SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH.—The annual meeting of this Branch will be held at Gundle on Tuesday, October 2nd. Gentlemen who are desirous of bringing forward communications, etc., are requested to inform the Secretary of their intention as soon as possible. Charles J. Evans, Honorary Secretary.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The Congress on Tuberculosis.

(Continued from page 557.)

M. de Brun, of Beyrouth, read an interesting paper on the antagonism existing between paludism (ague or marsh fever) and tuberculosis. In Syria he had never met with tuberculosis among persons suffering from intermittent fever, whereas among the negroes, who were exempt from this affection, tuberculosis was very frequent. M. Plot had observed similar facts in Egypt. M. Arloing had made several experiments with the view of discovering some means of preventing tuberculosis. So far he had failed, but he still did not despair of success. Excision of glands in relation with the seat of inoculation was ineffectual in arresting the course of the disease. Vaccination with tuberculous and scrofulous virus did not prevent a second inoculation from taking effect. M. Babes demonstrated to the Congress that in children the bacillus of tuberculosis was nearly always associated with other micro-organisms, almost as injurious as "Koch's bacillus." It was necessary to realise the fact that latent caseous tuberculosis, which was extremely common among children under the form of glandular tuberculosis, could assume an acute and serious character under the influence of the associated microbes, which were often undetermined factors in the development of the disease. M. Landouzy read a paper on maternal tuberculosis, in which he stated that children whose mothers and wet nurses were perfectly healthy and free from any taint of tuberculosis had succumbed to the disease, might develop tuberculosis. In such cases, which are evidently examples not of tuberculous contamination but of autochthonous tuberculosis inherited from the father, it was a question of infection of the ovum by the spermatozoon. It has been observed that subsequent conception results in the birth of weakly mammary children, or in repeated miscarriages.

M. Hasuer de Villeneuve protested against the custom of feeding phthisical patients on raw meat and blood. He maintained that healthy people would run the risk of contracting tuberculosis, and, moreover, such articles of food were not suitable to the digestive organs. M. Arloing, on behalf of M. Gaitier, observed that patients ought not to eat raw meat unless it were mutton or goat's flesh; he added that the only milk free from the taint of tuberculosis was goat's milk. M. Legroux mentioned two cases of tuberculous infection resulting from feeding unboiled milk furnished by tuberculous cows, and urged that strict sanitary measures be taken concerning cow's milk: the sale of ass's and goat's milk should be encouraged. M. M. Cornil and Toupet described a lesion observed in an oyster, which, morphologically, closely resembled that of tuberculosis. These pseudo-tubercules were very difficult to detect. It was only by inoculations and cultivation that they could be identified.

During the Congress, several visits were paid by the members to the different Paris laboratories. One of the most interesting was that to the veterinary school at Alfort. The Director, M. Nocard, showed the visitors all the arrangements, and observed that equine tuberculosis, though known to occur, was so rare that some authors denied it, and spoke at length on the pseudo-tuberculous exudation of Guadeloupe oxen, a special micro-organism which has been detected as characteristic of the Divine affection. M. Proust showed the visiting members a model of M. Genest and Herscher's disinfecting stove, and said soon every transport boat, every steam packet, would be provided with one. For disinfecting rooms in which tuberculous patients had dwelt, M. Proust recommended sending a spray of sublimate solution on the walls. In the Paris hospitals spicules are cleaned by boiling water; the bacilli are surrounded by water at 50° C., which suffices to kill them. The Congress terminated with a luncheon at the Hotel de la Cour, at which M. Monod, the accomplished Director of the Ministerial Department of the Assistance Publique, made an excellent speech, furnishing another proof of his scientific