with simple ointment—one part mutton tallow to two parts lard—is always in order, almost always a benefit as well as a remedy, and always does more than any other measure to keep the poison, ripening in the skin, in the body clothing instead of being carried about to others. The housewifely objection that it soils the clothes is true, but an advantage, as it compels more frequent change, not only of night dress but sheets and pillow cases. Put these immediately after changing into BOILING water. Use a little soap, but no chemical substance. It is the WATER, HOT TO HARD BOILING, which kills. Boil for ten or better twenty minutes, and then treat the clothes as if they had not been infected; they are perfectly safe.

Blankets, pillows, and bed ticks may be treated in the same way, and the clothing of the nurse. After recovery, the warm bath should be freely indulged in, with plenty of soap, repeated as need be till the last evidence of disease has disappeared. After death, the body should be wrapped in a sheet saturated with strong solution of chloride of lime and then put in tight casket for prompt and private burial.

As to the room: All else that cannot be boiled, must be fumigated with *moist* sulphurous acid gas, and the room should be well steamed at the same time, by the boiling water in a tub, which may be helped by sprinkling the floor and walls with hot water before lighting the sulphur. After the fumigation, thorough "through and through" ventilation. Use hot soapsuds to the floor, and to the walls if wood or painted. If papered, the paper will have suffered by the moist acid, so that it will come off all the more easily. When it is once thoroughly off have the walls well washed, and never put on any more, but paint the walls. The ceiling may not be painted, but whitewashed with *hot* and *fresh* lime-wash. Remember one important point, especially as respects diphtheria. After disinfecting a room, or house, see that no moist, damp places remain. Have floor, wall, closets, every bit of wood work thoroughly dry, before occupation of the room again, and put off such occupation as long as possible.

Use plenty of sulphur,—3 or 4 lbs. to a small sized room, in a dish on a tub of water. A spoonfull of alcohol will help to ignite it.

CRIME AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

THE prevention of crime is a matter closely related to the public health, and now that prison reform is engaging attention it will be well to draw public thought to this close relationship. It is now well known by all persons of intelligence and education that all criminals are physically defective, in a small or greater degree, and furthermore, that all physical defects are the result of trangressions of the physical laws—the laws or rules of health—by the ancestors, generations back, of the criminals. These may be regarded as facts well established by anthropological studies, by the well known evil consequences of a neglect through several generations of ordinary physicial or hygienic requirements and by the excellent results upon the mental faculties of criminals of proper physical culture for even a short period; even the adult brain and mind may be improved by the various procedures included under the head of physical culture. The Ontario prison commission it appears have visited the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, N. Y. They would probably there learn something of the experiments of the resident physician, Dr. Hamilton Wey, one of which was briefly as follows: Dr. Wey selected twelve men who had been convicted of burglary, grand larceny, and crimes against the person. Many of them had faces indicative of criminal tendencies;