

dairymen from continuing in the business.

Pasteurization, carried on in the proper manner, is the only safe and practical way of supplying wholesome milk.

Nathan Strauss, of New York City, has been pasteurizing and distributing milk for the benefit of the poor babies of New York for 17 years. Before he began the death rate during the summer months was 134 out of every thousand; now it is only 62 out of every thousand, a great benefit largely due to his efforts.

An Arctic Sanatorium.

Sir Ernest Shackleton had had abundant opportunity for learning all about the virtues of cold air. Due heed, therefore, will be given his proposal to establish in Spitzbergen a great international sanatorium for consumptives.

A generation ago such a proposal would have aroused the derision of the public and even of the physicians. But nowadays the sanative qualities of winter air on weak lungs are better understood.

It might be objected, however, that Spitzbergen is a long way off, hard and expensive to get at and not very entertaining when reached. The tuberculous, like others, must have their interests and diversions. Cold, fresh air can be got at a high altitude more conveniently than at a high latitude. The Swiss mountain valleys in winter or our own Rockies are as efficacious as Spitzbergen, as well as being nearer and more entertaining. There the pulmonary patient may have his toboggan slides, curling contests and skating clubs, housewarming arrangements conforming to reasonable standards of living, and home and friends within a few days or hours.

Unless high fashion should take it into its perverse head to turn invalid and flock to the Arctic shores as a refuge from summer heats—making Spitzbergen a sort of inverted Florida—we see no great future for Sir Ernest's suggestion.

Household Pets and Consumption.

Experts of the Harvard Medical School have decided that household cats and dogs do much toward spreading consumption. Thirty per cent. of all the cats in Boston have consumption, according to tests, and the scientists say that this percentage probably would hold in all large cities.

That the public should be on guard against the hitherto unsuspected dogs and cats and that the diseases of ailing pets should be classified, as a measure of safety, are opinions held by such experts as Dr. Langdon Frothingham of, the Harvard Medical School, and the Rev. Dr. F. H. Rowley, President of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Dr. Frothingham, who has examined many cats at the Harvard Medical School, says:

"As to transmission of the disease, the greatest danger is, of course, when the cat has tuberculosis of the lungs. Then it may be transmitted when the cat licks the face of a child.

"The fact that children fondle cats and dogs so much more than do grown persons makes the case worse, and certainly in households where the child is fed only carefully inspected milk, and where every other care is taken to keep it from receiving the germs of the disease, equal care should be taken to protect it from diseased pets."

Passing of the Common Drinking Cup.

Among a number of other States Massachusetts has followed Kansas in enacting a law prohibiting the public drinking cup, a reform which when it was first put into effect in Kansas caused great inconvenience to travelers on through trains and much indignation as well as ridicule of Kansas as a State of cranks. But it is a reform that has stuck and been followed in several States.

There is now much complaint in Connecticut and the other four States adjoining Massachusetts because of its new law, with which the traveling public has not become familiar, against the common drinking cup, and some criticism that Massachusetts will have to give heed to. The law, for instance, does not prohibit the owner of a cup from loaning it to every other passenger on a train, and to that extent it becomes a dead letter. It does not prohibit passengers in trains from drinking directly out of the faucet of the common water tank, and this practice is indulged in, especially by immigrants. A law which interferes with fixed habits and customs is bound to be extremely unpopular until its merit becomes generally recognized, and meantime it is evaded in every