

vestigation begun in the fiscal year 1914 was concluded in 1915, and the results recorded in the report. The persons examined belonged to the cloak and suit, and dress and waist industries in New York City, which employ a total of 86,000 individuals. The incidence of defects and diseases was noted in the case of 3,086 workers, and there were recorded 13,457 defects and diseases of all kinds, of which 9,541 were in males and 3,916 in females. The examination showed no vocational diseases peculiar to the garment worker. Nevertheless, it was evident that the effect of sedentary occupations, such as women's garment industries, was to intensify the bad effects upon health and efficiency of certain defects and diseases or to produce them, in predisposed individuals. Tuberculosis is the most prevalent disease among garment workers, 3.11 per cent. of the males examined and 0.9 per cent. of the females being found to be tuberculous. Apart from tuberculosis, the most common defects and diseases among garment workers, in order of frequency for both sexes were: Defective vision, 69 per cent.; faulty posture, 50 per cent.; chronic nose and throat affections, 26.2 per cent.; defective teeth, 26 per cent.; pyorrhea, 26.2 per cent.; dysmenorrhea, 20.2 per cent.; hypertrophied tonsils, 15.3 per cent.; defective hearing, 10 per cent.; nervous affections, 7.75 per cent. The investigation resulted in the making of recommendations to the joint board of sanitary control for the improvement of conditions under the board's jurisdiction. Stress was laid upon education as a means of improving the knowledge of personal hygiene of the worker, the lack of which plays an important part in the causation of the defects and diseases noted in the examinations.

With respect to economic conditions and their relation to the public health, Surgeon Warren submitted a report in which he showed how intimately the problem of disease prevention is related to industrial and economic problems and the necessity for co-operation between public health workers and those endeavoring to solve our economic problems. Hygienic standards were defined and outlined according to responsibility. The most important of these were discussed in order to show the relation of insanitary conditions in places of employment, long hours of labor and fatigue, poor living conditions, cost of living, wages and income, and woman and child labor, to the health of the individual worker and the community. The relation was especially shown by the sick and death rates according to occupation and their effect upon the infant mortality. The relation of sickness to labor unrest was also pointed out.