

states, and "it is certain that in the long run far less than this quantity would suffice to bring about chronic tea poisoning—dyspepsia, palpitation, nervous and neuralgic affections, etc. If the dyspeptic symptoms be attended to early, the graver results may be averted; but, unfortunately, it is characteristic of the abuse of stimulants that the patient generally relies on the poison to alleviate the effects to which it has given rise."

THE owner of a twenty-acre lot, enclosed with walls, in the neighborhood of Rheims (special Paris cor. Therapeutic Gaz., Feb., '88), was greatly troubled with rabbits, which had multiplied and caused great damage. Neither shooting nor ferrets were of any avail, and the owner applied to Pasteur. He accepted the invitation, sent his nephew with six litres of his best chicken-cholera "bouillon." The stuff was, on December 23, poured on some hay placed near the burrows. The next morning there were nineteen dead rabbits lying about, and on the 26th, twelve more, but no trace of a living rabbit could afterwards be found. Later on holes were dug down to the burrows, and there groups of five, six, or ten rabbits were found dead in various places, victims of the virulent microbes.

THE Annual Report of Grosse Isle Quarantine Station, under the able management of F. Montizamber, M.D., F.R.C.S., shows that the regulations issued last summer prevent all possible evasion of quarantine inspection on the part of incoming vessels, by the order that no vessel from outside of Canada can enter at the Custom House without first exhibiting its quarantine clearance admitting it to full pratique; and by a further clause the hours of work and inspection at the quarantine station are extended to embrace the whole twenty-four hours. Under this entirely new departure, therefore, Canada has, for the first time, the assurance that every vessel from outside her boundaries, which enters by the St. Lawrence, will be inspected by a medical officer, responsible to the Government and to the country, before it is permitted to pass the quarantine station and go up to the centres of population in the ports of Quebec or Montreal.

ON Adulteration of food, the Chicago News, after referring to the evils of an unenforced law, says: What is needed is not a wholesale prohibition of all "adulteration," as this term is generally understood. The public will be sufficiently protected if the law requires that every article of food or drink shall be sold for what it really is. Such a law would commend itself and this would secure its enforcement. The so-called "adulteration" of food articles by no means implies in all cases; their deterioration, and "since many people prefer chicory in coffee, burned crackers in pepper, and similar sophistications, and others cannot afford to buy strictly pure goods but are content with oleomargarine, etc., no law could be enforced to prevent such "adulterations." All that the public needs is that it be told honestly and plainly just what it is getting when it buys food and drink." We agree with his view in the main; but would urge systems of inspection, as a further pro-