

stantly condemned, the disease being held to be communicable to human beings through meat taken as food. In London no such provision is exercised, and if the proportion of affected animals is the same as at Hanover, it follows that 7,500 head of cattle which have suffered from the disorder are eaten in the metropolis every year. Not pleasant reading unless we are vegetarians.—Live Stock Journal.

“This disease prevails extensively among such animals all over the world, and especially in populous and crowded localities. Observations in Mexico have led to the conclusion that thirty-four per cent. of all beasts slaughtered there were more or less affected with this disease, and probably fifty per cent. of the cows kept in large towns were thus diseased. The fact that this is not more generally recognized is of course owing to the animals being slaughtered before the disorder has attained any very noticeable development. If cows, like human beings, were allowed to die from natural causes, the proportion succumbing to tuberculosis would be probably much greater.—Dr. Heath, President of the American Farmers Club; in London Medical Record.

“A congress of physicians and veterinarians will be held in Paris from July 25-31, 1888. The subjects for discussion proposed by the committee on organization are:—1. The dangers incident to the use of meat or milk from tuberculous animals, and the way to escape them. 2. The human races, the species of animals, and their organic surroundings in respect to their proneness to tuberculosis. 3. The channels for the introduction and for the propagation in the economy of tuberculous virus, and measures of prophylaxis. 4. Early diagnosis of tuberculosis in man and animals.—Med. and Surg. Reporter.

“Prof. D. E. Salmon, D. V. S., of the Bureau of Animal Industries in the country (U. S.), believes that tuberculous milk is an exceedingly prolific source of consumption in the human family. From the direct experiments of tuberculous made upon the lower animals, we have the strongest evidence that infection of the human subject, especially children, might readily follow the use of such milk. The identity of tubercul-