

of the writer, is an excellent text book for Form IV work, and at the same time it contains valuable suggestions for the work of Form III. A book of a similar nature but for advanced students only, is one by Roscoe and Harden, published by MacMillans. The same ideas prevail in this book as in the former one, and they are representative of the best thought on

this difficult subject, among British educationists.

That we should have an annual revision of any of our text books, is for obvious reasons out of the question, but nevertheless, it is desirable in view of the important interest involved that our science text books be kept as well abreast of the times as circumstances will permit.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

Helen MacMurchy, M.D.

DEATHS FROM VEHICLES.

According to a report published by the Prussian Government, the number of persons killed last year by vehicles was 2117. In Berlin alone 103 persons lost their lives in this way. Most of the people were killed by railroads, tramways, automobiles and cycles. More than one-fourth of those killed were children under 15.

from the effect of wood dust; 111 cases from the effect of wool dust; 126 cases from the effect of various kinds of dust.

These facts suggest to hygienists and inventors the necessity of devising dust-consumers and dust-preventors for factories, workshops, etc. This is a fact that legislators should bear in mind.

DUST AS A CAUSE OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS,

according to the report of the Imperial Health Office at Berlin, is clearly shown in the statistics of the patients treated at the sixty institutions of the Empire for the cure of tuberculosis. In 1,095 cases, or more than the half of the 2,161 persons under consideration, the origin of the disease was alleged to be due to the continuous inhalation of dust involved by their employment, as follows: Four hundred and thirty-one cases from the effect of "dust" without more exact designation; 182 cases from the effect of metal dust; 129 cases from the effect of stone, coal or glass dust; 116 cases

THE MORTALITY OF DONOTHING-ISM,

according to insurance statistics, is much higher than that of men with serious occupations. It is well known that in certain occupations the death rate is very high, brewers and saloon-keepers, *e. g.*, dying about twice as fast as the average; and butchers, workers in the building trades, glassworkers, miners, chemists and druggists, being much above the average. Yet, take these and those of all occupations together, and the occupation of the "gentlemen of leisure" is the hardest on life, reported to exceed that of the average by 132%. There is at present perhaps not great danger of an increase of the unoccupied in