

doctor has experienced the difficulty of getting permission to examine all exposure and suspect cases which he meets with in his private practice and he has been found to welcome the aid which will enable him to render service to those under his care.

Contagious diseases reported to the Board of Health from all sources are daily reported by the Board of Health to the chief medical officer. These cases are then reported by telephone and mail on special forms to the principal and to the medical inspector of the school in the district in which the cases live. Cases of tuberculosis reported from the Board of Health, however, are for several reasons sent on to the school medical inspector only. The school nurse then discovers whether there are any school children in the house with the case. If school children are found a complete record is sent in on the form provided, and where there are no school children a report to this effect is returned. The results of all examinations and the recommendations in each case made by the special examiner are reported to the Board of Health. In the case of tuberculosis adults examined at the clinics at the Toronto General, St. Michael's, and the Western Hospitals, instructions are given to the patient that all the children exposed are to be brought to the chest clinic at the Hospital for Sick Children for examination, irrespective of presence or absence of symptoms of tuberculous infection. The results of the examinations and the recommendations made by the examiners at the hospital are reported to the medical staff of the school which the children attend. The Board of Health and the Board of Education nurses therefore receive the same information about the cases. This tends in a measure to prevent overlapping of medical, nursing, or relief work. Many new cases other than the above are continually being found by the nurses in their work in the school or while making visits to the homes, and these cases are reported to the special examiner.

The examinations made in the schools are arranged by the school nurse, who gets a written consent from the parents for the examination. The nurse also endeavors to have the parent present. This is of considerable help in obtaining an accurate history and it ensures the prompt carrying out of recommendations. A tuberculin test is made for each child examined—either a Von Pirquet or a Mantoux.

Cases examined are divided into three groups: positive, negative, and cases of doubtful evidence. Cases in the third group are kept under observation and re-examined until placed in either the positive or negative group. The positive cases are sub-divided into two groups—open and closed cases. The closed cases are all positive tuberculin reactors with clinical evidences of tuberculosis.

This branch, as are all the branches of medical inspection work, is