

analysis in relation to public health matters; natural history of microbes and animal parasites.

(e) Vital Statistics—Calculation and tabulation of returns of births, marriages, deaths, and diseases.

(f) Meteorology and Climatology, including the geographical and topographical distribution of disease.

(g) Preventive Medicine and Practical Sanitation.

The fee for the diploma shall be \$50.00.

Progress in Child Hygiene.

The 101st bulletin of the Department of Child Hygiene of the Russell Sage foundation, issued recently, consists of the first comprehensive report of what American school systems are doing for the health of children. The report covers conditions in 1,038 cities, or nearly 90 per cent. of the important American municipalities. It traces the development of medical inspection of schools from its inception in Boston sixteen years ago and gives details as to the army of school physicians, nurses and dentists now employed to safeguard the health of American school children.

An examination of the report reveals the immense progress that has been made in the last decade. Ten years ago the number of American cities having systems of medical inspection was eleven; at the present time it is 443. The first school physicians were employed in Boston in 1894. Now there is an army of nearly 1,500 of them. The first school nurses were employed by New York nine years ago. Now they number between 400 and 500 and are employed by eighty cities. Sixty-nine cities are regularly employing dentists to care for the teeth of their children.

Marked differences are found between different states with respect to progress made in providing for medical inspection. Massachusetts and New Jersey stand easily at the head of the list, with universal compulsory school medical inspection, while in Vermont, Mississippi, Montana and Idaho the municipalities have not even begun work.

The greatest progress has been made in the north far west, the North Atlantic and western states easily outranking those in the South Atlantic, south central and north central groups.

A large portion of the report is given over to the hygiene of the school-room and data are given for the 1,038 cities, telling about the use of such modern innovations as individual drinking cups, sanitary fountains, vacuum cleaners and adjustable desks. The number of cities supplying individual drinking cups is nearly 300, while those having schools equipped with sanitary fountains number almost 800. The figures show that the deadly feather duster is being rapidly banished. More than 60 per cent. of the cities use moist cloths for dusting purposes and nearly 800 use dust-absorbing compounds for sweeping. Eighty-nine cities are cleaning their school-rooms by means of vacuum cleaners.

Contrasted with these evidences of progress are figures showing that fifty-one cities report that their school-room floors are never washed, and seven that the washing of school-room windows is entirely neglected.

In almost 1,000 cities instruction is given in the effects of alcohol and tobacco; 649 have special courses devoted to the prevention and cure of tuberculosis, and 592 give lessons in first aid to the injured.

The tables of the report are so arranged as to give all of the different sorts of information by state divisions, by individual states, and finally for each separate city of the entire 1,038.

A Cholera-Carrier — Diseases of Childhood.

Some time ago, writes J. L. De Wolfe, M.D., West Paspebiac, Quebec, in *The Medical Council*, the curious case of "Typhoid Jane," reported in the press, came to my notice. This woman was a carrier and perennial producer of typhoid germs, and therefore, a grave menace to the public, if left at large. Lately, from a Montreal newspaper, I gathered the information that there was a human cholera-carrier at Grosse Isle, the Government Quarantine Station of the River St. Lawrence. Forthwith, I wrote to the medical superintendent of the station for confirmation or denial of the newspaper report. His answer, when received, confirmed the press account.

It will be remembered that last year there was an epidemic outbreak of cholera in Russia. In November last a Russian