton Authority employed two full-time Speech Therapists, Miss D. A. Leather and Miss M. Font-Ferrada ; the former Walthamstow Authority one full-time Speech Therapist, Miss Knight ; and the former Barking Authority two part-time Speech Therapists, Miss D. M. Roe and Miss E. Wood, each giving 50 per cent. of her time.

In March, 1945, Miss W. E. Cooke, Speech Therapist at Dagenham Five Elms Clinic, resigned and it was not until the 1st October, 1945, that a successor, Miss D. M. Fleming, took up her duties. In the interim period a number of part-time Speech Therapists took charge of the Clinic on a sessional basis.

During the year no new clinics have been opened, but there has been a slight increase in the numbers of children under treatment, a total of 371 children having been treated at those clinics which were under the control of the Authority prior to the operating of the Education Act, 1944.

For some years past the work of the Speech Therapists has been regarded as primarily educational and the majority of those employed by Local Education Authorities have in fact been recognized or approved as Specialist Teachers. Recently, however, certain changes have occurred in the course of training for and actual work on which Speech Therapists are employed and the work has become decreasingly educational and more curative. The work is carried out, partly at least, under medical supervision, and the only persons whose employment as Speech Therapists is approved by the Ministry are those who have been admitted to the Register of Medical Auxiliaries. In the circumstances the Minister of Education in Administrative Memorandum 101, instructed that, as from the 1st November, 1945, Speech Therapists employed by Local Education Authorities will be members of the School Health Service.

(i) *Diabetics.* A number of diabetic children were provided with insulin free of charge during the year.

(j) *Child Guidance.* As stated in last year's report, a scheme for the establishment of a Child Guidance Clinic service was considered and it was decided that this should be deferred until after the war when staff was available. Details of further developments will be included in next year's report.

As the result of a report by the Chief Education Officer, the Committee appointed an Educational Psychologist, Miss E. M. Bartlett, who commenced duty on the 1st September, 1945.

There are two Child Guidance Clinics in the former Part III Areas, viz., Walthamstow and Colchester. A full report on the work at the former is given in the report of the Borough School Medical Officer.

Cases have been referred to Child Guidance Clinics in London and Southend.

Dr. Maclean continued to carry out some child guidance work at Romford.

During the year the Committee approved in principle the provision of a hostel for maladjusted children.

(k) *Uncleanliness.* There does not appear to have been any increase in the number of cases of uncleanliness—the School Medical Inspectors and Nurses report

that it is usually the "old offenders" who are the cause of the trouble. Great difficulty was experienced in some cases owing to the mothers being at work. Treatment with lethane was carried out successfully at Walthamstow. Steel combs are supplied at various centres at cost price and on loan in cases of necessity. The two Lay Assistants and the Dental Attendants again assisted in this work.

(1) *General.* Dr. K. Tallerman was appointed as County Consultant Paediatrician on 1st November, 1945, and his services will be available for advice in the case of school children.

6. Infectious Disease.

No serious epidemic was reported amongst school children during the year. Clinic and school premises and medical and nursing staffs were again placed at the disposal of the county district authorities in connection with the immunization of children against diphtheria.

7. Nutritional Defects and Provision of Meals.

According to the reports of the Medical Officers carrying out school work, the general condition of the children has not deteriorated. Table II shows that 94.52 per cent. of the children examined in the routine age groups were of excellent or normal nutrition.

Continuation of the school health service (despite shortage of staff and war-time difficulties) and the provision of school meals and milk no doubt to a very large degree have been the means of preserving the health and nutrition of school children during the stress and strain of the past six years. The statement in Circular 96, March, 1946, of the Ministry of Education, of the intention of the Government to make the benefits of the School Meals Service free of cost to school children when the school canteen facilities are adequate and to make school milk free of charge from August, 1946, on the introduction of family allowances, is welcomed. The School Meals Service continued to expand and at the end of the year meals were provided in 707 school departments.

