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COUNTY BOROUGH OF ST. HELENS.



INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD

Annual Report

OF THE

School Medical Officer

FOR


1945.

FRANK HAUXWELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health
and School Medical Officer.

St. Helens:

WOOD, WESTWORTH & CO., LIMITED, PRINTERS AND STATIONERS,
HARDSHAW STREET.



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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
ST. HELENS EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit herewith my Annual Report as School Medical Officer for the year 1945.

The year was marked by the new Education Act coming into operation on April 1st. Some of its major provisions related to the School Medical Service, and although these entailed no great changes in the existing scheme of Medical Inspection and Treatment, a considerable amount of administrative work was involved in adjusting the existing Service with the requirements of the new Act. I have commented separately on this in the body of the Report.

The findings of Medical Inspection during the year were satisfactory. There was a lessened incidence in many of the categories of defects amongst the children. This was especially noteworthy in the case of children found to be suffering from malnutrition, where the percentage fell from 9.02 in 1944 to 7.54 in 1945. The trend towards an increase in the past years in the number of children found to be suffering from a sub-normal state of nutrition seems thus to have been reversed. It is interesting to reflect that this reversal has coincided with the expansion of school canteen facilities in the past two years.

Regarding the incidence of infectious disease in schools, 1945 must be reckoned as a strikingly healthy year. There were no epidemics, and although the incidence of Scarlet Fever was steady, the disease was very mild in type. Diphtheria was practically non-existent, only 16 cases occurring during the entire year.

Compared with previous years, those sections of the Report dealing with children requiring special care and attention have been re-arranged so as to deal with all such children under the Ministry's nomenclature of Handicapped Children. For the convenience of the Committee I have included in the Report an Appendix giving a list of Schools in the Borough as re-classified under the 1944 Education Act.

For much of the work done I am indebted to Dr. O'Brien, Deputy School Medical Officer, and to him and to other members of the staff, and to teachers and officials of the Education Department, I would take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of their ever willing and helpful assistance.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANK HAUXWELL.

July, 1946.

STATISTICAL REVIEW OF WORK OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE DURING THE YEAR 1945.

Children in Average Attendance at Primary and Secondary Schools.....	16,372
Total Examinations of School Children	13,089
Examinations of Cowley School Children (1st January—1st April, additional to above)	350
Miscellaneous Examinations (Bursars, &c.).....	264
Minor Ailments treated	2,438
Visual Defects treated.....	673
Ear, Throat and Nose Defects treated	581
Children Inspected by School Dentists	17,924
Children treated by School Dentists	3,203
Total Attendances at all School Clinics	39,621
Examinations by Nurses for Cleanliness	51,779
Visits to Schools by Medical Officers	340
Visits to Schools by Nurses	3,854
Home Visits by Nurses	2,109
Total Attendances at Inspection Clinic	1,999

THE EDUCATION ACT, 1944.

This Act, which became law on April 1st, 1945, deals, amongst its other extensive provisions, with the provision of Medical Inspection and Treatment of pupils in attendance at schools, colleges and other educational establishments maintained by the Local Authority.

The general conduct of the School Medical Service is governed by the Handicapped Pupils and Medical Service Regulations issued under the Act, and these Regulations also deal with the several categories of handicapped pupils requiring special educational treatment.

Broadly speaking, the new Act does not alter the structure or administration of the School Medical Service as existing under previous legislation, but the general scope of the Service is widened and the powers granted for provision of medical treatment are greatly increased.

As in the past medical inspection of all pupils is to take place three times during school life, but provision is also made for further medical inspections either at the direction of the Minister of Education or at the discretion of the Local Authority with the Minister's approval. Arrangements have also to be made as required for special examinations for the purpose of ascertaining whether a pupil requires special educational treatment on account of disability of mind or body.

Dental Inspection is to be carried out as soon as possible after the date of admission for the first time to a maintained school and on such other occasions as the Minister directs.

In March, 1945, Circular 29 of the Ministry of Education drew the attention of Local Authorities to their duties under Section 48 of the New Act and suggested that existing schemes of treatment should be improved and perfected.

Particular attention was drawn to treatment through clinic services of certain main categories of defects, and that these arrangements should include, if necessary, the provision of hospital treatment for these defects. The main categories of defects for which the Minister asked that these forms of treatment be made available are :—

- (1) Minor Ailments.
- (2) Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat, and Defective Hearing.
- (3) Diseases of the Eye and Defective Vision.
- (4) Orthopaedic Defects.
- (5) Dental Defects.
- (6) Child Guidance.
- (7) Speech Defects.
- (8) Rheumatism.

It was also indicated in Circular 29 that the Minister is prepared to consider proposals for the treatment at hospitals of school children suffering from other conditions.

The St. Helens School Medical Service.

Consideration of the above factors in relation to the School Medical Service in St. Helens suggested that the scope of the treatment services provided could generally be considered satisfactory, especially in respect of clinic services. These latter have been consistently expanded under the powers of the old Education Act, and indeed now include many specialised services not yet provided by larger local authorities. In 1945 the existing treatment services embraced all the categories of defects named above with one exception, namely, that of Child Guidance. Preliminary arrangements for the establishment of a Child Guidance Clinic in St. Helens had, however, already been undertaken and steps towards the establishment of such a clinic are now well advanced.

On receipt of Circular 29, however, further steps were taken (in the words of the Circular) "to improve or perfect existing schemes." The existing appointment of part-time Speech Therapist was converted to a whole-time post, thus greatly widening the scope of the work of this Service. Discussions were also undertaken with a view to improving the existing Ophthalmic Clinic Service by the addition of an Orthoptic Clinic for the treatment of cases of Squint. Extended provision for specialised advice on partially deaf children was provided for by an agreement with the Department for the Deaf in the University of Manchester. In many other minor spheres relating to Clinic services improvements were also carried out. None of these extensions or improvements involved major additions to staff either clerical or professional. In the category of hospital treatments no new agreements were concluded during the year as existing schemes were found to cover fully all varieties of treatment required under present conditions.

It is a matter of satisfaction, therefore, that the administration and scope of the existing School Medical Service proved adequate to meet any immediate changes or increased provisions in Medical Inspection or Medical Treatment required by the new Act. But what of the future? It is only possible at present to comment on future developments in the most general terms and to mention one or two factors which may render expansion necessary.

An increase in the work of medical supervision can be expected following the raising of the school leaving age to 15 in 1947 and later to 16. Again the possibility of the future extension of the Service to cover Direct Grant Schools, County Colleges and "any other educational establishment" must be envisaged. Some of these matters still await clarification.

