argument, assert that the smoky atmosphere is detrimental to those suffering from the disease, or, at least, that it retards their recovery. The weight of opinion seems to be against this view.

Dr. William Charles White, in a paper read before the Fifteenth Congress of Hygiene and Demography said:

"As a result of our clinical study we have come to the conclusion that the general death rate from tuberculosis in Pittsburgh is low, that there is nothing in the smoke content of the air which in any way stimulates the onset of tubercular process or militates against the rapidity of recovery from tuberculosis when once this disease has been contracted."

Effect of Smoke on Pneumonia Smoke has an important bearing on the pneumonia death rate. Dr. White is in favour of a popular crusade for the prevention of pneumonia similar to that which has been waged against tuberculosis. Of course, in such a campaign serious attention would be given to the smoke problem.

Dr. Louis Ascher of Konigsburg, who has made an extensive study of the effect of smoke and dust on disease, maintains that, in Germany, a smoky atmosphere is responsible for the increased mortality from lung diseases other than tuberculosis. He holds that not only is this increase taking place, but that persons who are the subjects of pulmonary tuberculosis die in smoke-laden districts more rapidly than those persons similarly affected, but living elsewhere. Of the fact that carbon makes its way into the lungs of those who live in a smoky city, there is no doubt. Dr. Klotz has found large amounts of it in the lungs of Pittsburghers, as the following statement indicates:

10.6	grams	in the	lungs	of a	man	28	years	of	age.
3.4	""	**	**	66	66	37	66	66	64
2.4	**	66	44	**	**	39	**	66	**
4.2	66	6.6	44	66	woman	37	66	"	**
2.6	**	**	**	66	66	44	66	"	44

According to Lehmann, while the sulphur dioxide contained in the soot is absorbed by the nasal mucous membrane, the particles of carbon are carried further into the respiratory passages. Finally reaching the lungs, they are deposited there, having, meanwhile, in their descent, given up to the bronchial mucous membrane and the lining membrane of the lungs some of the acids they retained.