

access of light by the use of red curtains over any opening in the room through which a ray of light might pass. He also gives orders that no artificial light is to be employed in the sick-room, a photographic lantern being used when necessary.

In Ontario, variola, owing to the far-reaching effects of hygiene, is now an extremely rare disease, so much so, indeed, that to obtain a clinical knowledge of it, the younger physicians of this province will have to go abroad. Owing to chance, however, it may be introduced unexpectedly into some of our towns. Should such be the case, it would be interesting to learn that Dr. Finsen's treatment has been employed with results beneficial to the facial expression of the sufferers.

On the list of causes of death in Ontario in 1896, measles stood fifteenth with thirty-six deaths. It is considered a rather trivial disease among the people, and often receives very little medical treatment. Many practitioners advise that draughts of air be excluded from the sick-room for fear of aggravating the accompanying bronchitis, and the windows in the sick-room are generally darkened to relieve irritability of the conjunctiva. If by advising the use of red curtains, we so shorten an attack of measles that the patient can be sent out in from six to eight days, we certainly deserve the gratitude of the family. We may help also by establishing a speedy convalescence, to lessen the remote results of measles, which sometimes leaves dangerous sequels in its wake, and even prepares the tissues of the body for the ultimate development of tuberculosis.

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PROFESSOR PETERS AND HIS CRITIC.

PROFESSOR PETERS, of Toronto, gave a demonstration of a "New and Original Method of Making Casts" before the Surgical section of the British Medical Association at Edinburgh, July, 1898. The working of the apparatus was also shown, by request of the London surgeons, in Dr. Sims Woodhead's laboratory, London, and all who witnessed these performances were unanimous in pronouncing this method both original in design and effective in the results obtained. His article descriptive of the process also appears in the *British Medical Journal*, September 3rd, 1898. Professor Peters states that after considerable experimenting he elaborated the apparatus, which he describes. It consists of (1) a jacketed tin pail to hold melted paraffin, hot water being placed