

ought to be lived by consumptives. When his education in this respect was completed he could be permitted to return to his home and become a missionary in the work of education.

Dr. Groves, who is a recognized authority on the subject, having been himself a sufferer for many years, was listened to with close attention as he told of his first trip to Canada when a young man in 1868 to seek relief from tuberculosis.

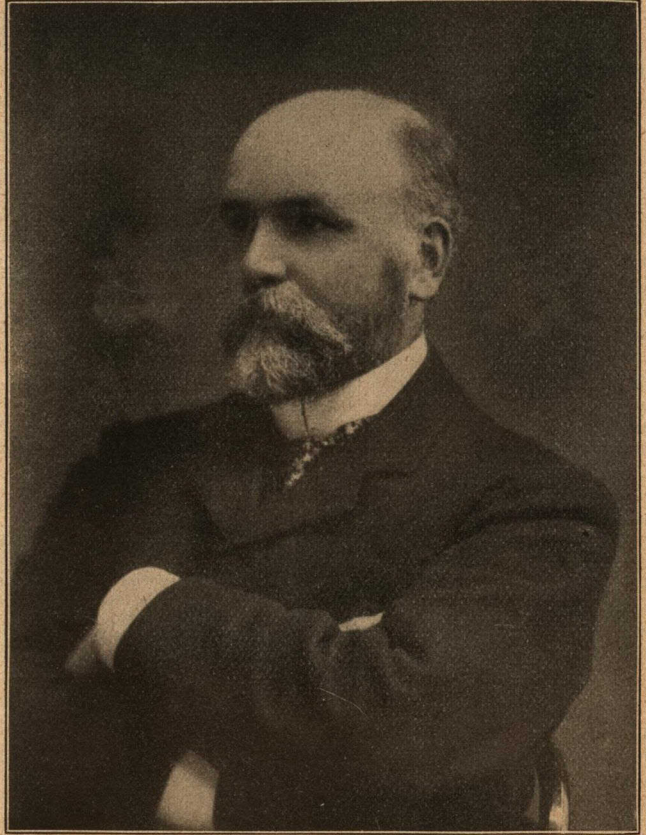
DOUBTFUL PHASES OF QUESTION

Dr. Probst, Secretary State Board of Health, Ohio, submitted a paper on "Some Doubtful Phases of the Tuberculosis Question," in which he made special reference to the necessity of educating the public upon this important subject. Millions of dollars had, he pointed out, been spent in the slaughter of cattle for the purpose of preventing the spread of tuberculosis to humanity. Would not that money have been better spent in some other manner? Dr. Probst thought it would. He recognized the danger of eating meat or drinking milk from a tuberculous animal, and regarded the disclosures in the Chicago packing house scandals as evidence of necessity for greater caution and inspection of the food supply.

Touching upon the influence of alcohol, Dr. Probst questioned whether it was productive of tuberculosis, and pointed out that there was a great difference between alcohol and alcoholism. The results of the latter differed according to the grade of society in which it prevailed. With regard to the treatment of patients the principle was conceded that patients could not have too much pure air, and that the air inside a room was never as pure as that outside. The majority of patients might, if properly protected, be permitted to sleep out of doors under all temperatures. Conditions and sanatoria should be constructed with that idea; at the same time it was not advisable to make such treatment obligatory.

DANGER LURKS IN DUST

A practical paper upon "Influence of Domestic Methods and Household Dust on Tuberculosis," by Dr. Geo. Heman, President



SIR JAMES BARR, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.

One of the distinguished delegates of the British Medical Association.

of St. Louis Medical Association, was read by the Secretary, in the absence of the author. Dr. Homan summarized his views upon the subject in the following suggested resolution:

"That efforts towards the eradication of human tuberculosis will fail which do not take full account of household dust as a factor in the dissemination of that disease."

FROM A CANADIAN STANDPOINT

Dr. Jas. Roberts, Medical Health Officer, Hamilton, Ont., based his paper upon the premises that consumption can be prevented that it can be eradicated, and that it can be cured. He estimated the number of sufferers in Canada at 40,000, and the loss sustained by the country annually from the ravages of the disease at \$8,000,000. He commended the provision made by the Provincial Government of Ontario for a grant of 40 per cent. of the cost of municipal sanatoria for consumptives, and remarked with some degree of pride that Hamilton was the only municipality that had so far taken advantage of the generous offer. To Nova Scotia