

reason indeed, to take it that sleeping together was the cause. Two of these slept with sisters throughout their illness and were cognizant of the presence of the disease. A third one slept with her sister but was not aware of her illness.

The next class are those who had only occasional yet sufficient contact but are not included in the foregoing classes. One of the nine patients spent three days in each week with a consumptive and another frequently visited her neighbor, who was careless, for a period of one year. A third one did the same save the visits extended over a period of three years.

The sixth class—five per cent. of the cases—had dwelt in houses previously occupied by consumptives. One slept in a room previously occupied by a sufferer. Similarly a second lived in a room in a boarding house. A third one, a woman, dwelt for a year in a room whose former occupant was a girl who had died there. Throughout her entire stay the untouched clothing of the diseased girl hung in the room.

“Handling of consumptives’ effects” is the name of a class which might have been included in the next. It has one man only, who handled the soiled clothing in a laundry.

The eighth class includes those who have worked together or as it is often called “workshop infection.” There are eleven of these cases. Eight of these say they worked beside workmen who did not care where they expectorated. Let me quote the words of one of these. “I worked beside a man who had the next vise in a pattern shop. He spat continuously on the floor and the material lying about. The room was dusty and ill ventilated as the man would not tolerate a draft. He refused to allow the windows to be opened.” Another man worked on the material which had previously passed through the hands of a consumptive in a lithographing shop. The last one to be mentioned had occasionally to go under the grating in a sidewalk, through which people from the pavement above expectorated.

The last class are those who cannot say definitely that there was any source of infection. There are many who suppose that conditions of work and other things, (a railway conductor attributes it to the spitting habits of his passengers), are to blame but these are all to be taken as negative. Of these there are forty.

From this we learn that out of one hundred cases fully sixty can attribute their disease to ignorance,—ignorance of the person spreading the infection, ignorance of the person being infected, or both. Is it not obvious, then, that there is a duty for everybody to perform, if we desire to stamp out this disease? Ignorance is to be overcome by intelligence and this must be accomplished by education.

What measures would have prevented the devastation mentioned above? First of all the natural preventatives could have been

encouraged. Nature provides disintegrating forces that destroy the bacilli and these are, briefly, fresh air and sunshine.

The factors we have studied above are those of actual contact, either with the consumptive himself, the place where he has been or the articles he has handled. From these we can readily see the consumptive's duty to his neighbor; first of all the great law of the proper disposal of sputum; secondly, the use of the handkerchief; thirdly, the care in washing the hands and personal effects; fourthly, keeping apart of the eating utensils.

For those who are well a few simple rules will no doubt save their health. They should insist that all consumptives with whom they come in contact should destroy all tubercular matter the moment it is given off. They should not room with a consumptive unless there is absolute certainty that the most conscientious care is being taken. Much less indeed should one sleep with a consumptive. The articles of a consumptive should not be used unless they are properly sterilized. Kissing and hand shaking should be prohibited. Lastly, one should take care that one's dwelling is free from any possible contamination by previous inhabitants.

The Government's duty should be one that protects individuals under its charge from possible chances of infection. Briefly these duties are embodied in: registration of cases, instruction of families, sterilization of places and belongings, factory and house inspection, and maintenance of special hospitals for isolation, education and treatment.

The reward of the consumptive will be the satisfaction of knowing that he is doing his duty to his neighbors. The reward of the well person is in knowing that he is doing his duty to himself and his dependents. The reward of the Government is in seeing the preservation of the numbers of its people, with an annual financial advantage far exceeding the cost of carrying on these measures. The City of London, early in the nineteenth century, reduced its death rate from consumption by two-thirds in fifty years by similar measures.

SUMMARY

Class No. 1.	Attending the Consumptive	12
“ “ 2.	Living in the same house.	16
“ “ 3.	Rooming together.	2
“ “ 4.	Sleeping together.	4
“ “ 5.	Frequent visits.	9
“ “ 6.	Houses previously occupied	5
“ “ 7.	Handling belongings.	1
“ “ 8.	Working together.	11
“ “ 9.	Negative	40
	Total	100