guarantee of successful service in his chosen branch of work. Not only so, but the fact that he is conversant with an inspector's general duties fits him all the better for his specific work.

Already specialists are in the field, such as food inspectors, dairy inspectors, smoke nuisance inspectors, and others, but without a general knowledge of sanitation they would be only one-sided men.

In Britain and some other European countries no one can qualify for the Meat or Food inspector's certificate without having that of the sanitary inspector and serving at least one year as such to some sanitary authority. In those older countries it has been recognized that special training is necessary to fit men for such important work, and governmental approval and recognition has been accorded to diplomas obtained from and granted by certain examining sanitary associations. This is how Sanitary Inspectors are obtained.

So well has the British Government been satisfied with the qualifications and worth of the men certified as competent by such examinating bodies, that it exercises a paternal vigilance over them by ensuring them a certain fixity of tenure of office. The Local Government Board of England is the supreme health authority of that country, and by contributing a moiety of the emoluments of sanitary inspectors retains an interest, by the keeping in office of competent officials. This is how Sanitary Inspectors are kept.

Why should some similar arrangement not be inaugurated on this continent, so that the office of sanitary inspector may be raised to the position it deserves, and its holders attain to their rightful place as advisers in their own jurisdiction to those by whom they are employed? In a matter of such vital importance to the well-being of communities as the prevention of disease, it is surely worth the consideration of State, Provincial and even Federal authorities to institute means to get, train, protect and hold men for the work.

Although this paper is written on the Canadian side of the line, may it not be worthy of consideration by our cousins to the South? Reciprocity even might be possible.

There are evidences that in Canada the problem of the conservation of the public health is seriously attracting the attention of the ruling powers—may it be consummated by a rational and national unifying of health ordinances for the general public weal.

Sanitary inspectors in this land, although comparatively limited in numbers and seperated by distance from frequent intercourse for the exchange of sanitary views, and discussion of matters affecting their interests and official improvement, are taking steps to amend this want, by seeking association.* When a workable scheme of federation of the scattered units is accomplished, the various municipal and provincial health authorities will be invited to extend their sympathy and patronage to the association. The benefits accruing from such interchange of opinions on subjects of interest such as would be read and discussed would be of educational value to all concerned.

The time may not yet have come for uniform opinions on the very varied subjects to be dealt with, but opportunities for discussion with experimental and practical demonstrations, will go a long way towards a oneness of mind and treatment. The proverbial, but true saying, that doctor's differ, holds good among others than medical men, but the researches being undertaken, and the results obtained in the field of practical sanitary science, are gradually reducing to definite surety many problems which have hitherto been complex and doubtful.

WHAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MIGHT DO TO ASSIST IN THE CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

BY D. MACDOUGALL KING, M.B., OTTAWA.

In a paper having for its object a reform in the general measures for the prevention of tuberculosis, statements may appear which might seem to reflect on the campaign which has been, and is being so nobly and disinterestedly waged by the Dominion Anti-tuberculosis Association, but let me

*As a section of the Canadian Public Health Association.

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