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NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1962



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CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
BLIND PUPILS	22
CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE	18
CLINIC SERVICES	41
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	11
CRIPPLED CHILDREN	16
DEAF CHILDREN	23
DELICATE CHILDREN	24
DENTAL SERVICE	20
DIPHTHERIA	29
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS AND TREATMENT	13
EYE DEFECTS AND TREATMENT	14
EPILEPTIC CHILDREN	27
GROUP TESTING OF HEARING	13
HANDICAPPED PUPILS	21
HOME VISITING—FOLLOW-UP CASES	11
HYGIENE	34
INFECTIOUS DISEASES	29
INTRODUCTION	4
IMPETIGO	16
MALADJUSTED CHILDREN	27
MEDICAL INSPECTIONS	9
MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS	34
MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN	24
MILK IN SCHOOLS	31
MINOR AILMENT CLINICS	12
NEPHRITIS	30
NURSERY SCHOOLS AND CLASSES	34
NUTRITION	10
ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT	16
PARTIALLY SIGHTED PUPILS	22
PARTIALLY HEARING PUPILS	23
PHYSICAL EDUCATION	32
RINGWORM	16
SCABIES	15
SCHOOL MEALS	30
SECTION 57, EDUCATION ACT, 1944	29
SPEECH THERAPY	17
STAFF—LIST OF	5
CHANGE IN	8
STATISTICS—GENERAL	5
TABLES	35
TUBERCULOSIS	30
UNCLEANLINESS	10
WATER SUPPLIES	34

INTRODUCTION

Mr. Chairman, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I regret the delay in presenting this Report on the School Health Service for the calendar year 1962.

The Welfare Sub-Committee received regular reports on the work of the service at its routine meetings, and the appropriate statistical tables were completed and sent to the Ministry of Education in February, 1963. These tables are printed at the rear of this report.

The major problem in the medical and dental side of the work of the Education Committee has been staff shortage. This has been more marked in the sector of dental work and in the sphere of speech therapy than in the rest of the service; it is little consolation that two neighbouring county boroughs are often more unfavourably situated than the North Riding.

Some years ago I stressed the need for a reconsideration of the present salary scales for various groups of professional staff, particularly speech therapists and social workers; I am more than ever of the opinion that it is vital, if authorities in the North-East are going to carry out their work properly, that there should be a salary weighting to attract applicants to the less popular areas instead of to the metropolitan zone. It is important that if education authorities are to provide the range of treatment services required by statute, they should have a reasonable chance of recruiting professionally trained staff instead of permitting the magnetic qualities of Southern England to prevail. It may prove difficult to draw a line across England to indicate where this extra remuneration should be paid; this difficulty appears to persist north of the line, so often mentioned by meteorologists, from the Bristol Channel to the Wash.

In conclusion I wish to thank my Deputy, Dr. J. T. A. George, who drafted the text of this report; I also welcome this opportunity of acknowledging the indebtedness of myself and my staff to the Head Teachers of the Riding and to my colleagues in the Education Department for their co-operation.

J. A. FRASER,

Principal School Medical Officer.

February, 1964.

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 1962)	....	407,390
Children on registers of primary and nursery schools, January, 1963	....	37,511
Children on registers of secondary schools, January, 1963	....	21,808
Children on registers of special schools, January, 1963	....	421
Total	....	59,740
Primary schools or departments, January, 1963	....	316
Secondary schools, January, 1963	....	54
Total	....	370

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE STAFF at 31-12-1962

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)

C. P. ALLEN, F.R.C.S., M.B., CH.M., D.T.M., D.P.H.
(part-time, full-time from 7-6-62).

EDNA M. DUNN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (part-time).

*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. (resigned 21-12-62).

Scarborough
Divisional
Executive

*SHEILA SHERRINGTON, M.B., B.S. (commenced 1-11-62).

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

MAY F. THOMSON, M.B., CH.B. (part-time).

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

*T. P. BINNS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*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.

*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.

*T. M. B. ROHAN, M.B., CH.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

*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.

Anaesthetists (Dental services)

R. D. BELL, M.B., CH.B. (full-time).

R. M. MACKENZIE, M.B., B.S.

R. W. RUTTER, M.B., CH.B.

In addition the 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)

A. D. CLARK, L.D.S.

D. A. CLOUGH, L.D.S.

E. DAVEY, B.D.S. (commenced 16-7-62).

G. FLEMING, L.D.S. (part-time)

J. GRAINGER, B.D.S. (part-time from 1-2-62)

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, B.D.S.
C. E. PLACE, L.D.S.
MRS. S. R. SEAMAN, B.D.S.
R. B. STEEL, L.D.S.
MISS J. H. SUTTIE, L.D.S.
MRS. G. R. WIGIN, L.D.S. (part-time: resigned 27-6-62)

Dental Auxiliary

MISS D. HALL (commenced 3-9-62)

Dental Technicians

R. G. HANSON, Senior Technician (Surgical).
F. C. STRAW, Senior Dental Technician.
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.
(resigned 13-6-62).
MISS K. A. DAWSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.
MISS J. SCOTT, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V.CERT. (commenced 1-10-62.)

School Nurses

38 Health Visitor/School Nurses.
3 School Nurses.

A school nursing service equivalent to that of a further 6 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

MRS. H. WALKER, S.R.N.

CHILD GUIDANCE

Educational Psychologists

MISS E. M. MILBANKE, M.A.
MR. P. F. WOODMAN, B.A., DIP.ED.PSYCH.

