

subsequently through all the nervous tract deriving its nourishment therefrom.

I have repeatedly noted that iodide of potassium has been used for the purpose of reaching a diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis and subsequently as an alterant in medication; and both, in my opinion, have shown me that we still believe in the imagination of the ancient physicians.

It is my belief that more harm can be done through the administration of iodide of potassium in the treatment of tuberculosis than through any other drug known to us in our *Materia Medica*.

This statement does not concern all iodide salts; on the contrary, I have noted excellent results after the employment of iodide of lime (Nichols) in cases of tubercular glands, syphiloma, etc.

I must corroborate and fully endorse the statement of one of our noblest workers for the cause of tuberculosis, Dr. S. A. Knopf, of New York City, who, I believe, took the right steps towards the eradication of tuberculosis when he presented before the New York Academy of Medicine in 1902 a resolution trying to overcome thereby the prevailing ambition of certain societies or communities to class tuberculosis as a contagious disease, and to force the isolation of tubercular patients.

Like Dr. Knopf, I believe that if such legislation were passed, not one out of ten tubercular patients would consult a physician, being afraid that in the event of a diagnosis for tuberculosis being found, he would be isolated from his near relatives and friends. In fact, the communication of tuberculosis is not as manifold and dangerous as it is supposed to be, if we take into consideration the sanitary improvements which now prevail in our dwellings; and at the same time I believe that stronger efforts should be used by the various medical societies and boards of health to prevent the sale of diseased meats.

I have been frequently asked how tubercle bacillus which might exist in cow's milk should cause phthisis pulmonalis, when autopsies reveal the fact that no tubercle lesions were found throughout the entire digestive tract?

The answer to this query is plain and simple: All material taken into the organism need not be absorbed through the lymphatics or chyle ducts, but may be taken up through the lymphatics of the larynx and thus cause direct infection of the bronchial cells.

In many cases the bacillus tuberculosis is taken in food, but in rare instances will these germs find a propagating field until they reach the intestines.

I do not believe in selecting certain climates or latitudes for consumptives as long as hygienic and dietetic rules can be strictly adhered to at home. One place appears to be as good as another. I cannot speak for sanitariums, for the reason that the assembling and associating of a number of consumptives gives the patient too