Increase in the work of medical supervision will also entail an increase in the sphere of Medical Treatment. The further development of treatment services or the provision of new ones will not, however, be entirely related to an increase in the population catered for. Development must take place spontaneously in the light of local requirements. Examples of this might be the widening of the Speech Therapy service to include a lay elocutionist, the further expansion of the Audio-meter Service by the supply of specialised equipment to detect "tone" deafness or the provision of X-ray diagnostic facilities in the course of special inspections. Discussion on such points must perforce be general at the moment and the examples quoted simply demonstrate the possible line of approach to future problems. It should be borne in mind that future developments as outlined above may entail an expansion in professional and clerical staff as the field of work increases.

So far the provision of special educational treatment for handicapped pupils has not been commented upon. This is more correctly an educational service, although in some categories, e.g., blind, deaf, epileptic, or rheumatic children, medical treatment is involved. At present provision for these classes of children is made through the institutional services of neighbouring authorities, with the exception of delicate children who are catered for locally in the Hamblett Open Air Council School. Further provision for these children will entail special classes for partially blind or partially deaf children or for educationally subnormal or maladjusted pupils, and provision for such may be entirely by the St. Helens Education Authority or through combined schemes with neighbouring authorities. Extension of accommodation for delicate children beyond the present 120 places at the Open Air School should also be visualised.

In these notes on the effect of the new Education Act on the School Medical Service, I have commented very briefly and in very general terms on the future outlook as it can be visualised at present. There are, however, many points which still require clarification. Of these the most important will be the practical effects of the New National Health Service Bill. It is to be hoped that the result of that Bill will not be the dispersal of Clinic Services which, developed over a long period of years, have done so much to improve the health of all School Children not only in the sphere of treatment of existing defects but also in the equally important field of preventive medicine.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

During the year 1945 there were under the control of the Education Committee 41 Primary and Secondary Schools with 80 departments (details of these are given in the Appendix). Particulars as to accommodation and attendances are as follows :—

Number of children for whom accommodation available	26,606
Average number of children on the roll during the year	18,548
Average number of children in attendance during the year	16,372
Percentage attendance for the year	88%

The Handicapped Pupils and School Health Service Regulations which were issued in 1945 defined the provisions which should be made by the Local Authority for the medical and dental inspection of pupils in attendance at schools or county colleges maintained by them. These provide for the routine medical inspection of all children in attendance at Primary and Secondary Schools on 3 occasions during their school career, namely :—

- (1) On first admission to school..... (Entrants)
- (2) During the last year of attendance at a
Primary School (Primary leavers)
- (3) During the last year of attendance at a
Secondary School (Secondary leavers)

It will be seen that these defined periods for medical inspection correspond closely to the system of medical inspection formerly in operation for Elementary schools under the old Act, namely :—

- (1) On first admission to school..... (Entrants)
- (2) On attaining age of 8 years..... (8 years old)
- (3) During the last year of attendance at school..... (Leavers)

In the case of Secondary schools, routine medical inspection of all children had been conducted annually.

The existing scheme of School Medical Inspection was, therefore, easily adapted to conform with the new Regulations. One result is the elimination of the annual routine inspection of the children in the Cowley Secondary schools. This will be replaced by an annual inspection of "leavers" as in the other Secondary schools.

There was little time remaining between the issue of the Regulations and the end of 1945 to permit full working of the new system. Further, the modified scheme of School Medical Inspection which was adopted in war-time owing to shortage of medical staff was still in operation, and under the latter scheme the routine medical inspection of the 8 year old group of children had been suspended. The medical inspection of the corresponding "Primary Leavers" group could thus not be undertaken and routine inspections were confined during the year to "Entrant" and "Secondary Leaver" classes of children.

The number of special examinations remained high and a Nutritional Survey of all school children in attendance at schools was carried out during the year.

The following statement shows the number of inspections carried out by Medical Officers in Primary and Secondary schools during 1945. These figures are combined for all these schools as from April 1st in accordance with the statistical requirements of the Ministry and no distinction is made as in former reports where these returns were presented separately under the headings of Elementary and Secondary schools.

Routine examinations	3,439
Special examinations	5,234
Re-examinations	4,416
Attendances at Inspection Clinic	1,999

The work done in the Secondary schools up to the introduction of the Act in 1945 was as follows :—

Cowley Secondary Schools, 1st January—1st April :—

Routine examinations	273
Special examinations	77
Re-examinations	—

The detailed return of Medical Inspection during the year is given in Table I.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Of the 3,712 children examined at Routine Medical inspections during 1945, 222 (5.98%) were found to be suffering from defects (other than uncleanliness, defective clothing or footwear, and dental defects) which required treatment and 880 (23.71%) from defects requiring to be kept under observation.

The above figures are inclusive ones referring to the findings in both Primary and Secondary schools. As this method of statistical return has only operated this year, it is not possible to give corresponding figures for the preceding year, but a reasonably accurate picture may be obtained by quoting the findings for Elementary schools in 1944, where 7.99% of children examined were found to be suffering from defects requiring treatment and 23.59% from defects requiring to be kept under observation.

There was thus during 1945 a considerable reduction in the total number of defects referred for treatment. In relation to special categories of defects it was found that the decreases occurred mainly in cases of defective vision, cases of diseased tonsils and/or adenoids, and in cases of anaemia. The last decrease is rather significant as this condition is often associated with a sub-normal nutritional state and, as will be seen elsewhere in the Report, there was a corresponding decrease in the number of cases of malnutrition found at routine inspections (Table II). There was little change in the number of defects listed for observation. The general picture therefore was favourable.

During the year the Nutritional Survey of children in all Primary and Secondary schools was again carried out. Out of 16,072 children examined during the survey, 1,212 (7.54%) were found to be suffering from some degree of sub-normal nutrition. This was a much lower incidence than in 1944 when the corresponding figure was 9.02%, and is a matter for particular satisfaction in that the incidence prior to 1944 had shown a tendency to increase. As previously mentioned, it is interesting to note that the present decrease in nutritional defects coincides with an expansion in school canteen facilities. Details of the survey are given in Table VIII.

The percentage of children found at routine inspections with defective clothing was 1.35 in 1945 as compared with 0.52 in 1944. The percentage with defective footwear was 0.23 compared with 0.13 in the preceding year. These increases are too slight to occasion any special comment, but during the coming year a careful survey of the clothing and footwear condition obtaining amongst the children will be carried out.

During 1945 there was a slight decrease in the incidence of verminous infestation. A total of 51,779 examinations of children in school was completed.

The percentage of children found infested was 5.84 as against 6.3 in the previous year and 4.88 in 1943. The figure is still too high and energetic measures of supervision by School Health Visitors must be continued. In many difficult cases where parents failed to take appropriate action treatment at the Isolation Hospital Cleansing Centre was offered and 91 children were cleansed at that Centre during the year. In no case was it necessary to use compulsory powers.