The following table shows the percentages of children receiving milk and meals in school on selected days during the past year :—

	February, 1945.	June, 1945.	October, 1945.	February, 1946.
Milk	72.9 ..	71.2 ..	71.2 ..	74.4
Meals	47.3 ..	46.9 ..	50.4 ..	52.0

The percentages for England for February, 1946, were 72.0 and 40.7 for milk and meals respectively, and for England and Wales 71.6 and 41.2

In February, 1946, 78,740 meals were being served daily in schools.

8. Children and Young Persons Act, 1933.

(a) *Boarded-out Children.* The question of the boarding-out of children has received a certain amount of public attention during the year and has also been specially considered by the Committee. In his report to the Committee in March,

1945, the Chief Education Officer stated that the number of children placed under the care of the Committee as the result of Orders made by the Juvenile Courts had increased from three in 1934 to 80 (42 boys and 38 girls) in March, 1945. Some of these are cared for in Children's Homes. The School Nurses continue to visit and report on the homes of all prospective foster-parents and these reports are carefully considered before approval. The School Nurses also continue to visit and report quarterly on boarded-out children.

(b) *Harold Wood Home*. Dr. A. R. Forbes continued to keep this school under observation and examined all entrants and discharges.

During the year 268 boys were admitted, the average daily number being 25, and the average number of days spent in the home was 30 per boy.

(c) *Chafford Approved School*. Dr. Forbes also continued to keep this school under observation and reports as follows :—

“ During the year 1945, 32 boys were admitted to the school and 27 boys were discharged on licence. Of boys previously licensed one was sent to Borstal, another was transferred to a senior school by order of the Home Secretary, and three were recalled but were relicensed later.

One boy who absconded was not returned to the school by the Court following his apprehension.

Fifteen of the boys admitted were resident in Essex at the time of committal and the remaining 17 came from adjacent Southern Counties.

Throughout the year the standard of health and fitness was very satisfactory.”

(d) *Remand Home for Girls*. A Remand Home for Girls was opened at Great Baddow in July, 1945. Arrangements were made for this home to be kept under observation by a member of the County Medical Staff.

9. Special Schools.

(a) *Dagenham Heathway Special School for Educationally Sub-normal and Physically Defective Children*. Dr. A. R. Forbes, who acts as Medical Officer to this school, reports as follows :—

The school returned to its Heathway premises at the beginning of the January term, repairs having been carried out to all the parts of the building which had been damaged but not destroyed. In addition, a small laundry which had been built in the quadrangle for the use of the nursery school which occupied part of the building during 1944, was readapted as the school bathing room, to replace the one destroyed by enemy action.

The school opened with nine classrooms, plus one cobbling room and one hall. There were 146 pupils on the roll, 105 being Educationally Sub-normal and 41 being Physically Handicapped Children. During the year 31 pupils (23 boys, eight girls) were admitted on the Educationally Sub-normal side, including seven readmissions of children returning from evacuation, and in the department for Physically Handicapped Children, 20 pupils

(15 boys, five girls), including nine readmissions, were admitted. During the same period 28 children left ; of these, seven reached school leaving age, ten received permission to leave school before the age limit because work considered suitable for them had been found ; four children were reported to the Local Authority for Mental Deficiency under Section 57 (3) Education Act, 1944 ; one boy was excluded because of behaviour difficulty ; one boy had to be excluded for health reasons (diabetes) ; and one boy was admitted to hospital ; two boys left district ; one boy was admitted to Residential Special School, and one boy was withdrawn by his parents.

Eighteen Physically Handicapped pupils left during the year, nine being given permission to begin work ; two being returned to the ordinary school, one transferred to the Educationally Sub-normal department ; one excluded by reason of epilepsy, one being found incapable of education, one on admission to hospital, two on leaving district ; one boy died.

Practically all the children have meals and milk in school, the nutritional standard was very good, clothing was very satisfactory, and only in a few cases was cleanliness lacking.

(b) *Grays Open Air School.* The number of places at this school increased to 70. During the year 78 children of all ages living within a radius of nine miles were admitted for various conditions on the recommendation of the School Medical Staff and Dr. W. T. G. Boul, the Acting Divisional School Medical Officer, from whose report the notes on this school are taken, states that the closest relations exist between the school and the anti-tuberculosis scheme. It is interesting to comment that the parental prejudice occasionally found years ago has apparently ceased to exist.

