

gested lungs, kidneys, and hæmorrhagic patches on the spleen. Thus in neither of these cases was a real ulcer produced as the result of the inoculation of the cultivated organism, but the *post-mortem* appearances and anatomical features recalled to Dr. Klein the lesions of scarlatina. In the kidney, for example, there were congestion of the cortex, hæmorrhages and glomerulo-nephritis, and granular or opaque swelling of the epithelial cells and infiltration with round cells. From the blood of the heart, the micrococcus which had been used in the inoculation was recovered. In view of this evidence, Dr. Klein concluded that the streptococcus was identical with the virus of the cow disease, and that it produced a disease very closely resembling that of scarlatina. In a paper read before the Royal Society, Dr. Klein describes how the work was carried on during 1886-1887. Dr. Klein found in the blood of human scarlatina that a micrococcus was present in four out of eleven cases. The micrococcus proved to be identical in its microscopical appearances and its characters on cultivation with the micrococcus found in the Hendon cow disease. And by inoculation with a cultivation of the scarlatina micrococcus, he states that a cutaneous and vesical disease resulted, which was identical with that produced in the calves infected with the micrococcus from the Hendon cows.

*Dr. Klein's Conclusion.*—In conclusion, Dr. Klein says, "it must be evident from these observations that the danger of scarlatinal infection from the disease in the cow is real, and that towards the study and careful supervision of this cow disease all effort ought to be directed to check the spread of scarlet fever in man."

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MANITOBA, NORTHWEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA LANCET.

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By the departure of Dr. Kerr to practice his profession in the city of Washington a blank occurs in professional and social circles in Winnipeg which will take a long time to fill up. Dr. Kerr, though a comparatively young man, has attained a position among the surgeons of the Dominion which in the centres of Europe is only accorded to those who have long toiled among the juniors of the profession and won their way step by step with advancing years to positions of prominence and trust. Competing with those of his own age, he outstripped them all, and has been long regarded as the most skilful surgeon in this portion of the Dominion. The assiduity and unwearied enthusiasm which he devoted to his professional work won for him the respect of his confreres, while he evoked a warmer feeling from the students of Manitoba Medical College to whom he was not only a painstaking teacher, but a kind and generous friend, anxious for their educational advancement and desirous of promoting their professional and social welfare. His loss to the Medical School as described by one of his colleagues is well nigh irreparable. A series of banquets was given to Dr. Kerr on the eve of his departure, and the eulogistic terms in which every one present at these gatherings spoke of him, must be to him a pleasant, never-to-be-forgotten reminiscence.

A man may well be proud who can command such sincere testimony, not alone to his abilities as a professional man, but to his moral and social worth. His future career will be watched with keen interest by his many friends in Manitoba, who are all confident that those talents which gained for him the high position which he held in this Province will bear him