There was a welcome decrease in the number of cases of Scabies found during the year, a total of 92 being discovered at inspections as compared with 168 in 1944. Treatment facilities were again available at the Isolation Hospital Cleansing Centre.

Re-examinations.

The following table gives the number of re-examinations carried out by Medical Officers during the year, and the results found at these re-examinations :—

Number of children re-examined	3,701
Total re-examinations.....	4,416
Number found remedied	599 (13.56%)
Number found improved	2,577 (58.36%)
Number found stationary	1,220 (27.63%)
Number found retrograde	20 (0.45%)

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

The provision of medical treatment for all pupils in attendance at any school or county college maintained by the local Education Authority was authorised under Section 48(3) of the new Education Act. The powers granted under this Section fully covered the already existing treatment facilities of the St. Helens School Medical Service and indeed offered potentialities for a future increase in those facilities together with a wider field for their application. It was further defined that all medical treatment should in future be provided free of charge to all children covered by the scope of the School Medical Service. As a result, from the 1st April, 1945, no charges for the cost of treatments at the various Clinics were made and the system of part recovery of costs from parents in accordance with family circumstances was abolished.

There was no curtailment of the range of treatment services during the year as compared with previous years.

Table IV gives in detail and Table VII in summary the treatment obtained for the various defects referred for treatment during the year.

Of the 4,333 children referred for treatment for medical defects discovered during routine and special inspections during the year, 4,163 (96.08%) were treated before the end of the year, and of 7,095 children referred for dental treatment 3,203 (45.14%) were treated.

Provision of Treatment.

The total number of defects treated at the various clinics during the past five years is shown in the following statement :—

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Minor Ailments	3,145	3,555	2,553	2,762	2,438
Visual Defects	489	510	516	346	673
Defects of Ear, Throat and Nose	400	423	743	646	581
Dental Defects	5,064	3,895	4,024	3,262	3,203
Crippling Defects	462	412	381	389	341
Speech Defects	79	73	57	68	51
Other Defects	810	690	360	443	611
Total number of defects treated	10,449	9,558	8,634	7,916	7,898
Total attendances	49,362	50,720	43,355	41,826	39,621

The decrease in the general incidence of defects discovered during Medical Inspection in the schools was reflected in a decrease in the number of defects treated at the various centres during the year. This occurred mainly in the categories of Minor Ailments and defects of the Ear, Nose and Throat. There was also a slight drop in the number of Dental Defects treated and this was due to the shortage in Dental staff. Attendances were also generally affected adversely by the occurrence of national "V" holidays and the extension of the summer vacation period.

At district minor ailments clinics 1,268 children made 15,781 attendances during 1945 and at district dental clinics 640 children made 961 attendances.

The question of special provision for the requirements of handicapped children is dealt with under its appropriate heading in a later Section of the Report.

Ophthalmic Clinic.

The following table shows the work carried out at or in connection with the Ophthalmic Clinic during the year.

Cases for Refraction—

New cases	245
Old cases	127

Cases Glasped—

New cases	182
Old cases	194

Cases not Glasped—

New cases	63
Old cases	253

Consultations re External Eye Disease..... 20

Operations performed 8

Total attendances 1414

The operations referred to above were straightening operations performed for squint by the Consultant Surgeon in one of the local hospitals.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC.

During 1945 weekly sessions were as usual conducted by the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon. In all, 547 children attended for examination and treatment compared with 646 in the previous year. The attendances made by these children, however, totalled 3,048 as against 2,985 in 1944, showing that there was no decrease in the amount of work done at the Clinic. Daily dressings and inter-current treatments such as ionisation, politzerisation, &c., are carried out daily by the Nurse.

Cases requiring operative treatment were operated on at other weekly sessions conducted by the Consultant Surgeon in the St. Helens Hospital.

The following operative treatments were carried out during the year :—

Removal of Tonsils and/or Adenoids	260
Antral Lavage	36
Cautery of Septum	—
Removal of polypi	2
Mastoidectomy	1
Submucous Resection	3
	<hr/>
Total	302
	<hr/>

Audiometer Survey.

During the year the work of assessing the normality of hearing in certain groups of school children was continued. As before the children selected for test were primarily from "B" and "C" stream classes or were children referred specially for test as apparently handicapped by defective hearing.

In all 1,158 children were tested as against 2,056 in the previous year. The decrease in the number examined was due to several factors, one of which was a change in nursing staff when the work necessarily had to be suspended during the transitional period. The closure of schools for more than the normal periods during the extended national and school term holidays also affected the work as most of the testing is carried out on school premises.

The following are the schools dealt with during the year :—

<i>Schools tested.</i>	<i>Tests performed at</i>
Sacred Heart	In school
Parish Church	" "
Parr Central	" "
Allanson Street Junior	" "
Parr Mount	" "
Parr Flat Junior	" "
St. Vincent's	" "
Merton Bank	" "

The findings and results of the tests are summarised as follows :—

- (1) Number of children tested 1,158
- (2) Number of children found to have hearing loss
(parents notified)..... 106
 - (a) Number in (2) for whom consents were obtained
for investigation at the clinic 39
 - (b) Number in (2) stated to prefer treatment by private
doctor 12
 - (c) Number in (2) who failed to respond to notification 55

4 of the 39 for whom consent had been given to receive clinic investigation failed to attend the clinic. The remaining 35 were examined with the following results :—

Number showing deafness on 1st test by Audiometer	Cause of Deafness	TREATED.				Awaiting or under-going further treatment	Failed to complete treatment
		Number Treated	Result on Audiometer Retest				
			Deaf-ness cured	Im-proved	Not im-proved		
21	Enlarged Tonsils	21	10	3	4	4	—
5	Otitis Media (Middle Ear Disease)	—	—	—	—	2	3
4	Chronic Infec-tion of Nasal Sinuses	2	2	—	—	1	1
4	Chronic Rhinitis	—	—	—	—	2	2
1	No Disease found	RETESTED AND FOUND TO HAVE NORMAL HEARING					

As may be seen from the above figures the response to offers of treatment was very disappointing. Only in approximately one-third of the total found to have defective hearing was consent given to further investigation through the Clinic services. It is hoped that in time the value of these tests may be better appreciated by the parents, and a better effort be made to obtain treatment for the correction of a defect which may seriously handicap the child in its school career.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

During 1945 the staff of the Dental Department consisted of one Senior Dental Surgeon with two part-time Assistants, the latter contributing in combination the equivalent time of one whole-time Assistant Dental Surgeon. This still left the Dental services minus the services of one Dental Surgeon, as the normal pre-war staff consisted of one Senior and two Assistant Dental Surgeons. There was thus a decrease in the number of treatments carried out, but inspections were well maintained and all schools in the Borough inspected at least once during the year.

