

as a loss caused by these deaths. The number of cases reported was 3,500. This would no doubt be far under the true mark. Taking the 3,500 and allowing the cost of each sickness to be \$200 which is the sum usually taken as an average, the loss from sickness would amount to \$700,000. Typhoid fever, therefore, to Ontario in 1907, meant a grand loss of \$1,884,900. If the figures were fully known it could be easily shown to amount to \$2,000,000. !

This is only one disease, and much of this could be prevented. But according to well worked out observations there are three others ill from bad water to every case of typhoid from the same cause. This begins to show the enormous importance of keeping the water supplies clean.

The deaths from tuberculosis numbered 1,996. At their average ages and earning capacity these may be set down as a loss of \$3,000,000. To this must be added the time, loss and expenses of those ill. Much of this waste is preventable.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PAPERS OF 50 YEARS AGO.

We give in another place the papers set for the M.B. examination of 50 years ago. They will make interesting reading, and will show that all the hard questions do not belong to the present day.

THE DEAD STILL LIVETH—WHAT WILL THE MEDICAL COUNCIL DO?

This question must be asked by every medical practitioner. The elections are coming soon and each representative should be made declare himself on the vital matters before the medical profession of this province.

The medical council approached the Legislature for certain amendments of the Medical Act. One of these was to the effect that no College or University not engaged in teaching should have a representative on the Medical Council. This passed the Bills' Committee unanimously.

At this juncture the University of Toronto made its appearance on the scene. The amendment dealing with colleges that do not teach was struck out, and so the most important amendment was lost. The council may thus be still weighted down with representatives of bodies that it is quite clear the act did not intend to have seats, though the language is rather vague.

This gives the University of Toronto really four representatives on the Medical Council instead of one, its proper share. Victoria College, Trinity University, and Trinity Medical School are now merged into the