

[Report 1946] / School Health Service, Halifax County Borough.

Contributors

Halifax (England). County Borough Council. School Health Service.

Publication/Creation

1946

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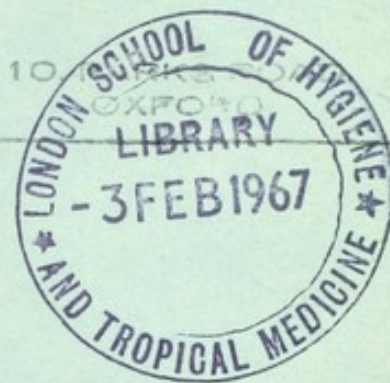


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INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE



County Borough of Halifax.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Annual Report


on the

School Health Service

for the Year 1946.

HALIFAX :

Halifax Printing Works, Hopwood Lane.



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1
COUNTY BOROUGH OF HALIFAX.

Education Committee.

Chief Education Officer : C. E. GENT, M.A.

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

School Medical Officer :

George C. F. Roe, M.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H., D.P.M.

Assistant School Medical Officers :

Francis W. Waterworth, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(Resigned Jan. 31st).

Francis Mautner, M.D. (Prague) (Appointed March 12th).

Emily J. Kelly, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Appointed Jan. 8th).

F. Margaret Folley, M.B., Ch.B. (Resigned July) (Part-time).

Part-time Ophthalmic Surgeon :

Robert W. Greatorex, M.B., Ch.B.

Part-time Orthopaedic Surgeon :

Geoffrey Hyman, F.R.C.S. (Eng.)

Part-time Auralist :

William Oliver Lodge (Appointed Sept. 30th).

Dental Surgeons :

Frank H. Richardson, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Thomas A. A. Eaves, L.D.S., R.C.S.

(Returned from H.M.F. Feb. 18th).

Arthur T. Hanson, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Resigned March 5th).

Dental Attendant :

Audrey Bedford.

Nursing Staff :

T. Constance Brown (Superintendent) (Resigned April 30th).

Annie M. Emmott (Resigned Feb. 28th), E. Winifred Birkhead,

Frances Sergeant, Lilian Snaith, Harriet Ann Shutt (May 1st

to June 20th), Mary Denham (Appointed April 8th), Ethel

Dowd (Senior Nurse, Appointed Aug. 12th).

Orthopaedic Staff :

Sophie Dudgeon (Supervisor & Organiser of Physical Training),

Doreen M. Foers, M. Roberta Davies, Rosa Enderby (Part-time)

Nora Chatterton, Doreen Greenwood (Junior Assistant).

Speech Therapist :

Mrs. M. Moore-Blake (Appointed Sept. 1st, Part-time).

Orthoptist :

Margaret L. Harris (Returned from H.M.F. August 19th).

Clerical Staff :

Chief Clerk : Louis Trigg.

Assistants : Joan Longbottom, Frances M. Blakemore, Jessie

Grundy (Immunisation Service, part-time; School Medical

Service, part-time) (Returned from W.L.A. Jan. 7th), Mavis

Coates (Immunisation Service, part-time; School Medical

Service, part-time, Resigned Feb. 28th).

Annual Report

on the School Health Service for the year 1946.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report dealing with the School Health Service for the year 1946.

The main object of school medical inspection is to detect, at an early stage, while it is still capable of correction, any disease or abnormal condition which might later endanger the child's health. The service does not usually undertake major treatments, but recommends the parents to take the child for treatment to their own doctor, to a Hospital, or in special cases (eye, dental and skin) to the school clinic. Dental defects are the rule rather than the exception, but, apart from them, a fair proportion of children are found to require some form of treatment. School medical inspections have already accomplished much, and, in future, will accomplish more in improving the health and physique of the children attending schools.

In addition to medical inspection, the school doctor pays attention to the school premises and equipment to detect anything which might have a prejudicial effect on the health of the children. Certain children are unable to profit by the education given to ordinary classes. These include blind, deaf, epileptic, cripples and children who are educationally handicapped. Special provision is made for these cases. They cannot profit from attendance at ordinary schools, but, by suitable training in a special school, may be taught some useful manual occupation.

The incidence of notifiable Infectious Diseases, apart from an outbreak of Paratyphoid Fever, remained low during the period under review. There was, however, an increase in minor skin diseases.

Immunisation against Diphtheria has proceeded steadily, and the number of children now immunised is estimated approximately at 80 per cent. of the total child population. Diphtheria incidence has remained remarkably low.

In conclusion I express my thanks to the teaching staff in all the schools for their assistance and co-operation.

I acknowledge with gratitude the assistance of the Clerical and School Clinic Staff for their assistance and help in securing statistical accuracy. I am grateful to the Clinic Staff for the valuable work carried out at the Clinic and in the schools.

I thank the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee for their courteous and unfailing assistance in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the School Health Service.

I am, Yours faithfully,

Health Department,
Powell Street, Halifax.
22nd May, 1947.

G. C. F. ROE,
Medical Officer of Health.
School Medical Officer.

SCHOOL CLINICS

Name.	Purpose.	Where held.	Days.	Time. Hours.
Inspection	Examination of cases sent by Teachers, School Attendance Officers, etc.	Horton St.	Tuesdays to Fridays	2-0 to 4-30 p.m.
Minor Ailments	Treatment of Minor Diseases of Skin, etc.	Horton St.	Daily	9-0 a.m. to 12-0 noon. 2-0 to 5-0 p.m.
		Bermerside Home	Daily	10-0 a.m. to 12-0 noon.
		Ovenden	Mondays to Fridays	9-0 a.m. to 12-0 noon
Dental	Dental Treatment	Horton St.	Daily	9-30 a.m. to 12-0 noon. 2-0 to 5-0 p.m.
Ophthalmic	Treatment of Visual Defects	Horton St.	Tuesdays Wednesdays Other days as required	10-0 a.m. to 12-0 noon do.
Speech Defects	Speech Training	Akroyd Place School	Tuesdays and Thursdays	
Orthopædic		Horton St.	Wednesdays	2-30 to 4-30 p.m.
Tonsils and Adenoids	Treatment of Tonsils and Adenoids	General Hospital, Halifax	Mondays to Wednesdays	
Remedial Exercises	Treatment of Deformities	Horton St.	Daily	9-0 a.m. to 12-0 noon. 2-0 to 5-0 p.m.
		Bermerside	Tuesdays Thursdays	10-30 a.m. to 12-0 noon. 10-30 a.m. to 12-0 noon.
		Ovenden	Tuesdays Thursdays	2-0 to 5-0 p.m. 2-0 to 5-0 p.m.
X-Ray Treatment of Ringworm		Royal Halifax Infirmary	Tuesdays (When required)	2 p.m.
Employment of School Children	Examination as to fitness to follow part-time employment	Horton St.	Saturdays	9-30 a.m. to 12-0 noon.
Ultra Violet Ray Treatment	For treatment of Anæmia, Debility etc.	Northgate Infant Welfare Clinic	Mondays and Thursdays	10-45 a.m.
Immunisation against Diphtheria		School premises and Horton St.	Mondays	2-30 to 3-30 p.m.
Psychiatric Clinic	Child Guidance Cases	General Hospital, Halifax	Thursdays	
Orthoptic Clinic	Cases of Squint	Haugh Shaw Senior School	Mondays Wednesdays Thursdays Saturdays	9-0 a.m. to 12 noon and 2-0 p.m. to 5-0 p.m. 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HALIFAX.