Psychiatric Social Worker

MR. F. N. RIGG, A.A.P.S.W., R.M.N. (part-time: commenced 25-9-62)

Social Worker

MISS A. E. HEY, SOC.SC.CERT. (commenced 3-9-62)

SPEECH THERAPY

MRS. G. EMERY, L.C.S.T. (part-time: commenced 19-9-62).
MISS G. GRIGGS, L.C.S.T. (commenced 13-8-62).
MISS B. R. HADDLETON, L.C.S.T. (part-time).
MRS. A. I. HANKEY, L.C.S.T. (part-time: commenced 6-11-62)
MISS P. A. MACKIE, L.C.S.T. (commenced 3-9-62).
MISS E. M. TAYLOR, L.C.S.T.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

H. A. ROEBUCK, D.P.A.
B. M. MATHISON

STAFF

After the various changes which occurred in the medical staff of the school health service in the North Riding in 1961, there was a period of little change in 1962 and hence a satisfactory continuity of service. Only one resignation was received, that of Dr. Mary T. Meehan who left the Riding in December to emigrate; Dr. Sheila Sherrington was appointed as a replacement. An additional staff change was the appointment full-time, of Dr. C. P. Allen who had worked in a part-time capacity since September, 1961.

The Principal School Dental Officer, on page 20, reports the resignation of Mrs. Wigin, the dental officer in the Thornaby area, and the appointment of Mr. E. Davey. There was a small net deterioration in dental surgeons' time however, because Mr. J. Grainger who had been appointed full-time in May 1961, decided that he could no longer work on that basis for the Authority and, in February 1962 he started to work in a part-time capacity only. On the other hand, it was possible to appoint one full-time dental auxiliary and Miss D. Hall joined the staff in September.

There was a further change in the county's senior nursing staff in 1962. Following the major alteration in 1961 of county policy when two Area Nursing Officers' posts were established in place of the posts of Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, one of the recently appointed Area Nursing Officers, Miss E. Chapman, resigned to go overseas. She was replaced by Miss J. Scott who commenced duty in October, 1962.

The child guidance staff was strengthened by the appointment in September 1962, on a part-time basis of a psychiatric social worker, Mr. F. N. Rigg, and, of a full-time social worker, Miss A. E. Hey.

The speech therapy service maintained, in 1962, its reputation for inconsistency in staffing matters. In 1960 the staff position was tolerable,

in 1961 there was a loss of two full and one part-time therapists but in 1962 the relatively satisfactory position of 1960 was restored. It was possible to recruit two full-time and two part-time therapists and only one part-time therapist resigned. There was once again, therefore, a reasonably adequate service in all parts of the Riding, but the problems created by the loss of staff in the previous year persisted into 1962, there being considerable waiting lists in those areas which had been without speech therapy in 1961.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS

Regular medical inspection by the school health service staff was carried out in 240 primary and 48 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. Periodic medical inspection was performed on 22,553 school children, 8 fewer than in 1961.

DISEASES AND DEFECTS

Some 3,227 of the 22,553 children inspected were considered to be suffering from some disease or defect (other than dental diseases or infestation with vermin) requiring treatment. This proportion (14.3% is appreciably higher than that (11.1%) in 1961. 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)
1958 and later	99	16 (16.16%)
1957	2,149	274 (12.74%)
1956	2,675	339 (12.67%)
1955	1,731	229 (13.23%)
1954	2,375	320 (13.47%)
1953	1,358	194 (14.28%)
1952	1,283	183 (14.26%)
1951	1,853	286 (15.43%)
1950	2,431	367 (15.09%)
1949	1,538	261 (16.96%)
1948	1,552	227 (14.62%)
1947 and earlier	3,509	531 (15.13%)
Total	22,553	3,227 (14.31%)

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

Special Inspections and Re-inspections

There was a small fall in the number of special inspections and re-inspections in 1962 compared with 1961: the totals were 13,858 and 13,921 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 %
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
1962	22,553	—	99.74	.26

This table is again included in the report with the warning that no particular conclusions should be drawn from the figures therein; these latter are dependent on subjective impressions of individual doctors and cannot, therefore, have any scientific significance.

CLEANLINESS

Cleanliness inspections are performed by the school nurses, and in 1962, 123,417 such examinations were made, 11,840 less than in 1961. Individual children found to be harbouring lice or nits (or both) numbered 1,643, a decrease of 163 compared with 1961. Both observed infestations and examinations were lower by about 9% as compared with 1961 and it would be unwise to assume that the fall in the number of observed infestations represented a true diminution in the incidence of infestation in the North Riding. This remains at about 3%, as against 3% in 1961 and 4% in 1960.

There was a small but welcome increase in the number of schools in which no nits or lice were found, the figures for 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962 being 175, 193, 202, 201 and 210 respectively. Similarly the

drop in the number of schools in which more than 20% of pupils were found to be infested was an improvement: the figures for 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962 were 10, 12, 15, 11 and 8 respectively.

It was necessary in 1962 to issue 32 cleansing notices, compared with 16, 29, 14 and 26 for 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961 respectively.

Incidence of Verminous Conditions in Schools, 1962

Percentage of Children Infested			No. of Schools
Nil	....	....	210
Under 1%	....	....	33
1—1.99	....	....	28
2—2.99	....	....	15
3—3.99	....	....	9
4—4.99	....	....	12
5—9.99	....	....	35
10—20	....	....	20
Over 20%	....	....	8

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

In recent years it has been unusual to find children inadequately clothed. Towards the end of 1962, however, two medical officers observed a deterioration in the personal appearance and standard of clothing of certain school children in the Tees-side area: this deterioration was ascribed to the rising level of unemployment in the area at that time.

It is still common to find school children wearing totally unsuitable footwear; cost, here, is not a relevant factor.

It is easy to damage the growing foot and much remains to be done in the matter of education of parents on this important point. Money spent in the prevention of foot defects in childhood and adolescence goes much further than any expended on chiropody in later life, but this undoubted fact has yet to be recognised by those responsible for the allocation of national funds.

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 1962, some 4,718 home visits were made as against 4,516 in 1961 and 5,336 in 1960.

