

MEDICAL MEN AND PUBLIC HEALTH.—At nearly the same time that the paper on “the Relations of the Medical Profession to Public Health,” (published in the November number of the *SANITARY JOURNAL*) was read before the York Medical Association, Prof. Corfield, in his introductory lecture at University College, London, England, made the following remarks on the same subject: “As medical men know more of diseases than others do, they necessarily know much about the ways in which they arise and spread, and much, therefore, about the methods by which they may be prevented. Are they not, then, bound to use their knowledge for the good of mankind, and to make that knowledge as perfect as they can? And have not medical men always recognised this from the time of Hippocrates, the father of preventive as well as of curative medicine, to our own day? Sir William Jenner says, ‘No one acquainted with the present state of the science and art of medicine will for a moment question that to prevent disease is its first and most important aim.’ Weigh well these words of your great teacher and mine, and place beside them those of Sir William Gull—‘It is enough for us that diseases prevail to stimulate our best efforts for their prevention without our asking a question beyond.’ . . . *Another reason why medical men are bound to study hygiene is that it affords important aids to cure; fresh air, exercise, and a proper diet being often more important to a patient than drugs.* The italicizing is ours.

DR. MAX VON PETTENKOFER, Prof. of Hygiene, University of Munich, in a popular lecture delivered in that city, on the Value of Health, says, “Mere chance will not explain the fact that, in the history of human civilization, it has always been unmistakably those nations that have shown the greatest care for the health of their citizens that have exerted the most useful and the most powerful influence in the world.”

TENACIOUS.—Prof. Yeissl, of Vienna, is reported to have recently said at his clinic, “Some think, when a patient has for some time enjoyed immunity from manifestation of syphilis, that he is cured; but I tell you, gentlemen, that if a man contract syphilis he will die syphilitic, and at the day of judgment his ghost will have syphilis.”

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, Marylebone, has been analyzing the coloring matter of some bright green colored tarlatan, and found it “contained arsenic in considerable quantities.” He reported that he had been induced to make the analysis on account of a report that two young ladies had suffered from symptoms of arsenical poisoning in consequence of having worn dresses of this description at an evening party.