I am indebted to Mr. V. Higham, Senior Dental Surgeon, for the following notes on the work done by the School Dental Department.

"During the year 17,924 school children were inspected and 7,095 (39.58%) were referred for treatment. 3,203 (45.14%) received treatment during the year, and of these 2,080 completed their treatment. Two regulation appliances were supplied.

"Treatment was given at the Open Air School twice during the year. At the first inspection 121 children were examined and 35 were referred for treatment : 31 were treated. At the second inspection 104 were inspected and 26 required treatment : 23 were treated."

FOLLOWING-UP AND WORK OF SCHOOL HEALTH VISITORS.

The following figures show the work carried out by the School Health Visitors during the year.

1. Number of visits to schools for general supervisory purposes and for medical and verminous inspections	3,854
2. Number of examinations of children for cleanliness	51,779
3. Number of visits paid to the homes of children in following up defects, investigating cases of infectious disease, investigating cases referred by the School Attendance Department, &c.....	2,109

The work of School Health Visitors during 1945 was affected slightly by the closure of schools during the period of national victory holidays and the extended summer vacation. Despite this, the number of visits paid to schools for general supervisory purposes remained at a high level. For supervisory purposes the three war-time nursery classes were also included in the work of the School Nursing Staff.

In addition to the work of School Health Visitors, special nurses are employed at the Central School Clinic and District Minor Ailments Clinics who are wholly engaged in treatment work.

Prior to 1937 the School Health Visitors and District Health Visitors staff had been a combined one, the one Nurse being responsible for her district of the town and the schools therein contained. In that year a separate Health Visitors staff was organised to work entirely in schools and since then the schools of the Borough have been served by six whole-time School Health Visitors.

This system has worked successfully during these years, but the time is approaching when in the light of the need for closer co-operation between the Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Services it may be desirable to return to the system of having a Health Visitors staff having duties in Schools and on the Districts combined.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases of the principal infectious diseases occurring amongst children attending school is shown in the following table, which also gives the corresponding figures since 1941.

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Scarlet Fever	103	89	217	466	413
Diphtheria	143	158	74	20	16
Measles	216	1699	97	928	214
German Measles	12	22	6	193	23
Whooping Cough	313	166	247	145	49
Chicken Pox	310	617	190	211	209
Mumps	792	26	29	553	42

As regard the incidence of infectious disease amongst school children, the year under review must rank as remarkably healthy. With the exception of scarlet fever all the commoner infections showed a very low incidence. Even in the case of scarlet fever the number of cases was less than in 1944 and the disease was extremely mild in type. Cases of diphtheria fell to their lowest recorded rate within memory, only 16 cases occurring during the year amongst the school population. The dramatic force of this can only be appreciated when contrasted with the experience of 10-15 years ago, when it was not uncommon for diphtheria to cause large-spread school epidemics where hundreds of children had to be "throat swabbed" in order to weed out early victims and track down possible carriers. It is no coincidence surely that as the percentage of immunised school children in the Borough has slowly risen to its present level of 74% the incidence of diphtheria has just as steadily dropped.

During the year the percentage attendance did not fall below 60% in any school by reason of any epidemic sickness.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN.

Under the Handicapped Pupils and Medical Services Regulations, 1945, there are defined "the several categories of pupils requiring special educational treatment for their primary and secondary education" and for purposes of special educational treatment these children are sub-divided into the following categories :

- (a) Blind Pupils.
- (b) Partially Sighted Pupils.
- (c) Deaf Pupils.
- (d) Partially Deaf Pupils.
- (e) Delicate Pupils.
- (f) Diabetic Pupils.
- (g) Educationally Sub-Normal Pupils.
- (h) Epileptic Pupils.
- (i) Maladjusted Pupils.
- (j) Physically Handicapped Pupils.
- (k) Pupils suffering from Speech Defect.

The above classification corresponds in many cases to already existing categories of "exceptional children," but several of the latter are modified, and some new categories have been added. The effect is to cover in a comprehensive classification all types of children suffering from physical or mental handicap of such a degree as to require special educational facilities.

The following section of the Report has therefore been re-designed as far as possible to conform with this new classification. It should be noted, however, that in some cases, and particularly in regard to physically handicapped pupils, it has been found convenient to deal with the particular handicap as it affects all school children and not only those to whom the definition in the Regulations apply.

Blind Pupils.

The total number of these children is given in Table III. There are at present 5 blind children in St. Helens and all are attending Certified Residential Schools for the Blind.

During 1945, two blind girls who had completed their elementary training in a Special School for the Blind, returned to that school for vocational training in Machine Knitting.

There are now 3 girls and 1 boy receiving vocational training in Special Schools for the Blind. The girls are all being trained in Machine Knitting, and the boy is being taught Basketry.

Partially Sighted Pupils.

There were no children listed under this category.

Deaf Pupils.

During 1945, 2 deaf children were classified under this group and were sent to special residential schools. The total number of children maintained at Certified Schools for the Deaf is 18, and 1 deaf child in St. Helens attends no school, neither Primary, Secondary nor Special School.

Partially Deaf Pupils.

No children were found during the year with defective hearing of such degree as to require special education in a school for the partially deaf.

Delicate Pupils.

Facilities for the special education of pupils classified under this heading are offered in the Hamblett Open Air Council School. This is the only Special School in the Borough and has a total of 120 places, 60 for boys and 60 for girls. The regime of the school is designed to suit those types of children who by reason of their impaired physical condition cannot be educated in an ordinary school without risk to their health. Special treatment at this school is usually of a temporary nature generally for 1-2 years, and in the majority of cases a return to normal health enables the child to be transferred to its ordinary school. In a few exceptional cases the impairment may be of such a degree as to necessitate a longer stay of 3, 4 or 5 years before they are considered physically able to conform to the regime of ordinary school life. All are under weekly medical supervision and there is a trained nurse on the permanent staff.

During 1945 all the places in the school were utilised and much successful work in the way of treatment was accomplished. Children suffering from degrees of sub-normal nutrition and children in a weakened or debilitated condition following illness formed the bulk of new admissions during the year, and response to the leisurely but disciplined regime of school life with its generous rest periods was, as before, very satisfactory. Cases of more specialised defects, e.g., catarrhal chest complaints or rheumatic complaints were also admitted, but return to

normality is a slower process for these children and their capabilities for school work must be carefully supervised. It is worthy of note that several children suffering from defects of speech considered to be associated with impaired health benefited markedly by their admission to the school not only in health but in their progress under Speech Therapy.

