

ists. Speaking generally on the question of the alleged poaching upon the physicians' preserves by chemists, we claim that the practice of diagnosing a case in a chemist's shop is of much rarer occurrence than the report just issued appears to make out; and we are perfectly certain, in any case, that the physicians keep a good deal more work from us that legitimately is ours than we take from them."

Ontario and the Tuberculosis Exhibit.

The Ontario Provincial Board of Health has had its Tuberculosis exhibit placed in a railway car and for the last two months has shown it in many of the towns and villages in the Province. With this there is also a fine series of lantern views which are explained to the public by the local medical men at the evening meetings. Large crowds have attended these meetings in many places, and the results of the campaign ought to be very beneficial in awakening the public to their obligations in the matter of preventing the spread of this disease.

The Secretary of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis has also lectured in many of the places in conjunction with the exhibit.

The car is an altered baggage car and bears on its side a large sign indicating its use. On entering the car one notices first of all the numerous warnings to consumptives and their friends, which, interspersed with photographs and drawings of sanitariums in different parts of Europe and America, cover the walls of the car, among the latter may be mentioned the King Edward VII. Sanitarium in England, a notable one at Edinburgh, Scotland, the Stony Wold Sanitarium at Lake Kashagua, N.Y., some of those in the Adirondacks, N.Y., and the one at Lake Muskoka, Canada. On desks suitably placed are pamphlets addressed to consumptives and their friends, both in English and in foreign languages, containing advice and warning. Through the centre of the car placed on stands are models of many styles of houses suitable for living in the fresh air, one of which has a rustic lower portion with canvas walls and roof, others of a lean-to description that may be taken apart for removal. There is also shown a canvas attachment for a sleeping apartment in which the occupant while indoors,

may enjoy all the advantages of sleeping out of doors, without being annoyed with a draft. On an inclined table are shown many varieties of sputum cups for the invalid, made of paper, metal, crockery and india rubber, of many designs. Model cans for the pasteurization of milk, made of tin and capable of treating six bottles at a time, were on view. They are intended for home use. Among the pictures on the wall are portraits of celebrated persons who have died of this disease. Among them are Weber, Chopin, Schiller, and Baskirshift. There are numerous photographs of children sufferers from tuberculosis. The purpose of the exhibition is to impress on those afflicted, the fact that fresh air and sunshine are enemies of consumption, while a close atmosphere and dirt are the greatest aids to its dissemination, as so many of the mottoes displayed point out such as "Sleep with your widow open and don't be afraid of cold air." "Don't live in a room without fresh air." "Don't sleep in a room without fresh air." "Don't work in a room without fresh air." The majority of people don't allow sufficient fresh air and sunshine to enter their homes. Further the necessity is pointed out of taking preventive measures at the earliest indication of trouble.

Value of Pure Air in the Store.

The "Michigan Tradesman" remarks that one of the matters to which every merchant ought to give attention during the winter months is that of proper ventilation of the store. The effect of impure air upon the employees is far from conducive to their giving proper attention to customers, for carbon dioxide, or carbonic acid gas—a prominent constituent of impure air—is poisonous, and when unmixed with air is fatal to animal life. Even when comparatively small quantities of carbon dioxide are present in the air the effect is numbing and depressing. While the clerks are thus affected, the customers, on the other hand, soon lose the "ambition" and energy with which they entered the store, and are apt to cut short their purchases, or go elsewhere.

To put it briefly, the sale and purchase of goods, especially at retail, certainly can not be properly effected in a badly ventilated store. Hence, the fact that this problem of ventilation is a difficult one is no