

In opposition also to Dr. Koch was Dr. Nathan Raw, of Liverpool, who presented the views of the English delegates to the Congress. He contested vigorously the view that tuberculosis from cattle could not be conveyed to human beings.

"As a result of observation in hospitals of more than 5,000 cases," said Dr. Raw, "I am convinced that there are two distinct forms of the disease occurring in the human body. The first, or largest group, commonly called consumption, is caused by infection from person to person. The second group occurs chiefly in children, and is conveyed by tuberculous milk. I am convinced that when tuberculous cattle are eradicated, this latter type of disease will entirely disappear, but I am also convinced that consumption will only be stamped out by education, improved sanitation, and scientific treatment."

REST AND EXERCISE IN TREATMENT.

The clinical section was unanimous in their expression of the necessity of rest in treatment while there was a daily rise of temperature present. There was not a general agreement as to when exercise is advisable for patients, nor as to the amount of work to be prescribed. The general impression one received from the discussion was that, making allowance for cough, dyspepsia, anemia and other conditions, slight exercise is advisable when the temperature is normal, and when it does not rise as the result of exercise. All work, of whatever form, to be begun in great moderation, and increased very gradually, under supervision; that most apyretic patients are better for some daily occupation, whether manual or intellectual, but that the keynote to success is always in individualization.

Adair and McCrea presented an analysis of 1,000 consecutive autopsies in Montreal. Of these, 417 (41.7 per cent.) showed tuberculosis past or present, as follows: (a) healed, 151; (b) latent, 93; (c) active, but slight, 22; (d) generalized, 43; (e) pulmonary (phthisis), 85; (f) bones, 12; (g) genito-urinary, 10.

At a conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health, Dr. Rosenan, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, said: "I am strongly opposed to the manufacture and sale of vaccine virus and diphtheria antitoxin by private manufacturers. Diphtheria antitoxin is sold for from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per thousand units, or \$5.00 to \$7.50 for 5,000 units, the dose now usually given. It can be manufactured and sold at a profit at 25 cents per 1,000 units. The present price is an imposition