The average increase in height and weight of the girls was 2.4 ins. and 8 lbs., respectively. In the case of the boys the average increase was 2 ins. and 5½ lbs. This is little different from previous years and war-time diet does not appear to have shown any effect on the height and weight.

Twenty-five children were discharged from the school during 1945. Of these, eighteen were fit to resume ordinary school attendance, three were over school age, one was sent to hospital for in-patient treatment, and three sent to residential open air schools.

The average duration of stay has steadily increased during the last fifteen years from one year in 1930 to two years four months in 1945. In the early days with the limited accommodation the school had to be administered on the lines of the greatest good for the greatest number. Now with more accommodation it is possible to keep in the school children who will benefit from a longer stay.

In the early part of the year the work was considerably interrupted by a continuation of enemy attacks by " rockets " but no damage was caused and with the aid of the teaching staff the school continued its normal existence.

(c) *Barking Faircross Special School for Educationally Sub-normal, Physically Handicapped and Delicate Children.* Dr. C. Leonard Williams, Borough School Medical Officer, reports that this school continues to progress and the welfare of the children is under constant surveillance by the medical staff. During 1945

seventeen sessions of routine medical inspection were carried out at the school. At the end of the year there were 83 physically handicapped and delicate children and 57 educationally sub-normal children on the roll.

(d) *Ilford Benton Special Open Air School*. Dr. J. H. Weir, Borough School Medical Officer, reports that owing to the premises being damaged by enemy action in August, 1944, it was only possible to accommodate 85 instead of the 115 children normally on roll. A recommendation for the conversion of the air raid shelters at the school for use for medical inspection purposes is awaiting approval of the County Council.

During the year 105 children were admitted, 25 ceased attendance and 80 were on the school roll on the 31st December, 1945.

(e) *Leyton Knotts Green Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils*. Admissions, 15. Discharges, 12.

(f) *Leyton Knotts Green Special School for Physically Handicapped Pupils*. Admissions, 19. Discharges, 15.

(g) *Walthamstow Special School for the Blind and Partially Sighted*. At the end of the year there were three (one boy, two girls) blind, and 36 (17 boys, 19 girls) partially sighted children in attendance. Two boys and three girls left and are doing well as shop assistants. Two boys were transferred to residential special schools for blind.

(h) *Walthamstow William Morris Special School for Deaf*. In January, 1945, there were 14 children on the roll—eleven deaf and three partially deaf. During the year two boys, both deaf, were admitted. Four left and at the end of the year there were twelve (eleven deaf, one partially) on the roll. The ages vary from four to fourteen years and teaching is individual, the Multitone being used where suitable.

(i) *Walthamstow Hale End Open Air School*. At the end of the year there were 64 children (31 boys, 33 girls) in attendance, classified as follows:—

Orthopaedic, six boys, six girls; Debilitated, eighteen boys, nineteen girls; Cardiac, one boy, four girls; Epileptic, one boy, one girl; Asthma, five boys, three girls.

(j) *Walthamstow Special School (Shernhall Street) for Educationally Sub-normal Children*. During the year the school averaged 40 on roll. Six boys and three girls left and most are in full employment.

(k) *Colchester Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Children*. The average number on Register was 29 and average attendance 25.

(2) RESIDENTIAL.

Children are sent to various Residential Special Schools in the country as vacancies occur. The principal schools are the East Anglian School for Blind and Deaf, evacuated to Wales, which will return to Gorleston early in 1946, and the Royal Eastern Counties Institution Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Children, Colchester, at both of which the Committee have a certain number of places. Many other children are sent to other special residential schools and

convalescent homes. The assistance rendered by the Invalid Children's Aid Association in obtaining vacancies is appreciated in this connection, but shortage of accommodation, particularly in the case of multiple defects, epileptics, enuretics, etc., renders it difficult in many cases to secure places.

10. Nursery Schools.

Medical and nursing supervision of the three Nursery Schools at Dagenham continued.