At the beginning of the year there were 122 children on the register. During the year 64 new cases were admitted and 67 children were discharged. At the end of the year there were 119 on the school roll. The condition of the children on discharge was as follows :—

Considered fit to return to previous schools	55
Over 14 years of age	3
Discharged at parents' request	1
Discharged as unsatisfactory	6
Admitted to Eccleston Hall Sanatorium	1
For admission to Leasowe Hospital	1

Diabetic Pupils.

During 1945 no children suffering from Diabetes came within the definition of handicapped pupils.

Educationally Sub-Normal Pupils.

There are at present 21 feeble minded but educable children of school age in St. Helens, but only 10 of these are at Special schools. Of the remainder 6 attend "C" stream classes in Primary schools and 5 are at no school or institution.

During the year proposals for the provision in St. Helens of a special school for such children were inaugurated and when completed should be of great assistance in dealing with this type of child.

During 1945, 11 ineducable mentally defective children (5 girls and 6 boys) and 4 imbeciles (3 boys and 1 girl) were notified to the Local Control Authority.

In connection with provision for the ineducable children in the district, the West Lancashire Association for Mental Welfare runs an Occupation Centre, which is held at Stanley House, Sinclair Street, on five days a week from 9-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. During 1945, 5 children of school age were in attendance at the Centre, where handicraft subjects are taught.

Epileptic Pupils.

There are 4 known pupils suffering from Epilepsy in the Borough, but of these only 3 can be claimed as "handicapped." Of these, 2 are at Certified Special schools, and 1 is at no School or Institution. The fourth case of Epilepsy is in attendance at a Primary School.

Maladjusted Pupils.

This is a new category of defect under the 1945 Regulations. Pupils coming under this heading are those requiring special educational treatment for psychological disturbances or instabilities. This treatment will in future be provided by the services of the Child Guidance Clinic. Arrangements for the establishment of this Clinic have progressed favourably during the year. Suitable premises have been earmarked locally for adaptation as Clinic premises, and it is hoped that the scheme may be in operation during the coming year provided the necessary professional staff can be obtained.

Physically Handicapped Pupils.

(A) Crippled Children.

There were during 1945 8 children in St. Helens who by reason of disease or crippling defect could not be satisfactorily educated in an ordinary school. Two of these were at Special schools, 2 were in Institutions and 4 were at no school or institution.

There were in the Borough, however, many other children with lesser degrees of crippling, not of such a degree as to prevent their satisfactory education in ordinary schools. These cases attended the Orthopaedic Clinic in the Albion Street Centre, and were under the supervision of the Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon while the Orthopaedic Nurse carried out the appropriate inter-current treatments. The following statement gives the number and types of cases on the register of the Orthopaedic Clinic during the year.

Tuberculosis	18
Infantile Paralysis	19
Other forms of paralysis	18
Congenital deformities	29
Rickets	38
Traumatism	22
Acquired foot deformities	135
Postural defects	52
Other acquired deformities	14
Arthritis	1
Miscellaneous	3
	<hr/>
	349
	<hr/>

The treatment provided for these children involved 640 attendances for consultation or treatment by the Orthopaedic Surgeon, 4,202 attendances for intermediate treatment by the nurse and 336 home visits by the nurse for purposes of supervision. In addition, 18 cases received surgical or other hospital in-patient treatment for an aggregate of 602 days.

(B) Tuberculous Children.

At the end of 1945 there were in St. Helens 90 children of school age suffering from Tuberculosis in the following forms :—

Pulmonary	15
Non-pulmonary—	
Bones and joints	18
Peripheral glands	47
Abdominal	8
Skin and others	2
	<hr/>
Total	90
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The corresponding figures for 1944 were 11 pulmonary and 72 non-pulmonary cases.

Most of these cases were quiescent and only 11 non-pulmonary cases and 2 pulmonary cases were found to require active treatment.

Out-patient treatment for children suffering from tuberculous disease of bones or joints is provided at the Council's Orthopaedic Clinic, where 18 children made 52 attendances to see the Orthopaedic Surgeon, and 105 attendances for supervision by the Orthopaedic Nurse. The latter also paid 284 supervisory home visits during the year. In addition 15 children suffering from tuberculous adenitis made 422 attendances at the Tuberculosis Dispensary for Artificial Sunlight. One child with lupus of the face attended the Belmont Road Hospital, Liverpool, by arrangement with the Liverpool Public Health Department, for intensive light treatment.

During 1945, 17 children spent an aggregate of 2,091 days in Eccleston Hall Sanatorium. These children received tuition at the special school attached to the Sanatorium, the average daily attendance being 8 and the average number of days each child attended 123. In addition 9 children spent an aggregate of 1,992 days in the Leasowe Open Air Hospital for Children.

(C) Children with Cardiac Disabilities and Rheumatic Children.

During 1945 monthly sessions of the Heart and Rheumatism Clinic were conducted by the Consultant Physician, Dr. G. R. Ellis. Cases reviewed at this Clinic were those referred from School Medical Inspections by examining medical officers because of vague or indefinite signs of cardiac or rheumatic disability found during routine examinations.

During the year 26 new cases were investigated and 44 old cases from the previous year were reviewed. Many of these children made 2 or more attendances. The findings were as follows :—

Rheumatic pains or Arthritis :		
(a) With heart affection	.....	6
(b) Without heart affection	.....	6
Rheumatic carditis without symptoms of generalised		
Rheumatism	.....	6
Congenital heart disease	.....	9
Functional heart disease	.....	7
No Rheumatism or heart disease	.....	5
Chorea :		
(a) Old Chorea	.....	8
(b) Indefinite Choreic signs	.....	2
Discharged :		
Requiring no further treatment or observation	.....	21
Total		70

The general work of the Clinic is directed towards investigation of doubtful cases and supervision of cases of minor severity. In all cases a careful grading is carried out in relation to the child's capacity to lead a normal school life. Where necessary, cases of an advanced or potentially serious type are recommended for treatment at Special schools.

There were during the year 4 cases with serious organic heart disease and/or rheumatism in residence at the St. Joseph's Residential Heart Hospital, Rainhill. Two other cases are so seriously handicapped as to be unable to attend any school. Of the remaining known cases of cardiac disability, some are in attendance at the Hamblett Open Air Council School and 7 with organic heart disease are able without detriment to attend primary or secondary schools.

Pupils Suffering from Speech Defects.

