Tuberculosis continues to attract a great deal of attention, and considerable advance was made in education and in the promotion of sanatoria. Although there has been much discussion in Canada and elsewhere, no distinct advance has been made except in Edinburgh and a few other places, where notification has been made compulsory. Probably health authorities have hesitated in advocating compulsory notification of tuberculosis owing to the all too great and unreasonable antagonism towards the tuberculous on the part of the laity. There have been encouraging practical results from a new phase introduced lately in sanatorial treatment, namely, that of graduated labour.

Koch's 1901 Announcements are being gradually offset and disbelieved in; and it seems to be becoming generally accepted as a fact that bovine tuberculosis can be produced in animals by certain strains of tuberculous matter of human kind. According to the second report of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis, no reason can be shown that man is less susceptible to bovine tuberculosis than any animal. In fact, the Commission states definitely that in many cases—as many as 14 out of 60 human strains—the bacilli of human tuberculosis possessed the characteristics of bovine tuberculosis.

Though Sleeping Sickness, or, rather, a knowledge thereof, is of no practical importance to our readers, it is interesting to know that two young Canadian graduates have made a special study of this unique and attractive disease, and published during the past year a review on the subject of combating it. Drs. Allan Kinghorn and John L. Todd have arrived at these conclusions: A drug as specific in its action on sleeping sickness as quinine is on malaria must be supplemented by the same preventive measures as carried out in destroying the mosquito. As there are no means of destroying the tsetse flies in large numbers yet found out or carried out, strict quarantine and isolation measures should be enforced to prevent the further spread of trypanosomiasis; the value of "atoxyl" is problematical, although it is beneficial, but it must be administered continuously and regularly.

Vaccine Therapy has been the subject of many investigations since Sir A. E. Wright brought opsonins to the attention of the medical world. He in conjunction with other investigators and observers has recently shown that the process of auto-intoxication might come under observation in the beginning of a tubercular