

ing what are now believed to be the common and most frequent sources of infection, with the precautions to be taken against them; for it is the privilege of the medical profession to lead in the great work of educating the public regarding preventative measures, just as it is a physician's duty to use his best therapeutic skill in treating those individual cases which come under his care.

The tubercle bacillus does not travel by the placental route as frequently as we were formerly led to believe it did, and it seldom arrives by the cutaneous route, but its invasion is generally by way of the alimentary canal or the respiratory tract.

The sources may be *direct* from animals to man by the ingestion of diseased meat and infected milk.

It may be *direct* from man to man, when one affected with open pulmonary tuberculosis coughs, sneezes, laughs or talks loudly into the face of another, or if he kisses another on the lips.

It may be *indirect* from man to man by the ingestion of food contaminated by the soiled hands of tuberculous cooks or others preparing it; by the bacilli from dried sputum, soiled table napkins, cups, dishes and eating utensils handled or coughed upon by careless consumptives. Also from whistles, mouth organs, pencils and coins passed from the mouths of tuberculous children to those of others.

Infants have been infected by tuberculous nurses and mothers repeatedly tasting their food before giving it to them. Flies also carry the bacilli over food and drink.

Then we have indirect infection through repeated and long-continued inhalation of the infected air in rooms, shops, cars and public halls, where the bacilli from dried sputum, soiled dressings, handkerchiefs, bed linen or towels are disseminated. Books also are liable to carry infection.

Although we should use every effort to have untainted meat and a pure milk supply, yet, while awaiting these, the householder may avoid infection through diseased meat by properly cooking it, and she may protect her children, who are in danger of being infected from impure milk, by pasteurizing that. (A simple method of pasteurizing milk is by immersing the bottles containing it for one-half hour in a covered pail of water which has been brought to a boiling point and then allowed to cool for five minutes beforehand. Then the bottle should be immediately placed in cold water or on the ice, there to be left and covered until ready for use.)

*Direct* infection from man to man is that most commonly feared by the public, and yet it is probably the least frequent source of all. for tuberculosis is not as contagious a disease as is measles or whooping cough. According to the British official report at the