

We can separate affected animals into two classes, viz:—those that are *actively infective*, and those that are *possibly infective*.

The first includes milking cows with tuberculous udders; investigations have shown these to be very virulent. The infective milk from one diseased udder may render the whole milk of a dairy dangerous to people or young animals fed on it unsterilised. The milk from a diseased udder sent to a creamery or cheese factory may render its products, butter and cheese, infective to people consuming them:—and the by-products skim milk and whey may be the means of infecting calves, pigs or poultry which are fed on them. Milk from tuberculous cows with healthy udders is seldom infective.

Of 7 calves fed on the milk of such cows at the Outremont Experiment Station last year, not one contracted the disease as we proved by post-mortem examination—nor was the disease produced in 46 guinea pigs and 42 rabbits inoculated with the milk of these animals, with three exceptions, two being guinea pigs and one a rabbit. Milk from tuberculous animals is, therefore, but slightly infective when the udder is not tuberculous, whereas it is very virulent when it is diseased. Therefore as a preventive of communication of tuberculosis from cattle to man, milk should be obtained from healthy cows only; and should be protected from infection after it has been drawn from the cow.

The same preventive measures will apply to calves and pigs, as they being fed largely on milk and by-products of the dairy are equally exposed to infection from milk.

In animals suffering from thoracic tuberculosis especially when the tubercular masses communicate with the bronchial tubes, or when the laryngeal or peribronchial glands are the seat of the disease, the bacilli are coughed up and ejected in the sputum, dry up and in time are carried about in air currents, and, gaining entrance to the lungs of other animals, by inhalation, reproduce the disease. Such animals are particularly dangerous to other animals housed in the same building and cohabiting with them. They are also dangerous for attendants who necessarily spend a considerable portion of their time in close contact with them, and frequently inhale infective dust during the sweeping of the byre.

Animals suffering from tuberculosis of the intestines, kidneys, or liver, may also be considered actively infective, as the bacilli may be discharged in the effete products of these organs, and, once set free, there are many ways in which they gain access into the bodies of other animals there to work their destructive effects on the invaded tissues and organs of their hosts.

The second class, *possibly infective*, embraces by far the largest proportion of cases, in which, while the disease may be extensive and its