

living rooms and bedrooms over crowded and small; defective air and light; kitchen waste standing near a door; back yards in foul condition, and flies in every direction. Sanitary bathrooms with modern conditions frequently wanting. Outside toilets repulsive in character and defective in sanitary precautions. Wells absorbing outside drainage, particularly in the country. Over-crowding is a serious problem, and most destructive to life, as seen in the *Tuberculous Rows* of New York City, now chiefly removed, by sanitary inspectors, greatly to the benefit of the living. In a pinary where trees are closely together they die rapidly, so with inhabitants in closely crowded habitations, dark and badly ventilated—certain death chambers of undoubted character. When children enter school from such quarters, hygiene has a difficult task to perform. The body not only starved for want of pure air, but frequently wanting in the supply of healthy, nourishing food. What can school hygiene accomplish under such trying circumstances? Children born and condemned to live in slums never have an opportunity of sowing the flower seeds, or watching the flowers grow. How little we actually know of the longings and fancies of such dear little circles, enduring the privations of life cheerfully, and contented with imperfect surroundings. How to lessen the waste and loss of life, the result of defects in living, is a sad problem that faces our generation. Thousands spent annually on live stock, and why not more spent on children, as to care and supervision so necessary for health, strength and education? How frequently the child attending school has the morning appetite destroyed by anti-hygienic surroundings. Robert Hunter (*Lit. Digest*, July, 1909) states 70,000 children were found in New York schools underfed, and a much more numerous class of children chronically underfed, from food insufficient in quantity, poor in quality, and lacking in nutriment. John Spargo in his "Bitter Cry of the Children," after careful investigation, states, that in New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Chicago, of 40,746 children, 12,121, or 34.65 per cent., had gone to school breakfastless, or nothing more than bread and tea or coffee, a poor outfit for a day's work in school life. Foreign nations, and the English in particular, have frequently debated on the underfed school child. In April, 1905, Sir John Gorst applied to the British Government the words of the Apostle, "They are ever learning, and never come to a knowledge of the truth." Poverty or actual want of food is not the real trouble, but domiciliary hygiene of the poorer classes, careless mothers, late retiring hours, unsuitable meals, and frequently empty digestive organs. Such faults are frequent, and should receive closer attention of parents and teachers. In the period of youth, the cornerstones of future strength, and constitutional development, are placed, to