

OTTORRHOEA AND LIFE INSURANCE.—Dr Thomas and others, in the *British Medical Journal*, on account of the not unusual connection between ottorrhœa and epiletiform convulsions and cerebral or cerebellar abscesses, suggest that insurance companies should insert in their forms a question on the subject of ottorrhœa, as it has been abundantly proved that death may occur as an indirect result of ottorrhœa at any period or lapse of time after its first appearance.

TOBACCO AND ANGINA PECTORIS.—Dr. Dickson, (*St. Louis' Med. Journal*, November, 1875) quotes the observations of McBean, published in 1862. These observations were quite numerous and showed that cigar smoking, by impressible persons of sedentary habits and over-worked minds, is especially liable to produce angina pectoris. Two years later, Dr. E. Decaesin presented a series of one hundred cases respecting the pernicious action of tobacco smoking upon the heart.

THE ANNUAL DEATH-RATE in London last week, (*Lancet*, July 8,) was 17.6 per 1000—a lower rate than has prevailed in any week since Sept. 1874. Of twenty large English towns, Leicester is to be congratulated on having the very low annual death-rate of 9 per 1000. During the last week in June the death rate in Glasgow was 22 per 1000, and the previous week only 21; last year at that date the rate was 27 per 1000. So much for sanitary administration.

GOLDWOOD, a village of 200 people, on the Bombay and Baroda Railway, has been the scene of one of the most frightful outbreaks of cholera ever known. Over half of the population died in three days. Gross neglect of sanitary measures is the apparent cause, as it is stated that the people were living in inconceivable filth. Cholera appears to be unusually prevalent this year in various parts of India.

THE CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AT BRUSSELS.—The Organization Committee of the *Congres d'Hygiene et de Sauvetage*, to meet at Brussels next September, has published its regulations. The subjects to be discussed come under the three heads of hygiene, saving of life and property, and social economy. The Congress is to sit for six consecutive days. Experiments, demonstrations, and technical explanations are reserved for special lectures.

AT A MEETING of the Salford Board of Guardians, the work-house hospital surgeon reported that out of 400 cases of small-pox he could not find one in which the patient had been attacked after revaccination had been successfully performed.