

recognize intestinal and pancreatic types. In the cerebral type there is usually headache, vertigo, wakefulness, loss of memory, convulsions and lesions due to arterial rupture, thrombosis, or embolism. In the cardiac type there is weak heart action, palpitation, bradycardia or tachycardia, arrhythmia, angina, cardiac asthma, epileptiform attacks, unconsciousness, passive congestion of various organs, dropsy, Cheyne-Stokes breathing, dysprosia, and finally, dilatation and heart failure. In the renal type the condition is that of chronic fibrous nephritis. Arteriosclerosis of intestinal vessels may cause pains, embolism, thrombosis, ulceration, or gangrene. In the case of the pancreas, diabetes may result. When the above visceral derangements are present, together with a sclerosed condition of the accessible arteries, a diagnosis of arteriosclerosis may be made as their cause.

There are no drugs that remove arteriosclerosis. The chief benefit of the early discovery of arteriosclerosis comes from the opportunity it gives of warning the diseased person of the necessity of a change of habits, of avoiding mental, moral and physical strain upon the blood vessels which already show signs of weakness.

AMERICAN CONGRESS ON TUBERCULOSIS.

Arrangements are being rapidly completed for a very influential gathering in October, 1904, at the World's Fair and Universal Exposition at St. Louis. Gentlemen of high standing, both lay and medical, will take part in the proceedings. A movement is also on foot for the organization of an International Congress on Tuberculosis, to be held at the same time and place. The management of the World's Fair and the United States Government are giving every assistance to these two organizations.

When one has regard to the importance of the matters that must come before such gatherings, they need few words of commendation from us. There were strong suspicions in the minds of many scientists, prior to the discovery of the bacillus tuberculosis, that consumption in some way or other was a communicable disease. These suspicions became certainties when, in 1882, Prof. R. Koch gave to the world his discovery of the bacillus. It is now proven beyond the possibility of a doubt that without the bacillus there can be no cases of tuberculosis. What the scientific world has to deal with is the bacillus, its modes of spread, its habits of life, and how it can be rendered harmless. These are the problems that will form a large portion of the deliberations of the congresses on tuberculosis. The population of the United States,