During 1945 special training and treatment for children suffering from Speech Defects was carried out by the Speech Therapist whose services were shared on an equal sessional basis between the St. Helens and Wigan Education Authorities. As noted in the Report of the previous year, however, it was found that the number of available sessions in St. Helens was not sufficient to deal with the increasing number of children requiring remedial treatment and that the services of a whole-time Therapist were required. It also became apparent that the establishment of the contemplated Child Guidance Clinic would open an increased field of work for Speech Therapy. In the light of these facts a report was submitted to the Education Committee in November, 1945, recommending that Miss C. E. Renfrew, the part-time Therapist, be appointed on a whole-time basis, and it is hoped she will be free to take up duties as such at an early date.

Until the middle of the year Speech Defect Clinics had been held in 3 regional centres, namely, Albion Street Clinic and the Grange Park and Parr Central schools. This was caused by the requisition of the central Speech Therapy Clinic premises on the outbreak of War in 1939. In June, 1945, however, the transfer of the Tuberculosis Dispensary to its new premises in Bank House left suitable vacant premises in the School Clinic in Cloughton Street, and the Speech Therapy Clinic was installed there. The advantage gained by this centralisation is undoubted.

I am indebted to Miss C. E. Renfrew for the following report on the work accomplished during the year.

"With the acquisition of new premises at the School Clinic, Cloughton Street, it has been possible to increase the number of children attending for treatment of defects of speech. This was hoped to have reduced the waiting list, but during the year there had been a decided increase in the numbers of children referred for stammering. These cases are mostly boys between 4 and 7 years old, and it is hoped to arrange for their attendance in small groups in the near future, as it is very important to give speech therapy to these cases at as early an age as possible.

"Even with the giving of individual attention for one 20 minute period per week to each child, it is most difficult to impress the essentials of normal speech unless the opportunity for practice is given throughout the rest of the week. A vital side of this work is the advice which can be given to the mother on the handling of the child, and in respect of young children who must be accompanied to clinic, this guidance can conveniently be imparted and the methods of training demonstrated. Most of the mothers of the older children, however, are out working all day, and it is often very difficult to establish a contact with them. The teachers in the schools have been most co-operative, and I am indebted to them for assistance in many cases where home training was either ineffectual or entirely lacking."

A summary of cases dealt with in 1945 is given overleaf :—

	Stammer	Cleft Palate	Dyslalia	Dysphonia	Delayed Speech	Dysarthria	Total
Ceased attending :—							
Discharged—							
Much improved —	1	2	7	—	—	—	10
Discharged—Improved —	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Left School—Improved —	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Treatment not indicated —	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Treatment not carried out	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	5	2	9	—	1	—	17
Still attending :—							
Improving —	13	4	13	—	1	1	32
I.S.Q. —	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	15	4	13	—	1	1	34

NURSERY CLASSES.

There are nursery classes for children from 3 years of age and upwards in all the 37 infants' departments of the primary schools of the town, and there are war-time nurseries for children from 2 years of age at St. Luke's C.E. School, Rivington Road School and Windlehurst Junior School.

During 1945 there were 1560 children under 5 years of age in attendance at school.

Nursery children up to the age of 5 are daily receiving Cod Liver Oil and Orange Juice under the Welfare Foods Scheme of The Ministry of Food, and reports from the schools show the great value of the scheme.

SCHOOL MEALS.

During 1945, the total number of meals served to school children was 1,364,247, of which 452,508 were provided free. The total number of individual children receiving meals was 7,430.

In comparison with the previous year, these numbers show an increase of 86.1% in free meals, and an increase of 63.6% in paid meals.

Five new Canteens have been opened during the year : at St. Vincent's R.C., Thatto Heath C., Ravenhead C.E., Knowsley Road and St. Mary's C.E. Schools. There are now 31 School Canteens in the Town.

SCHOOL MILK.

During 1945, milk was supplied daily to 13,135 individual children. Of these, 11,116 paid a halfpenny per one-third pint and 2,019 received the milk free.

The milk is still being delivered to the majority of schools in one-pint bottles and is served to the children in cups and beakers. The Committee make arrangements for the washing-up of utensils after use by the children.

Samples of the school milk are regularly taken for examination to ensure a high standard of cleanliness.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

FOR THE YEAR 1945

MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS—

Tables I to VIII.

TABLE I.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

A—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :

Entrants	.....	1657
Second Age Group	.....	130
Third Age Group	.....	1652
Number of other Routine Inspections		273
Total	.....	3712

B—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	.....	5234
Number of Re-Inspections	.....	4416
Number of Special Inspections— (Cowley Grammar, 1st January—1st April)	.....	77
Number of Re-inspections (Cowley Grammar, 1st Jan.—1st Apr.)	—	
Total	.....	9727

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 Sub-Normal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1945									
Entrants	1657	228	13.76	1363	82.26	66	3.98	—	—
Second Age Group	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third Age Group	1380	213	15.43	1071	77.61	95	6.88	1	0.07
Other Routines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3037	441	14.52	2434	80.14	161	5.30	1	0.03
Cowley School (All Age Groups)	675	176	26.07	492	72.89	7	1.04	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	3712	617	16.62	2926	78.82	168	4.53	1	0.03

TABLE III.

Return of all Handicapped Children in the Area on the 31st December, 1945.

BLIND CHILDREN

(Pupils who have no sight or whose sight is or is likely to become so defective that they require education by methods not involving the use of sight).

At Special Schools for the Blind	At Primary or Secondary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
5	—	—	—	5

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN

(Pupils who by reason of defective vision cannot follow the ordinary curriculum without detriment to their sight or to their educational development, but can be educated by special methods involving the use of sight).

At Special Schools for the Blind	At Special Schools for the Partially Blind	At Primary or Secondary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
—	—	—	—	—	—

DEAF CHILDREN

(Pupils who have no hearing or whose hearing is so defective that they require education by method used for deaf pupils without naturally acquired speech or language).

At Special Schools for the deaf	At Primary or Secondary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
18	—	—	1	19

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN

(Pupils whose hearing is so defective that they require for their education special arrangements or facilities but not all the educational methods used for deaf pupils).

At Special Schools for the Deaf	At Special Schools for the Partially Deaf	At Primary or Secondary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
—	—	—	—	—	—

DELICATE CHILDREN

(Pupils who by reason of impaired physical condition cannot, without risk to their health, be educated under the normal regime of an ordinary school).

At Special Schools	At Primary or Secondary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
119	56	—	—	175

EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL CHILDREN

(Pupils who, by reason of limited ability or other conditions resulting in educational retardation, require some specialised form of education wholly or partly in substitution for the education normally given in ordinary Schools).

At Special Schools	At Primary or Secondary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
10	6	—	5	21

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN

(Pupils who by reason of epilepsy cannot be educated in an ordinary school without detriment to the interests of themselves or other pupils and require education in a Special School).

