

what we do not know. A man is only as strong as his tissues and we must try to produce immunity. The Jew is said to come first and the Anglo-Saxon next. The negro is very low in his resistance to the tubercle bacillus.

Immunity may be by the patient or by artificial means, as the tuberculines, the serums and the antitoxins. He thought that cases could be better treated in institutions than at home. In some cases patients are much more ostracised at home than in a Sanatorium. He did not believe in over-feeding. The same purposes could be secured to a great extent by smaller meals oftener given. The mercurial succinimide had not here given very good results.

Dr. Dobie thought that much could be done by teaching children. They can be easily taught, and in this way soon learn to do what is right in the care of their health and the prevention of disease. They readily learn the laws of hygiene. This is the most important point in the management of the disease.

Dr. Strathy thought the Jews of Toronto did not show a high resistance. At least, this was the result of hospital experience here.

Dr. A. McPhedran said the paper was good and the conclusions sound. He agreed that the treatment of the patient was the true note rather than the treatment of the disease.

We must have regard to the conditions that cause or prevent infection. The home treatment suited some and the Sanatorium others. This depended on the home and the individual. The Sanatorium is good, but it is not a specific. When everything is good at home it was the best place. The Sanatorium has done good in advocating the rules of health.

Dr. Caulfield congratulated the author of the paper, as the statements were sound. He agreed that the resistance of the patient was of more importance than the bacilli. The number of bacilli was important and the secondary infections were of great importance. The tubercle bacillus was not the sole factor. The incipient cases were important. In some instances cures readily came in these cases. He was glad that the author of the paper had said there was no specific treatment, and also that he had not said there was any serum treatment.

Dr. H. M. Parsons congratulated the idea that we must treat the patient and not the disease. He did not think the Jews were specially immune. He spoke very highly of the work of Sanatoria in the case of the poor. In the well-to-do this was not so important. The Sanatorium taught good rules of living and the patient was inspired with hope. In the case of children we meet with the earliest instances of infection. In the adult the conditions are often the result of repeated infections. He endorsed the paper.