

to science, will be a central source of strength to the scientific work of the investigation of disease. The opening was an ovation to the world-renowned *savant*, who has successfully elucidated the microbes of anthrax, chicken-cholera, and hydrophobia.

A NEW institute for the practical study of sanitary science has been organized at Rome. Original research in sanitary subjects will receive governmental aid through the Italian National Board of Health. Diplomas will be granted to those who complete a successful course of study. Dr. Pagliani, of the University of Turin, will occupy the chair of sanitary engineering.

A REPORT of the Central Board of Health of Melbourne has been made, describing an outbreak of diphtheria, the cases occurring almost simultaneously, in the neighborhood of Daylesford. The local health officer in his report points out the strong *prima facie* evidence that the children contracted the disease from cats, numbers of which are dying in the neighborhood.

THE medical public generally will regret the sudden death of Henry B. Sands, M.D., of New York, on 18th of Nov. He died in his carriage while returning from a professional visit. For two or three years his health has been somewhat impaired, but he has continued steadily in practice. Death proved to be due to heart failure. For many years Dr. Sands has been recognized as the leading surgeon of New York.

FIVE cases of poisoning from eating salt pork, all bought at one shop, are reported by Dr. Madjekin, of Tambov, Russia. In a couple of hours after eating, extreme prostration, giddiness, vomiting, difficulty in breathing, occurred. The pork was found to be odorless, of a grayish color, and an intense burning taste. Several other cases were subsequently reported by Dr. Pakrovsky, of the same place, where the symptoms were similar.

THE French Minister of Agriculture, pursuing the question of prophylaxis against animal diseases, is about to undertake a series of prophylactic measures against charbon, rouget, tuberculosis, etc. The measures hitherto applied to charbon are to be extended to tuberculosis, viz., surveillance, isolation, destruction of the flesh of tuberculous animals.

The milk from tuberculous cows is allowed to be utilized for feeding only after it has been boiled.

DR. RUATA, of the University of Perugia, in a recent pamphlet, entitled, "Protect Yourselves," points to the amount of illness indicated by the fact that some 30,000 deaths occur annually in Italy from typhoid fever alone. He despairs of emulating during the present generation, at least, the sanitary arrangements found in England, and would be content if the present generation of Italians could be aroused to a sense of ordinary decency and cleanliness.

SAYS Laebish of Innsbruck, "Antipyrine belongs, according to Demme, to the great class of protoplasmic poisons. Direct injection into the muscular substance is followed by rapid inexcitability. This explains the cardiac paralysis rapidly succeeding large doses of antipyrine. Demme recommends in cases with the evidences of poisoning present, subcutaneous doses of caffeine for the purpose of raising the excitability of the cardiac muscle and of the nerve centres."

THE 7th edition of Dr. H. C. Wood's "Therapeutics: Its Principles and Practice," gives increased prominence to remedial agencies other than administration of drugs. Notably is this the case with the discussion of the effects of water in its therapeutic uses. Predigested aliments are fully discussed and judicious directions for their use given. There is a lack, however, of chapters on the influence of altitude, humidity, etc., in the treatment of disease.

IN a recent report to the French Department of Agriculture, the Inspector-General gave an account of experiments in treating black-rot, that parasitic disease known to all our readers, which has caused the loss of so many thousand dollars to fruit growers on this continent, and which has appeared in limited districts in Herault and the valley of the Garonne. The experiments have shown that treatment with a cupric solution can arrest the invasion of the black-rot, as that of mildew, if applied at the proper time and in a right manner.

AN interesting occurrence is reported in the *Revue Générale D'Ophthalmologie*. An oak forest in the environs of Worms was invaded by insects of the bombyx (*Crethocampa*). They were destroyed by burning, by means of lights attached to the end