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INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD
OXFORD



County Borough of Halifax

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Annual Report

on the

School Health Service

for the Year 1948

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF HALIFAX.

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD

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 Mautner, M.D. (Prague).

Emily J. Kelly, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Part-time Ophthalmic Surgeon:

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

Part-time Orthopædic Surgeon:

Geoffrey Hyman, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P.

Part-time Auralist:

William Oliver Lodge, F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

Dental Surgeons:

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

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

Dental Attendant:

Eileen Burrows.

Nursing Staff:

Dorothy B. Parkinson (Senior Nurse), Lilian Snaith (Resigned April 30th), Mary Denham, Sylvia L. P. Good, Constance Greaves, Gladys Nelson (Appointed February 16th), Anne Storey (Appointed June 14th).

Orthopædic Staff:

Sophie Dudgeon (Supervisor & Organiser of Physical Training), Doreen M. Foers, Rosa Enderby (Part-time), Nora Chatterton (Resigned August 15th), Doreen Greenwood (Junior Assistant), Gregory H. Szyjka (Appointed May 25th).

Speech Therapist:

Mrs. M. Moore-Blake, M.A., L.C.S.T. (Part-time).

Orthoptist:

Position vacant.

Annual Report

on the School Health Service for the Year 1948.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Medical Inspection and Treatment of School Children in Halifax for the year ending December 31st, 1948.

The Report, as in former years, has been prepared by Dr. F. Mautner and Dr. E. J. Kelly.

The Report shows a general improvement in the physical condition of Halifax school children.

The chief causes necessitating the exclusion of children from school on medical grounds, were the common infectious and contagious diseases. Fortunately, with the exception of measles in the last quarter of the year, the incidence of infectious diseases was one of the lowest on record. The incidence of minor skin diseases remains high. During recent years it has been noticed that many children have small sores at the corners of the mouth, behind the ears and at the junction of the nose and the upper lip. Also it has been observed that these skin lesions are slow in clearing up. It is possible that such phenomena are, in some way, connected with a qualitative dietary inadequacy.

It is, in my view, impossible to divorce the School Health Service from the rest of the Public Health Service. I am glad to be able to report the closest liaison between the two services.

Child psychology has made colossal strides within recent years. We owe immeasurable debt to the pioneers of this new vision of the mind. Child Guidance Clinics are now a feature of the National Health Service. They meet a long-felt need. The objects of such Clinics is to inquire into home circumstances and family relationships and to discover any special aptitudes or disabilities. Needless to say, the co-operation of parent, teacher and child is essential to success.

Throughout these reports I have emphasized the importance of an adequate amount of sleep for children. Nowadays on account of noise and a plethora of amusements and distractions the sleep of many children is inadequate.

Children have their own special diseases, from which adults are usually free, and withstand less well than adults some diseases such as diabetes. But, generally speaking, they are subject to fewer ailments than adults, and they weather the storms of illness more successfully than adults do. It is an aphorism of medicine that "one should never despair of a sick child."

My thanks are due to the Teaching Staff in schools for their assistance and co-operation.

I wish to thank the Clerical Staff for compiling the statistics.

Acknowledgment must also be made to the School Clinic Staff for the valuable work carried out at the Clinic.

Lastly, I am grateful to 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, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. C. F. ROE,

Medical Officer of Health
and School Medical Officer.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
POWELL STREET, HALIFAX.

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
		Bermerside Home	Daily	2-0 to 5-0 p.m.
		Ovenden	Mondays to Fridays	10-0 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 & 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 Ovenden	Tuesdays Thursdays	10-15 a.m. to 12-0 noon 2-0 to 5-0 p.m.
X-Ray Treatment of Ringworm		Royal Halifax Infirmary	As required	
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.	Horton St.	Mondays Tuesdays Thursdays Fridays	2-0 to 5-0 p.m.
Immunisation against Diphtheria		School premises and Horton St.	Alternate Mondays	2-30 to 3-30 p.m.
Psychiatric Clinic	Child Guidance Cases	General Hospital Halifax	By Appointment	
Orthoptic Clinic	Cases of Squint, etc.	Haugh Shaw Secondary School	Clinic closed pro tem.	

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HALIFAX.

Education Committee.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

The steady progress of the School Health Service, reported in 1947, has continued during 1948.

Routine Medical Inspections in schools have been carried out for the new age groups caused by the raising of the school-leaving age. Defects found at these inspections are carefully followed up by the doctors at re-inspection sessions. All children are now medically examined in the last year of their school life, and any special recommendations with respect to their employment are sent to the Youth Employment Officer.

The Minor Ailments Clinics, held each morning and afternoon, are kept very busy with an ever-increasing number of children seeking treatment. Inspection Clinics, held on four afternoons each week, when parents bring their children for consultations with the doctors, are a much appreciated service.

Sessions are held every day for Ultra Violet Ray treatment. The great increase in this work during 1948 will be noted in the body of the report. The accommodation available for this service is totally inadequate, and it is hoped that the time is not far distant when the proposed alterations to premises will be carried out so that this branch of the work can be given under much more satisfactory conditions both for patients and for staff.

The Ophthalmic Surgeon attends the Clinic on three sessions per week for Eye Testing. Since the introduction of the new National Health Services, the supply of glasses has been undertaken by the Ophthalmic Services Committee, to whom all prescriptions are forwarded. Children can have types of frames different from those previously supplied, but the time elapsing between the test and the receipt of the glasses is now anything up to 4 or 5 months. Also, the removal from the School Health Service of the responsibility of supplying glasses makes it no longer possible to see that all children for whom glasses are prescribed, actually get them. The final responsibility now falls upon the parents, and a service, built up over a large number of years, and of which we were justly proud, has been superseded. The supervision of the replacement or repair of glasses has also been taken out of our hands and has suffered a similar fate.

Immunisation against Diphtheria has been carried out during the year. The success of this treatment is reflected in the small number of cases reported, and the general appreciation of the treatment is shown by the number of cases asking for "boosting" doses, which, during the year, have far outnumbered the initial treatments.

With a full complement of nurses during the whole of the year, the necessary attention to Cleanliness Inspections at schools, follow-up work, etc., has been given, as will be seen from the records in the body of this report.

The Dental Inspections at schools and treatments at the Clinic have been carried out as usual, neither of the dentists having succumbed to the temptations offered in other spheres. The installation of new Dental Units has been of great help in giving more efficient service.

