

belongs of having first cultivated the microbe of tuberculosis, instituted in 1881 a series of experiments, from which he learnt that a temperature of 52° C. (125.3°F.) was not sufficient to destroy the virus, this temperature being in excess of that at which steak is often cooked. Continuing these experiments, he discovered that even after being submitted to a temperature of 71° C. (159.4°F.) the virus could still be successfully inoculated.

In view of the prevalence of tuberculosis in our animals, these experiments point to the necessity of a much more thorough control of our meat and also of our milk supply. The majority of observers seem to consider that the milk of tuberculous animals is only dangerous when the mammary gland is affected, but Dr. Bang, of the Veterinary School of Copenhagen, as well as some others who have also made experiments in this direction, conclude that the disease can be communicated by means of the milk while the mamme still appear to be healthy.

Notwithstanding the fact that recent scientific research has made the duty of prohibiting the use of the flesh of tuberculous animals incumbent on us, we are still more lax in the matter than they appear to have been in certain parts of the Continent in the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. For, according to an article in last month's *Recueil de Médecine Veterinaire*, by M. Ch. Morot, a number of the cities of France prohibited the use of the flesh of animals suffering from this disease.

For very many years it has been looked upon by some in this country with more than suspicion, and from 1865 up till 1874 my father was in the habit of condemning all cases of general tuberculosis, and in cases where the disease seemed to be localized, of condemning the viscera. Having myself been privileged to follow a series

of experiments on its transmission from bovines to procines, both by inoculation and ingestion, by M. St. Cyr, at the Lyons Veterinary School, in 1873, my recommendation in Greenock to our local authority to destroy all carcasses, no matter how slightly affected, has been adopted since 1874.

More than this, however, is needed, gentlemen, for it appears to me that veterinary inspectors to local authorities ought to be incorporated in the public health department, and that our dairy animals should be regularly visited and examined. . . . It ought to be one of the duties of veterinary inspection to microscopically examine the milk from suspicious udders, as in some cases what appears to be only slight induration of portion of a mammary gland is the indication of tubercular infection which microscopical examination alone can verify, and for a considerable time the cow may continue to milk well and give no indications of ill health.

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DIET AND THE SKIN—Dr. Fox, of New York, an exchange says read a paper on this subject before the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society. The great error made by practitioners in treating skin diseases, he said, is failure to treat the patient; the disease is treated, not the patient. He considered attention to diet as most important. There should be a radical change, both in the quantity and quality of the food. A dietary should be given the patient. The majority of the patients improve on starvation diet. He advised his patient to increase the quantity of fluids, and decrease the solids; to eat less and exercise more. He gets the best therapeutical results from a vegetable diet in the treatment of inflammatory skin diseases; a meat diet congests the skin, a vegetable diet lessens congestion. He is in the habit of restricting meat in winter, and forbidding it in summer.