

cast into the fire), but the handkerchiefs and bed linen must be washed apart and well disinfected, the habit of promiscuous expectoration must be stopped sternly, and when a patient has died or has left a room then the walls and floor of that room must undergo thorough disinfection.

All these precautions are absolutely necessary, and it is our duty to publish them widely abroad, if the spread of tuberculosis is to be averted. This, of course, is but one side of the question; there is still the undoubted spread of the disease through the intermediation of animals that Dr. McEachran has so well placed before us, through food, that is, where the bacilli gain their entry through the alimentary tract.

Intestinal and abdominal tuberculosis is most common, as we all know, in the young, and the prevalence of milk diet indicates what Bang in Denmark, Bollinger in Germany, Nocard in France, and Woodhead and MacFadyean in England have conclusively proved to be the case, that this intestinal tuberculosis is very largely brought about by the milk of tubercular cows. The milk, in fact, is far more infectious than the flesh of these animals. It is only in advanced tubercular disease that the bacilli are to be found in the musculature, the flesh of animals. On this account one might be inclined to say that in this country, where the habit of eating raw flesh is scarce, if at all practised, the flesh of animals exhibiting the lesser degrees of tuberculosis might safely be permitted to be sold in public market. Nevertheless, half measures are here no measures—if the disease is to be stamped out we must be drastic, and for this reason I would urge that all animals discovered to be tubercular be condemned *in toto*. We are here dealing with humanity's most terrible scourge, with the disease to which is ascribable nearly a quarter of all the deaths from all causes at all periods of life, far more deaths than from any other single cause. It is our duty, gentlemen, to use our every endeavour in spreading abroad a knowledge of the danger of tubercular infection and in inculcating sound means of prevention. It is our duty to give our individual and united support to every measure which tends to lessen its spread, whether in man or in the domestic animals.