

most important part of the subject. I will, therefore, to-night, say a few words concerning the prevention of tuberculosis.

The disease is spread from man to man and from domestic animals to man. Our attack, then, should have two objective points:—the prevention of contagion of one human being by another, and the extinction of the disease in the lower animals.

The first object would be obtained by enforced notification to local boards of health clothed with proper authority, and by the strict enforcement of their powers; by carrying out the well known rules for the disposal of sputum and the disinfection of houses; by measures looking to the control of the infected persons; and by general measures for the protection of public health, which at present are by no means properly carried out by our local Board of Health.

The second object would necessitate the compulsory examination of cattle by the tuberculin test and the slaughtering of diseased animals. The importance of this measure cannot be overestimated as I will attempt to show by a short account of a campaign against tuberculosis in cattle commenced in 1895 by the State of Vermont

In that year the Board of Cattle Commissioners were given extraordinary powers to deal with disease in cattle, more especially tuberculosis. They were authorized to examine herds, to quarantine them if necessary, and to prevent the sale of milk or flesh of animals thought to be diseased. They were not given the right to test with tuberculin without the owner's consent, but they could bring such pressure to bear in all cases that consent would be seldom or never refused. The State agreed to pay one-half the price of animals killed.

Since February 1st, 1895, 60,000 cattle have been tested, of which number 2,390 were found diseased and killed. Fifty-five thousand dollars were paid in compensation to the owners for the work done. I consider that fifty-five thousand dollars was a very small price to pay for the destruction of 2,390 tuberculous animals with their cumulative powers of infection, and that a similar expenditure of money in this province would prove a very profitable investment.

Some interesting facts were brought out during the testing of the various herds. One especially instructive, as proving the possibility of the skim-milk of creameries being effective, I will relate.

Herds supplying a small creamery were tested. A certain number of cows were found badly diseased. In one herd several calves were found tuberculous, but none of the other animals. These calves had been fed on the skim-milk from the creamery.

We may infer from the condition of the Vermont cattle that the herds in this province, and more especially those in the townships adjacent to Vermont, are no better off. Other speakers have referred to