

express direction of a medical man, even if the recipe had been written by a professional man, as long as it was not prescribed especially for the patient in question by the medical man in attendance, it would not relieve the druggist from responsibility. If the patient had taken the medicine and anything untoward had occurred, Mr. Miller would have been held to strict account for it.

A clause in the Act, relating to the sale of drugs, states in effect that all poisonous substances should be labelled with the word "poison" in large letters. This very wise precaution seems to have been entirely overlooked, so that we apprehend that Mr. Miller has himself been the transgressor in this instance.

BROUGHT TO JUSTICE.—On Monday the 13th April, at the instance of Drs. Cranston, Ward, Armstrong and Campbell, an impostor styling himself David A. Smith, M.D., and hailing from Glasgow, (but now residing at Bristol, Prov. Quebec) was brought before George Craig, Esq., of Arnprior, Prov. Ont., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for practising as a Doctor of Medicine, without having authority so to do. He pleaded guilty, and, after pledging his word that he would desist from such conduct in future, was let off with the lowest fine provided by law.

SANITARY STATISTICS.

Dr. BROUSE moved in the House of Commons for a Select Committee to consider the propriety of asking for legislation with a view to establish a Bureau of Sanitary Statistics. The following is an abstract of his speech as reported in the *Globe* of April 23rd :

He pointed out that a deeper interest was manifested in this question now than formerly. In Montreal, a Sanitary Association had been established, the result of which had been very satisfactory. The sphere of these local Associations was, however, limited, and it was desired to establish a Central Board at Ottawa, where a store-house of this useful information might be found which would give a tone and an impulse to the local Associations. Both France and England had taken steps in this direction. He hoped the Committee would report in such a way as to induce the Government to give their attention to the subject. If a Sanitary Bureau were established, he designed that it should disseminate among the people information with regard to health ; should encourage

works on hygiene and scientific experiments ; should bring about the compilation of statistics, and any information relative to zymotic diseases and epidemics of every nature, and the best means to prevent their spread ; should consider the diseases common to artisans, resulting from confinement to shops and overwork ; the drainage of cities, and the analysis of the soil ; the hygiene of our homes, schools, hospitals, and public buildings ; crowding and employing children in manufactories, and other matters.

It being six o'clock the Speaker left the chair. After recess Dr. Brouse resumed his speech. He said that he believed that in this Bureau could be accumulated facts which would be of very much use in combatting that great evil of our land, intemperance. Measures of this sort had been made use of to encourage immigration to Minnesota, by showing that the climate of that State was hostile to consumption, and to Colorado by showing that its climate was a health-giving one for invalids. He believed that we had within our Dominion localities in which the climate was most healthful ; and this being the case, it would tend very much to encourage immigration to our shores if steps were taken to make the fact known. He considered the subject a most important one, and hoped the Government would give it their consideration.

Mr. MCKENZIE promised to give the subject his attention, and if possible to bring in a Bill next session.

Dr. Brouse deserves the thanks of the medical profession, and especially of the public, for bringing this matter so prominently under the notice of the Government. Measures for the promotion of the health and happiness of the public are second to no others ; sanitary laws are as necessary to the community as any other species of legislation. The establishment of a Bureau for the collection of Sanitary Statistics is the first step in the direction of sanitary reform. The subject of Hygiene generally, and State Medicine in particular, is attracting public attention both in England and America, more earnestly every year ; and the day is not far distant when it will be assigned a more prominent place in the legislation of all highly civilized countries.

OBSTETRICAL APPLIANCE.—We were shown a few days ago a new appliance for rectifying retroflexion of the uterus by Dr. Scott, of Woodstock. It consists of an oval ring, and wire stem covered with rubber. It is introduced into the vagina and