

company the report. In these maps the "special area" around the small-pox hospital is divided into zones by circles having radii of 1,000, 2,000, 3,000 and 4,000 feet respectively; and the cases, fortnight by fortnight, are marked by red dots. During the early periods of the epidemic only a few red spots indicate the scattered cases as they occur. Gradually, however, the dots become more numerous around the limits of the "special area" into the districts where previously only scattered cases had occurred. Towards the close of February, 1888, the patients were taken from Winter Street Hospital to a new hospital four miles away from the centre of the borough; and the excessive incidence of small-pox upon the Winter Street neighborhood thenceforth disappeared. Throughout the nine months following June, 1887, the houses within a 4,000 feet circle around the hospital had been invaded to twice the extent, and the houses within the area of a 2,000 feet circle, had been invaded to three times the extent, of houses situated elsewhere in the borough. To quote Dr. Buchanan's words in his prefatory report: "Looking at the occurrences of this period by the light of subsequent events, it would seem probable that from the beginning of June, 1887, the hospital in Winter Street was playing the part of small-pox distributor; but as to its agency after the first weeks in July there can be no doubt. Something of its operation was, indeed, soon recognized by local observers; and the completed record of this period shows the houses in a circle of 4,000 feet round the hospital to have become attacked almost suddenly to a degree amounting to a dozenfold the rate of the rest of the borough. Here, then, the Journal concludes, we have once more a lamentable confirmation of the report of the Hospitals Commission of 1881-82, and the repeated lesson should not be neglected by local authorities. London has decided to grapple with its next small-pox outbreak by the prompt removal of the cases as they occur to the hospital ships in the Thames or to the camp at Barenth outside the metropolitan limits, rather than by concentrating the cases in the intra-urban hospitals; and there are few towns that could not act in a similar manner."

STINKING SEWERS Should not be allowed to exist, but to my mind it is better to have the open grids in the streets than to convey the mischief, which is possible into, positions preventing our getting the know-

ledge that the sewers require to be scoured. Every line of sewer should be well scoured in the crown of its arch as well as the bottom, and after the scouring thoroughly flushed by a body of water that fills its calibre completely. The flushing which I see going on in our town from a two or three-inch tube is all but useless for the purpose required, except where there is a stoppage, which produces a head of water and fills up the sewer.—Dr. Carpenter, in his address at Croydon.

HOW THE DISEASE GERMS GET A FOOTING.—It is just as Dr. W. S. Flitt, of Melbourne, says: The vital constitution of the victim selected as their prey materially affects their power for mischief. An apple which is sound and whole you can store, and it will keep. But what happens if it is bruised? You all know it will give way and become rotten. When whole and intact it is able to resist the germs. They have no effect upon it. The moment, however, there is a bruise, though subject to the very same influences, that part affords a soil suitable for the growth of the organism falling on it, and putrefaction at once sets in. Precisely similar is it with the human body. If kept up to a proper health standard the poisonous particles, should they light on it, have no more influence than the organic particles in the air had on the sound apple. But let the health be impaired the constitution weakened, and the vitality lowered, then these disease germs gain an entrance, and find an opportunity to do their deadly work. Were I to represent the average vitality of the human race by a line, all above it would practically enjoy immunity from the effects of the poison, while all below it would be a prey to it.

A SAFE CORDIAL.—The Rhode Island State Board of Health Bulletin says: No one who, fatigued by over-exertion of body and mind, has ever experienced the reviving influence of a tumbler of milk, heated as warm as it can be sipped, and with or without a teaspoonful of sugar, will willingly forego a resort to it. The promptness with which its cordial influence is felt is indeed surprising. Some portion of it seems to be digested and appropriated almost immediately, and many who now fancy they need alcoholic stimulants when exhausted by fatigue will find in this simple draught an equivalent that will be abundantly satisfying, and far more enduring in its effects.