The Walthamstow Nursery School returned from evacuation in July, 1945, and re-opened in September, 1945, at Low Hall Lane with 18 children, rising to 90 in the early part of 1946. This is also under regular observation by the school medical and nursing staff.

11. Camp Schools.

The Education Committee agreed to lease as from 1st September, 1945, for an initial period of one year, the following four Camp Schools from the Camps Corporation, which had been used during the period of evacuation by the former Part III Authorities of Barking, Ilford and Leyton :—

Name of Camp.	Former User.
Hydon Heath, near Godalming	Barking.
Kennylands, near Reading	Ilford.
Elmbridge, near Guildford	Ilford.
Itchingfield, Sussex	Leyton.

These camps each accommodate about 240 children and are now available for children primarily of secondary school age for periods of at least four weeks at a time from various parts of the County. Arrangements are made for parties to be sent regularly from the Divisional Areas. There is a Residential School Nurse at each camp and the services of a local medical practitioner are available for any medical attention.

12. Health Education—Propaganda.

The arrangements as outlined in my previous reports continued, and during the year lectures were given to Youth Centres, Clubs, etc., as below :—

- Walthamstow County High School.
- South-East Essex Division Girls' Life Brigade.
- Essex County Training Committee, Colchester (National Association of Training Corps for Girls).
- Girls Training Corps, Walthamstow.
- Ilford Jewish Youth Club.
- Chelmsford Youth Centre.
- Conference of Youth Leaders, Chelmsford.
- Dagenham Local Youth Committee (Triptons Youth Centre).
- Marsh Street Youth Centre, Walthamstow.
- County High School for Girls, Romford.
- Handsworth Youth Club, Walthamstow.
- Loughton Youth Centre.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS AND TREATMENT RETURNS.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1945.

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

A.—Routine Medical Inspections.

(1) No. of Inspections :—

Entrant	18,754
Second Age Group	16,404
Third Age Group	*18,272
Total	53,430

(2) No of other Routine Inspections 5,356

Grand Total 58,786

*This figure shows Inspections in all Maintained Secondary Schools since 1st April, 1945. Inspections in Secondary Schools between 1st January, 1945, and 31st March, 1945 are shown separately in Table VIII.

B.—Other Inspections.

No. of Special Inspections and Re-inspections 60,503

TABLE II.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.

Number Pupils Inspected.	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
58,786 ..	7,952 ..	13.53 ..	47,613 ..	80.99 ..	3,212 ..	5.46 ..	9 ..	00.02

TABLE III.

GROUP I.—TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS).

Total Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year under the Authority's Scheme 34,308

GROUP II.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT..

	Under the Authority's Scheme.
Errors of Refraction (including squint)	9,846
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	483
Total	10,329

No. of Pupils for whom spectacles were—

(a) Prescribed	..	..	..	..	..	5,161
(b) Obtained	..	..	..	..	..	4,964

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

Received operative treatment	..	..	..	..	827
Received other forms of treatment	..	..	..	..	1,795
Total number treated	..	..	..	..	2,622

TABLE IV.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Dentist—						
(a) Routine age-groups	..	..	..	..	..	45,226
(b) Specials	..	..	..	..	..	11,329
(c) Total (Routine and Specials)	..	..	..	..	..	56,555
(2) Number found to require treatment	..	..	..	..	..	26,651
(3) Number actually treated	..	..	..	..	..	24,449
(4) Attendances made by pupils for treatment	..	..	..	..	..	53,338
(5) Half-days devoted to—						
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	633
Treatment	..	..	..	..	..	6,976
Total	..	..	..	..	..	7,609
(6) Fillings—						
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	..	25,216
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	..	10,682
Total	..	..	..	..	..	35,898
(7) Extractions—						
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	..	5,217
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	..	35,792
Total	..	..	..	..	..	41,009
(8) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions	..	..	..	..	..	14,337
(9) Other operations—						
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	..	10,399
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	..	5,099
Total	..	..	..	..	..	15,498

TABLE V.

