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NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1961



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CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
BLIND PUPILS	21
CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE	18
CLINIC SERVICES	42
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	11
CRIPPLED CHILDREN	15
DEAF CHILDREN	22
DELICATE CHILDREN	23
DENTAL SERVICE	19
DIPHTHERIA	29
DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION	29
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS AND TREATMENT	13
EYE DEFECTS AND TREATMENT	14
EPILEPTIC CHILDREN	26
GROUP TESTING OF HEARING	13
HANDICAPPED PUPILS	21
HOME VISITING—FOLLOW-UP CASES	11
HYGIENE	35
INFECTIOUS DISEASES	29
INTRODUCTION	4
IMPETIGO	15
MALADJUSTED CHILDREN	26
MEDICAL INSPECTIONS	9
MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS	34
MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN	23
MILK IN SCHOOLS	31
MINOR AILMENT CLINICS	11
NEPHRITIS	30
NURSERY SCHOOLS AND CLASSES	34
NUTRITION	10
ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT	15
PARTIALLY SIGHTED PUPILS	22
PARTIALLY DEAF PUPILS	23
PHYSICAL EDUCATION	32
POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION	29
RINGWORM	15
SCABIES	15
SCHOOL MEALS	30
SECTION 57, EDUCATION ACT, 1944	28
SPEECH THERAPY	16
STAFF—LIST OF	5
CHANGE IN	7
STATISTICS—GENERAL	5
TABLES	36
TUBERCULOSIS	30
UNCLEANLINESS	10
WATER SUPPLIES	35

INTRODUCTION

To the Members of the North Riding Education Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my annual report for the School Health Service in the North Riding for the year 1961. I regret the delay in presenting the text; the figures have been forwarded to the Ministry of Education at the relevant time, and the Welfare Sub-Committee have had detailed reports at each of their meetings, approximately seven each year.

There remains a serious shortage of professional staff: dental surgeons find National Health Service terms more acceptable and private practice even more lucrative. Shortly some of the dental staff who have served this Riding for nearly 40 years are due to retire and the situation about the school dental arrangements will become really serious.

Since the end of the year under review, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government have sent to major local authorities circular letters about fluoridation, and it is probable that the Health Committee, as far as finance is concerned, will approve new draft proposals to fluoridate drinking water to the extent that the optimum amount of fluoride will be present in all major water schemes. Much misunderstanding has arisen because of misleading propaganda in the daily press: there is a small amount of fluoride-ion in every water supply, and in parts of Lincolnshire the population has for many generations been drinking water with six times the amount of fluoride now recommended by the Ministry of Health without detriment to health. This fact is so clear that the Minister has had no difficulty in encouraging local authorities to add the missing amount of fluoride.

It was over thirty years ago that Dr. Robert Weaver, then a senior medical officer of the Ministry of Education, showed that in two comparable boroughs, one north of the Tyne, and the other on the south bank, had completely different rates of incidence of dental decay; the dental caries of children drinking water deficient in fluoride was approximately twice that of those consuming adequate fluorides. Further researches in the U.S.A., in Germany and in test areas in the United Kingdom have confirmed Dr. Weaver's findings.

Five to seven years after the commencement of adding the required amount of fluorides should show a considerable improvement in the dental condition of the North Riding and the understaffing of the dental side of the School Health Service would be somewhat less important. Incidentally, an annual expenditure of £12,000 on fluoridation could eventually save half the total cost of dental treatment in the North Riding—private, National Health Service, and School Dental Service. In 1962/3, this total cost exceeded £300,000.

Understaffing has been intermittent in the field of speech therapy and social work and to a lesser extent in the medical staff, chiefly owing to employees changing their employment or status. The position is fully discussed on pages 7 and 8 of the text.

In conclusion I wish to thank my deputy, Dr. J. T. A. George, who has written the text of this Report. I also acknowledge with pleasure the co-operation of many head teachers and the collaboration of my colleagues in the Education Department.

J. A. FRASER,

2nd July, 1963.

Principal School Medical Officer.

GENERAL STATISTICS

The Education Committee is responsible for primary and secondary education throughout the administrative county but certain functions relating to primary and secondary education are exercised by the Scarborough Divisional Executive in the area of that division which consists of the municipal borough of Scarborough, the urban district of Scalby, and the rural district of Scarborough. Subject to the general direction of the Committee, the school health service in the Scarborough division is administered by the divisional executive.

Population in the administrative county (mid-year 1961)	400,110
Children on registers of primary and nursery schools, January, 1962	37,442
Children on registers of secondary schools, January, 1962	22,115
Total	59,557
Primary schools or departments, January, 1962	329
Secondary schools, January, 1962	54
Total	383

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE STAFF at 31-12-1961

MEDICAL

Principal School Medical Officer

*J. A. FRASER, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

*J. T. A. GEORGE, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health and Divisional School
Medical Officer*

*W. G. EVANS, M.A., M.B., B.CHIR., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers

*ELIZABETH R. CAMERON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

ELIZABETH D. ELLISON, B.A., CH.B.

(temporary part-time)

S. E. JACKSON, M.B., CH.B.

(temporary part-time)

(resigned 31-7-61)

C. P. ALLEN, F.R.C.S., M.B., CH.M., D.T.M., D.T.H.

(part time) (commenced 25-9-61)

EDNA M. DUNN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (part time) (commenced 19-6-61).

*J. A. GOWANS, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

*NOEL HAY, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O.

MARY T. MEEHAN, M.B., B.CH. (commenced 9-1-61).

*MAVIS B. TAYLOR, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

MAY F. THOMSON, M.B., CH.B. (part time) (commenced 13-3-61).

*MARY TIMPERLEY, M.B., CH.B.

Scarborough
Divisional
Executive

- *T. P. BINNS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
- *P. BRODBIN, L.R.C.P., & S.I., D.P.H.
(resigned 6-2-61)
- *P. S. R. BURRELL, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
- *W. R. M. COUPER, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
- *H. DIGGLES, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
(commenced 15-3-61)
- *H. GRAY, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.
- *J. MCGOVERN, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
- *H. R. MORRISON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
(commenced 1-6-61)
- *T. M. B. ROHAN, M.B., CH.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.
(Commenced 5-6-61)
- *B. SCHROEDER, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Also District
Medical Officers
of Health, and
Assistant County
Medical Officers

*Approved by the Ministry of Education for the ascertainment of educationally subnormal children.

Part-time Specialist Officers

Aural Surgeon F. FLEMING, M.B., B.S., D.L.O.
Psychiatrist L. W. ROBINSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.M.
Dental Anaesthetists

R. D. BELL, M.B., CH.B.
 S. J. HALKETT, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 R. M. MACKENZIE, M.B., B.S.
 R. W. RUTTER, M.B., CH.B.

In addition the two Regional Hospital Boards at Newcastle and Leeds provide the part-time services of ophthalmic surgeons, orthopaedic surgeons, and aural surgeons, and in the case of the Leeds Board, one psychiatrist without charge to the Authority.

DENTAL

Principal School Dental Officer

I. J. FAULDS, L.D.S.

School Dental Officers

D. BEWES-ATKINSON, L.D.S. (part-time)
 K. CALDER, L.D.S. (part-time) (resigned 11-5-61)
 MRS. P. CASARTELLI, B.D.S. (part-time)
 A. D. CLARK, L.D.S.
 D. A. CLOUGH, L.D.S.
 MRS. S. R. SEAMAN, L.D.S., B.D.S.
 G. FLEMING, L.D.S. (part-time)
 J. GRAINGER, B.D.S. (commenced 23-5-61)
 L. H. HEAD, L.D.S.
 H. C. MORGAN, L.D.S. (part-time)
 J. I. MUNRO, L.D.S. (part-time)
 MISS R. C. NESBITT, L.D.S., B.D.S.
 C. E. PLACE, L.D.S.
 R. B. STEEL, L.D.S.
 MISS J. H. SUTTIE, L.D.S.
 MRS. G. R. WIGIN, L.D.S. (part-time)

Dental Technicians

R. G. HANSOM (Senior Technician (Surgical) -in-Charge)
R. MITCHESON (Technician-in-Charge) (resigned 31-3-61)
F. C. STRAW (Senior Dental Technician) (commenced 1-5-61)
I. R. MILNES

Dental Attendants—14 full time, 2 part time.

NURSING

Area Nursing Officers

MISS E. CHAPMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D., H.V.CERT.
(appointed 1-4-61)

MISS K. A. DAWSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. (appointed 1-4-61)

School Nurses

43 Health Visitor/School Nurses (part-time)

2 School Nurses (full-time)

A school nursing service equivalent to that of a further 5 full-time nurses is given by district nurses or combined-duty nurses in the rural areas.

Orthopaedic Nurses

MISS C. CHAPMAN, S.R.N.

MISS B. D. ROWELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., Orthop. Certif.

Audiometric Nurse

MISS P. FERRIS, S.R.N. (resigned 31-8-61)

MRS. H. WALKER, S.R.N. (commenced 1-12-61)

CHILD GUIDANCE

Educational Psychologists

MISS E. M. MILBANKE, M.A.

MR. P. F. WOODMAN, B.A., DIP.ED.PSYCH.

Psychiatric Social Workers—3 vacancies

SPEECH THERAPY

MRS. A. R. COWELL, L.C.S.T. (part-time)

MISS M. GOUGH, L.S.C.T. (part-time) (resigned 30-9-61)

MISS B. R. HADDLETON, L.C.S.T. (part-time) (commenced 1-1-62)

MISS A. MAWSON, L.C.S.T. (resigned 30-9-61)

MISS E. M. TAYLOR, L.C.S.T.

