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ANNUAL REPORTS

FOR 1941 & 1942

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

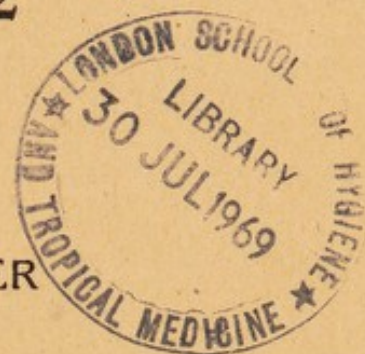
TO

The Education Committee

OF THE

SALOP COUNTY COUNCIL

WILLIAM TAYLOR, M.D., D.P.H.



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To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

SIR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Reports for 1941 and 1942, and regret both the delay in their issue and the paucity of their contents; but in accordance with the suggestion of the Board of Education the size has ^{been} kept down to a minimum. They consist in effect mainly of statistical tables, which, although revealing in themselves, perhaps require comparison with those of previous years in order to enable their full significance to be appreciated.

My thanks are due to my Deputy, Dr. Stewart to whom I am largely indebted for the preparation of these reports.

I am, Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM TAYLOR,

School Medical Officer.

COUNTY HEALTH OFFICE,
COLLEGE HILL,
SHREWSBURY,

August, 1943.

Annual Report for the Year 1941.

GENERAL.

The area covered by the Salop Education Authority comprises 861,800 acres, and has an estimated population of 276,920. The Borough of Shrewsbury, the area and population of which are included in these figures, is an independent Authority for Elementary Education.

At the end of 1941, there were in the County of Salop outside the Borough of Shrewsbury, 273 Elementary Schools, comprising 299 departments and 32,521 children were on the register (24,449 Salop children, 1,858 "private" evacuees and 6,214 Official Evacuees).

The Staff during 1941 consisted of the School Medical Officer, the Deputy School Medical Officer, six Assistant School and Child Welfare Medical Officers and four Dental Officers.

The following Departmental changes occurred during the year :—Dr. Eastwood, Deputy School Medical Officer, left in August, 1941, and Dr. Stewart, who was appointed to succeed him took up his duties on the following 1st December. Dr. McKendrick joined the staff in a temporary capacity on the 1st May in place of Dr. Moore, who was called up for Military Service in 1940; and Mr. Evans, Dental Officer in the Bridgnorth area, who was also called up for service in the Army, was replaced by Mr. Smith in 1941.

In addition to the Medical Officers and Dental Officers above mentioned, the staff during the year consisted of :—

- 4 Dental Attendants.
- 1 Whole-time School Nurse.
- 13 Health Visitors undertaking school nursing.
- 43 District Nurses undertaking school nursing.
- 1 Nurse working independently.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

Despite the disturbances caused by the war, medical inspection and treatment have continued with no appreciable curtailment. This has been due chiefly to the appointment of an additional Assistant School Medical Officer shortly before the war began, an addition which has enabled the service to be largely maintained in spite of the sudden increase in the school population caused by evacuation, and the consequent extension in the work of the Department.

Little change has occurred in the percentage of children found to be verminous, but the prevalence of Scabies markedly increased during the year, thus necessitating the provision of Sick Bays in several of the Public Assistance Institutions for the treatment of the affected evacuee children.

It was not found that War conditions had caused any ascertainable degree of impairment of the physical condition of the school-children, and, as a matter of fact, the Medical Officers actually placed a higher percentage of children than ever before above the level of "normal nutrition." At the end of 1941, fifty per cent. of the children at those schools in which the Milk in Schools Scheme was in operation, were having milk daily, and a considerable number were also having school dinners.

Although it is quite possible that there will be an attenuation in the number of Medical and Dental Officers who will continue to be available throughout the period of hostilities, with, as a result, a reduction in the amount of supervision which it will be possible to exercise over the health of the children in the County, it is reassuring to be able to report that, at the present time, there is no evidence that the general health and physical fitness of the school-children is not being well maintained.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

No distinction is made between children ordinarily attending schools in the area and children who have transferred to the area as a result of evacuation.

