

which enactments are frequently credited, correctly or not, to the consumption of tuberculous flesh; nevertheless it was strictly enjoined that such flesh might be fed to the stranger within the gates and to aliens—questionable hospitality. Be that as it may, not until the present century did the disease in animals receive the recognition and study it demanded, and while many earnest investigators bent their energies toward its solution, it may be said without any disparagement of their labours, that they have been quite overshadowed by the results obtained from bacteriological research, and notably by the positive demonstration of the bacillus, its life and work, toward its close. We now can see by optical helps the motive power, not only of tubercle, but the bacilli of anthrax, glanders, swine-plague, actinomycosis, and a host of others, and enabled to watch their propagation and multiplication in and out of the animal economy, and by the cultivation of these by scientific means, we have been able, in some instances at least, to combat and defeat organized raids into territory congenial to them, and in which they have claimed exclusive rights. Having this knowledge, sanitary science and police, emerged from the darkness which hitherto has enveloped it, and can with much greater intelligence and tact marshal its forces against the diminutive, but by no means an impotent enemy. This is an achievement, but not a final one.

Savages and wild animals, which have not come within the inner sphere of civilization are, as we know, exempt from tuberculosis, while brought within this sphere they prove most susceptible to its ravages. And thus having passed the stage of assumption, it is proven that man in his departure from savagery even to a condition of primitive civilization becomes the bearer of a destructive process, which finds nourishment just as long as he abstains from pursuits and a mode of living which makes the existence of this process intolerable. It is not for one moment assumed that all men who departed from savagery became tuberculous, but then, as now, degrees of receptivity existed. But certain it is that by him and through him it made its entrance known. It is a laudable ambition for him to unceasingly seek means to control and possibly crush the invaders, which even yet cuts wide, clean and close to the ground.

Turning now sharply to the subject in hand, it may be said tubercle exists in all domesticated animals, its existence being chiefly observed in the following order: cattle, fowl, swine, rabbits, guinea-pigs, dogs, horses, sheep, apes, lions, tigers, deer and reptiles.