

epsy, rheumatism, and other of the characteristic symptoms of the more intense forms of lead poisoning. The influence on child-bearing women was most disastrous, the number of miscarriages being extraordinarily great. The lead poisoning has been traced to one particular source of water supply.

IN BOSTON, too, lead poisoning has been common. In that city Dr. Putnam has recently published, in the Medical and Surgical Journal, a report of an investigation as regards poisoning by lead, from which it appears that paralysis and bowel ailments are by no means the most common symptoms of lead poisoning. He finds that tremors, resembling those of paralysis agitans, and a great variety of nervous symptoms are frequently caused by lead poisoning, not sufficient in degree to produce bowel troubles or paralysis.

THE QUARANTINE authorities at Boston Harbor recently intercepted the importation of a case of leprosy in the person of a woman from Sweden. After the true nature of the disease had been clearly made out, the officials not only refused a permit to land, but required the Cunard Company to return the leper to her own country. This was done on May 10th. It has now been learned that the diagnosis of leprosy was confirmed by the medical officials at Liverpool upon the arrival of the outcast at that port.

AT A RECENT meeting of the Board of Health of Memphis, Tenn., the president called attention to a number of buildings that had for years been in an unsanitary condition, and recommended that they be condemned, the tenants forced to vacate them, and the owners compelled to put them in a proper sanitary condition. The Board passed a resolution empowering the president to take the steps he recommended. As the result, ninety-five residences and stores were condemned. As the Sanitary News says: The amount of sickness prevented cannot be estimated, but when a building is vacated under the condemnation of a board of health a dangerous sanitary condition must have existed. We presume boards of health could find such work to do in almost any city of any size, and a general spring cleaning would be beneficial under almost any circumstances.

THE State Board of Health of Oregon has taken hold of the matter of stamping out consumption in cows. A wealthy banker of Portland, O., owned a herd of one hundred and fifty-eight Jerseys, which cost him \$35,000, one-third of the entire sum having been paid for twenty-seven of the animals, bought in the East.

A few months ago tuberculosis was discovered in several of the cows, which led to the condemning of the animals by the State Board of Health. He was forbidden to sell either the milk or the butter made from the milk of any of the diseased animals, or others that had been in contact with them, and thirty-four of the animals were killed, others that had been exposed being placed in quarantine.

THE PUBLICATION in the German papers that the number of resident consumptives of San Remo and Mentone, in northern Italy, is steadily on the increase has greatly excited the natives of that region. The cause of this increase is stated to be the sojourn of consumptives in that country in search of health and the undoubted contagiousness of the disease. The people of southern California protest against that country being made the transient home of consumptives who spread the disease among the natives.

ITALIAN patent medicine specialists are finding out that, so far as their trade is concerned, the golden age is past and the iron age has begun. Under the new sanitary regulations which recently came into force in Italy no preparation of the kind can be sold unless it has been approved of by the Superior Sanitary Council. Not long ago that body rejected 200 "specialities," and on May 13th, it refused its sanction to all those submitted to it, on the ground that "all contained remedies which cannot be used except under the direction of a medical man." Many were absolutely condemned as being either dangerous or composed of substances not possessing the virtues attributed to them.

IN RUSSIA severe measures have been taken by the Government against the adulteration and sale of injurious substances as food. Persons convicted of these offences will be liable to a fine of 300 roubles (£48), or to imprisonment for three months. For a second offence these penalties will be doubled, and a third conviction will entail the loss of civil and political rights.

AT A RECENT meeting of the Imperial Royal Society of Physicians of Vienna, Prof. Albert brought forward two cases of actinomycosis. One was that of an adult who suffered from a hard infiltration in the anterior region of the neck. Over one spot there was a violet discoloration of the skin and fluctuation. The second case was one of actinomycosis of the lower maxillary region of a boy. The disease developed with symptoms of inflammation of the membrane covering the bone. Readers of this Journal will remember that this is the disease which caused the death of several cows belonging to Mr. Delmage of Addington.