

world in which they are unfitted to live.

More than a century ago Cabannis said: "As the liver secretes bile and the stomach gastric juice, so the brain secretes thought," a proposition exact enough for comparison, and as a working basis for sanitary legislation for, though thought and mind are probably something more than secretion of the brain, mind is dependent for its every normal movement upon the integrity of the brain, and wrong and misleading thought will be evolved if the physical substratum of the mind—the human brain gets out of order. The duty of our day is to see that, so far as practicable, we transmit to our descendants healthy brains and vigorous nervous systems, and to this end personal endeavor and municipal legis-

lation should be invoked. A true civilization should show development and not degeneracy of brain power, and the proudest monument to our wisdom we might erect would be one of neurotic regeneracy, a richer legacy to the coming generations than railroads or telegraphs, phonographs or telephones, electric lights, or aerial navigation successfully accomplished, for without neurotic regeneracy these blessings will prove curses and promoters of still further neuropathic decay, and final extinction of mind. To enjoy these, power of the nervous system and mind should be increased, not diminished; yet in them, and the press, injudiciously used, are the seeds and elements of destruction.—C. H. HUGHES, M. D. in *Alienist Neurologist*.

## HEALTH IN MICHIGAN—INTERESTING FACTS.

Reports to the Michigan state board of health indicate that, in the month of September, 1885, compared with the preceeding month, influenza, typho malarial fever, bronchitis and neuralgia increased, and that cholera morbus, cholera infantum, and diarrhœa decreased in prevalence. Compared with the average for the month of September in the seven years, 1879-1885, intermittent fever, remittent fever, dysentery, typho-malarial fever, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, consumption of lungs, and typhoid fever were less prevalent in September, 1885. For the month of September, 1885, compared with the average of corresponding months for the seven years, 1879-1885, the temperature was lower, the absolute humidity and the day ozone were about the same, and the relative humidity and the night ozone were more. Including reports by regular observers and others, diphtheria was reported in Michigan in the month of September, 1885, at 56 places, scarlet fever at 42 places and typhoid fever at 49 places.

For the month of October, 1885, compared with the preceeding month, the reports indicate that diphtheria increased, and that diarrhœa, cholera

morbus, dysentery, and cholera infantum decreased in prevalence. Compared with the average for the month of October in the seven years, 1879-85, remittent fever, typho-malarial fever, diarrhœa, consumption of lungs, typhoid fever, bronchitis, dysentery, and cholera morbus were less prevalent in October, 1885. For the month of October 1885, compared with the average of corresponding months for the seven years, 1879-85, the temperature was lower, the absolute humidity was less, the relative humidity was much more, and the day and the night ozone were less. Including reports by regular observers and others, diphtheria was reported in Michigan, in the month of October, 1885, 59 places. Scarlet fever at 41 places, and typhoid fever at 36 places.

For the month of November, 1885, compared with the preceding months, the reports indicate that bronchitis, tonsilitis, neuralgia, rheumatism and pneumonia increased, and intermittent fever decreased in prevalence. Compared with the average for the month of November in the seven years, 1879-1885, intermittent fever, diphtheria, remittent fever, typho-malarial fever, pneumonia, consumption of lungs, and