SECTION I.—ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE I.—A—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed groups :—

				1941	1940
Entrants	..	..	..	4,031	3,600
Intermediates	..	..	..	4,165	3,859
Leavers	..	..	..	3,164	2,871
Total	..			11,360	10,330

Number of other Routine Inspections

— —

B—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

				1941	1940
Number of Special Inspections				6,913	5,362
Number of Re-inspections	..			8,299	10,286
Total	..			15,212	15,648

TABLE II—CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.

Age Groups.	Number of Children Inspected.	A. (Excellent).		B. (Normal).		C. (Slightly Subnormal).		D. (Bad).	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	4031	200	4.96	3453	85.66	375	9.30	3	.07
Second Age-group	4165	272	6.53	3423	82.18	467	11.21	3	.07
Third Age-group	3164	285	9.01	2564	81.04	313	9.89	2	.06
Other Routine Inspections ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for 1941 ..	11360	757	6.66	9440	83.10	1155	10.17	8	.07
„ „ 1940 ..	10330	922	8.93	8248	79.85	1151	11.14	9	.09

TABLE III.

GROUP I.—TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS (excluding uncleanness).

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEFECTS TREATED OR UNDER TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR UNDER THE AUTHORITY'S SCHEME :—

1941	1940
6781	5155

GROUP II.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Minor Eye Defects included in Group I.)

Defect or Disease. (1)	No. of Defects dealt with under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	No. of children for whom spectacles were	
		Prescribed under the Authority's Scheme.	Obtained under the Authority's Scheme.
Errors of Refraction (including squint)	1373		
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes	16		
Total	1389	1083	1063

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

Number of Defects—		
Received Operative Treatment under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital. (1)	Received other forms of Treatment. (2)	Total number treated. (3)
317	10	327

TABLE IV.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

Age.	ROUTINE AGE GROUPS INSPECTED.												Total.
	Under 5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Total ..	411	2408	3101	3433	3387	3644	3625	3343	3032	2674	506	28	29592

TABLE IV.—continued.

Specials	226							TOTAL (Routine and Specials) ..	29,818
Number found to require treatment									17,921*
Number actually treated									11,969
Attendances made by children for treatment									12,923
Half-days devoted to :—	{	Inspection	279					Total	1,550
		Treatment	1,271						
Fillings :—	{	Permanent Teeth	5,739					Total	6,141
		Temporary Teeth	402						
Extractions :—	{	Permanent Teeth	1,825					Total	14,996
		Temporary Teeth	13,171						
Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions									Nil.
Other operations :—	{	Permanent Teeth	1,761					Total	2,407
		Temporary Teeth	646						

* Includes 787 children referred for treatment in 1940.

TABLE V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(1) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	7.75
(2) Total number of examinations of children in the schools by the School Nurses	112,066
(3) Number of individual children found unclean	3,128
(4) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	Nil.
(5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	Nil.
(b) Under School Attendance Bye-Laws	Nil.

TABLE VI.—BLIND AND DEAF CHILDREN.

	At a Public Elementary School.	At an Institution other than a Special School.	At no School or Institution.
Blind Children	0	0	0
Deaf Children	1	0	1

Nineteen Mentally Defective Children were notified during the year by the Local Education Authority to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority, under the Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928.

SECTION 2.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Number of Children.	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.			
	<i>Excellent.</i>	<i>Normal.</i>	<i>Slightly Sub-normal.</i>	<i>Bad.</i>
3,258	411 12.62%	2,740 84.10%	107 3.28%	0 —

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

Routine Age Groups Inspected.

Age	Under 7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total.
Total ..	66	52	62	179	486	804	820	783	570	250	100	36	4208

Specials	10	Total Routine and Specials	4,218
Number found to require treatment	..	..	2,089*†
Number actually treated	..	..	671
Attendances made by children for treatment	..	..	841
Half-days devoted to :—	{	Inspection 38	Total 147
	{	Treatment 109	
Fillings :—	{	Permanent Teeth .. 788	Total 788
	{	Temporary Teeth .. 0	
Extractions :—	{	Permanent Teeth .. 212	Total 324
	{	Temporary Teeth .. 112	
Administration of general anaesthetics for extractions	..	..	Nil.
Other operations :—	{	Permanent Teeth .. 127	Total 130
	{	Temporary Teeth .. 3	

* 1,012 free place holders ; 1,077 fee payers.

