

than Curative Medicine." He concludes that, for the present, till we know more of germ life, "We must mainly trust for disinfection to cleanliness in the *widest* acceptance of the word."

In lecture II., by Dr. Reynolds (Prof. Analyt. Chem.), on the "Discrimination of Good Water and Wholesome Food," simple, practical rules are given for detecting common adulterants in foods and drinks.

Lecture III., on "Meteorology in its Bearing on Health and Disease," by Dr. Moore, Diplomate in State Medicine, is an elaborate and a fair representation of the present knowledge on this subject. On the influence of season on thoracic and abdominal affections, he lays it down that, as in summer the tendency to disease and death is chiefly connected with the digestive organs, and in winter with the organs of respiration, "in summer a rise of mean temperature above the average increases the number of cases of, and the mortality from, abdominal affections." In winter a fall of mean temperature below the average increases the sickness and mortality from thoracic affections. Regarding scarlatina, his observations agree with Dr. Ballard's inferences, "that a mean atmospheric temperature of about 60°, or between 56° and 60°, is that most favourable to the outbreak of scarlatina. 2. That for its free development it is necessary that the humidity of the atmosphere shall not much exceed 36, or be much less than 74. 3. That a higher temperature than 60° does not appear to be in itself unfavourable to the spread of scarlatina. 4. That a fall of mean temperature below 53° tends to arrest an epidemic of the disease."

The next lecture, by Dr. Little, (Prof. of Med. in R. C. S), is an interesting discourse on the "Geographical Distribution of Disease."

"Zymotic and Preventable disease" is the title of the fifth lecture, by Dr. Grimshaw. Some of his conclusions are certainly open to discussion. Simple fever he regards as a "mere attempt" at either typhus or typhoid, not sufficiently developed to be identified with either. He agrees with English sanitarians in regarding typhus as originating *de novo* from overcrowding, and typhoid from decomposing sewage. It does not appear to be fully established that scarlatina arises from decomposing slaughter-house refuse. "Relapsing fever," he says "is believed to be the direct product of famine, but being contagious, may communicate itself to well-fed persons."

There is a lecture by the well-known Dr. Mopether, on the "Prevention of Artizans' Diseases," in which he pleads