

case reported to me by Dr. Corlies, of New Jersey, a family cow supposed to be suffering from the lung plague was found to be afflicted with tuberculosis instead, and the owner's wife (a consumptive), who had been making free use of the milk warm from the cow, was persuaded to give it up, and underwent an immediate and decided improvement. It is for infants and adults, who are somewhat infirm or out of health, that the danger is the greatest. The interests involved are almost imitable.—J. Shaw, V.S., Prof. Vet. Med., Cornell Univ., in U. S.—National Health Bulletin.

“Several medical men of prominence, both here and in England, have lately maintained that tuberculosis is often imparted to human subjects by milk from diseased cows, and Prof. Otto Bellinger, of the Munich University, one of the highest authorities in Germany, has sustained their position, in a paper recently read in that city. He said that repeated experiments show that the milk of tuberculous beasts has a very decided contagious influence, and reproduces the disease in various animals, and that its noxious properties cannot always be expelled even by boiling. The Professor enjoins upon farmers the necessity of taking the strictest care of their stock, and upon people generally the greatest care as to the quality of milk they use. Rigid measures should be adopted everywhere to exclude distempered cattle from dairies. This has been done in the associated dairy established recently in Munich, and will have, it is believed, excellent hygienic effect. All cows are there kept under the closest medical supervision, and at the slightest symptom of tuberculosis are immediately removed.—Cohnheim—assisted in his experiments by Selomonsen—Reported to the Leipsic Faculty of Medicine.

“The Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society, Mr. Jenkins, when at Hanover, visited the new cattle market and slaughter-houses, where he found that every carcass was submitted to a microscopical examination of experts before being allowed to be sold. In one month, out of 637 head of cattle thus inspected, sixteen, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., proved to be more or less affected with tuberculosis or consumption, and were in-