

apartment when possible. The size of any openings should correspond with the number of occupants in the apartment. It has been estimated that about twenty-four square inches of inlet is required for each individual in ordinary states of the atmosphere, when the wind is not strong, and when the difference between internal and external temperature is not great. With a strong wind, or when the outer air is very cold, the area of inlet and outlet may be much less. When openings are provided in this way for fresh air, of course, in cold weather, more fuel must be consumed to warm the air. This often prevents openings being made. But it is a matter of choice between a little more fuel and disease of some sort; for without pure air and plenty of oxygen it is impossible to continue in good health.

By free ventilation, ill health and its constantly attendant costs may be avoided. Employers may be reminded that the amount of labor, mental or physical, performed by the employed will be in exact proportion to the amount of fresh air supplied below a certain limit. Extensive observations have shown that in order to keep up the greatest energy of working men in confined places, a liberal supply of fresh air must be provided. It has been found that in mines if the usual quantity of fresh air supplied to the men is reduced to one-half there is a decided diminution in the amount of work performed.

INCREASE OF CRIME.—There can not be any doubt as to the truth of the remarks made by Dr. Workman, in his able and interesting paper on Insanity and Crime, read recently before the Canadian Medical Association, that the “publicity given to the details of terrible crimes in the public press was undoubtedly a frightful source of crime.” This source then should in some way be put an end to. Publishers would surely not continue to treat their readers to such horrible details if they really believed in the probable consequences. At best they are but as piquant, palatable, but poisonous food.