

in Egypt.

The principal method of resistance to the infection that is being employed in Manchuria is a double inoculation with bacilli that have been subjected to intense heat—a method introduced by Dr. Haffkine, who had used it in India. After the first infection several members of the medical corps died; but after the period of incubation that followed the second inoculation—the patients so inoculated, of course, being kept from all contagion during this time—all the 130 people who were thus treated had remained free from infection from the last week of December, when the inoculation took place, until the tenth of February, when the circumstances were reported, notwithstanding that they were constantly exposed to contagion in the performance of their duties.

Accident Prevention in the "Fatherland"

The loss through industrial accidents in Germany has been reduced fifty per cent. in recent years. This has been accomplished by the adoption of preventive measures, in the development of which Germany leads. The reason for the progressiveness of Germany in this respect is undoubtedly the compulsory accident insurance law, which furnishes employers a direct pecuniary incentive to reduce the number of accidents to a minimum. Under the administration of the act firms are classified according to the degree of danger involved in the employment, and accident insurance premiums are graded accordingly. If an establishment can make the conditions of employment safer it secures a better rating and lower premiums. This stimulus and preventive measures is one of the chief benefits to be expected from an effective workmen's compensation law.

In an article in *American Industries*, Dr. W. H. Tolman, director of the American Museum of Safety, tells some interesting things about German methods of accident prevention. He writes: "Practically all the German trade associations issue books and pamphlets with special hints and regulations for accident prevention. In addition to technical descriptions of the safety appliances themselves, the experience of the entire trade in dealing with dangerous parts of machines and processes is summarized for the benefit of the employer and his workmen. . . Attention is called to the fact that four recent acci-

dents, every one of which could have been prevented by the use of a safety device, will entail payment of \$40,000 upon the association, if the four crippled men live to the normal old age. The safety devices would have cost \$210. Nearly all the trade associations issue special rules, pamphlets and posters directing attention to the danger and menace of alcoholism, especially during working hours; temperance in the use of alcohol at other times — indicating that it is not a food — the feeling of gayety induced is caused by a mistaken impression of the brain, and that it does not enable the workmen to do more; that the moderate use of alcohol is not so bad, but its abuse sent more than 15,000 persons last year to prisons and reformatories.

"Easily comprehended pamphlets call attention to hints and suggestions in the choice of a trade, showing that heart, respiratory, skin, and eye diseases are to be expected in certain trades, and that workmen predisposed to weakness in those occupational diseases should be very careful in seeking employment. The necessity of pure air as a counter-irritant of tuberculosis; cleanliness and regularity in the general manner of life, particularly of the mouth and teeth; the use of a bath once a week, otherwise two soap scrubs.

"These are some of the ways in which Germany is preventing fifty per cent. of the annual toll of industrial accidents. Popular lectures, the distribution of simple pamphlets and documents, are other methods. This educational propaganda starts in the readers placed in the hands of the school children, inculcating ideas of safety and caution at the very threshold of the child's life."

House Drainage in Bombay.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, Mr. E. W. Fritchley, an architect of Bombay, recently delivered a public lecture on "Hints on House Drainage and Sanitary Fittings in Bombay," in the rooms of the Society of Architects, Hornby road, Bombay.

The lecturer in the course of his remarks said: The first point that occurs to one is the necessity of having the bores of the pipes perfectly smoothed and unobstructed, so that there may be no tendency for any matter to gather at any point of the pipe, and gradually to choke the same, and prevent a free discharge into the main