

animals, but will rather confine my remarks as to the means which may be adopted to lessen the risk of infection to man from animals, and possibly, to avert infection of animals from man.

(1.) That all animals which contribute to the public milk supply shall be tested with tuberculin.

(2.) That milk from tuberculous animals shall not be used for human food.

(3.) That if milk from tuberculous animals is consumed, it shall be sterilized, and if exposed for sale it shall be so labelled.

(4.) That the milk and flesh of animals suffering from general tuberculosis shall be destroyed absolutely.

(5.) That cattle which have reacted to the tuberculin test, and on second test have given no elevation of temperature, they and their products, shall for the purpose of sale be considered tuberculous.

(6.) That men or women suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis shall not be permitted to attend cattle which contribute to the public milk supply.

(7.) That the refuse, swill, and garbage from hospitals, jails, and other public institutions which contain large numbers of people, be consumed by fire, and be not allowed as food for animals.

(8.) That on the determination of the existence of tuberculosis in a herd, no milk shall be sold from it, until the herd is purged from the disease. (While the Dominion Animals Contagious Act largely controls this section, it does not interfere with the local Sanitary Board.)

(9.) That as swine fed on the refuse of slaughter-houses are prone to tuberculosis, the public sale of their carcasses shall be prohibited.

(10.) That every carcass of beef, together with the viscera, shall be inspected, and if free from disease, so labelled and marked. (There is no inspection in this city except by the Jews.)

(11.) Every municipality shall own and control its own abattoir, and all fresh meats sold in the city shall be slaughtered in it.

If these provisions were carried into effect, very little fear need be anticipated by the human family, of infection from animals. But the health of animals is being constantly menaced by tuberculous people. If consumptives are allowed to scatter ad libitum tuberculous discharges about public places, roads, stables and markets, it will be a fruitless task to attempt eradication in the lower animals, however much progressive sanitary science, (as applied to animals) may confine it. I doubt if there is a person in this city, of mature years, who has not been the