

in almost every street down to the Rideau. "There is no city in the Dominión which requires so thorough an overhauling as the capital of the Dominion, a city which ought to be a model, but is really a discredit to the country, with its dirty streets heaped with the garbage and rubbish of a thousand dwellings."

JUDGE HUGHES, of St. Thomas, in a recent lecture there, said, Tea had been so much adulterated that the dealers could afford to give back part of their profits in the form of a book to the purchaser. But it would be safer he said for people to buy the book and do without the tea altogether. Tea is largely made now-a-days in Montreal and New York. He quoted authorities showing that in London, Eng., there are eight manufactories engaged in preparing tea from exhausted leaves procured from hotels and the streets and yards, which are re-colored with rose-ink and black lead. "It is a known fact that tea-tasters, though careful not to swallow the infusion, are obliged after a short time to give up their lucrative positions with shattered constitutions! All of which proves that over-indulgence in tea can be as destructive as over-indulgence in whiskey."

THE cholera, it is now generally believed by those best able to judge, seems now more likely to reach this continent during this summer than it has at any period during the last few years. The Federal Government here have made, it appears, all practical preparations for preventing it getting into Canadian soil (a good deal of which would doubtless yield an abundant crop of cholera) but quarantine cannot guard the whole of our southern frontier. The disease has reached the Isthmus of Panama, and it is feared Mexican Central trains may bring it into the United States. Quarantine has been instituted in Texas, and baggage and freight from cholera infected ports will be denied admittance to that State, and mails from cholera-infected ports will be disinfected.

SINCE the above was written, we find in the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, for this month, the following: Step by step the cholera is creeping through South America, gathering force as it marches. Beginning in Buenos Ayres, by the latter part of December it had crossed

the Argentine Republic and gained foothold in Chili. A telegram from Panama, dated March 9th, tells us of its ravage in that State, and we may catch a hint of their extent from the fact that it has already been proposed that 'the nation concede a pension to the families of all who may die attending cholera patients.' . . These are serious signs, and matters of import to other States besides Louisiana. Should the plague reach the Isthmus and Mexico, there will be small hope of this city escaping, and the flood-gates of New Orleans once passed, the Mississippi Valley, and indeed the whole country, may be inundated with disease before there is time to realize the danger.

STILL later: The Philadelphia *Annals of Hygiene*, the official organ of the Pennsylvania State Board of Health, says, It would seem that we have now more reason to fear the advent of cholera than at any previous period since the commencement of the present epidemic. Hitherto we have been separated from the disease by several thousands of miles of water. Now the case is very different. . . During the past winter the disease has been slowly creeping up the American Continent; it is really on our shores, and it is therefore difficult to understand how any system of quarantine can keep it away from us.

THE nature of fever is the subject of the Gulstonian lectures for this year, but just concluded in Great London. According to the last number of the *British Medical Journal* (April 2.) they contained "some very important remarks." They explain how it is possible for an increased thermogenesis (production of heat), without high temperature, to be present, the increased production being compensated for by increased loss; thus there may be the symptoms of fever without any rise of temperature, and conversely, a high temperature without fever. In maintaining the normal temperature of the body there are three "mechanisms": one for the production of heat, the thermogenetic; another for giving off any superfluous heat, as chiefly by evaporation from the skin, the thermolytic; and a third for adjusting and regulating the temperature, the thermotaxic. Fever is a dissolution process, the last mechanism evolved—the thermotaxic—being the