At Special Schools	At Primary or Secondary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
2	1	—	1	4

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

(Pupils, not being pupils suffering solely from a defect of sight or hearing, who by reason of disease or crippling defect cannot be satisfactorily educated in an ordinary school or cannot be educated in such a school without detriment to their health or educational development).

(A) CRIPPLED CHILDREN

At Special Schools	At Primary or Secondary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
2	—	2	4	8

(B) TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN

(i) Children suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

At Special Schools	At Primary or Secondary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
—	1	—	1	2

(ii) Children suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

At Special Schools	At Primary or Secondary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
1	14	10	2	27

(C) CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM CARDIAC OR RHEUMATIC DISEASE

At Special Schools	At Primary or Secondary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
4	7	—	2	13

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SPEECH DEFECT

(Pupils who on account of stammering, aphasia, or defect of voice or articulation not due to deafness require special educational treatment).

At Special Schools	At Primary or Secondary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
—	51	—	—	51

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

(Children suffering from any combination of the following types of defect:—Blindness (not Partial Blindness), Deafness (not Partial Deafness), Mental Defect, Epilepsy, Active Tuberculosis, Crippling (as defined in Section C. of this Table), Heart Disease).

Combination of Defect	At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
Blind and Deaf	—	—	—	—	—
Blind, Crippled and Feeble-minded	—	—	—	2	2
Feeble-minded and Epilepsy.....	1	—	—	4	5
Feeble-minded and Crippled	2	—	—	3	5
Blind and Epilepsy	—	—	—	—	—
T.B. and Heart	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	—	—	9	12

TABLE IV.

Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended 31st December, 1945.

TREATMENT TABLE.**Group I.—Minor Ailments** (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table VI).

DISEASE OR DEFECT	Number of Defects referred for Treatment	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment, during the year.		
		Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
SKIN—Ringworm, Scalp—				
(i) X-Ray Treatment...	—	—	—	—
(ii) Others	11	11	—	11
Ringworm, Body	—	—	—	—
Scabies	56	50	6	56
Impetigo	785	781	4	785
Other skin disease	239	239	—	239
MINOR EYE DEFECTS—				
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II)	132	115	10	125
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	46	36	—	36
MISCELLANEOUS—				
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	1220	1206	3	1209
Total	2489	2438	23	2461

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I).

DEFECT OR DISEASE	Number of Defects referred for Treatment	NO. OF DEFECTS DEALT WITH.			
		Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	435	372	39	5	416
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	435	372	39	5	416

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	193
(b) Otherwise	19

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	218
(b) Otherwise	23

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

Referred for Treatment	Number of Defects.									
	Received Treatment.									
	Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital			By Private Practitioner or Hospital Apart from the Authority's Scheme			Total			Total Number Treated
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	
673	260	142	179	34	3	6	294	145	185	624

(i) Tonsils and Adenoids.

(iii) Aural Defects.

(ii) Other Defects of Nose and Throat.

Group IV.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

Number of children treated.						Total number treated
Under the Authority's Scheme			Otherwise			
Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	
3	6	322	—	—	4	335

TABLE V.**Dental Inspection and Treatment.**

(1) Number of Children who were :—		(2) Half-days devoted to :—	
(a) Inspected by the Dentist :		Inspection 158	
Aged :		Treatment 788 } Total 946	
Routine Age Groups	2— 31	(3) Attendances made by children for treatment 5480	
	3— 467	(4) Fillings :—	
	4— 1070	Permanent teeth 1937 }	
	5— 1759	Temporary teeth 17 } Total 1954	
	6— 1702	(5) Extractions :—	
	7— 1708	Permanent teeth 1248 }	
	8— 1666	Temporary teeth 4353 } Total 5601	
	9— 1708	(6) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions 1679	
	10— 1710	(7) Other Operations :—	
	11— 1654	Permanent teeth 314 }	
	12— 1647	Temporary teeth 25 } Total 339	
	13— 1722		
	14— 507		
	15— 221		
	16— 177		
	17— 67		
	18— 12		
Specials	96		
Grand Total 17924			
(b) Found to require treatment 7095			
(c) Actually treated 3203			

Note :—In addition to the above inspections, 5937 children were re-inspected during the year.

TABLE VI.

Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	48
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	51779
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean	3025
(iv.) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	
(a) Compulsorily	—
(b) Voluntarily	91
(v.) Number of children cleansed under provisions of the Scabies Order, 1941	326
(vi.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :	
(a) Under the Education Acts, 1921 and 1944	—
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	—

TABLE VII.

Summary of Treatment of Defects.

DISEASE OR DEFECT	NUMBER OF DEFECTS			
	Referred for Treatment	TREATED		Total
		Under local Education Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	
Minor Ailments	2489	2438	23	2461
Visual Defects	736	673	35	708
Defects of Ear, Throat and Nose	709	581	43	624
Dental Defects { Referred by Dentist	7082	3193	453	3646
{ „ by School M.O.	13	10	2	12
Other Defects	740	660	54	714
Total	11769	7555	610	8165

TABLE VIII.

