

6. That infection is not so common through the respiratory channels as once believed, but that it finds its way into the body in other ways.

7. That there is a good deal of primary abdominal tuberculosis.

We differ from Dr. Maynard. It must be accepted that there cannot be a case of tuberculosis without the tubercle bacilli first lodging in the person. That lodgement may be in any organ. There is a good deal of confusion about the method of entry into the body. Some contend that the germs are not air-borne. Why not? They may be carried on any object that is light enough to be wafted about in the air. This is the condition of any form of dust.

Then, again, the fact that the disease makes its appearance in the abdominal organs does not prove that the infection was not carried to the person through the air. The dust enters the nostrils or the mouth and is then swallowed. In this way the abdominal organs become infected, just as readily as if some milk had been drank. The respiratory and abdominal organs may alike be infected through the air.

There is abundant proof to hand that husbands and wives have infected each other, and that children have contracted the disease from their parents, and from each other. It does follow that some of the reduction in the death rate from this disease is due to segregation and preventive measures. There are very few medical men who have had much experience who cannot recall instances of several deaths in a family due to direct infection—anywhere from 2 to 6 such being well known.

To put the responsibility back on "diathesis" is just the same as saying the soil is favorable. The best soil in the world will not grow wheat if the seed be not sown. Sowing the seed in tuberculosis is what is known by contagion. Professor Delipine has reported to the French Government that not less than 25 per cent. of abdominal tuberculosis in children under 5 is caused by diseased milk.

---

### THE PROFESSION IN BRITAIN.

The Insurance Act in Great Britain has brought about a very serious condition of things. The medical profession felt that the Act did not do its members justice, and consequently there was widespread dissatisfaction with it. Many protests were filed and meetings held to adjust the difficulties. The Government was waited upon several times and some concessions made by it.

But the differences are still wide. The doctors of Britain are being called upon to perform a service for which they feel they are not going to receive an adequate pay. The large majority have declared they will not act, and this might mean that the Government would not carry