

The photographs of the tenement houses, sweat shops, etc., of New York and Baltimore, showed the terrible conditions there prevalent, and in conjunction with this the work being done to alleviate these conditions, and the organization of the Visiting Nurses' Associations to care for the patients at their homes, furnishing them with sputum flasks, literature, bedding and good food, all impressed one with the possibilities of the treatment of the consumptive, under the most adverse conditions, with proper organization, willing self-sacrificing workers and sufficient funds to secure the necessities for each patient. The exhibit of the New York Board of Health showed a most complete collection of all the forms used by them in reporting cases of tuberculosis, following these up, and the disinfection of houses after removal or death, the forms and mailing boxes for pathological specimens, and all pertaining to the excellent work of their department, which has made such enormous advances in the municipal control of these cases. Dr. A. J. Richer, of Montreal, presented a most interesting collection of various city ordinances, antispitting laws, notification of cases, and of various reports and publications.

To one interested in Sanatorium work, nothing in the whole Exposition was more attractive than a framed picture, exhibited by Dr. S. A. Knopf, of New York, amongst a large collection of photographs of foreign sanatoria and tuberculosis literature—one which will attract more and more attention as modern methods of combatting this disease are better recognized, bearing this inscription, "The Three Pioneers of Sanatorium Treatment." The photographs and autographs of Brehmer, Dettweiler, and Trudeau. The pathological exhibit occupied a small room apart from the main exhibit. This was particularly the domain of the physician and student, though the public paid a great deal of attention to it, showing especial interest in the microscopic preparations of bacilli, and in the large collections of cultures. On the tables were specimens of tuberculosis of all organs, in all stages of the disease, as well as specimens showing healed lesions, a splendid museum of tuberculosis. The Bacteriological Exhibit contained contributions from de Schweinitz, Ravenel and Trudeau. The list of the Saranac specimens will give an idea how complete it was: (1) Crude tuberculin, Koch; (2) tubercle bacilli dried; (3) tubercle bacilli—extracted in preparation of tuberculin; (4) pulverized bacilli—extracted; (5*a*) crude wax—extracted from tubercle bacilli. (5*b*) purified wax—extracted from tubercle bacilli; (6) emulsion of tubercle bacilli for agglutination test; (7) Precipitated tuberculin; (8) pulverized tubercle bacilli—wax extracted; (9) glycogen—extracted from tubercle bacilli (Levene); (10) pigment from tubercle bacilli—in alcohol; (11) tuberculinic acid—from tuberculin bacilli (Levene); (12) copper