

teach the mature women anything, though they have plans for making the poor souls happy now and then. In a little speech on the subject, a bright and charming Smith College graduate said: "The mothers are always left out. The men have pleasure; they get drunk and fight. The little children can play in the gutter till eleven o'clock at night. Boys and girls have their dance halls. But the laborer's wife sighs her death warrant, so far as all pleasure is concerned, the instant she marries. The plush gown that constitutes the wedding garment is her last splurge." The colonists' idea of giving these mothers pleasure is to present them with something good to eat; and our colleague graduates trust that some listless, weary woman may rouse herself and wish to learn of them how to make it.

Hygiene as the basis of morals is one of the governing principles of modern philanthropy. Every year a disposition to

raise the fallen and befriend the friendless by affording them increased material and physical prosperity widdens its dominion. Two or three, here and there in little groups, have worked out social problems in this way all over the country. In England, it is said, the strenuous efforts of one woman—she found herself in prison once on account of those efforts—have revolutionized the entire sanitary code. It would seem that there is not a shadow of a chance now for the Circumlocution Office in our large cities. The farmer has decided to cut his corn himself, so the larks must be up and about their business. The nineteenth century is the woman's century, as Goethe has it, and the unprejudiced critic must observe that the nineteenth-century college graduate does her full duty to the times in the matter of domestic and public hygiene.—New York Med Jour.

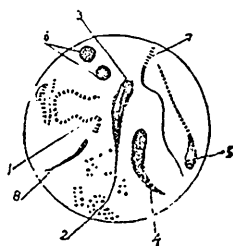
ACTINOMYCOSIS.

THIS disease, which has been but recently brought into notice, although probably rare in this country, is prevalent among bovines in all parts of Great Britain where the land is wet, but especially in the fen districts and in Scotland. We briefly drew attention to it in the July number of this JOURNAL, and proposed to give a brief his-

thing more relating to the nature of the disease in both man and animals.

MORPHOLOGY OF THE PARASITE.

To an exhaustive paper relating to the form, nature &c., of the micro-organism of this disease, by Prof McFadyean (of Royal Vet. Col. Edin.), we are indebted for the following description of this parasite, a sort of star-shaped or "ray fungus." In the great majority of cases occurring in cattle, the parasite presents itself under the form of minute granular masses (little grains), the larger of which are distinctly visible to the naked eye. It is the presence of these granules that gives to the purulent matter occasionally formed at the seat of disease its peculiar characters: and even with the unaided eye, but still better with a lens, the larger granules can be seen as opaque specks in the gelatinous and translucent lumps formed in the tongue and other situations. Many of the colonies particularly those of medium size show, even with slight magnification, an irregularly radiate pattern, the striae extending from the centre towards the circumference, to which they give a notched



This figure represents special elements selected for illustration from various colonies. 1. Short chains of cocci; 2. Irregular group of cocci, from which proceeds a filament ending in—3. a club showing an axial deeply-stained thread in direct continuity with a filament; 4. A club with deeply stained axial particles (cocci); 5. A club in direct continuity with a segment filament;

6. Two spherical elements staining like clubs; 7. Cocci developed by close segmentation of a filament; 8. Formation of cocci within unstained continuation of a filament.

tory of some cases of what, it appears, was actinomycosis in a herd belonging to Mr. W. J. Delmage, of Camden East, a number of which died, together with some