

may be so arranged as to accommodate a thousand bathers daily. Each bath will be in a separate compartment, with towel and soap for each. The baths may be divided into two classes—those absolutely free, and those for which a charge of five cents is made for some little additional attendance. The city authorities will be asked to furnish the water free of cost in one or more experimental bath-houses that will soon be established in a populous region of the city.

A "FORECAST IN REGARD TO CHOLERA" is given in the last issue of the New York Medical Journal (Dec. 6). Dr J. H. Rauch is reported as having said, at the recent annual meeting of the Illinois State Board of Health, of which he is the ever active able secretary, that a conference with the health officials of Great Britain and Germany had given him the impression that they agreed in thinking that there was great danger of the spread of cholera next year; and as having added that, after a careful review of the situation, he felt that this country also was in great danger of its introduction, though by extreme vigilance at the maritime ports this might be prevented. Some weeks ago we suggested that it was not then too soon to make preparations for it next summer—at least to think out plans and get money voted for the expenses of cleaning up and providing the indispensable preventives—pure air, water and food.

IT IS NOT EASY to get pure water now even in this new country. A Peterborough paper referring to ice, says: "It has been assumed that because a certain amount of sewage is drained into Little Lake, that the ice must be unhealthy, but as a matter of fact there has been no indication of wide spread disease or even of a single case from this cause." Now this is just.

WHERE A VAST DEAL of trouble comes in and how disease is spread. Sewage, which every body knows is poison, is turned into some "Little Lake" and so it is allowed to go on until disease and death come to vindicate the laws of health and of the Almighty:—"The soul that sinneth it shall die." And it may be not until some "high in authority" are so punished that the sewage will be cut off from mingling with the water supply in the "Little Lake," or it may be a river.

AS DR. COVENTRY of Windsor said at the last meeting of the Society of Health Officers held at Owen Sound, even the Queen city of Ontario, Toronto, by continuing to pour its

sewage into the adjoining bay "will come to rival Montreal in its high mortality." Hamilton, he said, "is a little better off and Ottawa still more fortunate, although the people on the river below it may be drinking its sewage." So the unrighteousness goes on.

... "The World from its perfection fell
Into all filth and foul iniquity."

SELF SUSTAINING SANITATION (a very suggestive, pleasing expression this should be to tax payers, especially to those who vote so begrudgingly or not at all in favor of sanitary expenditure) Dr. Coventry says, we may here note *en passant*, lies in sewage-farming. This has been proved and it is to be hoped the method of sewage disposal thus indicated may soon become general in Canada. It was a good suggestion of Dr. Coventry's to have a special committee of the Health Officers Association appointed to consider this subject.

IN VIEW of the fact that not less probably than twelve thousand human beings die every year in Canada from consumption, the public should appreciate the generosity of Mr. Mulock, M.P. for N. York, in defraying the expenses of Prof. Ramsay Wright of Toronto University for a trip to Berlin with the hope that he may obtain such knowledge of the Koch remedy as shall aid in reducing this fearful mortality. Prof. Wright, though not a physician, which is to be regretted, stands very high as a biologist, and we trust his trip will not be in any way disappointing, not alone on account of the public health, but because we should feel very sorry if such a well meant and liberal gift should not prove most fruitful of good. The University graduates are proud of Vice-Chancellor Mullock, who by the way is a thoroughly staunch University man, as well as a thoroughly staunch Canadian, and we are sure all the medical graduates will wish for the best results of the trip largely on his account.

MR. F. C. IRELAND, of Toronto, of the Ireland National Food Co., writes that he does not agree with Dr. Drysdale's view, as given in our last issue, "That the human race from the most remote ages used flesh food." Mr. Ireland thinks there is no authority for believing that flesh was eaten by man until after the flood.

FROM WOODSTOCK (the Board of Health of which we note receives a goodly number of copies of this JOURNAL) a recent report states that one hundred and fifty privy vaults inside the dry earth limit have been cleaned out and filled up. About 600 dry earth closets are now in use. The water in 250 wells has been tested and in many cases found unfit for use. Two informations have been laid before the