

"If only the United States Government see its way clear to devote, say 10 per cent. of this vast sum to the stamping out of tuberculosis in this country, and keep it up at the same rate for the next ten years, how much might be accomplished in the saving of human life and in adding to the sum of human health and happiness.

"Last year a certain state legislature appropriated \$70,000 for stamping out disease among the domestic animals of the state and \$10,000 for the prevention of tuberculosis among the people. And yet in this same state the money cost of consumption amounts to \$8,000,000 each year. Other legislative bodies, including even the Congress of the United States, are guilty of the same sort of inconsistency—putting it mildly.

"It is time for the people to demand of their legislative servants that more fitting recognition be given to health matters and more money appropriated for the work of promoting and protecting public health."

Later on, pursuing the same subject, Mr. Pritchard says:

"There is much talk about the tariff, and widely differing opinions on the subject. Without at all attempting to belittle the tariff issue as a question of great national importance, it may safely be asserted that the health of the 90,000,000 of people in this country is of more importance, as a factor in our national power and prosperity, than is the tariff question.

"Consumption alone kills 138,000 people in the United States each year. The estimated cost of loss is placed at \$8,000 for each life, making the almost incalculable total of \$1,104,000,000 a year. As consumption is one of the diseases responding to sanitary administration, Congress might well hurry up and get through tinkering with the tariff and then study up on health matters a little.

"Having passed a bill providing for the establishment of a state school of sanitary science and public health as a part of Cornell University, New York is blazing the way for its sister states. The purpose of the bill is 'to aid in acquiring practical knowledge and in diffusing useful information on subjects relating to sanitary science and public health and to promote scientific investigation and research respecting the principles and application of sanitary science. Also to train and edu-

cate students in all matters pertaining to the public health.'

"Here is an excellent suggestion to all state legislative bodies to follow the lead of New York and see to it that their respective state universities are equipped to maintain schools of the kind that is to be established at Cornell."

Mr. Pritchard's book is minutely subdivided, each topic being treated under a separate head and so simply that nobody can fail to grasp the meaning of his words. Dirt, dust and darkness are the favorite breeding place of germs, he says over and over again. The public health depends upon plenty of air and sunlight, in which disease germs cannot live.

"It is possible," he says, "for a man to live three weeks without food; three days without water, and three minutes without air. This simple statement of a well-known fact should make it very clear that air, fresh, pure air, is the most important element in the world for the sustaining of life. It is also equally important that in order to perform the best labor, to do the best work in any occupation, human beings must be plentifully supplied with pure air.

"It is strange that employers of labor, owners of mills, factories and shops, do not recognize the economy of providing clean, well ventilated rooms for their employes. Perhaps it may be that this side of the problem has never been presented to them. As a rule, when you can show a man how to save money he will 'sit up and take notice.' Show the owner or superintendent of a factory how he can increase the efficiency of his force—that is, get more work out of them without increasing their pay—and he will adopt the suggestion without hesitation.

"There is no question but that a force of employees working under good sanitary conditions as to light, air and general comfort will do much more work and much better work than a like number of employees engaged in the same occupation will perform in a room where the sanitary conditions are bad. A striking instance of this has been furnished by Prof. Winslow of the Boston School of Technology. The tollroom of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company at Cambridge is long and narrow, with windows only at each end. In winter the employees refused to work with these windows open, and as a result the