

now well established, which included 550 tuberculosis sanitaria and hospitals, 410 dispensaries, nearly 1,200 anti-tuberculosis associations, and 250 open air school and fresh air classes. He also states that while the entire budget of the national office for the period of ten years had been only \$200,000, federal, state and local anti-tuberculosis agencies, both public and private, had expended during the same period probably \$100,000,000.

The last legislature of the state of Indiana appropriated for the work of the State Board of Health \$72,000 annually. This, however, is relatively a small amount in comparison to that spent by local city, town and county boards for public health work. Assuming that it is no more than an amount equal to that spent by the State Board of Health, it gives us \$150,000 spent by the State of Indiana for public health purposes annually. Assuming further that this is about the average amount spent by each state, we have approximately at least \$7,000,000 spent in the United States alone in the effort to prevent sickness and to improve the health of the people in general.

That much benefit is accruing from the work thus carried on by the various health organizations can scarcely be questioned. We have seen the practical eradication of malaria, of yellow fever, of cholera, of typhoid fever and other diseases, infectious and contagious in nature, as well as a definite diminution in frequency and mortality of a great many other diseases.

There is however a branch of preventive medicine which has not and is not keeping pace with