MRS. M. T. M. THORNDIKE, L.C.S.T. (resigned 19-9-61)

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

H. A. ROEBUCK, D.P.A.

B. M. MATHISON

STAFF

The medical staff of the school health service in the North Riding underwent several changes in 1961. In the previous year no less than six doctors either died or resigned and four were recruited. Of these latter, Dr. P. Brodwin resigned in February, 1961, to go into general practice after 13 months with the authority. In addition, Dr. S. E. Jackson was unfortunately forced to resign due to ill-health after completing almost 11 years' part-time service.

It proved possible to recruit staff during the year and I am thus able to welcome Drs. H. Diggles, Mary T. Meehan, H. R. Morrison and P. M. B. Rohan as full-time officers and Drs. C. P. Allen, Edna M. Dunn and May F. Thomson who work part-time in the county service.

The Principal School Dental Officer, on page 20, reports that it was impossible to increase the number of dental staff employed by the Committee. There was, however, a small net improvement in dental time available with the appointment in May of Mr. J. Grainger (whole-time) who replaced Mr. K. Calder (part-time).

A major change in policy took place in 1961 in relation to the county and school nursing services. For some little time it had been found impossible to recruit a superintendent school nurse (who is also superintendent nursing officer) owing to the paucity of suitable applicants, and in April the posts of Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent were abolished and were replaced by two posts of "Area Nursing Officer". The Misses E. Chapman and K. A. Dawson were appointed in the latter capacity.

It was not possible in 1961 to recruit a psychiatric social worker for reasons referred to in previous reports. The work of the child guidance service was, therefore, again made less effectual than it might have been due to the absence of a policy (or, if there is a policy, to the absence of a coherent policy) in relation to the recruitment, training, pay and use of psychiatric social workers. It is now six years since the Report of the Committee on Maladjusted Children was published and in that report attention was drawn, *inter alia*, to the poor supply of psychiatric social workers. There is still a poor supply and "the general shortage is aggravated by the uneven distribution of psychiatric social workers throughout the country", an observation as true now as it was six years ago. It is clear that the uneven distribution will persist until there are enough qualified workers to go round (an unlikely state of affairs for very many years at the present rates of recruitment, training and wastage) or until the existing inadequate numbers can be distributed more equitably. In the absence of positive direction some form of geographical, financial gradation would seem to be necessary if distribution is to be fair. It is unfortunate for the users of the child guidance service that it is easier to allow the problem of maldistribution to persist than to solve it.

The wasteful use of psychiatric social workers aggravates the problem. The need for their employment in an administrative capacity by the Ministry of Health, and by certain well known voluntary bodies was questioned in a previous report; their employment in other forms of social work is almost as hard to justify.

There was yet another swing of the pendulum in the staffing situation of the speech therapy service. In 1960 it was possible to report a tolerably satisfactory position throughout the country: even Tees-side, where there had been no therapist for several years, was receiving the services of one full-time therapist. In 1961, two full and one part-time therapists resigned and it was not possible to recruit replacements. At the end of the year there was therefore only a severely truncated service which failed to cover all parts of the Riding. As on similar occasions in the past, regular treatment was offered only to urgent cases.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS

Regular medical inspection by the school health service staff was carried out in 248 primary and 55 secondary schools and also in the special schools in the Riding. The staff did not inspect those children in the three hospital schools which have been the educational responsibility of the Committee since 5th July, 1948.

Number of Children inspected

Periodic medical inspection was performed on 22,561 school children, 1,060 fewer than in 1960.

Diseases and Defects

Some 2,500 of the 22,561 children inspected were considered to be suffering from disease or defect, other than dental diseases or infestation with vermin, requiring treatment. This proportion (11.1%) is lower than that (11.8%) in 1960. The following table shows the proportion of children in different age groups considered to need treatment.

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	Number of Pupils	
	Inspected	Found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)
1957 and later	130	23 (17.69%)
1956	2,362	246 (10.41%)
1955	2,495	301 (12.06%)
1954	1,802	180 (9.99%)
1953	2,457	259 (10.54%)
1952	1,113	104 (9.34%)
1951	963	129 (13.40%)
1950	1,368	134 (9.80%)
1949	2,221	236 (10.63%)
1948	1,709	214 (12.52%)
1947	2,052	243 (11.84%)
1946 and earlier	3,888	431 (11.09%)
Total	22,560	2,500 (11.08%)

Further details are given in Part I, Table A and Part II, Table A.

Special Inspections and Re-inspections

There was again a fall in the number of special inspections and re-inspections in 1961 compared with 1960: the totals were 13,921 and 14,930 respectively.

General Physical Condition

The following table records the proportions of school children medically inspected whose general condition and state of nutrition was considered to be "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory".

Year	Number of Pupils Inspected	A Good %	B Fair %	C Poor %
1951	23,507	51.31	47.65	1.04
1952	24,059	54.66	43.32	1.02
1953	22,423	54.67	44.17	1.16
1954	23,723	56.70	42.59	.71
1955	24,173	58.33	41.14	.53
			satisfactory	unsatisfactory
1956	20,341	—	99.19	.81
1957	26,202	—	99.56	.44
1958	21,309	—	99.45	.55
1959	24,108	—	99.54	.46
1960	23,621	—	99.48	.52
1961	22,560	—	99.64	.36

This table is again included in the report, although, as has repeatedly been pointed out in past reports, it is meaningless. No conclusions should be drawn from the figures whose only function is to act as a warning of the fallibility of the national totals for England and Wales.

CLEANLINESS

Cleanliness inspections are performed by the school nurses, and in 1961, 135,257 such examinations were made, 21,644 less than in 1960. Individual children found to be harbouring lice or nits or both numbered in all, 1,806, a decrease of 447 compared with 1960.

The interpretation of these figures is not easy because, although more examinations result in the discovery of more infestation, the extra examinations do not necessarily produce a proportionate increase in observed infestation. Similarly, fewer examinations producing the same proportion of infestations would suggest a lower actual incidence in the school community. In 1961, the observed infestations decreased by 19% and the examinations by about 14%, as compared with 1960. This suggests that there has been a true fall in the level of the infestation rate in North Riding school children and that the favourable trend noted in the previous report has been continued.

The observed infestation rate in the Riding in 1961 was in the region of 3% as against just over 4% in 1960. If comparisons are to be made with national figures, the number of inspections per child during the year should be borne in mind.

There was no appreciable change in the number of schools in which no nits or lice were found, the figures for 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961 being 213, 175, 193, 202 and 201 respectively. The numbers of schools in which more than 20% of pupils were found to be infested were as follows: 10 in 1958, 12 in 1959, 15 in 1960 and 11 in 1961.

It was necessary in 1961 to issue 26 cleansing notices. In 1958, 1959 and 1960, 16, 29 and 14 respectively were issued.

Incidence of Verminous Conditions in Schools, 1961

Percentage of Children Infested			No. of Schools
Nil	....	....	201
Under 1%	....	....	28
1—1.99	....	....	32
2—2.99	....	....	19
3—3.99	....	....	17
4—4.99	....	....	10
5—9.99	....	....	47
10—20	....	....	18
Over 20	....	....	11

The school population of this county never has been free from infestation; it is safe to say that it never will be until there is statutory power to examine and, when necessary, compulsorily cleanse adults and infant contacts of school children.

CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR

It is now rare to find children inadequately clad, even if the general standard of clothing does not always approach that when children are presented for medical examination.

There is, however, still a considerable number of children whose footwear is normally found to be inadequate or unsuitable, though whether the proportion of these children is greater or less than the proportion of adolescents and adults so afflicted is not known.

Massive expenditure on chiropody in middle and old age appears to be the accepted corollary of a general preference for late treatment rather than early prevention and national reluctance to spend money wisely.

Following up

If full benefit of the system of medical inspection and treatment of school children is to be gained, it is important that an effective follow-up scheme should be conducted. The school nurses attend inspections in schools and later visit the homes of those children who would benefit from further supervision. These visits naturally take a good deal of time and hence this valuable scheme is readily affected by the availability of school nurses. In 1961, some 4,516 home visits were made as against 5,336 in 1960 and 3,543 in 1959.

TREATMENT OF DEFECTS

Minor Ailments

School clinic sessions were held daily at Pickering and Scarborough, three times weekly at Whitby, Grangetown, New Earswick, twice weekly at Redcar, Thornaby, South Bank and Clifton Without and once weekly at Lingdale, Guisborough, Loftus, Brotton, Normanby and Saltburn. As well as being used for the supervision and treatment of relatively trivial conditions, the clinics provide suitable centres at which the school medical officers are available for consultation by parents or teachers.

Examinations of various kinds are carried out in clinics which are an important part of the school health service: more and more of the time of the staff at these clinics is given to assessment of handicaps and other special examinations.

