

Tuberculosis in Man and Cattle.

EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—In a former letter, I drew attention to the common prevalence in the same district of tuberculosis in man and cattle, to the extraordinary mortality in man when tuberculous cattle are eaten raw, and to the habitual absence of tuberculosis in many countries where stabled cattle are unknown; also to the obvious reasons for exceptions to this rule. In this communication I propose to furnish a few examples of direct infection of tuberculosis between man and ox. As might be expected, the available cases are mainly those of infection of ox to man, as it is only in this direction that experiment can be carried on, while the transmissions from ox to man are usually concealed through a feeling of delicacy or a disposition to avoid unpleasant reflections. It has also to be borne in mind that the exposure of man or ox to infection drawn from the same germs only exceptionally causes tuberculosis; otherwise this disease would be universal in the human being, instead of causing but 13 per cent. of the deaths.

1. Chauveau induced tuberculosis in huffers by feeding tubercle from the lungs of man.
2. Nocard gives the case of a consumptive employee, who slept in a bed on the rafters above a herd of cows from 1883 to 1891, except when absent in the hospital. At first the herd was healthy, but in 1886 two cows beneath his bed, and about which his expectoration fell, contracted tuberculosis, and when killed showed generalized tuberculosis. In 1892, the tuberculin test detected seven more tuberculous animals.
3. Sydney Martin fed the expectoration of a human consumptive to six calves, and within a year found four of them tuberculous (Roy. Com. Report.)
4. Theobald Smith injected a cow with tubercular expectoration of man, and in two months found tubercles in the lungs and pleura, and mediastinal glands partly caseated and containing bacilli.
5. Hnon tells of a cow which stood the tuberculin and other tests, but that after six months of isolation in the care of a consumptive person showed generalized tuberculosis.
6. Bollinger inoculated a calf with human tubercle, and at its death, seven months later, it showed tuberculosis of the glands of the lumbar region, the mesentery and spleen, and tubercles hung from the mesentery.
7. Crookshank injected tubercular human expectoration into the belly of a calf, which died on the 42nd day of striptococci infection, but with hundreds of tubercular nodules containing bacilli.

The following are cases of infection of man from the ox:

- 1 and 2. A Danish and an American veterinarian were respectively infected in opening tuberculous cows after death. A local tubercle formed in each case, tubercle bacilli were demonstrated in the sores, and both recovered after excision of the diseased parts and cauterization of the sore.
3. Pfeiffer gives a third case of a veterinarian similarly infected, and who died two years later with tubercle of the infected thumb and generalized tuberculosis in the lungs. He had been a vigorous man with a perfectly sound family record.
4. Dr. Stang lost a boy of five years from tuberculosis of the chest and abdomen. He had no hereditary taint, but lived on the milk of a cow having tuberculosis of the lungs.
5. Dr. Deurme of the Children's Hospital, Berne, lost from tuberculosis four children, the offspring of non-tuberculous ancestors. The disease began after they had been put on the milk of tuberculous cows.
6. Mr. Howe of North Hadley had his only son die of tuberculosis of the abdomen, three months after he had fed for a week on the milk of an uncle's tuberculous cow.
7. Col. Beecher, Yonkers, lost his son from tubercular meningitis, after having unwittingly allowed him to live on the milk of two tuberculous Alderney cows.
8. The child of Dr. Brown of Cornell University was fed on the milk of a cow which proved tuberculous, and died of tuberculosis.

Passing over a number of cases as circumstantial as the above, I may be allowed to mention a few cases that have forced themselves upon my personal attention, without any attempt on my part to discover such evidence:

1. In this case, a family cow and owner's wife were both consumptive. The lady used a great deal of the cow's milk, as a strong food supposed to be well adapted to her weak stomach. After she responded to the advice to give up the cow's milk her general health was manifestly improved.
2. The owner of a thoroughbred herd of 60 head had suffered for years from consumption, and attributed the poor condition of his animals to lack of care since he had been laid aside from active supervision. Without the aid of the tuberculin test, I found 59 of the herd tuberculous.
3. In a second thoroughbred herd there were constantly one or two cases of advanced tuberculosis, and a sister of the owner was scrofulous, while the eldest son, who was fond of milk and vegetable food, contracted tuberculosis of the lungs and had to seek a permanent change of climate.
4. A herd had 17 out of 26 cows condemned for tuberculosis, and the farmer's wife, father-in-law and two brothers-in-law had died of consumption a short time before.
5. A professor in a veterinary college, who was meat inspector in the city abattoir, died of tuberculosis, which he had handled constantly in his daily duties.

As I find I have reached the limit assigned me, I shall submit the bare facts without argument. I would like, however, to know what the parties who are so clamorous for direct experimental proof of the successful inoculation of the tubercle of the ox on the human beings would say of the person who would place before them just such exact and conclusive experiments. Would they consider the experimenter guilty of manslaughter, or murder in the first degree, or what? Should the successful experimenter be put on trial for his life, or liberty, or what?

