

on together, but the one from the dark room never fully recovered from this three months of darkness. It never recovered its bright red color, although the color improved. Any one who noted these two calves during this experiment would never after doubt the impolicy of a dark stable. Sunlight is indispensable to healthy vegetable and animal life. Every farmer sees his cat and dog select a belt of sunshine on the floor to lie and bask in; and if he will watch his cattle when turned out, he will find them seeking at once the sunny side of the barn-yard. And with all these indications before his eyes, still the farmer keeps his animals in a dark stable, much to their discomfort and his pecuniary loss.

THE NECESSITY OF SANITARY REFORM.

In an article on "The Principles and Practice of House Drainage," by Geo. E. Waring, jr., in the November *Century*, is the following: "Houses that are perfect even in the general arrangement and construction of their sanitary works, are extremely rare. Those which, having begun perfect, continue so under daily occupation, are still more rare. So true is this that it is sometimes asked if it is, after all, worth while to encounter the additional expense and the constant attention that perfection demands; whether, indeed, the world has not got on so well in spite of grave sanitary defects that it is futile to hope for an improvement corresponding with the cost in money and time. The most simple and the efficient answer to this is that the world has not got on well at all, and is not getting on well; that among large classes of the population one-half of all the children born die before they attain the age of five years; that those who come to maturity rarely escape the suffering, loss of time, and incidental expense of unnecessary sickness; that the average age of all mankind at death is not one-half of what it would be were we living

under perfect sanitary conditions; that one of the chief items of cost in carrying on the world, to say nothing of the cost of burying those who die, is that of supporting and attending the sick and helpless; that another great item is the cost of raising children to or toward the useful age, and then having them die before they begin to make a return on the investment; that the great object of a well-regulated life is to secure happiness for one's self and one's dependents, an aim which is crushed to the earth with every death of wife or child or friend. There is a sentimental view, no less important which need not be recited, but which is sufficiently suggested to the minds of all who have had to do with the sanitary regulation of houses by the frequency with which their services are called into requisition only when the offices of the undertaker have been performed. No cost and no care would be too great to prevent the constantly recurring domestic calamities which have had their origin and which have found their development, in material conditions that a little original outlay and a constant and watchful care would have prevented.

BALDNESS—ITS PREVENTION AND REMOVAL.

Much of what is known about baldness is summed up by the *Scientific American* as follows: The mode of formation and growth of the hair is now so well known that there can be no question as to the cause of baldness. It is produced by a failure of normal nutrition in the papillae at the base of each hair follicle. Imperfect work being done in the capillaries, which are here richly distributed, the cells which constitute a hair shaft are not formed in their due proportion, the old shaft thus feebly sustained becomes loose and drops away, leaving nothing in its place. This failure of nutrition may have a sudden cause, of which the effect will be but temporary. For instance, an attack of typhoid fever often leaves the