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 also 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	13	18
Impetigo	22	37
Ringworm—Head	3	1
Ringworm—Body	1	—
Verminous conditions	269	294
Minor injuries	558	368
External eye disease	63	32
Ear discharge and deafness	41	82
Nose and throat disease	23	1
Vision	252	161
Skin	686	2,187
Orthopaedic defects	22	14
Sores	432	331
Heart and circulation defects	4	2
Speech defect	1	1
Other conditions	191	147
Special Examinations	15	1
Total	2,596	3,777

The reversal of the steady downward trend observed since the introduction of the National Health Service Act noted in the report for the previous year has continued, as the following table shows:—

Year	Number of First Visits	Number of Re-visits	Total number of Attendances
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
1962	2,596	3,777	6,373

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, employed solely on this work, for more than 10 years. This valuable case-finding and preventive measure was continued in 1962 when some 9,166 individual tests were made, as compared with 4,083 in 1961 when staff shortage limited the work. The tests are performed with the puretone audiometer, an instrument which permits an accurate assessment of the degree of hearing loss at different sound frequencies. A total of 201 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 children with impaired hearing were seen by Dr. Fleming at one of the clinics mentioned on page 43; those requiring admission to hospital or more detailed examination as out-patients, were referred by him to the North Riding Infirmary.

The total number of attendances at Dr. Fleming's clinics was 365; in this number are included 260 individual children of whom 169 were new cases. The disposal of the 260 individual cases was as follows:—

Dr. Fleming — New Cases

Disposal		Source		
		Group test failures	Referred by Medical Officers	Both sources
Referred for Treatment	to hospital	94	12	106
	to minor ailment clinic	96	8	104
Attending own doctor	....	9	3	12
Not requiring treatment	....	26	7	33
Special schools for the deaf	....	2	—	2
Fitted with hearing aids	....	3	—	3
Total	....	230	30	260

Disease of the ear was one cause for attendance at minor ailment clinics; although there was a further improvement as compared with previous years. In 1962, the number of first visits made for this reason was 41 (67 in 1961, 86 in 1960 and 102 in 1959). Second visits were also fewer; 82 in 1962 as against 116, 128 and 278 in 1961, 1960 and 1959 respectively.

There was also a fall in the number of children who were operated upon for unhealthy tonsils and/or adenoids. In 1962, this figure was 251: the corresponding figures for 1959, 1960 and 1961 were 373, 316 and 302 respectively.

Fewer children were referred for operative treatment for other conditions of the ear, nose and throat, (22 in 1962, 52 in 1961); there was also a fall among those treated conservatively in hospital or in school clinics (231 in 1962, 302 in 1961).

Visual Defects and Diseases of the Eye

Children suspected of having defective eyesight or a squint were again referred in substantial numbers, 2,733 in 1962, 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
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
1962	59,740	2,274	1,216	3,490

In 1962, there was a sharp increase in the proportion of children found to have unsatisfactory vision and to be in need of active treatment.

Similarly, there was an increase in the number of children attending with a squint and a significant rise in the numbers referred for treatment for this condition.

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

Year	School population	Requiring treatment for squint	Requiring observation only	Total
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
1962	59,740	323	111	434

Children requiring orthoptic or operative treatment are referred to hospital. In addition to those with an error of refraction or a squint, 63 children (the same number as in 1961) were found to have various disorders of the eye and were treated within the school health service.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN

There were only minor variations in the incidence of transmissible skin disease in 1962 compared with recent years. Scabies increased

(9 cases in 1959, none in 1960, 1 in 1961 and 13 in 1962) whereas ring-worm (78 in 1959, 44 in 1960, 41 in 1961 and 4 in 1962) and impetigo (67 in 1959, 30 in 1960, 59 in 1961 and 22 in 1962) both showed sharp decreases.

Variations of this order have little significance because it is unfortunately not known how many cases of this type 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 1962, 323 sessions were held and 1,273 children made 3,173 attendances. An orthopaedic surgeon attended at 95 (115 in 1961) clinics and the remainder of the sessions were conducted by one or other of the two orthopaedic nurses employed by the Committee. 80 sessions of the remedial exercises clinic were held at which 152 children made 414 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 1962 as in-patients at this specialist hospital.

Condition	No. of Children treated
Deformity of feet	45
Deformity of leg	12
Deformity of hand	1
Monoplegia	1
Hemiplegia	3
Paraplegia	5
Infantile paralysis	9
Scoliosis	1
Congenital dislocation of the hip	5
Old fractures and injuries	4
Olliers disease	2
Fragilitas Ossium	1
Asthma	1
Lumbar disc lesion	1
Tuberculous Bones & Joints	1
Arthritis	2
Other conditions	3

SPEECH DEFECTS

There is reference earlier (page 9) to the most welcome improvement in the staffing position in regard to speech therapy in 1962. As a result, it was possible to institute regular sessions in those areas, notably Tees-side, which had been without this service in 1961 and to provide cover, modest in some areas, throughout the Riding. There is an authorized establishment of 6 full-time therapists and, in the last quarter of 1962, there was a whole-time equivalent of 4.2 therapists. Previous experience of staffing vicissitudes in this important field has shown that this relatively satisfactory position is unlikely to last for any length of time.

The factual data for the Riding are as follows:—

Total number of treatments	....	....	4,523
Interviews with parents	....	....	960
Cases under treatment at beginning of the year			180
Number of cases admitted	....		408
Cases discharged and withdrawn		....	143
Cases remaining under treatment		....	526

The reasons for cessation of treatment are as follows:—

		Boys	Girls	Total
Discharged adjusted	}	63	33	96
Discharged conditionally				
Left district	....	15	4	14
Left school	....	—	1	1
Poor attendance	....	7	3	10
Attending elsewhere		8	1	9
Refused treatment	....	4	4	8
		97	46	143
Remaining under treatment	....	339	187	526
		436	233	669

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

		Boys	Girls	Total
Stammer	....	114	25	139
Dyslalia	....	243	154	397
Dyslalia and Stammer	....	15	9	24
Cleft Palate	....	14	7	21
Cerebral Palsy	....	1	2	3
Partial Deafness	....	9	6	15
Dysphonia	....	5	6	11
Delayed Speech	....	19	10	29
Dysphonia and Dyslalia	....	1	—	1
Other Conditions	....	18	6	24
No defect on examination	....	3	2	5
		442	227	669

THE CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE

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

This year Dr. L. W. Robinson continued to work seven sessions a week in the northern area of the county, and Dr. C. H. Neville-Smith, Consultant in Child Psychiatry to the Leeds Regional Hospital Board, two sessions at Scarborough and one at Clifton, York. The two educational psychologists, Miss Milbanke and Mr. Woodman, were based on Northallerton and Redcar respectively. After a gap of two years with no social worker, two joined the staff in September: Miss A. E. Hey, whose previous experience was mainly in diocesan social welfare, and Mr. F. N. Rigg who had attended the Mental Health Course at Edinburgh University and was appointed to work part-time in the Child Guidance Service.