Owing to shortage of full-time Orthopædic Staff—this being reduced to two during a good part of the year—the work of the department has been further seriously handicapped. The introduction, for the first time, of a male Physio-Therapist, has proved very successful. Children requiring surgical appliances are still measured and fitted at the School Clinic, but the goods are now supplied by the National Health Service.

The treatment of children for more serious defects is still carried out at the Royal Halifax Infirmary or the General Hospital, but now in conjunction with the Local Hospital Board of the National Health Services. Exactly how this new National Health Service is going to affect the School Health Service is not yet apparent, but it is sincerely hoped that the comprehensive and efficient services already being given to school children will neither be impeded nor submerged in the larger scheme.

Full details of the services are given in the following pages of this report.

Medical Inspections.

As usual, medical inspections were carried out both at the School Clinic, Horton Street, and in the schools. Inspections at the schools consisted of:—

- (a) **Routine Medical Examinations**, where children were examined on admission, at 10 years old, and just before leaving. As is the custom, all parents were notified of such examination and the response, as shown by their attendance at the schools on such occasions, was most gratifying. The number of parents who attended the schools with their children was 2935.

For the numbers of children examined at routine medical inspections see Table I.

(b) **Re-inspections.**

When the routine medical examinations were completed, the rest of the time devoted by the doctors to school examinations consisted chiefly of re-inspections or follow-up examinations, and recommendations from Head Teachers on special cases who in their opinion, required medical attention. Difficulty in seeing the blackboard, difficulty in hearing, poor posture, frequent absenteeism due to repeated colds, running ears, etc., were amongst the commonest of such cases.

Miscellaneous Examinations.

All other examinations of the children took place at the School Clinic itself.

Children engaged in part-time employment, consisting chiefly in the delivery of newspapers, were examined to determine their suitability for undertaking such work in addition to their school routine.

The following are the figures regarding the certificates granted :

50 boys and 3 girls were granted full certificates for the delivery of newspapers.

3 boys were granted certificates for the restricted delivery of newspapers.

1 boy was refused a certificate on grounds of debility.

2 boys were granted certificates for singing with a theatrical company.

1 girl was granted a certificate for dancing at a summer revue.

2 boys were granted restricted certificates for harvesting.

12 girls were examined prior to an exchange visit to France.

Medical Inspections at the School Clinic.

The usual four sessions per week have been maintained throughout the year. The numbers attending these clinics are not limited, but the doctors often make special appointments with parents of children seen at the school inspections.

The total number of clinic sessions held by the doctors during the year under review was 165.

The number of new cases was 2581.

Re-examinations numbered 746.

The number of parents attending was 2365.

Principal Defects noted at Medical Inspections.

Apart from an increase in the number of ringworm cases (body and scalp) seen both at school and at clinic inspections, no extraordinary prevalence of diseases has been noted. Specialist treatment is still at our disposal, and the close liaison between School Health and Hospital services still continues.

Treatment.

Cases of marked general debility, including severe rachitic cases, are now few and far between. The debilitated child usually comes from the overcrowded tenement, and every effort is made to provide accommodation for such children at our residential open-air school. It has been remarkable and gratifying to note the improvement in health in such children when the family has been lucky enough to secure a house in the development areas in the outskirts of the town. Cod liver oil and malt, tonics and vitamins help these unfortunate children but not until more accommodation of this kind is provided can we expect healthy specimens in our schools.

Scabies.

75 cases of scabies were treated by the nurses at the School Clinic. This shows a marked decrease compared with the number of scabies treatments last year. In mild cases treatments was satisfactorily carried out at home.

Infectious Diseases.

For the numbers of schools visited, children examined, etc., see Table VIII.

The number of Diphtheria cases notified during the year under review was 7, compared with 25 cases in 1947.

88 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified compared with 41 cases the previous year.

Chickenpox was far less prevalent than in the previous year.

Ringworm.

The rise in the number of cases of ringworm, both of the scalp and body, deserves mention.

The number of specimens submitted to the bacteriologist at the Royal Halifax Infirmary was 36, 9 of which were returned positive. Of the remaining 27, 9 more were proved to be positive after more extensive investigation. Ringworm of the body was successfully dealt with at the School Clinic, while that of the scalp was treated as usual at the Royal Halifax Infirmary.

Tuberculosis.

24 children were submitted to the Tuberculosis Officer with the following results:—

Number	Site	Positive	Negative
21	Pulmonary	1	20
3	Cervical Adenitis	1	2
—	Bone	—	—
—	Abdomen	—	—

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The total number of injections given for primary immunisation was 610; 594 injections were given for re-immunisation where the children required boosting doses only. As a very high percentage of our children are now immunised, the number of children who seek boosting doses now exceeds the number for first-time immunisation. Where the number of cases justified them, special immunisation sessions were held in schools.

Artificial Sunlight Treatment.

The number of sessions for the application of artificial sunlight at the School Clinic has been increased from 2 to 5 per week, with the result that our long waiting list of 12 months ago is now non-existent. 254 children received treatment and a total of 4425 exposures were given during the year under review.

Tonsils and Adenoids.

309 children were sent to the General Hospital for tonsil and adenoid operations and 73 post-operative cases were seen by the doctors at the School Clinic.

Psychiatric Treatment.

25 new cases were submitted to the psychiatrist at the General Hospital for treatment, 15 cases having treatment already from the previous year.

Handicapped Pupils.

The following is a list of the handicapped children who this year have required special educational treatment.

Defect	Boys	Girls	Total
Blind	—	—	—
Partially sighted	1	1	2
Partially deaf	—	—	—
Epileptic	1	1	2
Maladjusted	1	1	2
Physically handicapped	—	—	—
Diabetic	—	—	—

Educationally Subnormal.

	Boys	Girls	Total
To go to special day school ...	13	10	23
To go to boarding schools ...	—	—	—
To remain at ordinary school with special educational treatment	11	4	15
To be re-examined	2	1	3
To be referred to the Local Authority	3	5	8
To be referred to the Psychiatrist	—	1	1

An account of our special school for educationally subnormal children during the year 1948 is given on page 23. As yet there are no modifications consequent upon the operation of the National Health Service Act 1946, regarding the administration of this school or our relations with it.

The activities of both open-air school and home for delicate children are described on pages 12 and 13.

