

cell and the bacterial cell. The former come from the gland cells that give rise to the milk, and the latter from the bacteria that get into the milk before it leaves the galactiferous ducts, or after it has been exposed to the air. The first set of enzymes is by far the more important. It became apparent to investigators that all the changes that take place were not due to bacteria. When chloroform or ether is added to milk the growth of bacteria is arrested, and yet in two or three days the milk will coagulate without an increase in its acidity. There must be enzymes not formed by bacteria.

Various carefully conducted experiments have proven that there are ferments in milk that are not accidental, but inherent in the milk itself. It has been determined by the writer of this article that cows' milk contains trypsin, pepsin, lipase and oxidizing ferments, and a glycolytic ferment. The scientific value of these discoveries is very great, as they throw light upon the proper principles upon which artificial foods must be prepared in order that the milk may retain its nutritive properties.

A TORONTO SANITARIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

For some months there has been a good deal said in the public press upon the subject of a civic sanitarium for consumptives in Toronto. There is evidently some confusion upon the subject, judging by the tenor of these comments. The Anti-Consumption League is entitled to the credit for several things. In the first place it has done much to educate public opinion on the subject of consumption. In the second place, it organized the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, with the Governor-General at its head. In the third place, it was instrumental in securing legislation that renders it possible for municipalities to establish sanatoria for consumptives. In the fourth place, it was due to the efforts of the League that the Toronto Council submitted a vote to the people asking if the ratepayers were in favor of giving \$50,000 to aid a sanitarium for the city. Fifthly, it was due to the League that the vote was in the affirmative. Finally, it was due to the League that the following conditions were proposed by the League, concurred in by the Medical Health Officer and City Solicitor, and agreed to by the Council in 1902:—

“The city shall be at no expense in connection with the sanitarium beyond the \$50,000 to be granted by the city, and the payment of \$2.80 per week for each patient sent thereto at the city's expense.

“The sanitarium shall be exclusively for residents of Toronto; it shall be within twelve miles of the city, with 50 to 100 acres of suitable