

neering. The candidates are examined in chemistry, experimental physics, vital statistics, bacteriology, hygiene, sanitary engineering and sanitation, and drawing and mensuration.

AN outbreak of smallpox recently occurred in St. Joseph's Industrial School, Manchester, through a girl being admitted from York, while apparently in the incubative stage, and resulted in the infection of 67 inmates.

THE Hoagland Laboratory of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, has been completed and is ready for work. Special facilities are offered to those who desire to prosecute original research. For this purpose private laboratories have been provided, and histology, physiology, bacteriology, pathology, and photography can be studied. The building will cost \$100,000 when completed, and has been erected at the expense of Dr. Cornelius Hoagland. Dr. George M. Sternberg, of the United States Army, is Director, and will have as assistant George J. Kemp, Ph.D., Johns Hopkins' University. Dr. J. H. Raymond, Editor Brooklyn *Medical Journal*, is Secretary.

PRINCIPAL WALLEY, in the discussion on "Communicable Diseases Common to Man and Animals and their Relationship," at the Glasgow Meeting of the British Medical Association, stated that of 13 animals killed in an Edinburgh slaughter-house on account of pneumonia, no fewer than six were affected with tuberculosis, thereby illustrating the extent to which this disease existed amongst dairy animals, and further stated that probably a greater number of deaths was produced in the animal creation by this disease than by all other zymotics together. Of 18 animals slaughtered at a later date the same proportion of tuberculized animals was shown. The disease likewise exists in poultry, in which it ran a more rapid course than in other animals and is in Prof. Walley's opinion capable of being transmitted through eggs. Dr. Farquharson, M.P., stated that with such facts proven they ought not to rest till they had tuberculosis included under the Contagious Diseases (animals) Act. He had already brought the question before the Hon. Mr. Ritchie in the House of Commons; and further stated that the question of including tubercle amongst scheduled diseases,

was now under consideration. Dr. Brown, of Carlisle, referred to an outbreak of typhoid in March last year, and that from March 2nd, the date at which a death from typhoid took place at a dairy and milk-shop in the district, to May 15th, a period of nearly two months, altogether 20 cases of the disease were brought under notice, and on enquiry it was ascertained that with one doubtful exception, all the affected individuals had derived their milk supply from the infected dairy. There was no traced introduction of the disease to the dairy, but it had been ascertained that a febrile disorder having a very striking resemblance in its symptoms to typhoid, had existed amongst the cows at the dairy on several occasions during several preceding years, the last of these being about the beginning of March, 1887. He stated that in Carlisle, typhoid was very fatal, and persistently lingered in the immediate vicinity of cow-sheds, slaughter-houses and tripe factories. Prof. McCall, Glasgow, stated a case, in which he had investigated an outbreak of cattle-fever near Eaglesham, where he found two cases in a separate house with an eruption on the teats and with desquamation of the skin. They were a new purchase and the date of their being brought to the dairy was simultaneous with the appearance of scarlatina in Glasgow. He fed a first, and thereafter a second, both of which died, but being very young he did not attach thereto much importance. But a third calf was brought and fed upon the milk. Febrile symptoms rapidly appeared, and the post-mortem examination disclosed micrococcus similar to those in the udder of the cow.

IN a paper on "Village Sanitation," by R. Domenicheth, M.D., in the *Sanitary Record*, various illustrations of the sewerage of villages are given. At Ashwell, Rutland, a system of six-inch tile pipes had been laid connecting with all the houses at a cost of £250. The sewage was conducted to a filtering-bed constructed of masonry with three compartments for charcoal, sand, and gravel, and automatic flushing was arranged by conducting the water through a syphon into a receptacle which could be discharged at pleasure, thus flushing the drainage system. The expenses attending the supervision are trifling and highly satisfactory.

PROF. BEDSON, Durham College of Science, has recently, under the direction of the North-Eastern