

floor had 427 in the grammar department, and the first floor had 708 in the primary department. It was excessively crowded, with not sufficient desk or sitting room.

"No. 2. Registered, 334; average, 284. Heated by coal stoves surrounded by metal shields, within two feet of which children were seated in a temperature of 77°, while in other remote parts of the room the temperature was 67°. The windows were open for fresh air, and some children were seated so as to be exposed both to hot stoves and open windows, the former in front, the latter at the side. The outer clothing was hung up in the recitation room.

"No. 6. Registered, 983; average, 94 per cent.; 514 in primary department. Ventilators have been provided, but many of them closed and beyond reach, the cards wanting, and practically useless. The heat is introduced directly upon the children. The middle rooms upon the east side of the building are so poorly lighted as to require gas burning at midday. In these rooms the air was very oppressive, and the supply through other occupied rooms.

"No. 7. Heated by steam radiators in each room; renewal of air only through doors and windows. One class-room with 32 scholars has 2,250 cubic feet—70 to each scholar.

"No. 8. Registered, 600; average, 570. Adjoining buildings so close that the school is deficient in light and circulation of air. The play-room is in the basement, upon which open the privies, from which offensive gases were perceptible. Hot air and registers from steam and radiators. One of the registers is on a level, and just in front of a pupil's desk. Each room was provided with a thermometer. These stood at from 60° to 74° in the different rooms.

"No. 9. Average, 1,300; heated by hot air from steam pipes. In one of the rooms there were 126 children, the windows all closed, the ventilating shaft closed, and the hot air registers open. Each of these children had *fifty cubic feet* of space; the clothing hung up in the room.

"No. 12. Average attendance, 745; a one-story frame building and seems taxed to its utmost capacity to accommodate its ordinary attendance. It is ventilated mainly by windows; although it is provided with a usual number of ventilating shafts, they are not used, and are looked upon as useless. In addition to the large class-rooms, divided by glass partitions, are four small recitation rooms, much overcrowded—one especially, occupied by over thirty pupils, that would not properly accommodate more than fifteen. These smaller rooms have no ventilating appliances besides the windows.

"No. 13. Seating capacity, 1,500; average attendance, 1,250; grammar department, 411; primary department, 641; total on day of visit, 1,382. The cubic space on each floor is the same, but primary department contains nearly half the entire attendance.

"No. 15. Constructed for 800, has 1,900. Lower floor for primary has 700. Ceilings low, air renewed only through windows. In one room, 2,000 cubic feet; 67 children, 30 cubic feet to each child. Playground, 45 x 30 for 1,000 girls; less than two square feet for each to recreate in.

"No. 17. Temperature in the several rooms ranged from 58° to 82°. The latter temperature was in a room which had steam pipes, besides the hot air register. In the grammar department the crowding ranged from 95 to 270 cubic feet for each person. In the primary department, from 49 to 152 cubic feet to each child. Special attention is called to the crowded condition of the small rooms on all the floors. In one of the small rooms in the female grammar department, thirty-six girls, 14 years of age and upwards, are confined in 3,430 cubic feet, 95 to each; temperature, 82 degrees; ventilation by a small ventilator near the floor, and by two windows slightly lowered from the top. Another small room in the primary department has fifty children in 2,450 cubic feet of space, 49 to each child. Temperature of room, 59 degrees. The air in all the small rooms, and in all the primary rooms, was quite impure to the senses.

"No. 18. 525 children on ground floor; 823 on second floor, with an average of 63 cubic feet: on each of the floors above, 400 scholars; in one of the rooms on the ground floor, 32 cubic feet for each scholar, and in part over stone flagging. The room is heated by a stove in a corner. Another room, 75x20x6, numbers 150 pupils, and has two openings or windows, about 24x30 inches each; gas burning for light.

"No. 19. Wings on each side of the building cut off six class-rooms in the main building from any direct opening upon the external air or light; 960 children on the first floor. The hot air from the register raised the thermometer to 150 degrees, and within three feet of this sat a pupil. Says the Inspector, 'My last visit to this school was made about the time of closing the afternoon sessions. I cannot describe the condition of the atmosphere; the children seemed completely depressed, and hardly had sufficient energy to leave their places.'

