perance, and repose,—to two million people (to say nothing of the other "factors of safety" called for by those who lay chief emphasis on control of environment, i. e., abolition of foul air, smoke, dust, damp cellars, bad smells, dirty back yards, etc.), and contrast with this the expense of State supervision of three thousand people *merely to the extent of confining their infective discharges to themselves*.

Further consider that the same official mechanism which could control the three thousand tuberculous could also handle with but slight expansion the infectious persons needing supervision for the prevention of all the other infectious diseases, except the venereal, as well as the infective tuberculous. Remember also that improvement of the "general environment," allowing that its effective achievement were conceivable, could not be expected to have any noteworthy effect on most of these other infectious diseases, even though it had some on tuberculosis.

Need any more be said to indicate the superiority of the new principles as practical business propositions, over the old? The latter would require the realization of the millenium and an expenditure of untold millions; the former could be put into operation in three months, with an expenditure of twenty-five cents per head of the population.

The stumbling-block is that the general public still believes the teachings of twenty years ago concerning environment. These teachings were a mixture of the "old-wives fables" of the prebacterial age, with the early incongruities and half-truths of the new "theory" of bacteriology.

Bacteriology is now an old-established science; but despite the fact that it has changed public-