Education Committee.

**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.**

The year under review has been a year of many changes. Dr. Waterworth retired for health reasons in January after 26 years service, Mrs. Emmott, senior nurse, retired in February after 21 years service, and Miss Brown, who had been sister-in-charge for nearly 25 years retired in April.

Dr. Emily J. Kelly, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., was appointed Assistant S.M.O. in January and was assisted until June by Dr. Folly. In March, Dr. F. Mautner, M.D. (Prague) was also appointed Assistant S.M.O. from a similar post in Prague.

Mr. T. A. A. Eaves, L.D.S., R.C.S., assistant dental surgeon, returned to duty after rather more than 5 years' service as a dental officer in the Navy, and Mr. A. Hanson, who had been helping at the clinic during the war years returned to private practice. The help which the latter was able to give enabled the Authority to maintain a full dental service all through the war.

The appointment of two full-time doctors has not only enabled the clinic to eradicate the arrears of routine work but has resulted in the re-establishment of inspection clinics, a service which in the previous year had almost been suspended, and the number of sessions per week is now four instead of two as was formerly the case.

During the year Dr. Kelly attended the Ministry's course on the study and treatment of Educationally Sub-normal Children and, after obtaining the necessary qualification, is now dealing with this type of child.

Because of these changes in staff it has not been possible to go quickly ahead in implementing the Education Act 1944, but the scheme for cleansing verminous children has been formulated and arrangements for the more extensive treatment of children at local hospitals is well in hand.

The following notes and tables give particulars of the work and services carried out during the year.

Medical Inspections carried out.

(1) Routine medical inspections were carried out in Primary and Secondary schools and in Nursery classes. These included the examination of

- (a) All entrants up to 5 years of age.
- (b) Entrants at 5 years of age.
- (c) The Intermediate age group at 8.
- (d) The Twelve year old Groups and school leavers.
- (e) The examination (annual) of every child in the grammar schools.

These children in future will be brought into line with those in other Secondary schools for routine medical examinations.

For the numbers of children examined see Table I.

Re-inspections.

Children who on routine examination were referred for treatment or observation were re-examined several times during the year. (See Table I).

Special Examinations.

The numbers presented by teachers at school for special examination in the course of routine visits was 520, and is included in Table I as part of the re-inspection figure.

Miscellaneous Examinations.

Apart from routine examinations, re-inspections and special cases at school, a number of children who wished to engage in part-time occupation outside school hours were also examined. These included

- (a) Children (mostly boys) who wished to deliver newspapers during specified hours.
- (b) Children (mostly girls) wishing to take part in local pantomimes. The number of these girls was 18, all of whom were granted certificates.

The total number of children examined was 58, of whom 57 were granted certificates. The exceptional case was that of a child refused on grounds of health.

Medical Inspections at the School Clinic.

From January to June two clinic sessions per week was the rule, but this was increased to four in the second half of the year. The total number of clinic sessions held during the year under review was 128. The number of new cases seen by the doctors at the clinic was 1766; re-examinations numbered 766. 1723 parents attended with the children at these consultations.

Findings at Medical Inspections in general.

The main physical defects found in the course of all examinations were as follows:—

- (a) Diseased tonsils and adenoids.
- (b) External eye diseases.
- (c) General or nervous debility.
- (d) Chorea and rheumatism.
- (e) Acute and chronic disease of the middle ear.
- (f) Enlarged cervical glands.
- (g) Chest conditions: acute bronchitis, chronic bronchitis, suspected pulmonary tuberculosis, deformities of chest.
- (h) Anaemia.
- (i) Skin conditions, especially scabies.
- (j) Orthopaedic conditions which included chiefly flat foot, curved spine and knock knee.

Treatment.

Treatment was carried out at the School Clinic where possible, otherwise at the local hospitals.

Tonsils and Adenoids.

Operational treatment under the school health service scheme was given at the General Hospital. Cases of this type were detected either at the school medical inspections, inspection clinics, or were referred to us by private practitioners.

External Eye Diseases.

Such conditions, excluding squint, were treated at the minor ailments clinic and consisted chiefly of acute and chronic blepharitis and conjunctivitis. No case of serious eye disease has come to our notice during the period under review. Squint and defective vision cases were referred to the Ophthalmic specialist.

Debility.

Cases of general and nervous debility were especially numerous during this past year. In our opinion it is not so much due to lack of proper nourishment as to the late hours which are kept.

Chorea and Rheumatism.

In severe cases of chorea, children were excluded from school and sent either to hospital or placed under the care of their family doctor. Only mild cases of rheumatism were found and these were treated at the school clinic.

Acute and Chronic Disease of the Middle Ear.

Such cases were treated at our minor ailment clinic or at the local infirmary where necessary.

Enlarged Cervical Glands.

Such cases were referred either to the local open air school, Tuberculosis Officer or merely kept under observation.

Bronchitis.

Cases of acute bronchitis did not usually require any further treatment than that afforded by the school clinic. Chronic cases were referred in some cases to the Tuberculosis Officer, and others given a course of artificial sunlight treatment.

Anaemia.

Cases of secondary anaemia usually responded rapidly to treatment.

Scabies.

292 children were treated at the school clinic. Cases are usually noticed either at school medical inspections and inspection clinics or are referred by teachers or nurses.

Orthopaedic Defects.

