

4.

Q. The possibility of collecting necessary information and its distribution among the people to reduce the dangers of its spread and increase the chances of recovery?

A. I need but cite two of many similar researches, successfully undertaken, that have practically eliminated the dangers of the spread of disease, to wit, malaria and typhoid. Except for our knowledge of typhoid, the armies of Europe would have been decimated by this disease alone.

5.

Q. The generally bad after effects of the disease?

A. The generally bad after effects of the disease are unfortunately too well known by the profession. The Red Cross Chapter in Cincinnati is expending perhaps \$200,000 in an effort to examine physically every person that has suffered with influenza; to discover the pathological conditions—bad hearts, bad kidneys and lungs—resulting from this epidemic, and relieving the poverty and chronic invalidism that accompanies it.

6.

Q. The economic loss to the country of the epidemic?

A. The economic loss can hardly be estimated. The 500,000 deaths alone represent \$2,500,000,000 economic loss. Economists all agree to the fact that \$5,000 is the minimum social and economic value of a human life. It is safe to say that 10,000,000 people had the disease, and that they lost 150,000,000 working days. At a minimum combined loss of wage and production of \$7.00 per day, there has been another \$1,000,000,000 of economic loss to the country. In other words, conservatively speaking, we had between \$3,000,000,000 and \$4,000,000,000 loss in this last epidemic.

SOME OF THE POSSIBILITIES OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

In glancing over the history of all preceding wars, we find with the single exception of that between Russia and Japan, many more deaths resulted from disease than from wounds, as is illustrated by the following official figures:

In the Crimea—25 British soldiers died from disease for every one killed in action.

In the Spanish-American War—14 American soldiers died from disease for every one killed in action.

In the French Campaign in Madagascar in 1894, of the 15,000 men sent to the front, 29 were killed in action and 7,000 died from preventable diseases.

On the other hand in the Russo-Japanese War, for the first time in the history of war, the order was reversed, and only 1 Japanese soldier died of preventable disease for every 4 that fell in action. This was no game of chance with Japan, as is set forth in an interview with the late Surgeon of the United States Volunteer Service, at the beginning of