Once more we take this opportunity of expressing our sincere thanks to the Head Teachers and their Staffs whose co-operation is so vital in the smooth running of any School Health Service. Also, our thanks extend to the Staff of the School Clinic and to the Education Committee for their efforts during the year in helping us to maintain that efficient standard of service which is always our aim.

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

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

APPENDIX A

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

First I wish to pay tribute to the late Mr. T. N. Hodgson, Headmaster of the Open-Air School, whose sudden death was a shock to all and a loss to the scholars. He served untiringly for more than 10 years in the interests of Bermerside Open-Air School.

This year the same type of children were admitted as formerly, namely, delicate children and non-infected T.B. contacts. Further, some rheumatics, with or without mild affection of the heart, bronchitis, asthmatics, and a very few myopics.

We encounter practically no real cases of malnutrition.

Medical examinations of the scholars were carried out regularly.

No. of children on register on January 6th, 1948	...	106
No. of children admitted during the year	...	77
No. of children re-admitted during the year	...	10
No. of children discharged during the year	...	79
Average period of stay	...	1 year, 2 months
Average increase of weight	...	2.5 kg.
Highest gain in weight	...	10 kg.
Average increase in height	...	3.5 cm.
Highest gain in height	...	8 cm.
Medical Inspections	...	40
No. of Examinations	...	951

Average attendance:

1938	...	83.1	1942	...	80.9	1946	...	85.7
1939	...	94.2	1943	...	80.7	1947	...	82.6
1940	...	85.1	1944	...	80.9	1948	...	85.4
1941	...	83.3	1945	...	76.9			

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

BERMERSIDE HOME, No. 29,545.

I have great pleasure in reporting that we are approaching our aim of getting sufficient staff to enable us to fill the Home to capacity, viz., 30 children.

We had a mild epidemic of Mumps (6 cases) and 1 case of Measles. All cases of infectious disease were, as usual, promptly removed from the Home either to the Isolation Hospital or, if the disease and home circumstances permitted, to domiciliary treatment.

No. on register at beginning of year	...	...	10
Admitted during the year	...	...	43
Discharged during the year	...	...	30
Average period of stay	...	5 months	23 days
Average increase in weight	...	...	3'2 kg.
Highest gain in weight	...	...	6'5 kg.
Average increase in height	...	...	2'54 cm.
Highest gain in height	...	...	6'35 cm.
Medical Inspections	...	...	34
No. of Examinations	...	...	240

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

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

Inspection.

During the year 10,902 children were examined at the routine inspections in the schools. This is an increase of 780 over the previous year due mainly to the higher leaving age.

In addition re-inspections numbered 3,447, giving a total of 14,349 inspections in 141 sessions, an average of 101 per session.

Treatment.

In previous reports attention has been drawn to the great decrease in dental caries brought about by the coarser bread and plainer cakes and biscuits made necessary by war-time shortages, and it was exceptional to find children 2 or 3 years old entering nursery classes with any serious dental defects.

Last year it was noted that this improvement was not being maintained. This year the condition of the teeth of children entering these classes is markedly worse than has been the case for a number of years. The connection between starches and sugars and dental caries is well established, and it is felt to be a justifiable conclusion that this deterioration in the dental condition of young children is due to the greater consumption of these types of foods in a more highly refined state more nearly approaching that of pre-war years. It would appear that only by altering the feeding habits, and preferences of the nation, can any natural improvement in the teeth be maintained. Whilst this was unavoidable during the war it is hardly likely to be practicable in peace-time except by slow and prolonged education of the individual.

The number of children attending as special cases, mainly for the relief of toothache, has increased from 1,047 in 1946 to 1,225 in 1947, and 1,597 in 1948.

There has been an increase in the number of temporary teeth extracted, 4,938 in 1946, 5,298 in 1947, and 5,529 in 1948. There has been a decrease in the number of permanent teeth filled, from 2,818 in 1947 to 2,534 in 1948, due mainly to the increase in the number of special cases, and temporary teeth extracted. Fortunately the older children have maintained their improved condition and there has been a slight decrease in the number of permanent teeth which have had to be extracted. The great majority of children leave school with their teeth in good condition.

Altogether, 6,200 children were found to require treatment, and no fewer than 5,460, or 88.1%, received treatment at the clinic, making in all 8,511 attendances.

The Health Act, as it applies to dental treatment, emphasises the conservation side of treatment rather than the fitting of dentures, and if this aim is to be achieved children must leave school with their permanent teeth in good condition. When it is realised that between 3,000 and 4,000 permanent teeth are either filled or extracted every year for children of school age it becomes plain that the foundations of good dental health in the adult must depend on adequate provision for the treatment of the child. Enlightenment and propaganda have resulted in both parents and children being more appreciative of the treatment given than was the case even a few years ago, and it is unfortunate that, at a time when the school dental service should be expanding to take advantage of this improved attitude, the position is now such that the number of dental officers in the service, or likely to be attracted to it, is so much reduced that this expansion is at present impossible, and that in many places the service has had to be curtailed or abandoned altogether. It is difficult to see how full advantage can be gained from the Health Act until this expansion has taken place.

The installation of new equipment has made possible a standard of conservation treatment otherwise unattainable in the time at our disposal and in addition has had a valuable propaganda effect on parents and older children by giving visible evidence that the school dental service is keeping abreast of modern developments.

Our thanks are again due to the Head Teachers and their Staffs in the schools for their continued help and interest in our work.

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

Senior Dental Officer.

APPENDIX C

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

There has been an increase in the number of children attending the Ophthalmic Department of the School Clinic as compared with previous years. This is largely due to an extra Ophthalmic Clinic having been installed.

There has been a falling off in the cases of High Myopia, only one having been seen during the year. This, I am convinced, is largely due to the children having proper meals at school instead of indifferent ones at home.

As glasses are no longer given out at the Clinic, we have no records after July 5th, 1948, of the actual receipt of glasses ordered.

Since July, 1948, forms for the repair of damaged glasses have been given. Previously the Clinic took over these damaged glasses and had them repaired or replaced. One great improvement under the new Health Act is that the range of frames is greater, and children can be more readily made to wear glasses which they like, than those in the more utilitarian types of frames.

Five children were sent to schools for the partially sighted. This ensures them attaining a reasonable standard of education without damaging the eyes by undue strain.

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

ORTHOPTIC CLINIC.

This Clinic has been closed for the whole of the year.