Altogether 348 new cases were referred this year: 125 by school medical officers, 120 by headteachers, 35 by family doctors, 14 by the Children's Officer, 11 by parents, 10 by hospitals, 10 by magistrates and probation officers, 7 by the Secretary for Education, 7 by health visitors, and the remainder by speech therapists, a youth employment officer and other child guidance services. Magistrates also referred 4 boys for psychiatric assessment, and requested reports for Juvenile Courts on 2 others already known to the clinic.

The problems could be broadly classified as in the following table:

	Boys	Girls	Total
Anxiety	26	18	44
Behaviour Disorder	74	26	100
Physical Symptoms	22	10	32
Educational difficulties	107	59	166

The first three categories were in general regarded as clinic problems, whereas most of the last were dealt with on the school psychological side of the work.

CLINICS

No change was made in the regular clinics of the preceding two years, and again the biggest gap was at Northallerton.

Guisborough

One session a week was held on Friday afternoons, at the Health Centre by Dr. Robinson, Mr. Woodman and Miss Hey. Families came from the rural area of Stokesley, from Loftus and occasionally from further afield, as well as from Guisborough.

Redcar

Dr. Robinson and Mr. Woodman held two sessions at the Health Centre, Turner Street, on Wednesday afternoons and evenings. This was an excellent centre, being accessible to families from Redcar, Grangetown, South Bank, Marske and Saltburn. The accommodation, however, was extremely sparse and during most of the year there was no psychiatric social worker.

Richmond

Dr. Robinson and Miss Milbanke worked two sessions at the Health Centre, on Mondays, and Mr. Rigg joined them just in time to help with a rapid increase of new cases. This clinic served Catterick Camp and, with the help of the ambulance service, outlying areas. Families from from Northallerton came too, despite transport difficulties.

Thornaby

One session a week with the full team was held at the Health Centre on Friday mornings. Additionally a Monday session with the psychologist and social worker was started to allow for preliminary investigation of problems, parent guidance or remedial reading interviews.

Whitby

One session a week held on Wednesday mornings at the Health Centre proved adequate for this area without any lengthy waiting list developing. Many of the family doctors made frequent use of the psychiatric and psychological services available.

Clifton

Dr. Neville-Smith and Miss Milbanke worked at "Greystones", Clifton Hospital, York, and at the end of the year Miss Hey and Mr. Rigg joined them. This clinic, although pleasantly decorated, proved to be an inconvenient centre and alternative arrangements were prepared for the future.

Scarborough

A Child Guidance Clinic has been held regularly in Scarborough for more years than anywhere else in the county and, as usually happens when a service has been established, the waiting lists have been correspondingly long. For much of this year it was feared that, rather than expand, the service would have to be curtailed owing to Dr. Neville-Smith's commitments elsewhere. Fortunately he was able to continue holding two sessions a week at the School Clinic in Friars Way until he could hand over to a new psychiatrist.

Cases seen by Psychiatrist

Clinic	Diagnosis only		Treatment		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Guisborough	—	3	19	4	26
Redcar	7	1	21	7	36
Richmond	6	2	20	7	35
Thornaby	1	1	10	2	14
Whitby	2	2	17	—	21
Clifton	9	2	8	3	22
Scarborough	15	4	17	8	44

SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE

In the course of their advisory work on individual pupils, the psychologists examined 64 at school, for once an equal number of boys and girls. They discussed about 23 others without interviewing them. Several were kept under observation and re-examined at intervals, and 6 attended the clinics for remedial help with their school work.

Surveys were made in three county modern schools and special classes subsequently established. This certainly enhanced the educational provision of the county, but—like the remedial education undertaken by the psychologists at the clinics—represented a very slight and selective fraction of the total requirement. Often a child referred for failing at school, proved upon examination to be of normal intelligence although grossly retarded in school work and possibly handicapped by unfavourable social background. Special classes are needed for them in both primary and secondary schools, supplemented in extreme cases by the work of specialised remedial teachers.

Unfortunately it was rare for the psychologists to be able to investigate a case without delay: only an increase in staff can remedy this. At the end of the year 28 boys and 12 girls were on the waiting list.

New cases registered in 1962: 235 boys, 113 girls.

Total seen by psychiatrist	....	....	....	198
Total seen by educational psychologist and P.S.W.	....	....	....	5
Total seen by educational psychologist only	....	....	....	97
Total seen by P.S.W. only	....	....	....	12
Cases open 31-12-62	....	....	....	194

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

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

Publicity this year has been given, not so much to the incidence of dental decay among school children as to the prevention of this disturbing condition. Various methods of prevention have been suggested, including change of diet, increased dental hygiene, and the introduction of fluoride, either into drinking water when it does not occur naturally, or by its inclusion in infant food. It is now accepted that the ingestion of fluoride by the growing child does prevent the early incidence of caries, though it must be remembered that dental hygiene is of equal or even greater importance as is the reduction of persistent sweet eating. Though fluoride can be taken in the form of pills, or in milk, or in other foods, there is no method that will ensure the child having an adequate supply of this natural mineral except through the drinking water. This obviously is not always easy to do and depends a great deal on the local water supply.

In spite of intensive advertising it was not possible to augment the dental officer staff until July, 1962, when Mr. Davey was appointed. During the year Mrs. Wigin, the dental officer in the Thornaby area, resigned, as did also Miss Kettlewell, Miss Lumley and Mrs. Brewell, dental attendants.

