

upon the constitutional strength of the individual, the degrees of excess practiced, and the co-operation of other causes. Precisely so is it with breathing foul air. Strong persons will resist the milder influence longer than weak ones ; but carry the air poisoning to an extreme degree, or give it the aid of other causes, and it will speedily prostrate the most vigorous. Furthermore, it always tends to wear out life long before the natural period, making men and women grey, wrinkled, feeble, and lank, as if from great age, while their years ought to bear the signs of prime vigor.—*Black.*

INFANT'S FEEDING BOTTLES should not have india rubber tubes, as these become coated with particles of decomposing and fermenting milk. The best kind of bottle is one with a glass nozzle, with a black rubber cap : this can be removed, turned inside out, and cleaned by thorough rubbing with salt after each use.—*Can. Fur. of Med. Sci.*

Editorial.

CLIMATOLOGY.

Highly important as the subject of climatology is, in its relations to both the agricultural interests and to the public health, very little has been done in this country toward developing it. The first step in the establishment of a medical climatology is the obtaining of a thorough knowledge of the meteorology of the country ; in which but little has yet been accomplished in Canada. As the subject involves a thorough acquaintance with all the meteorological agencies which influence both animal and vegetable organization, and a comparison of the effects of these agencies through a long series of years, it is not a matter of surprise that the science is yet in its infancy. Medical climatology consists of two divisions : one concerns its relations to the causes of disease, the other to the cure of disease. The first deals with the influences of the weather on mortality and on the sickness rate in the country—with the weather as an agent in the cause of disease ; the second deals with the influences of the weather in certain localities in promoting health or in curing certain diseases.

Though man is not able to control in any degree the weather, in the great work of preventive medicine a knowledge of climatology furnishes valuable assistance. The action of the forces which make up climate may be observed, and maxims and laws deduced from these observations which should control our methods of living. It is only when we know the nature and working of Nature's laws that