

and, therefore, to save life. Every municipality should furnish free antitoxine to the poor. It would be a splendid investment.

Then, again, take tuberculosis. The loss of 10,000 lives, and a vast amount of sickness, loss of time, and outlay of money, are the tolls we are yearly paying for our carelessness. This problem is too gigantic to be met by private effort, however well-intentioned. The governments must devise ways and means. This can be done by compelling counties and cities to furnish accommodation for their consumptive patients. The general purse might supplement these efforts, but the problem must be faced. There would be a terrible outcry if an enemy invaded the country and killed 10,000 a year and wounded 40,000 more; and this is what the tubercle bacillus does. Britain spent millions in money and sacrificed many a life to vindicate her honor and set free three subjects who were wrongfully imprisoned in Abyssinia. But Britain, as a government, has given nothing towards the prevention of consumption. Such subjects as pure milk, pure water, pure food, aid for the sick poor, the prevention of preventable diseases, the prevention of sickness, and the prolongation of life, are all matters that come directly under the purview of the State in the widest sense. It is a vast deal cheaper to any country to pay something to prevent consumption than to be paying out for the support of the helpless orphans that are left by the untimely deaths of their parents.

Too much attention is given to warships and soldiers, and not enough to the health of the people. Study the death reports for the proof of this statement.

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION.

Of late years there has been a marked change in the prevailing ideas with regard to hospital architecture. The views now held all make for simplicity.

The buildings should not be ornate and expensive. Simple neatness should run through the whole building. They should be as nearly fire-proof as possible, and the reasons for this are apparent to all.

Hospital buildings should be located and erected in order to secure the maximum amount of sunlight. It has now been conceded that pavilions should run north and south, so as to secure the forenoon sun on one side, and the afternoon sun on the other.

With regard to ventilation the consensus of opinion is now turning strongly in favor of direct airing of the wards by means of the windows, with proper arrangements to direct the currents of air upwards, and away from the patients.