

there. One of the frequent things, however, was that a city health officer was a political officer and the office was frequently held there for life by men who had no business to be there.

He pointed out that where hospitals where incipient cases were treated were concerned, the patients could not be turned out suddenly to do a full day's work. They had to be given work gradually, say, fifteen minutes the first day, and so on. Each individual in the sanatorium owed something to the state for the education he received about the disease, and it was economically wrong to keep them in such institutions for nothing. He thought the problem was best provided for by the establishment of farm colonies, where the patients could be given easy work until they had arrived at that condition where they were fit to go out and do a full day's work.

To the speaker, there was nothing more important in that connection than the outlook for the future, and to that end he advocated each municipality being saturated with knowledge of the disease and its workings. He had very little sympathy for meetings drummed up for special occasions. Each adult person had his or her own ideas about tuberculosis, and it was next to impossible to change those ideas. But in the schools and Sunday schools all municipalities had the making of the future municipalities, and without much expense the children could be educated about the dangers of consumption, day after day, year after year, until they were made to understand the disease and its dangers—saturated with knowledge of it. And what they said in their homes might influence their parents, so that all along the line more care would be taken and better measures promulgated for the prevention of the disease. In ten years, were those measures followed, the entire community would be saturated with an all-important knowledge of tuberculosis, and the worth of that knowledge could not be over-estimated. That was being done in Pittsburg, and the idea was to get the city to take over the work. In that connection a health officer must sink his personality, and no names should be allowed to get into the newspapers. It had been found that the press was always open to fair and frank dealing, and he considered that the press was a potent factor in the fight, along with the profession. In Pittsburg, after securing the consent of the 37 school trustees to introduce the subject into the schools, the sanatorium people had got the clergy together, and through that source had given the fight an added impetus. The public mind was being educated, and by that education the public was being made to understand that the medical profession was not the stumbling-block which it thought it to be.