

opposing views would involve reference to pathological details which it would be somewhat out of place for him, the speaker, to raise there. He would briefly state his own opinion regarding this point: "In a strictly local tuberculosis there is a risk that a few bacilli may be distributed throughout the body." That, he thought, was a fair statement of the danger attending the consumption of the carcass in strictly local tuberculosis.

The principle of "partial seizure" is that applied in France and in Germany. Under a decree passed in France last year, it is ordained that "the flesh of tuberculous animals shall be excluded from

consumption:" (1) if the lesions are generalised, that is to say, not confined exclusively to the visceral organs and their lymphatic glands; (2) if the lesions although localised have invaded the greater part of an organ, or are manifested by an eruption on the walls of the chest, or of the abdominal cavity. In Germany the practice is substantially the same.

The Departmental Committee, which took evidence in Scotland last year, reported in favour of "total seizure," and the congress of medical men and veterinary surgeons, held at Paris almost exactly twelve months ago, were almost unanimously of the same opinion.

THE ONTARIO HEALTH OFFICERS MEETING.

THE Annual meeting of the Association of Executive Health Officers of Ontario was held this year in Brockville, on July 20th and 21st. The President, Dr. Burrows, of Lindsay, presiding. There was a good attendance of members, and from all parts of the province.

Mr. Willis Chipman, C. E., read the first paper, on "The Separate System of Sewerage;" and as more than one gentleman at the meeting asked the Editor the meaning of the separate system, we give extracts from this paper which will explain it. After dealing with the matter from a theoretical standpoint, Mr. Chipman made a diagram showing an ideal arrangement of pipes and conduits for supplying water and removing sewage in a city. Water supply and sewerage were inseparable, and a city with one and without the other could not remain healthy. By the separate system he said is meant a system in which the rain fall is excluded from the sewers that convey the house sewage. Its advantages and disadvantages have been discussed by engineers and sanitarians for several years. This year some of the most distinguished engineers in America and in England had contributed important information on this matter. From a careful reading of all that had been written he was convinced that those who have written the most and the strongest against the separate system are those who have not made themselves fully acquainted with it.

The advantages of the separate sys-

tem are: 1. The quantity of sewerage to deal with is a comparatively fixed quantity, not varying from 1 to 60 as in the combined system; 2. The quantity being small, sewers can generally be made of salt glazed sewer pipes impervious to liquids and gases under ordinary working pressures, which offer a smoother surface than any brick or cement surface; 3. The sewers are regularly and thoroughly flushed by automatic flush tanks with pure water, while in the combined system the rain fall is supposed to do the flushing; 4. The sewers have no connection with cellars of buildings, the cellar and sub-soil water being removed by separate conduits from the house sewage pipes.

The separate system is especially applicable when the storm water can be removed by surface gutters, when it is necessary to carry the sewage a great distance, and where it is either now necessary or will become necessary to treat the sewage whether by sub-surface irrigation, broad irrigation, downward intermittent filtration or by chemical precipitation or clarification. Mr. Chipman then gave a description of the Brockville sewer system. It is designed to convey, (1) liquid house wastes, (2) excreta, (3) a limited amount of roof water, (4) subsoil water, and (5) cellar water. The main sewers and laterals consist of vitrified salt-glazed sewer-pipe, called "sewers," designed to carry the liquid house wastes, excreta and roof water. Alongside the "sewers," are laid agricul-