The conditions for which the children attended, and the number of visits and re-visits made were as follows:—

Attendances at Minor Ailment Clinics

Condition for which children attended the School Clinic	Number of first visits	Number of re-visits
Scabies	1	2
Impetigo	59	52
Ringworm—Head	31	8
Ringworm—Body	10	4
Verminous conditions	248	150
Minor Injuries	632	353
External Eye Disease	63	30
Ear Discharge and Deafness	67	116
Nose and Throat	7	2
Vision	237	59
Lungs	—	—
Nervous System	—	—
Skin	975	1,234
Feet	24	6
Sores	414	193
Other conditions	301	125
Heart and Circulation	2	3
Speech	3	—
Diphtheria Immunisation	85	—
Special Examinations	3	—
Total	3,162	2,337

The steady downward trend observed since the introduction of the National Health Service Act has therefore, for the first time for many years, been reversed as the following table shows:—

Year	Number of First Visits	Number of Re-visits	Total number of Attendances
1951	8,031	10,428	18,459
1952	7,387	10,317	17,704
1953	7,314	8,678	15,992
1954	7,897	8,356	16,253
1955	6,949	6,958	13,907
1956	5,299	5,468	10,767
1957	4,947	3,994	8,941
1958	4,229	2,852	7,081
1959	3,764	2,456	6,220
1960	3,058	1,854	4,912
1961	3,166	2,377	5,543

There is not necessarily any relationship between the number of children attending minor ailment clinics and the number suffering from minor ailments because the extent of the use of hospital and general practitioner services is not known.

Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat

Regular surveys of school children in the Riding have been carried out by an audiometric nurse, who is employed solely on this work, for the past decade. This valuable case-finding and preventive measure was continued in 1961, although no testing was possible between 31-8-61 and 1-12-61, the dates respectively of the resignation of the audiometric nurse, Miss Ferris, and of the commencement of duty of her successor, Mrs. Walker.

During 1961 some 4,083 individual tests were made with the puretone audiometer, an instrument which permits an accurate assessment of the degree of hearing loss at different sound frequencies. A total of 109 children failed the test, but many of these were found to have a hearing loss of a temporary nature only, due to impacted wax or to some other easily rectifiable cause. Children having more permanent hearing loss were referred in collaboration with the family doctor, for specialist advice. Consultants at Darlington, Scarborough and York have co-operated in this way. In the Tees-side area many deaf children were seen by Dr. Fleming at one of the clinics already mentioned: those requiring admission to hospital or more detailed examination as out-patients were referred by him to the North Riding Infirmary.

For unavoidable reasons the total number of attendances at Dr. Fleming's clinic is not known. Known attendances in 1961 numbered 209 and the source and disposal of the 110 new cases were as follows:—

Dr. Fleming — New Cases

Disposal		Source		
		Group test failures	Referred by Medical Officers	Both sources
Referred for Treatment	to hospital	19	20	39
	to minor ailment clinic	8	10	18
Attending own doctor	....	7	3	10
Not requiring treatment	....	26	17	43
Total	....	60	50	110

Disease of the ear was, as in previous years, a common cause of attendance at minor ailment clinics, although the trend for it to be less so than in previous years has continued. In 1961, the number of first visits made for this reason was 67 (86 in 1960, 102 in 1959). Second visits were fewer, 116 in 1961 as against 128 and 278 in 1960 and 1959 respectively.

The number of children who received operative treatment for unhealthy tonsils and/or adenoids was 302 in 1961 ; the corresponding numbers for 1958, 1959 and 1960 were 305, 373 and 316 respectively. A further 52 children in 1961 received operative treatment for other conditions of the ear, nose and throat and, in addition, some 302 were treated conservatively in hospital or school clinics.

Visual Defects and Diseases of the Eye

Children suspected of having defective eyesight or a squint were again referred in substantial numbers, 2,748 in 1961, to consultant ophthalmologists holding sessions in the Authority's clinics. These sessions were, as previously, organised and administered by the school health service but the specialists were paid by the regional hospital boards. Spectacles were prescribed for approaching two-thirds of the children examined at the sessions including those who attended on account of squint.

The numbers of children seen by school medical officers in the past ten years with a suspected defect of vision have been as follows:—

Year	School population	Requiring treatment for vision	Requiring observation only	Total
1952	51,420	1,565	2,312	3,877
1953	52,806	1,261	1,503	2,764
1954	53,766	1,512	1,568	3,080
1955	55,051	1,355	1,758	3,113
1956	55,403	1,093	1,160	2,253
1957	55,838	1,558	1,935	3,493
1958	57,439	1,153	1,712	2,865
1959	58,116	1,836	2,607	4,443
1960	58,706	1,294	1,935	3,229
1961	59,557	1,437	1,803	3,240

Experience in 1961 suggests, as in previous years, that there is no evidence of a significant or progressive change in the proportion of school children with unsatisfactory vision. A somewhat larger proportion of those suspected to have a defect of vision were found this year to be in need of treatment.

The problem of squint showed little change quantitatively. If standards of case finding, diagnosis and selection for treatment have been constant, squint and defective vision severe enough to require treatment have not significantly declined during the past seven years, although there

does appear to be a slight improvement over the position in regard to squint of ten years ago.

Figures for squint for the past 10 years are as follows:—

Year	School population	Requiring treatment for squint	Requiring observation only	Total
1952	51,420	225	199	424
1953	52,806	170	122	292
1954	53,766	155	167	322
1955	55,051	103	170	273
1956	55,403	155	159	314
1957	55,838	150	164	314
1958	57,439	143	169	312
1959	58,116	164	171	335
1960	58,706	156	223	379
1961	59,557	184	200	384

Children with eye conditions requiring orthoptic or operative treatment are referred to hospital as a routine. In addition to those found to have a refractive error or a squint, 63 children were found to have various disorders of the eye and were treated within the school health service.

There have, unfortunately, as in previous years, been reports criticising adversely the quality, strength and appearance of spectacle frames; there have also been recorded, as usual, instances of over-zealous and unnecessary prescribing of spectacles by opticians, a practice which should have been stopped before now.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN

Little change was observed in the incidence of transmissible skin disease in the year under review. Scabies (31 cases in 1958, 9 in 1959, none in 1960, 1 in 1961), ringworm (33 in 1958, 78 in 1959, 44 in 1960, 41 in 1961) and impetigo (52 in 1958, 67 in 1959, 30 in 1960, 59 in 1961) can all be troublesome in schools.

It is not known how many cases were treated by family doctors or at hospitals.

ORTHOPAEDIC DEFECTS

Orthopaedic clinics were held regularly in the following places:—

Carlin How	Northallerton	South Bank
Guisborough	Redcar	Thornaby
Kirkbymoorside	Richmond	Whitby
Malton	Saltburn	York (rented from the York
Normanby	Scarborough	Education Committee)

During 1961, 384 sessions were held and 1,063 children made 2,727 attendances. An orthopaedic surgeon attended at 115 (114 in 1960) clinics and the remainder of the sessions were conducted by one or other of the two orthopaedic nurses employed by the Committee. 94 sessions of the remedial exercises clinic were held at which 100 children made 381 attendances.

Cases treated in the Authority's clinics do not represent the total number of orthopaedic cases in the county. Many are treated in hospital as in-patients and out-patients. Little information is sent to school medical officers about the children so treated, except in the case of the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirkbymoorside. The following table gives information about children treated in 1961 as in-patients at this specialist hospital.

Condition	No. of Children treated
Deformity of feet	76
Deformity of leg	6
Deformity of hand	3
Monoplegia	3
Hemiplegia	6
Spastic Paraplegia	1
Athetoid	2
Infantile paralysis	14
Cerebral palsy	2
Scoliosis	3
Congenital dislocation of the hip	1
Old fractures and injuries	4
Haemophilia	1
Asthma	2
Perthes Disease	1
Tuberculous Bones & Joints	1
Torticollis	4
Disease of Pancreas	1
Osteomyelitis	2
Hydrocephalus	1
Rickets	2
Muscular Dystrophy	1
Other conditions	4

SPEECH DEFECTS

In the previous annual report it was possible to record the appointment of a full-time therapist to serve in the Tees-side area, the first for four years. There were, moreover, no resignations elsewhere in the Riding which had more therapists (whole time equivalent 3 8/11ths) than ever before. It was felt at the time that the situation in this unpredictable field was too satisfactory to persist, and so it proved. Two full-time and

one part-time therapist resigned and one part-time therapist was appointed to begin duties on 1-1-62. At that time, with an authorised establishment of 6 full-time therapists, a whole-time equivalent of 1 8/11ths was available to the school health service, and there was again no therapist operating in the Tees-side area.

The factual data for the Riding are as follows:—

Total number of treatments	....	....	6,299
Interviews with parents	....	....	436
Cases under treatment at beginning of the year			425
Number of cases admitted	....		205
Cases discharged and withdrawn		....	246
Cases remaining under treatment		....	383

The reasons for cessation of treatment are as follows:—

		Boys	Girls	Total
Discharged adjusted	}	131	59	190
Discharged conditionally				
Left district	....	8	3	11
Left school	....	13	7	20
Poor attendance	....	14	3	17
Attending elsewhere		—	—	—
Refused treatment	....	1	—	1
Further medical investigation		1	1	2
Placed on Waiting List	....	4	1	5
		172	74	246
Remaining under treatment	....	261	122	383
		433	196	629

The defects from which these children suffered are given in the following table:—

		Boys	Girls	Total
Stammer	....	127	26	153
Dyslalia	....	243	130	373
Dyslalia and Stammer	....	15	3	18
Cleft Palate	....	13	6	19
Cerebral Palsy	....	8	7	15
Partial Deafness	....	3	3	6
Dysphonia	....	4	—	4
Delayed Speech	....	10	13	23
Other Conditions	....	7	—	7
Rhinophalia	....	2	1	3
Sigmatism	....	—	3	3
Rhinophonia	....	—	3	3
Mongolism and Retardation	....	1	1	2
		433	196	629

THE CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE

**Report by Miss E. M. Milbanke and Mr. P. F. Woodman,
Educational Psychologists**

This year ten Child Guidance Clinic sessions continued to be held every week. Dr. L. W. Robinson worked seven sessions, his main centres being Guisborough, Redcar, Richmond, Thornaby-on-Tees and Whitby. Dr. C. H. Neville-Smith held clinics in Scarborough on Wednesdays and at "Greystones", Clifton Hospital, York on Tuesday mornings. As reported last year, from the geographical point of view, these psychiatric clinics seemed to cover the county adequately apart from the gap at Northallerton itself.

