

of that climate. At present the only class of patients, whom we can send to Kamloops are young, adult males in the earliest stages of tuberculosis, who can without difficulty stand plain food and plainer surroundings. For Kamloops is as yet completely undeveloped as a health resort: there is no sanitarium; what hotels there are are second class; there are but one or two farm houses offering comfortable accommodation and sound healthy food suitable for an invalid. We urge most strongly upon our British Columbia confrères to utilise all means in their power to remedy this state of affairs. Theirs, we firmly believe, is the opportunity to raise the Kamloops district into the position of one of the great health resorts of the world. Situated as it is along one of the great routes of world travel, they should be able to attract to it invalids from the far West and from the far East, nor should they find the provincial government and the great railway corporations most affected by the prosperity of the district unwilling to aid them in their endeavours.

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### THE PLAGUE IN GLASGOW.

The outbreak of an epidemic of bubonic plague in Glasgow, Scotland, brings this dreaded disease as near to us here in Montreal as it can well get, unless it becomes established elsewhere on this continent. A line of ocean steamers running between Glasgow and Montreal forms a direct communication between the two ports, and at first sight it would seem probable that if the disease, as now appears likely, should obtain a firm hold in Glasgow, the danger of infection from this source would be great.

On looking at the matter a little more closely, however, and studying the various ways in which infection could reach us there is less cause for alarm.

That an individual boarding a ship at Glasgow in the incubation period of the disease could pass the quarantine station at Grosse Isle, is rendered almost impossible by the fortunately short incubation stage, the extreme limit of which is one week. Thus, in a vessel leaving Glasgow with a clean bill of health, all cases in the incubation stage would have developed the disease long before this side was reached, and should be easily detected.

That infection can be conveyed by means of infected objects is doubtless possible, though rare, and this method of conveyance can practically be excluded, when we remember that we have to do, not with a locus of infection from a port where the disease is endemic, but with one from a port in which every possible means is being taken to control its spread.