

ions of many excellent authorities, I believe alcohol is of real value in some cases of circulatory failure, though by no means the essential to treatment it was once considered.

To summarize I would say:

- (1) That chief reliance should be placed upon general treatment—mental and physical rest, the relief of pain, insomnia, digestive disturbance; baths, diet, the ice bag to the pericardium, etc.
- (2) Cardiac drugs occupy a secondary role in treatment.
- (3) Coal-tar and other depressant antipyretics are dangerous and should be used, if at all, with great caution.
- (4) A careful study should be made of the pathological changes liable to occur in the heart in the various fevers, as a guide to the care and time required for regeneration and repair of the damaged heart muscle.
- (5) It is necessary to avoid over-exertion or strain during convalescence—for months or even a year after a severe infection.
- (6) It is important to guard against subsequent infections, such as tonsillitis, influenza, etc., in patients whose hearts have previously been damaged. Even short febrile attacks should be considered seriously and carefully treated.

THE METHOD OF DEALING WITH TUBERCULOSIS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF TORONTO.*

BY ALEXANDER MACKAY, M.D.,

Chief Medical Inspector, Board of Education, Toronto.

MEDICAL inspection was begun in the Toronto public schools by the Board of Education in 1910. Miss Lina L. Rogers was appointed superintendent of nurses. In the same year two medical inspectors and four nurses were appointed. The work of the medical inspectors and nurses disclosed such serious conditions of health that arrangements were undertaken by the board to organize a system that would embrace all the school children of the city. In February, 1911, Dr. W. E. Struthers was appointed chief medical officer, and in March eight assistant medical inspectors, one dental inspector, and thirteen nurses were added to the staff. One year later, February, 1912, six additional nurses, and in March, ten additional medical inspectors were added; in March, 1913, three more medical inspectors and twelve nurses were appointed to complete the medical and nursing staff. Dental rooms were equipped in four schools, and four dental chairs were installed. In

* Read at meeting of Ontario Medical Association, Peterborough, May 25th to 27th, 1915.