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i) Average number of visits made during the year by the School Nurses or other authorized persons	7
(ii) Total number of examinations of pupils in the schools by School Nurses or other authorized persons	367,045
(iii) Number of <i>individual</i> pupils found unclean	9,892

TABLE VI.

BLIND AND DEAF PUPILS.

Number of totally or almost totally blind and deaf pupils who are **not** at the present time being educated in a Special School. The return relates to all such pupils including evacuees resident in the Authority's area :—

	(1) At a Maintained Primary or Secondary School.	(2) At an institution other than a Special School.	(3) At no School or Institution.
Blind Pupils ..	3	—	2
Deaf Pupils ..	1	—	1

TABLE VII.

SCHOOL MEDICAL AND DENTAL STAFF.

AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1945 (EXCLUDING SPECIALISTS).

Name of Officer.	Proportion of whole time devoted to—		
	School Medical Service.	Public Health.	
<i>School Medical Officer—</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Percentages.</i>	
W. A. Bullough	20	80	
<i>Deputy School Medical Officer—</i>			
G. G. Stewart	45	55	
<i>Senior Medical Officer for Schools—</i>			
J. W. Pickup (with Forces) ..	100	—	
<i>Assistant School Medical Officers—</i>			
<i>Combined (also local Medical Officer Officer of Health or Assistant Medical Officer of Health)—</i>			
D. C. Adam	36	64	A.M.O.H.
W. H. Alderton	23	42 C.C.	35 M.O.H.
B. F. Beatson	50	50	M.O.H.
W. T. G. Boul	4	5 C.C.	91 M.O.H.
J. T. Brown	9	63 C.C.	28 A.M.O.H.
C. Chadwick	73	27	A.M.O.H.
A. Collins	50	50	A.M.O.H.
W. F. Corfield	6	94	M.O.H.

Name of Officer.	Proportion of whole time devoted to—				
	School		Public Health.		
	Medical Service.		Percentages.		
		Percentage.			
R. W. J. A. Cushing ..	..	75	..	25	A.M.O.H.
M. Edmond ..	..	85	..	15	A.M.O.H.
A. W. Forrest ..	..	25	..	75	M.O.H.
T. Forster ..	..	50	..	50	A.M.O.H.
M. L. Gilchrist ..	..	82	..	18	A.M.O.H.
D. M. B. Gross ..	..	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	..	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	A.M.O.H.
J. R. Hetherington ..	..	25	.. 12 C.C.	63	M.O.H.
N. S. R. Lorraine ..	..	14	.. 6 C.C.	80	M.O.H.
H. Menzies ..	..	18	..	82	A.M.O.H.
W. J. Moffat (with Forces)	..	9	.. 3 C.C.	88	M.O.H.
P. McKernan ..	..	50	..	50	A.M.O.H.
F. E. O'Connor ..	..	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	..	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	A.M.O.H.
A. T. W. Powell ..	..	25	..	75	M.O.H.
E. Popper ..	..	50	..	50	A.M.O.H.
J. Ramsbottom ..	..	17	.. 24 C.C.	59	M.O.H.
J. S. Ranson ..	..	21	.. 29 C.C.	50	M.O.H.
J. Rennie (with Forces)	..	—	..	—	A.M.O.H.
S. R. Richardson ..	..	30	.. 20 C.C.	50	M.O.H.
A. Seelig ..	..	28	..	72	A.M.O.H.
A. E. Seligman ..	..	50	..	50	A.M.O.H.
M. Sheppard ..	..	45	..	55	A.M.O.H.
J. M. Thomas ..	..	38	..	62	M.O.H.
M. Watkins (with Forces)	..	—	..	—	A.M.O.H.
J. H. Weir ..	..	9	..	91	A.M.O.H.
C. L. Williams ..	..	25	..	75	M.O.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers
(whole-time)—