APPENDIX D

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

The following is the report on the work of the Orthopædic Clinic for 1948:—

The new cases attending for examination have increased in number but the attendances for treatment have decreased. It should also be noted that there is an unduly long list of cases waiting for treatment. This state of affairs is not satisfactory and is entirely due to the shortage of staff. It is hoped that this difficulty will be overcome in the near future.

It is now generally recognised that a Clinic of this kind is best held in a General Hospital where facilities for special investigations, such as X-Ray and Pathological Examinations are at hand and can be carried out without undue delay. In the event of such a re-organisation I consider it essential that the remedial gymnast responsible for treatment should be present when his, or her, cases are being examined by the Orthopædic Surgeon. It is only by so doing that the interest and co-operation of all concerned will be maintained.

GEOFFREY HYMAN,

M.B., Ch.B.,

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

REPORT BY THE ORGANISERS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Physical Education.

It is with regret that the present Organisers of Physical Education write this, their last joint report, due to the departure of Mr. Bilbrough to Lancashire County Council where he has been appointed to the post of Senior Organising Officer for Physical Education. Such changes are always accompanied by very mixed feelings and the Organisers feel real regret that they will not be able to follow up together the work they have been doing in the last few years. On the other hand they do wish to place on record their very deep appreciation for all the happy and helpful co-operation which they have enjoyed and which has produced a standard of performance in Physical Training which has received recognition of a national character. The progress made in the last three years has only been possible by this spirit of co-operation on the part of head teachers and teachers concerned and the results, especially in the Junior and Infants Schools, have been so marked as to lead to the conclusion that another year or so will show similar successful development in the Senior Schools of the town. This development is already beginning to show itself and with the appointment of Mr. Morrison to succeed Mr. Bilbrough it is felt that sound progress in the future is assured.

Demonstrations of modern methods in Physical Education which were given in 1946 and 1947 have been supplemented in 1948 by several Teachers' Courses. A course for Infant School Teachers was held at Akroyd Place Infant School, and a course for teachers in Junior Schools was held at Pellon Lane School. Both these courses were very well attended and the teachers showed very keen appreciation of the technique of teaching on the modern informal methods, as well as of the type of activities recommended and the standard of performance to be expected of children in these age groups. This improvement in performance is a marked feature of the work generally in the Infant and Junior Schools and the increasing interest and enthusiasm of teachers and children is most gratifying. The general improvement in the standard of Physical Training in all the Infant and Junior Schools of the town is a feature of which the Organisers are very proud, and this improved standard has been the subject of special commendation by His Majesty's Inspectorate.

A course for men teachers in the Senior Schools was held during the Autumn Term and was attended by teachers from all the Secondary Modern Schools as well as those of the Junior Technical and Crossley & Porter Schools. The teachers saw demonstrations of Junior School work at Pellon Lane in order to better appreciate the standard to be expected of the children coming to the Senior Schools at 11 years of age. The rest of the course was held at the Modern School, where the boys provided some effective demonstrations of

modern work in a Senior School. The necessity for a broader outlook on the lesson than just free-standing-exercises was emphasised, as well as the necessity for the inclusion in the Physical Education Scheme of systematic training and coaching in Athletics, Major Games, Swimming, Boxing and similar social and recreative physical activities. The teachers thoroughly appreciated the visits and lectures to the course of Mr. Dodd, Tutor at Carnegie College of Physical Education, and Mr. Major, H.M.I.

An interesting additional course for the men teachers was held at Ling Bob Playing Field during the November mid-term holiday. This was a three day course on Rugby Football Coaching and special lecturers were provided by the Officials of English Rugby League. Mr. Fallowfield, the League Secretary, and Mr. Alec Fiddes, Huddersfield International player and coach, provided much useful material for the teachers as well as many helpful practical hints for class instruction of games' skills. Much interest was created by the showing of a Rugby Coaching film which was produced in Australia, and in which Australian schoolboys were actually being coached. The film and the course were most enjoyable and instructive.

The Organisers wish to emphasise the necessity for ensuring that a hall of reasonable size is made available for the Physical Training lessons in all schools. Special mention was made during the year by His Majesty's Inspector of the praiseworthy efforts being made by teachers in the schools which have no hall, but the fact cannot be concealed that those schools are working under a big disadvantage and cannot possibly produce the best standard of performance.

It is pleasing to report that equipment and apparatus for Physical Training and Games have been much more easily obtainable during the past year and most schools can now be said to possess a range of apparatus which compares more favourably with pre-war standards. The horizontal ropes have been erected and these, together with metal stands which were the subject of experimentation, have proved of immense value and it is hoped that they will be supplied to more schools in the near future. Gym shoes are now "off coupons" and 1,000 pairs have been supplied during the year. Unfortunately we do not receive nearly enough coupons to supply all the shorts and knickers required and, therefore, only 700 pairs have been issued during 1948. The Organisers strongly recommend head teachers to encourage all children to provide their own gym shoes and shorts or knickers for the P.T. lessons. This will enable those children who cannot supply their own to be provided with an outfit but it is much better for the children to possess their own personal property.

Many schools have been visited frequently during the year by students, teachers, organisers, inspectors of schools and others, and these visits are very encouraging to the Organisers and stimulating to children and teachers. The type of work being done is now more generally familiar to educationists in the country, but the visitors almost invariably remark on the high standard of physical skill and development which they say are such noticeable features. One of

the most important visits was arranged by the Ministry of Education when 30 of His Majesty's Inspectors saw P.T. lessons by Infants and Juniors at Pellon Lane School, and the work seen was later the subject of a full discussion by those who attended the demonstrations. Amongst the many visitors who have come to see P.T. in our schools this year were students from the City of Sheffield and City of Leeds Training Colleges, and Carnegie College of Physical Education, and Specialist Teachers and P.T. Organisers from Lancashire County, Essex County, London County Council and many other parts of the British Isles, and in addition we have had an Inspector of Schools from Germany, a Chief Administrative Official from Australia and a College Lecturer from South Africa.

The Organisers would like to make special reference to their appreciation of the help given by the children and teachers concerned in these many demonstrations. The schools visited include Akroyd Place and Battinson Road Infant Schools, Mixenden, Bradshaw, Raw Lane, Lee Mount, Haugh Shaw, All Saints, Queen's Road, Warley Road and Pellon Lane Junior Schools, and Crossley & Porter, Ovenden, Modern, Battinson Road and Sunnyside Secondary Schools, but there are other schools besides these where the work is improving rapidly and where the standard being reached will soon be equally high.

