

home surroundings are unfavorable, and especially where it is impracticable to induce the infected person to adhere to measures that would destroy infection. All premises that have become infected should be thoroughly disinfected.

The report recommends that care should be given to town planning so as to secure as sanitary a condition as possible. The dwellings of the poorer classes should be inspected with the view of having them put in a better condition.

Bovine tuberculosis should receive careful consideration. The statement is made that the disease among cattle can be eradicated, though this will take considerable time. Any effort in this direction must be general. Great care should be given to secure a milk supply that is free from infection. All animals that give a tuberculin reaction should be destroyed.

Much attention is paid to the case of children. The report is quite emphatic that they may be infected through milk. All suspected cases in school should be dealt with specially, either by being excluded or by being sent to special open air classes when well enough to attend such. The medical inspector of schools and the family physician should be in communication with each other.

The report advises the appointment of a permanent committee to carry on research work. It also states that a permanent secretary should be appointed with administrative capacity. From this central committee all the work of research and efforts at prevention would be directed. A number of workers of known ability should be engaged on research work, and this work should be extended throughout the entire kingdom.

It is also recommended that medical students and practitioners be given every opportunity of becoming familiar with the disease in all its phases and in all stages at the dispensaries, sanatoria and other institutions.

The Insurance Act provides for one penny per insured person may be retained by the commissioners for research work. This will yield annually the handsome sum of £57,000. With such a sum much can be accomplished.

ALIMENTARY TOXAEMIA.

In the practice of medicine there are few subjects of greater importance than this. It has a wide aspect from the standpoints of the physician, the surgeon, the bacteriologist and the therapist. On these