Mrs. W. M. Coppard ..	..	55	.. 45	..	
A. P. Draper ..	..	90	.. 10	..	
E. L. Ewan ..	..	85	.. 15	..	
A. R. Forbes ..	..	65	.. 35	..	
Miss D. Maclean (Mrs. Short)	..	65	.. 35	..	
Miss E. Jones ..	..	30	.. 70	..	
P. X. O'Dwyer ..	..	37	.. 43	plus 20	A.M.O.H.
Miss M. D. Rankine ..	..	65	.. 35	..	
Miss M. Sutcliffe ..	..	80	.. 20	..	
Mrs. M. Turner ..	..	40	.. 60	..	
Miss D. E. C. Walker ..	..	25	.. 75	..	
H. Franks (with Forces)	..	100	.. —	..	
J. H. Crosby (with Forces)	..	65	.. 35	..	
Mrs. I. Hood ..	..	25	.. 75	..	
R. Meyer ..	..	20	.. 80	..	

Name of Officer.	Proportion of whole time devoted to—			
	School		Public Health.	
	Medical Service.		Percentages.	
<i>Local Medical Officer of Health carrying out administrative and co-ordinating work only—</i>				
C. E. Herington	10	..	90	M.O.H.
J. B. Samson	4	..	96	M.O.H.
<i>Part-time Medical Officers—</i>				
F. F. Croft	20	..	—	
W. F. Headon	9	..	—	
Mrs. J. B. Ratcliffe	37	..	18	C.C.
C. B. Moss-Blundell	50	..	—	
Miss M. E. Fox	10	..	—	
Mrs. E. Pirrie	2	..	3	C.C.
Mrs. S. Hatfield	4	..	28	C.C.
<i>Senior Dentist—</i>				
S. K. Donaldson	..	..		
<i>Assistant Dentists—</i>				
S. N. Manning	..	..		
Mrs. C. Greishaber	..	..		
Mrs. E. Kimelman	..	..		
Mrs. E. Krott	..	..		
Mrs. D. Shirlaw	..	..		
O. R. Vignale	..	..		
C. Sumsawaste	..	..		
A. M. Hughes	..	..		
A. F. Smith	..	..		
F. Maguire	..	..		
J. F. Godfrey	..	..		
A. E. Hall	..	..		
J. Horton	..	..		
M. J. K. Soutter	..	..		
E. V. Haigh	..	..		
L. W. Elmer	..	..		
G. P. L. Taylor	..	..		
Mrs. Thorne	..	..		
C. Shamash	..	..		
R. V. Tait	..	..		
<i>Part-time—</i>				
R. A. Pepper	..	..	Seven sessions per week.	
L. G. Whelpton	..	..	Two sessions per week.	

Approximately 90 per cent. of the whole-time of these Dental Officers is devoted to school dental service and ten per cent to other County Health Services.

SCHOOL NURSING STAFF.

(EXCLUDING SPECIALIST NURSES SUCH AS ORTHOPAEDIC NURSES.)

			Number of Officers.		Aggregate of time given to S.M.S. work in terms of whole-time officers.
School Nurses	..	..	132	..	69½
District Nurses	..	..	—	..	A grant of £1,000 per annum is paid to E.C.N.A. for services of District Nurses in assisting School Nurses in home visits, etc.
Lay Assistants	..	..	2	..	1
Dental Attendants	.	..	21	..	19½

TABLE VIII.

SECONDARY (GRAMMAR) SCHOOLS.

1ST JANUARY TO 31ST MARCH, 1945.

Routine Medical Inspections—

Entrants	..	..	..	..	..	232
Second Age Group	..	..	..	..	..	378
Third Age Group	..	..	..	..	..	577
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1,187

Classification of Nutrition.

Number of Pupils Inspected.	(A) (Excellent.)	(B) (Normal.)	(C) (Slightly Sub-normal.)	(D) (Bad.)
1,187	45	1,099	43	—
—	(3.79%)	(92.59%)	(3.62%)	—

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Enrollment in the State of New York, 1910

Year	Enrollment	Percentage of Total
1905	1,200,000	100.00
1910	1,300,000	108.33

TABLE VII

SECONDARY (GRAMMAR) SCHOOLS

Enrollment in the State of New York, 1910

Year	Enrollment	Percentage of Total
1905	1,200,000	100.00
1910	1,300,000	108.33