The General Dental Council allocated a dental auxiliary to the North Riding at the beginning of September, so that we have now had some months' experience in the employment of an auxiliary. Though some "teething" troubles were experienced, this was solely due to the geographical lay-out of the county and I feel confident that the school dental service will gain from the help given to dental officers by auxiliary workers.

Unfortunately no addition was made to clinics in the county during 1962, but Malton should be ready early in the new year. A clinic should be opened in 1963 at Eston, and a new clinic is being built at Loftus. It is with great regret that I must report the failure to offer better clinic facilities at Northallerton.

Although slightly less work has been done per child during the year, the significant fall is in the number of teeth extracted. The number of conservations per hundred children remains about the same. Illness amongst dental officers has again caused some loss of continuity of treatment and, as I have stated before, this loss of sessions can never be regained.

Of 38,302 children found to require treatment, only 16,781 children attended for treatment. 5,386 permanent teeth and 11,640 temporary teeth were extracted, 7,584 general anaesthetics being administered for this purpose. 17,027 fillings were inserted in permanent teeth and 2,138 in temporary teeth. One would like to assume that this fall in the extraction of temporary teeth is due to the increased attendance of children under school age at the clinics. Almost 1,900 pre-school children attended the clinics but I would like to see many more parents taking advantage of this service.

No change has taken place in the staff in the laboratory and the output has remained similar to last year, work being done both for the North Riding and for the City of York Education Committee.

My thanks are again due to members of the dental staff for their support throughout the year and to the head teachers and staffs of schools for their co-operation.

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.

There has however been a further modest improvement in the waiting lists and on the 20th January, 1963, 109 children required places in special schools as against 114 a year previously. Of the 109, 98 were classed "educationally subnormal"; 22 of these children were awaiting residential and 76 day accommodation. Twenty-nine 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 69 retarded children who were

not receiving the type of education deemed necessary. The parents of 35 of these children had declined places offered and a further 19 were of an age when special schooling was not considered, for one reason or another, to be desirable. Thus some 15 children (30 in 1961), 2 awaiting boarding, and 13 day accommodation, were not admitted to special schools because places were not available.

Of those 11 children whose handicaps were not education subnormality, and who required education in special schools, 4 were children whose parents had refused places offered to them. It was not possible to obtain places for 7 children, of whom three were 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 1962, 10 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. One new case was ascertained during the year. At some time during 1962, 14 blind children were receiving education in residential schools:—

School	Boys	Girls
Henshaw's Blind School, Manchester	—	1
Royal Victoria Blind School, Newcastle-on-Tyne	3	3
Sunshine Home, Northwood	1	—
Sunshine Home, Southerndown	1	—
Sunshine Home, Southport	—	1
Royal Normal College, Shrewsbury	—	1
Wavertree House, Liverpool	2	—
Sunshine Home, Rushton Hall, Kettering	—	1
Total	7	7

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, 1962, and 9 of these were placed in special schools; both children awaiting placement were

under the age of five. During 1962, at one time or another, the eleven 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	—
Barclay School, Sunning Hill	—	1
Total	9	2

Deaf Children

At the end of the year 35 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, 1963 (9 day, 26 boarding). Four new cases were ascertained during the year. In all, 38 children were accommodated in special schools in 1962 as below:—

School	Boys	Girls
Northern Counties School, Newcastle	2	1
Yorkshire School for the Deaf, Doncaster	10	9
St. John's School, Boston Spa	1	3
Middlesbrough Day School for the Deaf	5	6
Royal Residential Schools for the Deaf, Manchester	—	1
Total	18	20

Partially Hearing Children

Sixteen children were ascertained as having seriously impaired hearing. These children attended the special schools as shown:—

School	Boys	Girls
Yorkshire School for the Deaf, Doncaster	—	1
St. John's School, Boston Spa	—	1
Middlesbrough Day School for the Deaf	7	4
Mary Hare Grammar School, Newbury	—	1
Wilfred Pickles School, Duddington	1	—
Needwood School, Burton-on-Trent	—	1
Total	8	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. One child was ascertained under this category in 1962, but 7, 2 in day and 5 in boarding schools, were on the registers in January, 1963. The following table includes admissions to and discharges from schools during 1962:—

School	Boys	Girls
Northfield Day Open-Air School, York	3	1
St. Vincent's School, St. Leonards-on-Sea	—	2
Ingleborough Hall School, Clapham (West Riding)	1	—
Total	4	3

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, 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 1962, 34 boys and 24 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, 1963, 317 children (325 in January, 1962) comprising 99 boarders, 215 day pupils and 3 home tuition cases (104, 215 and 6 respectively in January, 1962), were receiving educational treatment otherwise than in special classes in ordinary schools and 98 (100 in the previous year) were awaiting places in special schools (see page 21 under "Handicapped Children"). In all 348 North Riding children attended special schools at some time or another during 1962, as follows:—

School	Boys	Girls
Brompton Hall	63	36
Kirkleatham Hall, Redcar	60	48
Lowfields School, Eston	58	50
Aldwark Manor, Aldwark	4	—
Besford Court, Worcester	3	—
Eden Grove, Bolton	1	—
Fulford Road Special Day School, York	8	9
Allerton Priory R.C. School, Woolton	—	1
Hatchford Park School, Cobham	2	—
Baliol School, Sedburgh	1	—
Pontville R.C. School, Ormskirk	1	—
Etton Pasture School, East Riding	—	1
Gallowhill School, Whalton, Morpeth	1	—
Hilton Grange School, Leeds	1	—
Total	203	145

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 schools 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 holiday 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 17 children were admitted to, and 15 children left, this school. The number on roll at the end of 1962 was 92, 58 boys and 34 girls. All children admitted came from schools in the North Riding. Of the 15 leavers, 12 left on attaining the age of 16 years, one was transferred to a Secondary Modern School, one was transferred to the East Riding Special School, and one went overseas with her parents. Of the

12 who left at 16 years, 10 are in employment and 2 have not yet found employment.

