

chiefly by mouth-spray and on the hands, and if cases of human lung tuberculosis did not act to spread infection to other persons, all forms of human tuberculosis would disappear.

Moreover, even human lung tuberculosis is not very infectious in the early stages, i. e., when the germs are growing in the lung tissue, but have not yet reached the air-passages, because, until then, the germ cannot escape into the windpipe and so by the throat to the mouth. When in the later stages the germs reach the air-passages the way for the escape of the germs to the outside and so to other mouths is "open." Persons in this stage of tuberculosis are called "open" cases, and it is therefore only the "open" cases that are seriously to be feared as infections.

#### THE ABOLITION OF CATTLE TUBERCULOSIS IS THE HUMAN

Although the cattle tuberculosis germ differs from the human tuberculosis germ somewhat in size, shape, etc., the most important public health difference is this: the cattle tuberculosis germ seldom produces lung tuberculosis in the human. It produces bone, gland, joint, etc., tuberculosis, but lung tuberculosis hardly ever. Consider how important this fact is. It means that *cattle tuberculosis existing in a human can very seldom be conveyed from that human to another human*. In other words, cattle tuberculosis may be transmitted from cattle to man, but practically is not further transmitted from man to man. To prevent cattle tuberculosis in the human, we do not need to take into account existing cases of cattle tuberculosis in the human, but only existing cases of cattle tuberculosis in cattle. If we free our cattle of cattle tuberculosis, we shall free our humans of cattle tuberculosis also; and this is the