

upon the presence of the pabulum peculiar to it, and it can only be by a substitute peculiar to each, which by anticipation exhausts the pabulum, that we can render the genuine article harmless. That the discovery of such a substitute for each exanthem is within the bounds of possibility, no one will pretend to deny. The subject is important and the field is large. Again, whooping cough, mumps, *et hoc genus omne*, run on parallel lines, each having its own peculiar pabulum on which it thrives.

Typhoid, diphtheria, etc., run upon an entirely different plane from phthisis, or the exanthemata. The bacilli peculiar to each, typhoid or diphtheria, may remain quiet for months, until accident, injury or exhaustion of system lower the standard. The emunctories fail to remove the waste material and thus a nidus is afforded in which these bacilli incubate and develop. In these last it is not unreasonable to look for a preventive by enforcing strict attention to sanitary laws.

But to control tubercle requires entire systemic change, the stopping, if possible, of intermarrying of all who have the slightest suspicion of any hereditary tendency to develop the disease, and every available influence brought to bear to bring about such a consummation. To reduce to a minimum the victims of all diseases resulting from and depending upon hereditary tendency, must be urged, in a common sense way, the, as far as possible, adopting of the rule of "non-intermarriage."

The following principles will weigh on the side of the rule of non-intermarriage in all cases of hereditary disease. It may be laid down as a principle that no systemic hereditary disease, as tubercle, cancer and its many forms, can be treated in any way successfully unless entire change of system can be effected.

The system can be guarded against any disease that occurs only once in a lifetime and depends upon a pabulum for its development, for instance small-pox, provided that a substitute can be secured which will expropriate the pabulum, eliminate it, and thus by anticipation afford protection. The labor to procure a substitute that will safely expropriate and by anticipation eliminate the pabula of scarlatina, rubeola, and all exanthems, will be labor well spent.

As vaccine pus is harmless and expropriates nothing but the pabulum of small-pox, it is not a toxic agent, it is innocuous if its pabulum be not there, so the substitutes, for other exanthemata, mentioned above, if obtained, must be, to be safe, equally harmless as the vaccine.

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