

are exposed from the consumption of meat from such animals. From an economic standpoint the outlook is serious, as the annual loss must be very great, and will continue to become greater as long as so little care is observed in the selection of healthy dams and sires."

Evidently the belief that heredity is an important factor in causing the disease still retains its hold upon veterinary surgeons to a much greater extent than upon the medical profession.

The President of the New Brunswick Medical Society, Dr. P. R. Inches, at the last annual meeting of the Society, after alluding to a number of outbreaks of the disease, and to the danger to the public health therefrom, said: "Since writing the foregoing, I have learned from a reliable source of the existence of the disease in this neighborhood. Cases are met with not unfrequently, and it is only a few days ago that the termination of one of those cases took place. The animal, a Jersey cow, had been ailing for quite a time, and was examined by a leading veterinary surgeon, who diagnosed the case as one of tubercule." The animal was isolated, quarantined, and kept under observation. After death an examination took place, which verified the diagnosis in every particular. The case was reported to the Department of Agriculture. The veterinary surgeon tells me, said Dr. Inches, that such cases are not rare, and that the milk of such animals is used and no doubt their flesh often eaten. His last remark to me was "that the medical profession will wake up some day to the importance of such cases of infectious disease and insist upon measures to prevent its propagation."

Now, from the foregoing facts, and from others so well known that I have not here alluded to them, the whole question may be summoned up, and the conclusions which may be reasonably drawn therefrom are briefly as follows:—

1. That, as it has been long known that glanders and hydrophobia may be communicated from animals to man, and it has been clearly demonstrated that tuberculosis may be communicated from animal

to animal, from man to man, and from man to animals; that the bacillus of tubercule, invariably found in all tuberculous matter, is in animals, so far as can be ascertained by the microscope, by their action in different culture media and their other biological characteristics, indentical in every respect with the bacillus in the tuberculous matter in man; that many of the more highly organized parasites, such as tape worm, trichina and other forms, are common alike to both man and animals; that there are no known differences, physiological or chemical, between the constituents and structure of the various parts of the human body and those of the domestic animals such as would lead to the conclusion that any parasitic organism which finds suitable conditions for its development in the latter would not find equally suitable conditions in the former; that it appears that where cows are not to be found, tuberculosis is not common or is quite unknown, and that many observers and investigators in both Europe and America declare that wherever the disease is prevalent amongst cows it is proportionately prevalent amongst the human population; and finally, that many cases of tuberculosis in human beings are upon record in which tuberculous milk had been consumed as food, and as no other cause could be assigned, there was the strongest presumptive evidence that the milk was the source of the disease: it would, therefore, for these reasons, appear to be in a high degree unreasonable for us to refuse to receive as a fact the extreme probability, at least, that this disease may be, and not infrequently is, conveyed to the human body by the meat, milk and butter of tuberculous cows.

2. That although cases of tuberculous disease in cows are not known to be very common in Canada, it must be remembered that from the attention of the public not having been specially drawn to the subject, the disease has not been suspected or looked for: that there is abundant evidence that the disease is prevalent in many parts of the adjoining States, many entire herds there having been