

during the two months than in great London. Is not this "terrible to contemplate."

ALL MEN are not equal, even in Heaven, it appears. Certainly some lives are of much more value to their fellow creatures than others; and it is as often the most valuable ones are destroyed by disease (especially by typhoid fever) as the least valuable. Many contend that all men are born equal and are all of equal value in the eyes of the Creator. We doubt it. At a recent convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, at Cleveland, O., Dr. Holland, of St. Louis, said: "All men are not equal; we are not born equal and we never can be equal. The idea that God created men equal grew out of the superstition and the infidel ignorance of an age that has passed away. It is God's law that some men shall be greater than others, and all the anarchy and the communism and the atheism of the world cannot change it. Here in this country we are ruled by a Government that upholds this doctrine of equality, and our politicians and rulers are afraid to speak the truth, because the lower order of society has a vote." This popular extension of the franchise we have always thought was a great mistake.

OFFICIAL MURDER is clearly liable to overtake any one of us and the fact naturally makes one shudder. Many an innocent man has been hanged, from a rude faith, in illy cultivated minds, in circumstantial evidence. And now those men comprising the Grand Jury of the Wentworth Assizes, have immortalized themselves by refusing to bring in a bill against Policeman Hawkins, who "officially" shot the unfortunate Douglass. And so Hawkins is liable to escape punishment, Mrs. Maybrick came perilously near being hanged, and may now be suffering quite innocently of the crime of which she was charged. The highest medical evidence was equally divided as to the cause of the husband's death, and it is quite possible, rather probable, he died from his own indiscretions—his own outrages on nature's simple laws. Who will be the next victim of the law? Anyone of us may be if there be not some better way of administering the law.

HERE IS ANOTHER, from the Empire: Little 8-year-old Elsie Curry, the daughter of Mrs. Curry, of 187 Hamilton street, Toronto, had only attended the Bolton avenue school five days when she came home sick. She died. Her class occupied a basement room in the school, and it is alleged that her illness and subsequent death were attributable to the foul and damp atmosphere permeating this underground

apartment. Parents had complained of the unhealthy class room in which their children were FORCED to pursue their studies, but "nothing could be done until the new schools, in course of erection, were completed. And why could not SOMETHING be done, to avoid official murder? Surely if children are compelled to sit in death-dealing class-rooms the authorities are liable to actions at law for damages.

MANY simple rules of health are violated, the Sanitary News says, because it is considered inconvenient to obey them; but it is the violation of these same simple rules that burdens life with that greater inconvenience—ill health. The busy man will find that it takes far less time to comply with hygienic laws than it does to suffer the sickness resulting from their violation.

AMONG the other international congresses lately held in Paris there has been one against the abuse of tobacco. One sensible recommendation which was made is the enactment of laws interdicting the use of tobacco in any form (not of cigarettes only) by minors.

HEALTH OFFICERS are but shamefully paid in nearly all cases: The Michigan State Board of Health has recently published a paper in which it is asked, how much the average city or village can afford to pay its health officer? Statistics which can not be questioned prove that in those localities in Michigan where the recommendations of the State Board of Health are carried out about eighty per cent. of the deaths from diphtheria and scarlet fever are prevented by a system of thorough isolation and disinfection. Statisticians usually value a person in the prime of life as worth to the community about a thousand dollars. It is thought that in a village of fifteen hundred inhabitants a health officer can easily save the lives of two children and one grown person in each year, and that such a village can well afford to pay its health officer two thousand dollars for the prevention and restriction of scarlet fever, diphtheria and typhoid fever, and save money by the transaction.

IT IS HARDLY FAIR, says the British Medical Journal, to blame the vestries for the "bad smells" after they have been met by a refusal on the part of ratepayers to co-operate with them for their suppression, and it is evident that the remedy for the existing nuisances lies largely in the hands of the public, who, must first, of course, be educated as to the cause of the evils. This applies to Canada also.

AN ILLUSTRATION of the eminent Sydney Smith's celebrated saying about the burning of a bishop in a locked railway carriage is just now