

far as is to-day known, in which to grow any bacterium. And, it is a well-recognised fact that twelve hours, or even less, are quite sufficient to permit of the formation of a beautiful culture of some of the more dreaded bacteria.

And yet, these are not all the precautions that are observed with regard to meat. Very often after every measure has been taken to kill the animal by the precise process prescribed by the Talmud, the animal is rejected. You will ask, Why is this? The answer lies in the following. After the animal is dead, the slayer is invariably directed to examine the heart and lungs, and also to make an inspection of the abdomen. I have seen animals rejected, because there was a tumour in the stomach wall, and, in a few cases, where the latter was perforated by some foreign body, such as a nail, etc., (thus opening the peritoneum to septic infection). Indeed, if there be a tumour or a manifest inflammation of any of the abdominal organs, or of the diaphragm, or of the thoracic viscera, the animal is similarly condemned. Again, if there be anything suspicious about the heart or the lungs, more especially the latter, there is a total objection to the consumption of any part of that animal's body. I remember an animal being refused for the reason that, on inflating the lungs, one of them leaked, and allowed a very tiny stream of air to whistle through, ever so slightly.

On the other hand, I remarked an animal that the rabbi declined because there was a dirty, grayish solid patch in one of the lungs, but the Gentile butcher was not so scrupulous, and sold the meat of the animal to his customers. Who knows but that he gave them their money's worth of tubercle bacilli, at the same time? And I was also present when an animal whose lungs contained over a pint of virulent-looking, greenish pus, was rejected by the rabbi, but accepted and profited by the Gentile (though not gentle) butcher.

Now, it cannot be said to be sufficient to reject the affected organs only, and to accept the muscles of the animal. After death it does not take long before the bacteria travel even into muscular tissue; for, although the capillary endothelium in muscle is protective when the animal is alive, one cannot say the same of it when life is extinct. Often, on perusing the weekly reports of the Public Hygiene Department of Montreal in regard to this, I used to notice so many livers, such a number of lungs, and a few animals totally, confiscated. Anybody who is aware of the fact that bacteria travel very often by the blood-stream should deem it unsafe to trust to the chances of the bacteria having failed to "diapedese" through the endothelium of the capillaries. And, once the effects of that specific bacterium are manifested on the particu-