

camp or school, instead of to the ordinary school; they must be taught how to breathe aright; they must be enlisted to take part themselves in the fight.

Again, in this home treatment carried on under the constant ministrations of a watchful nurse, an incalculable amount of good is done by teaching the healthy members of the family the value of fresh air, and the housewives how to choose and cook nourishing food at little cost. The actual imminent danger of dirt is inculcated by explaining how dirt and refuse are the allies of the microbes which cleanliness and sunshine destroy. The value and necessity for disinfection can also be enforced.

And now for purely preventive work!

Here there are so many departments to engage our attention that we cannot hope to name them all.

We find many alluded to as in vogue in different countries in the International Council's Report on the "Health of the Nations."

Forest and open-air schools; day camps in parks, on disused barges; night camps, where delicate persons still at work can sleep in the open air; summer homes; seaside homes for children suffering from tuberculous joints; meals for school children; medical school inspection assisted by nurses; these may be grouped in one department.

Secondly, preventive work in connection with food.

Enactment and enforcement of laws regarding the purity of food supplies, an urgent question which I believe has been engaging much attention in the United States and concerning which the people need much enlightenment.

It is iniquitous that the people, and especially the working classes, should be defrauded into buying worthless and perhaps actually harmful foodstuffs under specious names. In unnutritive food supplies lies without doubt the cause of much ill-health and want of vigour. This applies with special force to the supply of milk, towards which the attention of statesmen is now being directed.

The direct connection between tuberculosis in cattle and in human beings has been and still is a question under discussion, but in the opinion of not only the British Royal Commission, but of many other authorities, the possibility of infection is considered undoubted.

Different plans have been evolved for extirpating the disease among cattle, by compulsory slaughter in some cases with compensation; by isolation in others, as in Denmark, under Professor Bang's system, whereby many herds are now free from the disease, and it is found that calves separated from tuberculous mothers can be saved from contracting it.

Whatever may be the method adopted from the veterinary point of view, there is a consensus of opinion that there must be the most rigid inspection by qualified persons of farms, cow-sheds, dairies and persons engaged in the trade of milk supply, to ensure absence of disease, cleanliness in every stage of handling the milk,