

The type of school-buildings erected in recent years is a great advance upon its predecessors, but time and experience alone will evolve the ideal school for us. There is no doubt that every class-room should be potentially an open-air class-room—that is to say, a room capable of admitting the maximum benefit from sunlight and fresh air but nevertheless providing adequate shelter against stress of weather. We have variations of climate in this Dominion from subtropical to rather less than temperate. Care must be taken to consider special local conditions when school-buildings are being erected.

The Open-air Schools League continues to flourish in Canterbury. During the last year a conference was held, composed of Dr. McIntyre and Professor Shelley, representing the League; Mr. Caughley, Director of Education, and Mr. Spencer, representing the Education Department; the Director, Division of School Hygiene; and Drs. Phillipps, Baker-McLaglan, and Irwin, School Medical Officers. A discussion took place as to the most suitable type of school-building for New Zealand, and certain basic principles were agreed upon with reference to school-construction. It was agreed that the Minister of Education be approached with the request that the open-air class-room, Fendalton design, be further tried. As a result of this recommendation open-air class-rooms have been established at Linwood and Cashmere Hills. Schools of this type have a growing popularity both with teachers and with pupils, who find the school day much more cheerful, effective work accomplished with less effort, and a minimum of fatigue at the end of the day.

SECTION 4.—GOITRE.

The work of mapping out areas where goitre is endemic is now practically concluded. Dr. Baker-McLaglan, to whom credit is due for much conscientious and exact work, was detailed to make a final survey of schools throughout the Dominion—one object of this being the co-ordination of the results sent in by various School Medical Officers.

INCIDENCE OF GOITRE IN SCHOOL-CHILDREN IN NEW ZEALAND IN RELATION TO THE AMOUNT OF IODINE IN THE SOIL.

No.	District.	Number of Medical Examinations of Children.	Recognition of Goitrous Condition.	Percentage Incidence of Goitre.	Crude average of iodine in Parts per 107.
1	Stewart Island	..	..	..	87
2	Bluff	280	59	21	20
3	Invercargill and Southland	2,960	1,049	35	20
4	Waimea Plains	1,025	324	31	6
5	Clutha Valley	2,947	1,197	40	4
6	Taieri Valley and Milton	1,366	406	30	6
7	Dunedin	8,413	1,573	19	32
8	North Otago	895	155	17	13
	Southland and Otago	17,886	4,763	26.6	13
9	South Canterbury	5,206	3,228	62	3
10	Christchurch	5,548	3,548	64	9
11	Banks Peninsula	1,293	397	31	9
12	North Canterbury	2,782	1,608	58	6
13	Marlborough (includes Kaikoura)	700	263	38	3
14	Nelson	929	273	29	17
15	West Coast	1,675	889	52	12
	Canterbury, Marlborough, and Nelson	18,133	10,206	56.3	9
16	Wellington	2,633	657	25	40
17	Hutt Valley	2,343	968	41	16
18	Wairarapa and Dannevirke	5,164	1,310	26	24
19	Hawke's Bay	2,101	10	32	9
20	Gisborne	2,770	40	34	13
21	Horowhenua	560	21	12.5	137
22	Palmerston and Marton	6,823	1,061	23	9
23	Wanganui and Patea	3,591	1,581	45	8
24	Taranaki	4,503	177	7	166
25	Main Trunk line	2,129	460	22	..
26	Taumarunui	100*	35	37	14
	Wellington, Taranaki, and East Coast	32,593	6,320	19.3	47
27	West Coast and Te Kuiti	796*	468*	11.3	25
28	Waikato and Piako Valley	3,505	2,454	30	55
29	Taupo and Rotorua	534	366	28	10
30	Bay of Plenty	1,443	381	31	18
31	Cape Colville Peninsula	220	5	15	11
32	Auckland	3,240	147	11	158
33	North Auckland	2,400	75	5	53

* Approximations only.