band, or base upon which the accessory loops hinge, on that plane of which Professor Fraser has written in his "Guide to Operations on the Brain"—"and, finally, the key-note of all the remarks which are to follow is this:—That for normal heads after birth the position of any structure of importance in their cavities varies proportionally with the variations of the circumference as given by the circumferential tapes of the respective heads." If this be true, or even approximately so, it points to this plane as the most likely one to afford the minimum amount of variation in the position of the cranial contents. Of course the markings of no two brains are the same, therefore no mechanical method can give perfect accuracy, but I hold that my method is the nearest approach yet to that goal, which, indeed, seemed to be reached with reference to Rolando's fissure in the only cases I had an opportunity of testing it.

That some of the bearings given may not prove to be the average, when tested by others, I am prepared to find, seeing that the material at my disposal has been very limited, but the investigation of those whose opportunities are greater would soon remedy this.

In conclusion I would add, that the cerebro-graphometer is simple, compact, durable, and capable of being rendered aseptic by boiling.

Messrs. Arnold & Sons are the manufacturers.

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ART. XV.—Tuberculosis: its Prevention and Cure.* By John William Moore, M.D., Univ. Dubl.; F.R.C.P.I.; Diplomate in State Medicine and Ex-Scholar, Trin. Coll., Dubl.; Senior Physician to the Meath Hospital; Professor of Practice of Medicine in the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

I. THE BACILLARY ORIGIN OF TUBERCULOSIS.

We may, I think, accept certain facts relating to tuberculosis as proved, and therefore shut out from the field of discussion. For example: the essential unity of the process which we call

* Read before the Section of Medicine, British Medical Association, Carlisle, July 31, 1896.
"Tuberculosis" must be admitted. Once the bacillary origin of tubercle is established, the morbid process must be regarded as identical, whether its battlefield is the lungs, the pleura, the membranes of the brain, the liver, spleen and kidneys, the intestines, the mesenteric and other lymphatic glands, the joints, or the skin. The life-history, morphological characters and pathogenic bearings of the Bacillus tuberculosis of Koch have been so thoroughly, so minutely studied as to leave no room for doubt as to its causal relationship to tuberculosis of every kind and in every part of the body. No need, therefore, for us to discuss these and many kindred points.

We may pause to ask, why it is that the bacteriology of this disease has claimed and secured so close an investigation. How was it, also, that the too hasty announcement, six years ago, of the discovery by Koch of a cure for consumption aroused, both within and without the ranks of the medical profession, a wave of enthusiasm which was doomed swiftly to spend itself in a reaction almost of despair?

The answer is plain: Tuberculosis haunts all lands, infects all races of men, besides many of the animals on which man depends for food. It has played—it still plays—a strangely sad and tragic part in the great drama of human life. Its victims are too often the young, the lovable, the gifted, and the beautiful. Of its ravages it may well be said:—

"There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there!
There is no fireside, howsoe'er defended,
But has one vacant chair!

"The air is full of farewells to the dying,
And mourning for the dead;
The heart of Rachel, for her children crying,
Will not be comforted!"


b "Pulmonary Consumption extends over every part of the habitable globe; it may be designated an ubiquitous disease in the strictest meaning of the term."—August Hirsch: Handbook of Geographical and Historical Pathology. New Syd. Soc. Trans. 1886. Vol. III., p. 170.

c "No race or nationality enjoys a decided immunity from consumption, but in respect to the frequency of its incidence the negro race takes first place."—Hirsch, loc. cit., p. 225.