

Fever," by Dr. Theobald Smith, of Washington, D. C.; "Some General Observations on Texas Fever" (Illustrated with the stereopticon), by D. E. Salmon, D. V. M., chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

On the third day, Dr. Ezra M. Hunt, of New Jersey, read a paper on "The Prevention of Phthisis Pulmonalis." Discussion was deferred until after the reading of other papers on this subject in the afternoon. Dr. Martin, Health Commissioner of Milwaukee, Wis., then read a paper on the Disposal of Garbage. He said: among all the plans for doing this work I do not believe there is one that gives absolute satisfaction, and others I know to be an intolerable nuisance. I was surprised when I examined the crematory in Chicago, for a more abominable nuisance could not well be placed on any half acre than I found on that one. The present system in the city of Milwaukee is the Merz system, which, from June last, has given good satisfaction. The next paper was by Dr. Kilvington, Commissioner of Health at Minneapolis, Minn., on Statistics on River Pollution, with Observations Regarding the Destruction of Garbage. After discussion, Dr. Gibbon of the Marine Hospital offered a resolution providing that the Committee on Garbage be increased from eight members to nine, and be asked to report at the next convention as to the best method of handling refuse, which was adopted.

THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN MAN.

The afternoon session was held in the large theatre of the Hoagland Laboratory. "The first paper was read by Dr. E. Playter, of Ottawa, Canada. He dwelt chiefly upon the importance of lung development as a means of prevention and favored special systematic exercises in the schools, calculated to produce such development. Similar action might also be wise in the militia training. Lung development, he said, would develop all the other bodily functions—digestion, circulation, etc., and promote general vigor. Dr.

Playter believed that several millions of circulars might profitably be distributed, giving information in a popular form as to the causes of consumption and the best methods of avoiding them. Such leaflets had been sent out by the Health Department of New York City in a form that was highly satisfactory and could not fail to do good. These, however, he said, referred to the infection only as a cause. He would give instructions also in regard to special predisposing causes.—*Brooklyn Cit.*

Dr. P. H. Kretzschmar, of Brooklyn, read the next paper. He said there was no such thing as consumption without bacilli. He had no doubt that the disease could be spread by contagion. Cases where this had undoubtedly occurred, as between husband and wife, were on record. The same sort of bacilli which produced pulmonary consumption in man produced the disease in animals. Every phthisical patient was giving out in his expectoration millions of bacilli. He properly advocated the more general use of spittoons, but did not clearly urge the importance of careful, thorough and frequent disinfection or destruction of their contents, after use, which is of the utmost importance and upon which hangs their value. He treated of the influence and importance of heredity in pulmonary disease, and gave statistics showing the proportion of those who die of consumption which were the offspring of consumptives, and he expressed regret that Mr. Playter in his paper had not laid more stress upon this point.

In the discussion which ensued on this subject no other member spoke in favor of recognizing the hereditary principle. Dr. Hibberd emphatically asserted his belief that the best means of protection against germ diseases is to be found in so maintaining the general condition of the body by proper clothing and other means that it will be able to resist the action of the germs should they find access thereto. "Dr. Webster, from Maine, thought a most important means of prevention was referred to by Dr. Playter, when he suggested