† Includes 25 children referred for treatment in 1940.

Annual Report for the Year 1942.

GENERAL.

During 1942 although the medical and dental staffs were reduced further in numbers the work was fairly well maintained. This was made possible, to some extent, by the fact that many of the children who had come into the County under the Government Evacuation Scheme returned to their parent towns, and also by the reduction in the attendance of Medical Officers at the weekly Welfare Centres to once a fortnight.

The suggestion of the Board to cut down the ordinary medical inspections, and to arrange instead frequent surveys of the school population, has not so far been followed in this County, and during 1942 the ordinary routine examinations of elementary school children, namely, the entrants, the 8-year-olds, and the 12-year olds, continued to be carried out ; while in the secondary schools the inspection of the pupils also took place in the ordinary way.

The Medical Officers' visits to schools in the early part of the Autumn Term resulted, because of the demands of harvesting, etc., in a small proportion of the age groups inspected in schools at that time being missed, but a special effort will be made to ensure that these children will be seen by the Medical Officers in 1943.

STAFF CHANGES.

One of the Assistant Medical Officers, Dr. Sinclair, was called to the Services in April, 1942, and the resignation of the temporary Dental Officer for the Bridgnorth area, Mr. Smith, was accepted by the Committee in the early summer. Thus there were for the greater part of the year only five Assistant Medical Officers and three Dental Officers ; and several changes likewise took place among the Whole-time Health Visitors, part of whose duties includes school nursing, but these vacancies were ultimately filled.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

Evacuation.

Some 12,000 children were sent to this County in 1939 under the Government Evacuation Scheme for unaccompanied school children, and although many of them returned home within the few months following, more came in the second evacuation in the summer of 1940. No mass return has occurred, but considerable numbers have gradually departed, and at the end of 1942 only 2,700 remained in Shropshire.

The troubles associated with their coming gradually lessened in degree under the supervision and the tolerant kindness of the foster-parents, and though some of the local authorities had to establish hostels in several of the larger empty houses in the County for the more difficult among the children, the need for this type of billet also gradually became less until only three hostels now remain open.

Much has been said about the Evacuation Scheme, but in all probability it has had certain beneficial effects, not only from the point of view of the increased health and greater knowledge which the children derived from their sojourn in the country areas, but also from the stirring of the social conscience of a considerable proportion of the population which resulted from their new knowledge of the conditions under which too many persons live in urban surroundings.

Nutrition.

This must always remain one of the criteria of an adequately healthy nation, and for the purpose of the school medical service, efforts have been made for many years to find a suitable standard applicable throughout the County. The Board of Education recommended the division of the children into four groups, depending on whether their nutrition was considered to be "excellent," "normal," "slightly subnormal," or "bad," and although the personal opinions of the Medical Officers as to what is understood by these words must of necessity vary, one may take it that their findings can be looked upon as having a more or less common basis. Thus it is interesting to note the variations in these four nutritional groups during the past 5 years from 1938 to 1942—that is, for the last pre-war year and throughout the War. It will be seen below that although the percentages of these considered "excellent" have decreased somewhat during the War, so also have those in the "slightly subnormal" group; and the percentage of children in the combined group of "excellent" and "normal" reached a higher level than ever before, thus tending to give the impression that in spite of war-time conditions the general health of the children has not on the whole apparently suffered much in this County. However, one Medical Officer, who has been in the same area of the County for many years, considered that there had been some falling off in nutrition in one or two of her districts, and that many children were paler, thinner, and had tissues softer than in pre-war days. She, along with other Medical Officers, also found that more children than previously appeared to lack vitality, were more apathetic, and became sleepy, and more difficult to teach towards the end of the day.

Grades of Nutrition.

			1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Excellent	..	..	12.06	9.26	8.93	6.66	5.22
Normal	..	..	75.16	75.91	79.85	83.10	84.65
Slightly Subnormal	..	..	12.61	14.62	11.14	10.17	9.96
Bad	..	..	.17	.22	.09	.07	.17

Cleanliness.