Normal medical and dental inspections were carried out by the school medical and dental service, and medical attention was given as required by the local medical practitioners.

For the first year since 1955 no child was excluded from this school under the provisions of Section 57 of the Education Act.

Day Special Schools

Eston Lowfields

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

During the year 1962, 13 children were admitted and 14 left.

The leavers were accounted for as follows:—

Reached school leaving age (16 years)	....	....	11
Transferred to other North Riding Special Schools	....	....	2
Taken into care by the Local Authority	....	....	1

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

South Bank	....	....	21	Yarm and District	....	5
Grangetown	....	....	31	Great Ayton & Stokesley area	....	4
Eston, Normanby, Teesville	....	....	6	Marton	....	1
Thornaby-on-Tees	....	....	29	Redcar	....	1

During the year, dental inspections were carried out at the school and the children were medically examined, the boys by Dr. Binns and the girls by Dr. Timperley.

A pleasing feature of the Autumn Term was the re-starting of twice weekly speech therapy sessions at the school.

Kirkleatham Hall

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

The school has 100 full-time pupils aged 7 to 16 from a catchment area at present extending from Lazenby to Hinderwell.

1962 was a year of several teaching staff changes, but sufficient appointments were made to ensure that the school would be fully staffed by the beginning of the following year.

During the year there were 9 new entrants and 11 leavers (3 left the district, 6 left to employment, 1 transferred to Brompton Hall E.S.N. school and 1 was committed to approved school). One boy unable to obtain employment stayed on at school; future employment prospects for our leavers are grim.

A pleasing feature has been the appointment of a speech therapist for the area who visits the school for one half-day a week.

I am most grateful for the continued valuable contributions made by the psychologist and school medical officers.

Epileptic Children

One North Riding pupil was placed in a residential special school for epileptics in 1962. Altogether 7 children attended the following schools:—

School					Boys	Girls
Lingfield Hospital School	....	....	....	....	2	2
Sedgwick House School	....	....	....	....	2	—
Northfield Day School, York	....	....	....	....	—	1
Total					4	3

Maladjusted Children

Children having emotional instability or psychological disturbance and requiring special educational treatment on this account numbered 8 in January, 1963. Three others 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
William Henry Smith School, Boothroyd	....	....	....	....	1	—
Larches House School, Preston	....	....	....	....	2	—
Leafield House Hostel, Birtley	....	....	....	....	2	—
Shotton Hall School, Harmer Hill, Shrewsbury	....	....	....	....	1	—
Total					6	—

Physically Handicapped Children

Five boys and three girls were ascertained in 1962 as being physically handicapped. In January, 1963, 51 children were on the registers, 38 of them being accommodated in residential special schools and thirteen receiving home tuition. 26 boys and 15 girls were in residence at Welburn Hall in 1962: the other eight attended various schools outside the Riding.

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 1-12-62 there were resident 85 children, 36 from the North Riding and 49 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, 1962.

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	—	2	1	—	—	2	2	—	3	—	—	2	—
10—18	9	13	5	8	4	4	8	3	5	2	11	6	2	2
Total	10	13	7	9	4	4	10	5	5	5	11	6	4	2

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:—

Work has commenced on the new therapy pool. This will form part of the physical re-education unit, which is being established at the school. When completed, the unit will offer facilities for physiotherapy and physical education: it is hoped to appoint a specialist teacher to join the team engaged in this work.

Despite the increasing difficulties in placing school leavers in employment, the school's vocational guidance team has been successful in finding employment or training for those school leavers involved. Two children who had previously been physically incapable of attending normal school, were admitted to grammar schools, having obtained their O level certificate here. Reports from their Head Teachers, indicate that they are "measuring up" to their new environments.

SECTION 57, EDUCATION ACT, 1944

As has been reported previously, the earlier 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.

During 1962, 26 children were reported under Section 57 (as amended) as being "unsuitable for education within the school system"; in addition the local health authority was notified of 31 children who were "deemed to be in need of care or guidance after leaving school".

Comparable figures for 1961 were 24 and 30 respectively.

The provisions of Section 57A were invoked in four cases during the year and two decisions were cancelled under the provisions of Section 57A(2).

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Notifications (corrected) of infectious disease during 1962 in North Riding children aged 5—14 years (inclusive) were as follows:—

Scarlet Fever	....	....	37
Whooping Cough	....	....	6
Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	....	....	1
Non-Paralytic	....	....	—
Measles	....	....	1,622
Diphtheria	....	....	—
Dysentery	....	....	99
Acute Pneumonia	....	....	9
Food Poisoning	....	....	18
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	....	....	4
Other	....	....	3

The North Riding was again, in 1962, fortunate in having no notified case of diphtheria, although the freedom from this preventable disease was due as much to chance as to the level of artificially acquired protection in the school population. Cases occurred elsewhere in the country and the level of protection by inoculation in the Riding was still not fully adequate.

In 1962, one case of paralytic poliomyelitis was notified and confirmed after admission to an isolation hospital.

Acute Nephritis

Reference has been made in recent annual reports to outbreaks of acute nephritis in epidemic form in certain parts of the county. The problem was not serious in 1962, although a number of small investigations were made in schools in the Riding. The favourable trend observed in 1960 and 1961 therefore continued.

