

tomy for large Sub-cordal Spindle-celled Sarcoma, with Presentation of Case," Dr. Birkett, Montreal; "Some Measures for the Prevention of Tuberculosis," Dr. Bryce, Toronto; "Some Unusual Conditions met with in Hernia Operations," Dr. Jas. Bell, Montreal; "Some of the Uses of Sulphurous Acid," Dr. Arnot, London; "Cosmic Consciousness," Dr. Bucke, London; "The Prophylaxis and Treatment of Puerperal Eclampsia," Dr. McKeough, Chatham; "Three cases (two sisters and a brother) of Friedreich's Ataxia, to be presented," Dr. Hodge, London; "Report and Presentation of a recent case of Successful Cholecystotomy," Dr. Ferguson, London; "Causes of Blindness in Ontario," Dr. Osborne, Hamilton; "Multiple Neuritis," Dr. Meyers, Toronto; "A case of Pernicious Anæmia," Dr. Oimsted, Hamilton. The following gentlemen have also promised to contribute papers: Dr. Hillary, Aurora; Dr. T. K. Holmes, Chatham; Dr. J. E. Graham, Toronto, and Dr. Macallum, London.

FRENCH CONGRESS FOR THE STUDY OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The third congress for the study of tuberculosis met in the amphitheatre of the Academy of Medicine, Paris, 27th July, Professor Verneuil in the chair. Among the distinguished physicians present on the platform were, Drs. Brouardel, Laboulbène, Larrey, Nocard, Proust, Poncet, Babes, Laveran, Straus, Hayem, Cornil, Frascot, Gamaleia, Weber, Nicaise, Legroux, and others.

At the close of the congress, the following conclusions were formulated:

1. Butchers' meat should be pronounced sound by a competent inspector before being prepared for the table; and meat should be inspected in villages as well as towns.

2. Encouragement should be given to those who wish to establish, in public

abattoirs, machines for sterilizing the meat of tuberculous cattle so that it may be used without danger.

3. All cattle entered for exhibition at meetings of cattle-breeders' associations, which are got up, or assisted, by the Government, should previously be tested by tuberculin.

4. Considering that tuberculous sputum dried and reduced to dust is the principal source of contagion in this disease, and that in order to prevent the bad habit of spitting on floors, children should be particularly looked after, the congress expresses the hope (a) that all public schools shall be provided with such a number of spittoons that spitting on the floor would become entirely unnecessary; (b) that set rules be laid down for the guidance of teachers, so that they will rigorously carry out this regulation.

5. Considering that the burial of the corpses of consumptives in the manner at present in vogue, may endanger the public health by causing infection of the earth from bacilli, the congress demands that these corpses be disinfected before burial.

6. That inasmuch as the promiscuous intermixture of consumptives with other patients in hospitals is injurious to themselves and others, the congress demands that all consumptive patients should be gathered together in special hospitals, in groups, according to the stage of the disease; and that in cases where the disease is far advanced the number of patients should be very much reduced.

7. That as in the present state of medical science continued exposure to pure air is one of the most potent remedies in the treatment of tuberculosis, these hospitals should be erected in country places.

Lastly, as a temporary measure pending the erection of special hospitals, the congress demands that the consumptives at present in hospitals should be placed in special wards separated from the other patients, and that once a month the walls,