

upon the labour of endeavouring to improve the sanitary condition of the city in which we are now met, I found no law that could be put into force to carry out the most necessary sanitary measures ; and, in my earlier enthusiasm, struggled, with but partial success, to obtain some amelioration in sanitary legislation.

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POISONING BY ORDINARY GAS.—To have our rooms pleasantly illuminated with gas is to undergo a process of poisoning, the more disastrous because, instead of directly producing the characteristic symptoms of defective blood oxygenation, the gas-polluted atmosphere insidiously lowers the tone of vitality, and establishes a condition favourable to disease. It would be difficult to overrate the importance of this household peril. Pictures are spoiled by gas, gilt mouldings are tarnished, the colours of decorated walls and ceilings fade, and men and women of delicate organization are enfeebled and injured by the foul air in which gas is discharged and supposed to burn innocuously. The extent to which this evil works in the midst of domesticated families during the long evenings is not adequately appreciated. After the first few unpleasant experiences are over, the physical sensibility becomes inured to the immediate results of breathing an atmosphere charged, more or less heavily, with the products of combustion and unconsumed coal gas. It is not creditable to the ingenuity of practical men that no method has yet been devised by which the advantages of gas as an illuminating agent may be secured without the drawback of slow poisoning, with the host of maladies a depressed vitality is sure to bring in its train.—*Lancet*.

A NEW METHOD OF DISINFECTION.—The *Scientific American* state that M. Boschau has devised a method of disinfection based on the continuous and economical production of ozone by means of manganese dioxide, which is of timely interest. Ordinary light brown wrapping paper is thinly covered with size, and on the latter the pulverised dioxide is sifted, so that it forms an adherent layer. It is merely necessary to hang the sheets thus prepared in the apartment to be disinfected or aerated. M. Boschau states that he lined a trunk with paper thus prepared, and placed therein some old cheese and strong radishes, which he left in the receptacle for a fortnight. At the end of that period the materials were removed and the lid of the trunk quickly shut. Fifteen minutes afterward, on opening the trunk, not the slightest odor was perceptible, the ozone given off by the dioxide having completely disinfected the carbonic and butyric acids produced. The inventor proposes to manufacture wall-paper, prepared in an analogous manner, for use in schools, hospitals, etc.—*Canada Medical Record*.

THE VALUE OF DRAWING.—Mr. Hensman, in his eminently practical address to the students at Middlesex Hospital, strongly insisted on the value of drawing as a means of training to hand and eye. It