

In the second place, the clientele is not a desirable one. If in any walk of life the saying, *Noscitur a sociis*, is true it is here. The class of young men and women who seek to have these operations performed to get themselves out of trouble, will bring discredit to any doctor who yields to their requests. They will make the fact known, and the standing of the unfortunate doctor is soon dragged in the mire.

In the third place, all hope of a respectable and influential practice is scattered to the four winds. Those who have a proper conception of the legal and moral codes that should govern us all, will not seek the advice of a doctor who gets his name bandied about by the class who think nothing more about an abortion than the fee they may have to pay for its procurement. It is truly a case of choosing in which class a doctor purposes living out his professional life amongst. Shall it be among the abortionist class, ever downwards, or among the self-respecting class, ever upwards?

But it does not pay, because there is very little money in it. The same time and attention devoted to a better class would bring as much money, and far more influence.

In the last place it is a most dangerous practice. The very persons that have been helped out of their trouble will, the very next day to save themselves, give the unfortunate doctor away. It is true here as in most other things that when wrongdoers quarrel honest people get at the truth.

Our advice is that for no fee, however large, nor for any influence, however great it may appear, yield to do a criminal abortion.

PATHOLOGICAL DISCOVERY AND ITS BEARING ON PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

In his address at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, on 3rd February, Professor Adami, of Montreal, showed in a most convincing manner that medical science had recently made some very remarkable advances.

He drew attention to the great work of Professors Koch and Pasteur during the years 1882-87, when the real foundation was laid for the principle that infectious disease is due pathogenic micro-organisms within the system.

He also drew attention to the researches of Finklenburg, of Boun, who has estimated the average duration of human life in the 16th century as 20 years. In the middle of the 19th century it was 37 years. Now it is over 40 years. The mortality in London from 1620 to 1643 was as high as 70 per 1,000. A year ago the death rate in London was