

and ability to develop in suitable soil. Destroy the soil or prevent the formation of it, and it will be easy to conquer the infective bacilli.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BACILLI on every hand and in every possible practical way, while yet given attention to the other hygienic measures above noted for invigorating the bodies of all receptive beings, must be constantly practiced.

The sputa or spittle of all consumptives or of those suspected of having the disease, should be invariably received into vessels containing a solution of corrosive sublimate,—one part of the salt to 1,000 of water, or other strong disinfectant, or into bits of rag which should be at once carefully and effectually burned. The bowel discharges too should be treated in like manner.

Such persons or patients should be isolated as much as possible :—they should sleep alone and the room or rooms they occupy should be very simply furnished, without carpet and with as few hangings, curtains, rugs and upholstered furniture as possible, and all the articles should be exposed, and freely and frequently, to air and sunlight : while the floors, walls and ceilings of the rooms should be well cleaned once a week. The clothing of all such should be washed separately, and well scalded with boiling water. Their eating utensils should be washed alone and be well scalded directly after use.

After the death of a patient from consumption the most thorough disinfection possible of the room or rooms occupied by the same is essential to safety. All cracks in floors and walls should be well cleaned and exposed to strong sulphur fumes or hot corrosive sublimate solution, or both.

Mothers suspected of having consumption should not nurse their offspring. All household "pets" of the lower animal type should be kept away from exposure to the disease ; and when any of these show symptoms of it or are at all suspected, they should be at once destroyed.

In the case of domestic animals the management must be somewhat as above indicated ; but we can go much further with these. They should be frequently and carefully inspected, as to their health. Dairy cattle, and hens supplying eggs, more especially need looking after. All tuberculous ones should be destroyed at once and the carcasses burned or buried deeply. Suspected animals, if not immediately slaughtered, should be most carefully isolated until their condition is better known. All but the most healthy and robust should be excluded from breeding. Stables or sheds in which any such diseased animals have been kept, or have occupied, must be most thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, or better, when possible, as when they are small or not costly, destroyed entirely. Partitions between stalls, floors, mangers, &c., may often be removed and burned, as these are usually more difficult of thorough disinfection than the rooms of houses.

A general and thorough system of careful and critical supervision and inspection, under municipal control, but non-political, should be organized to see that all flesh meat offered for sale is sound and entirely free from suspicion, and that all dairy cows which supply milk, butter and cheese, are in perfect health.

It is a wise precaution, adopted by some families, to boil all milk before it is consumed, and to *thoroughly* cook the meat.

Boiling or roasting in the ordinary way is not sufficient to destroy the germs in the centre of a large piece of meat, and the bacilli will not be destroyed unless the heat is sufficient to change the color of the juices. A temperature of 185° F is sufficient to destroy the virulence of tuberculous milk, and this temperature will not change its taste, as in the case of boiling it.

With careful and thorough attention to all the above preventive measures, universally practised, tuberculosis in all its forms would soon become a disease of the past, and hundreds of thousands of lives would thereby be saved.