

Association seeks to safeguard the American profession as well as the afflicted themselves. From its examination by this body the chemical properties are scientifically fully set out, and those who propose its use should well qualify their knowledge in this direction. It is only by such means as this, along with its clinical usage, that its true therapeutic status may be determined.

Apparently there is every reason to state that its preparation for hypodermic administration should be supervised by trained laboratory men, and such being the case it will be wise on the part of the physician who may now be daily importuned to administer it to some anxious and fretful patient, to have it so administered under hospital auspices, and especially so if it is administered intravenously, which is said to be the better way.

Special examinations of the eyes, heart, liver, blood and urine are demanded, and it is said on competent authority that to those only who are organically sound, will its administration be free from danger.

Deaths From Tuberculosis In Ontario.—The educational campaign, the establishment of sanatoria, dispensaries, etc., seem to be having some material effect in staying, if not reducing, the ravages of tuberculosis in this province.

In the 39th annual report of the Registrar-General for the year ending 1908, the deaths from tuberculosis in that year numbered 2,511, of which 155 were infants under one year of age.

The largest number of deaths in any one year was 3,484, which was in the year 1900. Each succeeding year gave the following numbers: 1901, 3,284; 1902, 2,694; 1903, 2,723; 1904, 2,877; 1905, 2,667; 1906, 2,911; 1907, 2,530; 1908, 2,511.

From these figures it will be seen that the deaths in 1908 were 973 below those in 1900—the period when the best and most active work has been done in combatting the spread of the disease. This may well be considered encouraging, and is particularly gratifying, as in the last decade more people have been attracted to city life than ever before—and the statistics for the province give a death rate of 1.43 per 1,000 for the city group, 1.17 for the town group, and in the country 1.002 per thousand.

Can anything be plainer, therefore, that a still more active propaganda, the multiplication of sanatoria, dispensaries, day camps, etc., the diffusion of a more general knowledge through the lay press, lectures and exhibitions, as well as dissemination of