Tuberculosis

Four 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 1962 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 1962 36,058 pupils were taking school meals. The following table shows the school population and the numbers of children taking meals in school on similar sample days in the years 1953—1962 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.	%		
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
1962	59,740	3,559	5.96	32,499	54.40	36,058	60.36

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 1953—1962 inclusive:—

Year	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Taking Milk— No. of children	39,442	40,859	42,231	42,750	41,571	44,644	45,372	45,071	45,976	46,090
Proportion of the school population	74.69	75.99	76.71	79.15	74.45	78.81	78.66	77.37	78.38	77.15

Grades of Milk

The numbers of schools receiving the various types of milk supply, in the years 1955—1962, are as follows:—

		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Pasteurised Milk	....	294	341	348	343	341	350	338	331
Tuberculin Tested Milk	....	43	44	46	49	50	45	56	53
Non-designated Milk	....	25	25	19	17	13	4	1	—
Dried Milk	....	19	7	6	6	4	4	2	1

The figures for 1962 include the four maintained special schools in the Riding, and 31 non-maintained schools. Of the latter, 28 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 1,517 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

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	.... 1,311	1,231	44	1,195	15	3	—	2	—
Tuberculin Tested	.... 206	172	24	—	—	189	—	185	4

It will be observed that only 15 of 1,210 samples (17 of 1,405 in 1961) failed to pass the phosphatase test. The 15 failures were produced outside the Riding and therefore caused no reflection on the county as a licensing authority.

Infection with brucella abortus was detected (1 in 1961, 3 in 1960) in four samples of tuberculin tested milk. Milk is obviously free from this important infection when properly heat treated.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

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

Many new schools, both primary and secondary, have been completed in the North Riding. In many cases where a new secondary school is provided, the old building which used to house the secondary children now becomes the new home of the primary children. This often provides more space for indoor and outdoor activities which, together with a supply of suitable apparatus for Physical Education, helps to improve the conditions under which the primary children work.

The new primary school halls vary considerably and a great deal of thought goes into the careful planning and positioning of apparatus in order to make the best use of the space available for physical activities. Again this year, agility apparatus was supplied to a number of older primary schools with a hall. There is however, still a need for more agility apparatus and mats in the primary schools as well as percussion instruments and records for dance and mime.

Courses for teachers were held in various centres of the North Riding.

A residential weekend course in Men's Gymnastics was held at Redcar. Weekend cricket, tennis and folk dance courses were held at Wrea Head. Short courses were also held in schoolboy boxing, modern gymnastics, canoe handling and swimming coaching. The valuable cricket coaching lapsed this year when Mr. Lester became the official

scorer for the Yorkshire County Cricket Club. The very poor weather of the spring term, prolonged snow and frost, seriously curtailed the visits planned by the coaches of the Football Association.

In addition to the usual visits to schools of students in training, this year Carnegie College of Physical Education fourth-year students visited four secondary schools to see demonstrations of work and to study Physical Education against the background of the rural area.

This year, first-year scholars from Thirsk Grammar School were able to swim at Northallerton Baths. At Malton, in addition to first-year scholars, second-year children from the Grammar and Modern schools made use of the Norton Bath in which a heating plant had been installed. This brings it into line with the general policy of swimming two consecutive years at the start of a child's secondary school education.

In spite of the limited swimming facilities available to North Riding children, the area and county galas are well attended and, in some cases, a high standard of swimming is achieved.

All sections of the North Riding Schools Athletic Union were again active, and at Yorkshire County level, particular success was recorded by the athletes, the "under 16" Cricketers and the Senior Girls' Hockey Team. Four girls were selected for the Yorkshire team. For the first time a North Riding pupil—a girl from Richmond—won her way through to the English Schools Swimming Championships.

Once again rallies were held in Hockey, Netball and Tennis; it was unfortunately necessary to cancel the junior hockey rally because the junior girls had not had sufficient play to achieve tournament standard due to snow and frost-bound pitches. In spite of a very short season, the seniors showed a good standard of play at the rally.

At the request of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award office, a panel of assessors was formed in the North Riding for "Boys' Gold Standard" expeditions taking place on the North Yorkshire Moors. Three such expeditions undertaken by boys from other parts of the county were supervised and assessed. A number of schools in the North Riding take an active interest in the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme.

Schools continue to use the camping sites provided by the Committee. Some more adventurous staff took parties of children further afield and also abroad during the holiday period. The Committee's lightweight equipment was loaned out to schools and it was well used for expedition groups throughout the summer.

Opportunities are provided for boys and girls to take part in a wide variety of physical activities and to learn and master a number of skills. They are also encouraged to take part in outdoor pursuits and it is hoped that when they leave school, they will continue with some of these activities and so make good use of their leisure.

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 815 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 but three were found to be fit for employment without detriment to their health. In addition 31 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 1962, 105 male and 225 female candidates were examined by the school medical officers.

The comparable figures for 1961 were 99 male and 176 female entrants.

(c) Superannuation medical examinations

The medical staff of the school health service examined in 1962, 211 candidates for superannuable appointment to the staff of the education authority and 357 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:—

1962	1st quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
No. of Schools	10	10	21	7

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)
1958 and later	99	98	98.99	1	1.01
1957	2,149	2,143	99.72	6	.28
1956	2,675	2,673	99.93	2	.07
1955	1,731	1,726	99.71	5	.29
1954	2,375	2,369	99.75	6	.25
1953	1,358	1,357	99.93	1	.07
1952	1,283	1,277	99.53	6	.47
1951	1,853	1,848	99.73	5	.27
1950	2,431	2,424	99.71	7	.29
1949	1,538	1,533	99.67	5	.33
1948	1,552	1,550	99.87	2	.13
1947 and earlier	3,509	3,496	99.63	13	.37
Total	22,553	22,494	99.74	59	.26

Table A (continued)—**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 individuals pupils (4)
1958 and later	—	16	16
1957	64	213	274
1956	81	261	339
1955	67	167	229
1954	98	228	320
1953	98	102	194
1952	85	102	183
1951	146	147	286
1950	156	222	367
1949	123	143	261
1948	102	130	227
1947 and earlier	288	261	531
Total	1308	1992	3227

Table B—Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections	....	6,764
Number of Re-inspections	....	7,094
Total	....	13,858

