

excremental uncleanness," and urges the necessity for the prompt removal of all excremental products, and the most scrupulous care that the water supply shall be free from all pollution, and especially from excremental contamination.

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE considers it as proved that cholera is not communicable from person to person, but that it is a local epidemic disease, effecting localities, and depending on pollution of earth, air, water and buildings. Isolation of the sick, quarantine and cordons she believes powerless to check the disease, and that they may be positively harmful by directing attention away from measures that might be useful. The lesson to be learnt, and the motto for every one is—"Set your house in order."

IN HIS CHOLERA REPORT to the Académie de Médecine, August 5th, inst., M. Strauss, who has been investigating at Toulon, says, if the comma bacillus were the cause of cholera, inasmuch as it only lived in the contents of the intestine, and, in rapid cases at any rate, did not invade to any appreciable degree the mucous membrane of the intestine, it must be admitted that in order to produce such rapid and intense effects as it did, it secreted a soluble ferment, a ptomaine, some poison which when absorbed provoked symptoms of cholera. We must then endeavour to extract from pure cultivations in which the bacillus had lived soluble poison which would reproduce in animals symptoms analogous to those observed in persons suffering from cholera.

AT THE SCHOOL HYGIENE CONFERENCE convened by the National Health and Medical Societies of London, Eng., July 28th., 1884, Mr. Pridgin Teale said, examinations are powerful agents, capable of doing harm as well as good. That work for examination is essentially work done under pressure and with anxiety, and is physically exhausting. That, whereas, in view of the physical well-being of the community, examinations ought to be as few as possible and at

long intervals, they are being multiplied with a recklessness which can be explained only on the supposition that the physical and medical aspect of education has been entirely left out of consideration. That the element of competition greatly intensifies the physical strain of examinations; that a further aggravation of the physical strain is produced by the imperfection of examinations which test, and, by testing enforce in education a loading of the memory rather than a training of the faculties. That the multiplication of subjects to be studied for examination is a growing evil, and deserves condemnation both from a physical and educational point of view, and that the arrangements for higher education ingeniously provide a constantly increasing pressure upon the rising generation.

MR. BRUDENELL CARTER, who followed Mr. Teale, in the School Hygiene discussion, brought forward evidence to prove "that the long hours of confinement in what is too often a vitiated atmosphere, coupled with other ordinary conditions of school-work and discipline, exert a hurtful influence upon the physical development of the frame, especially upon the heart and lungs and upon the organs of vision, and that this influence is so considerable that it must already be regarded as a matter of national importance." He stated among other facts, that in one of the London Board-schools defective vision was found in one-fourth of the scholars.

ON MALARIOUS INFECTION IN MAN, Professor Tommasi-Crudell, of Rome, read a paper at the recent meeting of the International Medical Congress, at Copenhogen (August, inst.). The human organism, he observed, presents different degrees of resistance to the action of malarial poisons. In some instances this degree is very high, and is hereditary in nations by a kind of natural selection. In the most civilized countries the conditions of life are opposed to the beneficent action of this natural selection. The specific ferment attacks the red blood