

a public slaughter-house, for with private slaughter-houses the minute and systematic inspection of butcher's meat cannot be properly carried out. He would point out also that at present there were no means of detecting whether the large quantities of foreign meat were the meat of tuberculous carcasses. He would therefore support the amendment proposed by Dr. Cameron.

Dr. Hodgson's resolution was negatived, and the former, on the motion of Dr. Spottiswoode Cameron, was adopted.

During the discussion of the resolution it was pointed out that, in its amended form, it was in agreement with the general practice on the Continent, as set forth in the following rules of the Belgian abattoirs:—

“The flesh of tuberculous animals to be seized and condemned whenever any of the appended conditions obtain :

- I.—(a) When tubercle is present in both thorax and abdomen.
- (b) When tubercle in either thorax or abdomen is associated with its development elsewhere in the carcass.
- (c) When tubercle is generalized in lungs, pleura, peritoneum, liver, or mesenteric glands.
- (d) When tubercle of the lungs involves the pleura extensively.
- (e) When tubercle of any abdominal organ involves the peritoneum extensively.

II.—When tubercle is found in any part in association with marked wasting.”

On “Abattoirs,” by J. S. TEW, M.D.

(MEMBER.)

ABSTRACT.

IN a short paper the author insisted upon the necessity of establishing abattoirs in rural as well as in urban districts, and showed by facts gathered from his own personal experience in a large rural district, that it was quite impossible to guard effectually against the wholesale use of unwholesome meat without the establishment of abattoirs. Rural districts at the present time, he said, afforded too often an open market for meat that could not be sold in towns.

Dr. J. F. J. SYKES (St. Pancras) agreed with Dr. Tew in advocating the general establishment of abattoirs, and pointed out that this country was at least twenty years behind the Continent in the regulation of its meat traffic. He gave an interesting account of the macroscopic and microscopic examination of carcasses and meat in the Berlin and Budapest abattoirs, and expressed an opinion that ere long similar work would have to be done here. It would, however, without doubt, he thought, be entrusted to veterinary surgeons.