

been—removal where possible, with an almost absolute certainty of return. Diabetes Mellitus is another example of the same thing. Epilepsy might also be cited as an example of a disease easily diagnosed clinically, but whose cause has not as yet been determined, unless we except the Jacksonian variety. Examples of what I mean might be increased. Let these suffice. Here, then, is a field for future investigators. We rely upon the pathologist and the bacteriologist to clear up our uncertainties regarding the primal causes of these and other as yet not fully understood diseased conditions. When these primal causes are clearly made out then we may expect the therapist to come to the relief of those suffering from these diseases. Then the therapist will be fighting a fair fight. At present he is, as it were, waging a desultory warfare against the enemy's outposts—the symptoms. Then he will be in a position to direct his energies against these enemies of mankind at their headquarters—the primal causes.

Much yet also remains to be done in the realm of prophylaxis. Judging from the figures submitted the most deadly foe of the human race is Tuberculosis. Notwithstanding this fact, less effort has been made to stay its ravages than in the case of most of the infectious diseases. Fortunately, however, the profession has awakened to the necessity of attempting to hold in check this dread destroyer of human life, and, as a consequence, the public are beginning to take an intelligent interest in the matter. Tuberculosis does not confine its fatal influence to mankind, but our domestic animals are also claimed as its victims. This is true especially of the cow. Here it is that the first efforts to stem the progress of this disease have been made. It having been demonstrated that this disease spreads from one animal to another, the agriculturist has become alarmed and the destruction of animals so affected has been more or less systematically carried out. Suspected animals are isolated. Strange as it may appear, while the danger from man to man is as great at least as from animal to animal, and greater than from animal to man, no adequate measures of repression have as yet been taken to curtail its extension in this direction. Suspected animals are isolated, and those known to be affected are slaughtered in order to protect and save the rest of the herd, but the affected human