

which these dishes should be subjected. No watching is needed, and indeed none is possible without danger of cooling off the oven by opening it too often. Of course, it is better to use two ovens than one, devoting one to meat and fish, served by a lamp of moderate power for the right period of time, and the other served by a lamp of higher power for cooking vegetables, puddings and pastry.

I venture to ask you if it is not a fact that bad and wasteful methods of consum-

ing food are not a most potent cost of inability to work to the best advantage? Are they not more promotive of disease, and, in fact, a more subtle cause of want in the midst of abundance, than even the waste on fermented and spirituous liquors.

From my own observations, I am of the opinion that dyspepsia is a cause of more disability than intemperence, although this proposition is not capable of statistical demonstration.—TO BE CONTINUED.

BOVINE ACTINOMYCOSIS IN THE COUNTY OF ADDINGTON.

OWING to the impossibility of obtaining all the facts, we are not able, nor shall be, to give as full a history of the cases of actinomyces in the herd of cattle belonging to Mr. Delmage, of Camden East, Addington Co., as we had hoped to be, and as mentioned in our August issue. The fact that the disease is infectious and may be communicated to the human organism, gives much interest to the subject.

It may be here noted that, at a recent meeting of the San Francisco Microscopical Society, Dr. Riehl exhibited a slide showing a specimen of this radiating fungus (which the Greek word "actinomyces" signifies) from a patient which had come under his care six days before. The patient had not been well for two years and the doctor had but little hope of his recovery.

It was with a "certain feeling of consternation," it has been said, that every educated man heard of the discovery of Dr. Israel in Berlin, who, in 1877, announced that he had found this disease in several cases among men; although it had been discovered in beasts some years before and was regarded as incurable.

Veterinary surgeons seem to know hardly anything about the disease, in this country, and very little of it appears in England.

The facts, so far as we have been able to learn them, in relation to the cases in Addington Co., are as follows: Among his herd of nearly 20 head of bovines, Mr. Delmage, about the first of October 1889,

observed a cow wheezing, and with a swelling under the jaw, near the throat. She ate well and gave a large quantity of milk, but about the first of December began to fail in flesh and appetite. She was soon separated from the rest of the herd and grew worse, with a dry feeble cough, and in a little time abundant nasal discharge. Becoming alarmed for the others Mr. D. now had the animal killed. He and a neighbor examined her internal organs, but not knowing anything about the disease as he says "they discovered nothing particularly wrong." Mr. D. had also noticed another cow, nearly about the same time, in October, with a small swelling under the jaw. He at length opened this; but "scarcely anything came from it," and the cow appeared to get well. She was milked constantly, and the family used the milk until some time in February. About the first of March she coughed, failed in flesh, and manifested "all the symptoms of the other one." On the 8th of May she was killed in the presence of two veterinary surgeons, who examined her and "found that she was diseased in all parts of the body." "The best language" Mr. D. says "that I can find to describe it, would be to say that she was entirely rotten." The disease commenced in three of the herd nearly about the same time. In all, Mr. D. lost seven head: of these six were killed and one died. At that time the veterinary surgeons, the local physician, an experienced and able practi-