The staff also remained unchanged, with the three posts for psychiatric social workers all vacant, and the educational psychologists consequently spending a large proportion of their time on clinic work. Miss Milbanke's centre was Northallerton, and Mr. Woodman's was Redcar. The administrative office with full-time clerk, Mrs. Lawson, was at County Hall.

As in so many specialist fields, the shortage of trained staff is national, but an additional local difficulty has been accommodation. Mr. Woodman completed his second year without an office : and some clinic sessions demanded forbearance on the part of child guidance personnel and other branches of the School Health Service. It is obviously more valuable to use several premises despite their inadequacies, so that the service is accessible to the families that need it, than to concentrate on a perfectly designed clinic that can serve only a limited area ; but, although only modest equipment is needed, arranging a child guidance clinic at a health centre presents the particular problem that several rooms are required simultaneously. As these may be so used only one day a week, their exclusive adaptation would not be economic. Far from any reasonable compromise being reached, however, in some northern clinics the situation was so difficult that child guidance sessions were frequently held at the same time as dental gas sessions—with a common waiting room, an arrangement which inevitably affects the quality of the work.

Altogether 317 new cases were referred this year: 114 of them by head teachers, 95 by school medical officers, 23 by magistrates and probation officers, 21 by family doctors, 16 by hospital specialists, 13 by health visitors, 8 by speech therapists, 8 by the Children's Department, 7 by the parents themselves, 6 by the Secretary for Education and 3 by other child guidance clinics. Those which required clinical attention could be classified broadly as in the following table:—

	Boys	Girls	Total
Anxiety	32	17	49
Behaviour Disorder	42	24	66
Physical Symptoms	15	10	25

The majority of the physical symptoms were cases of enuresis: this was the main problem with 20 children, 2 of whom also suffered from encopresis. In 2 cases encopresis was the main problem. Very often enuresis was an additional symptom in a child falling in one of the other categories.

The Justices referred 12 children, and psychiatric reports on these were made to the Juvenile Courts.

The following table shows the number of children seen by the psychiatrists:—

Clinic	Diagnosis only		Treatment		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Clifton	8	1	11	3	23
Scarborough	14	4	19	9	46
Guisborough	—	1	9	6	16
Redcar	5	4	21	9	39
Richmond	2	5	18	9	34
Thornaby	3	6	13	6	28
Whitby	—	—	13	2	15

Two children were referred to clinics outside the North Riding.

A larger number than last year, 83 boys and 42 girls were referred as educational problems. The majority were seen by the psychologists, and advice was given to parents and teachers. On this side of their work, the psychologists examined 82 boys and 63 girls, kept 19 pupils under observation, saw 5 regularly for remedial treatment, and discussed and advised on 23 others without interviewing them.

Most of these figures are remarkably similar to last year's—the total registered, type of problem (with the exception noted above), number seen by psychiatrist for assessment only, and even the state of the waiting lists at the end of the year. On the credit side, a significant difference, made possible by the regular clinics being more firmly established, was an almost fifty per cent increase in the number of children who received psychiatric treatment.

New cases registered in 1961: 209 boys, 108 girls.

Total seen by psychiatrist

Total seen by educational psychologist only

Cases open 31-12-61

201
189
175

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Report by Mr. I. J. Faulds, Principal School Dental Officer

Considerable publicity has been given this year to the increasing incidence of dental decay in children, and though this, unfortunately, has not resulted in a national effort to control the increase, there is a growing awareness in the public mind that all is not well in the dental health of the school child and the child under school age. Dental cleanliness and the care of the teeth should be part of the everyday training of the child, and it is an indictment on us all—parents, teachers and dentists—that the teeth of many children should be as they are. Big business and vested interests are not without blame. “EAT MORE SWEETS” has become a cry of the unthinking; I was horrified to see this exhortation emblazoned in a shop window the other day.

In spite of every effort, the Committee has been unsuccessful in its efforts to increase the number of dental staff in the school service during the past year. Almost five hundred sessions fewer have been available this year compared with last, though in spite of this, there have been some two thousand more conservations carried out. I have no doubt that the installation of a high speed compressed air turbine in some clinics has aided this. Below, in tabulated form, is shown the amount of work carried out per hundred school children over the past fifteen years in the North Riding:—

Year	Attend- ances	TEMPORARY TEETH		PERMANENT TEETH		Other Operations
		Extractions	Fillings	Extractions	Fillings	
1946	114	128	1.3	36.05	55.0	52
1952	149	135	7.2	28.4	45.4	50
1953	167	111	8.8	27.4	55.7	43
1954	176	108	8.7	31.9	68.1	48
1955	151	83	9.4	28.8	57.4	33
1956	166	82	9.2	33.9	78.6	58
1957	186	86	6.9	36.1	78.5	35
1958	198	80	10.2	39.5	91.9	61
1959	198	71	13.5	32.6	95.3	63
1960	201	77	12.9	30.2	97.6	65
1961	200	74	13.6	33.6	104.9	61

It is perhaps significant that the number of visits per hundred children has increased from one hundred and fourteen to two hundred, and that there has been a fair reduction in the number of temporary teeth extracted. The total number of temporary teeth saved has increased somewhat, and though the extraction rate of permanent teeth has shown little improvement, the conservation of these teeth has almost doubled. This increase, though far from satisfactory, encourages us to think that, given the staff, we could halt the colossal wastage caused by decay and help those willing to be helped.

Owing to illness among dental officers, twenty schools were not inspected during 1961, although more children were inspected in the county than last year. By March, 1962, however, all but five of these schools have been inspected and treated. One must emphasise the chaos caused in the dental service when dental officers are ill. The time lost can never be recovered.

Of 31,146 school children offered treatment, 17,017 actually attended for treatment, making an average as of last year of just over two attendances each. 5,736 permanent teeth and 12,730 temporary teeth were extracted, 8,543 general anaesthetics being administered for this purpose. 17,867 fillings were inserted in permanent teeth and 2,323 in temporary teeth.

An increasing number of three to five year old children presented themselves at the clinics for dental examination, though I cannot say that this has resulted as yet, in a marked increase in the dental fitness of the school entrant. It is of interest to note that in 1948, 30 children under school age visited the school clinics, in 1961, 1,622 children made 1,986 visits to the clinics.

The demand for orthodontic and prosthetic appliances made on the laboratory has been slightly less than last year, though the work has also been carried out for expectant and nursing mothers and for the City of York Education Committee. The number of technicians employed in the laboratory is the same as last year, though Mr. F. Straw has replaced Mr. R. Mitcheson who left to take up a senior post in a dental laboratory of a Regional Hospital Board.

May I once more express my thanks to the members of the dental staff for their support throughout the year, and to the co-operation we have received from Head Teachers and staff of the schools throughout the Riding.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

Ascertainment and placing of handicapped children are the duties of the education authority under Section 34 of the Education Act, 1944. It is not always possible to obtain places in suitable schools immediately, for reasons discussed in previous reports.

On the 20th January, 1962, 114 children required places in special schools as against 131 a year previously. Of the 114, 100 were classed "educationally subnormal"; 24 of these children were awaiting residential and 76 day accommodation. Twenty-two of those awaiting day special education were receiving special teaching in a separate building which, while not technically a special school, served only appreciably retarded children. There was thus an aggregate of 78 retarded children who were not receiving the type of education deemed necessary. The parents of 31 of these children had declined places offered and a further 17 were of an age when special schooling was not considered, for one reason or another, to be desirable. Thus, some 30 children (35 in 1960), 7 awaiting boarding, and 23 day accommodation, were not admitted to special schools because places were not available.

Of those 14 children whose handicaps were not educational subnormality, and who required education in special schools, 3 were children whose parents had refused places offered to them. It was not possible to obtain places for 11 children, of whom one was under the age of five years.

Some of those handicapped pupils for whom a suitable school cannot be arranged received tuition at home; others have continued in their ordinary schools while receiving as much special attention from their teachers as time has allowed.

The various categories of children requiring special educational treatment, as determined by the Handicapped Pupils and School Health Service Regulations, 1953, are given below and the figures are those for the whole administrative county as are those elsewhere in this report. The scheme of divisional administration provides that all children in the Scarborough division requiring special educational treatment shall be reported by the Divisional Executive to the County Council.