The Health Visitors and School Nurses continued to carry out the ordinary verminous inspections of the children, following up closely those found to harbour lice or nits. In 1942, 102,388 examinations were made, and resulting from these examinations 2,515 children were found to be verminous, a number which in view of war conditions compares quite favourably with the 2,078 found in 1938, when 89,710 examinations were made. The percentage verminous, that is, with either lice or nits, namely, 8.9, is the lowest since the beginning of the War.

The Medical Officers have reported that although the number of children affected with sores and other skin conditions, has not been so great during 1942, the sores have frequently been of a more serious nature, and more difficulty has been met with in cleaning them up. It is impossible to say definitely to what this can be attributed, whether to lack of proper food or to the neglect of the children by parents occupied with other activities, but it has certainly been found that many children have been at all times of the day left much more alone than previously.

Scabies.

It was mentioned in the 1941 report that the incidence of this disease increased very markedly in the County during that year, and that as a result sick bays had to be established in several of the Public Assistance Institutions, to which were sent the children who could not be expected to be properly cleansed by their foster-parents. These sick bays admitted children who were suffering from Scabies, Scabies with Impetigo, and even Impetigo alone if the infection was a severe one, and they were of considerable assistance in reducing the spread of these diseases.

The sick bays, with a bed accommodation of approximately 100, were, throughout the winter of 1941 to 1942, practically full, chiefly with cases of scabies, but by their use and the energetic work of the nurses in the clinics the problem of dealing with this disease was largely overcome, and it was found possible in the summer of 1942 to close all the sick bays except that at Shawbury, and to treat there the few cases which occurred from time to time throughout the remainder of the year.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Since 1934 District Councils have offered facilities to parents to have their children immunised against Diphtheria free of charge by their own private doctors. The number of parents, however, who took advantage of this scheme represented only a very small proportion of the children of the County, and it was not until recent years that a reasonable percentage of parents bestirred themselves to have their children protected. The increase was, however, mainly among school children, and the percentage of those immunised under school age, the more important age group, still remained very small.

Early in 1942 the County Council, as the Child Welfare Authority for the County area outside the Borough of Shrewsbury, decided to undertake responsibility for the immunisation of the *children under 5 years* and also *the school entrants*, and arrangements were made for the Assistant Medical Officers to carry out the necessary injections at the Clinics and Welfare Centres and also, with the willing assistance of the Head Teachers at the various schools in the County. Although success attended this Scheme from its commencement, owing to the difficulty met with in only dealing with certain members of families, it was thought advisable by the County Council to undertake the responsibility for all school children, and towards the end of the year this was agreed to by the District Councils. Up to the 31st December the Assistant Medical Officers had given the necessary injections to some 4,800 children, including 1,700 attending school.

This work was done by the Medical Officers at the Welfare Centres, and, where there were no Welfare Centres, in the village schools at regular intervals. This additional work rendered it impossible to carry out the whole of the school medical inspection programme for 1942, but it was felt that this more clamant need should be given priority, in the hope that as high a percentage as possible of the children in the County might be made immune to this very dangerous infectious disease.

Milk in Schools.

In 1934, the Board of Education agreed to the provision of milk in schools for the school population, this milk to be either sold at a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per third of a pint, or to be given free in necessitous cases. Difficulties, however, have been met with in obtaining a supply for every school in the County, due either to the inability to find a retailer desirous of supplying milk in small bottles in such limited amounts or to the fact that Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised, or Accredited milk (the only approved grades) were not available. These difficulties have increased since the beginning of the War, and it has been found necessary, in spite of the extra burden on the Teachers resulting from this method, to allow the milk to be supplied in pint bottles or in bulk, and also to agree to the issue of dried milk in certain cases; but even so it has not always been found possible to arrange for a milk supply to all schools. Early in 1943, out of an elementary school population of 23,406, only 16,801 (71.8 per cent.) children were taking milk at school, a percentage which, good though it may be in relation to previous years, is still far from being as high as was expected in view of the emphasis laid on the importance of this food.

Meals in Schools.