The majority of this type of defect consisted of flatfoot, curved spine and knock-knee. Such cases were either referred for special remedial exercises at school or sent to the orthopaedic specialist.

Bedwetting.

The old problem of bedwetting is still prominent. One channel of approach towards alleviation of the condition has been through psychiatric treatment and which in a number of cases has proved beneficial.

Infectious Diseases.

No schools or departments were closed on account of infectious disease during the year. For number of schools visited, children examined, etc., see Table VIII.

The number of Diphtheria cases notified during the year under review was 9, as compared with 33 the previous year.

38 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified in 1946 as compared with 98 cases in 1945.

34 query ringworm specimens were submitted from children, 8 of which were reported as positive. 27 cases of suspected tuberculosis were referred to the T.B. Officer, with the following results.

No.	Site	Positive	Negative
19	Pulmonary	1	—
5	Cervical Adenitis	3	—
2	Bone	1	—
1	Abdomen	—	1

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

Immunisation against diphtheria is carried out once a fortnight at the school clinic. Most of the children requiring protection are discovered at the school medical inspections, and mothers with children under school age, not immunised already, are encouraged to have the younger children treated at the same time as the older ones. The medium used is TAF. A total of 1173 injections were given, 384 children receiving a third dose.

Artificial Sunlight Treatment.

Treatment of our children by artificial sunlight was carried out at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, a total of 104 children receiving 1605 treatments. The installation of an ultra violet ray lamp at the school clinic late in the year will enable future treatments to be given here.

Handicapped Pupils.

The categories of children who require special educational treatment due to some disability of mind or body have been as far as possible ascertained, and the numbers at the end of the year 1946 are as follows:—

Blind	Boys	5	Girls	1
Partially sighted ...	"	3	"	5
Deaf	"	4	"	1
Partially deaf	"	3	"	1
Delicate	"	69	"	44
Educationally				
Subnormal	"	62	"	57
Epileptic	"	3	"	0
Maladgusted	"	11	"	6
Physically				
Handicapped	"	6	"	4
Speech defects ...	"	44	"	12
Diabetic	"	1	"	0

A child Guidance Clinic was opened at the General Hospital under the direction of Dr. H. Feldman. Maladjusted children who were found at school inspections or were brought by their parents to consult the School Medical Officers on account of the difficult behaviour of their children were referred to this Clinic. The number of children dealt with in this way was 38.

Epidemics.

The major epidemic during the year was the outbreak of Paratyphoid fever which affected 20 school children. In addition 19 contacts were kept under observation. Thirteen schools were affected by the actual cases and 6 more by contacts. All treatment was in the hands of the Medical Officer of Health and the Isolation Hospital.

In conclusion we wish to express our gratitude to the Head Teachers and their staffs, and to the staff of the School Clinic for their co-operation and help, and finally we thank the Education Committee for the consideration and encouragement given to us during the course of the year.

F. MAUTNER, M.D. Prague.

E. J. KELLY, M.B. B.Ch., B.A.O.

BERMERSIDE OPEN-AIR SCHOOL, No. 29,477.

Most of the children admitted to Bermerside were selected at school medical inspections or at school inspection clinics. The remainder were children whose names were forwarded by other local doctors and health departments as suitable for admission to an Open-air School. All the pupils were medically examined upon entry and also at intervals during their stay.

The bulk of pupils are children suffering with general or nervous debility. The remainder are cases of a pre-tubercular and post tubercular kind but there are a few myopics, asthmatics and one or two cases of mild chorea and rheumatism. The cases of a tubercular nature are seen regularly by the Tuberculosis Officer. The following statistics refer to the school during the year.

No. on Register, January 8th	117
Admitted during year	67
Discharged during year	91
Average period of stay ... 2 yrs. 5 mths.	
Average increase in weight ... 2.9 kg.	
Highest gain in weight 5.1 kg.	
Re-admitted during year	2
Medical Inspections	43
No. of Examinations	642
Average attendance: 1938 83.1; 1939 94.2;	
1940 85.1; 1941 83.3; 1942 80.9; 1943 80.7;	
1944 80.9; 1945 76.9; 1946 85.7.	

BERMERSIDE RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL, No. 59,545.

No. on Register at beginning of year	20
Admitted during year	11
Discharged during year	26
Average period of stay ... 15 mths. 12 days.	
Medical Inspections	43
No. of examinations	427

F. MAUTNER, M.D. (Prague).

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

Inspection.

The number of children whose teeth were examined in the schools at the routine inspections by the Dental Officers was 10,060, and 1,047 were examined at the Clinic as special cases, giving a total of 11,107. Of this total 6,138 were found to require treatment.

As the period between successive dental inspections is now less than twelve months, a number of schools were re-visited by the Dental Officers during the year, and 3,966 children were re-inspected.

The number of sessions devoted to inspections was 136, and the average number of children examined each session was 103.

Treatment.

The main problem which confronts the School Dental Service in keeping the teeth of children in a good condition is the rapidity with which they are attacked by dental caries, and this varies considerably from child to child, and appears to vary also at different ages in the same child.

Unfortunately no specific method of prevention has yet been discovered, and the best that can be done at present is to teach oral hygiene, and correct diet. Whenever the Dental Officers come in contact with the parents, either at the school inspections, or at the Clinic, the opportunity is taken to impress upon them the necessity for regular daily care of teeth, and this is also done with all children old enough to appreciate the advice for themselves.

In spite of all this, and the constant press propaganda carried out by the makers of tooth-pastes, etc., there is still room for a great improvement in this respect not only amongst school children, but amongst the public in general.

In a short note in one of the war-time reports (1944) attention was drawn to the fact that the rate at which dental caries was attacking childrens' teeth was very much slower than during peace-time. A similar improvement was noticed during the 1914 to 1918 war.

As dental caries is believed to be due primarily to the highly refined starches, and sugars which figure so largely in our modern diet in the form of bread, cakes and biscuits, there is no doubt that the use of a much coarser type of flour resulted in much more mastication being necessary, and short supply resulted in much less of the nibbling of biscuits, etc., between meals which is so prevalent in normal times. Whether the return to a more highly refined and palatable form of bread, and confectionery will result in a return to the deplorably high incidence of caries which existed between the wars remains to be seen.

The reduction in the treatment required to keep childrens' teeth in good condition, especially the extraction of temporary teeth, made it possible to reduce the interval between successive routine inspections to less than twelve months.

