

serum treatment has as yet been discovered that will destroy the tubercle bacillus or drive it from its habitation in the human body that can be used with therapeutic safety. It is not too much to say that the day is not far distant when the labor of those tireless workers will have its reward. In the meantime our present duty is to take advantage of our knowledge already acquired to check the progress of this dreadful disease. Every effort should be made to educate the public as to the nature of the disease, its contagious character and the grave danger of contact with those afflicted. Its early symptoms also should be generally known that advice may be sought in the early stages of the disease in the hope that the hygienic-dietetic treatment may effect a cure. With early discovery, isolation and sanitary treatment, even as at present known, we may hope to limit the ravages if we cannot relegate the tubercle bacillus to the pages of history.

The eyes of the medical world have of late years been turned to the spread of the Bubonic plague. From the crowded centres of population in Asiatic cities, where plague is endemic, it breaks forth with terrible mortality. The flowing tide of commerce carries it to all parts till it has become a source of fear and dread to all mankind. Since the discovery of the bacillus-pestis the energies of eminent bacteriologists have been concentrated in an endeavour to limit its area and to wipe out its existence. There the outlook is most hopeful. Kitasato, Roux, Hoffkine, Yersin, Koch and Galeoti all have worked out, some a modified virus, others toxines and anti-toxines for the immunity of affected districts and the cure of those afflicted with the disease. Hoffkine claims immunity for 80 per cent. of those treated by his method. There is a wholesome dread of the plague existing in the mind of the laity, a fact that will aid largely in its isolation and treatment. Time will be required to overcome Eastern prejudices and to procure better sanitary arrangements, but the end is in sight.

To limit the infectious diseases of childhood should be our especial care. The sanitary laws as now existing and half administered are entirely inadequate. Of what value is it to placard a house announcing that scarlet fever or measles exists there, when the inmates of that house may go in and out at will,