An interesting feature of the work of the year was the production of three films of Primary School Physical Training. These show an outdoor lesson by children of 9-11 years of age, some progressive steps in teaching physical skills to children from 5-11 years of age and an indoor lesson for children of 10 and 11 years. The films were taken at Bradshaw and Pellon Lane Schools and have already created a great deal of interest. Copies have been made available for hiring and already requests have been received from Scotland, Leeds, Loughborough and Birmingham. In addition to our own films the Ministry of Education made a film on "Movement in Education" and during the summer months they took the section dealing with Primary School Physical Education at Mixenden School.

Swimming.

At the beginning of the summer a demonstration of teaching methods, given at Warley Road School, was very well attended. It is most pleasing to know that the Woodside Swimming Bath is to be available once more in 1949 for the school baths cannot cope adequately with all the children for whom instruction is required. Even so, with six school baths, Halifax is extremely fortunate with regard to facilities for swimming instruction and good work in this direction has been done in the past year. In addition, a return has been made to the practice of taking Royal Life Saving Society Examinations, but with Woodside Baths available it is hoped to be possible to develop more advanced work on pre-war lines, and to return eventually to the high standard of swimming of which the schools of Halifax were previously so proud.

Athletics.

The introduction of more attention to class training and coaching for athletics during Physical Training and Games lessons has been strongly recommended, especially in the Senior Schools, and much progress has been made. The all-round standard of performance will gradually improve as a result of this, but already signs of this improvement are obvious. The important thing to remember is that the training and coaching must be a systematic and continuous building-up technique of correct performance which becomes a habit. The carry-over value of athletics training to provide healthy interest in physical activity in post-school life cannot be over-emphasised, and the preparation for this must be undertaken in school.

The Organisers wish to congratulate those concerned on the efficiency and success of the inter-school competitions organised by the Schools Athletic Association and the Inter-Grammar School Sports Association, and to wish these Associations further success in the future.

School Clinic.

The Orthopaedic Department of the School Clinic is under the direct supervision of Miss Dudgeon, who should have a staff of three full-time Remedial Gymnasts. Unfortunately owing to the shortage of physio-therapists, she has been one short throughout the year. Miss Davies, who went to a senior post in Keighley, was replaced by Mr. Stuart. He had no sooner been appointed than Miss Chatterton left to go to a senior post in Barnet; therefore once more our staff was one short and the post has not been filled yet. Miss Foers and Mr. Stuart who are both enthusiastic and exceptionally skilful, have worked extremely hard throughout the year, working overtime into the lunch hour and at the end of the day in an attempt to deal with all the patients.

The important work of supervision of school classes has suffered, especially where new teachers have to be helped in the conduct of the classes. It has been very noticeable that the children from those schools where physical training is well established respond much more quickly to the treatment in the clinic. As a result of this, attendance at the clinic is often shortened by months, thus emphasising the obvious necessity for systematic physical training lessons of a high standard under good conditions. In such schools it has often been found that crippled children take part in the normal lesson and attain an unexpectedly high standard of physical skill.

The treatment of babies and children under 5 years of age is perhaps the most important part of the work of the clinic and gives the greatest, quickest and most lasting results. This work now takes a major part of the time of the staff, including doctors, physio-therapists and gymnasts.

Throughout the year, many visitors from all over England and Scotland as well as from Australia, South Africa and India have observed the work of the clinic.

Youth Work.

By far the most exciting event of the year was the Yorkshire Inter-Area Athletics Championship held at Dewsbury in July. The Halifax team is to be congratulated on winning this championship for the third successive year, but must bear in mind that this success was only gained in face of fierce opposition from other areas, in particular, York, Bradford and Doncaster. The victory could not have been achieved if every member of the team had not attended regularly for training and coaching and been inspired by an infectious enthusiasm and keen team spirit. This aspect of Youth Work is one which the Organisers hope will grow from strength to strength, for its great value is self-evident. The training and coaching of the members of Youth Clubs was this year carried on at Spring Hall on Tuesday and Thursday evenings and the provision of the facilities at Spring Hall is a great asset. The town is gradually being provided with facilities for the practice of athletic activities and the training areas at Heath Grammar School, Crossley & Porter School, Ling Bob and Spring Hall will be invaluable. When these are supplemented by the Athletics Stadium which it is proposed to provide at Shroggs Park, the youth of Halifax will have adequate means for expressing and developing the enthusiasm and ability so obvious during this year and the sense of frustration so frequently felt will disappear. The Halifax Youth Athletics Championships again attracted competitors, providing keen competition for the trophies so generously provided by His Worship the Mayor, Alderman C. Holdsworth, J.P. An interesting inter-city tournament against Bradford at Horsfall Playing Fields resulted in a narrow victory for the Halifax team.

Youth Organisations Boxing has flourished during the year and the Annual Tournament was followed by the selection of a team to compete against York Youth Organisations, both in York and Halifax. Both these tournaments were thoroughly enjoyed by all concerned. The Youth Boxing Committee hopes to extend this side of its activities next year.

The Netball Committee continues to find enthusiastic support for its efforts and report a big improvement in the standard of play. Five Netball Rallies held during the year have proved successful. Seventeen teams took part and seven clubs are now playing a series of tournaments for the championship. It is hoped that Hockey and Basket Ball may soon be included amongst the activities of the Youth Organisations. A Course in Basket Ball has been held during the last few months of the year at the R.E.S. Gymnasium. Instruction in the rules and skills of the game was provided by the Central Council of Physical Recreation and the Yorkshire Basket Ball Association and, as a result of this course, Basket Ball is now a regular Wednesday night activity at the R.E.S. Gymnasium. Members of Youth Groups are invited to attend in order to learn the game and to play it in the hope that other centres may be started.

In conjunction with the Youth Organiser and the Parks Superintendent, more pitches for Soccer, Rugger and Cricket have been brought into use during 1948 than ever before. Additional pitches are still being prepared, and at last we are delighted to say that the work on the canteen and dressing rooms at Roils Head has at last been begun. This will greatly improve the facilities at Roils Head where the many pitches are all in full and regular use.

Out of School Activities.

