

creek, which eventually found its way to the Thames, but within half a mile of the asylum, indeed right at the edge of the grounds, and when the wind blew from the east in summer the stench was great. The Montreal Witness says the Ontario Government has not been free from blame in this connection. After much urging and a good deal of delay it has adopted a system whereby the sewage will be filtered. The system was designed by Col. Waring, of Newport, R.I., U.S. The sewage is collected in a large iron underground tank, capable of holding 150,000 gallons, and forced by means of a pump into a neighboring field, where the liquid portion (and the action of the pump reduces it nearly all to liquid) is distributed in trenches, from which it filters through the sandy loam to underground drains, leaving the organic matter in the soil, while the liquid in a purified state runs into a neighboring creek. The cost of the system at London will be about \$17,000.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (June 8, '89), which, it may be noted, claims a circulation largely in excess of any other medical journal in Great Britain, says: Dr Edward Playter, of Ottawa, recently read a valuable paper on the intercommunicability of tuberculosis between animals and man before the Medico-Chirurgical Society of that city. It illustrates the value of the rapid diffusion or interchange of medical observation between the English-speaking peoples. In addition to very important extracts from British and American reports on the subject, Dr Playter states. . . . that the insidious nature of the disease causes it to be often overlooked, and makes it difficult to arouse the public to its occurrence and danger."

PUBLIC HEALTH IN CHILI—AHEAD OF CANADA.—By decree, dated January 19th, 1889, the Supreme Government of Chili created a ' Superior Council of Public Hygiene,' consisting of seven members, so we are informed by the British Medical Journal of June 29. The duty of this body is to advise the Chilian Government in everything that relates to public health throughout the republic. It exercises a general sanitary supervision over dwellings, factories, schools and all public buildings; it organizes measures for the prevention or stamping out of epidemics; advises municipal and local authorities as to the sanitary condition of markets, slaughter-houses, baths, etc., and as to all questions of water supply and drainage; suggests measures for keeping towns in a healthy state, and for the prevention of injury to workmen employed, and to the public

health from noxious trades and industries; and superintends the quality of all foods and drinks, informing the authorities of cases of adulteration or fraud. The Council is entrusted, too, with the duties of collecting and arranging data for the compilation of health statistics throughout the republic, of keeping up a library and museum of public hygiene, and of publishing a monthly review for the diffusion of hygienic knowledge. The Council has a laboratory for chemical analysis under its direct control.

SUBORDINATE to the Superior Health Council of Chili there are provincial Councils for the various administrative divisions of the republic. The duty of these provincial bodies is to see that all sanitary regulations are enforced, and that the measures recommended by the Superior Council and sanctioned by the Government are duly carried out; to send a weekly report to the Superior Council of all cases of infectious diseases and epidemic or epizootic outbreak occurring in the province, with full particulars as to the nature, extension, treatment, etc., of the evil, and to present an annual report to the Superior Council on the sanitary condition, vital statistics, etc., of the province. Readers of this JOURNAL who have noted its constant advocacy for a Federal Health Department will recognize how nearly this Superior Council of Health in Chili corresponds with what we have advocated for Canada, even to, especially, the publication of a journal for the diffusion of health knowledge and the regular and repeated reports from all parts of the Dominion as to the condition of the public health.

GRIP, which sometimes gives pencil sketches of foul smells and like sanitary evils, and which, by the way, commences its 34th volume in an improved appearance, in referring to the Toronto "fresh air fund" and commending the laudable efforts of the charitable who provide excursions for the poor little ones whose parents cannot afford to give their children a day on the water, says: Isn't it queer that in this broad and beautiful land, with its sparse population, pure air should be regarded as a luxury which must be purchased by the mouthful for thousands of our fellow creatures as an act of charity on the part of the more fortunate?

THE Scottish Veterinary Association, at a recent meeting in Edinburgh (Brit. Med. Jour., July 6, 1889), considered a motion submitted by Prof. W. O. Williams, "That the society, thoroughly believing that tuberculosis is a contagious disease, urge upon the Government—first, to stop the sale of milk from animals suspected of being infected; secondly, to suppress the consumption of meat from tubercular ani-