

attract attention, or as it were, localize the parts tending to the production of solitary vice. And we often find reflex symptoms produced by adhesion of prepuce clitorides. Another point is that as the child develops, the uterus becomes more soft and vascular, and is in that condition in which any violent exercise may produce permanent displacement. If the girl escapes the first dangers, with the appearance of the menstrual flow; if she has not been properly instructed she still pursues her ordinary avocations. The result is serious derangement of function. Fortunately most girls pass the period of puberty in safety, yet a chain is only as strong as its weakest link, and so the integrity of a nation depends upon the physical and mental qualities of its individual constituents. Much trouble might be averted by proper watchfulness and instruction on the part of parents. The girl, during the establishment of the menstrual functions, should be an object of especial care. Over-study, over-exercise at the piano, or as is usual, both evils combined, have to be guarded against. Then, as regards physical development, by the systems in force in most institutions, the girls have to do everything with the precision of military drill. The result is an amount of nervous strain that nearly counter-balances any good effects. All such exercises should be undoubtedly under the supervision of a careful physician.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS.

It is with more than ordinary pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the editorials from the *World* and *Mail* anent the matter contained in

our December issue, and we cannot compliment them too highly upon the active interest that they display in the welfare of our citizens. It is so often the case that matters of this character are felt to be too scientific or theoretical, or apparently not of sufficient interest, to demand the attention of the lay press; and it is indeed a pleasure to read especially the strong editorial in the *World*. It is seldom that journalistic work obtains such prompt recognition and encouragement, and, following immediately on the changes in our staff, is particularly appreciated.

We are reproducing in this issue the last articles of this series, and can only say, as the daily press have so strongly said, following our presentation of the matter, that no time should be lost by our health authorities in obtaining similar protection for our citizens.

TWENTIETH CENTURY PRACTICE.

We are now in the closing decade of the nineteenth century. During the last two decades medicine has made giant strides, and has rapidly and honestly won a place among the exact sciences. Yet we have no authoritative work that places before the practitioner in a connected form the results of more recent scientific research and the practical deductions therefrom.

It is therefore with more than ordinary pleasure that we notice that Messrs. Wm. Wood & Co., known so favourably for nearly a century as medical publishers, are about to issue what they so aptly call "Twentieth