

"The magnitude of the interests involved is demonstrated by the present day value. The game is almost gone. The fisheries, already greatly depleted in many regions, are threatened with early destruction in the absence of better control. Legal measures to limit the destruction of wild animals deserve more careful consideration and more strenuous enforcement. Such measures should be based upon adequate knowledge of the life history and breeding conditions favorable to the species. Maintenance of government hatcheries constitutes a partially effective correction for the heavy tax laid upon native fishes by commercial fisheries.

"Our national parks serve the purpose of preserving in native purity unique examples of the American wilderness. As national museums, they will exhibit to posterity native wild animals under primitive conditions. Their preservation from the encroachments of commercialism is a debt we owe to future generations, and deserves the unqualified support of all true Americans."

MICROBE HASH TO CURE EXTERNAL TUBERCULOSIS

An electrified mixture of pulverized microbes and iron filings for the cure of exterior tuberculosis, such as lupus, tuberculosis adenitis and the like, has been presented to the Paris Academy of Sciences, by Professor Charles Richet. The process is the invention of Dr. Arthur Grimberg, and has been tested on over 250 patients already. It consists essentially of a colloidal extract of the Koch bacillus, injected under the skin of the sufferer.

The microbes are the base of the preparation. The iron filings are used in breaking them up. By placing a culture of these bacilli in a tube together with iron filings, and subjecting them to a variable electro-magnetic current, they are broken up into a very fine powder-like condition, and brought into solution in the form of a colloidal mixture which will circulate in the blood vessels of a human being and react on the infected parts.

Dr. Grimberg and his assistants report results as being unusually encouraging. The normal treatment is two subcutaneous injections daily. From the number of patients treated, 54 per cent. of complete cures have been registered; 26 per cent. of ameliorated cases; and 20 per cent. of at least temporary checks of the progress of the disease. The latter group, it is said, all gave up the treatments for one reason or another before any permanent result could have been had. The greatest number of cures was had on the soft-lesion type of malady, such as glandular tuberculosis.

Many of these patients on whom the tests were made had been operated on one or more times without success, or had made long trips for cures. They all reacted promptly to this treatment, and the average case required only from 15 to 20 injections for a cure.

The treatment is being studied by the leading physicians of Paris, and in fact many of the tests were made in the clinics of the big hospitals. A large number of successful cures were presented in the Societe de Chirurgie by some of the leading members, who had made the tests personally in their clinics.
