meat be sold in such towns without veterinary inspection; (2) isolation of suspected cattle, with disinfection of their stables; (3) inspection of dairies and a minimum air space insisted upon; (4) care of the food and water of cattle so as to prevent infection; (5) veterinary inspection of herds; and (6) where the tuberculin test proves infection, to have the cattle removed, the test continued, and the cattle fattened in the early stages of the disease; (7) inspection and disinfection of cattle ships.

In man: (1) Notification of cases to health officers in order that literature might be disseminated with a view to the protection of healthy persons living with the sick in the same house or rooms; (2) insistence by inspectors on cleanliness and sufficient air-space in factories and all other places where people are crowded together for work, pleasure, or travel; (3) the establishment of homes for consumptives in proper situations, and with a view to their treatment, climatically and medically, as well as to give them employment, and thereby make the homes self-sustaining.

With a view of placing these matters fully before the people and legislature, it was thought that a royal commission of experts in the various departments interested should be appointed.

The Third International Congress of Hydrology and Climatology opens at Rome on the 29th of the current month, at the same time as the International Congress of Medicine. Scientists interested in hydrology and meteorology are requested to send in their communications to the congress, and meteorological and hydrological institutions to forward exhibits to the exposition which will accompany the congress.

At the meeting of the Society of Biology of Paris (Feb. 17), Mr. Sanson reported on the introduction of phosphates into cows' milk by feeding. He had a

cow of the Grignon farm put on a uniform diet for several days and analysed the milk taken from the animal each day. he added to her diet increasing doses of phosphate of soda, ranging from 2 to 30 grammes. An increase of phosphoric acid in the milk was observed after the phosphate of soda had been given to the cow. On the other hand, however, the fact that the quantity of phosphoric acid observed in the milk was not in proportion to the amount of acid absorbed, shows that there is a limit to absorption. Mr. Sanson concluded that mineral phosphates added to the diet are partly found in the lacteal secretion.

At the same meeting Mr. Richet presented two dogs, which had received several inoculations of human tuberculosis without their general health appearing to be at all affected. These dogs had previously received an inoculation of avian tuberculosis. While all the other dogs, which had not been previously inoculated. succumbed to the inoculations of human tuberculosis, animals inoculated in this manner resist the infection. This method, however, has its dangers, as a good many dogs succumb to the inoculations of avian tuberculosis. It could not be argued, however, that the animals which were exhibited possessed natural immunity to tuberculosis, for all animals succumb to inoculations with human tuberculosis, and those dogs only which had previously been inoculated with avian tuberculosis remained immune.

Mr. Richet also presented a third dog, which he had succeeded in rendering refractory to human tuberculosis by repeated inoculations with weak doses of tubercular cultures.

Mr. Richet concludes, from these data, that tuberculosis may be prevented by inoculation.

Mr. Chauveau observed that all forms of disease virus do not behave in the same fashion. For instance, he had not suc-