Blind Children

At the end of 1961, 11 children had been ascertained to be blind, that is, requiring education by methods not involving the use of sight. All these children were accommodated in special schools. No new cases were

ascertained during the year. At some time during 1961, 13 blind children were receiving education in residential schools:—

School	Boys	Girls
Royal Victoria Blind School, Newcastle-on-Tyne	2	3
Sunshine Home, Northwood	1	—
Sunshine Home, Southerndown	2	—
Sunshine Home, Rushton Hall	—	1
Sunshine Home, Leamington	2	—
Royal Normal College, Shrewsbury	—	1
Sheffield School for the Blind	1	—
Total	8	5

Partially Sighted Children

Children who had been ascertained as suffering from serious defects of vision but as being capable of receiving education by special methods involving the use of sight, numbered 11 in December, 1961, and 10 of these were placed in special schools; the child awaiting placement was under the age of five. During 1961, at one time or another, the ten children attended special schools as follows:—

School	Boys	Girls
Northfield Road Day School, York	2	—
Exhall Grange, Coventry	5	—
Preston School for Partially Sighted	—	1
St. Vincents School, West Derby	1	—
Ysgol, Penybont, Glamorgan	1	—
Total	9	1

Deaf Children

At the end of the year 33 children were registered as deaf pupils: these children require educational methods suited to persons without naturally acquired speech; all were placed in suitable schools in January, 1962 (13 day, 20 boarding). Two new cases were ascertained during the year. In all, 38 children were accommodated in special schools in 1961 as below:—

School	Boys	Girls
Northern Counties School, Newcastle	3	1
Yorkshire School for the Deaf, Doncaster	9	8
St. John's School, Boston Spa	—	2
Middlesbrough Day School for the Deaf	6	8
Elmete Hall School, Leeds	1	—
Total	19	19

Partially Deaf Children

Sixteen children were ascertained as partially deaf and on the registers in January, 1962. During the year fourteen children attended special schools.

School	Boys	Girls
Yorkshire School for the Deaf, Doncaster	—	2
St. John's School, Boston Spa	—	1
Middlesbrough Day School for the Deaf	5	4
Mary Hare Grammar School, Newbury	—	1
Wilfred Pickles School, Duddington	1	—
Total	6	8

Delicate Children

In general children classed as "delicate" are those for whom special educational treatment would improve health and well-being, but whose disability is of a temporary nature. No child was ascertained under this category in 1961 but 4, 2 in day and 2 in boarding schools, were on the register in January, 1962. The following table includes admissions to and discharges from schools during 1961:—

School	Boys	Girls
Northfield Day Open-Air School, York	2	2
Pilgrims School, Seaforth	1	—
Salters Lane Open Air School, Darlington	—	1
St. Vincent's School, St. Leonards-on-Sea	—	2
St. George's, Kersal	2	—
Ragworth Open Air School, Stockton-on-Tees	—	1
Total	5	6

EDUCATIONALLY SUBNORMAL CHILDREN

Only a minority of those children who, by definition, are educationally subnormal require education in a special school. Most are suitable for education by special methods in ordinary schools. Furthermore only a small proportion of those requiring special school provision are ideally placed in a residential school. So far the authority has provided 200 day places for educationally subnormal children, a 100 each at Eston Lowfields School and Kirkleatham Hall School, and 94 residential places at Brompton Hall School, near Scarborough. The further 50 day and 50 residential places which are to be provided soon in Scarborough and the expansion of the provision of special classes in ordinary school, will, it is hoped,

eliminate significant waiting lists and enable pupils to begin their special education somewhat earlier in their school life.

During 1961, 42 boys and 23 girls were formally ascertained as being educationally subnormal. A considerably larger number of children was given the long examination which necessarily precedes formal ascertainment.

At the end of January, 1962, 325 children (310 in January, 1961) comprising 104 boarders, 215 day pupils and 6 home tuition cases (101, 207 and 2 respectively in January, 1961), were receiving educational treatment otherwise than in special classes in ordinary schools and 100 (118 in the previous year) were awaiting places in special schools (see page 21 under "Handicapped Children"). In all 345 North Riding children attended special schools at some time or another during 1961, as follows:—

School	Boys	Girls
Brompton Hall	65	38
Kirkleatham Hall, Redcar	60	46
Lowfields School, Eston	55	50
Aldwark Manor, Aldwark	4	—
Besford Court, Worcester	2	—
Eden Grove, Bolton	1	—
Fulford Road Special Day School, York	6	9
Allerton Priory R.C. School, Woolton	—	1
Hatchford Park School, Cobham	—	1
Greenwood School, Halstead	—	1
St. Margaret's School, Stockland	1	—
Pontville R.C. School, Ormskirk	1	—
Etton Pasture School, East Riding	—	2
Burlam Road Day School, Middlesbrough	1	—
Gallowhill School, Whalton, Morpeth	1	—
Total	197	148

Special Schools for Educationally Subnormal Children

As stated above the authority has at present 3 special schools for educationally subnormal children, one residential of 94 places and two day of 100 places each. There is greater provision for boys than for girls in all three schools. The members of teaching staff have special experience of teaching children of this group who receive their education in small specially selected classes. This careful selection of children eliminates the main cause of frustration for children with this particular handicap—hopeless competition with much brighter children.

Routine medical and dental inspections are performed at the schools and the children at the residential school are examined medically before going home on holidays, as well as on their return. The educational

psychologists are in close touch with the schools; they advise on educational matters as well as assist the school medical staff in the selection of children for admission. Ancillary services, e.g. physiotherapy, speech therapy, etc., are given as and when necessary and available.

Residential Special School—Brompton Hall

Mr. K. G. Barker, Headmaster, has kindly supplied the following report:—

During the year 21 children were admitted, 20 from schools of the N.R.E.C. and 1 from a school not controlled by the N.R.E.C. All 21 children were resident in the administrative area of the North Riding at the time of admission. 19 children left during the year for the following reasons:—

(1) Attained age limit of 16 years	....	....	15
(2) Excluded (57 (3))	....	....	2
(3) Left district (Co. Durham), (Lancashire)....	....	....	2

There were 91 children on roll, 58 boys and 33 girls, all resident. The resident staff during the year consisted of headmaster, four assistant teachers, matron-housekeeper, three assistant house-mothers and caretaker. The remaining staff were non-resident.

Routine medical and dental inspections were carried out by the school medical and dental services, and medical treatment as required was given by the local medical practitioner, with whom all pupils are registered. Speech therapy and orthopaedic treatment was given to the small number of children requiring it by visiting specialists. Owing to staffing shortage there was no speech therapy during the autumn term. Speech therapy is normally a one half-day weekly session.

Day Special Schools

Eston Lowfields—

Mr. I. Jarvis, Headmaster, has kindly supplied the following report:—

During the year 1961, 14 children were admitted and 12 left.

At the beginning of the Autumn Term, when all 100 places were filled pupils were drawn from the following areas:—

South Bank	....	26	Yarm and District	....	6
Grangetown	....	28	Great Ayton & Stokesley	....	4
Eston, Normanby, Teesville	....	6	Marton & District	....	1
Thornaby-on-Tees	....	28	Redcar	....	1

The leavers were made up as follows:—

Reached School Leaving Age (16 years)	....	....	7
Transferred to Brompton Hall School	....	....	4
Left at 15 years and reported to Local Education Authority	....	....	1

Kirkleatham Hall—

Mr. K. G. Henson, Headmaster, has kindly supplied the following report:—

In 1961 the number of children on roll reached 100 for the first time since the school opened, and the number of assistant teachers was increased from 5 to 6.

Unfortunately the services of a speech therapist were not available during the latter half of the year.

During the year two children left to take up employment.

Once again we are indebted to the Educational Psychologist and School Medical Officers for their help and co-operation.

Epileptic Children

Three North Riding pupils were placed in a residential special school for epileptics in 1961. Two pupils were ascertained during the year. Altogether 6 children attended the following schools:—

School	Boys	Girls
Lingfield Hospital School	2	2
Sedgwick House School	1	—
Northfield Day School, York	—	1
Total	3	3

Maladjusted Children

Children having emotional instability or psychological disturbance and requiring special educational treatment on this account numbered 9 in January, 1962. Of them, two were in special boarding schools, one was in an independent school and one was receiving home tuition. In all, during the year 6 children attended boarding schools as below:—

School	Boys	Girls
Leafield House Hostel, Birtley	2	—
Shotton Hall School, Harmer Hill, Shrewsbury	1	—
Wennington Hall, Hornby	1	—
Eden Grove School, Bolton	2	—
Total	6	—

Physically Handicapped Children

Five boys and six girls were ascertained in 1961 as being physically handicapped. In January, 1962, 54 children were on the registers, 40 of them being accommodated in residential special schools and nine receiving home tuition. Children attended the following schools during 1961:—

School	Boys	Girls
Welburn Hall	21	17
Holly Bank School, Huddersfield	—	1
St. Rose's School, Stroud	—	1
Moor House School, Oxted	1	—
Village Home, Barkingside	1	—
Total	23	19

Welburn Hall Special School

Welburn Hall, the authority's residential school for physically handicapped children, has continued to benefit this and other authorities. There are 80 places at the school and all, or nearly all, are normally occupied. On 1-12-61 there were resident 78 children, 32 from the North Riding and 46 from elsewhere.

It is possible to have more children registered than there are places in the school because, by the nature of their handicap, many physically affected children must spend long periods in orthopaedic hospitals for operative and other therapy.

The following table classifies broadly into groups according to age and disability all children resident during the year under review:—

Welburn Hall. Defects of Children Attending, 1961.

Age Range	Orthopaedic Conditions								Medical Conditions					
	Polio-myelitis paralytic		Cere-bral Palsy		Muscu-lar Diseases		Other Con-ditions		Heart		Chest		Other Con-ditions	
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
5—9	1	1	3	2	1	1	3	3	—	4	1	2	2	—
10—18	8	9	8	8	5	3	6	1	4	2	8	5	2	—
Total	9	10	11	10	6	4	9	4	4	6	9	7	4	—

General medical supervision of the children at Welburn is carried out by Dr. T. K. Cooke of Kirkbymoorside and orthopaedic supervision by the surgeons at the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital where children requiring hospital orthopaedic treatment are admitted. Physiotherapy and speech therapy are provided at the school.

