

place; therefore the symptoms necessarily differ widely, but the lungs almost uniformly suffer, becoming clogged up in nodules or by entire lobes, in many instances causing death in this manner. Another part of the body next most constantly affected is the large intestine and small intestine near it. Where the glands on the inside of the intestine are enlarged and sometimes ulcerated and inflamed, the adjacent lymphatic glands are enlarged, and the stomach is sometimes inflamed. In one case Dr. Baker noticed enlarged spleen, and the liver had a peculiar purplish appearance. Others have found similar appearances.

From this description it is easily realized that there is not much hope in medicine being able to eradicate the disease. On the contrary it is productive of much mischief, as the attempt to keep the animal alive only tends to increase the cause of the disease.

The disease is not generally recognized by the people. They say, when the cats have a disease which appeared to Dr. Baker the same, that it is consumption. When the dogs had it it was "dog distemper;" when the colts had it it was "epizootic;" and when the lambs had it, as they did in some places, they attributed it to feeding on clover, or called it "grub in the head." The disease is probably spread very largely by mice, rats, and cats, which die and lie around unobserved and to which chickens and hogs have access.

The question which Dr. Baker was especially requested to investigate, whether this disease is

COMMUNICABLE TO MAN,

is attended with much difficulty, because in the neighborhoods where it exists the people are very much afraid, and avoid contact with the

disease or eating the meat. One reason prompting this investigation was that sickness, and in one case death, was attributed to eating sugar-cured ham in which careful search proved the absence of trichina. It has been found that the poison of the disease is somewhat easily destroyed, but whether, meat from animals that have died of this disease, is capable of conveying the disease to human beings who eat it as it is ordinarily prepared, is a question of very great importance, but one upon which conclusive evidence cannot yet be obtained.

Dr. Baker found one place where the first animals known to be sick were two cats. The next were the chickens, which died very rapidly, and the next was the man of the house, whose symptoms, as described, were not very different from those of the animals. The next were the hogs, not all of which were dead at the time of the doctor's visit. One was killed, and a post mortem revealed hog cholera, every point being verified under the doctor's eyes. At the time of this visit a son, the only male member of the family remaining, was sick. Whether his sickness bore any relation to the other disease it will be impossible to say, if he lives. Should he die, post mortem might determine the point.

OPIUM—ALCOHOL—TEA.

The following interesting extracts on opium, alcohol and tea, are from the *Medical Times and Gazette*, (London, E.) of Nov. 6th, 1880.

After referring to the Opium traffic with China, the *Gazette* says: We have been specially induced to make some observations on the subject by a paper from the pen of Deputy Surgeon-General J. W. Moore, who has in two successive numbers of *Indian Medical Gazette*