

of its truth. They may see, in brief, so much evidence in favor of the older and longer recognized views that they feel bound to hesitate, and when they hear of such facts as are disclosed in the working of the edicts of the King of Naples they naturally may hesitate the more. In the English medical fields of controversy the battle on this subject has scarcely commenced in earnest. A good number of men, led into the contagionist camp rather by the novelty of the work there than by the satisfying character of it, have created an impression, and on the question of diagnosis have created an exceedingly strong impression. But the masses of the profession are still in doubt, and before the parasitic and transmissible nature of phthisis is so far proved that the hereditary nature of the disease may be put aside a generation of controversy of the severest kind must be carried out. And, in a matter so momentous, the labor of a generation is worth all the time and all the trouble, since, whichever side ultimately wins, the world at large will, perforce, be the greatest gainer. We have singled out the remarks of Prof. Sée in order to contrast, for the nonce, the two kinds of teaching on this important matter; but we propose shortly to review the whole discussion, which, it must be confessed, came to a rather impotent conclusion.—*London Lancet.*

The Relation of Dusty Occupations to Pulmonary Phthisis.—(By DR. W. B. CANFIELD.)

This question is by no means new, but it has always been of great interest to those who have much to do with diseases of the lungs. The pulmonary diseases caused by the inhalation of different kinds of dust have received a variety of names, according to the kind of dust inhaled; but collectively they are all covered by the name "pneumoconiosis." The pathology of these conditions was not clearly understood. They were spoken of as "miner's consumption," "grinder's consumption," etc., even when their tuberculous nature could not be proven. Even after Koch's discovery of the tubercle bacillus, and the gradually improved classification of the other classes of lung diseases, there seemed to be some doubt whether these dust diseases were tuberculous or not.