

avoid contagion from man to man, but also to pursue the prophylaxis of bovine tuberculosis and to continue to take administrative and hygienic measures to avert its possible transmission to our species; and, finally that it is desirable to be on our guard against all forms of animal tuberculosis."

In the surgical section, Drs. S. Arloing, H. Kossel and M. P. Ravenel held that bovine tuberculosis can be transmitted to man, and that every precaution should be taken with regard to milk and meat from tuberculous animals.

The prevention of tuberculosis among children was very fully discussed and the following conditions agreed upon: That children, living in a family where the disease existed, should not be allowed to see the patient; that children with tuberculosis should not be allowed to attend school with other children; that the scrupulous care is needed; and that children should not be allowed to frequent places to which consumptives resorted.

The Sanitarium treatment was advocated on the grounds it was the best for the patients, that it was the means of spreading a knowledge of how these patients should care for themselves on their return home, and that it was the means of separating the sick from the well and thus lessening the centres of infection to the general public. In 1861, the death rate from consumption in England was 256 per 100,000, but in 1903 it had fallen to 123. In Massachusetts it had fallen from 356 to 167 per 100,000.

THE NURSE, PAST AND PRESENT.

Since the time when man first took sick or met with an accident we have had the nurse in some form. Records show that there were organized efforts to aid the sick in Egypt as early as the eleventh century B.C. In Ancient Greece there were the sanctuaries of Hygeia, Sarapis and Aesculapius. We learn that the nurse had an important place in the poetry of that country. In the fourth century a hospital was founded at Rome by a woman, named Fabiola. Hospitals began to spring up in various places, and the sick in them were cared for by women of different religious orders. During the eleventh century was founded the order of St. John of Jerusalem. This sisterhood was bound together by several rules of a strict character to keep themselves chaste and to wait upon the poor. They had much to do with the sick and wounded among the crusaders. The Sisters of Charity were called into existence by Vincent de Paul, of France, in the middle of the seventeenth century. Though mainly animated by religious motives, these women were true nurses.