

disease is that which is expressed in the *principiis obsta*, resist the beginnings. The object of this is evident, and, it is well expressed by Shakespeare in the words.—

‘A little fire is quickly trodden out,
Which being suffered, rivers cannot
quench.’

The mixing with water may be looked upon certainly not as a resistance of the beginnings, but rather as a nursing and favouring of them, which, being ‘suffered,’ most surely ‘rivers cannot quench.’

Principiis obsta, then, let it be in Canada. Streams are not yet so bad here as they are in England, but they soon will be if we do not resist the beginnings. It is high time for authorities to act.

Here is a broad field in which the agricul-

turalist and the sanitarian may work together, in enriching the farmer and promoting at the same time the public health. Much is being wisely done for the promotion of agriculture in the Dominion. Shall we not go a little further and in the direction above indicated? Cannot there be some legislation by which the farmer may be greatly encouraged to get all the waste refuse he can find and bury it while fresh, before putrefaction commences, in the soil of his farm?

We have frequently thought it would be a wise thing to have the sewage of Ottawa pumped onto the Experimental farm here, instead of starting it on its way to Montreal, where protests will probably some time be made against drinking the diluted sewage of the capital.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES AND EXTRACTS.

INFANTILE INFECTION FROM TUBERCULOUS MILK.

In the hearing before the committee on public health of Massachusetts legislature, says the Sanitary Inspector (the official organ of the Maine St. Bd. of Health), Dr. H. C. Ernst referred to a case communicated to him by Dr. Gage of Lowell in which a child was infected by using tuberculous milk. The attention of Dr. Gage was directed to the possible infection by reason of his having under his care a child of less than one year old, that had never been fed upon anything but the milk of this cow, and was developing symptoms of tubercular meningitis from which, it appears, it died. “After reading a report,” says Dr. Ernst, “which I presented about that time, the thought entered my mind, “May not this cow have tuberculosis, and may not the milk from this cow, upon which the child has been fed, have been the means of communicating the disease?” Its parents were perfectly healthy, there was nothing about the house which could account for its condition, and the only theory upon which he could explain it was the possibility of this

cow being tuberculous. I found the bacilli of tuberculosis in the milk. We inoculated four animals with the milk, and within six weeks one of them had acute miliary abdominal tuberculosis, as you may see by the photograph. Dr. Gage could find no way to prevent the sale of the milk from that cow unless he bought and paid for her out of his own pocket; and she is to-day, as far as I know, used for a milk supply. Another child was fed upon that same milk, and was developing similar symptoms to those discovered in the child who had died. I have here a photograph showing the miliary tuberculosis in the abdomen. Another case, which Mr. Bowditch reminded me of, was that of a cow which had been selected by a gentleman for the use of his baby, with the idea that one cow's milk (a cow of the highest grade and breed) was the best supply. We were carrying on this work, and, as a matter of interest, the milk from that cow was sent to us for examination, and in it we found the bacilli of tuberculosis. There had been no previous suspicion of the disease. Dr. Clark, representing the board of health of Medford, reported a case which came under his notice. The man came from healthy parents, so far as he could learn. The family history was without taint of tuberculosis. He purchased a cow which he