It has always been one of the more unfortunate sides of rural school life that the distances some children have to travel for educational purposes preclude the possibility of many of them obtaining an adequate meal in the middle of the day, thus entailing a period of many hours between an early breakfast and a late tea during which bread and margarine too often constitutes the usual means of sustenance. One can only, therefore, view with approbation the consideration now being given by the Board of Education to the problem of providing a satisfactory Meals in Schools Scheme for the whole country.

Although there have been for several years canteens at one or two of the larger schools in the County, the facilities available through them have only touched the fringe of this need, and it is extremely gratifying to find that arrangements are being made for canteens even in small rural schools where their presence is required as much as elsewhere. It cannot be doubted that the provision of a well balanced mid-day meal for all school children would be of considerable assistance to School Medical Departments in their efforts to maintain the level of child health as high as possible.

At the end of 1938 some 300 children were having meals in schools from 5 canteens ; early in 1943 the number of canteens had risen to 45, and the number of children benefiting therefrom to 4,219.

Physical Training.

As the proper use of the muscles of the body is highly important in the maintenance of health it is but fitting to review here the development of physical training in schools and in the Youth Services of Shropshire since the outbreak of war, and I am indebted to the Secretary of Education for this summary of the position.

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN WAR-TIME.

The conditions brought about by the war have made it difficult to maintain the standard of Physical Training in Schools, but they have made the maintenance of this standard even more important than it was in time of peace. On the whole no marked deterioration in physique has been noticed ; for the provision of meals and the supply of milk to Schools have undoubtedly done much to counteract war-time conditions.

Staffing problems have been acute, in particular as regards men, for the majority of Physical Training Specialists are now in the Forces. Their places are being filled in many cases by women, or by the older men, who, in spite of the lack of experience of senior boys of the former, and the lack of practice of the latter, are doing a very creditable piece of national service work.

The Organising Staff has also been below full strength for its normal duties, and there was a decrease in the number of individual visits to schools. This is to be remedied by the appointment of a second assistant woman Organiser.

Demonstration classes and courses for teachers in elementary schools held at Wem, Wellington, Oswestry, Newport and Clun have been well attended and have helped to raise the standard of teaching and to create increased enthusiasm. Teachers have also benefited themselves and their Schools by attending specialist courses outside the County.

Swimming.

During the summer months use was made of streams and lakes for swimming in addition to baths. A very satisfactory number of Proficiency Certificates has been obtained.

Higher Education.

The high standard in the Girls' Secondary Schools has been maintained. After suffering with the departure of specialists at the beginning of the war the boys' work is improving. An endeavour is being made to give some training to masters in charge of Physical Training in Secondary Schools and Technical Colleges and in addition to a few selected senior boys.

Evening Institutes.

There has been a marked decline in the extent of formal post-school Physical Training classes for boys and girls. In part this may be due to lack of leisure time, the demands of civil defence duties and the call-up, but it is more than compensated for by the work being done through Training Corps and Youth Organisations.

Youth Service.

It is one of the objectives of most Youth Organisations to set before their members good ideals of bodily fitness and to suggest to them the means of achieving it. The Committee endorse this policy. They have agreed to pay the fees of instructors for approved classes. The Regional Representatives of the Central Council of Recreative Physical Training have helped with the organisation of half-day games rallies at Oswestry and Market Drayton and training courses for junior and adult leaders in Oswestry and Shrewsbury. Many young people are taking organised Physical Training in the Pre-Service Training Units, Air Training Corps, Girls' Training Corps and Army Cadet Force, and in these and other Organisations such courses and many health activities of a less formal nature, outdoors as well as indoors, including camping, walking and cycling, are developed.

Owing to the conditions of the times this report shows no marked progress over the County as a whole, except in the activities of those who have left school. Rather it is a record of continued attempts to maintain the standard reached before the war in the face of many difficulties. That this is being accomplished reflects great credit on the teachers concerned.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

No distinction is made between children ordinarily attending schools in the area and children who have transferred to the area as a result of evacuation.

SECTION I.—ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.**Table I.—A—Routine Medical Inspection.**

Number of Inspections in the prescribed groups :—

				1942	1941
Entrants	..	..	..	3,240	4,031
Intermediates	..	..	..	2,986	4,165
Leavers	..	..	..	2,226	3,164
Total				8,452	11,360
Number of other Routine Inspections ..				—	—

Table I.—B—Other Inspections.