Of the 6,138 children found to require treatment, 5,443 accepted treatment at the Clinic. They made 7,714 visits for treatment, 6,667 by appointment, and 1,047 as special cases. The number of permanent teeth filled was 2,891, and the number which had to be extracted as unsavable or to relieve overcrowding was 725. The number of temporary teeth extracted was 4,938.

Treatment of inflamed gums, scaling, and cleaning of teeth, and special consultations with parents numbered 1,288.

Special Schools.

The special schools, Quarry House, and Bermerside, were inspected twice, and 165 children who needed treatment made 192 visits to the Clinic. Fillings were inserted in 69 permanent teeth, and 19 permanent and 100 temporary teeth were extracted. Scaling and cleaning were done for 14 cases.

The assistance given by the Head Teachers and Staffs in the schools is much appreciated, and is of great value in ensuring the success of our work.

F. H. RICHARDSON, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)
Senior Dental Officer.

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT.

Details of the Clinic work are appended in Table XII. There has been a considerable increase in the number of children attending the Eye Clinics this year. 556 were found to be needing glasses, which were accordingly prescribed and obtained. 64 had other eye conditions which were either treated or referred to my clinic at the Royal Halifax Infirmary for treatment.

The Orthoptic Clinic is now in full working order again. The orthoptist's report is given below.

R. W. GREATOREX, M.B., Ch.B.

ORTHOPTIC CLINIC.

The Orthoptic Department was re-opened in August, 1946, having been closed since February 1944.

Of the children who had attended here previously, 13 recommenced treatment: the remaining 19 were discharged, of which 3 were cured.

Statistics for the present year appear in Table XIII.

M. L. HARRIS.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

The attendances at the Clinic for examination by the Orthopaedic Surgeon have been high and it is likely that in the future this high rate will be maintained. It will be noted that there is an increasing number of cases receiving treatment at the schools and this is an indication of the liaison between the schools and the Clinic. The best results are obtained where there is the closest co-operation between the two organisations. The maternity and child welfare cases have increased in numbers. They are diagnosed at an early stage and this is due to the excellent co-operation between the health visitor, maternity staff and doctors.

Minor physical defects, particularly of a postural character, can be adequately treated in the school remedial classes thus preventing the occurrence of fixed deformities. I consider this to be a very important branch of preventive medicine. School remedial classes also maintain the results obtained in the more severe cases treated at the Clinic. I have been impressed by the comparative rarity of severe structural postural deformities in the borough. I feel that these conditions arise at an early age, long before adolescence. They receive treatment from the beginning and it is continued over a prolonged period thus preventing marked deformities later.

Swimming is a very important part of a physical training scheme, and in any future planning ample accommodation should be provided for all school children. Apart from its value in improving general physique it is invaluable in the treatment of postural defects and infantile paralysis. Better accommodation is needed at the Clinics, particularly for the milder cases which could be treated in larger numbers.

I think it should be generally known that physical training personnel not only from Yorkshire but from further afield visit Halifax to study their methods and organisation. Chief credit is due to the efforts of the Supervisor and Organiser of Physical Training who has worked hard for many years overcoming many seemingly unsurmountable difficulties in order to evolve the present successful scheme.

GEOFFREY HYMAN, M.B., Ch.B.,

F.R.C.S. (Eng.) L.R.C.P.

REPORT BY ORGANISERS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Physical Training.

At the end of 1945 the Organisers decided to extend more widely the less formal and more individual type of Physical Training which has been developed on a small scale experimentally during the past few years and which is more in line with other modern educational methods. To do this a survey of the Physical Training situation in all schools was made and it was decided to prepare several schools specially for demonstration work and to give demonstrations to teachers in the town. The provision of apparatus at Mixenden and at Queen's Road Junior Schools gave the Organisers a chance to experiment, and here one can see the type of work recommended for Infant and Junior Schools. The aim is to ensure a period of enjoyable and purposeful activity giving particular attention to mobility of the ankles and spine, skill in the use of small and large apparatus, the building up of strength and the development of agility. The method employed endeavours to give each child the maximum opportunity to practice the various activities and thus procure a higher standard of performance. Instruction is less formal and the idea of "drill" is discarded.

Having made a start on the work at Mixenden and Queen's Road Schools, attention was given to work in Infant Schools, and Akroyd Place and Battinson Road Infant Schools and Haugh Shaw Infant Department were prepared for demonstration work. More than sixty teachers in Infant Schools of the town saw demonstrations at these schools at the beginning of 1946. The demonstrations showed typical P.T. lessons performed by children of different age groups under their own teachers, and the demonstration lessons were followed by discussions of the work seen, the recommendations of the Organisers and the problems to be met in various schools. A similar procedure was followed in regard to Junior Schools and approximately eighty teachers saw demonstrations at Warley Road and Pellon Lane Junior Schools. In preparing for these demonstrations the teachers and Head Teachers of the schools concerned visited Mixenden School to see the work there and to build their own work on what they saw. Much hard work was involved and the Organisers are most grateful for efforts so willingly made by all the teachers concerned. Following these demonstrations it was arranged that Junior School teachers should see the work in the Infant Schools and that Infant teachers should see the work in the Junior Schools. It is felt that these visits are essential in order to see one's own work in its true perspective.

The demonstrations were most successful and it is possible now to see work on modern lines in practically all Infant and Junior Schools of the town; most progress has been made in the original demonstration schools but others are practically up to demonstration standard, and P.T. now has a more prominent place in the school programme. Head and assistant teachers alike are more enthusiastic and the Organisers receive repeated requests to visit

and give help and guidance. In addition, Head Teachers have made very definite statements that the work is of particular benefit physically, but that in addition, it is having a beneficial effect on general school work. In addition to the demonstrations to teachers, the Organisers have given lecture demonstrations on modern physical training to the Parents' Association at Lee Mount and Moorside Schools and two lecture demonstrations at Pellon Lane School to the men and women who are waiting to go to Emergency Training Colleges.

The work in Halifax Schools is becoming widely known throughout the country. Next year the Ministry of Education is producing an educational film entitled "This is how we Move." It is gratifying to know that Mixenden School has been selected as one of the schools where parts of the film will be taken. During the year the quality of work in Halifax was recognised by the Ling Physical Training Association when they requested that a class be sent to demonstrate P.T. at a big demonstration at Leeds when the chief item of interest was a display by a Swedish team of girl gymnasts. The demonstration was undertaken by a class from Queen's Road School and their display was one of the outstanding items in a very interesting programme. A Ministry of Education Course on various aspects of Physical Education was held in Leeds in July. The Course was for P.T. Organisers and Specialists and an official visit was made at the request of the Ministry to see Halifax work. The 86 Organisers and Specialists attending the course visited Battinson Road Infants' School, Pellon Lane Junior School and Mixenden School and saw P.T. Classes there.