Mr. Hywell Williams, Headmaster, has kindly supplied the following report:—

A primary object of the work lies in teaching the children to think positively in relation to their handicap—to develop to the full those faculties which are only partially impaired. Through this it is possible to ensure that the great majority of the children enter full employment on leaving school, thus securing their economic independence. This entails an accurate physical and mental assessment, a knowledge of employment conditions local to the child's home, the parents' and pupil's wishes and opportunities for further education and training.

A Vocational Guidance Team meets each term at the school to consider the position of school leavers. This team consists of a visiting Vocational Officer from an Industrial Rehabilitation Unit, the County Youth Employment Officer, the Visiting Physician to the School and the Headmaster. After tests and interviews, the team assesses the child's potential and a report is presented to the responsible L.E.A. We are, therefore, able to ensure employment or training under the best conditions and evidence of this is found in the fact that post school "wastage" is no greater than with normal children.

SECTION 57, EDUCATION ACT, 1944

As was recorded in the previous report, the existing provisions of Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944 (as amended by Section 8 of the Education Act (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1948), were amended by Section II of the Mental Health Act, 1959, on the 1st November, 1960, and were replaced by new Sections 57, 57a and 57b. The changes, which were largely based on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the law relating to Mental Illness and Mental Deficiency, extended the rights of parents, altered legal procedure and simplified some of the administrative arrangements. They also gave greater scope for tactics of delay by those few parents who are more interested in challenging the Education Authority than in the welfare of their children.

In all during 1961, 24 children were reported under Section 57 as being "unsuitable for education within the school system"; in addition the local health authority was notified of 30 children who were "deemed to be in need of care or guidance after leaving school".

Comparable figures for 1960 were 37 and 15 respectively.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Notifications (corrected) of infectious disease during 1961 in North Riding children aged 5—14 years (inclusive) were as follows:—

Scarlet Fever	....	....	42
Whooping Cough	....	....	115
Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	....	....	—
Non-Paralytic	....	....	1
Measles	....	....	2,650
Diphtheria	....	....	—
Dysentery	....	....	28
Meningococcal Infection	....	....	—
Acute Pneumonia	....	....	6
Food Poisoning	....	....	—
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	....	....	7
Meninges & C.N.S.	....	....	—
Other	....	....	4
Acute Encephalitis—Infective	....	....	—
Post-Infective	....	....	1
Erysipelas	....	....	—

Diphtheria

The North Riding was again, in 1961, fortunate in having no notified case of diphtheria: other areas in the country were less fortunate.

The risk of death from this generally preventable disease persists and, as has been stressed so often before, there is no excuse for parents who fail to attempt to secure protection for their children by inoculation.

Diphtheria Immunisation

In the report for 1960 the fall in the immunity index for school children was still progressing and was to be deplored in that almost two-thirds of the school children in the Riding were inadequately protected against a preventable disease and a further 10% were entirely unprotected artificially.

In 1961 there was a very slight improvement in the position; of those children born in the years 1947/56, 827 received primary inoculations and 4,002 booster doses (750 and 3,922 respectively in 1960).

The slight improvement is to be welcomed but the level of protection in the school population is still far too low.

Poliomyelitis

As in 1960, there was one case of non-paralytic poliomyelitis notified and confirmed in 1961.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

During the year 65,301 injections of poliomyelitis vaccine were administered in the Riding, a substantial proportion to children of school age.

Acute Nephritis

The problems created by outbreaks of acute nephritis among school children and others in certain parts of the county has been discussed in the past four annual reports. The favourable trend observed in 1960 continued in 1961 and it was necessary to take swabs from only 132 children and contacts, less than half the 1960 figure. Five, as against 41 in 1960, were positive on bacteriological investigation. As in previous years this department has at all times enjoyed close co-operation with and the willing assistance of Dr. D. J. H. Payne of the Northallerton Public Health Laboratory and the general medical practitioners concerned. Parents, teachers and children have also, without exception, been fully co-operative.

Tuberculosis

Seven school children were notified during the year as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. In all cases a careful investigation of home and other contacts was made to discover the source of the infection. Tuberculin testing, followed by B.C.G. vaccination in suitable cases, was carried out on school children thought to have been in contact with any known case of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Although in 1961 there was no known infection of school children by milk infected with tuberculosis, there is still an unreasonably lax control of the purity of milk supplied in those areas where raw milk is drunk, and outbreaks of tuberculosis from this cause could occur at any time.

SCHOOL MEALS

On one day in 1961 34,747 pupils were taking school meals, a higher figure than ever before. The following table shows the school population and the numbers of children taking meals in school on similar sample days in the years 1952—1961 inclusive; it also shows the proportion of children taking meals expressed as a percentage of the existing school population:—

Year	School population	School Meals					
		Free		For payment		Total	%
		No.	%	No.	%		
1952	51,420	3,425	6.66	25,392	49.38	28,817	56.04
1953	52,806	3,452	6.54	22,458	42.53	25,910	49.07
1954	53,766	3,215	5.98	24,667	45.88	27,882	51.86
1955	55,051	2,867	5.21	26,370	47.90	29,237	53.11
1956	55,403	2,658	4.90	26,524	49.88	29,182	54.78
1957	55,838	2,586	4.63	24,613	44.08	27,199	48.71
1958	56,645	2,646	4.67	27,255	48.12	29,901	52.79
1959	57,682	2,995	5.19	29,066	50.39	32,061	55.58
1960	58,257	3,161	5.25	30,550	52.46	33,711	57.88
1961	58,656	3,033	5.19	31,714	52.38	34,747	57.36

MILK IN SCHOOLS

Consumption of Milk

The table below shows the numbers and percentage of children taking milk at school, on sample days, in the years 1952—1961 inclusive:—

Year	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Taking Milk— No. of children	37,521	39,442	40,859	42,231	42,750	41,571	44,644	45,372	45,071	45,976
Proportion of the school population	72.97	74.69	75.99	76.71	79.15	74.45	78.81	78.66	77.37	78.38

Grades of Milk

The numbers of schools receiving the various types of milk supply, in the years 1954—1961, are as follows:—

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Pasteurised Milk	311	294	341	348	343	341	350	338
Tuberculin Tested Milk	42	43	44	46	49	50	45	56
Accredited Milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-designated Milk	19	25	25	19	17	13	4	1
Dried Milk	8	19	7	6	6	4	4	2
No supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The figures for 1961 include the four maintained special schools in the Riding, and 32 non-maintained schools. Of the latter, 29 schools received pasteurised milk, and 3 T.T. milk.

Quality of Milk

School milk supplies have again been supervised by the county health inspectors who have taken 1,550 samples during visits to schools:—

Grade of Milk	Frequency of sampling	Frequency of Testing		
		Phosphatase	Methylene Blue	Biological
Tuberculin Tested	six monthly	—	—	six monthly
Pasteurised	quarterly	quarterly	quarterly	as required
Non-designated	quarterly	—	—	quarterly

The results of these tests and biological examinations were as follows:

Grade	No. taken	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase test		Biological examination		Brucella abortus	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Tb. Neg.	Tb. Pos.	Neg.	Pos.
Pasteurised	1,423	1,202	156	1,388	17	2	—	1	—
Tuberculin Tested	119	10	5	—	—	115	—	116	1
Non-designated	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	—

It will be observed that only 17 of 1,405 samples (5 of 1,349 in 1960) failed to pass the phosphatase test. The 17 failures were produced outside the Riding and therefore caused no reflection on the County as a licensing authority.

Infection with brucella abortus was detected (3 in 1960, 1 in 1959) in one tuberculin tested milk. Pasteurised milk was naturally free from this important infection.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

I am indebted to the Secretary for Education for the following report:

With the opening of every new school and with the extensions to existing schools, further increase in both outdoor and indoor facilities for Physical Education continues.

At the secondary level there is still a shortage of qualified women specialist teachers and this situation is likely to continue because of the comparatively small number of students in training and the high rate of wastage.

In the primary schools, the fixed and portable apparatus which has been provided in those schools with indoor accommodation has led to much wider and more thorough schemes of Physical Education. The problem of staff in some of the smaller schools limits the work and there are still schools with poor facilities.

The Residential Course for Teachers of Physical Education held at the North Riding Training College, Scarborough, was well supported. Basic courses were followed in primary work and in secondary gymnastics for both boys and girls with supplementary courses in Dance, Movement, Swimming and Cricket. Alongside these courses was one designed to cater

for teachers interested in the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme and allied out-of-school activities and it proved very popular, catering for the equipment side as well as for the expedition section.

Other teachers' courses held during the year included a sessional course at Leyburn for Primary School Teachers, a residential week-end in gymnastics for men at Scarborough, and a residential course at Lakeside for both men and women which embraced fell-walking, canoeing and rock climbing.

The provision of a swimming bath by the War Memorial Committee at Northallerton enabled the Education Authority to send two age groups for swimming from the secondary schools of Northallerton and one age-group from the Bedale C.M. School was transferred from the Sandes Soldiers' Home Bath at Catterick to these better facilities. As this is an indoor pool, all the year round swimming will be possible.

