

parts of his anatomy can be pinched with impunity. It is generally accepted that there is little danger from infection from eating tuberculous flesh, provided it is well cooked and thus destroying the bacilli, but the fact that the toxic products generated by the bacillus in its work may be capable of exciting latent disease in the consumer, has not, generally speaking, the attention which it deserves. On the continent tuberculous flesh is openly sold, but it is sold as such and distinctly labelled. In a dense population where meat is a luxury, even to those with living incomes it is no doubt a boon to obtain meat even if a little shady. It is said that there nearly every second man is a scientist of some sort and consequently he no doubt applies his technical knowledge even to the culinary department, and the thrifty housewife no doubt has the fullest confidence in his qualification to select a rib.

Now referring just a moment to reflection from inhalation of bacilli from dried spectrum. It has been said that cattle do not expectorate—not in the same sense as human beings. The tubercular products in many cases are coughed into the pharynx and swallowed portions no doubt are forcibly expelled during the act of coughing. There are at times discharges from the nose; this is not constant though, and frequently unnoticed, as the cow and ox are by no means æsthetic, and invariably when suffering from nasal irritation wipe their noses with their prehensible tongues. And admitting that there is no visible discharge from the nose or mouth, it is quite clear that with a fair opportunity, during the violent expulsive efforts in coughing, numberless bacilli are suspended in the atmosphere. Certain it is that infection does in this manner occur. Bacilli have been found in bowel excretions in animals, and presume the same holds good in the human animal. And while the bacilli may remain in a sense quiescent, scattered about cultivated ground, they do find ready and acceptable hosts in the stable and among swine and fowl which root among the excreta of animals affected with tubercle. Dogs are also infected from eating the flesh and milk, but not very readily. But I have noticed myself, in this city, one become affected with tubercle which had the most disgusting habit of licking up the sputum from a man well advanced with phthisis, the dog being a very constant companion.

Having gone thus far it will be necessary to consider *Preventitive Treatment*.—I do not intend to dwell on the preventitive treatment established by the Bureaus of Animal Industry, or the special measures adopted by different State Boards of Agriculture, for the preservation of