

animals was given, as well as experimental proof of the production of the disease, not only by inoculation but also by feeding with tubercular matter and milk from tuberculous cows. Both in that article and in his work on Sanitary Science, published in 1875, Mr. Fleming has insisted upon the urgent necessity that exists for preventing the consumption of the milk and flesh of diseased cattle. In a paper recently read by him at Norwich, he has adduced further proof of the extreme danger to the public from this source, and these proofs are certainly startling and worthy of notice. We learn that tuberculosis among cattle is greatly on the increase, and especially in the higher bred stock; some authorities going so far as to assert that five per cent. are affected. As dairy cows are never inspected as to their state of health, as they furnish by far the larger proportion of phthisical bovines, there can be no doubt as to the gravity of the question in its relation to human tuberculosis. As the pig, an omnivorous creature like man, and bearing a close analogy to the lord of creation in other respects, is most readily infected by feeding with milk or tubercle, there is every reason to think that mankind, and particularly children, may be as susceptible as the porcine tribe.

It is somewhat strange, continues the *Sanitarian*, that though the note of warning was sounded so frequently and so long ago, it should not have excited attention. It is not too late now to adopt precautions if what is reported be correct. It is high time that the sanitary condition of milk and flesh producing animals was ascertained. At present there is ample scope for free trade in these diseases and death-dealing articles of food. What with private slaughter houses

and unvisited dairies, there is no check whatever.

The same authority in the October number, says, "Quite recently, Dr. Paine, of Cardiff, has called attention to a disease of the throat which he claims to have traced to the use of milk from cows affected with certain diseases of the feet or of the mouth. It is not diphtheria, for in no case has the false membrane, peculiar to that disease been observed. It consists of a vesicular eruption seated on the uvula, the tonsils and over the whole surface of the pharynx. It is not, by any means, so fatal as diphtheria. It was found in all these cases that when the milk from the diseased animals was discontinued the disease disappeared. In the diseased animals the quantity of milk was very much diminished, and the relative proportion of solid elements was very much lessened. Chemical tests are not very satisfactory; the microscope is the most reliable.

The same observer also found that, when diarrhoeal diseases became epidemic in children, the milk, when carefully examined, was found to contain globules of pus and blood; in these cases, too, the udder of the cow, when examined, was found to be affected. As a further proof, he states that among the Irish residents of the district, who number about 10,000, there were only four deaths from this disease during the year, and this he attributes to the fact that they did not give their children milk. This is the more significant in confirmation of the suggestion thrown out by the article in *THE SANITARIAN*: "That the milk of cows affected with tuberculosis is likely to induce that disease, usually commencing as intestinal catarrh, is not only rendered probable by the experiments cited, showing that it has this effect