Halifax Schools have been regularly visited by the H.M.I.'s of P.T. for this area who have frequently brought H.M.I.'s from other areas, General Inspectors from this area and others, and P.T. Inspectors and Specialists from abroad including New Zealand, India and Australia. The H.M.I.'s have recommended Organisers of Physical Education, Directors of Physical Training in Universities and Colleges and Specialist P.T. teachers from other authorities to visit Halifax Schools and see what is being done. Many have already done so and during the last year Halifax schools have been visited by Organisers, Tutors and Teachers from the West, East and North Ridings of Yorkshire, from Northumberland and Durham, Cumberland, Lancashire, Durham City, Newcastle, Cheshire, Doncaster, Barnsley, Wakefield, Warrington, Birkenhead, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Huddersfield, Wallasey, Dewsbury, Sheffield, etc., and from Leeds University, Carnegie Physical Training College and the Training Colleges at Leeds, Ripon, Hull, Sheffield and Lancaster.

It is not possible to get the fullest benefit from the type of work being done without proper facilities. In brief, these include a good hall, a good floor, small and large apparatus and special clothing. Most schools in Halifax have a hall and we are fortunate in having so many good floors on which "barefoot" work is possible. The provision of apparatus, P.T. Shoes, Shorts and Knickers has been one of the priority tasks of the past year. Items such as hoops, skittles, skipping ropes, teniquoit rings, etc., were immediately provided but footballs and small rubber balls or tennis balls were in very short supply and are only just becoming available for issue on a limited

scale. Larger apparatus mainly consists of jumping stands, balancing benches, fibre mats, trestle stands and horizontal climbing ropes. Most of the Senior and Junior Schools have now been supplied with balancing benches and fibre mats. A few more sets of jumping stands are still required and more sets of horizontal ropes as used at Mixenden are to be erected. The trestle stands which were made by the Committee's joiners proved very valuable and it is intended to have more sets made in the near future, while in addition some metal stands are being made for further experimental work in Infant and Junior Schools.

The Committee has provided P.T. clothing on a generous scale. The chief difficulty with regard to the provision of shorts and knickers was the problem of obtaining suitable material and this problem was solved by collecting blackout material from the schools, having it cleaned and then made up by a local firm of garment manufacturers. During the last twelve months 2050 pairs of shorts and 1750 pairs of knickers have been supplied from this source. P.T. shoes were almost unobtainable during the war but allocations have since improved and 2838 pairs of shoes have been issued to Schools for the financial year ended 31st March, 1947.

Having made such progress in regard to the actual P.T. lessons taken in Infant and Junior Schools the Organisers have now turned their attention to Secondary and Senior Schools while continuing to follow up the work in the others. Demonstrations of Senior School P.T. for teachers in Senior Schools will be arranged in the very near future. Several schools are already up to demonstration standard.

School Clinic.

The P.T. lesson is only one aspect of the large field of physical education which includes Remedial work, swimming, dancing, boxing, athletics and organised games. The Orthopaedic department of the School Clinic is under the direct supervision of Miss Dudgeon who herself attends to give treatment on two afternoons per week. Three full remedial gymnasts are employed and Mr. Hyman, the Orthopaedic surgeon, attends each Wednesday afternoon for consultations. The department provides for the examination and treatment of school children specially selected by the School Medical Officers, and children of pre-school age who are selected by the Maternity and Child Welfare Doctor. These patients are examined and treated at the Clinic until such time as their treatment can be successfully conducted at School. For this latter purpose special remedial classes are held in schools under the supervision of the Organisers of Physical Training and Remedial Gymnasts from the Clinic. These regular classes are held at almost every school, while special clinics are conducted at Princess Mary High School, Ovenden Senior School, Bermerside, Junior Technical School, Heath Grammar School and Crossley and Porter Schools and an interesting feature of the remedial work is a swimming session at Warley Road Bath for patients suffering from partial paralysis and chest complaints. Miss Dudgeon has recently accepted requests to give lecture demonstrations on the work and organisation of the Clinic to various authorities and organisations amongst whom are the Ling Physical Education Association.

Scottish League of Physical Education, the Sussex Education Authority, Chelsea College Old Students' Associations and Day Courses of the Ling P. E. Association at Leeds, Nottingham, Bristol and Cambridge. Miss Chatterton lectured on the work of the Clinic to the Ling Association at the branch meeting at Lincoln.

Swimming.

The swimming timetables have been remade and the School Baths at Crossley & Porter, Warley Road, Battinson Road, Akroyd Place, Ovenden, and Moorside Schools are all used to capacity each day. It is sincerely hoped that the public swimming baths of the town will soon become available again to relieve the congestion at the school baths and make instruction available to more children. All schools including Grammar Schools are now eligible for the award of the Committee's certificates.

Dancing.

In addition to the Secondary Grammar Schools, three Schools have visiting pianists for their dancing lessons. This practice has proved essential for real progress particularly in Secondary Schools and as time goes on it is hoped that more schools will be included in the scheme for providing pianists wherever required.

Games.

The shortage of apparatus has been acute during the war years but as more games apparatus has become available it has been possible to encourage the return to proper games clothing and training. The object of an organised games lesson is to provide facilities for as much individual practice as possible and a sufficient stock of apparatus is therefore essential. It is gratifying to feel that during the last year both at the Schools and at Ling Bob, the sports stores have been built up almost to pre-war levels. The Ling Bob timetable has been amended to provide a more economic use both of the field and the Corporation transport service. A football coaching course of twelve sessions has been held for men teachers in conjunction with the Football Association. About twenty teachers attended and as a result of the course some men teachers are to take the Referees' examinations.

Athletics.

A special effort has been made to increase the attention given to athletics and athletics coaching in the senior boys' schools. At Heath Grammar School and Crossley & Porter School an outdoor training area has been made providing pits for high jumping and long jumping, and special space for the coaching and practice of hurdling, putting the shot, sprinting, etc. These training areas are a most valuable addition to the available facilities and it is hoped to provide more in the near future. More apparatus for athletics has been provided including 80 hurdles at Crossley & Porter School. Most Senior Schools are including athletics in the summer term activities. The Schools Athletic Association Championships have been resumed, while an Inter-Grammar School Sports meeting has been held this year for the first time.

