

microscope how flies carry disease. She sees gelatine slides where a fly has walked across, and the bacteria deposited by his feet. In a certain high school she has voluntarily cleaned the steps outside the Domestic Science building when finding the dirt there attracting flies.

In California the domestic science departments all over the state are agitating for a clean milk supply. Whenever possible visits are made to model dairies. When the girl learns the value of healthy cows, the importance of well ventilated stables, the necessity of sterilized utensils, the necessity of absolute cleanliness of the men who do the milking, she realizes the importance of intelligence and training in the production of pure foods. She understands then why clean milk costs double that of ordinary milk. She also better appreciates the relation of milk to infant mortality and realizes that it is a community problem. And it is impressed upon her that she must do her share in demanding more inspection of dairies and proper distributing centres.

The public school takes up home sanitation in great detail, for, as Mrs. Williams, Supervisor of Domestic Science in the New York City Schools, has said: "Clean homes mean a clean city. There is a lot of science behind the proper care of the sink and the garbage pail, science that means much valuable aid to the municipal housekeepers, the Board of Health, and the Street Cleaning Department." The importance of a well constructed house, well lighted and ventilated, and with proper plumbing, are emphasized as essential requisites for a healthy family life. A clean water supply, and the disposal of waste, present specific problems in both town and city. The typhoid fever epidemics due to careless handling of milk, or polluted water supply, show the relation of home sanitation to the spreading of disease.

The relation of sanitation to public health is also a part of every high school course in domestic science. It often works in connection with the Woman's Civic Clubs, where outward results are very marked.

The large cities offer more difficult problems with their congested districts, their bad buildings poorly lighted and ventilated, with imperfect or limited water sup-

ply and neglect in disposal of waste. But even here, are found improved conditions, where the girls have come in touch with public school domestic science; physicians report better health conditions in the homes, and the children come to school with cleaner clothes and cleaner bodies. Furthermore, they carry home much printed matter in their own language, telling how to take care of milk, how and what to feed children, how to take care of them in hot weather, the importance of fresh air, and many other fundamental health laws. In New York City we find much interesting work of this character. Nearly all our large city schools are raising the standard of health among school children by improving lunch room conditions. Here, only pure wholesome foods are served, and the lunch rooms are generally under the supervision of domestic science teachers.

The public school domestic science department makes its classes familiar with city ordinances on foods and civic sanitation, and while much objection is taken in some quarters because of the cost of cartons and wrappings, the result of such domestic science teaching is an immense gain in the cleanliness of foods, and a true economy in the preservation of health. A study of civic ordinances tells students that fruits must be covered with nets or screened from flies and kept indoors as a protection from dust; street vendors of foods must keep their wares covered; that the up-to-date market or grocery store has tile floors, sanitary walls, tile or marble counters. Students are told that screens and glass receptacles now take the place of old wooden kegs, and that on the streets, the vendors of confections, nuts and popcorn must keep their products under glass — so pointing out the fact that the public is demanding civic cleanliness in regard to foods.

Many industrial, economic and social problems are involved in this subject of foods and civic cleanliness. One of the most difficult problems is to get offenders of pure food laws punished. Some come under the Federal Laws, some under the State or Provincial Laws, and others under municipal ordinances.

The State Board of Health in California publishes a list of the violators of the State laws. The district attorneys of the various counties conduct the prosecutions.