

people very naturally suspect they are the legitimate consequences of eating any cheese. This, however, is not so. It is only the effect of imperfect manufacturer and curing. When properly made and cured, cheese is as healthy as other food, and can be as freely used by the average citizen, and even by invalids with impunity."

It is most desirable that this question be studied and that this valuable food be so made as to be as readily digested as bread or beef as it probably can be made to be.

DRY HOUSES vs. DAMP HOUSES.

At a convention in Michigan Prof. R. C. Kedzei gave the following facts illustrative of the importance of selecting dry locations for dwelling houses.

Two brothers in Vermont, of strong and vigorous stock, and giving equal promise of a long and active life, married wives corresponding in promise of future activity. They had both chosen the healthiest of all callings—farming. One of the brothers built his house in an open and sunny spot where the soil and subsoil were dry; shade trees and embowering plants had a hard time of it, but the cellar was dry enough for a powder magazine. The house in all its parts was free from every trace of dampness and mould; there was a crisp and elastic feel in the air of the dwelling; the farmer and all his family had that vigorous elasticity that reminds one of the spring and strength of steel; health and sprightly vigor were the rule, and sickness the rare exception. The farmer and his wife, though past threescore, have yet the look and vigor of middle life.

The other brother built his house in a beautiful shady nook, where the trees seemed to stretch their protecting arms in benediction over the modest home. Springs fed by the neighboring hills burst forth near his house, and others by his barns; his yard was always green in

driest time, for the life blood of the hills seemed to burst out all about him in springs and tiny rivulets. But the ground was always wet, the cellar never dry, the walls of the room often had a clammy feel, the clothes mildewed in the closets, and the bread moulded in the pantry. For a time their vigor enabled them to bear up against these depressing influences; children were born of apparent vigor and promise, but these, one by one, passed away under the touch of diphtheria, croup, and pneumonia; the mother went into a decline and died of consumption before her fiftieth birthday, and the father still lives, but is tortured and crippled by rheumatism.

RELATIONS OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION TO THE PUBLIC.

In a paper on the relations of the medical profession to the public, read at the meeting of the Canada Medical Association in Montreal, in the last week in August, Dr. Playter, Editor of this JOURNAL, favored the plan of physicians attending patients and families by the year, or in some such way, in order that the physician might advise more in regard to the prevention of sickness—the condition of dwellings and their surroundings the water supply and all things relating to health, both general and individual. He said, "almost the whole teaching of the schools, and, naturally following, of the profession, was on 'cure'—cure which, was common place and upon which quacks lived and flourished, and the physician was associated in the minds of the people, as a rule, only with cure. Hence it seemed to the people that work done by physicians in preventing sickness was rather outside their recognized professional duties, and ought therefore to be a gratuitous work, a work of brotherly love." He suggested that, if medical practitioners would give their patients to understand that an important part of their professional duty is that of prevent-