

culars of enquiry sent to members of the upper and middle classes, and to heads of asylums for the insane, and by diligent study of Burke's "Peerage," have failed to show any evil resulting from the marriages of first cousins. He acknowledges that the opinion of prominent medical men is against such intermarriages, and says: "My paper is far from giving anything like a satisfactory solution of the question as to the effects of consanguineous marriages, but it does, I think, show that the assertion that this question has already been set at rest cannot be substantiated. The subject still demands attention."

THE *Lancet* notices two instances in which disease was undoubtedly transmitted from human beings to domestic animals. In one case dogs took small-pox from human patients, and in the other the whooping-cough was communicated to a cat from children. Might not animals communicate such diseases to human beings?

A SUGGESTION.—We beg to suggest to the Montreal Health Department that *possibly* the most effectual (and economical in view of the late proceedings there) method of overcoming the anti-vaccination propensities of the *habitants* would be one similar to that adopted in India. There, where the practice of vaccination is said to be making fair progress, the medical officers state that one great obstacle, the religious scruples of the natives, are now overcome by the payment to them of one *auna* (three cents) per child. This would probably be much more likely to succeed than a plan proposing to make a charge for vaccinating.

A CURIOUS FACT.—In a lecture by Dr. Moore, Diplomate in State Medicine, on "Meteorology in its bearing on Health and Disease," in the lecture hall of the Royal Dublin Society, a fact came out about measles, which appears to corroborate the conclusion of Dr. Ballard, that a temperature below 42° F. is as unfavorable to the spread of the disease as a temperature above 59° F.