

persists in smoking on a car where there is a woman may be thrashed by her escort, if he is strong enough, and can expect no redress. This kind of law may shock the Supreme Court, but there is considerable horse sense in it. No man has a right to make a nuisance of himself in a public conveyance.

THE same reason prevails why a man should not make a nuisance of himself on the side walk of a city street by puffing tobacco smoke, even from a cigarette, in the faces of the pedestrians. He has no right to do so; and any such should be pushed off the side walk, and at least made to take to the street, the drive way, with hand carts and cycles. It is simply atrocious that the atmosphere of the most public thoroughfares should be thus fouled, to the great inconvenience, disgust and detriment of the majority of well behaved citizens, by individuals who one might suppose had been taught "better manners." Probably no city on this continent can outdo Ottawa in this regard. The time will come (it is to be hoped it's near) when such a law as was once enforced in Boston will become general, by means of which such ill mannered persons may be forced to contribute by a fine to the city funds and hence toward keeping the streets clean.

IT IS GRATIFYING to learn from the Medical Record that the falling off in the habit of cigarette smoking, at least in the street and other public places, is becoming very noticeable. Dealers also say that there has been of late a great decrease in the sale of cigarettes.

TO "SEE NAPLES AND DIE" had become a phrase which had a rather fearful as well as literal significance, the Neapolitan fever being the dread of all foreign travelers. But the day of its renovation has about come to the beautiful city of Naples. What Italy does, it does thoroughly, it is said, and it is no ordinary movement which the Government is now making for the complete renovation of the city. It means the demolition of seventeen thousand houses including sixty-two churches in the very heart of the city. It means the expenditure of over forty millions of dollars in one stupendous sanitary work, the cost to be borne mainly by the Italian Government. It will take ten years to complete the work. But the health of Naples once more assured, and the returns even for this large expenditure, will be many fold; while the

impetus thus given to sanitary science will be world-wide in its results. A splendid example for Governments to follow.

A DR. MUNRO, in the London Lancet, according to the American Lancet, Detroit, presents data showing that in the little town of Jarrow, Eng., the system of compulsory notification has been the means of saving, during the last ten years an average of eighty lives and one thousand cases of sickness per year; to such an extent have the people been benefitted.

ORDERS have been given Prussian army surgeons to measure the chests of recruits every four weeks. All are to be regarded as narrow chested the circumference of whose chests is less than half the length of their bodies. Certainly a very reasonable limit; less than life tables give for good development. Narrow chested men whose chest are not widened by drill are to be regarded as predisposed to tuberculosis, and to be discharged as soon as possible lest they infect healthy soldiers.

ATTENTION has been repeatedly drawn to the dangers in the use of small faucets in filters and such vessels, from the liability of the faucets to become foul and, from their construction and size, the difficulty in cleaning them, especially when they are fastened firmly into the vessel with which they are connected. The use of all should be prohibited except such as can be readily scalded and cleaned. Their habitual use for water should be discouraged. A simple sprout although not always so convenient is much safer.

THE American Public Health Association will hold its Seventeenth Annual Meeting at Brooklyn, N. Y., on October 22, 23 24 and 25, 1889. The Executive Committee have selected the following topics for consideration at said meeting: 1. The causes and prevention of infant Mortality. 2. Railway sanitation. (a) Heating and ventilation (b) Water supply, water-closets, etc.. (c) Carrying passengers with communicable diseases. 3. Steamship Sanitation. 4. Methods of Scientific cooking. 5. Yellow fever. 6. The prevention and restriction of tuberculosis in man. 7. Methods of prevention of diphtheria. Compulsory Vaccination, Sanitation of Asylums, Prisons, and Jails. Papers upon other sanitary subjects may be received subject to the requirements of the by-laws, by the secretary, Dr. Irving A. Watson, of Concord N. H.