Boxing.

Boxing is being encouraged in the Secondary Boys' Schools and both Crossley & Porter and Heath Grammar Schools have held boxing tournaments refereed by Mr. Bilbrough.

Out of School Activities.

The Organisers of Physical Training are responsible for the organising and supervision of out of school activities of various types. Recreational swimming classes have been continued at Ovenden and Battinson Road School Baths and are held all the year round.

The Baths at Battinson Road, Warley Road and Moorside are used by School children for out of school swimming in the evenings from 6-0 to 8-0 p.m. and on Saturday mornings from 9-30 to 12.

During the winter months evening classes in physical training and dancing are held at Ovenden, Battinson Road and Haugh Shaw Schools. In the summer months, evening Play Centres for school children are organised at Ling Bob, Ovenden and Northowram Playing Fields and in the Sunnyside School playground. The Ling Bob Play Centre is held each evening and has been highly successful for many years under the direction of Mr. Booth, and the average attendance each evening is over 200. The other centres are open for three evenings each week. The Ovenden centre is supervised by leaders from the Ovenden Community Centre and is well attended. The Sunnyside and Northowram centres are on a smaller scale.

Youth Work.

The Organisers have taken an active part in various aspects of the Youth Movement, both being co-opted members of the Youth Leaders' Advisory Council. Miss Dudgeon is a member of the Netball and Athletics Committees and Mr. Bilbrough is Secretary of the Athletics and Boxing Committees. The Netball Section has had several inter-group rallies which have created great interest. Athletics have become a feature of the work of the Youth Organisations, and over 200 competitors took part in the district tournament. A high standard of performance was shown and a team representing the town, competed in the inter-area tournament at Bradford and won the Bradford Trophy. The 41 members of the team represented 10 of the town's Youth Groups. The first inter-group Boxing Tournament was held at the Drill Hall; over 60 youths took part and the Committee has decided to hold another tournament in the Autumn of 1947.

In co-operation with the Youth Organiser, football and cricket pitches have been obtained, prepared and made full use of, by Youth and other Organisations.

S. DUDGEON.

A. BILBROUGH.

QUARRY HOUSE SPECIAL (E.S.N.) SCHOOL No. 29108.

Having worked in close relationship with this School during the past 12 months I have much pleasure in presenting this, my first report.

It is to be regretted that parents still regard Quarry House School as a school for mentally defectives. Very few of the children at that school are anything but slightly retarded intellectually and morally and require special and individual attention rather than class methods of teaching. If this fact were more widely known there would be less misunderstanding and less heart burning on the part of parents of prospective pupils. The children are a happy gathering of young people and each child is regarded as a member of a large family. On admittance the child comes into competition with his intellectual equals and is no longer at the disadvantage in which he finds himself in his former school. The result of this is that he rapidly loses that sense of inferiority which is often an important factor in retarding his progress.

The work of the school is intensely practical. Children of this type will ultimately work with their hands rather than with their heads. There is ample opportunity for the study of Needlework, Cookery and Woodwork in addition to the ordinary school studies. An interesting fact is that the boys lend a hand at Cookery and thoroughly enjoy their lesson; each child is taught how to deal with a fowl from pen to table.

Physical Training is another important item in the daily routine and once weekly a masseuse from the Orthopaedic Clinic visits the school for the treatment of special cases.

It is the ultimate aim of all concerned to discharge a child from Quarry House and to return him to his ordinary school. In many of the cases this is not possible but there are very many cases where retardation is not due to low intellectual calibre where re-admittance to an ordinary school eventually becomes possible.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to the Head Mistress and staff of this school, not only for the excellent work done, but, in addition, for the close co-operation which has existed between the teaching staff and myself, and which has made it possible for us to work as a team with a common interest, that of each individual child in Quarry House School.

EMILY J. KELLY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE SPEECH CLINIC.

The Committee's Speech Clinic was re-opened on September 3rd, 1946, by Mrs. M. Moore Blake, M.A., L.C.S.T. As the old room in the Boys' School at Akroyd Place was unsuitable, a new room was found in the Girls' Department and this has proved satisfactory in every way.

In the Autumn Term 1946, 23 sessions were held at the Speech Clinic; of these, five were devoted to interviewing children suffering from defective speech, and most children were accompanied by a parent or guardian; the other sessions were devoted to treatment. Four schools from which a considerable number of children had been reported were visited, and the children were examined individually. Those selected for treatment were later accompanied by their parents on their first visit to the Speech Clinic.

During the Autumn Term, 33 children received regular treatment. Of these 28 were stammerers; 4 cases of cleft palate and 1 case of nodules on the vocal chords.

The stammerers were grouped in classes of about six children graded according to age and had treatment once a week for a period of 1 hour. Individual treatment takes 20 to 30 minutes according to the age of the patient. Cases requiring individual treatment at first can usually be passed on into a group after a few weeks' individual help.

At Christmas, 1946, three children left the Speech Clinic because they removed to other towns. Three were discharged; and three had treatment suspended until they were old enough to profit by it.

The children's attendances, except in a very few cases, have been good. The parents are helpful and appreciative, and the schools, without exception, have given valuable co-operation, which is a very great help indeed. I am well satisfied with the children's progress, except in a few cases which have been reported as the occasions arose.

The Speech Clinic is well stocked with suitable necessary apparatus: beds, blankets and pillows for theropartic relaxation; books for reading; and a gramophone for rhythmical movement.

In conclusion I should like to say a word of appreciation of the kindly welcome that has been given to the Speech Clinic by the Headmistress and Staff of Akroyd Place Girls' School.

M. M. BLAKE, Speech Therapist.

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF PUPILS ATTENDING
MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1946.

A.—Routine Medical Inspections.

(1) No. of Inspections:	1946	1945
Entrants	1,616	1,572
Second Age Group	1,818	1,181
Third Age Group	2,672	2,257
Total	6,106	5,010
(2) Number of other Routine Inspections	—	—
Grand Total	6,106	5,010

B.—Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections and Re-Inspections	12,063	3,661
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TABLE II.

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

	No. of Pupils Inspected	A		B		C		D	
		Excellent		Normal		Slightly Subnormal		Bad	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1946	6106	1186	19.42	4864	79.66	56	.92	—	—
1945	5010	290	5.8	4617	92.2	99	1.9	4	1

Total number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year, under the Authority's Scheme.