JAMES LAW.

In Memoriam.

Lines written on the death of Peter McDonald who died at Glencoe Feb. 17th. 1900, aged 22 years.

In Glencoe no more we'll hear,
The voice of one we love so dear,
His soul has left the dust behind,
And bid adieu to all mankind.

His days of sorrow are all o'er,
He feels the pain of death no more,
He left his friends to weep and sigh,
He's gone to meet his God on high.

He did not fear to go away,
And pass into eternity,
He trusted in the Saviour's blood,
To cleanse him for the throne of God.

Strong faith in Christ was in his heart,
When he from this vain world did part;
To wish him back would be in vain,
"To die in Christ" we know "is gain."

Before the sickness he endured
He had his peace with God procured;
He lived a life of righteousness
And died in peace and happiness.

In bloom of life was called away
To dwell with Christ in endless day;
His smiling face we'll see no more
Until we meet on yonder shore.

When death was drawing very nigh,
He told his mother not to cry;
"Oh mother, dear don't cry for me
For I shall soon from pain be free"

In tears of sorrow he could see
His mother weep most bitterly
To lose her son he was so near—
Her darling son, she loved so dear.

What joy it leaves within the heart,
To see a soul in peace depart;
He's now beyond the reach of pain
With Jesus ever to remain.

F. J. M. P.
Vernon River.



CORP. F. W. WITHERS,
3rd Regt. Artillery, killed Feb. 27th.



MR. McLAUGHLAN, OF HARRISMITH,
ORANGE FREE STATE.
Reported to have been shot on Christmas Day for refusing to join the Boers against his fellow-countrymen.

POPULATION OF EUROPE.

Dr. Supan, a German statistician, estimates the total population of Europe at 381,000,000. These are the figures in his portion of the statistical volume, "Die Bevölkerung der Erde," which is about to be issued by the Perthes Geographical establishments at Gotha, Germany. In a similar volume published by the same authorities in 1870 the population of Europe at that time was estimated at 302,000,000, which indicates an increase of 79,000,000 in thirty years, or an annual average of 2,630,000. This is in addition to the constant out-pouring of emigrants to America and other foreign countries. Dr. Supan estimates the mean density of population at 39 inhabitants for every square kilometer—about 250 acres—in Europe. The mean density in the United States in 1890 was 7 to the square kilometer. Belgium remains the most densely populated country, with 224 to the square kilometer. Netherlands coming next, with 152 Great Britain has 123; Italy, 111; Germany, 97; Switzerland, 76, France, 71; and Austria, Hungary, 70. In commenting on Dr. Supan's figures the New York Sun calls attention to the rapid increase of urban population. In all the leading countries of Europe, excepting Russia and

Switzerland, from one-fifth to more than one-third of the total population now live in cities of 50,000 or more. The factory system, the railroads, and similar inventions have produced this result all over the world. In the United States in 1790 only 3.14 per cent of the people lived in towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants, while in Australia in 1891, with about the same population (3,800,000), 33.20 per cent lived in towns of 10,000 or more residents. The rearrangement of the European populations on this new basis permits of a population which, half a century ago, would have resulted in disastrous overcrowding.

INHERITED ASTHMA.

Suffered Since His Birth, and Found Relief Only Through Clarke's Kola Compound. Now Free From Asthma.

Mr. Robert S. Taylor, New Westminster, B.C., writes:—"I have been a constant sufferer from hereditary bronchial asthma since my birth, 23 years ago. I have tried every remedy ever heard of for this trouble, and spent hundreds of dollars with doctors, but to no purpose. Clarke's Kola Compound is the only remedy that ever gave me any permanent relief. I have also gained much in weight since being cured. I can honestly recommend it to any unfortunate sufferer from asthma." All druggists sell Clarke's Kola Compound, or write the Griffiths and Macpherson Co., Limited, Toronto.

Sunday School Lesson.

