

theria, published in the *Medical Times*, in February, 1883. Not only did the children suffer from diphtheria, but there was reason to believe that the dogs and cats that frequented the mews also suffered in the same way, although this suspicion was not confirmed by autopsies, as it was impossible to obtain the bodies of the animals that died with throat affections. Some districts of London were entirely free from diphtheria, while others afforded numerous examples of the disease, and Dr. Stevenson thinks it would be interesting to know whether the localities of immunity were deficient in mews and manure heaps.

"DANGERS stand thick through all the ground," some one wrote long ago in a little hymn. Dr. Seifert (in *Wiener Med. Wöchen*) reports a case in which a young lady, æt 26, had been wearing stockings which had been colored by an anilin-red, containing a large percentage of arsenic. She was suddenly seized with all the symptoms of a "gastr-enteritis and an acute hemorrhagic nephritis"—an inflammation of the stomach and bowels and kidneys; besides, an eczematous skin-eruption made its appearance on the dorsal surfaces of both feet. The treatment first gave a very unsatisfactory result, until the cause was discovered, when the patient was cured of her disease within three weeks.

INDICATIONS come up from time to time that pure air may yet be obtained in railway cars. The Boston and Lowell road, says *The Railway Age*, are operating successfully a system of ventilation which supplies an abundance of pure air for each car, the supply being furnished from a register between each window, and the quantity controlled by the occupant of the seat. The air thus furnished is not of the quality that comes in at the open car window or door, loaded with dust and dirt, but is clean, fresh and entirely free from cinders. The air pipes which supply the current are attached to the side of the car between the windows, and terminate in a movable nozzle or register so that the air current can be turned in any direction and the amount of air regulated at will by each register.

THE following account of a meeting of the Board of Health of Philadelphia is given by a reporter of the *Times*: "There were present thirteen guardians of the city's health,

and three contractors with grievances against a resolution on drainage. The six windows were tightly closed, and a majority of the thirteen sanitarians smoked cigarettes or cigars. In the course of half an hour the atmosphere was so full of carbonic acid gas that every victim of the prison had headache, grew comatose, or restless and red-faced. In such a room the board of health wrangled over resolutions and differed on such questions as the deadliness of odors and the purity of alley air. A resolution was adopted requesting councils to direct the construction of smooth, impervious pavements round the public market house as a sanitary measure of importance in connection with the protection of the food supplies of the city. At this junction a chorus of three voices simultaneously moved to adjourn. The motion was carried unanimously, and the nearly asphyxiated assemblage dispersed.

THE *Philadelphia Ledger* thinks that "the regulation of the diet is the principal field for advance in the medical profession in the near future." It is evident, a medical exchange says, "even to the surface observer, that foods, habits and other incidents of life, being daily and contiguous, must have much more influence on constitutional tendencies than medicine and treatment, which is occasional or varied. Perhaps the clews to the two opprobria of the profession—consumption and cancer—are to be conquered after all by means of food."

THE following "advice to doctors" is given by the *Southern California Practitioner*: "Every physician knows how difficult it is to treat himself or a member of his family as thoroughly and successfully as he would a patient, who was no more than a patient to him. This feature of the physician's life can all be changed if he will only follow the directions of that great philosopher, George Eliot, when he says: "Remember to treat your cold as if it were an orphan's cold, a widow's cold, or any one's cold but your own."

THE Governor of Illinois in his last message to the Legislature paid the following high tribute to the State Board of Health. This, he said, which was in its inception very difficult to establish by legislative enactment, has steadily grown in usefulness and popular favor, until now it is one of the