

must be adopted, according to the structure and furnishing of the school building. It can be much the most efficiently done where apparatus for rapidly changing the air in the school rooms is supplied—such apparatus as constructed by the Ruttan establishment, or that of the Hesse manufacture, both doing business in Chicago, are very efficient. Where either of these exists, the method of fumigation is very easy. Under ordinary circumstances it will be sufficient to keep the aerating apparatus in action for half an hour after school is dismissed, but during the prevalence of any infectious disease, fumigation by burning sulphur in every room should be first applied and then the aerating apparatus.

But it will be a long time before such apparatus can be adopted in all public schools, especially those in the country, and in these the best treatment will be to first burn the sulphur with closed windows, fire-places and other apertures, and then open them all, augmenting the draft in summer time by kindling a fire of shavings, waste paper or straw, and letting it burn for a few minutes.

2. BODILY CONTACT. Common sense

ought to suggest the precautions against infection by this means. I have seen of late school desks each made to accommodate a single pupil, and yet not very expensive nor occupying much additional room. Such furniture I would earnestly recommend where practicable, though I am aware that over-crowding is very difficult to avoid in communities where the school population is rapidly increasing beyond the possibility of school accommodation keeping up with it. The other measure is practicable anywhere, namely, a constant vigilance to prevent the admission of pupils affected by diseases communicable in this way; these are measles, scarlet fever, small-pox, chicken-pox—in short, all those diseases characterized by cutaneous eruptions. Not only should such cases be excluded from the schools, but children should not be admitted who live in houses where such diseases prevail.

3. Some diseases are chiefly communicated by means of discharges from the bowels of persons affected by them. The only possible precaution that can be adopted against this consists in the proper sanitation of the privies, closets, sinks, etc., attached to the schools.

VEGETARIANISM—THE OTHER SIDE.

HAVING recently written a good deal favorable to vegetarianism, much of which has been widely circulated by other journals, both in Canada and the United States,—The Popular Science Monthly quoting our view, and apparently with approval, “that as man in the savage state has, for the most part, been largely if not wholly carnivorous, he will, with the progress of civilization, probably become entirely vegetarian, or use only the products of animals” &c.—we now desire to note some points on the other side of the question. The most noticeable of these are from Dr. C. R. Drysdale, in the Sanitary Record (Lond. E.) of last month. After drawing attention to the arguments of the vegetarians in favor of their views, and especially to Sir Henry Thompson's pamphlet

on “Diet in relation to Age and Activity,” and “A Vindication of Natural Diet,” by Percy B. Shelley, “both being sold by the Vegetarian Society as containing opinions in unison with the doctrines of its leaders,” and to “the eminent hygienist, Dr. Benjamin Ward Richardson, who although himself not an abstainer from meat, has on several occasions spoken in public approvingly of the ideal of these latter-day food reformers, and apparently favoured the hope that a good time will come when mankind will no longer kill any animal for food, but live more economically, healthfully and pleasantly by the use of albumens furnished by the vegetable kingdom, which, he anticipates, will be in future probably chemically prepared so as to be as full of nutriment and as easily digested