

Adami, as chairman, and Dr. J. H. Elliott, as secretary. We welcome this pamphlet. It contains much very useful information. Dr. Elliott is to be congratulated upon the results of his labors. It is not a difficult matter to write a pamphlet of 32 pages, but the difficulty comes in finding the accurate facts to put in it. In this respect we can bear testimony of the labor Dr. Elliott must have bestowed upon this work. We recommend its careful study. Copies can be had from Messrs. James Hope and Sons, Ottawa.

From it we learn that the death rate from tuberculosis in all forms is 180 per 100,000 of the population. In England and Wales it is 180.6, and in the United States 196.9, while in Massachusetts it is 234.5.

The Federal Government of Canada is doing careful work on tuberculosis problem among the Indians, with immigrants, in the matter of importing and exporting cattle, and in the control of diseased animals.

Taking the census of 1901 as a basis it is estimated that on our present population the death rate is not less than 11,700 a year from all forms of tuberculosis.

British Columbia has enacted that tuberculosis shall be reported, that the house shall be disinfected, that spitting in public places is unlawful, and that milk dealers must show by the certificate of a veterinary surgeon that cows are free from disease. In Alberta notification is compulsory as well as change of address. Disinfection after death or removal is exacted. In Saskatchewan there are compulsory notification and disinfection. In Ontario the government makes a grant of \$4,000 to aid in the erection of buildings, and a weekly allowance of \$1.50 towards the keep of public ward patients. In Quebec notification is compulsory and disinfection after death or removal. Regulations are enacted as to the cubic space of dwellings, factories, educational institutions, etc. Diseased meat can be confiscated. In Nova Scotia spitting is prohibited in public places, city schools are inspected, but notification is not yet exacted. In Manitoba and New Brunswick there is no special legislation as yet.

Much information is furnished as to what the municipalities are doing. An account is also given of the anti-tuberculosis leagues of the country. We think the perusal of this pamphlet will do much good. It should be given a wide distribution.

ANAPHYLAXIS.

Of late this subject has received much attention, and, while there are many problems in connection with it that are not yet solved, there are many features of it that have been fairly well settled. As every