

were affected. When a disease was termed specific it meant that it bred true. He pointed out the difference in shape and kind of the Coccus Bacillus and the Protozoon. Besides these were the filter-passers, or the ultra microscopic bacteria, which gave rise to scarlet fever, whooping cough, mumps and probably measles, the actual agents of which have not yet been discovered.

Speaking of the anthrax bacillus and its exceedingly resistant character, he gave an instance of how a man contracted anthrax from his shaving brush, through an abrasion on his chin. The bacillus had resisted the whole of the processes through which the bristles had passed through after having been taken from the pig or horse.

Of infections that were conveyed by the breath, he said that the moist globules, which, while he was then speaking were exuded by his breath, would—if he were an infected person—be capable of contaminating food at the other end of the lecture hall.

He appealed to the teachers to do away with all disused books and papers, and said the same advice should apply to private houses where people stored up so many useless odds and ends from sentimental reasons.

Smallpox in England had been proved to have been conveyed by cotton wool from the southern states of North America and from Egypt; and he had reason to believe that a case of scarlet fever was due to an infected book sent from the Midlands to San Francisco.

He described immunity from a second attack in certain diseases as due to the resistance of white corpuscles, who, as it were, were on their guard and had elaborated sufficient chemical substances to resist the invader a second time. Supposed second attacks of measles should be regarded with scepticism.

He explained race immunity by illustrating the fatal effects of yellow fever on the white man, whereas the natives who had been susceptible had died off and left behind those who had a strong resistance. In the same way tuberculosis,

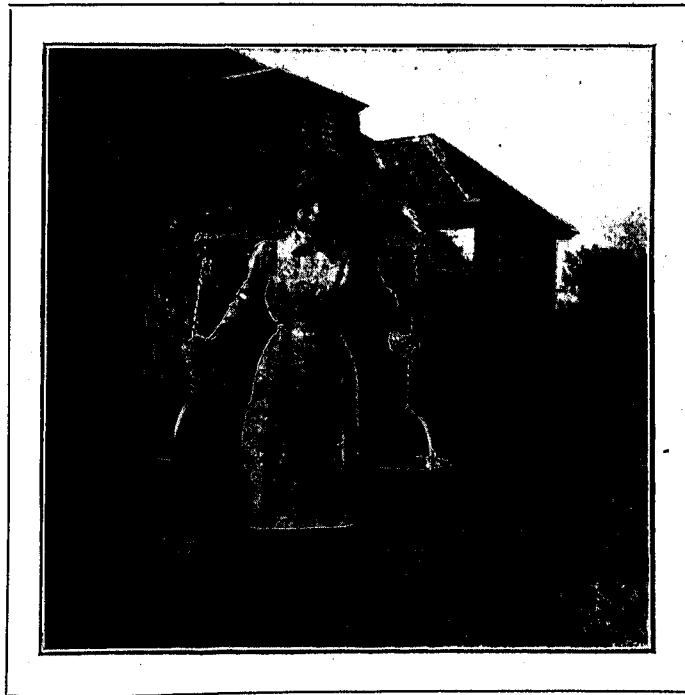
when introduced into a new country, practically wipes out the population. Dr. Howarth dealt with the varying periods of incubation and the danger of "carriers of disease."

He caused much amusement by telling his audience that the public school boy name for German measles was "Hun pox."

WOMEN'S WAR WORK ON THE FARM.

The need of women's work in agriculture and horticulture is greatly felt at present, and the Horticultural College at Swanley, Kent, is doing good service in establishing short courses of five or ten weeks' Practical Instruction and Lectures in Gardening, Dairy Work, Poultry Work, Bee

Keeping, Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Domestic Training. The courses are specially arranged to give some knowledge of the cultivation of garden crops, fruit growing, and the best methods of practical dairying and poultry work, and disposal of produce. The course in dairy work lasts for five weeks, and our illustration shows a worker in this department in an extremely practical and workmanlike costume, walking away from the dairy. The course in Poultry-keeping and Dairying (five weeks each subject) with



A WAR WORKER IN THE DAIRY.
HORTICULTURAL COLLEGE, SWANLEY.

tuition and residence cost £26 if a cubicle is used, or £5 5s. extra for a single room. Applicants must be strong and healthy to enable them to stand hard physical work and long hours. The course begins on the first and third Thursdays in each month, provided there are vacancies.

To meet the growing needs of the department, the executive committee of the Household and Social Science Department of King's College for Women (University of London) have appointed Miss Lane-Clayton, M.D., D.Sc., to be the chief administrative officer of the department under the committee, with the title of dean. This office will be combined with that of Lecturer on Hygiene.

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)