

ored paper and materials placed in the room, to enable the officials to observe the effect, if any, on colors. After nineteen hours the rooms were opened, and the infected pieces of linen were sent to Prof. Macfadyen, who reported as follows:—

The tubercle samples could not be properly reported on, as they were found to be contaminated with other micro-organisms. The formic aldehyd room, on being entered, smelled strongly of the gas, but beyond making the eyes smart there was not much inconvenience for a short while; but in the sulphur gas room three attempts, in as many quarters of an hour, were made to open the windows, and in each case Dr. Blyth was compelled to retire, gasping and choking; it was more than an hour before the windows could be opened. As for the colors, both gases showed a trivial bleaching in the case of silk when very carefully compared, but in the dyed papers no alteration whatever could be discerned. In conclusion, Dr. Blyth considers that formic aldehyd gas is superior to sulphurous acid gas as a disinfectant, and he recommends its adoption by the Vestry.

THE DANGER OF VEAL.

At the Paris Academie de Medecine, M. Vallin spoke on the dangers of poisoning from veal as a food. It was well known, he said, that very young veal causes frequently diarrhoea, and arises from the fact that either the animal of a few days or weeks old died from disease, or they were killed a few hours before their "natural" death. The two virulent maladies from which these animals perish are acute septicopyaemia consecutive to phlebitis of the cord or septic diarrhoea. In the case of the former malady, the autopsy reveals the presence of deep suppurations of the organs, metastatic abscesses, and pus in the veins. The flabby flesh of the animals is cut up into mincemeat, and, associated with the flesh of pork, is formed into pies, which are simply poisonous. In chronic cases the duration of the af-

fection permits the infiltration of the flesh of ptomaines and other micro-organisms that cooking does not modify; consequently, from six to twenty-four hours after ingestion of the meat, symptoms of cholera nostras set in, which in some cases have ended in death. Similar effects are produced where the animal died from septic diarrhoea, and it behooved the sanitary authorities to pay more attention to the slaughter for food of such animals, and to destroy all those known to be affected with the above diseases.

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

An Act relating to and defining dispensaries, requiring them to be incorporated or licensed, forbidding their establishment in a "drug store," or a "tenement house," providing that the word "dispensary" shall only be used in connection with an incorporated or licensed dispensary, that persons shall not obtain relief from dispensaries by false representations, and that a violation of this act shall be a misdemeanor; also, empowering the State Board of Charities to make rules and regulations and to annul or suspend incorporations and to revoke licenses.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

Section 1. By this act a "dispensary" is defined to be any institution, agency or place, society or association, whose actual or alleged purpose it is to furnish either gratuitously, or at a merely nominal price, to indigent, needy, or other persons not resident therein, medical or surgical relief, advice or treatment, medicine or orthopedic or other like appliances.

Sec. 2. On or after the first day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, it shall not be lawful for any one to establish, conduct, or manage at any place in this State, a dispensary not duly incorporated as such under the laws of this