		1942	1941
Number of Special Inspections	..	5,581	6,913
Number of Re-inspections	..	11,190	8,299
Total		16,771	15,212

TABLE II.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.

Age Groups.	Number of Children Inspected.	A. (Excellent).		B. (Normal).		C. (Slightly Subnormal).		D. (Bad.)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	3240	159	4.91	2765	85.34	314	9.69	2	.06
Second Age-group	2986	142	4.76	2512	84.13	324	10.85	8	.27
Third Age-group	2226	140	6.29	1878	84.37	204	9.16	4	.18
Other Routine Inspections ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for 1942	8452	441	5.22	7155	84.65	842	9.96	14	.17
“ “ 1941	11360	757	6.66	9440	83.10	1155	10.17	8	.07

TABLE III.

GROUP I.—TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEFECTS TREATED OR UNDER TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR UNDER THE AUTHORITY'S SCHEME :—

<i>1942</i>	<i>1941</i>
5509	6781

GROUP II.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Minor Eye Defects included in Group I.)

Defect or Disease. (1)	No. of Defects dealt with under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	No. of children for whom spectacles were	
		Prescribed under the Authority's Scheme. (3)	Obtained under the Authority's Scheme. (4)
Errors of Refraction (including squint)	1379	1118	1087
Other Defect or Disease of the Eye	4		
Total	1383		

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

Number of Defects—		
Received Operative Treatment under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital. (1)	Received other forms of Treatment. (2)	Total number treated. (3)
383	3	386

TABLE IV.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

Age ..	ROUTINE AGE GROUPS INSPECTED.												Total.
	Under 5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Total ..	500	2424	3057	3196	3167	3424	3382	3103	2834	2578	381	16	28430†

† Includes 368 evacuees of unspecified ages.

Specials	192	TOTAL (Routine and Specials) ..						28,622
Number found to require treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,508
Number actually treated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,237*
Attendances made by children for treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,085
Half-days devoted to :—	{	Inspection	273	}	Total			1,352
		Treatment	1,079					
Fillings :—	{	Permanent Teeth ..	4,886	}	Total			5,305
		Temporary Teeth ..	419					
Extractions :—	{	Permanent Teeth ..	1,551	}	Total			12,637
		Temporary Teeth ..	11,086					
Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	..	..	..					8
Other operations :—	{	Permanent Teeth ..	1,099	}	Total			1,698
		Temporary Teeth ..	599					

* Includes 536 children referred for treatment in 1941.

TABLE V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(1) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses or other authorised persons	7,247
(2) Total number of examinations of children in the schools by the School Nurses	102,388
(3) Number of individual children found unclean	2,515
(4) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	none
(5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	0
(b) Under School Attendance Bye-Laws	10

TABLE VI.—BLIND AND DEAF CHILDREN.

					At a Public Elementary School.	At an Institution other than a Special School.	At no School or Institution.
Blind Children	..	..	..	..	1	0	1
Deaf Children	..	..	..	..	1	0	0

SECTION 2.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN.

ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.

Number of Children. 2,571	<i>Excellent.</i> 282 10.97%	<i>Normal.</i> 2,205 85.76%	<i>Slightly Sub-normal.</i> 83 3.23%	<i>Bad.</i> 1 .04%
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DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

Routine Age Groups Inspected.

Age	Under 7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18 & Over	Total.
Total	.. 59	48	82	202	401	432	467	509	565	229	73	15	4025

Specials	..	..	7	Total Routine and Specials				..	..	4,032
Number found to require treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,881*
Number actually treated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	433
Attendances made by children for treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	578
Half-days devoted to :—	{	Inspection	..	29	}			Total		95
	{	Treatment	..	66	}					
Fillings :—	{	Permanent teeth		521	}			Total		521
	{	Temporary teeth		0	}					
Extractions :—	{	Permanent teeth		146	}			Total		220
	{	Temporary teeth		74	}					
Administration of general anaesthetics for extractions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	none
Other operations :—	{	Permanent teeth		58	}			Total		58
	{	Temporary teeth		0	}					

* 766 free place holders, 1,115 fee payers.