

**IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT ON MILK FROM TUBERCULOUS COWS.**—We, the Sanitary Inspector says, have for some time been awaiting with interest the report of the results of a work which Dr. Ernst of Boston has had on hand. He was employed by the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture to determine for the society the truth of the prevailing views as regards the danger from using the milk from tuberculous cows. As we now learn from the medical press, 36 cows suffering from tuberculosis other than of the udder were used in the investigations, and 114 samples of milk from them was examined; 17 samples from ten different cows were found to contain the bacilli of tuberculosis. Well animals were then inoculated with the result of inducing the disease in 50 per cent. of the cases treated. Feeding experiments were also made, with the result of inducing the disease in a number of calves and young pigs. The following conclusions were presented: 1, and emphatically, that milk from cows affected with tuberculosis in any part of the body may contain the virus of the disease; 2, that the virus is present, whether there is disease of the udder or not; that there is no ground for the assertion that there must be a lesion of the udder before the milk can contain the infection of tuberculosis; 4, that on the contrary, the bacilli of tuberculosis are present and active in a very large proportion of cases in the milk of cows affected with tuberculosis, but with no discoverable lesion of the udder. It will thus be seen that Dr. Ernst's results and conclusions are essentially the same as those to which Dr. Hirschberger arrived, and to which we referred in our last.

**THE "MENTAL AND PHYSICAL TRAINING FOR CHILDREN,"** my paper is entitled, and I shall begin with remarks on physical training, as it is first in natural order, the physical life beginning before the mental. In these days, when there is a great rage for education, a certain top-heaviness has been produced among children, and the good homely helpmate of the mind—the body—is decidedly neglected. It is looked upon as the dull but sensible wife of some clever man, whose duty is to get through all the home drudgery. She must be invited out with him, but is ignored in society, and is only tolerated on account of her brilliant husband. Now, I consider the body to be just as important as the mind, and that it ought to be treated

with just as much respect, especially in these days of intense competition, when, given an equality of brains and education, it is the strong body that tells in the long run, and gives staying power. That alone can help the mind to bear the strain. And anything that can assist our children to bear this daily increasing strain is surely not beneath our notice. It is really surprising to see the amount of trouble and pains bestowed upon the proper housing and feeding of horses and dogs, or other domestic animals, while at the same time comparatively little attention is paid to these matters with regard to the rearing of children. Model stables and model kennels abound, while the model nursery is almost wholly unknown. Warming, ventilation, and aspect are all subjects which are thoroughly considered in the stable, while as regards the nursery they are generally left for chance to decide.

Two of the best rooms in the house should be assigned to the children, one for the night the other for the day nursery, but this is by no means often done. In small houses where there is but one spare room, it is of common occurrence to see the largest and sunniest apartment set aside for the visitors, who perhaps occupy it for two months in the year, while the children have to live cramped up in a small sunless garret. During the Crimean War, Miss Nightingale nursed the wounded soldiers in a hospital one side of which looked north, the other south, and she observed that the soldiers lying in the wards with a southern aspect recovered far sooner than their comrades in those on the northern or sunless side. In our climate it is hardly possible to have too much sunshine, and the nurseries should certainly have a southern outlook.—Jessie Oriana Waller, in a paper in the Nineteenth Century.

**INFLUENCE OF PURE AIR.**—A Dairy at Frankfort-on-the-Main made the following valuable observations. They kept in a standard stable eighty Swiss cows, extraordinarily well fed and treated. In the years 1878 to 1879, prior to the introduction of a ventilation system, the same yielded on an average per cow, 3,700 liters in 1877, same amount in 1878, and 3,716 liters in 1879. Subsequent to the introduced ventilation the amount of milk yielded, the food being the same, was as follows: In 1880, 4,050 liters, milk per head; in 1881, 4,152; in 1882, 4,354 liters.