

to needs of pupils? (j) Note character, quantity, and quality of cakes, candies, fruits, etc., sold about school to pupils.

**"INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.**

"Exclude every child suffering from (a) Acute disease, be it contagious or not. (b) Any form of disease that may be a menace to other children with whom it comes in contact. (c) Any disease of sufficient gravity to seriously impede work of the pupil at school. (d) Exclude every child who does not show evidence of successful vaccination.

"Systematic examination of all pupils for defects of vision: myopia, hyperopia, strabismus, and astigmatism.

"Defects of hearing: test with watch and rule, inspect auditory canal.

"Deformities: spinal curvature, flat foot, etc.

"Ophthalmic diseases: acute and epidemic conjunctivitis and trachoma.

"Throat and nose disease: mouth breathing, nasal discharge, adenoids, hypertrophied tonsils.

"Cutaneous diseases; impetigo, itch, etc.

"Chest diseases: phthisis, bronchitis, asthma.

"Parasitic diseases of scalp and elsewhere.

"A routine culture is made in all cases of sore throat."

Besides Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, which have daily visits, many other cities have bi- and tri-weekly, or less frequent, according to conditions or the call of the principal.

Some cities have a system of eye examination by the teachers, sometimes under the direction of oculists.

Montreal has lately added the system of nurses after the Medical Inspector, Dr. Laberge, had made a personal investigation into the merits of the New York system. The Board of Education in Hamilton, in April, 1907, appointed Dr. James Roberts Medical Inspector of Schools.

In Toronto an experiment is being tried of having the teachers do the work under the guidance of Dr. Sheard, the Medical Health Officer of the city, but I know of no other city where the teachers are called upon to do the work. The teacher has not the technical knowledge required, and the teacher's duties are sufficiently arduous without this additional burden. While this system will result in some good results, especially along the line of aiding defective vision, to call it medical inspection is somewhat of a misnomer.

Having thus indicated what progress has been made in establishing the system, we may now consider the net value of the result. Among the many advantages that result from medical inspection of school children are the following:—

(a) The prevention of the spread of communicable diseases