

ture destroys the germs of diphtheria, typhoid fever, and tuberculosis, and does not give the milk a "cooked milk" taste, as chemical changes do not occur until a temperature of ten degrees higher is reached.

Some of the objections to sterilization, especially at a temperature above 167 degrees F., are that the children frequently become anemic and show a tendency to rachitis. The administration of orange juice and freshly expressed beef juice gives good results in these cases.

We may assume that a milk which is clean enough to need no sterilization is worth making an effort to obtain. In a paper by Leroy M. Yale, discussing "clean" or "certified" milk, the author says: "There is opportunity in every town to procure clean milk by the energy of a few or even one interested mother." After pointing out the common sources of contamination, he shows how they are guarded against in some dairies engaged in the production of "certified" milk. The cows are chosen with the greatest care to exclude disease, the tuberculosis test being used. The stables are cleaned many times a day, the cows carefully groomed, and the belly and bag cleaned before milking. The feeding is carefully managed, and pure water is plentifully supplied. The milk-pails and other utensils are sterilized before using and the utmost care is taken to prevent contamination from the hands or clothing of the milker. The milk is strained, aerated, cooled, put into sterilized bottles, and carefully closed. This really clean milk is profitably sold in some places at eight cents a quart.—Medical Council.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CRUSADE AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

It must strike the observer as curious, and not altogether encouraging, to note how little headway the "crusade" has so far made in ordinary matters of daily life. How many more people boil their milk now than did so a few months ago? Yet the very Commission which told us about the serious danger attaching to the use of milk told us almost in the same breath that boiling it even for an instant would entirely prevent the trans-

mission of infection by its means. Do we see any less spitting in streets or omnibuses than we did? How many times a week, a month, or even how many times at all has one seen a pocket spittoon used in a public place by any member of the immense army of consumptives who we know are wandering about in our midst? Do we see any signs of fashion issuing an edict against fluffy carpets and soft hangings? Do we see mistresses insisting on their housemaids using a damp cloth instead of a duster? Do we see any fewer knick-knacks in drawing rooms, or any more bedrooms with painted walls and linoleum floors? Do we see our places of public resort, our railway carriages, and especially our theatres, upholstered in washable material? Lastly, even in our hospitals and infirmaries, how often do we find the managers taking care that the meat supplied to the patients comes from non-tuberculous animals, and that the milk is derived from cows whose freedom from tubercle has been proved by the tuberculin test? Nay, we will go further, and ask in how many workhouse infirmaries—the last resort of so many consumptives—is any effort made to separate these patients from those suffering from other classes of disease, and in how many asylums, whose inmates notoriously suffer largely from consumption, are measures taken to isolate those who are affected, and who, from their mental condition, cannot be taught to adopt proper measures to lessen the danger to which their fellow-inmates are exposed? Here and there a little is being done, but we doubt whether the "crusade" has yet to any large extent touched the heart of the people, or even of those who occupy responsible positions. On every hand the doctrine of infectivity is being accepted as "most interesting," and as showing clearly what somebody else should do. On every hand do we see signs of an increasing desire for some great thing being done preferably by "the Government" or "the authorities," but nowhere do we see any marked willingness to incorporate the doctrine of the infectivity of tuberculosis as a guiding principle in the doings of our daily life, and that is what is wanted if the "crusade" is to come to full fruition.—The Hospital.