

Boston was the first city on this side of the Atlantic to adopt it in 1894. To-day many of the cities of the United States and a few in Canada have a more or less complete system. New York has the most perfect system, having a large staff of physicians and a special corps of trained nurses. Philadelphia also has a very complete system along two lines: (a) Sanitary inspection of buildings; (b) systematic examination of pupils. Following the example of New York, Montreal has lately added the system of nurses. The speaker knew of no city where the teachers do the work. Their duties are sufficiently arduous at present and they have not the technical knowledge.

Among the advantages that result from medical inspection of school children, Mr. Chapman noted: The prevention of the spread of communicable diseases by excluding from school those contagious cases that are rare in their incipency, and have not been recognized by parents; the placing of every child in the most favorable condition for progress by remedying, wholly or partly, those defects which retard a normal physical and mental growth; the securing of greater protection of other children, and the giving of medical advice, especially as regards defective vision, defective hearing and defective breathing.

Mrs. Huestis stated that for over a year efforts had been made to do something of the kind in Toronto schools, and that other countries all over the world were far in advance of Canada in medical inspection. The health of the school children was a wide and complex problem. It had been recognized in recent years that the State owed more to the child than merely its intellectual instruction. As for the results of inspection in Montreal, for example, nearly 50 per cent. of the children examined were found to be diseased or in danger of disease from their home surroundings. Inflammation of the glands, decayed teeth and defects of vision were some of the most prevalent troubles.

Then there was another important thing—the mentally defective children. Many of these had been found in going through Toronto schools, and if they were properly looked after they could be helped and made almost or entirely self-supporting, instead of being a burden and a menace to the country.

By 1868 all the public schools in Sweden had medical officers attached to the staffs, and France and England had long had medical inspection. Chicago had 100 medical practitioners on its school staff.

INSANITY AMONG IMMIGRANTS.

Dr. Clarke, Medical Superintendent of the Toronto Asylum for the Insane, is credited with recently making the statement that of the 200