MARCH 11.
THE PARALYTIC HEALED.
GOLDEN TEXT.
The Son of man hath power on earth to forgive sins.—Mark 2. 10.
OUTLINE.
1. The Palsied Sinner Borne of Four, v. 1-4.
2. His Sins Forgiven, v. 5-7.
3. His Palsy Healed, v. 8-12.
Time.—Early in A. D. 28.
Place.—Capernaum.
LESSON HELPS.
1. He came again into "Capernaum," as his headquarters or centre of his operations, to which he constantly returned from his itinerant labours throughout Galilee. "It was noised"—It was reported throughout the city. "In the house"—Either his own house, where he made a home for his mother, or Peter's house.
2. "Many were gathered together"—Among the audience were scribes from all parts (Luke 5. 17), to see if they should unite with the new movement and turn it to their own purposes or take measures against it.
3. "Sick of the palsy"—Or smitten with paralysis.
4. "Uncovered the roof"—Either opened a connecting trapdoor, or removed the court awnings, or made an opening through the flat house-top by breaking up the tiles. If Jesus was in the court, the second is the probable way; if in an upper room, either of the others.
5. "Let down the bed"—The couch or pallet, not the common work for bed, here used by Luke (5. 18) and Matthew (9. 2), but one of Macedonian origin, found only in the later Greek, and probably denoting a couch easily carried, perhaps a camp bed. Even the most costly oriental beds consisted of cushions and light coverings spread upon the floor or divan, bedsteads being quite unknown.
6. "Speak blasphemies"—That is, utter words which are direct profanations of God's holiness.
7. "When Jesus perceived"—To know the hearts of men was with the Jews a test of the Messiah's claims.
8. "Take up thy bed"—The Eastern pallet, or rug, or mat, here called a bed, because it was that on which he lay, could be easily rolled up and carried.
9. "I say unto thee, Arise"—Christ's argument here affords a fair test of all priestly claims to absolve from sin. If the priest had power to remit the eternal punishment of sin, he should be able, certainly, to remit the physical punishment of sin. This Christ did; this the priest cannot do.

Who Killed Paul Kruger.

"Who killed Paul Kruger?"
"I," said Buller, "with my little puller I killed Paul Kruger."
"Who saw him die?"
"I," said White, "with my searchlight I saw him die."
"Who caught his blood?"
"I," said French, "in my little trench I caught his blood."
"Who'll toll the bell?"
"I," said John Bull, "for I can pull—I'll toll the bell."
"Who'll dig his grave?"
"I," said Baden-Powell, "with my little trowel I'll dig his grave."
"Who'll sing the hymn?"
"I," said Methuen, "for I know the tune—I'll sing the hymn."
"Who'll be chief mourner?"
"I," said Steyn, "for it gives me pain—I'll be chief mourner."
CHORUS—And the Boers of the States
Fell weepin'; one and all
When they heard of the death
of poor "Oom Paul"—
When they heard of the death
of poor "Oom Paul."
MONOTON TRANSCRIPT.

DIED.

At Flenwood, Lot 8, Jan. 28th, Mrs. Alex Stewart in the 42 year of her age, leaving a sorrowful husband and six children to mourn their loss.

USE OF DOGS IN WAR.

A Berlin despatch says:—Experiments have been conducted at Vels, in Silesia, with a view of testing the value of dogs as watchdogs in time of war, their docility while in the leash, their capacity of carrying information of the results of a reconnaissance by a patrol to the main body, carrying ammunition, along the line of combat, and seeking out the wounded. Sixteen animals were tried, including pointers, German sheep dogs, collies, water spaniels and mongrels. Of these only seven announced the approach of the enemy by growling as trained, give bark out into barks, while four remained silent. Nine of the dogs carried messages 3,000 metres satisfactorily at an average speed of one kilometre in 4.1-2 minutes.

The Woman of the House.

Almost every woman at the head of a home meets daily with innumerable little worries in her household affairs. Perhaps they are too small to notice an hour afterwards, but these constant little worries have their effect upon the nervous system.

It is these little worries that make so many women look prematurely old.

Their effect may be noticeable in other ways, such as sick and nervous headaches, fickle appetite, a feeling of constant weariness, pains in the back and loins, heart palpitation and a pale or sallow complexion. The blood and nerves need attention, and for this purpose

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills FOR PALE PEOPLE

are woman's best friend. They are particularly adapted as a regulator in diseases peculiar to women. Through the blood and nerves the pills act upon the whole system, bringing brightness to the eye and a glow of health to the cheek. Thousands of wives and mothers have testified to the benefit derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

WOMAN'S AILMENTS.

Mrs. Napoleon Pouloit, St. Roche, Que., says: "I am forty-two years of age, and for several years past have suffered from ailments common to women. My blood was poor and watery; I suffered from pains in the limbs and abdomen, and frequently experienced much trouble in walking. My appetite was poor, I had frequent headaches, and sometimes attacks of dizziness. I tried several medicines but found no benefit from them, and almost despaired of regaining my former health. A friend who had been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People strongly urged me to give them a trial. I did so, and after using a couple of boxes began to feel like a new person. I continued the use of the pills for some weeks longer, when I was as well as ever I had been in my life and able to do my work about the house as though I had never been sick. I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a benefactor to humanity, and would strongly urge feeble women to give them a trial."

There are many imitations and substitutes, but these cannot cure and may work further harm. The genuine always have the full name—"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on a box like the engraving on the left.

If your dealer does not have them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