Recreational swimming classes have continued throughout the year as in previous years. Out-of-school swimming for school children proved as popular as ever at Battinson Road, Moorside and Warley Road Baths, as also did the Evening Play Centres at Ling Bob, Ovenden, Sunnyside and Northowram.

Additional classes which have been started at Ovenden School this year and have been very successful, are for Rugby and Association Football training and coaching. A Boxing Class for school-boys now held on two evenings a week at the R.E.S. Gymnasium, is exceptionally well attended. The Basket Ball held at the R.E.S. Gymnasium on Wednesday evenings has already been referred to and during the winter months the Ladies' Section of the Halifax Harriers hold a Gymnastic and Athletic Training Class at the R.E.S. Gymnasium on Thursday evenings. The Keep Fit Class at Princess Mary High School on Monday evenings has continued successfully during the winter months.

The Battinson Road Ballroom Dancing Class continues to run successfully and there is a demand for such classes at other centres. This demand can now be catered for as teachers are available.

Conclusion.

The Organisers wish to thank all those concerned with the many varied aspects of their work, for the enthusiastic co-operation shown. Mr. Bilbrough, while apologising for his inability to see everyone personally to say "Au-revoir" before going to Lancashire, wishes to state here how much he regrets leaving Halifax and the work he has so much enjoyed, and hopes that success in the future will attend the efforts of all those connected with the work of Physical Education in Halifax.

A. BILBROUGH.

S. DUDGEON.

APPENDIX F

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

I beg to submit my report on Quarry House Special School for the year 1948.

As in previous years I am pleased to state that the work has progressed very satisfactorily indeed. I visited the school on several occasions, both for routine medical examinations and for consultation with the Headmistress and parents regarding the progress of the children.

In some cases difficulty is still experienced in persuading parents to let their children attend Quarry House, but once the child is settled at school we seldom have any more trouble. Our children have a special bus to take them to and from school daily, and each child takes school dinner.

The following are the figures for the year under review :—

	Boys	Girls	Total
Admitted 1948	11	7	18
Discharged 1948	6	2	8
Referred to Local Authority	1	1	2
Returned to Ordinary School	1	—	1

Very careful records are kept of every child's progress. Each child has a graphical record for reading, spelling and arithmetic and a personal record book in which the Headmistress enters her reports at regular intervals.

At the end of the year, Mrs. Townsend, who for over eleven years had been Headmistress at Quarry House, retired. I have known her for 3 years and, having worked in close co-operation with her, have found her help invaluable in dealing with the children at this school. Her thorough personal knowledge of each individual child, combined with years of experience in dealing with the mentally retarded, always made Mrs. Townsend's views worth consideration when we were faced with an important issue regarding some child. I take this opportunity of thanking her for her co-operation and help during these years, and, with the children, wish her a very happy retirement. My thanks also extend to the rest of the staff for their unfailing efforts in dealing with the children.

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

APPENDIX G

SPEECH CLINIC.

Report for Calendar Year 1948.

In the Spring and Summer Terms of 1948, 50 children were receiving regular treatment at the Committee's Speech Clinic in Akroyd Place School. During the Spring Term I visited regularly Bermerside Open-Air School where four children were under treatment, and in the Summer Term Quarry House School where six children were under treatment.

Of these 60 cases, 40 were stammerers, 16 dystalics, two cleft palates, one girl was suffering from nodules on the vocal chords, and one girl came for therapeutic relaxation because she was suffering from chronic enuresis.

I found that the speech defects of four children were due to hardness of hearing, and they received a special examination from Mr. Lodge.

In the Autumn Term of 1948, 31 new patients were admitted for treatment, and 44 cases received regular weekly treatment at the Speech Clinic. Of these, 24 were stammerers, 19 were dystalics, and one cleft palate.

I visited three schools in the early part of the Autumn Term; Haugh Shaw Junior, Siddal Mixed, and Siddal Infants. The Head Teachers of all these schools invited me to come again and give a lecture demonstration to the teachers in the teaching of phonetics to young children, and they made special arrangements for me to do so.

Visits were paid to the Speech Clinic during the year by Mr. Huntley, Music Organiser, and by Miss Southwell, a Student Health Visitor.

An outstanding event of the year was the International Conference on Speech Therapy held from Sept. 20th to 24th inclusive at the Royal Society of Medicine, Wimpole Street, London. Fifteen countries were represented in addition to Great Britain and Ireland, and the members of the Conference numbered 346. It was opened by a Government Reception at Lancaster House, St. James', when the Rt. Hon. George Tomlinson received all delegates. The lectures and discussions were very stimulating and helpful, and I am grateful to the Committee for making it possible for me to attend.

M. MOORE BLAKE, M.A., L.C.S.T.,
Speech Therapist.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

**MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF PUPILS ATTENDING
MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1948.**

A.—Periodic Medical Inspections.

(1) Number of Inspections in the Prescribed Groups:

	1948	1947
Entrants	2,072	1,251
Second Age Group	1,802	1,390
Third Age Group	1,791	991
Total	5,665	3,632

(2) Number of other Periodic Inspections

—

Grand Total	5,665	3,632
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B.—Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections	2,859	2,436
Number of Re-Inspections ...	9,595	7,697
Total	12,454	10,133

C.—Pupils found to require Treatment.

**NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL PUPILS FOUND AT
PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE
TREATMENT (excluding Dental Diseases and
Infestation with Vermin).**

Group	For defective vision (excluding squint).	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIA	Total individual pupils
Entrants	40	687	587
Second Age Group ...	201	414	460
Third Age Group ...	152	264	410
Total (prescribed groups)	393	1,365	1,457
Other Periodic Inspections ...	—	—	—
Grand Total	393	1,365	1,457

TABLE II.

