

as under—and I proved everything Dr. Jaeger alleged, viz., that health and comfort are promoted by facilitating the free escape, through the clothing, of exhalations from all parts of the body. At this stage of my experience another German prophet came upon the scene. He admitted the truth of nearly everything that Jaeger said; but he pointed out that Jaeger attributed to the material—wool—that which was really due to the air enclosed in the texture of the wool. The new prophet, Dr. Lahmann, said that cotton grew as a wool; but man made it up like the linen he had formerly been using; that if he would treat it as wool, spin it as wool, weave it as wool, and so wear it, he would find it practically as good as wool. I tried the new fabric tentatively and doubtingly. My trial has now lasted many months. I have been convinced against my predilections. I have been accused of luxurious extravagance on the supposition that I was wearing silk, and my accusers have been astonished to discover that I was clad in cotton." The cotton garments can be washed as often as desired without fear of their running up; while the Jaeger wear shrinks.

#### LEGAL PENALTIES FOR HAVING DISEASE.

The time is about past when it can be regarded as attractive or fashionable for a lady to be ailing or in poor health, or to have "the influenza" or show symptoms of "malaria." Moreover the time will probably come when every body will be rather ashamed to be suffering from any contagious disease, or indeed disease of any kind. Whether the time will ever again come when individuals who contract an infectious disease will be liable to punishment by being whipped, it would not perhaps be safe to predict. It has been suggested that, instead of compulsory vaccination some punishment should be inflicted on the responsible head of a family in which small-pox, or especially unmodified small-pox, occurs. An account of a Huntingdonshire, (Eng.) village constable of 1710 reads. "Paid Thomas Hawkins for whipping two persons yt. had small-pox,

8 d." Not long ago a Minnesota paper published the following: P—D—died to-day in the pest house from small-pox and pneumonia. He was sent to the house to look after a small-pox patient, and from him contracted the disease. In his delirium he escaped and caused a panic by running through the street, everyone trying to get out of the way of the dreaded infection. Finally, the town marshal with a gun started in pursuit, and the man refusing to halt, shot him in the leg. He was taken back to the pest-house where he died.

#### FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN CHILDREN.

The transmission of epizootic apthæ or, as it is commonly called, foot and mouth disease—from cattle to the human subject, though fortunately not of very frequent occurrence, has several times been reported. Dr. Robinson of Dover (Lancet, Lond, May 30th), has had an opportunity of examining a large number of cases of this disease near Ashford, and a somewhat similar epidemic occurred once in Norwich. On the continent, too, outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in human beings have been reported by Bollinger, Hertwig, Gaupp, and others. A paper has just been published on this subject in the *Vratch*, by Dr. Nesvitski, who has recently had under his care six children and two adults suffering from foot and mouth disease. It lasted from 8 to 12 days. There was an inflammatory condition of the mucous membrane of the mouth, with eruption of vesicles, containing a thick yellowish fluid, and some rise of temperature and pains in the bowels.

#### INCREASE OF SUICIDES.

Suicide, there seems to be no doubt, is on the increase. Comparative statistics are hard to obtain, but as the Lancet says, that the present century has witnessed a steadily increasing proclivity to suicide in Europe seems indisputable. A recent writer computes the suicides of Europe at 60,000 annually, and believes that while this number represents the recognized cases, we should require to double it in order to reach the true figure, and to in-