				1946	1945
Minor Ear defects ...	...	...	...	248	320
Minor Eye defects ...	...	...	...	871	400
Skin—Ringworm—Scalp			...	7	6
Body			...	8	5
Scabies ...	...	...	...	292	403
Impetigo ...	...	...	...	295	553
Other Skin Diseases			...	368	398
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	6018	6156
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				8107	8241

	Under the Authority's Scheme	
	1946	1945
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	556	446
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	64	47
Total ...	620	493
No. of Pupils for whom Spectacles were: (a) Prescribed	553	438
(b) Obtained	*700	*450

* Includes alterations to lenses and spectacles replaced without further refraction.

Group III. Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Received Operative Treatment: (1) Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital	384	190
(2) Received other form of Treatment	219	478
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number treated ...	603	668

TABLE IV.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of Pupils Inspected by the Dentist—				
(a)	Routine Age Groups	...	10,060	11,219
(b)	Specials	...	1047	1378
	(c) Total (Routine and Specials)	...	11107	12597
(1a)	Number of Re-inspections	...	3966	6257
(2)	Number found to require treatment	...	6138	6709
(3)	Number actually treated	...	5443	5490
(4)	Attendances made by Pupils for Treatment	...	7714	7042
(5)	Half-days devoted to: Inspection	...	136	177
	Treatment	...	743	722
	Total	...	879	899
(6)	Fillings: Permanent Teeth	...	2891	2877
	Temporary Teeth	...	141	102
	Total	...	3032	2979
(7)	Extractions: Permanent Teeth	...	725	854
	Temporary Teeth	...	4938	5810
	Total	...	5663	6664
(8)	Administrations of General Anaesthetics for Extractions	...	15	21
(9)	Other Operations: Permanent Teeth	...	1288	808
	Temporary Teeth	...	63	93
	Total	...	1351	901

TABLE V.

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

	1946	1945
(1) Average number of visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses	5	7
(2) Total number of examinations of pupils in the Schools by School Nurses	22625	37045
(3) Number of individual pupils found unclean	1196	1563
(4) Number of individual pupils cleansed	305	338
(5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken	—	—

TABLE VI.

PROPORTION OF VACCINATED PUPILS AMONGST THOSE
EXAMINED IN ROUTINE DURING THE PERIOD 1936 to 1946

Year.		Routine Examinations.	Number showing Vaccination Scars.	Percentage Un-vaccinated.
1936	(a) Boys	1,587	317	80.0
	(b) Girls	1,646	279	83.0
1937	(a) Boys	1,862	301	83.8
	(b) Girls	1,779	262	85.3
1938	(a) Boys	1,906	158	91.7
	(b) Girls	2,010	307	84.7
1939	(a) Boys	1,416	186	86.8
	(b) Girls	1,470	175	88.1
1940	(a) Boys	1,488	244	83.6
	(b) Girls	1,531	230	84.9
1941	(a) Boys	1,673	301	82.0
	(b) Girls	1,663	296	82.2
1942	(a) Boys	1,534	216	85.9
	(b) Girls	1,665	314	81.1
1943	(a) Boys	1,704	178	89.6
	(b) Girls	1,771	221	87.5
1944	(a) Boys	1,723	247	85.7
	(b) Girls	1,737	211	87.9
* 1945	(a) Boys	2,666	407	84.7
	(b) Girls	2,344	391	83.3
* 1946	(a) Boys	3,203	474	85.2
	(b) Girls	2,903	462	84.1

* Includes Secondary Grammar Schools.

TABLE VII.

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF PUPILS SEEN
AT ROUTINE INSPECTIONS IN MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

BOYS					GIRLS				
Age	Height in Cms.		Weight in Kilos.		Age	Height in Cms.		Weight in Kilos.	
	1946	1945	1946	1945		1946	1945	1946	1945
2	91.1	93.3	13.7	14.7	2	88.5	88.6	13.1	13.8
3	94.1	94.7	16.3	14.9	3	95.4	95.3	15.6	14.9
4	103.1	104.2	18.4	17.9	4	101.3	104.8	17.4	17.5
5	109.1	109.4	19.4	19.5	5	108.6	109.1	19.2	19.1
6	114.2	114.2	21.6	21.7	6	113.1	112.7	20.7	19.9
7	119.9	121.2	23.7	34.4	7	117.0	121.6	21.8	24.1
8	126.3	126.1	23.5	25.9	8	125.2	125.3	25.6	25.6
9	129.3	130.2	28.5	28.9	9	132.3	130.1	29.4	25.9
10	136.9	138.1	31.8	31.9	10	138.5	138.5	32.5	33.7
11	143.6	142.6	34.3	34.3	11	143.4	141.8	35.7	34.4
12	143.7	143.3	36.9	36.5	12	145.5	145.9	39.2	38.3
13	149.9	148.2	40.6	39.4	13	151.8	151.8	44.4	42.3
14	158.1	157.5	46.7	44.7	14	158.7	156.6	47.9	46.0
15	162.9	172.1	51.7	56.5	15	160.1	162.5	52.3	51.5
16	172.1	173.7	61.4	60.4	16	163.3	163.9	54.1	51.5
17	174.6	174.8	59.8	63.6	17	162.9	156.2	53.2	59.4
18	—	175.0	—	67.8	18	161.3	166.3	54.5	51.1

TABLE VIII.
INVESTIGATION OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS
DISEASES.

School	Disease	Visits Paid	Classes Inspected	Examin't's of Pupils.
Akroyd Place	R. ...	4	9	255
Copley	D. ...	2	3	63
Haugh Shaw	D. ...	1	2	68
" "	R. ...	1	2	71
Lee Mount	R. ...	1	1	35
Parkinson Lane	R. ...	1	2	70
Pellon Lane	C.P. ...	1	2	71
Sunnyside	D. ...	1	1	35
"	R. ...	1	1	32
Wainstalls	D. ...	1	1	32
"	R. ...	1	3	70
St. Joseph's	D. ...	4	4	133
Totals	... 1946	19	31	935
	1945	29	49	1416

S.F.—Scarlet Fever.

D.—Diphtheria.

M.—Measles.

S.P.—Small Pox.

C.P.—Chicken Pox

R.—Ringworm.

C.J.S.—Conjunctivitis.

Sc.—Scabies.

Wh.C.—Whooping Cough.

