

At any rate we would surely see fewer puny and ill-developed children grow up to an immature adult condition, the easy prey of tuberculosis and other diseases.

4. For the prevention of the spread of the contagion, the State must enact and enforce laws for the better protection of our sources of meat and milk supply; must insist upon all cattle intended for human food being killed in public abattoirs, under competent and efficient supervision; that all milch cows be frequently inspected, and housed in clean and well-ventilated buildings; that the surroundings of all dairies be scrupulously clean; and that tubercular persons be prevented from contact in any way with our food supply.

5. The laws against expectoration in public buildings, conveyances, parks and even streets should, where existent, be strictly enforced, and where not existent at once enacted. Such prevention of expectoration would soon eliminate the tubercle bacillus from the dust that is ordinarily scattered around and freely inhaled. The fumigation and cleansing of houses in which the tubercular have lived or died, should be scrupulously carried out under the guidance of competent inspectors.

6. Next I hold the State—Federal, Provincial and Municipal, individually or by a joint contribution from all three—should provide sanatoria and hospitals adequate to accommodate the tuberculous sick. These institutions should be graded for the reception and care of the various forms and degrees in which the disease is found. The curable cases should be treated separately from those for whom there is no hope, and persons who are able to contribute wholly or partially to their own support should be separated from those who become wholly a public charge. The provision of sanatoria for incurable cases will, in addition to providing homes for such as are helpless sufferers, eliminate a great source of the propagation of the tubercular contagion, and contribute to the ultimate extinction of the disease. On the other hand, the cure of a large number of early cases, and their return to their occupations as wage-earners, will be a matter of no little economic importance to their families and to the State.

7. Notification of the disease in its earliest recognizable stages, must be insisted on, and where proper safeguards and treatment cannot be secured at home, the subject should be removed to a sanatorium. This, after proper education of the public, would not be looked upon as a hardship by the patient or his friends, and it would probably require little more than public opinion to enforce it.

I fear I have already trespassed too long upon your time in discussing such a threshed out subject, and can only hope that every member