

towns, our cities, are rendered as sanitary as possible, admitting sunshine, avoiding dust-gathering rugs and hangings, keep our streets clean, do away with the smoke nuisance, destroy unsanitary buildings, inspect our schools, workshops and factories, arrange for medical inspection of school children and of workmen in factories, especially those whose occupation predisposes to tuberculosis.

Our Federal and Provincial Governments must pay much more attention to the subject of human tuberculosis and make liberal and judicious appropriations to be expended along proper lines before much headway can be gained. Do we not feel rather ashamed that our Dominion Parliament expends yearly large sums to combat tuber-

culosis in cattle, but has no annual appropriation to combat human tuberculosis, which carries off 10,000 of our citizens each year? It spends about \$8.00 per head to bring in immigrants, but will make no expenditure to assist in stopping this large yearly migration.

Every individual, every municipality, every Province, as well as our Federal Government, has a special duty in this crusade to fight a disease which has attacked over one-half of our homes.

By increasing the efficiency of the means now at our disposal, by the introduction of such measures where now none obtain, and by earnest, active aggressive work of education, our large annual mortality should soon show a marked decrease.

"SUNSHINE IS LIFE"

THE people of Glasgow, Scotland, have a great future before them. They are going to become "smiling, sober and polite." If we may be permitted to lay stress on these good qualities we would particularly emphasize the need for the second one; and we might add that it is likely to increase rather than diminish their portly fund of pawky wit. Mark Twain, they say, looks very sober when he is bubbling over with richest humor. It would be delightful, though seriously overwhelming, to pay a friendly visit to over half a million real humorists when the mists have died away. But what is going to bring about this solemn revolution? We have already hinted at the cause, but let the Glasgow people, like good cheeses, speak for themselves.

"There was a time, not so long ago, when the superiority of town over country in regard to warmth and dryness underfoot was more than balanced by the smoke-clouds which hung over great centres of habitation, poisoning the atmosphere and inducing terrible fogs. Now, with no wish to be over-sanguine, it does seem to us that fogs are becoming a little scarcer, and less

appalling, than they were. . . . True, we are not yet rid of the 'Fog Fiend'; perhaps we shall never be entirely rid of him, and in any case, we have still a long way to go and much to do before we reach the limit of purification. It will not be in this generation that we shall attain to the atmospheric condition of anthracite-burning New York, of which, says a recent traveller, the outstanding feature to one approaching up the harbour is the white jets of steam shooting up in the clear air. When, however, we do succeed in banishing the smoke, which is one of our worst enemies to-day, it is certain that we shall have improved our climate both directly and indirectly. For one thing, we shall have much more sunshine, and, in advertising phraseology, sunshine is life. That suggests another interesting inquiry—namely, whether our improved climate will improve our manners and morals. It ought to if the improvement is reasonably appreciable. It is a mere common-place that good weather induces in most people an increased cheerfulness, and cheerfulness induces a kindly feeling towards others, which is the basis of good manners. Again if there is no excuse for drunkenness on a dismal, wet or foggy day, there is less on a day of bright sunshine. But we must pause; these visions of Glasgow's happy multitudes, smiling, sober and polite, are becoming too dazzling."

MUSKOKA IN THE FRONT

DR. GUY HINSDALE, of Hot Springs, Va., Secretary of the American Climatological Association, recently read a paper on "Some aids in Teaching Climatology and Climatotherapy," which is being largely circulated among the medical schools of the country. In his classification of health resorts on this continent, he places Gravenhurst first for

pulmonary tuberculosis; the highlands of Ontario, in which he includes the Muskoka Lakes, the Lake of Bays, the Magnetawan District, Penetang, Midland, Georgian Bay and Kawartha Lakes, first for hay fever; whilst Muskoka and the Georgian Bay districts are given an important climatological place for the treatment of chronic malarial affections.