Mps.—Mumps.

TABLE IX.

WORK OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH NURSING STAFF.

	1946	1945
1. Half-days on which nurses assisted at School Medical Inspection	527	296
2. Half-days on which nurses assisted at—		
(a) Minor Ailments' Clinic	546	507
(b) Inspection Clinic	291	128
3. Half-days devoted to head surveys	221	334
Total examinations of pupils	22625	37045
Pupils found with verminous or nitty heads	1196	1563
Pupils respecting whom cleansing notices were sent	1020	1016
4. Half-days on which sulphur baths were given	88	128
Pupils dealt with	292	812
5. Half-days devoted to "following up"	38	118
Homes visited	194	634
Individual pupils concerned	168	523
6. Half-days devoted to investigating infectious diseases	22	26
Swabs taken from throats and submitted for examination	80	177
Classes examined in the course of investigating cases of infectious nature in the schools	18	29

TABLE X.

PROVISION OF MEALS.

Dinners supplied :

	1946	1945
Primary and Secondary Schools	850261	695600
Special Schools	39330	40000

Teas supplied :

Play Centre and Nursery Classes	14102	19620
Portions of Milk consumed on School Premises	1691772	1405233

TABLE XI.

EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL PUPILS.

	Boys	Girls	1946 Total	1945 Total
Pupils examined	19	20	39	35
.. to go to a Special Day School	12	13	25	25
.. to remain at ordinary schools	3	1	4	3
.. to go to Special Boarding Schools	—	—	—	3
.. to be referred to the Local Authority	1	4	5	3
.. to be re-examined	1	2	3	1
.. to be referred to Auralist ...	2	—	2	—

TABLE XII.

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT.

Classification of Errors of Refraction—Primary and Secondary.

	Hyper- metropia	Myopia	Hyper- metropia with Astigma- tism	Myopia with Astigma- tism	Mixed Astigma- tism	Anio- metro- pia	Total	1945
Boys ...	72	38	121	18	14	3	266	252
Girls ...	68	31	133	20	35	3	290	194
Total ...	140	69	254	38	49	6	556	446

	Boys	Girls	Total	Total
			1946	1945
Pupils who attended the Eye Clinic ...	299	321	620	493
Pupils for whom glasses were prescribed:				
Primary ...	193	240	433	312
Secondary ...	63	41	104	112
Special ...	7	9	16	14
Pupils who obtained glasses—Primary...	321	276	597	365
or new lenses or repairs—Secondary...	126	92	218	235
—Special...	21	17	38	26
Pupils for whom glasses were not advised	32	31	63	49
Suffering from Corneal Opacities ...	—	—	—	1
.. Nystagmus ...	—	—	—	1
.. Ptosis ...	—	—	—	1
.. Lenticular Opacities ...	1	1	2	1
.. Severe Myopia ...	—	—	—	1
.. Congenital Coloboma of Choroid and Iris ...	1	—	1	—
.. Squint ...	5	3	8	20
.. Fundal changes ...	1	—	1	1

TABLE XIII.

ORTHOPTIC TREATMENT.

(Clinic re-opened August 1946)

Children attended during the year	...	...	...	...	48
Attendances for Binocular Training	...	...	...	...	197
Attendances for Occlusion	...	...	...	...	138
New Cases examined	...	...	...	...	35
<hr/>					
Total Attendances	...	...	...	...	370
<hr/>					
Received Operative treatment	...	...	...	...	—
Waiting List	...	...	...	...	—
<hr/>					
No. of cases discharged :—					
Cured	...	...	...	...	—
Did not respond to Treatment	—
Failed to attend	5
Left the district	—
Other reasons	3
<hr/>					
Total	8
<hr/>					

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TABLE XIV.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

			School Health Service	M. and C.W.C.	Total
				1946	1945
Surgeon's attendances	...	...	29	10	39
New Cases examined	...	...	159	93	252
Re-Examinations	...	...	457	205	662
Pupils under treatment on Jan. 1st, 1946	...	...	758	523	1281
New cases admitted for treatment 1946	...	...	259	86	345
Discharged, etc. during year	...	...	222	75	297
Cases remaining under treatment on December 31st, 1946	...	...	795	534	1329

			School Age	Under School Age	Total
Attendance for examination	...	616	298	914	693
Attendances for remedial exercises	13330	4685	18015	15627	

Cases treated :—

		No. of Cases	Attendances	
		1945	1946	1945 1946
Maternity and Child Welfare	...	609	572	4685 4376
School Clinic	...	738	656	7854 7794
Modern School	...	70	28	2240 896
Bermerside School	...	57	46	859 1054
Quarry House School	...	35	35	398 172
Princess Mary High School	...	57	47	1772 1244
Technical College	...	60	44	207 91
		1626	1428	18015 15627
Waiting list, January 1st.	...	21		19
Waiting list, December 31st	...	14		21
Cases provisionally discharged to report progress at a later date	...	142		71

Allocation of Hours.

	1946	1945
School Clinic and Ovenden Clinic	2221	2101
Visits to Schools	146	123½
M. and C. W. Clinic	1090	937¾
Bermerside School	120	104
Quarry House School	47	33¾
Modern School	146½	28
Princess Mary High School	116	67¾
Technical College	25	21
Swimming Class	88	109
	<hr/> 3999½	<hr/> 3525¾
Follow-up: No. of homes visited	160	202
	Hours.	
Time occupied	160	198¼

Halifax General Hospital.

Recommended for operative treatment	10	10
Admitted to hospital	* 10	8
Refused operative treatment	—	—
Left the town	—	—
Deferred treatment	—	—
Received treatment privately	—	—
On waiting list	1	2

* 1 recommended in 1945.

TABLE XV.
SWIMMING STATISTICS.

	1942			1943			1944			1945			1946		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
No. of pupils who learnt to swim during season	370	449	819	474	381	855	413	318	731	292	309	601	327	301	628
No. of pupils able to swim	1030	1307	2337	1126	1175	2301	1033	958	1991	884	809	1693	942	913	1855
No. of pupils who left school (14 x) without gaining Elementary Certificates	51	55	106	55	42	97	66	63	129	50	73	123	117	55	172
Elementary Certificates	316	345	661	273	312	585	256	227	483	180	211	391	187	179	366
Advanced do.	160	185	345	138	172	310	81	101	182	65	67	132	85	72	157
Honours do.	134	139	273	117	93	210	53	57	110	38	32	70	41	31	72

