

preventable, statesmen could probably be persuaded to attend to sanitary legislation. Our present legislation has a tendency to ameliorate the material state of our country without reference to the health of the people.

You have undertaken the publication of a "Public Health Magazine" in order to diffuse amongst the people useful information on public and private hygiene—a science considered the greatest conquest of medicine, but, unfortunately, too much ignored. It is to be hoped that the intelligent portion of our population will appreciate the value of a sanitary leaf by enregistering their names as subscribers. In our present state of civilization a sanitary journal, based on sound principles of physiology, psychology and pathology, cannot but tend to ameliorate the condition of our society, which seems to ignore the elementary principles and laws of hygiene, the object of which is not only to ward off disease, but also to give development to man, physically, intellectually and morally. Whatever social position man occupies, he ought to know how to put himself in connection with the different stimulants of life, air, water, light, food, &c.

Everything which militates against mind or body ought to be brought before the bar of health. Gentlemen in every profession and calling should have an intimate knowledge of practical hygiene. Every householder should know how to regulate his house in sanitary measures. Every architect should be careful in his construction, &c. All of which I am sure we will find in your excellent publication.

I remain, dear Doctor,

Your devoted confrere,

A. B. LA ROCQUE, M.D.

*Health Officer.*

MONTREAL, June 3rd, 1875.