

in children tubercles of the intestine are followed by tubercle of the glands and the bones, so that we may infer that the same may occur in the adult; but we are in great want of more experimental research. More evidence is wanting as to the cause of tubercle in infancy. As regards Government administration, the reader advises a strict system of inspection extending over the whole country, acting equally in different parts. Tubercle should be included in the Infectious Diseases Prevention Act. We still want information as to the actual prevalence of tubercle. About five per 1,000 cattle are generally condemned as tuberculous. This involves compensation, which will require extra taxes (which would be very small) to be levied.

Professor Bang (of Copenhagen) then read a paper on the alleged danger of consuming the apparently healthy meat and milk of tuberculous animals:

The great majority of investigators agree that the essential source of tuberculosis in a man is to be found in man himself; and nearly all admit that man can contract the malady by the ingestion of meat or milk from animals affected by tuberculosis. As to the extent of this danger opinions differ. In France, a Presidential decree has forbidden the sale and use of milk from tuberculosis cows; but Professor Bang regards the application of these measures as impossible in countries where tuberculosis is prevalent; and moreover, they do not seem to him to be necessary. Professor Bang describes a number of experiments which he has made on this subject with tuberculous cows. Of 58 cows whose milk was inoculated into rabbits and guinea-pigs, there were nine in which the milk proved virulent. On the whole he thinks the milk of a tuberculosis cow with udders apparently healthy is not in the great majority of cases dangerous, though it is undoubtedly so sometimes, and is always suspicious. As to meat, Professor Bang thinks the experiments by others show that the muscular tissue is so unfavourable a nidus for the tubercle bacilli that they do not multiply in it. The number of bacilli found in the meat of tuberculous animals must always be very limited.

Paper by Professor McFadyean and G. Sims Woodhead, M.D., &c:

"As the result of a large number of observations made on tuberculosis in children, we think this question can probably be answered in the affirmative. Is the flesh of tuberculosis animals capable of setting up tuberculosis (a) when introduced en masse; (b) When the expressed juice is only exhibited? Our experiments go to prove that the juice only, does not, in most cases, contain a sufficiently large number of bacilli to set up tubercle, even when inoculated into small rodents, but from the fact that we have observed tuberculosis masses in the muscles of the buttock of tuberculous cattle, we must accept the fact that tubercle bacilli may sometimes, perhaps rarely, be present in considerable numbers in this position. Of three cows slaughtered on one day at one slaughter-house, well defined tubercle was found in the muscles of the buttocks of two animals; in one of these there was tuberculosis in almost every organ and part of the body; in the other there were only a few nodules in the lung and in some of the glands, there were certainly no pleural or peritoneal tubercle, and all the other organs were unaffected—a very important case. The records of a number of positive feeding experiments made