

Its reliability has been amply confirmed by investigations in animals in all countries. I shall refer only to the very conclusive evidence of the Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington. Of 23,869 animals which have been reacted and have subsequently been slaughtered, 98.81 per cent. showed tuberculous lesions at autopsy. Can any test be more conclusive or more accurate than this?

Just a word of caution—let no physician use the tuberculin test without a wholesome respect for the potency of the drug. A large test dose given to a weak person may produce a very unpleasant reaction, and we have no right to use the test until other means of diagnosis have been exhausted.

If we discover a case of tuberculosis in a family, it is important that the other members of the family be examined for evidence of disease. In this way we may find disease while in the incipient stages and while recovery may be secured; in other cases evidence of infection may be recognized before symptoms appear, and by careful living the patient may avoid a future prolonged illness. In addition to the family, others who may unwittingly have been exposed to infection owing to ignorance on the part of the patient of the infective nature of his sputum, should be subjected to examination. I have known two young men to develop tuberculosis when working in an office on a set of books which had been kept by another man who, not knowing he had tuberculosis, coughed over the books through the day as he was working on them. Other instances could be given of infection in offices and workshops.

The diagnosis being made, the next important point is prompt treatment. No time is to be lost. There must be a thorough understanding between patient and physician to secure good results. It is to be a business partnership, the physician being the expert in the business whose advice regarding all matters is to be sought and carefully followed. The patient must confide everything to him and the physician must be prepared to offer every encouragement possible. He should give the best prognosis consistent with his findings, at the same time giving the patient to understand that the prognosis is only relative to his carrying out strictly the injunctions of his adviser. These must then be given in detail: for many patients it will be found advisable to give written instructions, more especially as to the daily routine to be followed, specifying definitely the amount of walking or other exercise, if allowed, the hours of absolute rest and general instructions as to extra lunches and meals. No half-way measures are allowable. The physician must be firm in his demands upon the patient, who on his part must recognize that the cut-