

degeneration of the kidney—are those observed both in the spontaneous diphtheria of the cat, and in the disease produced in that animal by inoculation; the symptoms in the cat, in fact, mainly those of lung disease.

An accident carried the experiment a step farther. The two cows above mentioned were kept at the Brown Institute, and on the fifth day after inoculation, when the diphtheria bacillus was found in the milk drawn from one of the cows, orders were given that the milk should be thrown away. The attendant, however,

chose to consider that the milk would be good enough to feed cats, and accordingly gave some of it to two of these animals which had been at the Brown Institution for several weeks and were in good health. Within a day or two these cats sickened, and, after suffering for several days from symptoms like those of spontaneous cat diphtheria, died. This was at the end of March. Between the beginning of April and the beginning of May fourteen cats became similarly affected, some more severely than others, and some died with the characteristic morbid changes.

VEGETARIANISM—IS IT SPREADING AND WILL MANKIND BECOME VEGETARIAN?

IT appears to be the belief of some that, as man in the savage state has for the most part been largely, if not wholly carnivorous, he will, with the progress of civilization, become entirely vegetarian, or use only the products of animals, as eggs and milk, with vegetable food. There is no doubt that the tendency to vegetarianism is increasing; and it is, too, something more than a "fad." In practice at the present time there are two great principles involved in it, which are well worthy the attention of the true social reformer—one is that of economy, the other, that a vegetarian diet lessens the desire in the human organism, which is so universal and obstinate, for stimulants. Moreover, some of the highest medical authorities now recommend such a diet as the best remedy in a great many diseased and deranged conditions of the human body.

In point of economy, a diet of vegetable food is an enormous saving of expense—hence, of labor, with the poor or others, for their daily bread. It is estimated that a given acreage of wheat will feed at least ten times as many men as the same acreage devoted to the growth of beef and mutton. Indeed, the advantage of a vegetable diet in point of economy is too obvious to require advocacy here.

Thousands have borne evidence to the fact that animal food increases the desire

for stimulants. Anyone in the habit of using wine or other stimulants, by a little observation in regard to his own personal experience, would probably soon become convinced of this. Hence, as a temperance measure a vegetable diet stands high.

As regards a strictly vegetarian diet as a remedy in many diseased conditions of the body, we give below the words of the celebrated Anglo-French physician and physiologist, Prof. Dujardin-Beaumetz, of Paris. Not that they are particularly new at all, but from being recent and from an eminent man, and because they illustrate the best medical opinion of the day. The Professor, in a recent lecture in Paris, said:—"The affections of the digestive tube or of the stomach, to which the vegetarian regimen is applicable, are numerous. This regimen, in fact, reduces to a minimum the toxins which enter the economy by the food. Remember, in fact, what I told you last year, *a propos* of the ptomaines and leucomines. As soon as death smites the living being, and at the very instant when death appears, the ptomaines manifest their presence. At first non-toxic, they become toxic from the fourth or fifth day which follows death, and these substances are sufficiently deleterious to promptly cause the death of animals to which they are administered. Moreover,