

*personal household and public hygiene*; in fact, everything that goes to secure the greatest measure of health to the people. Good health is the best and only cure preventive against tuberculosis infection. At present tubercle bacilli germs are so nearly ubiquitous that practically all human beings are exposed to them at some time or other, and the incidence of the disease in a given community is a fair index to the susceptibility of the people there.

Modern bacteriology replaced the old superstitions regarding the malevolent effect of foul odors as a cause of disease with the firm establishment of the theory of specific germ causation, but until recently "place infection" was regarded as paramount in the propagation and spread of infectious diseases. Hence "terminal disinfection" (*i.e.*, disinfection of the room or house after the case has terminated by removal, recovery or death) was regarded as the main requisite in prophylaxis. Now we know, however, that "person" infection is nearly the whole thing and terminal disinfection for most diseases is of value chiefly as a placebo and for its moral effect on the ignorant public. Very few kinds of pathogenic organisms flourish outside the human body and most of them may be destroyed or safely disposed of as they escape from the body of the sick person. This is termed "concurrent disinfection" and is the form in which disinfection should always be practised. The endless chain of most human diseases would be completely broken and ended could we but properly safeguard the exits of the germs of all existing diseased *persons*. It has been calculated that 7,200,000,000 tubercle bacilli may be given off in twenty-four hours by a single consumptive patient, but these do not multiply after they escape from the body.

The three fundamental factors in tuberculosis are: (1) *The Seed* or Tubercle Bacillus. This, though not ubiquitous, is very abundant, especially in the immediate neighborhood of the tuberculous, *in whom it is exclusively produced*; (2) *The Sower* or channel by which the germs are conveyed from the diseased to new victims; (3) *The Soil* or susceptible tissues of