

Notes and Comments.

Dr. Carleton Jones has gone to London, G. B., to be absent several weeks.

THE natives of the New Hebrides poison arrows by dipping them in marshy earth. This earth contains tetanus bacillus and the vibrio septicus.

A GENEROUS GIFT IN THE INTERESTS OF MEDICINE TO LAVAL UNIVERSITY.—The Sulpicians have donated to Laval University a large piece of ground on St. Denis street, valued at \$30,000, and, besides, \$74,000 in cash, the whole to be at the disposal of the medical faculty of the university. Montreal is to have another big medical school. Work is to be commenced immediately, so as to get the buildings in running order as soon as possible.—*L'Union Med. du Canada.*

RATIO OF PHYSICIANS TO POPULATION.—Dr. P. H. Millard, of Minn., in a paper recently read before the American Academy of Medicine (*Coll. and Clin. Rec.*), gave the following as the ratio of physicians to population in various parts of the world:—

Sweden	1 to 7,000
Italy	1 to 3,500
Germany	1 to 3,000
Austro-Hungary.....	1 to 2,400
France.....	1 to 2,000
United States.....	1 to 600

IN speaking of the treatment of pneumonia by quinine and antikamnia, Prof. Palmer says: "The effects desired, and certainly, as a rule, produced, are a decided reduction of the temperature, a marked diminution in the frequency of the pulse, a decided moisture of the skin, or free sweating, a slower and more easy respiration, or relief from pain and the feeling of full-

ness in the chest, a diminution of the cough and of the tenacious and bloody character of the expectoration; and, in short, not only is there a checking of the fever, but of all evidence—general and local—of the pulmonary engorgement and inflammation.

"The Recrudescence of Leprosy and its Causation," is the title of a new book by William Tebb, F. R. G. S., published by Swan, Sonnenschien & Co., Paternoster Square, London. The *Edinburgh Scotsman* refers to it as follows:

"The result and effect of Mr. William Tebb's book "The Recrudescence of Leprosy and its Causation" can be stated very briefly. The early chapters, collecting the evidence both of the author's observations and of medical authorities in all parts of the world, establish that leprosy is increasing, and that it spreads not by contagion but by inoculation. The book then goes on to examine in great detail the relation between vaccination and leprosy and forces its readers inevitably to the conclusion that the disease is in many cases communicated by vaccination. As this terrible malady is incurable, and the only possible useful treatment of it is hygienic and precautionary—points of his argument which Mr. Tebb makes out again and again in great detail, proceeding step by step, the effect of the treatise is that compulsory vaccination ought to be abolished because (among other evils) it causes leprosy. Such is the main line of the book. Incidentally it brings together a large number of facts and medical opinions which must prove of value to any one investigating the disease; and, whether they agree with its conclusions or not, medical men will welcome a work that devotes so painstaking a study to a subject so important to the public welfare."

Reference is made in the book to leprosy in Canada, and to the lazaretto at Tracadie, N. B.