

handling of dairy utensils by persons who have been in contact with the sick. A very common source of danger to milk is the proximity to the dairy of fetid odours proceeding from dung-piles and rotting organic matter. The locality of the dairy is, consequently, a matter of great importance, especially to milk vendors, who may often give rise to sickness by placing their milk within reach of disease germs.

Another important question in connection with this subject is the spread of *consumption* by milk; whether this occurs or not is as yet a matter of uncertainty; there are however, good reasons to believe that consumption may be communicated through milk. A number of experiments have been made, the most famous of which are those of the German physicians Serlach, Klebs, and Bollinger. Serlach fed two calves, two pigs, one sheep, and two rabbits, for three weeks, with the unboiled milk of a cow affected by a tubercular disease; the whole of the animals were soon suffering from the same illness. Klebs made a like experiment with nine guinea pigs and with the same result. Many other trials by physicians have shown that tubercular diseases can be com-

communicated, and the strictest legislation has been put in force of late years. (1)

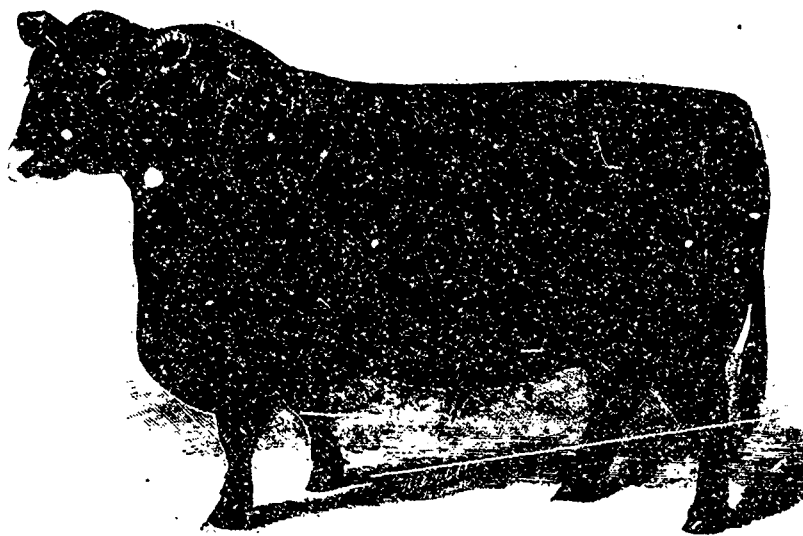
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ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT SHREWSBURY.

(1884.)

JERSEYS.—Although considerably below the numbers which have been assembled at a Royal, these classes were of very high merit, and the selection made with greatest care to distinguish the most serviceable type. Great attention seemed to be paid to "yellow points," as involving highly-coloured cream. *In every class this seemed to be taken into account even more than the colour of the hair.* Certain specimens, as Mr. H. S. Watt's Cream of Jersey, the same owner's Morning Star, and Mr. H. J. Cornish's Carlo's Adrienne and Earl of St. Martin seemed, to a non-initiated



POLLED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL JUSTICE 1462.

municated through milk; on the other hand in numerous cases, the animals experimented upon, continued to enjoy health.

The source of a new kind of fever was traced a few years ago to the milk of an Aberdeen dairy; twenty persons were attacked, and three died; the connection of the milk with the epidemic was clearly shown by the fact that none suffered but those who had drunk of the unboiled milk. The most convenient way of ridding milk of disease is by boiling it before use; the germs appear to be destroyed by this process.

The danger arising from infected milk is not imaginary but quite real, especially in large centres. If Montreal be taken for an example, where at least 6000 gallons of milk are consumed daily; of these 6000 gallons, at least 30 gallons are infected, if the percentage of cows afflicted by diseases contagious through milk be put at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In the course of a year it may be readily seen that 30 gallons a day of infected milk can do considerable harm. I do not bring into this calculation the quantity of milk of healthy cows which has become diseased by proximity to disease-germs.

This state of things has been understood in European

countries, and the strictest legislation has been put in force of late years. (1) **looker-on, almost ideally perfect specimens.** Mr. G. M. Alender showed a bull, Gilderoy, which, although Island-bred, looked as if it might have a remote tinge of Devon blood; (2) or perhaps (what is more likely to be true) it represents that form of the original Keltic breed out of which the Devon has been developed. Mrs Macintosh's Verbena 2nd, a very charming cow, had a yearling son Valentine, which was commended. The pains with which these classes were judged was very commendable. No breed in the show received more attention, nor perhaps deserved more. It was an admirably represented variety, containing five specimens of the very choicest type.

ENSILAGE.—By invitation from Mr. W. J. Harris, M. P., a large company recently met at Halwill Town Farm, Devon,

(1) Many thanks for a very sensible warning. It is by no means impossible that cholera may be among us next summer, and all experience of that dire disease goes to prove that cleanliness and pluck are the best prophylactics.

A. R. J. F.

(2) Just what was said of Mr. Whitfield's young bull in 1882!

A. R. J. F.