1945 MALNOURISHED CASES.

SCHOOL	No. on Roll	No. Exam- ined	Total Mal- nour- ished	Per cent- age	YEAR OF BIRTH.											
					42	41	40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31
Cowley Grammar	1490	675	7	1.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Higher Grade Boys'	308	296	9	3.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2
Marshall's Cross	82	77	3	3.90	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Windlehurst	378	351	14	3.99	—	—	—	1	3	5	1	2	2	—	—	—
Parr Flat	347	310	13	4.19	—	1	1	3	1	3	3	1	—	—	—	—
Sutton St. Joseph's	587	512	26	5.08	1	1	2	1	5	2	8	3	—	1	—	2
Parr St. Joseph's	177	135	7	5.19	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sutton C.E.	301	231	12	5.19	—	—	1	2	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Windleshaw	374	344	18	5.23	—	—	1	2	4	2	1	3	2	1	1	1
Thatto Heath C.	415	381	20	5.25	—	1	2	2	2	2	5	4	2	—	—	—
Parr Central	532	473	25	5.29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	11	5
Knowsley Road	690	609	35	5.75	—	—	4	5	6	1	7	7	5	—	—	—
W.P.C. & St. Thomas's	729	625	36	5.76	—	1	—	1	2	5	8	13	6	—	—	—
St. Matthew's	366	288	18	6.25	—	—	—	2	4	4	3	2	3	—	—	—
Ravenhead	117	96	6	6.25	1	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Windle C.E.	370	318	20	6.29	1	—	—	4	4	2	3	6	—	—	—	—
St. Mary's	187	167	11	6.59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	1
Parish Church	573	522	37	7.09	—	—	3	4	2	3	5	9	2	1	5	3
Gerard	186	166	12	7.23	1	2	2	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Higher Grade Girls'	367	322	24	7.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	16
Holy Cross	652	617	46	7.46	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	13	8	7	4	3
Laffak	126	113	9	7.96	—	1	1	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sutton Manor C.	406	376	30	7.98	—	—	2	1	7	3	2	1	3	5	4	2
Merton Bank	460	424	34	8.02	—	1	4	5	1	8	4	7	4	—	—	—
Blackbrook	491	437	36	8.24	—	2	—	3	6	5	2	6	5	4	3	—
York Street	167	133	11	8.27	1	—	3	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gartons Lane	312	286	24	8.39	—	—	—	1	—	4	4	7	1	3	2	2
Sacred Heart	798	691	59	8.54	—	1	2	3	10	15	10	7	3	2	5	1
Nutgrove	328	282	25	8.87	—	—	—	3	4	2	8	3	5	—	—	—
Robins Lane	1067	923	82	8.88	—	24	5	10	11	3	3	2	1	6	15	2
St. Anne's	569	495	45	9.09	—	—	1	5	2	2	7	4	15	3	3	3
Allanson Street	562	499	46	9.22	—	—	—	4	15	13	3	6	5	—	—	—
Peasley Cross C.E.	106	96	9	9.38	—	1	1	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parr Mount	274	253	24	9.49	—	1	3	3	4	2	—	—	—	7	3	1
Lowe House	851	803	77	9.59	—	2	4	2	9	8	13	9	10	11	5	4
Grange Park	461	429	42	9.79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	16	10
St. Luke's	266	223	23	10.31	—	1	2	—	3	5	4	5	3	—	—	—
Rivington Road	590	510	53	10.39	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	18	11	16
St. Austin's	682	602	64	10.63	—	1	7	2	7	14	9	4	5	6	3	6
St. Patrick's	81	61	7	11.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	1
St. Teresa's	584	544	66	12.13	—	1	2	2	8	16	12	6	8	6	4	1
St. Vincent's	437	377	47	12.47	—	—	2	2	6	9	7	8	6	3	3	1
TOTAL	18846	16072	1212	7.54	5	42	56	87	150	164	139	139	110	115	110	83

APPENDIX.

ST. HELENS EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

LIST OF SCHOOLS IN THE BOROUGH UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Grammar Schools.

1. Cowley Boys' School.
2. Cowley Girls' School.

Secondary Schools.

1. Central Modern Boys' School.
2. Central Modern Girls' School.
3. Rivington Road Modern Boys' School.
4. Rivington Road Modern Girls' School.
5. Robins Lane Modern Boys' School.
6. Robins Lane Modern Girls' School.
7. Parr Central Modern Boys' School.
8. Parr Central Modern Girls' School.
9. Grange Park Modern Boys' School.
10. Grange Park Modern Girls' School.
11. Parr Mount Modern Mixed School.
12. St. Mary's Modern Mixed School.
13. Holy Cross R.C. Modern Mixed School.

Primary Schools.

14. Allanson Street Primary Junior School.
15. Allanson Street Primary Infants' School.
16. Thatto Heath Primary Junior School.
17. Thatto Heath Primary Infants' School.
18. Merton Bank Primary Junior School.
19. Merton Bank Primary Infants' School.
20. Rivington Road Primary Infants' School.
21. Robins Lane Primary Junior School.

22. Robins Lane Primary Infants' School.
23. Windle Pilkington Primary Junior School.
24. Windle Pilkington Primary Infants' School.
25. Parr Flat Primary Junior and Infants' School.
26. Sutton Manor Primary Mixed School.
27. Sutton Manor Primary Infants' School.
28. Windlehurst Primary Junior and Infants' School.
29. St. Luke's C.E. Primary Junior and Infants' School.
30. Laffak C.E. Primary Junior and Infants' School.
31. Marshall's Cross C.E. Primary Infants' School.
32. Parish C.E. Primary Mixed School.
33. Parish C.E. Primary Infants' School.
34. Parr Mount Junior and Infants' Primary School.
35. Peasley Cross C.E. Primary Infants' School.
36. Ravenhead C.E. Primary Infants' School.
37. St. Matthew's C.E. Primary Junior Mixed and Infants' School.
38. St. Mary's C.E. Primary Infants' School.
39. St. Thomas' C.E. Primary Junior Mixed School.
40. St. Thomas' C.E. Primary Infants' School.
41. Sutton C.E. Primary Junior Mixed School.
42. Sutton C.E. Primary Infants' School.
43. Windle Primary Junior School.
44. Windle Primary Infants' School.
45. Blackbrook R.C. Primary Boys' School.
46. Blackbrook R.C. Primary Girls' School.
47. Blackbrook R.C. Primary Infants' School.
48. Holy Cross R.C. Primary Junior School.
49. Holy Cross R.C. Primary Infants' School.
50. Lowe House R.C. Primary Boys' School.
51. Lowe House R.C. Primary Girls' School.
52. Lowe House R.C. Primary Infants' School.
53. Sacred Heart R.C. Primary Boys' School.
54. Sacred Heart R.C. Primary Girls' School.
55. Sacred Heart R.C. Primary Infants' School.
56. St. Anne's R.C. Primary Boys' School.
57. St. Anne's R.C. Primary Girls' School.
58. St. Anne's R.C. Primary Infants' School.
59. St. Austin's R.C. Primary Boys' School.
60. St. Austin's R.C. Primary Girls' School.
61. St. Austin's R.C. Primary Infants' School.
62. St. Joseph's R.C. Primary Infants' School.
63. St. Patrick's R.C. Primary Girls' School.

64. St. Patrick's R.C. Primary Infants' School.
 65. St. Teresa's R.C. Primary Boys' School.
 66. St. Teresa's R.C. Primary Girls' School.
 67. St. Teresa's R.C. Primary Infants' School.
 68. St. Vincent's R.C. Primary Mixed and Infants' School.
 69. Sutton St. Joseph's R.C. Primary Mixed School.
 70. Sutton St. Joseph's R.C. Primary Infants' School.
 71. The Gerard R.C. Primary Infants' School.
 72. Windleshaw R.C. Primary Mixed School.
 73. Windleshaw R.C. Primary Infants' School.
 74. Sutton Manor R.C. Primary Mixed School.
 75. Sutton Manor R.C. Primary Infants' School.
 76. Nutgrove Methodist Junior Mixed Primary School.
 77. Nutgrove Methodist Primary Infants' School.
 78. Knowsley Road Primary Junior School.
 79. Knowsley Road Primary Infants' School.
 80. Hamblett Open Air School.
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