

but more frequently deep seated abscesses form, and constitutional symptoms, indicating a low type. Within the first or second day of this disease (and sometimes longer) scattered collections of red spots appear on the skin, small, and resembling flea bites, subsequently they become papular, and elevated above the skin like small shot, and assume a yellow color. They are considered as due to the deposit of some neoplastic material, which gradually softens and becomes disintegrated. They subsequently become vesicular, or sero-purulent with inflamed bases. Otherwise, various modifications of character have been noted, of minor importance. The mucous membranes, particularly that of the nose, become affected, and, in fact, subject to specific inflammation and ulceration. Both in man and horse, the disease is supposed to originate by the application of the virus to the nose mucous membrane. The disease is liable to extend to the bronchial and pulmonary tissues generally. Rheumatism, typhoid fever, pyæmia, syphilis, and tuberculosis have all been mistaken for glanders. Thorough disinfection— isolation—destruction of stalls and harness, are all necessary to arrest the disease. So far, recorded cases point out that recoveries from this malady are rare, particularly in the acute form. The preeminently debilitating character of this disease indicates a stimulating, soothing, and supporting treatment. Inhalation of iodine and carbolic acid are strongly recommended, and thorough syringing of the nose with Condy's fluid, (solution) carbolic acid lotion, or iodised water, all of which have been found productive of beneficial results.

Dr. Kitt, of Berlin, has recently examined the material taken from a "farcy bud" after the hair had been carefully shaved off, and the skin thoroughly washed with mercuric chloride. The contents of the bud brought in contact with blood serum, and on the 3rd or 4th day, isolated yellow points appeared, which soon increased in size, that on examination and most careful experiment, proved to be true glanders bacilli. These bacilli are somewhat smaller than those of tuberculosis, but are a little thicker and color easily in methylviolet. Rabbits, inoculated with pure cultivations of these bacilli, produced, beyond a doubt, nasal and pulmonary glanders, demonstrated by subsequent microscopical examination.

There are various other forms of diseases which attack man and beast much in the same manner,

such as cerebro-spinal meningitis, known as blind staggers, anthrax, and tuberculosis. As time, however, will not admit of particulars on these various subjects, I shall now offer a few notes on tuberculosis, as this disease is one attracting very great interest. Dr. Bell, the able editor of the *Sanitarian* (N. Y.) 1877, August, published an article on "Tuberculosis in milch cows, and the Contagiousness of Tuberculosis by the Digestive Organs." He states, that according to various experiments performed in Germany and other parts, tuberculosis may be induced in various domestic animals by feeding them with tubercular matter, with flesh of tuberculous animals, and even with the milk of tuberculous cows, and he concludes by the very cogent question: may not the like effects result from the use of such food in the human species? Through the kindness of an offal contractor in Brooklyn, he made various post mortem examinations of cows, and in several instances demonstrated beyond a doubt, the existence of tuberculosis of the lungs in these animals. He states that the milk of cows affected with that disease is likely to induce tuberculosis in the child, and usually commencing as intestinal catarrh.

The recent observations of Mr. Heard, M. R. C. V. S., of New Port, demonstrate that the bacillus tuberculosis of man is the same as the bacillus tuberculosis of bovines. The cultivated tuberculosis of man, when introduced into cattle by inoculation, results in tuberculosis.

Milk from tuberculous animals does not contain the bacillus tuberculosis, and cannot produce the disease unless the udder itself is the seat of tuberculosis, which is frequently the case. There are many recorded cases which prove that tuberculosis is a very infectious disease, transmissible from man to man and from animals to man. Fully one-seventh of the human family death rate, is from tuberculosis, hence the vast importance of the most careful enquiry as to all circumstances connected with the development of this disease.

Typhoid fever is well known to be promoted by impure milk, as in the epidemic pointed out by Dr. Ballard, of Islington. The subject is one deserving of every consideration, and in the hands of the physician, much good may be accomplished by actively directed endeavors, and much practical benefit will doubtless spring from the wide-spread thoughtfulness now to be observed in various parts