

the organism by the respiratory or the digestive track; the inspired air, the food, or the drink may be the medium, and the contagion may also be transplanted by means of the generative organs (through copulation) and by wounds."

In the human family phthisis has not been regarded as particularly contagious, yet it is often found that nurses who have the care of phthisical patients, are afflicted with a cough, even if the germ is not so thoroughly seated as to cause death. It has often been observed that healthy persons who have been companions of consumptives frequently follow them into consumption. So if the opportunities were as favorable to take it from person to person as it is from one animal to another, it would be terribly contagious in the human race.

Chaveau has already observed that heifers that feed out of the same trough become diseased whenever a phthisical animal is found among them.

Grad quotes evidence to prove in the most conclusive manner that not only is the disease communicable by co-habitation of healthy with diseased cattle, but that stalls and stables may become so contaminated by animals suffering from tuberculosis that they infect sound cattle which afterwards inhabit them, until thoroughly disinfected.

When we come to consider the transmission of the disease through the use of milk and the ingestion of diseased meat, we reach a point of vital importance to every man, woman, and child, and the conviction that the consumption of milk of phthisical cattle constitutes a veritable danger, is daily gaining ground.

At the Congress for the Study of Tuberculosis, held in Paris in July of the present year, 1888, it was stated and generally accepted by the members, that a large proportion of sufferers from phthisis acquired the disease through the ingestion of infected milk or meat.

Fleming says: "The circumstances which preserve mankind from the harmful action of milk, are, happily, more easy to realize than those which should guarantee us from the danger likely to be incurred from consuming the flesh of tuberculous animals."

The recommendation not to use milk until it has been boiled, has more likelihood of being observed and is more certain of success than that relative to cooking the flesh, milk being a fluid that heats uniformly, so that we may admit that in boiled milk, every specific principle of tuberculosis is destroyed; but the temperature to which beef is ordinarily exposed in the process of cooking, has been shown to be insufficient to destroy the bacilli.

Nothing has been said in this paper in regard to tuberculous poultry or pork.

M. Moulé, in a paper read before the Congress above referred to, stated that his observations led him to believe that domestic fowls were very frequently affected with tuberculosis, the disease often involving the abdominal organs. Thus *pâte-de-foie-gras* was especially dangerous, being in some cases almost a pure culture of tubercle bacilli.

I have thought best to mention this fact, lest some unsuspecting member of this profession, in a moment of uncontrolled luxuriousness should be tempted to indulge in *pâte-de-foie-gras*.

EDITORIAL

ANN ARBOR AND ITS LABORATORY OF HYGIENE.

IT has been our pleasure during a recent visit in the West to spend a few days in the delightful old collegiate town, Ann Arbor, in the progressive State of Michigan; and amongst its many other attractions, to visit the University and receive the courtesies extended by many of the professorial staff. To those of us accustomed to look eastward, even in America, for our *Mecca* in matters of higher education, it becomes a matter of surprise to learn that we have in the west, in this new State, a

University which, in its several departments, numbers students to the extent of nearly 1,800, or quite up to Harvard, that old centre of university activity. It may be mentioned that the actual expenditure in the various departments amounts to an annual outlay of nearly \$200,000, not including estimates for new buildings. What, as might be expected in so young a university, is most marked, is the absence of a theological course, of the existence of an undue attention to scholastic studies, and a relatively greater prominence given to modern, scientific, and technical studies. In