

a visit revealed the fact that there was another case of this class, besides five of the children of the milkwoman's family. All these cases were within a radius of two hundred feet.

On one side of a narrow house was a milk shed less than six feet square, containing a wash-tub with water, on which floated a tin dish-pan containing the supply of milk. Many flies thronged the little room, and some were observed sipping the milk. On the other side of the yard was a little structure, supposed to be a dry-earth closet, but which was full of semi-liquid matter which soaked the floor. Here were also countless flies indulging in an unlimited supply of typhoid excrement. Between the milk shed and the closet there was free intercourse so that flies could vary their diet, or perform any necessary ablutions.

Further investigations were, of course, made, and other possible modes of communicating disease revealed, but that mentioned was undoubtedly amply sufficient. The cows were ordered to be at once taken to the country, and the dairy was instantly closed, and so maintained until proper facilities were provided. There was, fortunately, no further development of the disease.

It is very difficult to trace out definitely the modes by which milk becomes infected, but I have little doubt that the use of unsterilized bottles is one of the most common, and perhaps even not second to this is the part played by flies, which are always abundant around dairies, particularly where there are privies, and when horses are kept on the premises.

OVARIAN EXTRACTS IN THERAPEUTICS.

Dr. Lucien Picqué claims that the treatment of nervous and physical disorders following operations on the female organs of generation (ovaries) by means of ovarian extract is founded rather on an ingenious theory of insufficiency of ovarian secretion in the system than demonstrated facts. While not entirely opposing this explanation for the nutritive and nervous disturbances following such operations he points out that similar disturbances may follow extra-genital operations, and may occur even in the male. He finds after studying 41 cases that the disturbances may be distributed under four classes: 1. hysteria; 2. post-operative psychoses; 3. neurasthenia, with hysteria; 4. neurasthenia, with post-operative psychoses.

He inclines to the belief that not the lack of ovarian secretion as the irregularities or suppression of the menstrual flow may be responsible for the disturbances, and finds that cases of hysterectomy, nephropexy, amputation of the breasts and even exsection of the shoulder in the male may be followed by similar symptoms. Hence, before resorting to ovarian therapeutics, he claims that the nerve specialist ought to be consulted first, in order to establish the proper diagnosis.—*The Post Graduate*.