

IN Japan, between August 28th and Sept. 5th, inclusive, 13,348 new cases of cholera were reported, with 8,472 deaths. In Tokio the wells were examined and 740 out of 1,177 were condemned as unfit for drinking purposes. Is there not now direct communication by merchant vessels between Japan and British Columbia? And how about quarantine in the latter place?

CHICAGO papers inform us that there arrived in that city recently a man who had been travelling throughout the West, selling the right to manufacture a chemical composition for milk. He said there was nothing mysterious about the manufacture: He simply did chemically what the cow did naturally, and his artificial milk contained exactly the same constituents as the milk of the cow; but these constituents, instead of being obtained from clover or hay, were bought from a chemist. It is said that on letting it stand beside other milk, "it was found that about the same quantity of cream had risen on both." Oleomargarine may now "step out." What next?

As a sign of the times, the daily *Evening Express*, of Portland, Maine, in a prospectus announcing the enlargement and improvement of the paper, states as one of its reasons for asking support of the newspaper-reading public, that "it will advocate all measures which will tend to aid the sanitary improvement of the city."

FIVE different species of bacteria have been discovered in ordinary milk. Some of them are easily killed by boiling heat, others not so easily. Ranke recommends sterilizing all milk used for children—to put it in bottles placed in water, slowly heated to boiling, and as soon as the water boils, the bottle to be closed and kept in the boiling water for about forty minutes. Thus the bacteria that are often in great numbers in cow's milk are killed, and the danger of producing diarrhoea is avoided.

"Our National Foods," manufactured by Messrs. Fish & Ireland, of Lachute, are becoming more and more appreciated, and deservedly so, for they are decidedly still more elegant and palatable than they were, experience in their manufacture leading to greater perfection. We have, on several occasions, recommended these delicious cereals—especially the desiccated wheat and rolled oats—to our readers, as most digestible, wholesale and nutritious foods, and we are pleased to learn that, although the manufacturers had, not long ago, added new machinery which doubled the capacity for producing the foods, they have now, in order to meet the greatly increased demand, commenced the construction of a new mill, which will enable them to turn out 50 barrels a day

of the foods, and this increased demand has come about without the aid of "travelers," or much advertising to "puff" the foods.

IN New York a society has been formed for the prevention of the spread of venereal diseases. This it proposes to do by the cure of those afflicted, and the establishing over them of proper sanitary surveillance. It is opposed to legislative enactments, and proposes to do its work in an unostentatious way. Possibly in this manner the *American Lancet* says, may be reached a solution of the problem of dealing with this sort of cases.

THE abolition of afternoon sessions in the schools of Hamburg has been attended, it appears, by good results in every way.

ANY of our readers who have not tried Mr. McTiernan's pure bottled milk, should try it for a month.

NOTES ON CURRENT LITERATURE.

A TEXT BOOK OF HYGIENE—A Comprehensive Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Preventive Medicine from an American standpoint, by George H. Rohé, M. D., Prof. of Hygiene, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, U. S., etc., etc. Baltimore: Thomas and Evans. This is an excellent work of over 300 octavo pages, to which we have already drawn attention. Besides treating of air, water, food, scavenging, disinfection, sewerage, construction of houses, baths, &c., &c., in a brief, practical manner, it gives chapters on military and naval hygiene, history and prevention of epidemics of the various prevailing diseases, and vital statistics. Any one desirous of obtaining a general knowledge of the principles and practice of sanitary science will find it plainly and practically given in this book of Dr. Rohé.

INFANT FEEDING, by Mr. C. S. Redmond, is a very useful book in which the author strongly opposes, "farinaceous food," for infants, and condemns "arrowroot, tapioca, sago, white bread, pap, sop, boiley," and various other starchy poisons commonly given to "young infants." He may be congratulated on leaving the well-trodden path followed by most authors of books on infants, who give minute details how to wash and dress an infant, and furnish only cursory and unsatisfactory directions concerning their food, either early or later on in life. Mr. Redmond is not guilty of any exaggeration when he says that the articles of infant diet above enumerated are as sure poisons as strychnine, only they produce convulsions slowly instead of rapidly;