

out that prevention was substituted for the old curative system in dealing with disease. He applied the old principles adopted by the Jews in the treatment of leprosy to specific diseases such as variola, scarlet fever, and typhus, and insisted that if they were as rigourously carried out, these diseases would disappear or become very rare. In dealing with house sanitation, the Chief Rabbi recommended the destruction of rotten tenements as one means of preventing the spread of disease, a recommendation which is strongly supported by recent investigations with regard to tuberculous infection from the walls of rooms formerly occupied by phthisical patients. In view of the advances that have been made of late with regard to food sanitation, one of the most important parts of the paper was that which dealt with the dietary laws. It was observed that the animals pronounced unclean among quadrupeds were those particularly liable to parasites, and among birds, the scavengers of garbage and carrion. The whole question of Shechita was dwelt on at considerable length, and the advantage of obtaining the flesh as free from blood as possible was held to be a sanitary basis for the custom. The fact that micro organisms of disease are often present in the blood, while the tissues of the organs through which the infected blood circulates are free from them, was, with reason, made a strong point in favor of the Jewish method of slaughter. We are, however, obliged to take exception to the suggestion that apart from disease possibly some of the qualities of the animal may be communicated to us by means of its blood. Attention was called to the great care with which the carcasses of the animals are searched for signs of disease and the recommendation that the same care should be taken in all slaughterhouses is one which we cannot too strongly support. If, as is probable, the Jewish race owes its immunity from the tuberculous diathesis of phthisis to this measure, this fact alone is an overwhelming argument in favor of the custom. Happily the results of recent researches have left little doubt in the minds of those most competent to judge that many diseases common to the lower animals and man are capable of propagation by means of infected meat, and the importance of