

introduced into the town thirteen different times and in no case did the disease spread, action being taken by the authorities at once owing to the compulsory system of notification. We have only to look at the last epidemic in Sheffield to see what ravages that disease can make even in a well vaccinated population, where no system of notification exists, or where such notification is only voluntary.

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S office is a somewhat peculiar as well as an important one and requires to be filled with due care. Dr. B. W. Richardson (of Lonon. E.), at the seventh annual banquet of the Association of Sanitary Inspectors of Great Britain held last month, said: At one time, as editor of a journal, he had anxiously asked, "How is the working part of the Act (1855) to be carried out. The medical officer of health might justify all hopes, but where would he be able to get the men from that he must have in order to carry out the work in detail. The wonder was to know what part of the community could supply those men. At first the great difficulty was to get the men at all, and when got, what was to be their name. The name of sanitary inspectors was no doubt appropriate, but would the public tolerate inspectors unless they were of good manners and not obtrusive. They must be not only men of tact, but must be able to make a good report.

IN DECEMBER we gave, from the annual report of Dr Griffin, M.O. of Brantford, Ont., an account of an outbreak of diphtheria in that city, as follows: In a healthy neighborhood in a clean and tidy kitchen a child was accustomed to play at the kitchen sink, to pump water and watch it run down the water pipe which led to a buried sink pit. She contracted fatal diphtheria; her father took the disease from her and also died; and other five deaths occurred in the house of an immediate neighbor visiting and directly exposed to these cases, and nine other non-fatal cases occurred among the immediate neighbors also exposed. We added that we should be glad if Dr. Griffin would inform us if the sink was trapped in any way. Dr. Griffin kindly writes to us, under date February 15th.: "I never had a chance to find out till to-day, when I found there was no kind of trap whatever."

SPRING CLEANING, around farm premises as well as in villages and towns, should be commenced early and completed before the very warm weather commences;—"and don't you forget it."

THE TURKISH BATH is excellent for cleansing and invigorating the skin, and rendering it elastic and insusceptible to sudden changes of temperature, and hence it helps to prevent "colds." It is especially useful in the spring. In most towns is an establishment for giving these baths. They should be under the supervision of a physician. Our readers in Ottawa may always find an excellent one of this kind at Dr. Logan's, 126 Albert St.

STILL HIS OPINION.—He was a coroner. "I only wished to say," feebly he spoke as he dragged himself out from under the wreck made by a terrible railway collision, "that, in my opinion, nobody is to blame for this accident." And he peacefully breathed his last.

CHARITY THAT BEGINNETH NOT AT HOME.—"And what's all this I hear, Barbara, about your wanting to find some occupation?"—"Well, you see it is so dull at home, uncle, I've no brothers or sisters—and papa's paralyzed—and mamma's going blind—so I want to be a hospital nurse."

NOTES ON CURRENT LITERATURE.

IN THE MARCH CENTURY are the most striking pictures which have appeared in the Joseph Jefferson autobiography. The frontispiece is a full-length portrait of Jefferson as *Dr. Pangloss*, there being six large portraits, in various characters. A good portrait of Sothern as *Lord Dundreary*, and one of Laura Keane, are also given. Jefferson tells for the first time, from his point of view, of the great success of "Our American Cousin," in which he created that famous character of *Asa Trenchard*, and Mr. Sothern that of *Lord Dundreary*. Three timely and important subjects are treated: Municipal Government in the local government of Glasgow, one of the world's model cities; the subject of Irrigation; and the third in a paper by Professor Fisher on "The Nature and Method of Revelation." The number is also notable for the beginning of the most authentic and original account yet published of the "Prehistoric Remains in the Ohio Valley," and in the next number Prof. Putnam will describe the famous "Serpent Mound." There are also the artist La Farge's second group of illustrated "Letters from Japan"; "Gloucester Cathedral," "Some Wayside Places in Palestine," and a striking paper on "The Sun-Dance of the Sioux."