"No. 20. Average, 763; warmed partly by stoves; not comfort-

ably warm in cold weather; floors very dirty; furnace rooms in a dangerous condition; combustible material scattered about in dangerous proximity to furnaces.

"No. 21. Two class-rooms on each side of the stairs; not sufficiently warmed by the hot air registers; the children complain bitterly of the cold. The stairs are narrow and crooked. It would be impossible, in case of fire, for the children to escape from the building without injury and probable loss of life. Main building heated by stoves; 1,045 registered; 621, first floor; 424 on second; the boys' closet unfit to enter.

"No. 22. 1,275; overcrowded; insufficiently heated, partly by stoves. The children suffer for want of pure air. One class-room, 12x18, has *one hundred and three* scholars. The floor of the playground is old, worn through, and dangerous; the children at play suffer falls and injuries. The stairs are old, worn, winding, and unsafe; an alarm would cause disaster. Says the Inspector, 'Sanitary reasons demand the enlargement of this building. *Seventy-five to one hundred* children in a room containing not over 225 square feet!'

"No. 23. The small children (900) are on first floor; on second—grammar department—494. The room in the rear extension, 12x20=240 square feet, has 56 scholars—about *four square feet* and *twenty-seven cubic feet* only to each! Closet vaults filthy.

"No. 27. Sanitary improvement of the locality necessary. It is the 'pig district,' not sewered. Sunken lots and stagnant water are a feature of the district. 1,175 registered; small building heated with stoves; large with furnaces; closets offensive; no disinfectants used.

"No. 29. The arrangement and care of closets are bad; require more water, and should be disinfected. A number of class-rooms without a thermometer, those found ranged from 60° to 64°. An elaborate system of ventilating shafts is supplemented by open windows. 420 in the primary department, and 580 in the other two, illustrating the crowding of the young children; 130 more lives must be sustained in the same cubic space in one instance than in the other. If it is argued their bodies are smaller, and therefore need less room, it may be fairly answered, their bodies are younger, more tender, and so require a purer air. Difficulty is experienced in heating the rooms on the south side in extremely cold weather.

"No. 30. Colored School No. 4, average 70; majority under eight years of age; two rooms; two windows to each room; stove heat; window and doors only afford change of air; 52 cubic feet of air space to each scholar. The Sanitary Inspector states that during his visits to the schools in his district he endeavoured to ascertain the amount of sickness in the various departments, and was surprised to learn the number of children unable to attend school on account of contagious diseases. From one class, numbering about sixty, *ten* children were absent, either from *measles* or *scarlatina*, at the time of visit, and one child had just returned to the school after an attack of measles. 'I had the curiosity,' the Inspector states, 'to visit the child's home, which I found to be in a tenement house. The mother informed me the child had been sick with the measles, and when she thought she was well enough she had sent her back. No physician had seen her, nor had any disinfection of the premises been performed. I visited the homes of several children and found much the same condition of things as in the first one visited. With the exception of School No. 15, I ascertained that no physician's certificate was necessary for the re-admission of pupils after absence caused by contagious diseases; that the decision of the proper time for the child's return was left to the discretion of the parents. If this practice was general throughout the schools of the city, I think we should naturally expect an increase in the number of contagious diseases after the June vacation, when the children reassemble for the school term.' I have compiled the following statistics from the record of contagious diseases, and the mortality has been kindly furnished me by Registrar, Dr. Watt:

	Reported Scarlatina.	Reported Diphtheria.	Deaths Scarlatina.	Deaths Diphtheria.	
July, 1873	56	8			} Vacation. Begin'g Fall T'm
Aug. "	50	7			
Sept. "	45	23	8	20	
Oct. "	97	60	18	30	
Nov. "	141	67	26	25	
Dec. "	192	84	48	96	
Jan. "	184	81	40	29	

"Total deaths in 1873 from measles, scarlatina and diphtheria, 635. Scarlatina and measles are contagious for an indefinite time (certainly long after the child is able to attend school). I hardly know whether it is a legitimate deduction from these figures that the rapid increase in number of reported cases of scarlatina and diphtheria is due to the spread of the contagion in the schools, but the few cases in July, August and September, and rapid increase in the subsequent months, certainly justify the suspicion that some