

the victims of defective educational methods. This can be done only by imitating the example of Germany, and establishing facilities for physical culture at each school-house. This will, at least, turn the attention of a rising generation toward an ideal manhood and womanhood, and start them on the way of attaining its realization.

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#### TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION IN MAN AND ANIMALS—EXTRACTS FROM AUTHORITIES.

“**O**F all the domesticated animals known, none is so intimately or closely related to the human race as the cow. We are veritable parasites on this animal. We milk her as long as she will give milk, and we drink it; then we kill her, eat her flesh, blood, and most of the viscera; we skin her, and clothe ourselves with her skin; we comb our hair with her horns, and fertilize our fields with her dung, while her calf furnishes us with vaccine virus for the prevention of small-pox. Strange it would be, indeed, if, under all these circumstances, we did not acquire from her some malady; she has tuberculosis, and we have tuberculosis. ....

“Fleming reckons that 5 per cent of all the bovines in England are infected. We have no complete statistics on this matter. I have been told by inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry that a much larger percentage of our cows are affected. Indeed, among the thoroughbred Jerseys in the Northern States 20 per cent. are affected, as I have been told by Professor R. A. McLean, the chief of this district from the bureau. Now, with this large percentage of tubercular cows, and assuming that it is a fact that tuberculosis is communicated from the bovine to the human race, and considering our close relationship to the animal, why are not more of the human race killed by this disease?

“The total number of cows in the United States for the year 1887 was 14,522,083—that is, one cow to every four and three tenths (4.3) persons. There exists, according to Lynt, a true parallel between bovine and human phthisis; the curves