

very necessary part of the protection of public health? Dr. Law says in the paper quoted above, "Sanitary laws, which in any way ignore or disregard the rights of property have within themselves the seeds of defeat.

. . . If the stock-owner is not fairly reimbursed for his animals slaughtered, and for other losses sustained for the protection of the public health and of the country's herds, unscrupulous men will find ample means of trading off the as yet incipient and occult cases of tuberculosis, thereby planting the infection in new herds. Compensation must stop short of making the sanitary bureau a profitable customer for tuberculous animals at sound prices, but it must be so liberal as to enlist the ready co-operation of the stock-owner in having every infected beast safely disposed of."

The State is bound to protect the life and health of the people, and is also bound to do justice to all parties. The State is also, for its own good, bound to foster agriculture, for no nation can long continue prosperous without a prosperous agricultural population. A large per cent. of the successful men of our nation have always been supplied from those born and reared on farms. It must continue to be so. And the more prosperous the rural population is, the larger proportion of able and faithful young men will it furnish for the service of the city, State and nation.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.

As long as the bacteria of any disease are not killed by heat, or by antiseptic medication, Prof. Keen says they live on indefinitely.

ONTARIO SHOULD DO LIKEWISE.

The current number of DOMINION MEDICAL MONTHLY devotes a good deal of space to the subject of bovine tuberculosis, special attention being given to recent legislation passed by the State of Massachusetts to eradicate the disease. The Massachusetts Veterinary Association held a meeting in the early part of the year, and one month after that meeting the State Legislature passed an Act of 61 sections, entitled "An Act to codify and consolidate the laws relating to Contagious Diseases among Domestic Cattle." An appropriation of \$25,000 was made to carry out the provisions of the Act during the balance of this year. Under this law the cattle that have been owned in this State prior to condemnation are, if condemned by the State Cattle Commission, paid for by the State at half their agreed value, regardless of their tuberculous condition, if the autopsy confirms the fact of infection. If the autopsy shows no disease, the full value of the animal will be paid. In the case of cattle from without the State there is no compensation if disease is proved, but full value is paid if no disease is shown at the autopsy. The Commission is careful, in every case of condemnation, to establish the value of the animal, either by agreement with the owner or by appraisal, before the animal is killed.

The tuberculin test is used to establish the existence of tuberculosis, and much confidence is felt in it by the Commission. The cost price of each dose is about twenty