Table C—Infestation with Vermin

(i) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	....	....	123,417
(ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	....	....	1,643
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	....	....	32
(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	60	33	80	22	238	63	378	118
Eyes—								
(a) Vision	145	154	288	133	875	504	1,308	791
(b) Squint	87	30	5	5	115	42	207	77
(c) Other	9	7	2	8	12	12	23	27
Ears—								
(a) Hearing	25	26	3	5	50	50	78	81
(b) Otitis Media	11	14	3	2	22	19	36	35
(c) Other	3	5	5	3	14	16	22	24
Nose or Throat	51	140	12	10	96	129	159	279
Speech	32	45	4	12	30	46	66	103
Lymphatic Glands	3	25	0	2	3	27	6	54
Heart	6	33	7	4	20	64	33	101
Lungs	25	50	6	13	39	75	70	138
Developmental—								
(a) Hernia	11	6	0	3	12	6	23	15
(b) Other	8	20	5	9	44	97	57	126
Orthopaedic—								
(a) Posture	5	10	8	15	27	27	40	52
(b) Feet	89	72	59	33	265	112	413	217
(c) Other	14	46	16	15	33	87	63	148
Nervous System—								
(a) Epilepsy	2	9	5	1	13	6	20	16
(b) Other	4	6	0	11	15	9	19	26
Psychological								
(a) Developmental	7	15	25	23	109	95	141	133
(b) Stability	8	51	2	15	15	95	25	161
Abdomen	4	3	4	3	6	26	14	32
Other	41	43	30	17	73	103	144	163

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	210	4
Eyes—		
(a) Vision	2209	56
(b) Squint	314	10
(c) Other	14	—
Ears—		
(a) Hearing	196	25
(b) Otitis Media	5	—
(c) Other	15	1
Nose or Throat	14	3
Speech	7	1
Lymphatic Glands	—	1
Heart	5	5
Lungs	10	1
Developmental—		
(a) Hernia	2	—
(b) Other	—	1
Orthopaedic—		
(a) Posture	86	4
(b) Feet	785	7
(c) Other	344	4
Nervous system—		
(a) Epilepsy	2	2
(b) Other	1	2
Psychological—		
(a) Developmental	147	26
(b) Stability	238	2
Abdomen	4	1
Other	306	12

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	59
Errors of refraction (including squint)	2,733
Total	2,792
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	2,196

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	....	....	11
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	....	....	251
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	....	....	11
Received other forms of treatment	....	....	231
Total	....	....	504

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

with hearing aids (a) in 1962 12

(b) in previous years 46

TABLE C. ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

			Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patient Departments	....	....	1,273
(b) Pupils treated at school for Postural Defects	....	....	61
Total	....	....	1,334

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

			Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—(i) Scalp	....	....	2
(ii) Body	....	....	1
Scabies	....	....	13
Impetigo	....	....	22
Other skin diseases	....	....	679
Total	....	....	717

TABLE E. CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics 258

TABLE F. SPEECH THERAPY

Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists 631

TABLE G. OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

Pupils with minor ailments 1,247

Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination (by chest physicians) 89

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	....	....	59,589
(b) As Specials	....	....	2,755
Total (1)			62,344
(2) Number found to require treatment	....	....	38,302
(3) Number offered treatment	....	....	29,848
(4) Number actually treated	....	....	16,781
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, excluding those recorded at heading 11 (h)	....	....	30,387
(6) Half days devoted to:			
Periodic (School) Inspection	....	....	522
Treatment	....	....	4,356
Total (6)			4,878
(7) Fillings:			
Permanent Teeth	....	....	17,027
Temporary Teeth	....	....	2,138
Total (7)			19,165
(8) Number of teeth filled:			
Permanent Teeth	....	....	15,436
Temporary Teeth	....	....	1,970
Total (8)			17,406
(9) Extractions:			
Permanent Teeth	....	....	5,386
Temporary Teeth	....	....	11,640
Total (9)			17,026
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extractions	....	....	7,584
(11) Orthodontics:			
(a) Cases commenced during the year	....	....	280
(b) Cases brought forward from previous year	....	....	250
(c) Cases completed during the year	....	....	210
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	....	....	29
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	....	....	466
(f) Removable appliances fitted	....	....	433
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	....	....	1
(h) Total attendances	....	....	2,829
(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	....	....	262
(13) Other operations:			
Permanent teeth	....	....	7,755
Temporary teeth	....	....	1,986
Total (13)			9,741

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	.... 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.
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	.... Princess Road	.... 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

Richmond	.... Health Clinic, Quaker Lane	.... Wednesday, 9 a.m.
Malton	.... Princess Road	.... Monday 2 p.m.

Speech Therapy Clinics—*continued*

CLINIC	LOCATION	SESSIONS
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.
Normanby	.... Windsor Road	.... Tuesday, 9-30 a.m.
South Bank	.... Albert House, Normanby Road	.... Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, 9-30 a.m.
South Bank	.... Lowfields School	.... Wednesday, Thursday 2 p.m.
Redcar	.... 5 Turner Street	.... Tuesday, Thursday, 9-30 a.m.
Saltburn	.... The Clinic, Bath Street	.... Friday, 9-30 a.m.
Thornaby	.... School Clinic, George Street	.... Monday, 9-30 a.m.
Guisborough	.... Health Clinic, Park Lane	.... Tuesday, 2 p.m. Wednesday, 9-30 a.m.
Brotton	.... Brotton C.M. School	.... Thursday, Friday, 2 p.m.
Whitby	.... School Clinic, Grape Lane	.... Monday, 10 a.m.
Huntington	.... County School	.... Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Hipswell	.... County Modern School	.... Tuesday, 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 „ „

Dental Clinics—*continued*

CLINIC	LOCATION	SESSIONS
Saltburn	.... The Clinic, Bath Street	.... As required
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 " "
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	.... Brotton County Modern School " "
Loftus	.... Zetland Junior School, Loftus " "
Malton	.... Princess Road " "

Ear, Nose and Throat Consultation Clinics

Thornaby	.... School Clinic, George Street	.... One Wednesday each month 10 a.m.
Normanby	.... Windsor Road " "
Redcar	.... 5 Turner Street, Coatham " "
Guisborough	.... Health Clinic, Park Lane " "

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.

Child Guidance Clinics

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

Paediatric Clinic

Scarborough Old Hospital, Friarsway As required



