

place are our water supply and our milk supply. The water supply of any municipality can be made safe by filtration and chlorination, and the milk supply of any municipality can be secured clean by means of a well organized system of dairy farm and dairy inspection, with proper regulations, rigidly enforced, but clean milk does not by any means mean safe milk. The only way by which clean milk can be made safe is by scientific pasteurization. By scientific pasteurization we mean the raising of the milk to a temperature of 145° and maintaining it at that for twenty-five to thirty minutes, then immediately cooling and keeping it at a temperature of not more than 40° until it reaches the consumer. This will destroy all disease producing germs and will not in any way affect the nutritive value, chemical composition or digestibility of the milk. Inasmuch as it is possible for any municipality to carry out this system of safeguarding their water supply and their milk supply, I unhesitatingly say that any community failing to do this is guilty of criminal negligence. Death from typhoid fever or tuberculosis is practically murder or suicide.

Next in importance is the efficient supervision and control of our restaurants, dining-halls and all places where food is handled and served for human consumption. All employees should be required to supply a certificate of health every six months, stating that they are free from any communicable disease and have not been associated with it for the previous two months. All eating and drinking utensils should be efficiently sterilized. The windows and doors of all restaurants and dining-halls should be screened so as to exclude flies. However, we cannot hope for full coöperation from the public until they are told why.

THE PUBLIC MUST BE EDUCATED

We are, fortunately, living in an age when people no longer wish to be treated as machines. It is obviously imperative, then, that the knowledge of the ways and means by which disease germs gain access to our bodies—which has, for the most part, been kept within the precincts of our universities and laboratories—be democratized, that it be translated into language which can be understood by the man on the street and the woman in the humblest home in our city. They must be taught that the principles of antiseptics, which have done so much to control the transmission of septic infection in surgery, are the most efficient means by which we can control the spread of communicable disease. The question arises, then, how can this education be best accomplished? How