The Norton U.D.C. installed a constant filtration chlorination plant at their open-air pool and its use for school swimming became acceptable. The first year classes from the Malton Secondary Modern Schools attended for swimming instruction in the Summer Term.

Mr. Lester continued his valuable cricket coaching in the Grammar schools. The Football Association again gave valuable coaching and for the first time for a number of years it was possible to offer coaching in the Scarborough-Whitby areas and Mr. E. Brown's work was of very high quality. Mr. P. Wragg continued his excellent work in the south-eastern portion of the County. Unfortunately, the coaching offered in the northern half of the County was seriously curtailed.

A residential week-end course in Tennis Coaching for Girls was held at Wrea Head College with the practical part taking place at the Scarborough High School for Boys. The schools find this type of course most valuable in raising the standard of play.

The North Riding Schools Athletic Union, which was set up to encourage and co-ordinate competition in all branches of sport at county and higher levels had the most successful season since its inauguration.

The North Riding boys played for both the Yorkshire and England "Under 16" XIs with great distinction. For the first time a North Riding competitor won an all-England Championship at Athletics, this being in the Junior Boys' Shot-putt. The swimming team won the Yorkshire Minor Championship and the hockey team were again the winners at the Yorkshire Schools Hockey Tournament.

North Riding rallies were held in hockey, netball and tennis. The inter-area athletics meeting was successfully staged at the Scarborough High School for Boys and from this event competitors were chosen to represent the North Riding in the Yorkshire Sports. Several North Riding athletes were further selected to represent Yorkshire in the All-

England Competition and mention has been made earlier of the North Riding's first national champion.

Thornaby were the hosts for the North Riding Swimming Gala and as usual the competition was very keen and the quality of the swimming very high. In examinations held for Royal Life-saving Awards, four Awards of Merit were gained and these successes are noted with pleasure for with the limited swimming available, any award higher than the bronze standard when gained by a scholar is a fine achievement.

In addition to the aforementioned activities at county level, much inter-school activity takes place in all aspects of Physical Education and makes a very valuable contribution to the education of individuals and to the fostering of team and school spirit.

The Committee's Camp Sites at Bainbridge, Low Dalby and Wrea Head were again available and fairly well used. The Youth Sub-Committee studied the camping policy and the provision of equipment and sites with a view to improving the initial training and also to encourage schools to camp independently of the Committee's sites but perhaps using, in the first stages, heavy canvas, but ultimately it is hoped that lightweight camping will be developed.

NURSERY SCHOOLS

The Committee is responsible for maintaining a nursery school at Scarborough, providing 45 places, and nursery classes attached to the following schools:—

South Bank, Cromwell Road Infant

South Bank, Princess Street Infant

South Bank, R.C. Infant

Scarborough, Friarage Infant

OTHER MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

(a) Employment of School Children

During the year 701 children were medically examined under the provisions of the bye-laws relating to the employment of children between 13 years and school leaving age. All were found to be fit for employment without detriment to their health. In addition 9 children were examined in connection with their proposed employment in entertainments.

(b) Medical Examination of entrants to the teaching profession

The procedure adopted as from the 1st April, 1952 was continued, X-ray examination being used in all cases. During 1961, 99 male and 176 female candidates were examined by the school medical officers.

(c) **Superannuation medical examinations**

The medical staff of the school health service examined in 1961, 100 candidates for superannuable appointment to the staff of the education authority and 315 non-superannuable candidates employed by the Education Committee.

SCHOOL ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

The county health inspectors, when visiting schools for milk sampling purposes, write comments in the school log books on any sanitary matters relevant to individual schools. The number of rural schools concerning which recommendations with regard to the boiling of drinking water were operative during the four quarters of the year were as follows:—

1961	1st quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
No. of Schools	18	13	12	10

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

PART I.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

(INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

Table A—Periodic Medical Inspections

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col 2	No.	% of Col 2
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1957 and later	130	129	99.23	1	.77
1956	2,362	2,359	99.87	3	.13
1955	2,495	2,493	99.92	2	.08
1954	1,802	1,799	99.83	3	.17
1953	2,457	2,454	99.88	3	.12
1952	1,113	1,113	100.00	0	.00
1951	963	962	99.90	1	.10
1950	1,368	1,364	99.71	4	.29
1949	2,221	2,217	99.82	4	.18
1948	1,709	1,700	99.47	9	.53
1947	2,052	2,034	99.12	18	.88
1946 and earlier	3,888	3,854	99.13	34	.87
Total	22,560	22,478	99.64	82	.36

Table B—Pupils found to require treatment at Periodic Medical Inspection

(EXCLUDING DENTAL DISEASE AND INFESTATION WITH VERMIN)

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth) (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
1957 and later	0	23	23
1956	47	201	246
1955	85	221	301
1954	57	124	180
1953	100	166	259
1952	55	53	104
1951	50	82	129
1950	51	83	134
1949	107	136	236
1948	116	104	214
1947	109	136	243
1946 and earlier	174	268	431
Total	951	1597	2500

Table C—Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections	....	6,881
Number of Re-inspections	....	7,040
Total	....	<u>13,921</u>

Table D—Infestation with Vermin

(i) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	....	....	135,257
(ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	....	....	1,806
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	....	....	26
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3) Education Act, 1944)	....	....	—

PART II.

Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection during the year.

Table A—Periodic Inspections

Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS (T—Requiring treatment. O—Requiring observation)							
	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
	T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O
Skin	43	36	113	36	165	38	321	110
Eyes—								
(a) Vision	132	164	196	354	623	538	951	1,056
(b) Squint	69	51	3	17	67	79	139	147
(c) Other	5	6	13	19	19	41	37	66
Ears—								
(a) Hearing	19	40	7	24	33	59	59	123
(b) Otitis Media	22	16	17	9	18	42	57	67
(c) Other	2	8	3	3	9	11	14	22
Nose or Throat	63	177	19	29	99	159	181	365
Speech	51	54	6	3	37	49	94	106
Lymphatic Glands	4	28	0	4	2	12	6	44
Heart	8	46	8	16	18	52	34	114
Lungs	13	50	9	31	37	54	59	135
Developmental—								
(a) Hernia	12	11	0	2	6	3	18	16
(b) Other	9	23	20	5	50	40	79	68
Orthopaedic—								
(a) Posture	9	10	4	22	22	29	35	61
(b) Feet	49	66	46	80	123	108	218	254
(c) Other	31	57	16	33	31	67	78	157
Nervous System—								
(a) Epilepsy	3	7	2	2	6	11	11	20
(b) Other	2	3	0	5	8	11	10	19
Psychological								
(a) Developmental	8	37	4	35	26	80	38	152
(b) Stability	5	56	2	34	10	75	17	165
Abdomen	0	5	4	6	1	16	5	27
Other	43	39	37	29	60	66	140	134

Table B. Special Inspections**A—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection during the year.****B—Special Inspection**

Defect or Disease	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
Skin	303	1
Eyes—		
(a) Vision	1299	766
(b) Squint	163	110
(c) Other	15	0
Ears—		
(a) Hearing	199	14
(b) Otitis Media	8	2
(c) Other	12	2
Nose or Throat	17	2
Speech	9	2
Lymphatic Glands	2	0
Heart	0	0
Lungs	8	5
Developmental—		
(a) Hernia	1	1
(b) Other	1	1
Orthopaedic—		
(a) Posture	50	1
(b) Feet	738	3
(c) Other	307	6
Nervous system—		
(a) Epilepsy	7	1
(b) Other	2	0
Psychological—		
(a) Developmental	180	16
(b) Stability	216	5
Abdomen	0	1
Other	250	29

PART III.**Treatment of Pupils attending Maintained and Assisted Primary and Secondary Schools. (Including Nursery and Special Schools)****TABLE A. EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.**

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	63
Errors of refraction (including squint)	2,748
Total	2,811
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	1,309

TABLE B. DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

			Number of cases known to have been treated
Received operative treatment	....	....
(a) for diseases of the ear	....	....	15
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	....	....	302
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	....	....	37
Received other forms of treatment	....	....	302
Total	....	....	656

Total No. of pupils in school who are known to have been provided

with hearing aids (a) in 1961	....	....	13
(b) in previous years	....	....	58

TABLE C. ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

			Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patient Departments	....	....	1,038
(b) Pupils treated at school for Postural Defects	....	....	22
Total	....	....	1,060

TABLE D. DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanness for which see Table D of Part I)

			Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—(i) Scalp	....	....	31
(ii) Body	....	....	10
Scabies	....	....	1
Impetigo	....	....	59
Other skin diseases	....	....	977
Total	....	....	1,078

TABLE E. CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	220
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TABLE F. SPEECH THERAPY

Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists	629
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TABLE G. OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

Pupils with minor ailments	1,422
Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination (by chest physicians)	130
Nephritis Surveys	....	....	5

