## SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Although it has not been possible to undertake the systematic inspection of secondary schools, in one or two instances secondary-school pupils were examined, and the following particulars from a summary of 277 technical-school pupils examined by Dr. Irwin in Southland will no doubt be of interest:—

Number of children examined	1				 	277
Percentage found to have det	fects				 	71.84
Percentage with defects other	r than d	ental			 	<b>12</b> · 96
Percentage of children showing	<b>n</b> g evide	$\mathbf{n} \mathbf{c} \mathbf{e} $ of $\cdot$				
Subnormal nutrition					 	$3 \cdot 25$
Skin						
Scabies					 	0.72
Other skin-diseases					 	0.72
Heart: Functional dist	urbance				 	0.72
Total deformities of trur	ik and e	hest			 	$4 \cdot 32$
Mouth						
Deformity of jaw or	palate,	including	irregular	itv	 	$3 \cdot 61$
Dental caries				.,	 	$58 \cdot 84$
Extractions of perm	anent te	$_{ m eth}$			 	$56 \cdot 32$
${f Fillings}$		* *			 	61.73
Perfect sets of teeth					 	$2 \cdot 52$
Nose and throat—						
Nasal obstruction					 	$1 \cdot 44$
Enlarged tonsils					 	$5 \cdot 77$
Enlarged glands					 	Nil
Goitre						
All degrees					 	$20 \cdot 57$
Incipient					 	7.58
Small					 	$9 \cdot 75$
Medium					 	$1 \cdot 44$
Large					 	1.80
Eye—						
External eye disease	3				 	0.36
Total defective vision	n				 	$12 \cdot 27$
Corrected					 	$6 \cdot 50$
${f Uncorrected}$					 	$5 \cdot 77$
Ear: Defective hearing					 	0.72

Dr. Anderson reports:—

"At the request of the respective Principals, medical inspection was carried out at the Dannevirke High School, Masterton Technical Girls' School, and Napier Girls' High School. In addition, selected pupils from other secondary schools in the area were examined.

"It would appear that the state of nutrition of the scholars is of interest to the teachers and their controlling boards, and for that reason we weighed and measured the pupils at the schools examined. While realizing that weight is of little practical value when considered alone, nevertheless it was of interest to note that, allowing for unavoidable technical errors, the percentage above and below weight in the respective groups were practically similar. The following table illustrates this statement:—

	Masterton Cirls.		Napier Girls,		Dannevicke Girls,		Dannevirke Boys.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
				i	1			1
Total number examined	75		221		135		188	
Number about standard weight	i()	13.3	-21	9 - 5	1.4	10.3	26	13.8
Number above standard weight	32	42.6	:11	50 - 2	78	.57 - 7	789	41-1
Number 1 lb. to 7 lb. below standard weight	10	13-3	32	1.6 1	18	{3·3	48	25 - 5
Number 7 lb. to 14 lb. below standard weight	16	21.3	38	17 - 1	13	9+6	24	12-7
Number 14 lb. and over standard weight	7	9+3	H9 i	8.5	12	8·8	12	6.3

"One secondary girls' school has been under my observation for several years, and being also familiar with the existing home conditions it would appear that the worst cases of subnormal nutrition are always found in the homes where the mother is continually occupied and a restful atmosphere is non-existent—that is, where the mother is forced to earn a living for the family, occupied with nursing a patient in the home, or exhausting her nerve centres at bridge; and the latter type usually have worse specimens. Some time ago the Principal of one girls' high school issued a questionnaire for my benefit to enable us to judge how much unoccupied time the girls had out of school hours. Practically every girl had some social activity apart from school affairs."