

and Health Boards must take the question up in earnest. Insistent and persistent reiteration of the facts that consumption is (1), communicable; (2), preventable, and (3), curable, will in time bear fruit, and without education of the public all our efforts will be in vain. Posters setting forth the main facts and forbidding improper spitting, should be put up in factories, schools, churches, and other public resorts, and a vigorous newspaper propaganda should be carried on. The Health Boards should require physicians to report tuberculous cases in order that patients and their friends should be supplied with literature setting forth the dangers and the best method of meeting them. Premises occupied by a consumptive and vacated by removal or death, should be made fit for further occupancy under the supervision of the Health Boards.

For efficient prevention and successful treatment, an early diagnosis is absolutely necessary, and this would be greatly facilitated if our Health Boards would examine sputum free of charge. Bacteriological examination is quite as important in pulmonary tuberculosis as in diphtheria, and comparatively few physicians are equipped to make it.

The association of consumptive patients with others in our public hospitals, and the totally inadequate measures taken to prevent the spread of infection, are notorious and scandalous. Consumptives should not be treated in the same wards as others in public hospitals. It is bad for the patients and bad for the public health.

Next in importance to proper disposal of the sputum is efficient inspection of our milk and meat supply. Governmental inspection of dairies and systematic use of the tuberculin test would go far towards removing this danger. But time will not permit me to make more than this short reference to this branch of the subject.

The dangers of infection from tuberculous domestic pets, such as birds, cats, etc., must not be forgotten. Some authorities discountenance the keeping of such.

Efficient measures having been taken for the disposal of the sputum, and for the securing of a pure food supply, there are other considerations of equal importance. The germ of tuberculosis we shall probably always have with us, so we must take all possible precaution that it fall not on good soil. The improvement of the conditions under which people live and the maintenance of the health of the individual at the highest possible standard, are the best preventatives. An abundance of fresh air and sunlight in our homes and workshops, a sufficiency of cubic space, especially in sleeping apartments and work-rooms, clean and dustless streets, proper disposal of sewage and garbage, good food and clothing, and as much open-air