**A. RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY
MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1948.**

Defect Code No.	DEFECT OR DISEASE	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
		Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under ob- servation, but not requiring treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under ob- servation, but not requiring treatment
4	Skin	71	10	328	6
5	Eyes—(a) Vision ...	393	46	141	5
	(b) Squint ...	57	4	22	—
	(c) Other ...	39	3	91	—
6	Ears—(a) Hearing ...	25	—	37	3
	(b) Otitis Media ...	11	2	67	—
	(c) Other ...	10	—	100	1
7	Nose or Throat ...	151	437	415	21
8	Speech	10	9	20	1
9	Cervical Glands ...	22	92	105	1
10	Heart and Circulation	21	22	51	8
11	Lungs	116	31	258	6
12	Developmental—				
	(a) Hernia ...	1	6	2	2
	(b) Other ...	16	7	187	2
13	Orthopædic—				
	(a) Posture ..	70	4	15	1
	(b) Flat Foot... ..	505	11	54	1
	(c) Other ...	153	13	121	2
14	Nervous System—				
	(a) Epilepsy ...	1	2	4	1
	(b) Other ...	9	7	96	1
15	Psychological—				
	(a) Developm't ...	2	1	7	—
	(b) Stability ...	3	2	10	1
16	Other	99	34	646	16

**B. CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF
PUPILS INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR
IN THE AGE GROUPS.**

Age Groups	No. of Pupils Inspected	A. (Good)		B. (Fair)		C. (Poor)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	2072	608	29'4	1461	70'5	3	'1
Second Age Group	1802	427	23'7	1372	76'1	3	'2
Third Age Group	1791	533	29'8	1258	70'2	—	—
Other Periodic Ins.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5665	1568	27'7	4091	72'2	6	'1

TABLE III.
TREATMENT TABLES.

Group I.—Minor Ailments

(excluding uncleanness, for which see Table V.)

(a) Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year

Skin :	1948	1947
Ringworm—Scalp :		
(i) X-Ray treatment	9	10
(ii) Other treatment	10	—
Ringworm—Body	53	21
Scabies	75	142
Impetigo	262	203
Other Skin Diseases	163	474
Eye Disease (external and other, but excluding errors of refraction, squint and cases admitted to hospital) ...	1,589	1,075
Ear Defects	436	273
Miscellaneous (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	9,294	5,991
Total	11,891	8,198

(b) Total number of attendances at Authority's minor ailments clinic 35,471 20,168

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint

(excluding Eye Disease treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.)

	1948	1947
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ...	787	680
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	135	86
Total	922	766

Number of Pupils for whom Spectacles were :

(a) Prescribed	783	678
(b) Obtained (to July 3rd)	579	*818

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

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

Received Operative Treatment:	1948	1947
(a) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	312	146
(b) for other nose and throat conditions ...	1	—
(c) received other form of treatment ...	348	403
Total	661	549

Group IV.—Orthopædic and Postural Defects.

(a) Number treated as In-patients in Hospitals or Hospital Schools	1948 6	1947 15
(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g., in Clinics or Out-patient Departments	1,122	1,075

Group V.—Child Guidance Treatment and Speech Therapy.

Number of Pupils treated:	1948	1947
(a) under Child Guidance arrangements	40	33
(b) under Speech Therapy arrangements	91	73

TABLE IV.**DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.**

(1) Number of Pupils Inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:	1948	1947
(a) Periodic Age Groups	10,902	10,122
(b) Specials	1,597	1,225
(c) Total (Periodic and Specials) ...	12,499	11,347
(1a) Number of Re-inspections	3,447	3,738
(2) Number found to require treatment ...	6,200	5,529
(3) Number actually treated	5,460	5,156
(4) Attendances made by Pupils for treatment ...	8,511	8,155
(5) Half-days devoted to: Inspection	141	130
Treatment	744	780
Total ...	885	910
(6) Fillings: Permanent Teeth	2,534	2,818
Temporary Teeth	131	143
Total ...	2,665	2,961
(7) Extractions: Permanent Teeth	841	879
Temporary Teeth	5,529	5,298
Total ...	6,370	6,177
(8) Administrations of General Anæsthetics for Extractions	14	6
(9) Other Operations: Permanent Teeth ...	1,979	1,636
Temporary Teeth	79	46
Total ...	2,058	1,682

TABLE V.
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(1)	Average number of visits per School made during the year by the school nurses	1948	1947
	...	7	4
(2)	Total number of examinations of pupils in the schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	...	...
	...	38,035	19,319
(3)	Number of individual pupils found to be infested	...	...
	...	2,187	1,240
(4)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	...	...
	...	120	112
(5)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	...	...
	...	—	—

TABLE VI.
PROPORTION OF VACCINATED PUPILS AMONGST THOSE EXAMINED IN ROUTINE DURING THE PERIOD 1938 to 1948

Year		Routine Examinations	Number showing Vaccination Scars	Percentage Un-vaccinated
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
* 1947	(a) Boys	1,810	289	84·0
	(b) Girls	1,822	294	83·9
* 1948	(a) Boys	2,985	431	85·6
	(b) Girls	2,680	407	84·8

* 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.	
	1948	1947	1948	1947		1948	1947	1948	1947
2	96.3	88.2	17.0	13.4	2	—	97.0	—	16.2
3	98.2	96.6	16.4	15.7	3	97.5	95.7	16.2	15.3
4	103.1	101.5	17.6	17.5	4	101.9	103.8	17.5	17.3
5	109.1	109.5	19.4	17.9	5	109.0	108.5	18.8	18.8
6	114.0	113.7	21.3	21.2	6	113.0	112.2	19.8	20.9
7	124.4	121.9	23.7	24.2	7	121.1	120.7	24.1	23.5
8	126.5	125.3	26.8	25.9	8	125.1	125.7	25.8	25.4
9	127.7	129.0	27.7	28.2	9	127.2	134.5	27.4	29.3
10	137.0	137.0	32.8	30.4	10	135.6	135.8	29.2	32.9
11	140.9	137.7	34.5	33.2	11	140.6	139.4	35.2	34.6
12	143.5	144.8	37.1	37.2	12	145.4	142.1	38.1	36.8
13	148.4	149.7	39.8	39.1	13	148.4	152.8	40.3	46.8
14	151.8	155.3	41.3	46.7	14	155.5	156.5	48.5	49.6
15	163.4	146.0	51.0	50.7	15	158.8	158.3	52.4	59.4
16	172.2	172.9	53.5	59.8	16	162.1	160.9	54.0	54.3
17	176.3	177.0	65.8	63.5	17	161.0	164.9	52.8	55.9
18	180.4	174.2	67.7	63.4	18	—	164.6	—	57.2

TABLE VIII.