PART IV.
DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE
AUTHORITY

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:—				
(a) At Periodic Inspections	....	....	....	55,495
(b) As Specials	....	....	....	2,804
Total (1)				58,299
(2) Number found to require treatment	....	....	....	37,124
(3) Number offered treatment	....	....	....	31,146
(4) Number actually treated	....	....	....	17,017
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at heading 11 (h)	....	....	....	34,184
(6) Half days devoted to:				
Periodic (School) Inspection	....	....	....	494
Treatment	....	....	....	4,570
Total (6)				5,064
(7) Fillings:				
Permanent Teeth	....	....	....	17,867
Temporary Teeth	....	....	....	2,322
Total (7)				20,190
(8) Number of teeth filled:				
Permanent Teeth	....	....	....	15,838
Temporary Teeth	....	....	....	2,153
Total (8)				17,991
(9) Extractions:				
Permanent Teeth	....	....	....	5,736
Temporary Teeth	....	....	....	12,730
Total (9)				18,466
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extractions				
....	....	....	....	8,543
(11) Orthodontics:				
(a) Cases commenced during the year	....	....	....	239
(b) Cases brought forward from previous year	....	....	....	218
(c) Cases completed during the year	....	....	....	197
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	....	....	....	51
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	....	....	....	457
(f) Removable appliances fitted	....	....	....	414
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	....	....	....	6
(h) Total attendances	....	....	....	3,175
(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	....	....	....	255
(13) Other operations:				
Permanent teeth	....	....	....	8,230
Temporary teeth	....	....	....	2,001
Total (13)				10,231

Minor Ailments**CLINIC SERVICES**

CLINIC	LOCATION	SESSIONS
Thornaby	.... School Clinic, George Street	.... Tuesday, Friday 9 a.m.
South Bank	.... Albert House, Normanby Road	Monday, Friday 9 a.m.
Grangetown	.... Mission Hall, Lee Road	.... Tuesday, Friday 9 a.m.
Grangetown	.... Alderman Wm. Jones County School	.... Monday, 9 a.m.
Normanby	.... Windsor Road	.... Friday, 2 p.m.
Redcar	.... 5, Turner Street, Coatham	.... Monday, Friday 9-30 a.m.
Saltburn	.... The Clinic, Bath Street	.... Wednesday 9-30 a.m.
Guisborough	.... Health Clinic, Park Lane	.... Friday 9 a.m.
Lingdale	.... School Clinic, High Street	.... Wednesday 9-30 a.m.
Whitby	.... School Clinic, Grape Lane	.... Monday, Friday 9 a.m.
Whitby	.... East Whitby School	.... Wednesday 10 a.m.
Clifton	.... Clifton Without Jnr. School	.... Tuesday, Friday 10 a.m.
New Earswick	.... County Junior School	.... Wednesday 11 a.m.
New Earswick	.... Joseph Rowntree C.M. School	.... Tuesday, Friday 10 a.m.
Scarborough	.... Old Hospital, Friars Way	.... Monday-Saturday 9 a.m.
Scarborough	.... Northstead School	.... Wednesday 9-30 a.m.
Scarborough	.... Hinderwell School	.... Thursday 9-30 a.m.
Scarborough	.... Westway, Eastfield	.... Wednesday 9-30 a.m.
Pickering	.... Health Clinic, Train Lane	.... Monday to Friday 9 a.m.
Loftus	.... Zetland School Clinic	.... Friday 10 a.m.
Brotton	.... County Modern School Clinic	Wednesday 11 a.m.

Orthopaedic Clinics

Thornaby	.... School Clinic, George Street	.... Tuesday, Friday 2 p.m.
South Bank	.... Albert House, Normanby Road	Tuesday, Friday 10-30 a.m.
Normanby	.... Windsor Road	.... Friday 9-30 a.m.
Redcar	.... 5, Turner Street, Coatham	.... Thursday, 10-30 a.m. (except 4th Thursday in each month).
Carlin How	.... Evening Institute, Brotton Rd.	.... Monday 10-30 a.m.
Guisborough	.... Health Clinic, Park Lane	.... Monday 10-30 a.m.
Whitby	.... War Memorial Hospital	.... Wednesday Monthly 2 p.m.
	.... School Clinic, Grape Lane	Monday 2 p.m.
Kirkbymoorside	.... Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital	.... 3rd Wednesday in each alternate month 2 p.m.
Malton	.... The Friends' Meeting House	.... 4th Wednesday in each alternate month 2 p.m.
York	.... The School Clinic, Monkgate	2nd Wednesday in each alternate month 2 p.m.
Northallerton	.... Zetland Street Clinic	.... 2nd Wednesday in each alternate month 10-30 a.m.
Richmond	.... Health Clinic, Quaker Lane	.... 4th Saturday in each month 10-30 a.m.
Scarborough	.... Old Hospital, Friars Way	.... Tuesday, Friday 9 a.m.
Scarborough	.... Westway, Eastfield	.... Alternate Thursdays 2 p.m.

Speech Therapy Clinics

CLINIC	LOCATION	SESSIONS
Richmond	.... Health Clinic, Quaker Lane	.... Wednesday, 9 a.m.
Malton	.... Friends' Meeting House	.... Monday 1-30 p.m.
Pickering	.... Health Clinic, Train Lane	.... Monday, 9 a.m.
Scarborough	.... Old Hospital, Friars Way	.... Tuesday to Friday 9-30 a.m.
Clifton	.... Clifton without County Junior School	.... Wednesday 9-30 a.m.
Easingwold	.... Grammar and Modern School	Tuesday 9-30 a.m.
Thirsk	.... Grammar and Modern School	Friday 9-30 a.m.
Northallerton	.... Zetland Street Clinic	.... Thursday 9-30 a.m.

Ophthalmic Clinics

Thornaby	.... School Clinic, George Street	.... Thursday 1-45 p.m.
South Bank	.... Albert House, Normanby Road	Tuesday 2 p.m.
Redcar	.... 5, Turner Street, Coatham	.... Friday 1-45 p.m.
Guisborough	.... Health Clinic, Park Lane	.... Monday 2 p.m.
Whitby	.... School Clinic, Grape Lane	.... Friday 11-15 a.m. as required (all day).
Northallerton	.... Zetland Street Clinic	.... Wednesday 10 a.m. as required (all day).
Richmond	.... Health Clinic, Quaker Lane	.... Wednesday 9-45 a.m. as required (all day).
Thirsk	.... Lambert Memorial Hospital	.... Saturday 9-45 a.m.
Malton	.... Malton, Norton and District Hospital	.... As required
Kirkbymoorside	.... Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital " "
Flaxton	.... 27, High Petergate, York " "
	.... County Hospital, York " "
Scarborough	.... Old Hospital, Friars Way	.... Monday 10-30 a.m.
Pickering	.... Health Clinic, Train Lane	.... As required.

Dental Clinics

Thornaby	.... School Clinic, George Street	.... As required
South Bank	.... Albert House, Normanby Road " "
Redcar	.... 5, Turner Street, Coatham " "
Saltburn	.... The Clinic, Bath Street " "
Guisborough	.... Health Clinic, Park Lane " "
Whitby	.... School Clinic, Grape Lane " "
Scarborough	.... Old Hospital, Friars Way " "
Scarborough	.... West Way, Eastfield " "
New Earswick	.... Jos. Rowntree C.M. School " "
Northallerton	.... Zetland Street Clinic " "
Richmond	.... Health Clinic, Quaker Lane " "
Hipswell	.... Hipswell County Modern School " "
Ryedale	.... Ryedale C.M. School, Nawton " "
Pickering	.... Health Centre, Train Lane " "
Lingdale	.... School Clinic, High Street " "
Easingwold	.... Easingwold Grammar/Modern School " "

Dental Clinics—continued

CLINIC	LOCATION	SESSIONS
Thirsk	.... Thirsk Grammar/County Modern School	.... As required " "
Bedale	.... Bedale County Modern School	
Leyburn	.... Wensleydale County Modern School	.. "
Clifton	.... Canon A. R. Lee County Modern School " "
Brotton	.... Skelton & Brotton County Modern School " "
Loftus	.... Zetland Junior School, Loftus " "

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics

Thornaby	.... School Clinic, George Street	.... Every 4th Wednesday 10 a.m. and every Thursday 9-30 a.m.
Normanby	.... Windsor Road	.... Every 4th Wednesday 10 a.m.
Redcar	.... 5, Turner Street, Coatham	.... Every 4th Wednesday 10 a.m.
Guisborough	.... Health Clinic, Park Lane	.... Every 4th Wednesday 10 a.m. Monday weekly 9-30 a.m.
Scarborough	.... Old Hospital, Friars Way	.... 1st Wednesday in each month 10 a.m.

Artificial Sunlight Clinics

Thornaby	.... Health Centre, Francis Street	Tuesday, Thursday 9-30 a.m.
Guisborough	.... Health Clinic, Park Lane	.... Friday 2 p.m.
Whitby	.... District Health Office, Grape Lane	.... Friday 9 a.m.
Richmond	.... Lennox House, Maison Dieu	.... Tuesday, Friday weekly 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.
Scarborough	.... Medical Baths	.... Monday, Thursday, Boys 9 a.m. Girls 9-30 a.m.

Remedial Exercise Clinic

Scarborough	.... Old Hospital, Friars Way	.... Tuesday, Friday 9 a.m.
Scarborough Westway, Eastfield Thursday, 2 p.m.

Skin Clinic

South Bank Albert House, Normanby Road	Wednesday 9-30 a.m.
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Child Guidance Clinic

Clifton Greystones, Clifton Hospital Tuesday, a.m.
Scarborough Old Hospital, Friars Way, Wednesday
Thornaby	.... Health Centre, Francis Street	Friday, a.m.
Redcar	.... School Clinic, 5 Turner Street	.... Wednesday, p.m.
Guisborough	.... Health Clinic, Park Lane	.... Friday, p.m.
Whitby	.... School Clinic, Grape Lane	.... Wednesday, a.m.
Richmond	.... Health Clinic, Quaker Lane	.... Monday



