

usually supposed, and that if the meat from only 1 per cent. of actually tuberculous animals could produce tuberculosis, the risk would be three or four times as great as the older statistics might lead one to expect, for it was found that the more perfect the inspection of meat in any country, the higher rose the tubercle statistics. . . and it was evident from what had been observed, both in this country and abroad, that tuberculous carcasses were disposed of for consumption in the uninspected areas, and were thus never heard of. The first thing to institute in connection with the stamping out of tuberculosis was thorough compulsory inspection, in order that data on which to carry on further work might be obtained ; that all private slaughter-houses should be gradually abolished. No animal in which tuberculosis was diagnosed and in which it extended to more than one organ, and to serous surfaces should be exposed for sale; and those animals in which tuberculosis was present in a single organ should only be sold to the consumer on the understanding that it was to be specially well cooked. Such temporary measures might be made more severe or they might have to be relaxed, according, as further experiments proved that they were too stringent or were not adequate for the purpose for which they were drawn up. He could scarcely express his sense of the public indebtedness to experts such as Dr. Woodhead. Dr. Ridge called attention to the comparative immunity of Jews from tuberculous disease. It would be interesting if the existence of tuberculosis in vegetarians could be determined. Personally he could not recall any such case. Dr. Franklin Parsons said, vegetarians were continually bringing forward the risks attending the use of animal food, and they had made out their case so far as the actual food supply was concerned ; but there was no reason why this should be the case if sanitation in the byres provided for cows was insisted on, and inspection of the animals themselves properly carried out. Dr. Thresh pointed out the desirability of medical officers of health attempting to educate the public with reference to the organ and modes of propagation of tuberculous diseases, and the methods by which tuberculous infection could be best prevented. As this education proceeded the difficulties in the way of obtaining efficient legislation would be diminished, and probably this would be the best way in which medical officers of health could at present benefit the public and render such legislation possible. Dr. Willoughby said that in Italy, under the new Public Health Act,

veterinary surgeons, exercising functions co-ordinate with those of the medical officers of health, were appointed in each province, whose duty it was to supervise the health and sanitary condition of all cattle within their jurisdiction.

A NEW SCHEME FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Sajous, a physician and writer of eminence, of Philadelphia, Pa., (1632 Chestnut St.,) has organized a company for giving to all consumptives, early in the course of the disease, the benefit of treatment, hygienic, climatic, and medicinal, simultaneously. Existing sanatoria for these cases make provision only for the rich or the poor ; the great middle class being unprovided for. For this class the company is projected, in which every participant would receive a dividend. The plan is so arranged that each person can regulate his expenses according to his means. It calls for the erection of villages in different parts of the country, built and conducted under medical supervision, conducive to the recovery of consumptives. Each cottage will be separated from its fellow, under constant medical surveillance, and all portions of the house and surroundings kept in a state of perfect asepsis. The rent of cottages completely furnished varies from twenty to sixty dollars per month. Provisions will be furnished at less than rates prevailing in the neighborhood. Trained servants are provided by the company. A special fund has been provided to meet the needs of those who have not the ready money for their immediate needs. The first of the series of villages is to be located at New Florence, near the Gulf of Mexico, on elevated pine-covered lands, a beautiful spot, free from malaria, and remarkable in its effect upon consumptives. Later another village will be established farther north. In these villages every case will be carefully studied and the results given to the profession. It is requested of every physician who approves of the plan, that he send the number of patients that he might send yearly to such a sanatoria, in order that the company may form some idea of the number they may be called upon to provide for.

SHOULD MANKIND EAT SALT ?

Most vegetable feeding animals have a natural desire for "salt licks." Man cannot always be guided by such facts, but rather by experience and reason. Some