

In this connection we would note what the Manchester Health Journal says in reference to Jubilee honours:—"The Jubilee list of honours is very meagre, and scarcely worthy of the occasion. We notice with regret that the Public Sanitary Service is only represented by Mr. Simon, who is advanced a step. It is difficult to see why "the services" and political partisans should monopolise these distinctions, and if any class of the community really deserves recognition more than another, it ought to be that which is devoted to the prevention of disease, and the promotion of the public health. It would have been not merely graceful, but simple justice, to select two or three Medical Officers of Health for distinction."

THE Bracebridge Gazette (quoted by the Orillia Packet) writes thus independently: In our last issue we referred to the fact that diphtheria had broken out here, and some have held we ought not to have said anything about it, as we would frighten people coming to do business. We knew that such statements could and would be made, but we had a duty to do, and we determined to do it. If the people of Bracebridge will not drain their property, use earth closets, see that the water they drink is pure, and clean up their yards, then they must expect diphtheria, fevers, etc., and they need not expect us to smooth things over. We had the diphtheria here last week, and we said so. We are pleased, to say now that the patients are all doing well, and if precautions be taken, it is not likely there will be any more cases.

THE Gazette, of Bracebridge, in reference to the outbreak of diphtheria there, says: It is believed that the disease broke out in Mr. Davidson's family because of impure milk. "Mr. Davidson's cow was kept in a field near the slaughter-houses, and drank water from a small creek which flowed from these slaughter-houses." While there is no evidence to prove that the disease could originate in this way, new and unexpected sources of infections are being repeatedly found out; while the suggestion shows that the public are recognizing the possible consequences of sanitary defects which not long ago would not have been thought of.

THE Scientific American states that a

country hotel proprietor, who had advertised for city boarders, was astonished at receiving a letter from a New York gentleman asking him to send him samples of his drinking water for analysis. "It was a wise precaution on the part of a man seeking a summer home, for a great deal of sickness arises from contaminated water and if every one seeking country board for their family would make similar investigation respecting the sanitary condition of the places they are inclined to occupy, a twofold benefit would be the result—sickness in his own family would likely be avoided, and the boarding-house keeper would be necessitated to put his premises in cleanly condition."

A DETROIT physician recently showed to the *Tribune*, of that city, a sample of "cinnamon" consisting of ground tobacco boxes, with a little of cinnamon thrown over it to give it the proper flavor, and a little—a very little—bit of tobacco mixed with the wood. "It was brought to me," said the doctor, "by a gentleman who said that it had been purchased in a leading grocery house, and I recognized the lithograph labels as that of a very popular brand of cinnamon."

ANOTHER quite equal is given by the same authority: A man made a wager that he could manufacture a substitute for maple sugar that would deceive the judges into awarding him the first premium for maple sugar. He did so, producing the article from cheap grades of brown sugar, and manipulated under the eyes of the people cognizant of the bet. "He carried his certificate of highest merit home and proudly hung it over the mantelpiece in his best room, a tribute to science which had scored a victory over the honest granger."

A Norwegian physician claims whooping cough, may be readily cured, even in one night, by causing the patient to sleep in a room in which sulphur has been burned.

FATAL TEMPERATURES FOR BACILLI.—THE following temperatures are given by Dr. Sternberg as being the degrees of heat necessary to kill some of the more important of these organisms: Typhoid bacillus, 132.8; cholera bacillus of Koch, 125.6; anthrax bacillus, 129.2°; tubercle bacillus,