INVESTIGATION OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

School	Disease	Visits Paid	Classes Inspected	Ex'min't'ns of Pupils
Akroyd Place ...	R.	3	4	133
Boothtown ...	D.	1	1	30
" ...	R.	1	1	2
Haugh Shaw ...	R.	2	4	136
" " ...	D.	1	2	60
Lee Mount ...	R.	2	3	96
Ling Bob ...	R.	2	3	85
Moorside ...	R.	2	2	78
Ovenden ...	R.	1	1	31
Siddal Nursery ...	S.F.	1	1	30
Sunnyside ...	R.	1	1	42
Warley Road ...	R.	1	1	31
Trinity ...	R.	2	2	98
St. Joseph's ...	D.	1	2	59
St. Mary's ...	R.	1	1	41
" ...	D.	1	2	77
Quarry House ...	R.	1	3	47
P.M. High ...	R.	1	1	35
Totals		25	35	1111
	1947	30	48	1339

S.F.—Scarlet Fever.

R.—Ringworm.

D.—Diphtheria.

C.J.S.—Conjunctivitis.

M.—Measles.

Sc.—Scabies.

S.P.—Small Pox

Wh.C.—Whooping Cough.

C.P.—Chicken Pox.

Mps.—Mumps.

TABLE IX.

WORK OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH NURSING STAFF.

	1948	1947
1. Half-days on which nurses assisted at School Medical Inspection	407	311
2. Half-days on which nurses assisted at—		
(a) Minor Ailments' Clinic	1,206	920
(b) Inspection Clinic	298	226
(c) Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic	286	74
(d) Immunisation Clinic	56	26
3. Half-days devoted to head surveys	318	193
Total examinations of pupils	38,035	19,319
Pupils found with verminous or nitty heads	2,187	1,240
4. Half-days on which sulphur baths were given	38	59
Pupils dealt with	123	288
5. Half-days devoted to "following-up"	38	12
Homes visited	105	70
Individual pupils concerned	80	93
6. Half-days devoted to investigating infectious diseases	18	24
Throat Swabs submitted for examination	52	172
Classes examined in the course of investigating cases of infectious nature in the schools	35	30

TABLE X.

PROVISION OF MEALS.

Dinners supplied :	1948	1947
Primary and Secondary Schools	1,207,366	1,059,074
Special Schools	40,039	35,825
Portions of Milk consumed on School Premises	1,930,848	1,687,518
Canteens opened during the year	3	6
Kitchens opened during the year	4	—

TABLE XI.
OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT.

Classification of Errors of Refraction.

	Hyper- metropia	Myopia	Hyper- metropia with Astigma- tism	Myopia with Astigma- tism	Mixed Astigma- tism	Anio- metro- pia	Total 1948	Total 1947
Boys ...	127	37	173	23	34	8	402	300
Girls ...	121	38	154	28	41	3	385	380
Total ...	248	75	327	51	75	11	787	680

	Boys	Girls	Total 1948	Total 1947
Pupils who attended the Eye Clinic	475	451	926	766
Pupils for whom glasses were prescribed ...	402	381	783	678
Pupils who obtained glasses	231	213	444	610
new lenses } to	67	68	135	208
repairs } July 3rd 1948	137	117	254	269
Pupils for whom glasses were not advised ...	67	65	132	88
Suffering from Corneal Opacities ...	—	—	—	1
" Nystagmus ...	1	2	3	4
" Ptosis ...	—	—	—	—
" Lenticular Opacities	—	—	—	1
" Severe Myopia ...	—	—	—	2
" Congenital Coloboma of Choroid and Iris	—	1	1	—
" Squint ...	5	5	10	32
" Fundal changes ...	1	—	1	—

TABLE XII.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

	School Health Service	M. and C.W.C.	Total	
			1948	1947
Surgeon's attendances	31	11	42	39
New Cases Examined	141	109	250	228
Re-Examinations	472	241	713	635
Pupils under treatment on Jan. 1st, 1948	837	546	1383	1329
New cases admitted for treatment 1948	176	90	266	367
Discharged, etc., during year ...	211	98	309	313
Cases remaining under treatment on December 31st, 1948 ...	802	538	1340	1383

	School Age	Under School Age	Total	
			1948	1947
Attendance for examination ...	613	350	963	863
Attendances for remedial exercises	8896	5286	14182	16733

Cases treated:—

	No. of Cases		Attendances	
	1948	1947	1948	1947
Maternity and Child Welfare...	636	621	5286	4784
School Clinic	831	735	5835	6908
Modern School	63	83	1917	2241
Bermerside School	43	47	793	817
Quarry House School...	—	36	—	166
Princess Mary High School ...	76	90	351	1385
Technical College	—	20	—	73
Heath School	—	44	—	235
Crossley & Porter School ...	—	20	—	124
	1649	1696	14182	16733

	1948		1947
Waiting list, January 1st ...	6	...	14
Waiting list, December 31st	45	...	6
Cases provisionally discharged to report progress at a later date	163	...	141

Allocation of Hours.

			1948	1947
School Clinic and Ovenden Clinic	...	...	1836½	1976½
Visits to Schools	...	...	66	112
M. and C. W. Clinic	...	...	1061	1032
Bermerside School	...	...	98	118½
Quarry House School	...	...	—	35
Modern School	...	...	150	150
Princess Mary High School	...	...	65	104
Technical College	...	...	—	9
Swimming Class	...	...	243	52
Crossley & Porter School	...	...	—	11
Heath School...	...	...	—	25½
			3519½	3625½
Follow-up : No. of homes visited	...	...	123	166
Time occupied	...	...	120	160
			Hours	

Halifax General Hospital.

Recommended for operative treatment	...	...	5	16
Admitted to hospital	...	...	*6	14
Refused operative treatment	...	...	—	—
Left the town	...	...	—	1
Deferred treatment	...	...	—	—
Received treatment privately	...	...	—	—
On waiting list	...	...	—	1

* 1 recommended in 1947.

TABLE XIII.
SWIMMING STATISTICS.

	1944			1945			1946			1947			1948		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
No. of pupils who learnt to swim during season	413	318	731	292	309	601	327	301	628	502	493	995	527	585	1112
No. of pupils able to swim	1033	958	1991	884	809	1693	942	913	1855	982	1016	1998	1246	1493	2739
No. of pupils who left school (14x) without gaining Elementary Certificates	66	63	129	50	73	123	117	55	172	90	114	204	55	31	86
Elementary Certificates	256	227	483	180	211	391	187	179	366	313	301	614	387	423	810
Advanced do.	81	101	182	65	67	132	85	72	157	100	99	199	126	103	229
Honours do.	53	57	110	38	32	70	41	31	72	31	44	75	107	38	145



